

MASS MARKING AND CODED-WIRE TAGGING

Concerned about the ability of the coastwide coded-wire tag (CWT) program to continue to provide statistically reliable data to support fishery management decisions and salmon stock assessment programs, the Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC) in 2004 convened an eight member panel of scientists to examine the CWT program, consider new and emerging technologies, and provide recommendations to the PSC. The Panel completed its report, including peer review, and released it in November, 2005. The executive summary is included as Agenda Item C.1.a, Attachment 1. The full report and comments on the report from various agencies and tribes are available at the following website:

http://www.psc.org/info_codedwiretagreview_finalreportintro.htm.

Dr. David Hankin, Fisheries Biology Department Chairman at Humboldt State University, chaired the Panel, and will provide a summary of the Panel's findings, including the potential effects of mass marking and mark selective fisheries on the integrity of the CWT database.

Council Task:

1. Receive information and discuss implications.

Reference Materials:

1. Agenda Item C.1.a, Attachment 1: Report of the Expert Panel on the Future of the Coded-Wire Tag Recovery Program for Pacific Salmon – Part II. Executive Summary.

Agenda Order:

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

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**REPORT OF THE EXPERT PANEL ON THE FUTURE OF
THE CODED WIRE TAG RECOVERY PROGRAM FOR
PACIFIC SALMON**

Prepared for the Pacific Salmon Commission

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PART II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Our major findings and recommendations are grouped thematically and accompanied by brief background information that provides context.

MAJOR FINDINGS

The Coded Wire Tag Recovery System

The coded-wire-tag (CWT) system has provided a practical and efficient means for stock and fishery specific assessment for Pacific salmon because it: (a) includes fully integrated tagging, sampling, and recovery operations along the entire west coast of North America; (b) has sufficient resolution for specific assessments of uniquely identifiable experiments; (c) provides data conducive to standardized methods of analysis of stock and fishery assessments; and (d) facilitates multi-decade evaluation of trends in stock and fishery statistics such as survival indices and brood exploitation rates.

As an integral part of the 1985 Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST), the United States and Canada entered into an August 13, 1985 Memorandum of Understanding in which “the Parties agree to maintain a coded-wire tagging and recapture program designed to provide statistically reliable data for stock assessments and fishery evaluations.” (Paragraph B). The Parties recognized the central importance of the CWT program to provide the data required to evaluate the effectiveness of bilateral conservation and fishing agreements.

The chinook and coho annexes of the PST are directed at constraining exploitation rates on naturally-spawning stocks in order to provide a means for sharing harvest and conservation responsibilities. The Chinook Technical Committee (CTC) and Coho Technical Committee (CoTC) are charged with assessing the implementation of these annexes and rely on CWT recoveries to complete the required analyses. These analyses: (a) require the capacity to estimate age- and fishery-specific exploitation rates for individual stocks; (b) depend upon the coast-wide CWT system to provide the data required to estimate exploitation rates; and (c) rely on the premise that exploitation rates and patterns on naturally spawning stocks can be accurately estimated from data collected from CWT experiments on hatchery fish surrogates.

Importance of the CWT Tag Recovery System

Finding 1. *The CWT system is the only technology that is currently capable of providing the data required by the PSC's Chinook and Coho Technical committees. There is no obvious viable short-term alternative to the CWT system that could provide the data required for cohort analysis and implementation of PST management regimes for chinook and coho salmon. Therefore, agencies must continue to rely upon CWTs for several years (at least 5+ years), even if agencies make decisions for development and future implementation of alternative technologies.*

Problems with the Existing CWT Tag Recovery System

Finding 2. *Historic shortcomings of the CWT recovery data system remain problems today. These problems include inaccurate or non-existent estimates of freshwater escapement, especially of stray (non-hatchery) escapement, and inadequate sampling of some fisheries (e.g., inadequate sampling of freshwater sport fisheries and direct sales).*

Finding 3. *Since the inception of the PST, the quality and quantity of CWT recovery data have deteriorated while increased demands have been placed on these data to provide guidance for protection of natural stocks at risk. Deterioration is due to a number of interrelated factors:*

- a. reduced fishery exploitation rates, sometimes coincident with periods of poor marine survival, have resulted in fewer fishery recoveries of CWTs;*
- b. fishing regulations such as minimum size limits and non-retention fisheries have resulted in significant non-landed (catch-and-release) mortality that is infrequently, or cannot be, directly sampled;*
- c. changes in the economics of commercial fisheries in at least Washington have resulted in an increased percentage of the catch sold in dispersed locations that are difficult to sample;*
- d. increased escapement rates, a reflection of reduced ocean fishery exploitation rates, have increased the proportions of total adult cohorts that return to poorly sampled or unsampled natural spawning areas;*
- e. an increased proportion of the total catch is occurring in sport fisheries which are more difficult to sample than commercial fisheries;*
- f. competing demands for agency budgets have reduced support for CWT tagging efforts and CWT recovery programs in some jurisdictions.*

Finding 4. *Fishery managers are becoming more concerned with obtaining information that cannot be readily obtained through direct observation or data provided by the CWT system. CWTs are not likely to be an effective tool to answer management questions that require identification of the origin of all fish encountered (e.g., stock-age composition of encounters of sub-legal sized fish) or the survival and migration routes of individual fish (e.g., migration patterns of released fish, catch-and-release mortality rates)*

Finding 5. *Although there appears to be substantial empirical support for the critical assumption that exploitation rates and patterns of hatchery indicator stocks are the same as those of associated natural stocks, there are few peer-reviewed, published studies on this topic, especially for chinook salmon. Much pertinent agency-collected data remains unanalyzed.*

Issues Raised by Mass Marking & Mark-Selective Fisheries

Prior to the initiation of extensive mass marking (MM) and marine mark-selective fisheries (MSFs) in 1993, the PSC established an ad-hoc Selective Fishery Evaluation Committee (ASFEC) to complete an assessment of the implications of MM and MSFs on the CWT system. ASFEC concluded that selective fisheries would disrupt CTC and CoTC analyses in two ways (ASFEC, 1995):

- MSFs “violate the fundamental assumption that the tagged to untagged ratio remains constant through the entire migration of a stock containing both marked and unmarked components. Estimates of fishery exploitation rates from samples of tagged and marked fish will still be unbiased estimates of untagged and marked fish, but *not* of fishery exploitation rates of unmarked fish.” As MSFs increase in number and intensity, the discrepancy between the fates of adipose-clipped fish and unmarked fish will increase.
- MSFs result in non-landed mortalities to unmarked fish and “there will no longer be landed catch of unmarked fish to sample as a basis for estimating fishery impacts.”

If MSFs were implemented for coho salmon, the ASFEC (1995) recommended: a) an adipose clip as the mass mark; b) ETD for CWTs; and c) double-index tagging of marked (Ad+CWT) and unmarked (CWT only) hatchery groups. The ASFEC (1995) noted that “even with these efforts, however, some information and aspects of the present CWT program will be compromised or lost. The degree to which information is lost is directly related to the size of the selective fishery program” and “we will not be able to estimate fishery-specific mortalities on unmarked stocks when multiple selective fisheries occur.”

The ASFEC recommended that MM and MSFs for chinook not be pursued when it issued its 1995 report because: (a) the technology to MM large numbers of small fish was not available and there were concerns of excessive mortality associated with the necessity to handle the fish

shortly before release; (b) the complex life history of chinook increased the difficulty of assessing impacts of mark-selective fisheries for this species; and (c) impacts would likely extend coast-wide, increasing the cost and difficulty of coordinating implementation.

Finding 6. *The Panel concurs with previous ASFEC findings that MM and MSFs together pose serious threats to the integrity of the CWT recovery data system. In particular, under MSF, recovery patterns for adipose-clipped fish are no longer suitable indicators of recovery patterns for unmarked natural stocks, and under MM there are significant practical and statistical issues raised by the need to find adipose-clipped and coded wire tagged fish (Ad+CWT) from among the much larger number of fish released with adipose clips only. As MSF increase in number and intensity, the discrepancy between the fates of adipose-clipped fish and untagged fish will increase. The seriousness of these threats was previously pointed out to the PSC in the 1991 memorandum reproduced as a frontispiece for this report and in the 1995 report of the ASFEC.*

Finding 7. *For both coho and chinook salmon, it appears possible to generate approximately unbiased estimates of total non-landed mortalities at age in all MSFs from a full age-structured cohort analysis of paired DIT releases of CWT groups. The accuracy of these estimated total non-landed mortalities may be poor unless very large numbers of fish are released in DIT groups. Estimates of total non-landed mortalities in all MSFs combined would not, however, meet requirements of current PSC regimes to estimate age- and fishery- specific exploitation rates.*

- a. There does not appear to be any unbiased method to allocate estimated total non-landed mortalities over a set of individual mark-selective fisheries. That is, overall non-landed mortality impacts may be unbiasedly estimated, but impacts in individual MSFs may not be.*

Finding 8. *We have serious methodological and sampling concerns regarding application of the DIT concept:*

- a. We have been unable to find convincing theoretical or empirical evidence that DIT approaches can generate precise, unbiased estimates of age-fishery-specific exploitation rates for natural stocks of chinook or coho salmon (represented by unmarked DIT release groups) in the presence of sub-stocks and multiple mark-selective ocean fisheries. Methods for analysis of DIT recovery data remain incompletely developed for: (a) complex mixtures of non-selective and mark-selective fisheries with varying exploitation rates and different catch-and-release mortality rates, and (b) the full age-structured setting required for chinook salmon.*
- b. The potential utility of DIT is undermined by the reluctance of some agencies to recover CWTs for both marked and unmarked DIT groups. This reluctance can be attributed in part to the additional sampling burdens and costs associated with the use of the adipose fin clip both as a mass mark and as a visual indicator for the presence of a CWT.*

Finding 9. *Concerns have been raised regarding “reliability in practice” of electronic wanding of salmon (especially large chinook) for presence of CWTs, but empirical evidence brought to our attention has consistently suggested that electronic wanding detection of CWTs is very reliable. Problems reported with electronic wanding appear to be operational in nature, centering on purchase and maintenance costs of equipment, availability of back-up detection equipment, training and supervision, increased sampling costs, etc.*

Finding 10. *Based on recent proposals, many chinook and coho salmon stocks affected by PST regimes may be impacted by increasingly complex mixtures of non-selective and MSFs. The overall impact of MSFs will be stock-specific, depending on migration and exploitation patterns. The potential complexity of these fisheries and the limitations of existing assessment tools have significant ramifications for fishery management:*

- a. Management agencies have not yet developed a framework to address the increased uncertainty that would result from the initiation of significant MSFs.*
- b. Improved coordination of sampling and analysis will be required to maintain stock assessment capabilities.*

Existing and Future Technologies that Might Complement or Replace the CWT System

Expert Panel members were provided with published reports, oral presentations, and email correspondence concerning currently available technologies and proposed future technologies that might somehow complement or replace the existing CWT system. Below we present our findings concerning two existing technologies and two emerging technologies that may have promise. The two existing technologies are otolith thermal marking and microsatellite-based genetic stock identification (GSI) methods. The emerging technologies are genetic - use of SNPs (single nucleotide polymorphisms) for stock or release group identification - and electronic - use of radio frequency identification (RFID) tags (electronic technology). We emphasize that even if these new technologies were introduced and supplemented or replaced the CWT system, **the serious problems that we have identified for estimation of non-landed fishing mortalities, made more serious by mark-selective fisheries, would not be eliminated. These problems would remain.**

Finding 11. *Some existing technologies can complement the existing CWT system. These technologies include at least otolith thermal marking and Genetic Stock Identification (GSI) methods.*

- Finding 12.** *These alternative existing technologies cannot, by themselves, replace the CWT system, but they might be used jointly to achieve a similar purpose (e.g., GSI + otolith thermal marking). Although such combination of technologies may be theoretically possible, their combined use could have substantial increased costs and would require a degree of interagency coordination and collaboration that exceeds that which was necessary to develop the CWT system.*
- Finding 13.** *Modern GSI methods can be used to estimate the stock composition of the landed catch in a particular time/area fishery. However, the accuracy and precision of data required to estimate stock-age-fishery specific exploitation rates using GSI methods is dependent upon a variety of factors. For example, microsatellite DNA-based GSI technology is not yet capable of generating consistent, replicable estimates due to the lack of a coast-wide genetic baseline, the history of stock transfers within and among watersheds, and differences in methodologies and mixture separation algorithms.*
- Finding 14.** *Although GSI methods can provide estimates of stock composition in catches or spawning escapements, they cannot provide (with the exception of full parental genotyping, FPG, see Finding 18) information on age or brood year contribution from a particular stock. This information is, of course, required for estimation of age-fishery-specific exploitation rates. Theoretically, GSI data could be augmented by aging data, e.g. scale ages, to rectify this difficulty. Unfortunately, we do not believe that reliable ages of chinook salmon or coho salmon captured in mixed stock ocean fisheries can be obtained consistently by reading of scales. Based on a review of published and unpublished studies, it seems clear that aging errors can be substantial and that these errors are largely attributable to ambiguities in identification of freshwater annuli (juvenile life history).*
- Finding 15.** *Large sample sizes will be necessary to use GSI methods to generate reliable estimates of fishery contributions for small (often natural) stocks, and results will be sensitive to small assignment errors for large stocks and ages.*
- Finding 16.** *If sampling programs were sufficiently well designed, GSI methods could be employed to gather information on the incidence of particular stocks and identify opportunities for time-area management measures to reduce fishery mortalities of natural stocks of concern. However, stock-specific management approaches in the aggregate abundance based management fisheries (AABM) would need to be carefully evaluated and agreed upon by the PSC to ensure that the harvest rates on other stocks do not exceed the target levels appropriate for the AABM abundance index as established under the 1999 PST agreement.*

- Finding 17.** *Over the past 20 years, first allozymes and more recently microsatellite markers have become the dominant tool for use in GSI. However, we believe that microsatellites will be replaced in the next several years by SNPs as the tool of choice for population genetic applications, as has already occurred in human genetics. The first step in the transition in marker type is the identification of appropriate SNP markers, a process that is already underway for chinook salmon through a multi-agency effort. SNP marker development and databases are also well underway for sockeye and chum salmon. Factors driving the replacement currently include the ease of data standardization, cost, and high throughput. Cost-effectiveness should rapidly improve as more SNPs are developed and multiplex processes drive the cost of analysis down.*
- Finding 18.** *A novel genetic method, termed full parental genotyping (FPG), has been presented as an alternative to coded wire tagging. The method uses genetic typing of hatchery brood stock to “tag” all hatchery production. The tags are recovered through parentage analysis of samples collected in fisheries and in escapement. Because of the need for a low laboratory error rate, FPG would rely on SNP markers. FPG would provide the equivalent of CWT recovery data, and could be easily integrated with a GSI system to provide stock of origin for all fish and stock + cohort for fish from FPG hatcheries. However, further evaluation of the relative costs of FPG, GSI and CWT systems is needed. Moreover, an empirical demonstration is needed to validate theoretical results that suggest broad feasibility*
- Finding 19.** *A number of existing or emerging electronic technologies could theoretically replace the CWT and may have substantial advantages over the CWT (e.g., tags can be read without killing the fish, unique tags for individual fish allow migration rates and patterns to be directly observed). Examples include at least Passive Induced Transponder (PIT) tags and Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) tags. PIT tags are currently too large to mark all sizes of juvenile chinook salmon released from hatcheries and are expensive relative to CWTs, but future technological improvements may reduce tag size and tag cost for these technologies.*

MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS

Correct Current Deficiencies in CWT System:

Remedial measures should be undertaken immediately to correct deficiencies in data collection and reporting throughout the basic CWT system and to improve analysis of CWT recovery data.

Our findings indicate that the CWT system should remain the primary stock assessment tool for the CTC and CoTC in the short-term (5-10 years). Substantial staff and funding investments will be required to improve the reliability of this system, especially if MSFs are increased in number and intensity. Even if decisions are made now to develop and implement alternative technologies for future PST fishery management, it will be important to maintain a reliable CWT system during the transition period to ensure data continuity and to allow evaluation of the relative performance of some new technology or approach as compared to the CWT system.

Recommendation 1. *Substantial improvements must be made in the CWT system to insure that the quality and reliability of collected data are consistent with the increasing demands being placed on these data by fishery managers. Areas requiring attention include quality control/quality assurance, and various sampling design issues including expansion of catch and escapement samples in areas where little or no sampling currently takes place.*

Recommendation 2. *Explicit criteria should be developed for the precision of statistics to be estimated from CWT recovery data. New guidelines for CWT release group sizes and for fishery and escapement sampling rates should be based on these explicit criteria.*

Recommendation 3. *The utility of a decision-theoretic approach, integrating costs, benefits, and risk into a formal evaluation structure should be investigated as a means of prioritizing potential improvements (e.g., measures to improve CWT data reporting, sampling designs, and protocols) to the CWT system. The approach should identify the release group sizes and recovery programs required to meet the statistical criteria for CWT recovery data. Sampling programs should include all fisheries, hatcheries, and spawning ground areas where CWT exploitation rate indicator stocks are present.*

Improving tagging and sampling programs is important, but completion of the following recommendations will strengthen the analysis and interpretation of CWT data:

Recommendation 4. We recommend completion of a comprehensive survey and statistical analysis of all relevant published and unpublished CWT studies that concern the correspondence between exploitation patterns and rates for hatchery indicator stocks as compared to their natural counterparts. This review should also include new analysis of relevant agency-collected data that have not yet been previously subjected to analysis. Recommendations for additional studies should be made if they are judged necessary.

Recommendation 5. Evaluate the utility of band-recovery or state space modeling approaches to estimate exploitation rates and maturation probabilities from cohort reconstructions based on CWT recovery data. These alternative modeling schemes may allow information from multiple cohorts to be combined to improve estimators compared to current single-cohort methods for which each cohort is treated independently.

Respond to Mass Marking and Mark-Selective Fisheries

Implement enhancements to the basic CWT system and introduce new analytical methods that are consistent with the anticipated scope of MSFs.

Implementation of MSFs will ultimately depend on value judgments that must somehow balance many competing factors: a) the benefits of wild stock conservation as compared to enhanced fishing opportunities; b) the financial costs of selective fishery implementation as compared to the fishery benefits; c) the degree of uncertainty in natural stock assessments that proves politically acceptable for fishery management; and d) the theoretical viability and costs of alternative management strategies that might meet policy objectives. If MSFs are extensively implemented, our Panel has identified analytical methods and short-term enhancements to the current CWT system that could provide improved stock assessment capabilities for the CTC and CoTC. The enhancements considered should depend on the scope of MSF, including the species targeted, the geographic location of the fisheries, and the intensity of fishery exploitation.

Recommendation 6. To provide greater assurance that stock conservation objectives will be achieved, future fishery management regimes should compensate for increased uncertainty of fishery impacts on unmarked natural stocks due to degradation of the CWT system and non-landed mortality impacts related to MM and MSFs.

Recommendation 7. *The Panel has conducted a preliminary evaluation of a number of potential enhancements to the basic CWT system and analytical methods that address the complexities introduced by MM and MSFs. This evaluation indicates that no single solution will provide precise and accurate estimates of the stock-specific mortality of unmarked fish over all types of MSFs. Instead, we recommend an approach in which marking, tagging, and analytical methods are linked to the anticipated intensity of mark-selective fisheries.*

We suggest that the SFEC, or other group appointed by the PSC, develop recommendations for both threshold levels and specific methodologies to refine this concept (Table 4).

Table 4. Estimation methods for unmarked mortalities in MSFs at varying MSF magnitudes.

Selective Fishery Magnitude	Tagging and Marking	Estimation Method for Unmarked Mortalities in Selective Fishery
Low	CWT-based indicator stock program with single tag code per indicator stock.	Method 1. Multiply CWT recoveries of adipose-clipped fish by selective fishery release mortality rate.
Moderate	Option A. CWT-based indicator stock program with double-index tagging (DIT).	Method 2. Multiply recoveries of marked fish by mark-selective fishery release mortality rate and the ratio of the unmarked to marked component of the DIT at release.
	Option B. CWT-based indicator stock program with double-index tagging (DIT).	Method 3. Total MSF mortality derived from differences in age-specific escapement rates (or terminal run) of marked and unmarked fish. Mortality allocated to individual fisheries based on distribution of recoveries of marked fish.
High	Option A. CWT-based indicator stock program with double-index tagging (DIT) and otolith marking.	Method 3. Total MSF mortality derived from differences in age-specific escapement rates (or terminal run) of marked and unmarked fish. Mortality allocated to individual fisheries based on sampling of otolith marked fish in paired fishery.
	Option B. CWT-based indicator stock program with double-index tagging (DIT) and otolith marking.	Method 4. Multiply encounters of marked fish in mark-selective fishery by ratio of adipose clipped and unclipped fish with otolith marks in a paired non-selective fishery.

Recommendation 8. *The PSC should explore the interest of fishery agencies in participating in a Grand Experiment to improve the basis for harvest management decisions coast-wide through an intensive program conducted over a short period of time. If interest is sufficient, the PSC should: (a) charge its Technical Committees (Chinook, Coho, and Selective Fishery Evaluation) with the task of preparing draft specifications for the Grand Experiment; (b) solicit proposals to assess the feasibility of conducting the experiment and develop a detailed experimental design, including cost estimates; (c) seek funding for implementation; and (d) coordinate conduct of the experiment.*

Develop a Coordinated Research & Implementation Plan

Recommendation 9. *The PSC and management agencies should initiate a coordinated research and implementation plan to assure application of improved technology in the management of salmon fisheries.*

Recommendation 10. *Additional experiments should be conducted to evaluate the use of alternative external marks (e.g., a ventral fin clip or some alternative fin clip) for identification of fish bearing CWTs. Existing published information suggests that application of other external marks (e.g., a ventral fin clip) will reduce the survival of hatchery fish from release to age 2, but there is little evidence of differences in survival or behavior of externally marked versus unmarked fish past age 2. We propose some experiments that would allow, among other things, testing of a null hypothesis that survival rates for (A) Ad+CWT+alternative external mark fish and (B) Ad+CWT fish are the same from age 2 on, i.e., that there is no lingering differential mortality due to, for example, ventral fin marking.*

Recommendation 11. *We recommend that programs be developed and implemented to enhance the capacity to apply genetic methods to stock identification problems of concern to the Pacific Salmon Commission.*

Recommendation 12. *We recommend that the Pacific Salmon Commission support an immediate evaluation of a coordinated transition for all salmon species from genetic stock identification (GSI) based on the use of microsatellite markers to GSI based on single nucleotide polymorphism (SNPs) markers. It is important to develop standard sets of species-specific SNPs and related protocols now, so that coast-wide implementation of SNP-based GSI will be cost-effective and efficient. The best approach to such a transition is for a multi-jurisdictional agency, such as the PSC, to coordinate broad, multi-agency collaborations such as those adopted during the development of the coast-wide allozyme data bases during the last decade or during the development of the CTC standardized Chinook microsatellite data base developed over the last two years. Such collaborative efforts should include provisions for future tissue sample availability from all stocks included, so as to provide for periodic improvement and expansion of the databases.*

Recommendation 13. *We recommend support of a “proof-of-concept” empirical validation of the Full Parental Genotyping (FPG) method for use in management of Pacific salmon fisheries. This validation should occur in chinook salmon and should include support for further SNP development, a series of paired CWT and FPG tag recovery experiments, as well as thorough evaluation of relative costs of implementing these methods and the sampling necessary to provide equivalent tag recovery data.*

Recommendation 14. *We recommend that a feasibility study be conducted to determine how PIT, RFID or other electronic tags might be used to generate data suitable for full cohort reconstruction.*

Consider New Management Paradigms

Recommendation 15. *PSC technical committees should explore potential fishery management regimes that would rely less on estimates of age-fishery-specific exploitation (or non-landed mortality) rates, but that would still ensure adequate protection for unmarked natural stocks of concern.*

Alternative types of fishing regimes might provide similar or improved conservation and economic benefits at lower cost to the management agencies. It is likely that technology that could substantially improve salmon management will become financially and operationally available within a 5-15 year horizon.

IMPLEMENTATION STEPS

The 15 recommendations presented in this report follow a natural sequence for implementation:

1. Correct current deficiencies in CWT system (recommendations 1-5);
2. Respond to Mass-marking and Mark-selective fisheries (recommendations 6-8);
3. Develop a coordinated research and implementation plan (recommendations 9-14);
4. Consider new management paradigms (recommendation 15).

The coded wire tag (CWT) program has been a uniquely successful long-term example of cooperation in resource management, and the data derived have proved to be indispensable in the development of management and assessment methods for chinook, coho, and steelhead. While numerous problems with the current coast-wide CWT program were identified during the review, the majority of concerns can be addressed by a renewed commitment to the marking and sampling programs designed to achieve an agreed set of objectives. However, new demands (e.g., need for age-fishery-specific exploitation rates in an increasing number of fishery recovery strata) placed on the CWT program will increase uncertainty in CWT-based estimates. It will be impossible to respond to these new demands unless marking and sampling programs are redesigned. Even with redesign of marking and sampling programs, there are serious questions regarding whether stock-age-fishery-specific exploitation rates for unmarked fish can be accurately estimated when multiple mark-selective fisheries impact a given release.

For at least the next 5 years, the Panel has concluded that CWTs are likely to remain the only agreed upon coast-wide tool capable of providing the data required to perform cohort analyses for individual release groups of chinook and coho salmon. Consequently, our first several recommendations address restoring the CWT program coast-wide to meet an agreed minimum set of objectives established by the PSC (and consistent with the Memorandum of Understanding within the PST).

The Panel recognizes the current legal requirement in the United States to mass-mark all chinook and coho salmon, and steelhead reared in federal hatcheries. Therefore, we have presented recommendations to respond to estimation problems that are raised by the development of mark-selective fisheries that are intended to take greater advantage of mass-marked hatchery salmon.

Although the Panel is in full agreement that all parties must make a renewed commitment to the CWT program, the Panel also acknowledges the capacity of alternative marking and/or identification systems to augment information from the CWT system and, in the future, to possibly replace the coded-wire tag. While the potential for these new technologies seems substantial, there is currently no agreed upon coast-wide system that could replace the CWT system and there is not agreement on which technology may offer the greatest opportunity for development. It seems clear that certain DNA-based stock identification methods could augment the CWT system and should be seriously considered when considering how to “restore” the CWT system.

Finally, the Panel recommends that management strategies should be adjusted to compensate for increased uncertainty in the capacity to accurately estimate stock-age-fishery specific exploitation rates. This recommendation is intended to ensure that management systems are consistent with the quality and quantity of data available and to ensure adequate protection of the unmarked natural stocks. We are unanimous in our concern that the proposed future versions of PSC management models, which may incorporate as many as 75 fisheries with 4 time steps each, would place unrealistic and impossible demands on data, whether from CWT recoveries or from some future technology.

These conclusions lead to a series of next steps, many of which should be acted on soon since progressive changes to the CWT program require information to be derived from these steps. However, the Panel recognizes that the priority of specific steps will depend on future decisions and may differ from the sequence presented below:

- 1) The PSC should request that the domestic agencies of both Parties implement corrective measures to assure that standards for sampling and estimation of catch and escapement are met, that CWT release and recovery data are accurately and timely reported to regional exchange points, that proposals for MM and MSF are presented to the PSC early in the annual fishery planning process, and that coordination and cooperation between coast-wide agencies be restored. Restoration of cooperation and coordination is imperative to fully utilize the CWT program (under any scenario for future change) and was a strength of the past program. Two previous reports of the PSC's SFEC have emphasized the necessity for coast-wide cooperation and this Panel strongly supports their conclusion. Data standards for these programs must be integrated with data requirements developed during Step 2.
- 2) In 2006, the PSC should establish a joint Canada-US technical committee to determine an agreed statistical basis for a restored coast-wide CWT program, including means to estimate uncertainty about age-specific exploitation rates for chinook and coho salmon, objectives for the program design (specifically for the PSC indicator stocks), and the decision-theoretic methods to optimize the information return given limited financial resources. To facilitate immediate implementation of this step, the Panel suggests the use of internal agency experts plus a contract for external experts in statistical design and modeling to implement the necessary analytical framework. The PSC should seek joint funding for this initiative.
- 3) The PSC should revisit the "desequestering" of the adipose fin and its current frequent use as both a mass mark and a visual indicator of fish containing a CWT. This confounding of indicators greatly increases the costs of recovering CWTs, and the unwillingness of some agencies to use ETD equipment has already lead to incomplete recoveries of unmarked fish which contain CWTs in non-selective fisheries. It is highly desirable to have different visual cues to identify mass marked and CWT fish. If fin marks are to be employed for these purposes, then a decision on which fin to use in MM is essential to financial planning and logistics of a revised CWT program, but a fully informed basis for this decision requires more information on the relative survival of salmonids marked with different fin-clips. The PSC should request agencies in Canada

and the United States to immediately design and conduct (commencing with the 2006 brood year) a coordinated study of the relative survival of fish marked with adipose fin clips as compared to other fin clips, e.g., pelvic fin clip. If fish in such studies were also mass marked using otolith thermal marking techniques, these studies might also allow assessment of the survival impacts of adipose fin clips. These studies should probably be focused on chinook salmon due to the likely greater impacts of marking on this species due to its smaller average size at release.

- 4) The quality of the CWT program has broad effects on the assessment and management of salmonid resources coast-wide. The data gained is critical to the development of management planning models and agreements developed within the PSC. Therefore, before any sweeping changes to the CWT program are implemented, the Panel recommends a “Grand experiment” (*Recommendation 8*) to provide current and high quality information (at a level of resolution to be decided in (1) above) for the continued evolution of management models and assessments. Such an experiment will require a number of years of data and will require a staged implementation of changes to the CWT program so the goals of this experiment are not compromised in mid-stream. The PSC is the local focus for designing this experiment and should seek to implement this study through the appropriate agencies within one year (fall, 2006).⁸
- 5) The Panel acknowledges that MM and MSFs are likely to continue to develop in the near-term and that some loss of information from the CWT program will occur. The significance of the bias and uncertainty resulting from MSFs will vary depending on their complexity and intensity. Consequently, the PSC’s SFEC should be charged with a detailed evaluation of the merits of the proposed tiered assessment framework modeled on the conceptual framework presented in the discussion of Recommendation 7. In addition, the PSC should undertake efforts to investigate methods to compensate for increased uncertainty in management capabilities without increasing the risk to spawning objectives (mature returns) for the naturally produced populations. PSC working groups for chinook and coho salmon should establish agreements on: methods to quantify the increased uncertainty relative to a base-year; the risk tolerance to be applied; and who (i.e., what fisheries) should accept the cost of increased uncertainty due to executing a mark-selective fishery. This step should be completed and incorporated into the next negotiations of the chinook and coho annexes of the PST. This task will involve technical experts and policy makers and is best addressed within the PSC.
- 6) The PSC should immediately develop a coordinated research and implementation plan for the application of new technologies for use in salmon assessment and management. The Panel’s recommendations identify three research issues that need to be addressed before any broader application of these tools is likely to be agreed upon coast-wide (see *Recommendations 12, 13 and 14*). Suggestions for proceeding with *Recommendations 12 and 13* are included in this Panel report, and merit support through the PSC Endowment funds. Further, *Recommendation 14* addresses the development and application of electronic tags (PIT, RFID or others developed). These tags are not currently applied for

⁸ Steps 2 and 3 are of sufficient importance that funding should be considered through the PSC Endowment process for a fixed number of brood years.

management within the PSC but may have significant future value. To examine this potential, the PSC should solicit research proposals through a public request for proposals and fund research in the innovative application of such technologies.

- 7) In spring 2006, or at the earliest possible time, the PSC should host a workshop concerning potential fishery management regimes that would rely less on estimates of age-fishery-specific exploitation (or non-landed mortality) rates, but that would still ensure adequate protection for unmarked natural stocks of concern. The Panel believes that estimating age- and fishery-specific exploitation rates will become increasingly difficult in the future if the number and intensity of MSFs increase and if management models demand increased time/area resolution. The impact of these problems for estimation of stock-age-fishery-specific exploitation rates would depend on the total exploitation rates being imposed on a stock of interest and whether the CWT indicator stock continues to be representative of the naturally-produced salmon for which it is an indicator. Given the current and future difficulties in estimation of age- and fishery-specific exploitation rates on individual natural stocks, the Panel feels it is very important to explore alternative management regimes that would rely less on these estimated quantities. Since the chinook annex must be renegotiated in 2008, dialogue on alternative regimes should be initiated soon.



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 3 2006

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

Dear Mr. Hansen,

The Council is scheduled to hear a presentation regarding a Pacific Salmon Commission Report on mass marking and the coded-wire tagging program at the March 2006 Council meeting under Agenda item C.1. NOAA Fisheries would like to take this opportunity to provide comments regarding mass marking and mark selective fisheries and highlight areas of particular concern. Though we address this letter to the Council, the message is applicable to all of the salmon managers involved in shaping the annual salmon fisheries through the Council's preseason planning process.

Recent Federal legislation (Public Law 108-7) mandates marking of all Chinook, coho, and steelhead produced in Federal or Federally funded hatchery facilities that are intended for harvest. Many state funded hatcheries also mass mark the fish they produce for harvest. The most commonly used mass mark is the removal of the adipose fin, which is thought to have little or no impact on survival, yet is readily identifiable. Mass marking serves several purposes. It gives fishery managers a tool to enable mark selective fishing opportunities on harvestable marked hatchery fish in areas where they are intermixed with natural origin fish and unmarked hatchery fish produced for conservation reasons, such as for supplementing naturally spawning populations or seeding restored habitat. NOAA Fisheries has promulgated regulations under section 4(d) of the ESA that uses the presence or absence of an adipose fin as a means to distinguish between listed hatchery fish for which take is prohibited (intact adipose fin) versus those for which take is not prohibited (adipose fin removed). This regulation was promulgated in light of the recent ESA listing of many hatchery fish; it also is designed to accommodate use of mark selective fisheries as a management tool. Additionally, by making hatchery origin fish readily distinguishable from natural origin fish in mixed spawning populations, mass marking facilitates the task of determining and monitoring the status of the natural spawning populations.

The adipose fin is also an essential component of the coast wide coded wire tag (CWT) program. Widespread use of the adipose fin clip for mass marking and the spread of mark selective fisheries have had negative consequences for the CWT program. The CWT program has for many years provided much of the basic data used for stock assessments and fishery management. Even prior to mass marking and mark selective fisheries, the program was deteriorating for a number of reasons, including fewer recoveries due to smaller fisheries and reduced exploitation rates, budget cutbacks affecting fishery and escapement sampling programs, and other problems.

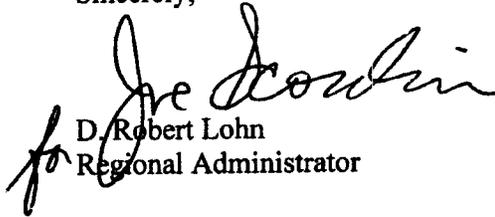


In the past, the adipose fin clip was used solely as the indicator of the presence of a CWT. Now, with mass marking, an adipose fin clipped fish may or may not have a CWT, so tag recovery must rely on electronic detection methods in many fisheries and hatcheries. In addition, the implementation of mark selective fisheries undermines the assumption that CWT marked hatchery fishery can represent the temporal and spatial pattern of mortality of associated natural stocks, particularly when fish are subjected to multiple mark selective fisheries.

NOAA Fisheries welcomes the improved ability to determine the status of listed fish that results from marking hatchery fish, and acknowledges the benefits of mark selective fisheries. However, the degradation of the quality and quantity of the data provided by the coastwide CWT system is a continuing concern because it introduces additional uncertainties in our management systems and our ability to measure the effects of fisheries on ESA listed stocks and other stocks that we manage. Accordingly, NOAA Fisheries believes that fisheries that are implemented in 2006 should employ an appropriately risk-averse approach to management to address these uncertainties. A risk-averse approach is especially pertinent 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 robust 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, and even the continued viability of some aspects of the CWT program itself, ultimately may depend on the quality and timely exchange of the information provided by these early monitoring programs.

NOAA Fisheries anticipates that additional, more specific information regarding maintenance of the CWT system by the management agencies will become available prior to the 2007 fisheries, as noted above. Until then, NOAA Fisheries cannot stress strongly enough the importance of all management agencies adhering strictly to the agreed protocols associated with the planning, conduct, monitoring and coordinated analysis of mass marking and mark selective fisheries programs. To do otherwise will contribute to the further degradation of the CWT program, greater uncertainty in fishery and stock assessments and, ultimately, further reductions in fishing opportunities.

Sincerely,


D. Robert Lohn
Regional Administrator

**REPORT OF THE EXPERT
PANEL ON THE FUTURE OF
THE CODED WIRE
TAG RECOVERY PROGRAM
FOR PACIFIC SALMON**

Pacific Salmon Commission: (Adopted - 2/17/06)

Action Plan in Response to Coded Wire Tag Expert Panel Recommendations

A Work Group of 8-10 members is hereby formed to develop an Action Plan defining tasks associated with recommendations of the PSC's CWT Expert Panel Report. The Work Group consists of a subset of the Expert Panel, specifically those four members who are employed by management agencies [John Clark (ADFG), Gary Morishima (Quinault Indian Nation), Brian Riddell (DFO), and Jim Scott (WDFW)], and other agency representatives identified by the Commission. In addition, the Work Group will rely and may call upon the expertise and assistance of other scientists and managers as needed to develop the Action Plan.

The Work Group will initially address the short-term tasks related to recommendations of the Expert Panel. The highest priority will be placed on those tasks that need immediate action. Accordingly, the initial emphasis of the Action Plan will be identifying options to address current deficiencies in the CWT program (recommendations #1-4). Attachment I contains tasks that should be incorporated into the initial response and the work group should expand or modify the list as necessary to adequately address the associated recommendations.

The Work Group is considered an Ad Hoc Work Group of the PSC and activity of this Work Group may be suspended following presentation of its findings at the Commission's Executive Session in October, 2006. It is anticipated that the Work Group would transmit its report to the Commission with their initial response to the first four recommendations by August 1, 2006.

The Commission requests the management agencies to cooperate with the Work Group so as to facilitate timely completion of this important follow-up step to the Expert Panel report.

RECOMMENDATION 1 – *Substantial improvements must be made in the CWT system to insure that the quality and reliability of collected data are consistent with the increasing demands being placed on these data by fishery managers. Areas requiring attention include quality control/quality assurance, and various sampling design issues including expansion of catch and escapement sampling in areas where little or no sampling currently takes place.*

Tasks

- 1) Develop a matrix outlining where quality control/quality assurance issues are occurring within the current CWT system and identify options and associated costs for corrective measures.
- 2) Identify the current tagging levels for indicator stocks utilized by PSC technical committees.
- 3) Identify the current sampling rates occurring for marine fisheries, freshwater fisheries, spawning grounds and hatchery returns. Where the recommended or targeted sampling rates are not being achieved identify options and costs for corrective measures.
- 4) Develop recommendations for sampling design protocols for catch and escapement estimation and sampling.

RECOMMENDATION 2 – *Explicit criteria should be developed for the precision of statistics to be estimated from CWT recovery data. New guidelines for CWT release group sizes and fishery and escapement sampling rates should be based on these explicit criteria.*

Tasks

- 1) Describe the precision currently achievable for estimated parameters derived from the current CWT data, where the status quo is defined as the precision level given that current sample design targets are being met in all areas (e.g., tagging levels, coverage and sampling rates).
- 2) Provide options for modifying current CWT release group sizes and sampling rates for fishery and escapement that provide increments of improved precision over status quo.

RECOMMENDATION 3 – *We recommend that the utility of a decision-theoretic approach, intergrading cost, benefits, and risk into a formal evaluation structure be investigated as a means of prioritizing potential improvements (e.g., measures to improve CWT data – reporting, sample design, and protocol) to the CWT system. The approach should identify the release group sizes and recovery programs required to meet the statistical criteria for CWT recovery data. Sampling programs should include all fisheries, hatcheries, and spawning ground areas where CWT exploitation rate indicator stocks are present.*

Task

- 1) Work with the relevant agencies to identify cost considerations for the actions associated with the first three recommendations.

RECOMMENDATION 4 – *We recommend completion of a comprehensive survey and statistical analysis of all relevant published and unpublished CWT studies that concerns the correspondence between exploitation patterns and rates for hatchery indicator stocks as compared to their natural counterparts. This review should also include new analysis of relevant agency-collected data that have not yet been previously subject to analysis. Recommendations for additional studies should be made if they are judged necessary.*

Tasks

- 1) Summarize the results from all the relevant management agencies' published and unpublished CWT studies that concern the correspondence between exploitation patterns and rates for hatchery indicator stocks as compared to their natural counterparts.
- 2) Review current indicator stock coverage and provide recommendations where additional analysis could be conducted for peer review that would advance understanding of the relationship between hatchery indicator stocks and their natural counterparts.

SALMON ADVISORY SUBPANEL REPORT ON
MASS MARKING AND CODED-WIRE TAGGING

The Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS) supports the continuation of the scientific research on mass marking and coded-wire tagging. The SAS understands there are pros and cons to mass marking and feels there should be continuation of scientific research at this time.

PFMC
03/06/06

SCIENTIFIC AND STATISTICAL COMMITTEE REPORT ON MASS MARKING AND
CODED-WIRE-TAGGING

The Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) received a briefing from Professor Dave Hankin, Humboldt State University and Chair of the Expert Panel that recently reviewed the coastwide salmon coded-wire-tag (CWT) recovery program for the Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC). The Panel conducted a comprehensive review of the existing CWT program and how the system provides data that are crucial to the support of the Pacific Salmon Treaty and salmon management on the U.S. West Coast. The Panel's report identifies various problems with the existing CWT system and provides 15 recommendations on how to rectify them. One is to consider a "Grand Experiment" to test critical assumptions underlying stock and fishery assessment methods, such as mortality rates of released fish and the adequacy of hatchery stocks as indicators of natural stocks.

The SSC commends the Expert Panel for their very thorough investigation of the CWT program, for the excellent documentation of the CWT system that their report provides, and for proposing steps to implement its recommendations. The SSC understands that the PSC has established a Working Group to develop an Action Plan to further define the tasks associated with the Expert Panel's recommendations; the SSC urges the Council to support the activities of the Working Group and to provide them with a clear statement of the Council's goals and objectives for the CWT program. The SSC sees merit in conducting experiments to test model assumptions and gather additional data, but will not be able to evaluate whether the proposed Grand Experiment would deliver new information at a reasonable cost until details of the experiment have been developed. The SSC concurs with the Expert Panel's finding that mass marking and mark-selective fisheries compromise the integrity of the CWT system and its ability to provide reliable data in support of salmon management. However, the SSC concurs that the CWT system currently provides the best available data.

PFMC
03/06/06

**TESTIMONY OF
THE COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY TRIBES
BEFORE PACIFIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
March 5, 2006
Seattle, WA**

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 Warm Springs. 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.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on mass marking and the Coded Wire Tag Expert Panel Report. The tribes appreciate the hard work of the Expert Panel in developing a comprehensive report in such a short timeframe. The report raises many issues that the tribes believe need to be addressed relative to the effects of mass marking and mark selective fisheries on allocation and conservation. For many years the tribes voiced concerns about the implementation of mass marking and mark selective fisheries, which were ignored. The findings and recommendations of the Expert Panel validate many of the tribal concerns. A more extensive version of the tribal comments, as well as the comments of other agencies, can be found on the Pacific Salmon Commission website.

Mass marking escalated several years ago when Congressman Norm Dicks added appropriations language requiring virtually all federally funded hatchery programs to adipose fin clip the salmon. These actions were carried out without much consideration on the effect to the Coded Wire Tag program, which provides the information needed to manage fisheries on a stock-specific basis. As a result the Expert Panel found the usefulness of the Coded Wire Tag program to be degraded. The Expert Panel made several recommendations to upgrade the Coded Wire Tag program, since no alternative technology currently exists to provide necessary management information. The tribes support the actions of the Pacific Salmon Commission to develop a plan to implement the recommendations of the Expert Panel. The tribes will actively participate on the work group that develops the action plan.

The Expert Panel Report raises issues about the level of sampling, regardless of the stock identification method used. The lack of sampling in certain areas, particularly in freshwater sport fisheries and escapement areas, introduces large uncertainties into the estimates of fisheries impacts. There appears to be plenty of financial support to mass mark the fish, but little interest in supporting sampling activities to adequately measure fishery effects. None of the agencies advocating mass marking and mark selective fisheries have indicated where the money for the increased sampling costs will come from. Without increased attention to improving sampling, we will in effect be managing fisheries nearly blind.

It is our understanding that no new mark selective fisheries will be proposed for 2006. However, as more Chinook salmon are mass marked, there will be more and more pressure to implement more extensive selective Chinook fisheries. Increasing selective fisheries will not benefit wild fish, in part, because of the increased mortality rates from handling wild fish in many fisheries.

There will be significant costs from the implementation of increased mass marking and mark selective fisheries. No one has explained to us how these costs will be paid for. Money being spent on mass marking and mark selective fisheries would be better spent on salmon recovery.

The Columbia River tribes strongly disagree with increased mass marking and mark selective fisheries. Mass marking and mark selective fisheries go against the tribal traditional cultural values towards salmon. The Creator blessed us with the salmon to provide food for our people and the salmon must be respected.

This concludes my statement. Thank You.

FORT BRAGG MARCH 15, 2006 COMMERCIAL FISHERY OPENING

The 2005 ocean salmon fishing regulations specify the Fort Bragg, California commercial fishery (Horse Mountain to Point Arena) will open March 15, 2006, but that the opening could be modified following review at the March 2006 Council meeting. The March 15 opening date was established to allow the possibility of fishing in Fort Bragg when impacts on Klamath fall Chinook would be reduced. However, the review would provide an opportunity to reduce impacts if stock status warrants additional conservation.

The Council may also consider addressing the scheduled March 15, 2006 opening of the Cape Falcon to Oregon/California border commercial fisheries and the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain recreational fishery.

If the Council makes a recommendation to change the opening date(s), National Marine Fisheries Service would consider inseason action to implement the change.

Resolving these issues at this time would help facilitate Salmon Technical Team collation and analysis of the tentative management options, and contribute to timely adoption of final options for public review on Friday.

Council Action:

- 1. If necessary, make a recommendation for inseason action to change the opening date for the Fort Bragg, Central Oregon, and Oregon Klamath Management Zone commercial fisheries, and the Central Oregon recreational fishery.**

Reference Materials:

None.

Agenda Order:

- Agenda Item Overview
- Agency and Tribal Recommendations
- Reports and Comments of Advisory Bodies
- Public Comment
- Council Action:** Consider Modifying Opening Date

Chuck Tracy

PFMC
02/09/06

HOOPA VALLEY TRIBE TESTIMONY OF FORT BRAGG MARCH 15, 2006
COMMERCIAL FISHERY OPENING

- (1) My name is Mike Orcutt, I am the Fisheries Director for Hoopa Tribal Fisheries. The Hoopa Valley Tribe (Tribe) thanks the Council for this opportunity to comment regarding the **Fort Bragg, 15 March 2006 Commercial Fishery Opening and other related spring-time marine fisheries.**
- (2) The Tribe has always avoided making recommendations affecting the harvest allocation of non-tribal fisheries that encounter Klamath Chinook. We recognize that Klamath Chinook contribute to non-tribal fisheries from Cape Falcon to Pt. Sur. However, there is limited knowledge on Klamath contributions because of either the historic absence of such fisheries, or the limited effort exhibited in past fisheries during this time frame in areas of interest.
- (3) The Tribe is very appreciative of the strong alliances we have forged with those prosecuting non-tribal fisheries both in the ocean and river. The significance of this alliance to the prospects for successful restoration of Klamath Basin can not be overstated.
- (4) Unfortunately, today, those dependent on Klamath Chinook are faced with a difficult choice over conservation and the prospects for near-term gain. As most are aware, the abundance of Klamath fall Chinook is greatly depressed. Managers are searching for balance between conservation and opportunity. Most likely, management response will be measured and lead to historic reductions in all fisheries.
- (5) The marine fishery of fall 2005 has already harvested in excess of 6,000 Klamath fall Chinook. One aspect of these late season fisheries is that their impact is not evaluated in advance. As it turns out in 2006, even absent this impact, the abundance of Klamath fall Chinook would have not provided sufficient natural spawners to meet FMP objectives. With the added fall 2005 impacts, escapement is significantly below the management standard.
- (6) In conclusion, the Tribe can not support the concept of spring season fisheries in marine areas. The limited knowledge on contributions of Klamath Chinook in March and April off the coast of Fort Bragg raises serious doubt on the ability to accurately anticipate further impacts on this already depressed stock. Other spring fisheries operating since February 2006 are of similar concern.

SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM REPORT ON FORT BRAGG MARCH 15, 2006
COMMERCIAL FISHERY OPENING

The graphic I am presenting shows the distribution of Klamath fall Chinook impacts by month in the Klamath Ocean Harvest Model (KOHM) cells. Red areas indicate time and area cells that we know from the coded-wire tagging (CWT) recovery records impact Klamath fish. Any further fishing in these cells will result in the KOHM estimate of Klamath impacts increasing. No Klamath tags have been observed in the green cells, even though fisheries have occurred in those cells in past years. The larger dark grey areas are showing KOHM cells with no observed Klamath tags. However, the waters these cells represent have not been open to fishing in the last 20 years. The chance of encountering a Klamath fish in these cells is not known. The stippled grey cells represent areas that have been open and had no observed Klamath recoveries. However, unlike the green cells, catch and effort in these stippled cells has been very low. Because of the low catches in these cells, the team does not believe that the lack of CWT recoveries is a reliable indicator of Klamath stock absence. The Salmon Technical Team (STT) is concerned that opening areas with little or no historic effort will result in unpredictable, potentially large, increases in effort, with a corresponding increase in the potential for Klamath impacts.

The bottom portion of the display shows the recent 5-year average catch of all stocks in each cell. The numbers in parentheses show associated effort.

The Council's decision here is whether to allow fisheries that are open or are scheduled to open between now and May 1 to occur. Based on the information I have presented here and the STT's collected professional judgment, we believe that it is likely that allowing further fishing before May 1 between Cape falcon and Point Sur will result in increased impacts on Klamath fall Chinook.

PFMC
03/07/06

REVIEW OF 2005 FISHERIES AND SUMMARY OF
2006 STOCK ABUNDANCE ESTIMATES

Mr. Dell Simmons, Salmon Technical Team (STT) Chairman, will review the results of the 2005 fisheries and the stock abundance projections for 2006. 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 2005 mark-selective recreational and commercial fisheries.

Council Task:

1. Receive information.

Reference Materials:

1. *Review of 2005 Ocean Salmon Fisheries* (Included with Briefing Book).
2. *Preseason Report I Stock Abundance Analysis for 2006 Ocean Salmon Fisheries* (Included with Briefing Book).

Agenda Order:

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

Dell Simmons

PFMC
02/17/06

YUROK TRIBE COMMENT ON REVIEW OF 2005 FISHERIES AND SUMMARY OF 2006 STOCK ABUNDANCE ESTIMATES

Once again Yurok People are facing a fishery in the coming year that will be far below what is necessary to meet our minimum subsistence need and we will have no economic opportunity. These restrictive fisheries not only have a dramatic effect upon our diet and commerce, but directly affect the Yurok way of life. The status of the fishery and its effect upon many of the people in this room highlights the urgency associated with fixing the habitat problems facing Klamath Basin fish populations.

The Yurok Tribe has implemented protections for Coho, Spring Chinook and Sturgeon. Responsible managers take responsible actions reflecting the need of the resource first and foremost. The Yurok Tribe believes that having a fishery for our future generations depends upon responsible management. Given that the abundance of fall Chinook is projected to be well below the minimum spawning escapement goal of 35,000 natural spawners, the Yurok Tribe cannot support further fisheries during the coming year, except for the Tribal fishery that will occur pursuant to 50/50 Tribal/non-tribal sharing mandates. To fish the stock further below the minimum conservation objective would jeopardize the health of the fishery resource, a risk that we cannot accept. This concern is amplified by the fact that returns to the Klamath have been substantially below the spawning escapement floor for the past two years; another year of this will trigger an “over-fishing review” in addition to the risk to the resource.

We have two technical concerns regarding the methods being used to manage ocean fisheries; one involves the underestimation of ocean harvest impacts and the other involves the impacts of fall fisheries, known as the “credit card” fisheries.

During each of the past three years the Klamath Ocean Harvest Model has substantially underestimated harvest impacts from ocean fisheries. While we were a strong advocate for revising the old KOHM, and believe that the new model is technically superior to the older version, there seems to be a bias with the current implementation of the model. Some have speculated that this may be contributable to a change in the profile of the salmon fleet, with a shift toward larger, more efficient boats. Whatever the reason for the under-projection of the impacts, we believe that this bias must be addressed. Therefore, we request that if any ocean fisheries are to be modeled for the coming year that a technical adjustment is made to the model so that the more recent years of data are weighted more heavily.

Our second technical concern regarding the modeling of ocean fisheries is that there is no preseason modeling for the post-September 1 impacts. These fisheries are executed without technical consideration of their ultimate impact to the escapement to Klamath fall Chinook. In years with more robust populations, these fall impacts may be of minimal significance, as they are simply deducted from the non-tribal allocation during the following year. However, in years of low abundance, such as what we are facing this year, these fisheries can have a substantial impact on our ability to meet the objectives of the FMP and subsequently protect our fishery resource. For example, during the current year we have been placed in a de-facto de minimus fishery, without having had the opportunity to assess the effects or the appropriate magnitude of

such a fishery. Therefore, we request that if fall fisheries are contemplated for the coming year, that the impact of these fisheries upon the 2007 spawning escapement be modeled.

It is worth noting in these dire times that there is a glimmer of hope for the future for those of us who depend upon Klamath Basin fisheries. People from throughout the Basin have begun to talk to each other about long-term solutions to the problems facing the fisheries resource; Tribes, farmers, fishermen, environmentalists, and communities from throughout the basin are discussing potential solutions to the problems facing the Klamath Basin ecosystem. It is also the Yurok Tribe's hope, as we enter into a critical juncture regarding the relicensing of the Klamath Hydro-electric Project, that we will be successful in getting four dams removed from the Klamath River as well as address other habitat issues affecting our fishery resource.

PFMC
03/07/06

SCIENTIFIC AND STATISTICAL COMMITTEE REPORT ON REVIEW OF 2005
FISHERIES AND SUMMARY OF 2006 STOCK ABUNDANCE ESTIMATES

Mr. Dell Simmons, Chair of the Salmon Technical Team (STT), reviewed the 2005 fisheries and the preliminary 2006 ocean salmon stock abundance estimates for the Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC). Much of the discussion concerned the Klamath River fall Chinook stock which may constrain Chinook fisheries south of Cape Falcon. The Klamath Ocean Harvest Model predicted a 7.7% age-four exploitation rate in the 2005 fisheries; however the postseason estimate was 24%. This was the third consecutive year that the age-four exploitation rate exceeded 16%. In the absence of all recreational, commercial, and tribal fishing, the 2006 preseason natural escapement estimate is 29,400. If the postseason estimate of natural area spawners in 2006 is less than 35,000, then it would be the third consecutive year of failing to meet the fishery management plan conservation objective for this stock, triggering an overfishing declaration. Ocean fisheries north of Cape Falcon may be constrained by the Endangered Species Act listing of lower Columbia River wild coho stocks and the 10% exploitation cap on the Thompson River coho stock.

The SSC wishes to reiterate a few recommendations it has made in the past to improve the usefulness of STT reports. Tables I-1 and I-2 in Preseason Report I present several years of preseason predictors for Chinook and coho stocks under Council management. The SSC requests the STT add postseason estimates to these tables, where available, to facilitate a reader's ability to compare the abundance predictors with the actual abundance estimates. A graphical representation of the pre and post season stock abundance estimates would facilitate this review.

The SSC would like to see confidence limits for estimates of salmon abundance and exploitation rates. Given the uncertainties in abundance projection and exploitation rate estimation it is difficult to know the likelihood of meeting management objectives or to evaluate whether or not a management goal has been attained. For example, without confidence limits we cannot know if an estimated preseason exploitation rate of 8% is actually different from an estimated postseason rate of 24%. The explicit recognition of uncertainty in salmon statistics would increase transparency in the analytical process.

PFMC
03/07/06

IDENTIFICATION OF MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND
PRELIMINARY DEFINITION OF 2006 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 8, 2006 followed by STT analysis and final adoption of the options on Friday, March 10, 2006. Agenda Item C.4.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.4.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 National Marine Fisheries Service constraints for stocks listed under the Endangered Species Act.

Council Task:

- 1. 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.4.a, Attachment 1: Guidance for Option Development and Assessment.
2. Agenda Item C.4.a, Attachment 2: Emergency Changes to the Salmon FMP.
3. Agenda Item C.2.d, Supplemental NMFS ESA guidance letter.
4. Agenda Item C.4.g, Supplemental SAS Report: SAS Proposed Initial Salmon Management Options for 2006 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 | Frank Lockhart |
| e. Tribal Recommendations | Jim Harp |
| f. State Recommendations | Phil Anderson/Curt Melcher/Marija Vojkovich |
| g. Reports and Comments of Advisory Bodies | |
| h. Public Comment | |
| i. Council Recommendations for Initial Options for STT Collation and Description | |

PFMC
02/15/06

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, April 4, 2006).

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
02/13/06

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

CRITERIA FOR REQUESTING EMERGENCY CHANGES TO THE SALMON FMP

Section 305(c) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act allows the Secretary of Commerce to implement emergency regulations independently or in response to a Council recommendation of an emergency if one is found to exist. The Secretary has not published criteria for determining when an emergency exists. A Council FMP may be altered by emergency regulations, which are treated as an amendment to the FMP for a limited period of 180 days and which can be extended for an additional 180 days.

Council FMPs can be changed by the amendment process which takes at least one to two years, or modified temporarily by emergency regulations, which can be implemented in a few weeks. Framework plans, like the Council's salmon FMP, have been developed to allow flexibility in modifying management measures between seasons and during the season.

Some measures, like most conservation objectives and allocation schemes, are deliberately fixed in the plan and can be changed only by amendment or temporarily modified by emergency regulation. (Certain conservation objectives also may be changed by court order or without an amendment if, in the view of the Salmon Technical Team, Scientific and Statistical Committee, and Council, a comprehensive review justifies a change.) They are fixed because of their importance and because the Council wanted to require a rigorous analysis, including extensive public review, to change them. Such an analysis and review were conducted when these management measures were originally adopted. It is the Council's intent to incorporate any desired flexibility of conservation objectives into the framework plan, making emergency changes prior to the season unnecessary. The Oregon coastal natural coho conservation objective is an example of a flexible objective, which is more conservative when stock abundance is low.

The use of the emergency process essentially "short circuits" the plan amendment process and reduces public participation, thus there needs to be sufficient rationale for using it. Moreover, experience demonstrates that if there is disagreement or controversy over a council's request for emergency regulations, the Secretary is unlikely to approve it. An exception would be an extreme resource emergency.

To avoid protracted, last-minute debates each year over whether or not the Council should request an emergency deviation from the salmon FMP, criteria have been developed and adopted by the Council to screen proposals for emergency changes. The intent is to limit requests to those which are justified and have a reasonable chance of approval, so that the time spent in developing the case is not wasted and expectations are not unnecessarily raised.

Criteria

The following criteria will be used to evaluate requests for emergency action by the Secretary:

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 FMP objectives.
5. If the action is taken, long-term yield from the stock complex will not be decreased.

Process

The 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 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.

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 Salmon Technical Team.

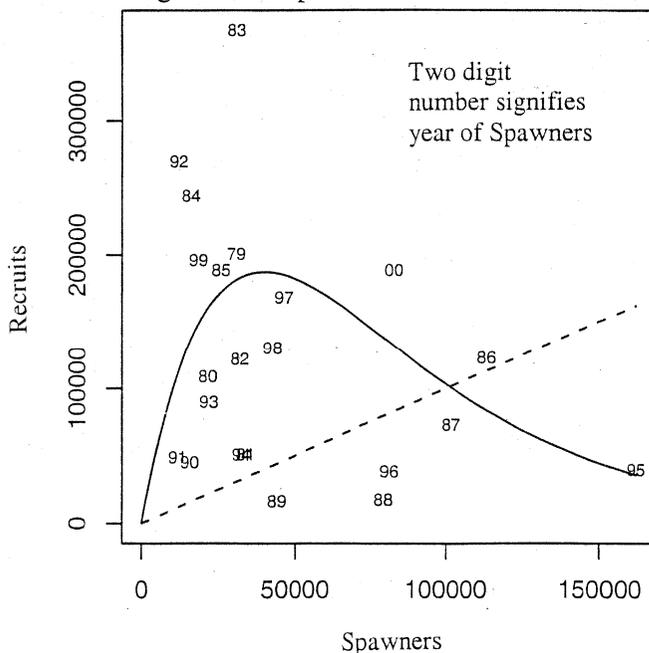
PFMC
02/15/06

KLAMATH RIVER NATURALLY PRODUCED ADULT FALL CHINOOK
 SPAWNER-PROGENY RELATIONSHIP

Table 1. Klamath River fall Chinook stock-recruitment data set.^{1/}

Brood Year	Spawners (S)	Recruits (R)	R/S
1979	30637	200698	6.6
1980	21484	109430	5.1
1981	33857	50968	1.5
1982	31951	122187	3.8
1983	30784	368159	12.0
1984	16064	244052	15.2
1985	25676	188722	7.4
1986	113359	123247	1.1
1987	101717	72981	0.7
1988	79385	17450	0.2
1989	43869	16213	0.4
1990	15596	44910	2.9
1991	11649	48513	4.2
1992	12029	269678	22.4
1993	21858	90210	4.1
1994	32333	50840	1.6
1995	161793	39203	0.2
1996	81326	38408	0.5
1997	46144	168089	3.6
1998	42488	130283	3.1
1999	18456	196197	10.6
2000	82729	188537	2.3

Figure 1. Expected value Ricker Model^{1/}



^{1/} Table 1 is a consolidation of Table A1 from: Klamath River Fall Chinook Stock Recruitment Analysis. Salmon Technical Team, Pacific Fishery Management Council September 1, 2005. Figure 1 is a replicate of Figure 3 from the same report.

(B) Within 30 days after receiving a recommendation under subparagraph (A), a Federal agency shall provide a detailed response in writing to any Council commenting under paragraph (3) and the Secretary regarding the matter. The response shall include a description of measures proposed by the agency for avoiding, mitigating, or offsetting the impact of the activity on such habitat. In the case of a response that is inconsistent with the recommendations of the Secretary, the Federal agency shall explain its reasons for not following the recommendations.

97-453, 101-627, 104-297

(c) EMERGENCY ACTIONS AND INTERIM MEASURES.--

(1) If the Secretary finds that an emergency or overfishing exists or that interim measures are needed to reduce overfishing for any fishery, he may promulgate emergency⁴ regulations or interim measures necessary to address the emergency or overfishing, without regard to whether a fishery management plan exists for such fishery.

(2) If a Council finds that an emergency or overfishing exists or that interim measures are needed to reduce overfishing for any fishery within its jurisdiction, whether or not a fishery management plan exists for such fishery--

(A) the Secretary shall promulgate emergency⁴ regulations or interim measures under paragraph (1) to address the emergency or overfishing if the Council, by unanimous vote of the members who are voting members, requests the taking of such actions; and

(B) the Secretary may promulgate emergency⁴ regulations or interim measures under paragraph (1) to address the emergency or overfishing if the Council, by less than a unanimous vote, requests the taking of such action.

(3) Any emergency regulation or interim measure which changes any existing fishery management plan or amendment shall be treated as an amendment to such plan for the period in which such regulation is in effect. Any emergency regulation or interim measure promulgated under this subsection--

(A) shall be published in the Federal Register together with the reasons therefor;

(B) shall, except as provided in subparagraph (C), remain in effect for not more than 180 days after the date of publication, and may be extended by publication in the Federal Register for one additional period of not more than 180 days, provided the public has had an opportunity to comment on the emergency regulation or interim measure, and, in the case of a Council recommendation for emergency regulations or interim measures, the Council is actively preparing a fishery management plan, plan amendment, or proposed regulations to address the emergency or overfishing on a permanent basis;

⁴ Section 110(b)(2) of Public Law 104-297 appears to insert "or overfishing" after "emergency" each place it appears in section 305(c)(1) and (2). The editors assume Congress did not intend to insert "or overfishing" between the words "emergency" and "regulations".

(C) that responds to a public health emergency or an oil spill may remain in effect until the circumstances that created the emergency no longer exist, *Provided*, That the public has an opportunity to comment after the regulation is published, and, in the case of a public health emergency, the Secretary of Health and Human Services concurs with the Secretary's action; and

(D) may be terminated by the Secretary at an earlier date by publication in the Federal Register of a notice of termination, except for emergency regulations or interim measures⁵ promulgated under paragraph (2) in which case such early termination may be made only upon the agreement of the Secretary and the Council concerned.

Dr. Richard Gierak, Interactive Citizens United, Yreka, California

C.6.c. Adopt Draft Amendments for Public Review

The Council directed the staff to prepare Amendment 14 for public review, taking into account the recommendations of the SSC, STT, SAS, and tribes, and with other recommended additions or changes as provided below. (Motion 10)

Mr. Boydston noted that the proposed conservation alert criteria included options which required no fishing impacts on stocks which were projected to be below, or 50% below, the stock conservation objective. Such criteria could result in large areas of closed fisheries unless an emergency rule were granted to allow incidental harvest impacts. Mr. Robinson noted that this was not too different from the status quo in which you don't violate the spawner floor unless you can justify there are benefits to do so under an emergency rule. Mr. Boydston recommended that Chapter 11 (Schedule and Procedures for FMP Amendment) include reference in its title to the implementation of emergency rules.

Council members proposed the following changes be incorporated in the public review draft:

Page 5-6, change the last sentence in the 6th paragraph to: "The Council may deviate from subarea quotas to meet recreational season objectives based on the agreement of representatives of the various affected ports".

Page 5-7 under selective fisheries: Eliminate the last two paragraphs in the section (as recommended by the SAS) and add a criteria specifying that selective fisheries may only occur in August and September (to meet modeling concerns).

In Section 6.5.3, include the tribal recommendation that implementation of selective fisheries for marked or hatchery fish must be in accordance with US v. Washington stipulation and order concerning co-management and mass marking (Case No. 9213, Subproceeding No. 96-3).

Extend EFH to include the entire EEZ as there is no doubt that significant fisheries occur outside the present designation which only extends to 60 KM (37 miles).

Ensure that the areas above all passable dams are included in EFH.

Allow staff the flexibility to modify the conservation alert options to provide more workable criteria to allow incidental harvest, or request specific input from the public on that issue.

C.6.d. Adopt Public Hearing Schedule

The Council reviewed the proposed hearing schedule in Attachment C.6.d. which suggested hearings during the first week of February in Westport, Washington; North Bend, Oregon; and Eureka and Sacramento, California. In view of past low attendance at amendment hearings and other concerns, the Council adopted the schedule with the following changes (Motion 11):

The hearing in Eureka was eliminated due to expected small turnout for amendment issues which have very little local impact.

The hearing proposed for Westport was moved to Olympia where more public could be expected to participate.

Mr. Six referred the Council to Staff Report C.6.b. concerning procedures for announcing and holding public hearings to encourage public participation. He asked the Council to consider the recommendations in that report when establishing public hearings.

PACIFIC SALMON COMMISSION ACTIVITIES PFMC BRIEFING PAPER

The Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC) met January 9th -13th in Portland, Oregon for the exchange of post season reports for the 2005 fisheries. Preliminary indications are that all fisheries were within their treaty obligations. Chinook, coho, and chum issues were discussed during the post-season review of fisheries by the PSC and the PSC Southern Panel.

The PSC concluded its annual meeting in Vancouver, British Columbia the week of February 13th – 17th, 2006 at which several important issues were discussed. This was the 21st annual meeting of the PSC. The PSC schedule was to focus upon the bi-lateral fisheries that were still unresolved.

The following issues of relevance to the Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) were discussed at these sessions:

Chinook:

First, the chinook fisheries off the coast of the West Coast of Vancouver Island (WCVI) were a main focal point of discussion during the post-season review. Fisheries off WCVI can significantly affect stocks originating from the Columbia River and Puget Sound, including several listed under the Endangered Species Act. The shift in the seasonal catch distribution pattern of this fishery and its potential effect on U.S. stocks were discussed with Canadian representatives. A technical assessment of this pattern shift will be completed this summer by the Chinook Technical Committee (CTC) of the PSC. It is anticipated that further policy discussion of the implications associated with this fishing pattern shift will occur this fall with Canada.

Second, the PSC established a Chinook Interface Group (CIG) a couple years ago to help provide policy guidance to the CTC while working on assignments relating to Chinook salmon. The CIG and a workgroup of the bi-lateral CTC met during the January and February PSC meetings and will continue to work on a prioritized list of Chinook assignments.

Coho:

The Southern Panel reviewed the 2005 post season catch report and discussed stock status for the various management units covered by the PST coho agreement. The Interior Fraser management unit consists of five separate populations, (including Thompson coho), is expected to continue to remain a management concern for Canada for several years. These stock groups are now in the process of being listed under SARA, Canada's equivalent to ESA, which has been recently enacted by the Canadian federal government. The expected schedule for Interior Fraser coho SARA considerations by Canada will be in the spring of 2006.

The Canadian members of the PSC Southern Panel expressed concern regarding the most recent estimates of the U.S. interceptions of Thompson R. coho in 2004. During the February meeting, the PSC Coho Technical Committee revised its estimate of the total exploitation rate by U.S. fisheries on Interior Fraser coho during the 2004 season upwards to 10.7%, from the preliminary estimate of below 10% provided in January. The revised estimate reflects corrected catches in Puget Sound terminal areas, particularly in Bellingham/Samish Bays, Hood Canal, and Port Gardner Bay (terminal area for Stillaguamish and Snohomish). Both the January and February exploitation rates

were generated through the use of coho FRAM based on post season estimates on fishery mortalities and escapements.

Under the PSC Southern Coho Agreement, a Coho Working Group was established by the Parties to assist the Coho Technical Committee in implementing the PST Coho Agreement. The first meeting of the bi-lateral coho working group was held on December 8, 2005 in Richmond, BC. This was an introductory meeting with issues only broadly discussed. There will be another follow up meeting of this group in the summer of 2006. The Coho Technical Committee has been working on the first priority of eight work assignments, the development of regional fishery planning models.

Other matters:

Chum:

The PSC Southern Panel was successful in negotiating the PST Chum Annex for 2006 through the remainder of the PST Agreement (2008). The PSC approved the new Chum Annex on Friday, February 17, 2006.

Bi-lateral discussions:

Finally, the 2006 Manager-to-Manager meeting has not yet been scheduled. Efforts are being taken to arrange this meeting prior to the second North of Cape Falcon meeting scheduled for the March 28th – 29th so the information can be taken into consideration prior to the April PFMC meeting. The intent is to exchange preseason expectations of stock status and anticipated fishery structure that can readily be incorporated into model inputs and to identify particular areas of management concern. At this point, it is anticipated that the Canadian stock status and fishery structure will be similar to last year. Interior Fraser coho, (including Thompson coho) remains in low status and conservation concerns still exist regarding the lower Georgia Strait and WCVI chinook stocks. These conservation concerns will shape the 2006 Canadian fisheries.

CWT Expert Panel Report

A response to the Expert Panel recommendations for the CWT program was agreed upon by the PSC. A Work Group of 8-10 members will be formed to develop an Action Plan defining tasks associated with recommendations of the PSC's CWT Expert Panel Report. The Work Group will initially address the short-term tasks related to recommendations of the Expert Panel. The highest priority will be placed on those tasks that need immediate action and generally viewed as directly related to addressing the current deficiencies in the CWT program (e.g., recommendations #1-4). It is anticipated that the Work Group will transmit its report to the PSC by August 1, 2006, with a presentation of its findings at the PSC's Executive Session in October, 2006.



Motion adopted by KFMC 3/6/06

Klamath Fishery Management Council Recommendations to the Pacific Fishery Management
Council Regarding Modeling Options for the 2006 Fishing Season
March 6, 2006

For Options 1 and 2, the KFMC recommends the standard 50/50 tribal/non-tribal, 15% in-river, and 17% recreation, and 50/50 north south sharing of ocean KMZ commercial fisheries.

Option 1 – 2005 regulations.

Option 2 – No March or April fishery. The Oregon fishing season will be in May, June, September, and October. For the Oregon perspective, offering tools to accommodate: 1) consider vessel limits in Humbug to Cape Arago, 50 fish per week; Cape Arago to Florence, 75 fish per week; and north of Florence to Cape Falcon, 100 fish per week, 2) 28" size limit, and 3) additional weeks closed to meet management objectives to meet a de minimis fisheries. In California, the commercial fishing season will take place south of Point Arena and will be constrained by vessel limits and additional weeks closed to meet management objectives.

Option 3 – No fishing, with the exception of 50/50 tribal share.

Per the Klamath River Technical Advisory Team's Report titled *Ocean Abundance Projections and Prospective Harvest Levels for Klamath River Fall Chinook, 2006 Season*, we have an indication that if 2005 fishing regulations were implemented during the coming season then only 18,700 adult natural Chinook would be projected to return to the basin. Such a low level of natural escapement is not acceptable to the KFMC, so we clearly would not recommend this level of fishing during 2006.

In light of the KFMC's concern regarding fall fishery impacts and their subsequent impact on conservation objectives and fisheries during the following year, we request that post-season fall ocean harvest rates be summarized for 2003-2005, and that PFMC explore a technically sound method for projecting impacts to Klamath fall Chinook during development of the 2006 season. This analysis should include an estimate of the potential impacts to the 2007 ocean abundance.



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

March 6, 2006

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's National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) regarding actions necessary to protect species listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). This letter summarizes NOAA Fisheries' consultation standards and provides guidance regarding the effects of the 2006 season on listed species. Because of the circumstances in 2006, this letter provides also comments on the status of the unlisted Klamath River fall Chinook and the related effects on fisheries.

CHINOOK SALMON

Klamath River Fall Chinook

The conservation objective for Klamath River fall Chinook (KRFC) requires a return of 33-34% of potential adult natural spawners, but no fewer than 35,000 naturally spawning adults, be achieved in any one year. The preseason forecast for KRFC for 2006 is close to a record low. Preseason Report I indicates that, if the ocean fishery is closed from January through August 2006 between Cape Falcon, Oregon and Pt. Sur, California (near Monterey) and the Klamath River fishery (tribal and recreational) is closed immediately and remained closed in 2006, the expected number of natural area adult spawners would be 29,200. Under the Salmon FMP, a "conservation alert" is triggered when a stock is projected to fall below its conservation objective. Under such circumstances the Council is required to close salmon fisheries within Council jurisdiction that impact the stock. KRFC are caught in commercial and recreational fisheries from Cape Falcon to Pt. Sur. The closed area would therefore include most of the Oregon coast and the northern half of California. Given the circumstances, any fishing in the closed area that may be proposed would have to be approved by emergency rule to modify the Salmon FMP.

Klamath River fall Chinook are also caught in freshwater recreational fisheries and tribal fisheries that are outside the Council's jurisdiction. Council fisheries are managed to achieve

¹ The tails of the distribution of KRFC extend coast wide, but analysis of the coded wire tag data indicate that 99.1% of recoveries of Klamath River hatchery stocks occur between Cape Falcon and Pt Sur with 0.1% occurring south of Pt Sur and 0.8% occurring north of Cape Falcon.



50:50 tribal:non-tribal sharing of adult harvest with a portion of the non-tribal share taken by recreational fishing inriver. Late season ocean fisheries (September-November) catch immature KRFC, some of which would spawn in the following year. The result is that fish caught in the late season of 2005 contributed to the reduced escapement that will occur in 2006. Preseason Report I indicates that approximately 6,100 KRFC were caught late in 2005. Despite the fact that the forecast now available tells us that the run size is such that the escapement floor will not be met in 2006, some ocean catch has already occurred, and there will likely be expectations for additional harvest in freshwater fisheries.

The escapement of KRFC also fell below the 35,000 spawner escapement floor in 2004 and 2005. The FMP provides that an "overfishing concern" is triggered if postseason estimates indicate that a natural stock has failed to achieve its conservation objective in three consecutive years. The Council uses the overfishing concern to address the requirements of the MSA with respect to overfishing. If KRFC fail to meet the 35,000 fish escapement floor in 2006, as indicated by postseason estimates that will become available after the conclusion of the fall fisheries, an overfishing concern would be triggered, and the Council would be required to complete a formal review within one year and develop an associated rebuilding plan.

The status of KRFC is depressed relative to the conservation objectives defined in the Salmon FMP. Under the circumstances, the Plan requires closure of all salmon fisheries in the area from Cape Falcon to Pt. Sur through at least August 31, 2006. It is likely that the Council will receive proposals to provide some limited fishing opportunity. Fishing in the EEZ in excess of the provisions of the approved FMP would require adoption of an emergency rule. In its consideration of proposals for fisheries, the Council might develop information that is not apparent at this time. However, based on what is currently known, and given the clear provisions of the FMP, NOAA Fisheries concludes that it will be difficult to justify approval of an emergency rule to allow additional fishing in 2006.

Current regulations for the 2005-2006 season include openings for commercial and recreational fisheries off the Oregon and California coast that would begin March 15. These fisheries will add to the catch of KRFC that has already occurred and further reduce the escapement. There is already a place on the Council's agenda for consideration of the March openings. Any additional information that may become available related to the March openings will be considered at that time, but NOAA Fisheries currently expects that it will be necessary to close those fisheries by inseason action to comply with the FMP.

In addition, NOAA Fisheries will recommend to the California Fish and Game Commission that the recreational fishery in the Klamath River be closed in 2006. Council fisheries are managed to achieve 50:50 tribal:non-tribal sharing of the adult harvest of KRFC. Because non-tribal ocean fishery catches have already occurred, tribal fisheries, which occur later in the year, would be expected. NOAA Fisheries will work with the tribes to try to find an appropriate course of action to address the tribes' unique circumstance and the conservation concerns for KRFC.

During the preseason process, the Council will also be considering late season fisheries that would occur after August 31, 2006. NOAA Fisheries concludes that it would be imprudent to consider significant late season fisheries for 2006 at this time. Any late season fisheries that may be proposed should be scheduled to open after the September 2006 Council meeting and with the understanding that they would be reviewed and possibly closed by inseason action at that time.

NOAA Fisheries acknowledges and understands the significant consequences these fishery closures will have on fishermen and their families, the businesses that rely on them, and the communities in which they live. Given the circumstances, NOAA Fisheries has begun the process of gathering data and analyzing appropriate next steps to mitigate impacts on the industry.

California Coastal Chinook Salmon

California Coastal (CC) Chinook salmon is listed under the ESA. The 2000 biological opinion on CC Chinook identified KRFC as the best available surrogate for estimating and limiting ocean harvest impacts on CC Chinook populations. That biological opinion required that the projected age-4 ocean harvest rate for KRFC not exceed 17.0%. In 2002, the Salmon Technical Team adopted new procedures for calculating the age-4 harvest rate on KRFC. 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 KRFC no greater than 16%.

In 2003 and 2004 the projected age-4 ocean harvest rates on KRFC were 16% and 15%, respectively. However, the postseason estimates, derived from cohort reconstructions, were 23% and 51%, respectively. As a result of the harvest rates observed in the 2003 and 2004 seasons, NOAA Fisheries reinitiated consultation prior to the 2005 seasons to consider whether modifications to the RPA of the 2000 opinion were necessary (McInnis 2005). The consultation, which is ongoing, clarified that under the terms of the 2000 biological opinion, NOAA Fisheries expects postseason estimates of the KRFC harvest rate to deviate both above and below preseason projections since the Klamath Ocean Harvest Model (KOHM) is designed to be an unbiased model. However, the magnitude of the deviations in 2003 and especially 2004, were of great concern, both with respect to the management of KRFC harvest and spawning escapement, as well as ensuring protection of ESA-listed CC Chinook.

NOAA Fisheries identified two possible explanations for the under-prediction of the 2004 KRFC harvest rate: 1) chronic changes in the distribution and/or vulnerability of KRFC, or 2) an unusual event consistent with the inter-annual variability of these estimates. The determination of which of the two may be the predominant factor in under-prediction of the harvest rate requires additional years of data.

The consultation reinitiated in 2005 did not result in a change of the 2005 preseason maximum allowable harvest rate of 16% established to protect CC Chinook. Because the harvest rate in 2005 again exceeded 16% by a substantial amount, there is continued concern about its under-prediction by the KOHM. NOAA Fisheries anticipates that the STT will make a modified model available for analysis of 2006 seasons which may weigh catch and effort data from the last three

years more heavily. The intent of any such model modifications would be to improve the accuracy of the KOHM with respect to harvest rate prediction; it would not be to introduce bias within the KOHM for the purpose of providing some greater probability that target harvest rates are not exceeded. Such a modification was developed for analysis of the proposed 2005 season options. The Council's recommended seasons yielded an age-4 harvest rate of 7.7% under the unmodified KOHM and 13% under the modified (3-year base) model. The preliminary postseason estimate of the harvest rate in 2005 is 24%, nearly twice the rate predicted by the modified model and three times the rate of the unmodified model.

The Council may decide to recommend the suspension of the KRFC spawning escapement goal through the use of an emergency rule in order to allow some additional limited harvest of KRFC. In evaluating such a recommendation, NOAA Fisheries will consider the risks to the long term productivity of the KRFC resource, while ensuring that management measures comply with NOAA Fisheries' ESA consultation standard for CC Chinook. Even if an emergency rule were approved, the combination of 1) the harvest which has already occurred since September 1, 2005, 2) the anticipated modifications in the KOHM, and 3) the ESA limit of a preseason projected 16% harvest rate, will leave little, if any, additional harvest available under an emergency rule. Preliminary analysis of coded wire tag recoveries from fisheries which occurred after August 31, 2005, indicate an age-4 harvest rate of 6.7%. It should be emphasized that this is a preliminary estimate based on incomplete cohort data and the forecast ocean abundance and is expected to change when the cohort is completed and the postseason estimate of abundance becomes available. For example, the preliminary estimate of the 2004 fall fisheries was 3.2% while the postseason estimate increased to 8.7%. In addition, any harvest occurring in 2006, either prior to May 1, or under an emergency rule after May 1, would be evaluated with a modified KOHM, which could generate substantially higher estimates of harvest rate than the KOHM versions used in prior seasons.

As discussed above, absent an approved emergency rule, the area from Falcon to Pt. Sur will be closed to salmon fishing because of conservation concerns for KRFC. However, in the event that new and compelling information is developed during the course of the 2006 preseason process, which supports implementation of an emergency rule and additional harvest, NOAA Fisheries, for the purpose of providing adequate protection for CC Chinook, will consider reducing the 16% age-4 KRFC harvest rate limit for the 2006 seasons. The rate associated with the 2006 harvest will be estimated using a KOHM which the STT believes most accurately predicts harvest rate for the 2006 season.

Sacramento River Winter Chinook Salmon

In 2004, NOAA Fisheries Service issued a biological assessment and biological opinion, in which it proposed to promulgate fishery management measures for the ocean salmon fisheries off Washington, Oregon and California commencing annually on May 1, 2004 and ending April 30, 2010, which include the following conservation objectives for Sacramento River Winter Chinook:

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.

These measures, which NOAA Fisheries believes will avoid jeopardizing the continued existence of winter Chinook, are in addition to measures specified by the FMP or required by NOAA Fisheries' biological opinions for other listed salmon stocks. 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 Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU) was first 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 Sacramento River winter-run Chinook, were not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of Central Valley spring Chinook. Since completing the consultation, the abundance of Central Valley spring Chinook has increased significantly. The combined spawning escapements of spring Chinook to Deer, Mill, and Butte creeks averaged about 7,800 from 1996-2000 and 19,500 from 2001-2005. Based on these observations and other evidence of rebuilding, NOAA Fisheries concludes that no further actions are required to supplement those specified in the 2000 biological opinion.

Lower Columbia River Chinook Salmon

The Lower Columbia River (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, they 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 Lower Columbia Salmon Recovery Plan² specifies actions to be taken to facilitate recovery of spring Chinook populations. The Cowlitz and Lewis hatcheries will be used, for example, for reintroduction into upper basin areas above existing dams. Maintaining the hatchery brood stock is therefore essential for implementation of specified recovery actions. The hatcheries have met their escapement objectives in recent years, and are expected to do so again in 2006, thus ensuring that what remains of the genetic legacy is preserved and can be used to advance recovery. NOAA Fisheries expects that the management agencies will continue to manage inriver fisheries to meet hatchery escapement goals, but no additional management constraints in Council fisheries are considered necessary.

Three natural-origin bright populations have been identified in the LCR Chinook ESU. The North Lewis River stock is used as a harvest indicator for ocean and in-river fisheries. The escapement goal used for management purposes for the North Lewis River population is 5,700, based on estimates of maximum sustained yield. Actual escapements have exceeded the goal in every year but one since 1980. Escapements over the last five years have averaged 12,500, 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 2006. NOAA Fisheries does expect that the states of Washington and Oregon will continue to take appropriate actions through their usual authorities, to ensure that the escapement goal continues to be met.

Unlike the spring populations or the bright component of the ESU, LCR tule populations are caught in large numbers in Council fisheries. There are three naturally producing populations of tule Chinook in the lower Columbia River (Coweeman, East Fork Lewis, and Sandy) that are not substantially influenced by hatchery strays. Apart from these populations, the system is dominated by hatchery production and whatever natural spawning does occur is heavily influenced by hatchery strays. The Lower Columbia Salmon Recovery Plan specifies actions to be taken to address the adverse consequences of hatchery production on the LCR ESU.

For the last several years the Coweeman population has been used as an indicator stock for managing the tule component of the LCR Chinook ESU. Consistent with our guidance from recent years, NOAA Fisheries expects that the 2006 Council fisheries to be managed such that the total exploitation rate on Coweeman fall Chinook from all fisheries does not exceed 49%. Preseason estimates of the exploitation rate have consistently complied with the 49% standard. However, information suggests that the actual exploitation rates on Coweeman fall Chinook have been substantially higher in recent years. The Northwest Fisheries Science Center recently completed a review that assessed compliance of Council fisheries with ESA related consultation standards (Kope 2005). (A copy of that report was forwarded to the Council by letter on

²This plan was developed by Washington's Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board. In February 2006, NMFS approved the plan as an Interim Regional Recovery Plan. Such a plan is intended to lead to an ESA recovery plan but is not yet complete, in this case because it addresses only a portion of the Lower Columbia River ESUs. NMFS endorses use of the plan until a final plan covering the full ESUs is complete. Work is underway to complete a plan for the remaining portions of the Lower Columbia ESUs and a final ESA plan is expected in early 2007. For additional information, see <http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/Salmon-Recovery-Planning/Recovery-Domains/Willamette-Lower-Columbia/Interim-Recovery.cfm>

December 21, 2005.) Results from the report indicate that Council fisheries have complied with most of the stock-specific standards. However, the report indicates, based on a postseason review, that the exploitation rates for the most recently available brood years (1998-2000) ranged from 53%-68% and averaged 60%.

We are aware that managers from the state agencies and Salmon Technical Team have been reviewing the analysis. From that review we expect to confirm or modify the results of the analysis as appropriate, and learn more about why postseason estimates of exploitation rates have been higher than preseason projections. NOAA Fisheries' objective is to insure that we are using the best available information for managing the fisheries to meet specified conservation objectives in 2006. We will therefore rely on the Salmon Technical Team to report back regarding their review of the Science Center report, and make recommendations for actions necessary to address their findings.

NOAA Fisheries has relied on the 49% standard since 2002. The Lower Columbia Salmon Recovery Plan recommends that the standard be reviewed, and we concur that after five years a review is warranted. The Recovery Plan specifies that the review should include consideration of the exploitation rate standard and associated affects on other LCR tule populations. The Plan also calls for consideration of alternative management strategies including one based on indicators of annual abundance and productivity. NOAA Fisheries intends to work with the interested management entities and undertake such a review prior to 2007 fisheries.

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

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.

Puget Sound Chinook Salmon

In March, 2005, NOAA Fisheries Service approved fishing activities conducted in accordance with the harvest component of the Comprehensive Management Plan for Puget Sound Chinook, 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 ESA 4(d) rule. The terms of the RMP have also been incorporated into the Draft Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Plan currently out for public review and comment. The take limit for fisheries implemented under the terms of the RMP 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 Rates³ 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)⁴, 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 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 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 less than one percent 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 since impacts in all fisheries must be considered, ocean fisheries are potentially subject to constraint to ensure impacts are consistent with the limits defined by the RMP.

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.

³ 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.

⁴ 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.

Table 1. Guidance on ESA listed Puget Sound Chinook for the 2006 Council ocean salmon fisheries.						
Management Unit/Population	Normal Abundance Regime			Minimum Fishing Regime		
	Rebuilding Exploitation Rate		Escapement Goal ¹	Low Abundance Threshold	Critical Exploitation Rate	
	Total	Southern US (PT=Preterminal)			So. US	Preterminal So. US
Nooksack spring NF Nooksack SF Nooksack	Minimum fishing regime applies			1,000 ³ 1,000 ³	7.0%/9.0% ²	
Skagit Summer/Fall Upper Skagit Lower Skagit Lower Sauk	50.0%			4,800 2,200 900 400	15.0%	
Skagit Spring Suiattle Upper Sauk Cascade	38.0%			576 170 130 170	18.0%	
Stillaguamish NF Stillaguamish SF Stillaguamish	25.0%			650 ³ 500 ³	15.0%	
Snohomish Skykomish Snoqualmie	21.0%			2,800 1,745 521	15.0%	
Lake Washington ⁴		15.0% PT		200 ³		12.0%
Green		15.0% PT	5,800	1,800		12.0%
White River	20.0%			200	15.0%	
Puyallup ⁵	50.0%			500		12.0%
Nisqually			1,100	1,100		
Skokomish		15.0% PT	1,200 natural ⁶ 1,000 hatchery	800 natural ⁷ 500 hatchery		12.0%
Mid-Hood Canal		15.0% PT		400		12.0%
Dungeness		10.0%		500	6.0%	
Elwha		10.0%		1,000	6.0%	

¹ 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.

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

³ Threshold expressed as natural-origin spawners.

⁴ Cedar River.

⁵ South Prairie Creek Index.

⁶ The aggregate escapement goal is 3,650 hatchery and natural spawners. However, anticipated hatchery or natural escapements below these spawner abundances trigger specific additional management actions.

⁷ The aggregate low abundance threshold is 1,300 hatchery and natural spawners. However, anticipated hatchery or natural escapements below these spawner abundances trigger specific additional management actions.

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, after applying the appropriate regime to the status of each management unit anticipated in 2006.

COHO SALMON

Oregon Coast Coho Salmon

On January 11, 2006 NOAA Fisheries determined that ESA listing of Oregon Coast (OC) coho is not warranted (71 FR 3033 January 19, 2006). It is therefore no longer necessary to provide ESA-related guidance to the Council regarding the management of OC coho. Nevertheless, NOAA Fisheries expects that the Council will continue to manage Oregon Coast coho consistent with the terms of Amendment 13 of the Salmon FMP as modified by the expert advice of the 2000 ad hoc Work Group.

Lower Columbia River Coho

Lower Columbia River (LCR) coho were listed as threatened under the ESA on June 28, 2005. In 2005 NOAA Fisheries issued a section 7 conference opinion regarding the effects of Council area fisheries on LCR coho, but 2006 will be the first year that NOAA Fisheries is providing consultation standards as part of our ESA guidance for the preseason planning process. NOAA Fisheries expects to complete a section 7 consultation regarding the effects of Council fisheries on LCR coho prior to the start of the 2006 season.

LCR coho are also caught in the Columbia River, primarily in state managed commercial and recreational fisheries in areas below Bonneville Dam. These fisheries are managed subject to the terms of the 2005-2007 Interim Management Agreement between the U.S. v. Oregon parties. NOAA Fisheries will also consult on inriver fisheries through a supplement to the existing opinion on the Interim Agreement. Because of the close association between Council fisheries and fisheries that take place in the Lower Columbia River, NOAA Fisheries plans to consider both actions in a single opinion.

NOAA Fisheries reviewed information related to the status of LCR coho and the effects of fisheries on LCR coho through our section 7 conference in 2005, and again in preparation for consultation on fisheries in 2006. Because of the location of fisheries affecting LCR coho, the states of Oregon and Washington are the management entities most affected. NOAA Fisheries wrote letters to the states on August 29, 2005 and again on January 18, 2006 highlighting several areas of concern related to the management of LCR coho. NOAA Fisheries has also talked with representatives of the states on several occasions since then about these concerns. The concerns can be summarized under two broad themes. First, what is the appropriate long-term harvest strategy for managing LCR coho, and second, once a harvest rate limit is selected for a particular year, how do we measure impacts in ocean and inriver fisheries relative to the specified limit?

Efforts are underway to address some of the issues that have been discussed. For example, the state of Washington has indicated, in its Lower Columbia Salmon Recovery Plan, its intention to review the harvest rate matrix that has been used for the past several years to manage LCR coho harvest, and to consider development of alternative management strategies if appropriate for Washington coho. The State of Oregon will do the same as part of its five-year review of the State of Oregon's management plan for LCR coho. The two states are encouraged to work together on this review to develop a common management strategy. NOAA Fisheries expects that some progress will be made on issues of concern prior to the 2006 season, but that much of the necessary review will not be completed until later this year, and therefore be available in time for consideration for the 2007 fisheries.

Nonetheless, the uncertainties surrounding appropriate harvest strategies and allowable levels are such that it is prudent to take a conservative approach to management until they can be resolved. Therefore, NOAA Fisheries expects that ocean salmon fisheries under the Council's jurisdiction in 2006, and commercial and recreational salmon fisheries in the mainstem Columbia River, including select area fisheries (e.g., Youngs Bay), shall be managed subject to an exploitation rate limit on LCR coho of 15%. We are aware that the Salmon Technical Team is reviewing methods for assessing harvest impacts on LCR coho in ocean fisheries. NOAA Fisheries will rely on the Team's recommendations regarding best methods for doing the necessary assessment. NOAA Fisheries understands that the effected managers will make a decision regarding the allocation of harvest impacts between ocean and inriver fisheries that will result in a specified harvest rate limit for the river (e.g., 5%). In managing inriver fisheries, the specified harvest rate limit will apply to each of the early and late return timing components of the LCR coho ESU which will be managed separately in the mainstem Columbia based on run timing differences.

Southern Oregon/Northern California Coastal Coho Salmon

NOAA Fisheries consultation standards for Southern Oregon/Northern California Coastal coho were developed from a supplemental biological opinion dated April 28, 1999. 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 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

Consultation standards for Central California Coastal coho were also developed from the April 28, 1999 biological opinion. Little information on past harvest rates or current hooking mortality incidental to Chinook fisheries exists for CCC coho. Absent more specific information, 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 are caught in Council salmon fisheries. However, the Pacific Coast Salmon FMP requires fisheries to be managed consistent with NOAA Fisheries' ESA standards for listed species, which includes the Hood Canal summer-run chum salmon ESU. The Summer Chum Salmon Conservation Initiative (PNPTC and WDFW 2000), approved by NOAA Fisheries under Limit 6 of the ESA 4(d) Rule describes the harvest actions that must be taken to protect listed Hood Canal summer-run chum salmon both in Washington fisheries managed under the jurisdiction of the PFMC and Puget Sound fisheries managed by the state and tribal fishery managers. Under the terms of the Conservation Initiative, chum salmon must be released in non-treaty sport and troll fisheries in Washington catch Area 4 from August 1 through September 30. The Conservation Initiative does not require release of chum salmon in tribal fisheries in catch Area 4 during the same period, but does recommend that release provisions be implemented. As in previous years, tribal managers will discuss implementation of these provisions during the North of Falcon planning process.

SOCKEYE SALMON

Snake River Sockeye Salmon

Ozette Lake Sockeye Salmon

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

STEELHEAD

NOAA Fisheries Service has listed one Distinct Population Segment (DPS) of steelhead as endangered and nine DPSs as threatened in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and California. All ten DPSs were previously listed under the ESA and considered in previous biological opinions on the effects of PFMC fisheries. The Upper Columbia River steelhead DPS, previously listed as endangered, is now listed as threatened. In addition, NOAA Fisheries is completing its status review of the Puget Sound steelhead DPS. Steelhead are rarely caught in ocean fisheries and ocean fishery management actions beyond those already in place that seek to shape fisheries to minimize impacts to steelhead are not considered necessary. Retention of steelhead in non-treaty tribal fisheries is currently prohibited. The Council and states should continue to prohibit the retention of steelhead with intact adipose fins in ocean recreational fisheries to minimize the effect of whatever catch may occur.

We appreciate that this will be a difficult year. We are committed to working with the Council to address the harvest issues.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of D. Robert Lohn in black ink.

D. Robert Lohn
Northwest Regional Administrator

Handwritten signature of Rodney R. McInnis in black ink.

Rodney R. McInnis
Southwest Regional Administrator

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Kope, Robert. 2005. Performance of Ocean Salmon Fisheries Management relative to National Marine Fisheries Service Endangered Species Act Consultation Standards. National Marine Fisheries Service. Northwest Fisheries Science Center. 28 p.

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**TESTIMONY OF
THE COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY TRIBES
BEFORE PACIFIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
MARCH 7, 2006
Sea Tac, WA**

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 will manage 2006 in-river fisheries according to our 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 fall Chinook forecasts for Columbia River stocks are expected to be less than 2005. The upriver bright forecast is still expected to be reasonably strong, but not as strong as in recent years. The Spring Creek Hatchery Tule is down from the returns in the last two years to approximately half of 10 year average. Impacts on Snake River fall chinook will likely limit both in-river fisheries and ocean fisheries. Besides the ESA limits for Snake River fall Chinook, fisheries must be managed to meet the 7,000 Spring Creek tule escapement goal and the 43,500 McNary Dam escapement goal for Upriver Bright fall Chinook. With this in mind, we urge the Council to be conservative when setting ocean fisheries.

The forecast for Columbia River coho suggests a lower return than last year's actual return. Failure of Congress to adequately fund the Mitchell Act is a contributing factor to lower coho runs 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.

In large part to tribal restoration programs for Snake River Fall Chinook, over 10,000 Snake River fall Chinook reached Lower Granite Dam in 2005. While we don't have a final estimate of wild fish, we expect that close to 3,000 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. However, hatchery production in the Columbia River has come under increased

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scrutiny. There are still many who mistakenly believe that our current well run hatchery programs are somehow putting wild fish at risk. Our hatchery programs, especially supplementation programs are well run and are providing benefits to both help recover populations and provide harvest benefits. Our supplementation programs have a strong record of success.

Unfortunately, certain members of Congress and the Administration, along with various hydropower and irrigation interests have been suggesting that both hatchery production and salmon harvest should be reduced to protect wild fish. They suggest this often at the same time as they claim that the Columbia River hydrosystem has done enough to reduce impacts on fish. The truth is that both ocean and in-river fisheries have made tremendous sacrifices over the years to protect wild fish and it is the hydrosystem that has not done enough. In 2006, there was no early spring spill at Bonneville dam to provide safe passage for the early migrating Spring Creek tules. BPA and the Corps of Engineers claim that the new "corner collector" bypass system is better than spill for these fish. The tribes do not believe the corner collector is adequate with the current flows and that future ocean and in-river fisheries will pay the price in reduced harvest opportunities on tules.

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.

HOOPA VALLEY TRIBE TESTIMONY OF IDENTIFICATION OF MANAGEMENT
OBJECTIVES AND PRELIMINARY DEFINITION OF 2006 SALMON MANAGEMENT
OPTIONS

- (1) My name is Mike Orcutt, I am the Fisheries Director for Hoopa Tribal Fisheries. The Hoopa Valley Tribe (Tribe) thanks the Council for this opportunity to share its perspectives on the **review of the 2005 season and prospective salmon fisheries for 2006.**
- (2) Prior to offering specific comments on the upcoming salmon management season, I wish to inform the PFMC with regard to Klamath-Trinity water issues. The historic signing of the Trinity River Record of Decision by the Tribe and the Secretary of the Interior was executed in December 2000. Since that time, our efforts have included overcoming legal challenges by competing demands for Trinity River water. In the wake of legal challenges, the process of restoring the Trinity River is proceeding. We have worked on clearing the river channel of obstacles to restored flows, completed construction to the initial suite of restoration sites, and made progress on the Science Framework, needed to steer the adaptive management program.
On the Klamath River, the Council is well aware of the 2002 adult fish kill. This unprecedented event resulted in the devastating loss of over 68,000 adult Klamath fall Chinook potential spawners. In the aftermath of this kill, the Tribe worked with co-managers to optimize the success of a reduced 2002 brood and limit the conditions that could result in subsequent adult fish kills. Many are also aware of significant mortality to down-stream salmon migrants related to chronic disease outbreaks in recent years. This concern is paramount in recent studies intended to relate flow management to the proliferation of fish diseases in Klamath River.
- (3) With regard to the KFMC's recommendation concerning de minimis fisheries, the allowance for departures from requirements of the FMP was conditioned on several principals.
Fundamental in the KFMC's recommendation was that the magnitude of de minimis fisheries would comport with a maximum spawner reduction rate of 10% and that the rate should reduce linearly from 10% to 0% as a function of projected stock abundance. In summary, the magnitude of a de minimis fishery as defined by the KFMC in October 2005, has already been exceeded for the 2006 management. The KRTAT has presented to information illustrating that an 8% maximum spawner reduction rate would be possible in 2006, had there not been ocean fisheries last fall. After sustaining the impacts that actually occurred in fall of 2005 ocean fisheries, it was represented that there has already been an approximate 10% spawner reduction.

- (4) Management models need technical review to ensure achievement of conservation and allocation principals in every year. In the past two years, target harvest rates for ocean fisheries have been significantly exceeded. Since 1994, post season comparisons of total catch in tribal and non-tribal fisheries result in 35-65 sharing of total harvest as compared with the objective of 50-50 tribal-non-tribal sharing. In the present management year, non-tribal fisheries have already harvested over 6,000 fish in the fall of 2005. Overall, the Tribe supports the PFMC's objective for best science assured through methodology reviews scheduled as needed.
- (5) The Tribe is presently developing its management alternatives for 2006. The present situation is particularly difficult for the Tribe. The projected low returns of Klamath natural spawners raises concerns over adequate stock replenishment. Legal principals will be embraced in the Tribe's final harvest management decision for 2006. Meanwhile, the Tribe continues participation with co-managers in making recommendations for 2006 fisheries.
- (6) Finally the Tribe encourages the PFMC to pursue the KFMC recommendation to adequately anticipate (model) fall fisheries within the calendar year that they occur. In fall of 2005, the prosecution of fall fisheries resulted in significant harvest of Klamath Basin Chinook. Even absent the 2005 fall fishery, it is believed that the conservation objective for Klamath fall Chinook would not be met in 2006. Better knowledge as to the potential effect of fall fisheries on both conservation and allocation principals would facilitate better understanding of potential management actions.

PFMC
03/07/06

Statement of Jim Harp
on the Preliminary Definition of 2006 Management Options
to the Pacific Fishery Management Council
March 7, 2006

Mr. Chairman, I would like make a brief statement regarding the status of the salmon resource in 2006 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 slightly less than last year but relatively healthy. We believe that these forecasts will allow for some moderate harvest this year even while taking into consideration the needs of the Lower Columbia River natural coho and Canadian Interior 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 the Columbia River tribes to not increase our impacts on Columbia River Chinook stocks of concern. However, additional listed Chinook stocks will require continued attention to devise fisheries that meet the ESA requirements for these stocks.
- ⑥ The tribes continue to have concerns about our ability to appropriately analyze and manage selective fisheries. We encourage the states to continue rigorous monitoring and sampling of these fisheries and to continue communication on this issue with the tribes.
- ⑥ The Washington tribes, 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 harvest of natural stocks of concern. In addition, we have joint Tribal/State agreement on specific 2006 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	45,000	50,000
Option II	35,000	33,200
Option III	25,000	25,000

For Chinook, Option I to be modeled with 30,000 taken in the May/June Chinook directed fishery and 20,000 would be taken in the July/August/September all-species fishery. Option II to be modeled with 20,000 taken in the May/June Chinook directed fishery 13,200 in the July/August/September all-species fishery. Option III to be modeled with 12,000 taken in the May/June Chinook directed fishery and 13,000 in the July/August/September all-species fishery.

PFMC
03/07/06

WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE AND TRIBAL COMMENTS ON
IDENTIFICATION OF MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND PRELIMINARY DEFINITION
OF 2006 SALMON MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

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 Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (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 Endangered Species Act, additional conservation objectives would be provided by National Marine Fisheries Service, 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 2006 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 2006 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 made a determination that this plan meets the requirements of the ESA, under limit #6 of the 4(d) rule for the Puget Sound Chinook evolutionarily significant unit.

PFMC
03/07/06

SALMON ADVISORY SUBPANEL

***PROPOSED
INITIAL SALMON MANAGEMENT OPTIONS
FOR 2006 NON-INDIAN OCEAN FISHERIES***

March 7, 2006

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options recommended by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 1 of 8) 3/7/2006 1:46 PM

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
<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 65,000 Chinook and 110,000 marked coho. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting. 2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 32,500 Chinook and 17,600 marked coho. 3. Treaty Indian commercial ocean troll quotas of: 50,000 Chinook (30,000 in May and June; 20,000 for all-salmon season July through Sept. 15 with no rollover allowed from Chinook season); and 45,000 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.</p> <p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 21,500 Chinook quota.</p> <p>Open May 1-2 with a 75 Chinook per vessel landing and possession limit for the two-day open period; beginning May 6, open Saturday through Tuesday with a 100 Chinook possession and landing limit for each of the subsequent four-day open periods. If insufficient quota remains to prosecute openings prior to the June 24-27 open period, the remaining quota will be provided for a June 29-30 open period with a 30 Chinook per vessel landing and possession limit. All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 50,000 Chinook and 80,000 marked coho. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting. 2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 25,000 Chinook and 12,800 marked coho. 3. Treaty Indian commercial ocean troll quotas of: 33,200 Chinook (20,000 in May and June; 13,200 for all-salmon season July through Sept. 15 with no rollover allowed from Chinook season); and 35,000 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.</p> <p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 16,666 Chinook quota.</p> <p>Open May 1-2 with a 75 Chinook per vessel landing and possession limit for the two-day open period; beginning May 6, open Saturday through Tuesday with a 75 Chinook possession and landing limit for each of the subsequent four-day open periods. If insufficient quota remains to prosecute openings prior to the June 24-27 open period, the remaining quota will be provided for a June 29-30 open period with a 30 Chinook per vessel landing and possession limit. All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 35,000 Chinook and 50,000 marked coho. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting. 2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 17,500 Chinook and 8,000 marked coho. 3. Treaty Indian commercial ocean troll quotas of: 25,000 Chinook (12,000 in May and June; 13,000 for all-salmon season July through Sept. 15 with no rollover allowed from Chinook season); and 25,000 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.</p> <p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 11,666 Chinook quota.</p> <p>Open May 1-2 with a 50 Chinook per vessel landing and possession limit for the two-day open period; beginning May 6, open Saturday through Tuesday with a 50 Chinook possession and landing limit for each of the subsequent four-day open periods. If insufficient quota remains to prosecute openings prior to the June 24-27 open period, the remaining quota will be provided for a June 29-30 open period with a 30 Chinook per vessel landing and possession limit. All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>
<p>Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. Vessels fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land their fish in Garibaldi, Oregon. Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point, Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon, must notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or 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, port of landing and 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>		

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <p>July 8 through earlier of Sept. 15 or 11,000 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 17,600 marked coho quota. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip (C.8.d). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5).</p> <p>Open Saturday through Tuesday July 8 through July 25. All salmon; landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook per vessel for each four day open period. Gear restricted to plugs 6 inches (15.2 cm) or longer (C.2, C.3). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5).</p> <p>U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Point: Open August 5 through September 15; Saturday through Tuesday. All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.7); and September (C.7); landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook per vessel for each four day open period. Gear restricted to plugs 6 inches (15.2 cm) or longer (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon August 5 through September 15; open Saturday through Tuesday. All Salmon (C.7); landing and possession limit of 20 Chinook and 100 coho per four-day open period. No special gear restrictions.</p> <p>Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. Vessels fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land their fish in Garibaldi, Oregon. Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point, Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon, must notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or 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, port of landing and 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>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <p>July 15 through earlier of Sept. 15 or 8,334 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 12,800 marked coho quota.</p> <p>Open Saturday through Tuesday through August 8. All salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August; landing and possession limit of 40 Chinook per vessel for each four day open period. Gear restricted to plugs or whole herring 6 inches (15.2 cm) or longer; one flasher per line without hooks allowed (C.2, C.3). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5).</p> <p>August 12 through September 15; open Saturday through Tuesday. All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.7); landing and possession limit of 15 Chinook and 100 coho per four-day open period. 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 beginning no earlier than September 1 (C.8.d). No special gear restrictions. Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5).</p>	<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <p>July 22 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 5,834 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 8,000 marked coho quota.</p> <p>Open Saturday through Monday through August 15. All salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.7); landing and possession limit of 35 Chinook per vessel for each four day open period. Gear restricted to plugs 6 inches (15.2 cm) or longer (C.2, C.3). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5).</p> <p>August 19 through September 30; open Saturday through Monday. All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.7); landing and possession limit of 15 Chinook and 75 coho per three-day open period. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip (C.8.d). No special gear restrictions. Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5).</p>

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options recommended by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 3 of 8) 3/7/2006 1:46 PM

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I South of Cape Falcon	OPTION II South of Cape Falcon	OPTION III South of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 15%</p> <p>2. Non-Indian commercial troll Klamath fall Chinook impact allocation 50% Oregon:50% California.</p> <p>3. Tribal allocation equal to non-Indian Impacts</p>	<p>1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 15%</p> <p>2. Non-Indian commercial troll Klamath fall Chinook impact allocation 50% Oregon:50% California.</p> <p>3. Tribal allocation equal to non-Indian Impacts</p>	<p>1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 15%</p> <p>2. Non-Indian commercial troll Klamath fall Chinook impact allocation 50% Oregon:50% California.</p> <p>3. Tribal allocation equal to non-Indian Impacts</p>
<p>Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty (Newport)</p> <p>March 15-October 31 (C.9). Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size limit (B). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish 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 2007, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 28 inch total length Chinook minimum size limit.</p>	<p>Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty (Newport)</p> <p>March 15-25; April 1-15; May 1-3, 8-10, 15-17, 22-24, 29-30; June 1-30; September 1-23; October 1-31 (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size (B). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish 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 2007, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 28 inch total length Chinook minimum size limit.</p>	<p>Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty (Newport)</p> <p>Same as Option II with weekly closures and vessel landing and possession limits to be determined.</p> <p>In 2007, same as Option II.</p>
<p>Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt. (Coos Bay)</p> <p>March 15-October 31 (C.9). Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size limit (B). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish 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 2007, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 28 inch total length Chinook minimum size limit.</p>	<p>Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt. (Coos Bay)</p> <p>March 15-25; April 1-15; May 1-30; September 1-23; October 1-31 (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size limit (B). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon.</p> <p>In 2007, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 28 inch Chinook minimum size limit.</p>	<p>Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt. (Coos Bay)</p> <p>Same as Option II with weekly closures and vessel landing and possession limits to be determined.</p> <p>In 2007, same as Option II.</p>

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options recommended by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 4 of 8) 3/7/2006 1:46 PM

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> March 15-April 30 September 3 through earlier of September 30, or a 1,000 Chinook quota (C.9) <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size. Possession and landing limit of 45 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 2007, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 28 inch Chinook minimum size limit</p> <p>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 3 through earlier of September 30, or 6,000 Chinook quota <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.). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith and Klamath rivers. 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>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> March 15-25; April 1-15 September 3 through earlier of September 30, or a 3,000 Chinook quota (C.9) <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size limit. Possession and landing limit of 45 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 2007, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 28 inch Chinook minimum size limit</p> <p>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)</p>	<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> March 15-25; April 1-15 September 3 through earlier of September 30, or a 1,500 Chinook quota (C.9) <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size limit. Possession and landing limit of 45 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 2007, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 28 inch Chinook minimum size limit</p> <p>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)</p>

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options recommended by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 5 of 8) 3/7/2006 1:46 PM

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 1-30. All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). <p>In 2007, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 27 inch total length Chinook minimum size limit. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2007 meeting.</p>	<p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <p>Same as Option I</p>	<p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <p>Same as Option I</p>
<p>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1 through September 30. All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length in September; 28 inches in July and August. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). <p>Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> October 2-13. 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>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1 -31; July 1-September 30. All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length in September; 28 inches in July and August. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). <p>Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> October 2-13. 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>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 1-July 15; July 17-September 30 with a 30 fish per vessel per day possession and landing limit; daylight fishing only. All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length in September; 28 inches in July and August. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). <p>Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> October 2-13. 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>Pigeon Point to Pt. Sur (Monterey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1 through September 30. All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length in September; 28 inches in July and August. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). 	<p>Pigeon Point to Pt. Sur (Monterey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1 -31; July 1-September 30. All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length in September; 28 inches in July and August. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). 	<p>Pigeon Point to Pt. Sur (Monterey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 1-July 15; July 17-September 30 with a 30 fish per vessel per day possession and landing limit; daylight fishing only. All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length in September; 28 inches in July and August. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).
<p>Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1 through September 30. All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length in May, June, and September; 28 inches total length in July and August. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). 	<p>Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</p> <p>Same as Option I.</p>	<p>Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</p> <p>Same as Option I.</p>

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options recommended by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 6 of 8) 3/7/2006 1:46 PM

Area (when open)	B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches) (See C.1)					
	Chinook			Coho		
	Total Length	Head-off	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	Pink
North of Cape Falcon	28.0	21.5	16.0	12.0	None	None
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border						
Prior to April 16, 2006 and beginning March 15, 2007	27.0	20.5	-	-	None	None
May 1 to October 31	28.0	21.5	-	-	None	None
OR/CA Border to Horse Mt.	28.0	21.5	-	-	None	None
Horse Mt. To Pt. Arena	27.0	20.5	-	-	None	None
Pt. Arena to U.S./Mexico Border						
Prior to July 1 and September 1-30	27.0	20.5	-	-	None	None
July 1-August 31	28.0	21.5	-	-	None	None
October 3-14	26.0	19.5	-	-	None	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.
- 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:

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.

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

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

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

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

C.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 Cape Alava (48°10'00" N. lat.) and east of 125°05'00" W. long.
- b. Columbia Control Zone - An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09" N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" W. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°15'48" N. lat., 124°05'20" W. long.), and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and, on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N. lat., 124°04'05" W. long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.
- 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 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 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 I: Beginning May 1, license holders may land no more than one Pacific halibut per each three Chinook, except one Pacific halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 35 halibut may be landed per trip. Pacific halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).
- Option II: Beginning May 1, license holders may land no more than one Pacific halibut per each 2 Chinook, except one Pacific halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 40 halibut may be landed per trip. Pacific halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).
- Option III: Beginning May 1, license holders may land no more than one Pacific halibut per each 3 Chinook, except one Pacific halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 24 halibut may be landed per trip. Pacific halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).

A "C-shaped" yelloweye rockfish conservation area is an area to be avoided for salmon 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.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options recommended by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 8 of 8) 3/7/2006 1:46 PM

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

- 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 2007 meeting, the Council will consider inseason recommendations for special regulations for any experimental fisheries (proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November 2006).
 - d. If retention of unmarked coho is permitted in the area from the U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, Oregon, by inseason action, the allowable coho quota will be adjusted to ensure pre-season projected mortality of critical stocks is not exceeded.
- 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 recommended by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 1 of 8) 3/7/2006 1:47 PM

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
<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 65,000 Chinook and 110,000 marked coho. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting. 2. Recreational TAC: 32,500 Chinook and 92,400 marked coho. 3. No Area 4B add-on fishery. 4. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 5,000 marked coho in August and 2,400 marked coho in September. 5. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, or upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or receipt of final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</p>	<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 50,000 Chinook and 80,000 marked coho. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting. 2. Recreational TAC: 25,000 Chinook and 67,200 marked coho. 3. No Area 4B add-on fishery. 4. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 5,000 marked coho in August and 2,400 marked coho in September. 5. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, or upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or receipt of final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</p>	<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 35,000 Chinook and 50,000 marked coho. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting. 2. Recreational TAC: 17,500 Chinook and 42,000 marked coho. 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 5,000 marked coho in August and 2,400 marked coho in September. 5. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, or upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or receipt of final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</p>
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay Subarea) June 20 through earlier of September 16 or 9,610 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 3,400 Chinook. Tuesday through Saturday. All salmon, except no chum retention August 1 through Sept. 16, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Beginning August 1, 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.5).</p>	<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay) June 30 through earlier of Sept. 16 or 6,989 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 2,600 Chinook. Tuesday through Saturday. All salmon, except no chum retention August 1 through Sept. 16, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Beginning August 1, 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.5).</p>	<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay) July 11 through earlier of Sept. 2 or 3,260 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,800 Chinook. Tuesday through Saturday. All salmon, except no chum retention August 1 through Sept. 2, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Beginning August 1, 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.5).</p>

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 20 through earlier of September 16 or 2,352 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,300 Chinook. Tuesday through Saturday. September 24 through October 9 or 50 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). <p>Seven days per week.</p> <p>All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin. 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>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 30 through earlier of September 16 or 1,697 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,000 Chinook. Tuesday through Saturday. September 24 through October 9 or 50 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). <p>Seven days per week.</p> <p>All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin. 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>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 11 through earlier of September 2 or 1,114 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 700 Chinook. Tuesday through Saturday. September 24 through October 9 or 50 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). <p>Seven days per week.</p> <p>All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin. 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 Point (Westport Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 18 through earlier of September 4 or 34,188 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 19,000 Chinook. <p>Sunday through Thursday. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. 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 Point (Westport Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 3 through earlier of September 17 or 24,860 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 14,600 Chinook. <p>Sunday through Thursday. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Beginning August 1, Grays Harbor Control Zone closed (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>Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 10 through earlier of September 17 or 1,6578 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 10,200 Chinook. <p>Sunday through Thursday. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. 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>

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)</p> <p>July 3 through earlier of September 4 or 46,200 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 8,700 Chinook.</p> <p>Sunday through Thursday. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.a). Closed between Cape Falcon and Tillamook Head beginning Aug. 1. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>	<p>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)</p> <p>July 3 through earlier of September 30 or 33,600 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 6,700 Chinook.</p> <p>Sunday through Thursday. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.a). Closed between Cape Falcon and Tillamook Head beginning Aug. 1. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>	<p>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)</p> <p>July 17 through earlier of September 30 or 21,000 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 4,700 Chinook.</p> <p>Sunday through Thursday. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.a). Closed between Cape Falcon and Tillamook Head beginning July 15. 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>

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
South of Cape Falcon	South of Cape Falcon	South of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 15%</p> <p>2. KMZ recreational fishery share: 17.0%.</p> <p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be March 15 through October 31 (C.6). All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>Selective fishery: Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border June 17 through earlier of August 31 or a landed catch of 35,000 marked coho.</p> <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 (see 70 FR 20304, and call the halibut fishing hotline 1-800-662-9825 for additional dates) (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>In 2007, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B), and the same gear restrictions as in 2006 (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 15%</p> <p>2. KMZ recreational fishery share: 17.0%.</p> <p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be March 15 through October 31 (C.6). All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>Selective fishery: Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border June 17 through earlier of August 31 or a landed catch of 30,000 marked coho, except that the area south of Humbug Mt. will be open only June 17 through July 4 and August 14-31, concurrent with the KMZ season listed below.</p> <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 (see 70 FR 20304, and call the halibut fishing hotline 1-800-662-9825 for additional dates) (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>In 2007, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1), Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B), and the same gear restrictions as in 2006 (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 15%</p> <p>2. KMZ recreational fishery share: 17.0%.</p> <p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. Selective fishery: Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border June 17 through earlier of August 31 or a landed catch of 30,000 marked coho, except that the area south of Humbug Mt. will be open only July 4, concurrent with the KMZ season listed below.</p> <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 (see 70 FR 20304, and call the halibut fishing hotline 1-800-662-9825 for additional dates) (C.3, C.4.e). Open days may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available quota (C.5).</p> <p>In 2007, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B), and the same gear restrictions as in 2006 (C.2, C.3).</p>

TABLE 2. Recreational management options recommended by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page of 8)

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A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p>Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (Klamath Management Zone) Except as provided above during the selective fishery, the season will be May 26 through September 14 (C.6). All salmon except coho, except as noted above in the coho selective fishery. Chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length (B). Seven days per week, two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.c). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith, Klamath, and Eel rivers.</p>	<p>Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (Klamath Management Zone) Except as provided above during the selective fishery, the season will be May 26 through July 4; and August 14 through September 11 (C.6). All salmon except coho, except as noted above in the coho selective fishery. Chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length (B). Seven days per week, two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.c). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith, Klamath, and Eel rivers.</p>	<p>Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (Klamath Management Zone) Except as provided above during the selective fishery, the season will be May 29; July 4; and September 4 (C.6). All salmon except coho, except as noted above in the coho selective fishery. Chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length (B). Seven days per week, two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.c). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith, Klamath, and Eel rivers.</p>
<p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg) February 18 through November 12. 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 2007, season opens February 17 (nearest Saturday to February 15) for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B), and the same gear restrictions as in 2006 (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg) February 18 through July 9; July 15-16; July 22 through November 12. 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 2007, season opens February 17 (nearest Saturday to February 15) for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B), and the same gear restrictions as in 2006 (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg) Same as Option II</p>
<p>Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco) April 1 through November 12. 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 2007, the season will open April 7 for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B), and the same gear restrictions as in 2006 (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco) Same as Option I</p>	<p>Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco) Same as Option I</p>

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p>Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey) . April 1 through September 24. 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 2007, the season will open April 7 for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1), Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B), and the same gear restrictions as in 2006 (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey) Same as Option I</p>	<p>Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey) Same as Option I</p>

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

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

Area (when open)	Chinook	Coho	Pink
North of Cape Falcon	24.0	16.0	None
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	20.0	16.0	None
Humbug Mt. to Horse Mountain	24.0	-	None, except 20.0 off CA
Horse Mt. 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.

- 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.

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°15'48" N. lat., 124°05'20" W. long. and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N. lat., 124°04'05" W. long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.
- 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 Dunize 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.
- e. **Stonewall Bank Groundfish Conservation Area:** The area defined by the following coordinates in the order listed:
 44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°24.92' W. long.;
 44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°23.63' W. long.;
 44°28.71' N. lat.; 124°21.80' W. long.;
 44°28.71' N. lat.; 124°24.10' W. long.;
 44°31.42' N. lat.; 124°25.47' W. long.;
 and connecting back to 44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°24.92' 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. In addition to standard inseason actions or modifications already noted under the season description, the following inseason guidance is provided to NMFS:

- a. Actions could include modifications to bag limits, or days open to fishing, and extensions or reductions in areas open to fishing.
- b. Coho may be transferred inseason among recreational subareas north of Cape Falcon on an impact neutral basis to help meet the recreational season duration objectives (for each subarea) after conferring with representatives of the affected ports and the Council's SAS recreational representatives north of Cape Falcon.
- c. Chinook and coho may be transferred between the recreational and commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon on an impact neutral basis if there is agreement among the representatives of the SAS.
- d. If retention of unmarked coho is permitted in the area from the U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, Oregon, by inseason action, the allowable coho quota will be adjusted to ensure pre-season projected mortality of critical stocks is not exceeded.

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.

Subject: [Fwd: Salmon]
From: "PFMC Comments" <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>
Date: Fri, 24 Feb 2006 08:21:51 -0800
To: Chuck Tracy <Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov>

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Pacific Fishery Management Council
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200
Portland, OR 97220-1384
Phone: 503-820-2280
Toll Free: 1-866-806-7204
Fax: 503-820-2299
Email: pfmc.comments@noaa.gov
Visit us on the web at: <http://www.pcouncil.org>

Subject: Salmon
From: Yvonne Barrows <yvonnebarrows@yahoo.com>
Date: Thu, 23 Feb 2006 22:45:40 -0800 (PST)
To: pfmc.comments@noaa.gov
CC: Daniel Platt <morefish@mcn.org>

Dear Councilmembers,

My name is Daniel Platt.I am a commercial fisherman and the President of the Salmon Trollers Marketing Association in Fort Bragg, Ca.

I attended the Salmon Informational Meeting in Santa Rosa on tuesday, Feb.21,2006. Roger Thomas, LB Boydston,Duncan Maclean and some other council members were also present. Alan Grover from California Fish and Game and Maria Vokavich were among the presentors.

A lot of information was presented about returns and other stuff.We were than informed that short of implementing an emergency rule,we were facing a complete closure of commercial and sport Salmon fishing between Cape Falcon and Pt. Sur.

Our Industry and our Coastal Communities would be financially devastated by such a closure.We can no longer afford to be strangled by lack of water on the Klamath River System and other problems not of our making.Uncertain numbers and data poor management does not work.

It is a crime to have a whole Industry strangled by a sick river system.We need our Government and our management council to stand behind us and take the lead in rectifying this situation.

Sincerely,

Daniel Platt.

Brings words and photos together (easily) with
[PhotoMail](#) - it's free and works with Yahoo! Mail.

Salmon	Content-Type:	message/rfc822
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Subject: [Fwd: Wally Shattuck opposition to the planned closure of the sport and commercial salmon season.]
From: "PFMC Comments" <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>
Date: Tue, 28 Feb 2006 13:41:17 -0800
To: Chuck Tracy <Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov>

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Pacific Fishery Management Council
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200
Portland, OR 97220-1384
Phone: 503-820-2280
Toll Free: 1-866-806-7204
Fax: 503-820-2299
Email: pfmc.comments@noaa.gov
Visit us on the web at: <http://www.pcouncil.org>

Subject: Wally Shattuck opposition to the planned closure of the sport and commercial salmon season.
From: "Sapphire Hale" <saffhale@mcn.org>
Date: Tue, 28 Feb 2006 12:50:06 -0800
To: <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>

I would like to voice my opinion on the 2006 salmon season option of no fishing north of point sur for either sport or commercial fisherman. I think this option is unacceptable for the following reasons. The salmon fisherman of oregon and california cannot survive another year of disasterous closures. In the last twenty years all the pfmc has acomplished in its Quest to regulate the salmon fishery is the loss of approximatly three thousand trollors and fourty thousand jobs fishery related. You should be ashamed of yourselves. Thank you very much Wally Shattuck Fort Bragg Salmon Troller.

Wally Shattuck opposition to the planned closure of the sport and commercialsalmon season.

Content-Type: message/rfc822
Content-Encoding: 7bit

Subject: [Fwd: 2006 Salmon Season options]
From: "PFMC Comments" <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>
Date: Tue, 28 Feb 2006 13:39:20 -0800
To: Chuck Tracy <Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov>

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Visit us on the web at: <http://www.pcouncil.org>

Subject: 2006 Salmon Season options
From: Printha Worthen <Printha@Adelphia.net>
Date: Tue, 28 Feb 2006 12:58:48 -0800
To: pfmc.comments@noaa.gov

NOYO WOMEN FOR FISHERIES
P O BOX 1087
FORT BRAGG, CALIFORNIA 95437
February 28, 2006

Dear Members of Pacific Fisheries Management Council:

Noyo Women For Fisheries is an organization of women connected to and concerned about the commercial fishing industry. Our members represent commercial fishing families, support businesses, and agency representatives from the northern California port of Fort Bragg. The livelihoods of our families depend upon the commercial fishing industry.

The purpose of this letter is to implore you to consider the severe economic impact upon Northern California coastal communities by closing down the 2006 Salmon Season. During the past 10 years, the port of Fort Bragg has struggled to keep alive. Where we then had four commercial fishing gear stores, we now have two. Where we then had six to ten commercial fish buyers along the river, we now have a handful (and some of them are only seasonal.) Where we then had a viable ice dock, we now have an ice dock subsidized by fishermen. Where we then had a fleet of many, we now have a fleet of few. Where we then had a strong and stable market for troll caught salmon, both locally and abroad, we now have a precarious renewed market. The increased salmon production of the past 3 years has rejuvenated the salmon industry. We are extremely concerned that our fishing families and support businesses would not be able to sustain the lack of productivity for a full season. A complete closure would be devastating to our families and the part they play in our local economy.

We implore you to consider options that can maintain some level of productivity in our area while attempting to manage the affected salmon stocks.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,
Printha Platt Worthen
NWFF Secretary

28 February 2006

To the members of the Pacific Fishery Management Council:

I'm writing a letter on behalf of my grandfather and I in regards to the 2006 commercial fishing season. I have been commercial fishing for the last five years out of the Fort Bragg port along with my grandfather, William Maahs who has been a commercial fisherman for the last fifty-five years up and down the California coast. I'm the fourth generation in my family that has been a commercial fisherman and would really like to be able to continue this as a way of life that my family has been doing for so many years. But with the 2006 commercial fishing options that have been presented to us there is no way that we would be able to make it.

My grandfather who is almost eighty years old and his wife who is in a wheel chair, does not have the ability to travel great distances nor does he have the ability to be gone for such long durations of time from his home and try to take care of his wife and make money at the same time. I'm 23 years old and still in the process of learning what it takes to fish and run a business along with a boat. With the both of us under heavy restrictions in terms of having the ability to travel great distances so far from home just to fish in order to make a living, there is no way that it would work. As a team we have worked together for the last couple of years and relied on each other to support one another. But with this present issue of having no where close to home to fish, one can only wonder how someone else could not realize that some commercial fisherman do not have the ability to fish all over so many miles from home. The question is, "how do we do it?" and the answer is "we don't". With that in mind it means that the family tradition would no longer exist and a way of life like no other would disappear in my family. My family has fought so hard to keep it alive for so many years and if it's the case that there in fact would be no salmon season this year or for the next several that would present a tragedy, not only to my family but to others as well. This would unfortunately be the last chapter in my family's tradition. Many individuals do not realize the vitality of this issue unless they were placed in our shoes but there are still many of us up and down the California coast that are faced with the same problem and wondering how people could not possibly realize the catastrophic effects that no season close to home would have. Now looking back at all the time and energy it takes to fish and keep the boat up with so many expenses we have are now facing a major obstacle simply because we are being forced to make a change that not only greatly effects our lives but the lives of people who own businesses who greatly rely on a commercial season to support their personal businesses. Some people are only able to make it fishing and for them they would have to pack up there life and move with the "question where and how"? Jobs in my town are far and few that you can actually make a decent living on and similarly have the opportunity to even survive in this world. Fishing is one of the most rewarding jobs I have ever had the ability to do and thus I realize why it is vital to have this industry continue on for all of us that only know this way of life.

With that said, I would really like the members of the Pacific Fishery Management Council to take into great consideration what the catastrophic effects would

be for so many people up and down the coast that rely on a fishing season close to home. My grandfather and I would really love to carry on that tradition for many more years to come and thus we, as well as many other individuals in the community would appreciate the opportunity to have the Fort Bragg waters be open from the month of May to September. With this request granted, you would not only contribute to the success of the town but to the continuing success of the lives of people in the town.

Sincerely,

Cyrus Maahs

William Maahs

Subject: [Fwd: 2006 salmon closure]
From: "PFMC Comments" <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>
Date: Tue, 28 Feb 2006 11:41:18 -0800
To: Chuck Tracy <Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov>

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Pacific Fishery Management Council
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Portland, OR 97220-1384
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Email: pfmc.comments@noaa.gov
Visit us on the web at: <http://www.pcouncil.org>

Subject: 2006 salmon closure
From: "rogerarnal@sbcglobal.net" <rogerarnal@sbcglobal.net>
Date: Tue, 28 Feb 2006 11:19:25 -0800 (PST)
To: pfmc.comments@noaa.gov

February 28, 2006

Roger Arnal
181 Wilshire Ave
Daly City, CA 94015
By email to: pfmc.comments@noaa.gov

Don Hansen
Chairman Pacific Fishery Management Council
7700 NE Ambassador Pl, Suite 200
Portland, OR 97220-1384

Subj: 2006 salmon closure

</div>
Dear Chairman Don Hansen:

Please support the "Ticehurst Plan".

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Roger Arnal
Member of the Coastside Fishing Club

2006 salmon closure	Content-Type: message/rfc822 Content-Encoding: 7bit
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Dean Estep
P.O. Box 2179
Ft. Bragg, Ca.
95437
(707) 964-3700

Pacific Fishery Management Council:

The state debt is requiring the state to make cuts and at the same time jobless rates are high. The value of our salmon & the jobs that it produces should not be ignored, especially now. We have gone from over 54 million dollar industry in 1988 to 2.78 in 1998. We had over 4,000 commercial fishingboats in 1988 and now it's 600 or less.

The price of water is suppose to pay for the hatchery operations, the sport and commercial fishery can not exist when SALMON numbers become to low. Prior to the PFMC. Our fisheries were still in good condition. Fish managers have been and still are covering up HABITAT DESTRUCTION by BLAMING OVER FISHING.

We are blamed for over fishing. The cause for lack of stocks. But we don't catch steelhead and their stocks are down as well. It's all about water.

The reports say that 40% more water is needed in the next 25 years.
35% more contaminates in the water on San Francisco beaches since last year.
The jobs and financial loss to our community and industry is devastating.
Salmon are a very renewable resource.
The large numbers of spawners entering our rivers should have been harvested at sea while they were of value. If we, had a stable fishery it would help Fish & Game and the hatcherys. Rather then going to waste in the Sacramento river and other river hatcherys that could have been harvested.
People who live here and come here want fresh fish not FARMED FISH

Dean Estep
Commercial Fisherman & Wholesaler & Retailer

Subject: Save the 2006 Salmon Fishing Season
From: "Cathal McPeake" <cmcpeake@hotmail.com>
Date: Tue, 28 Feb 2006 19:17:45 +0000
To: Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov

Date: February 28, 2006

Re: 2006 Salmon Season

Dear Mr. Tracy,

Please urge the PFMC to support the 'Ticehurst Plan' and save our Salmon fishing season. It means a lot to those of us who fish and a whole lot more to those who's livelihood depends on the Salmon fishing season.

Sincerely,

Cathal M McPeake

1519 Central Ave
Alameda
CA
94501

Tel - 510 865 5590

Subject: Salmon Closure

From: <mike@wilmermarine.com>

Date: Tue, 28 Feb 2006 11:14:31 -0800 (PST)

To: Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov, Jim.Seger@noaa.gov

To: All PFMC Members

Please do not allow the Salmon Fishing closure to happen. California businesses will suffer greatly from this. Our business, Wilmer Marine, Inc. has already been affected. We service sportfishing boats as our core business. In addition, we run day charters out of San Francisco Bay. We just cancelled an order for a new 6-passenger sport fishing boat for our chartering operation. This pending closure has already started taking its toll on California businesses and the economy. Please reconsider the action.

Wilmer Marine Inc. strongly supports the Ticehurst Plan.

Respectfully,

Mike Wilmer
President
Wilmer Marine Inc.
www.wilmermarine.com
(510)932-9305

Subject: [Fwd: Salmon fishing]
From: "PFMC Comments" <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>
Date: Tue, 28 Feb 2006 10:56:20 -0800
To: Chuck Tracy <Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov>

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7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200
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Subject: Salmon fishing
From: "June Ruse" <jruse@mccinc.org>
Date: Tue, 28 Feb 2006 10:57:32 -0800
To: <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>

To Whom It May Concern:

I am a member of the Fort Bragg, CA community. I am very disturbed about the possibility of the current administration's threat to close the Salmon Fishing Season to our local Fisherman. By doing so, this administration will be solely responsible for creating a severe economic hardship on my community. My community was founded on fishing. We are proud of our harbor. To create such a severe economic impact on our community will have devastating effects on our already suffering economic infrastructure.

Sincerely,

June M. Ruse, Psy.D.

Salmon fishing	Content-Type: message/rfc822
	Content-Encoding: 7bit

Norman Kobler
P.O. Box 251
Philo, Ca 95466
February 27, 2006

To the P.F.M.C. members,

As a commercial fisherman for thirteen years, I rely on the income from it to pay bills and feed my family. I am not alone in this. From the fuel docks, to the bait suppliers, to the ice plants, to the local restaurants, the salmon season is a necessary economic boost. Your proposal of shutting down salmon fishing for three years or more would have a tremendous negative impact on the local economy.

Farmers can often count on crop disaster relief when their crop fails. Some can even buy crop insurance. As fishermen, we don't have that recourse. We are on our own. No one wants a healthy salmon fishery more than the commercial fisherman. No one is more motivated to keep abreast of the condition of the fishery than the commercial fisherman. I am just not satisfied that we have enough information to base a decision that will have such far-reaching consequences. For example, the ice plants sell 80% of their ice to the salmon fishermen. What will happen to them if the season is closed for three years? How about the restaurants that draw in customers for their fresh wild king salmon? What of the fuel docks and bait sellers? They still have mortgages and rent to pay. The fisherman himself, who still has to pay to keep his boat tied up idle at the harbor, what of him? Regardless, if he fishes or not, he still must pay to keep his licenses and permits. There are few enough economic options for those who choose to make a living on the Mendocino coast. In this age it seems there are few truly resourceful and self-reliant. Fishermen, are, by necessity, a self-sufficient breed. All we ask is to be allowed our season. Please keep these considerations in mind when making your decision on this issue.

Cordially yours,
Norman Kobler

Subject: [Fwd: SALMON FISHING]
From: "PFMC Comments" <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>
Date: Tue, 28 Feb 2006 08:28:23 -0800
To: Chuck Tracy <Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov>

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Subject: SALMON FISHING
From: "Barbara Murphey" <ledhead@softcom.net>
Date: Mon, 27 Feb 2006 22:03:13 -0800
To: <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>

To Whom it May Concern:

We are fishermen and the closure of salmon fishing would be devastating. Loss of fishing at Ft. Bragg and Bodega Bay would cause a severe financial impact.

Sincerely,
Glenn & Barbara Murphey

SALMON FISHING	Content-Type: message/rfc822 Content-Encoding: 7bit
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Subject: [Fwd: Salmon Fishing]
From: "PFMC Comments" <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>
Date: Tue, 28 Feb 2006 08:27:59 -0800
To: Chuck Tracy <Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov>

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7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200
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Visit us on the web at: <http://www.pcouncil.org>

Subject: Salmon Fishing
From: "Harry Scott" <harrysco@pacbell.net>
Date: Mon, 27 Feb 2006 21:14:21 -0800
To: <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>

I am a fisherman and closing Pacific waters to salmon fishing would be devastating to me and friends in the Ft Bragg and Bodega Bay area. It would have a severe impact on that area.

Harry Scott

Salmon Fishing	Content-Type: message/rfc822 Content-Encoding: 7bit
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Subject: [Fwd: Possible salmon closure]
From: "PFMC Comments" <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>
Date: Tue, 28 Feb 2006 08:27:08 -0800
To: Chuck Tracy <Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov>

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Email: pfmc.comments@noaa.gov
Visit us on the web at: <http://www.pcouncil.org>

Subject: Possible salmon closure
From: "Doug & Peggy John" <dpjohn@cmspan.net>
Date: Mon, 27 Feb 2006 19:52:44 -0800
To: <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>

I am writing regarding the proposed closure of all off shore salmon fishing from Point Sur to Cape Falcon. Completely devastating the economy of the Southern Oregon Coast. I will let the experts and local business people expand on the damage to their economy. I will address the issue from a personal angle.

I own a boat built and outfitted for sports salmon fishing. I had planned to moor the boat from the middle of April through the middle of October in the boat basin at Charleston, Oregon as I live only about 90 miles away. With the boat moored in Charleston I would have been there almost every weekend through the season. Most times it would have been for only 1 day, but had already planned on 4 weekends in a motel, eating at restaurants. Without salmon fishing, I will keep the boat at home and make an occasional day trip for crabs & bottom fishing weather permitting.. Personally, I would have generated in excess of \$1000 into the local economy of the Coos Bay area. This does not include fuel, service and repairs on the boat if needed.

I am disabled and boat fishing is about the only outdoor activity I am able to enjoy anymore. I have already purchased my fishing license and harvest tag from ODFW for 2006. If there is a ban in effect in 2007, I will be one of many not purchasing licenses and tags, severely reducing ODFW's ability to continue habitat enhancement and other programs benefiting the fishery in Oregon.

I would suggest that if the situation is that dire, you limit the catch to 1 fish per day for the part of the season. You may also need to buy out the fishing rights of part of the commercial fleet, as an outright ban would probably bankrupt a large number of operators.

Yours,

Doug John
1222 NE Steele Ct
Roseburg, OR 97470

dpjohn@cmspan.net

Subject: [Fwd: Devastating Salmon Closure]
From: "PFMC Comments" <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>
Date: Tue, 28 Feb 2006 08:26:10 -0800
To: Chuck Tracy <Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov>

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Subject: Devastating Salmon Closure
From: "Eugene and Donna Olson" <ganddolson@lanset.com>
Date: Mon, 27 Feb 2006 23:00:28 -0800
To: <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>

I am a Commercial fisherman and a Salmon Closure would be DEVASTATING.
THIS WOULD BE AN EVERLASTING SEVERE FINANCIAL HARDSHIP.
PLEASE DO NOT CAUSE THIS TO HAPPEN....
A California Patriot.....
Eugene A. Olson

Devastating Salmon Closure	Content-Type: message/rfc822 Content-Encoding: 7bit
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Subject: [Fwd: 2006 Salmon Season]
From: "PFMC Comments" <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>
Date: Tue, 28 Feb 2006 08:25:07 -0800
To: Chuck Tracy <Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov>

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7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200
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Subject: 2006 Salmon Season
From: KayoVo@aol.com
Date: Tue, 28 Feb 2006 01:08:26 EST
To: pfmc.comments@noaa.gov

Dear Council,

I have been a commercial salmon fisherman for 36 years. I have worked in private hatcheries helping trap, spawn and release salmon for the last ten years. I have trapped and help spawn Chinook salmon in a river that DFG insisted that there was not a run of Chinook ever in that river. I think I have done contributed my time and effort for the salmon industry. A closure or shortening of a "regular" season would not only be economically disastrous to me and my family I think it would be a very irresponsible choice. Gentleman I think it is time for you and your council to take some responsibility and deal with the problem at hand, WATER not lack of fish or "OVERFISHING". Unfortunately our science does not coincide with your science. We can prove that large returns don't yield large runs!

Sincerely,

Keith Olson

2006 Salmon Season	Content-Type: message/rfc822 Content-Encoding: 7bit
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Subject: [Fwd: Salmon Season Closure]
From: "PFMC Comments" <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>
Date: Mon, 27 Feb 2006 16:15:10 -0800
To: Chuck Tracy <Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov>

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Visit us on the web at: <http://www.pcouncil.org>

Subject: Salmon Season Closure
From: "Dolphin Isle Marina" <dolphinisle@pacific.net>
Date: Mon, 27 Feb 2006 15:02:01 -0800
To: <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>



Dear Sirs,

I understand that you are considering restricting or canceling sport and commercial salmon season this year. This would have an adverse affect on our business for several reasons.

We are a 150 slip marina on the Noyo River in Fort Bragg, and the vast majority of our business is fishing related. Many of our slips are rented to commercial fishermen, and a lot of our fuel and tackle sales are to commercial boats. We also have an 85 space RV campground which is used almost exclusively by sport salmon fishermen. If you cancel sport salmon season we will have a lot of cancellations, resulting in an almost empty campground and very little income in the summer months when we are most counting on it.

It will not be just us affected by this closure. Almost the entire town of Fort Bragg depends on salmon season to some extent. I hope that you consider the financial impact of our town when you make your decision.

Dolphin Isle Marina
Gregg Stevens, Marina Manager

Salmon Season Closure	Content-Type: message/rfc822 Content-Encoding: 7bit
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Huli Cat

February 27, 2006

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

Dear Mr. Hansen,

I urge you not to let the salmon season for 2006 be closed for California. I own and operate my own charter boat out of Half Moon Bay, CA. People who use my boat to fish stay at local motels, eat at local restaurants and shop at local stores. The salmon closure will not only cut my business by over 80%, but will have a ripple effect throughout the entire community and the entire California coast. Wholesalers, bait distributors, manufacturers will also be drastically affected. The San Mateo County Harbor District currently charges \$2.25 per person that rides on charter boats. The Harbor District would be severely affected by a lack of salmon business.

Accepted fishery management has correctly determined there is no longer a scientific basis or justification for the 'natural spawner escapement' model. Please do not get coerced into closing the fishery for the wrong reasons.

I urge you to support the 'Ticehurst Plan' as proposed by PFMC Council member Darrell Ticehurst to suspend the natural spawner escapement 'Floor' for 18 months in order for the PFMC to review its application to the existing fishery management programs.

Regards,

Capt. Tom Mattusch
M/V Huli Cat

***P O Box 957
(650) 726-2926***

El Granada, CA 94018

Subject: [Fwd: 2006 Salmon Closure]
From: "PFMC Comments" <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>
Date: Mon, 27 Feb 2006 08:49:56 -0800
To: Chuck Tracy <Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov>

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Subject: 2006 Salmon Closure
From: "Berny Puderer" <l.berny@worldnet.att.net>
Date: Mon, 27 Feb 2006 08:31:02 -0800
To: <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>

To Whom it may concern;

Before closing our Salmon Season for 2006 because of the Klamath River drainage problem, How about fixing the Klamath river problem first? Oregon Potatoes, I can only imagine is a concern but I am more concerned with the Ripple effect on coastal businesses if the Salmon season does not open for this year. If the problem or concern is the native american subsistence program on the Klamath, I would certainly like to know what their take is. If your concern is 35,000 fish making their way upriver, how many of them are getting by the nets strung by a Norweagan married to a native american making it possible for this individual to take as many fish as he can to ship home. This is Subsistence? The available data for what you are proposing is as vague as the Rock fishing regulations you have imposed for our costal fishery. Salmon fishing is a staple for our costal economy. How can any of you presume a closer based on the available facts. This smacks of more Liberal fodder. I would be happy to hear from you!

2006 Salmon Closure	Content-Type: message/rfc822 Content-Encoding: 7bit
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Subject: [Fwd: Salmon Season]
From: "PFMC Comments" <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>
Date: Mon, 27 Feb 2006 08:18:45 -0800
To: Chuck Tracy <Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov>

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Visit us on the web at: <http://www.pcouncil.org>

Subject: Salmon Season
From: "Chris Tallerico" <c-t@pacbell.net>
Date: Sun, 26 Feb 2006 07:57:03 -0800
To: <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>

Recreational and Commercial fishermen in California and the businesses that depend on them are in immediate need of your help. Tens of millions of dollars in economic activity are at stake as are jobs in businesses that are supported by both recreational and commercial fishing (hotels, restaurants, tackle shops, gasoline stations, marinas and every coastal community supported by fishing). The issues revolve around decisions to be taken by the Pacific Fisheries Management Council (PFMC) at their meeting in March in Seattle, Washington. Unless the PFMC takes some very dramatic Emergency Action, there will be NO salmon fishing season at all this year for ocean fishermen – neither recreational or commercial.

The situation is driven by the returning salmon runs into the Klamath River system. The Klamath River is imperiled. The river can no longer support the fishery management escapement numbers mandated by the PFMC's fishery management plan. This is due to several reasons with almost all attributed to the dysfunctional water management policies of the Bureau of Reclamation.

Over-fishing is not the cause of the low numbers of returning Klamath River salmon. This is substantiated in scientific findings including those from the National Academy of Sciences and the California Department of Fish and Game. The condition of Klamath River salmon was not caused by fishing and will not be solved through more restrictive and draconian fishery regulations. The proposed closure facing salmon fishermen in California will do nothing to solve this very sad situation.

Pacific Fisheries Management Council member Darrell Ticehurst has proposed an Emergency Action Plan for consideration at the meeting in Seattle in March. The "Ticehurst Plan" calls for an 18 month suspension of the "escapement floor" – a scientifically unsound and outdated management practice put in place decades ago.

I urge you to take immediate action to assess this situation, to consult with Resources Director Chrisman, and with Fish and Game Director Broddick and to direct the entire California delegation to the PFMC to endorse

the “Ticehurst Emergency Action Plan”.

Chris Tallerico
415-509-0567
510-235-7303 Fax
C-T@pacbell.net

Salmon Season	Content-Type: message/rfc822 Content-Encoding: 7bit
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Subject: [Fwd: 2006 Salmon Closure]
From: "PFMC Comments" <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>
Date: Mon, 27 Feb 2006 08:17:48 -0800
To: Chuck Tracy <Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov>

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Visit us on the web at: <http://www.pcouncil.org>

Subject: 2006 Salmon Closure
From: "rogerarnal@sbcglobal.net" <rogerarnal@sbcglobal.net>
Date: Sat, 25 Feb 2006 09:35:14 -0800 (PST)
To: pfmc.comments@noaa.gov

Saturday, February 25, 2006

Don Hansen
Chairman PFMC
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200
Portland, OR 97220-1384

Dear Chairman Don Hansen:

The Recreational Fishing Alliance is a national, grassroots recreational fishing lobby with 4,000 dues-paying members in the state of California. We represent saltwater anglers and divers.

On behalf of the thousands of members in the Recreational Fishing Alliance who participate in the recreational ocean salmon fishery, we urge the California Department of Fish & Game to adopt an emergency rule to allow for fishing opportunities this summer.

We are well aware of the problems in the Klamath River, and know these problems will not be solved overnight. Fishermen should not be penalized for mismanagement of water flows on the Klamath. We support a review of the mandated "floor" of 35,000 natural spawners on the Klamath. It's worth noting that the returns on the Klamath River are often largest after a small number of returns. This leads us to believe that the escapement floor is set too high for the actual carrying capacity of the river.

Recreational fishing in northern and central California, Oregon, and Washington is an economic engine for the rural, resource-based economies of smaller coastal communities. The job losses, business failures and decline in local economies that would necessarily accompany a complete closure of ocean salmon fishing could be almost incalculable. The California Resources Agency reported in its 1995 economic analysis of ocean-dependent industries, "While urban counties receive a large share of total California coastal tourism and recreation spending, this industry is also important to rural coastal counties. Rural economies, such as in Humboldt and Mendocino counties, depend more on tourism and recreation for jobs than large counties with a more diversified economic base."

We are seeking your support to save jobs in California by allowing for fishing opportunities in 2006. You can help by directing the

Department of Fish & Game to support an emergency rule at the March meeting of the Pacific Fisheries Management Council. We will be providing the Council with detailed comments describing the economic losses to our state that we face with a summer without salmon fishing.

I urge you to support the "Ticehurst Plan".

Sincerely,

Roger Arnal
181 Wilshire Ave
Daly City, CA 94015

2006 Salmon Closure	Content-Type: message/rfc822 Content-Encoding: 7bit
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Subject: [Fwd: [Fwd: For: Don Hansen]]
From: "PFMC Comments" <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>
Date: Mon, 27 Feb 2006 08:16:42 -0800
To: Chuck Tracy <Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov>

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Pacific Fishery Management Council
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200
Portland, OR 97220-1384
Phone: 503-820-2280
Toll Free: 1-866-806-7204
Fax: 503-820-2299
Email: pfmc.comments@noaa.gov
Visit us on the web at: <http://www.pcouncil.org>

Subject: [Fwd: For: Don Hansen]
From: PFMC Comments <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>
Date: Mon, 27 Feb 2006 08:15:27 -0800
To: John Coon <John.Coon@noaa.gov>
CC: Donald McIsaac <Donald.McIsaac@noaa.gov>, "Donald K. Hansen"
<don@danawharfssportfishing.com>

--

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7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200
Portland, OR 97220-1384
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Toll Free: 1-866-806-7204
Fax: 503-820-2299
Email: pfmc.comments@noaa.gov
Visit us on the web at: <http://www.pcouncil.org>

Subject: For: Don Hansen
From: "Martin Kohlbray" <martinkohlbray@comcast.net>
Date: Sat, 25 Feb 2006 12:25:26 -0800
To: <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>

Dear Mr. Hansen ...

The collapse of commercial and sport ocean fishing will surely lead to greatly reduced sales tax revenues to the state, license fees to DF&G, slip rentals and fuel dock income to harbor districts, and reduced property tax revenues to the involved counties. Please consider implementing the

Ticehurst Plan to prevent this disaster from occurring.

Martin Kohlby
F/V Fishtales
Half Moon Bay

[Fwd: For: Don Hansen]	Content-Type: message/rfc822 Content-Encoding: 7bit
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For: Don Hansen	Content-Type: message/rfc822 Content-Encoding: 7bit
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Subject: [Fwd: Proposed 3 Year Moritorium on Salmon Fishing on California Coastal Waters]
From: "PFMC Comments" <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>
Date: Tue, 28 Feb 2006 13:43:44 -0800
To: Chuck Tracy <Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov>

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Pacific Fishery Management Council
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200
Portland, OR 97220-1384
Phone: 503-820-2280
Toll Free: 1-866-806-7204
Fax: 503-820-2299
Email: pfmc.comments@noaa.gov
Visit us on the web at: <http://www.pcouncil.org>

Subject: Proposed 3 Year Moritorium on Salmon Fishing on California Coastal Waters
From: "Rich Nielsen" <richnielsen@hotmail.com>
Date: Tue, 28 Feb 2006 13:36:01 -0800
To: pfmc.comments@noaa.gov

Department of Fish and Game

Gentlemen,

As an avid Salmon and bottom fisherman again I am very disappointed in hearing of your proposed decision to close Salmon fishing from border to border for three years. The DFG has no idea of how many Salmon are out in the Pacific, their studies are inadequate. Our local commercial fisherman can supply you with this vital information yearly if only you would listen to them. This will be the demise of commercial fishing up and down the coast.

How can the DFG make this arbitrary decision without sufficient input from these fisherman? This will put many independent commercial fishermen out of business as well as impacting recreational fishing up and down the coast.

This decision has wide range impacts such as loss of income to CA due to decline of fishing license fees just for a starter. When the media is alerted to this decision you will have an explosive ripple effect of protest through out the state.

You must consider the welfare of the economy and the people who's very livelihoods depend on all fishing seasons. At what point do you change our coastal limits so that foreign ships that scrape the bottom will stop effecting the fish population? It is declining do this foreign commercial fishing practice that guts and ruins the ocean and it's delicate balance.

I am very concerned and angry!!!

Rich Nielsen

Proposed 3 Year Moritorium on Salmon Fishing on California Coastal Waters
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Content-Type: message/rfc822 Content-Encoding: 7bit
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Subject: Dysfunctional Klamath River
From: "Candy and Larry Cadd" <cadd@vbbn.com>
Date: Tue, 28 Feb 2006 20:50:52 -0800
To: <Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov>, <Don.Hansen@noaa.gov>

Date: February 27, 2006

Re: Salmon Season and the Dysfunctional Klamath River

I urge you to react to the impending economic disaster facing California's coastal communities and the Chinook salmon fishery. Due to gross mismanagement of Chinook salmon habitat in the Klamath River system both the commercial and sport fishing industries are facing a disastrous situation. I urge the top levels of state government to support an emergency plan to preserve this fishery.

The Klamath River is imperiled. The river can no longer support the fishery management escapement numbers mandated by the Pacific Fishery Management Council's fishery management plan. **This is due to several reasons with almost all attributed to the dysfunctional water management policies of the Bureau of Reclamation.** Low water flows, high water temperature, loss of riparian habitat, algal growth and the spread of viruses and bacteria have contributed to massive fish kills in recent years. Klamath River salmon do not stand a chance until the Klamath River is managed in a more sensible and sustainable manner.

Over-fishing is not the cause of the low numbers of returning Klamath River salmon. This is substantiated in scientific findings including those from the National Academy of Sciences and the California Department of Fish and Game. The condition of Klamath River salmon was not caused by fishing and will not be solved through more restrictive and draconian fishery regulations. **The potential closure facing salmon fishermen in California will do nothing to solve this very sad situation.**

I urge you to support the 'Ticehurst Plan' being forwarded by Pacific Fisheries Management Council member Darrell Ticehurst. The 'Ticehurst Plan' calls for an 18-month suspension of the "escapement floor" - a scientifically unsound and outdated management practice. Given recent scientific findings there is no justification for the use of this archaic natural spawner escapement model put in place decades ago. In light of the current situation, it is vitally important that the PFMC be allowed an opportunity to review its management of the Klamath River fishery.

The State of California and it's citizens will suffer enormous economic impacts, loss of jobs, and business closures may well be the result. We ask for your leadership in enacting a sensible solution that will restore the Klamath River and maintain a viable sport and commercial salmon fishery. We simply cannot settle for anything less.

I urge you, **IN THE STRONGEST POSSIBLE TERMS**, to support the 'Ticehurst Plan' and save the 2006 ocean salmon fishery from impending disaster.

Do not let this opportunity pass, it has been 3 years since the fish kill on the Klamath River and the river is still poorly managed and would not recover even if all fishing were stopped. Let's move forward, use new science, and **DO SOMETHING!**

Larry Cadd
3845 hwy 128
Geyserville, Calif

Subject: [Fwd: 2006 salmon season]
From: PFMC Comments <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>
Date: Tue, 28 Feb 2006 14:01:32 -0800
To: Chuck Tracy <Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov>

--

Pacific Fishery Management Council
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200
Portland, OR 97220-1384
Phone: 503-820-2280
Toll Free: 1-866-806-7204
Fax: 503-820-2299
Email: pfmc.comments@noaa.gov
Visit us on the web at: <http://www.pcouncil.org>

Subject: 2006 salmon season
From: "Rich Holmes" <nirvanagonna@hotmail.com>
Date: Tue, 28 Feb 2006 22:01:35 +0000
To: pfmc.comments@noaa.gov

February 28, 2006

2:00

PM
Sirs,

This letter is to inform you as to the hardship created by a salmon season with no opportunity to fish within the watters of our home town of Fort Bragg, California. Salmon fishing is at least 80% of the annual income of two people, myself and Laura Miller. We are partners in the F/V Animal Fair and depend on salmon fishing to make a living. We would like you to consider the hardship of fishermen and their local communities when deciding the fishing options for this year.

Thank You,

Richard Holmes

Laura Miller

2006 salmon season	Content-Type: message/rfc822 Content-Encoding: 7bit
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Subject: [Fwd: Support of the Ticehurst Plan]
From: "PFMC Comments" <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>
Date: Tue, 28 Feb 2006 14:01:02 -0800
To: Chuck Tracy <Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov>

--

Pacific Fishery Management Council
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200
Portland, OR 97220-1384
Phone: 503-820-2280
Toll Free: 1-866-806-7204
Fax: 503-820-2299
Email: pfmc.comments@noaa.gov
Visit us on the web at: <http://www.pcouncil.org>

Subject: Support of the Ticehurst Plan
From: "Kevin Browning" <kevbrown@napanet.net>
Date: Tue, 28 Feb 2006 14:22:25 -0800
To: <PFMC.Comments@NOAA.Gov>

Dear Mr. Hansen

I am writing to oppose the proposed closure of the 2006 Salmon Season.

I support the suspension of the floor of 35,000 natural spawners as proposed by Darrell Ticehurst of the PFMC as an emergency action. Both my Wife and I are California natives and our social life in a large way evolves around Salmon Fishing off the North Coast of California. We spend many weekends and vacation time fishing from The Noyo Harbor in Fort Bragg. We have a year around RV site at Dolphin Isle Marina and RV park. Many of our friends also join us to fish. Salmon meat is an important part of our healthy diet, has it is to many non fishing people also. To loose this would be a great loss. The impact a closure will have on the Fishing Industry is only a small part of the overall loss to many related Businesses from lodging to food to retail and services. PLease dont let the flagrant mismanagement of Chinook Salmon Habitat in the Klamath River system close the season. Lets first fix the problems on the River and then we can start to see the numbers of fish survival start to increase.

Thank You, Captain Kevin Browning and Mary Browning
5118 Clayton Road, Fairfield California, 94534
707-426-2830

Support of the Ticehurst Plan	Content-Type: message/rfc822 Content-Encoding: 7bit
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Subject: proposed salmon closure

From: daniel howard <fisherdann1@sbcglobal.net>

Date: Tue, 28 Feb 2006 21:40:04 -0800 (PST)

To: Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov

As a native Californian, lifetime fishing license holder, and a downright unhappy salmon fisherman for the last 45 years, the idea of a salmon closure is just purely unacceptable. When the government is responsible for the protection of salmon habitat on the Klamath watershed and THEY have failed, someone else needs to be put in charge. Instead, the same incompetent agencies propose to punish those hurt the most by their incompetence. That's wrong, wrong, wrong, and there is going to be a battle unprecedented by those fishermen. So, do something else besides closing salmon season, DO YOUR JOB!

a very angry voter, Daniel Howard, Sheridan Ca.

This letter is representative of 3 letters received by email, facsimile, and mail.

Monterey Bay Marine

To : Mr. Don Hansen, Chairman
Pacific Fishery Management Council
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200
Portland, OR 97220-1384

RECEIVED

FEB 28 2006

PFMC

Subject : Business Owners Response to possible 2006 Salmon Closure and the Social and Economic Repercussions as a direct result of this closure.

Date : 02/27/2006

From : John Reedy SVC mgr Monterey Bay Marine

Mr. Hansen , the situation for recreational and commercial ocean salmon fishermen is beyond dire this year. Unless the Pacific Fisheries Management Council (PFMC) takes some very dramatic Emergency Action at their March meeting in Seattle there will be NO salmon season at all this year for ocean fishermen - neither recreational nor commercial.

The situation is driven by the returning salmon runs into the Klamath River system. This river system is sick, so sick that it cannot sustain the mandated PFMC escapement numbers. As a result the Council must either enact Emergency Action to violate its fishery management regulations, or completely shut down salmon fishing in the ocean this year! Unless the PFMC enacts the Emergency Action being proposed by Council Member Darrell Ticehurst – to eliminate the escapement floor on wild Klamath River salmon (a scientifically unsound and outdated management practice), there will be no recreational or commercial salmon season this year.

Most of the River's problems can be traced back to the water management practices of the Bureau of Reclamation. Because of low flows, and low flows at the wrong times, the water temperature is too high, grasses and algae are growing and fostering bacteria and viruses that are fatal to the salmon, both returning from and transiting to the ocean. The river simply cannot sustain the escapement numbers mandated by the PFMC fishery management plan.

The fishermen and the people of California need immediate help. Without help this year, recreational fishermen will suffer a catastrophic reduction in their quality of life, and the businesses we support will have no choice but to go out of business. The situation for the commercial fishermen is the same. This will be an economic catastrophe for California: tens of millions of dollars are at risk this year, and every year in which there is no salmon fishing. Our only hope of avoiding this disaster is to enact the Ticehurst proposed Emergency Action, and for this to happen our entire State Delegation to the PFMC must endorse the Ticehurst Plan.

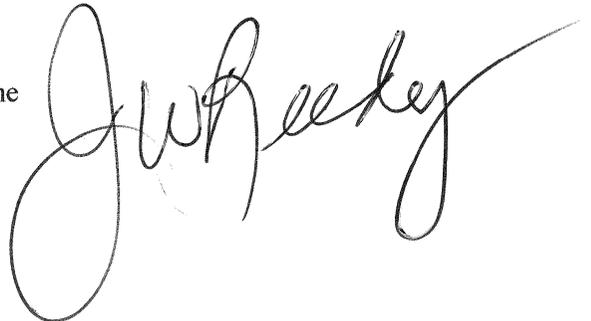
We urge you to take immediate action to assess this situation, to consult with Resources Secretary Chrisman, and with Fish and Game Director Brodrick, and to direct the entire California delegation to the PFMC to avoid economic disaster for the state and endorse the Ticehurst Emergency Action Plan.

Sincerely,

John Reedy , Service Manager Monterey Bay Marine

555 Brommer st, Santa Cruz, Ca, 95062
831-479-6910

<http://www.Montereybaymarine.com>



This letter is representative of 17 letters received from Fort Bragg and Mendocino businesses, and one Santa Cruz business by email, facsimile, and mail.

February 24, 2006
Mr. Don Hansen, Chairman
Pacific Fisheries Management Council
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200
Portland, OR 97220-1384
FAX: 1-(503) 820-2299.

RECEIVED
FEB 24 2006
PFMC

Dear Chairman Hansen,

As a business owner, I am alarmed by proposals to completely close ocean salmon fishing in California, from Point Sur to Oregon at Cape Falcon.

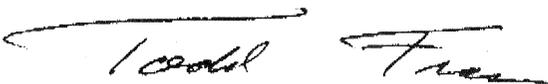
My business directly depends on the support of recreational fishermen. We employ 2 people full time and estimate that 75 % of our business is directly related to recreational salmon fishing in the ocean.

If this decision moves forward, I estimate my losses at \$ 200,000.

We urge you and your fellow members of the Pacific Fishery Management Council to adopt an emergency rule to allow for at least limited salmon fishing opportunities this summer.

A summer without salmon fishermen would be devastating to our business and our local economy.

Respectfully,


Todd Fraser Owner

Bayside Marine
333-B Lake Ave.
Santa Cruz, CA 95062

831-475-2173

This letter is representative of 17 letters received by email, facsimile, and mail.

To: Don Hansen

Date: February 27, 2006

Re: 2006 Salmon Season

RECEIVED

FEB 27 2006

PFMC

As a long time recreational angler in the State of California I urge you to react to the impending economic disaster facing one of California's most cherished resources - the Chinook salmon fishery. Due to gross and flagrant mismanagement of Chinook salmon habitat in the Klamath River system both commercial and recreational anglers are facing a disastrous situation. A loss of this keystone fishery will have lasting impacts far too significant to imagine. I therefore urge the top levels of state government to support an emergency plan to preserve this fishery.

The Klamath River is imperiled. The river can no longer support the fishery management escapement numbers mandated by the Pacific Fishery Management Council's fishery management plan. This is due to several reasons with almost all attributed to the dysfunctional water management policies of the Bureau of Reclamation. Low water flows, high water temperature, loss of riparian habitat, algal growth and the spread of viruses and bacteria have contributed to massive fish kills in recent years. Klamath River salmon do not stand a chance until the Klamath River is managed in a more sensible and sustainable manner.

Over-fishing is not the cause of the low numbers of returning Klamath River salmon. This is substantiated in scientific findings including those from the National Academy of Sciences and the California Department of Fish and Game. The condition of Klamath River salmon was not caused by fishing and will not be solved through more restrictive and draconian fishery regulations. The potential closure facing salmon fishermen in California will do nothing to solve this very sad situation.

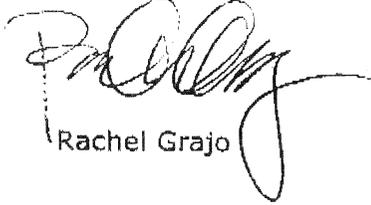
I urge you to support the 'Ticehurst Plan' being forwarded by Pacific Fisheries Management Council member Darrell Ticehurst. The 'Ticehurst Plan' calls for an 18-month suspension of the "escapement floor" - a scientifically unsound and outdated management practice. Given recent scientific findings there is no justification for the use of this archaic natural spawner escapement model put in place decades ago. In light of the current situation, it is vitally important that the PFMC be allowed an opportunity to review its management of the Klamath River fishery.

Should the 2006 Chinook salmon season be severely impacted - as is being proposed - California will face an economic crisis of epic proportions. A closure of this magnitude will undoubtedly result in tens, if not hundreds of millions of dollars in economic loss. In addition to the catastrophic loss of commercial and recreational services and activities, there will be cascading economic impacts to coastal business, charter services, restaurants, tackle shops, fuel sales, hotels, and many other business that survive based partly or entirely on the health of a sustainable and productive ocean salmon fishery. The consequences are too terrible to imagine yet they are a very real possibility given California's past position on this issue.

I urge you, **IN THE STRONGEST POSSIBLE TERMS**, to support the 'Ticehurst Plan' and save the 2006 ocean salmon fishery from impending disaster. Now is the time for the State of California to support wholeheartedly the interests of recreational fishermen and act in due diligence to save the livelihoods of tens of thousands of

California citizens and the countless associated businesses. Please insist the entire California delegation to the PFMC support the 'Ticehurst Plan'.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Rachel Grajo', written in a cursive style. The signature is positioned above the printed name 'Rachel Grajo'.

Rachel Grajo

Fax

RECEIVED

FEB 25 2006

PFMC

VARIOUS INDIVIDUALS

To: MR DON HANSEN

From:

Fax: 503-820-2299

Pages:

15 INCL COVER

Phone:

Date:

Re: SALMON SEASON 2004

CC:

Urgent For Review Please Comment Please Reply Please Recycle

● Comments:

DEAR MR HANSEN,

PLEASE SEE FOLLOWING 7 letters. It would be a shame to close salmon fishing based on the impacts to California and the means by the way the data was collected. Please support the "Ticehurst Plan"

THANK YOU
Rick Bisio

Gary J. Edwards
3312 Loire Ct.
San Jose, CA 95135

Monday, February 27, 2006

Mr. Don Hansen, Chairman
Pacific Fisheries Management Council
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200
Portland, OR 97220-1384
FAX: 1-(503) 820-2299.

VIA FACSIMILE

Dear Mr. Hansen:

I have been following the recent events surrounding the status of salmon fishing off of the Greater San Francisco Bay Area and I am very distressed. I have heard that there is a proposal to close all salmon fishing for this season and an undetermined of seasons to come. The information being released further indicates that the closure proposal is due to the Klamath River situation. We have been told that we are catching too many Klamath River "natural spawners" down here that is effecting the return rate up there. The reasons for the low return rate is not totally effected by those caught in the Bay Area but more so by the rate at which water is released and allocated in the Klamath. We have also been told that our fish stocks from our river systems are healthy and thriving.

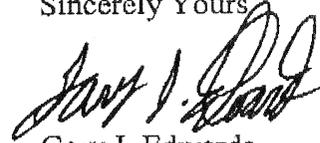
I am a professional living and working in the South Bay. Fishing for salmon is the highlight of my year, as it is for so many others. I spend a large part of my disposable income on fishing and ancillary fishing items. This amounts to several thousand a year for me alone. This year alone, I purchased a new boat that resulted in several thousand in taxes being paid to the state alone. I buy fishing equipment and bait, buy boat fuel, pay slip fees, eat at coastside restaurants, purchase ice and foodstuffs from local vendors, pay parking fees, pay launching fees, license fees that go to the state, use party boats, and many other expenditures all in the pursuit of recreational salmon fishing. I would estimate that I spend many thousands of dollars per year and I am just one of tens of thousands of salmon fisherman. Can you imagine the economic impact of the loss of all those dollars to local businesses and industries. I believe the impact would drive a large percentage of businesses out of business without the dollars provided by salmon fisherman.

I am urging you to help save the small businesses that we salmon fisherman deal with. The loss of income to them and to the local communities and the state, along with the loss of jobs, would be a great disaster like has not been seen in these parts since the Great Depression. Further, I am urging you to reconsider, and restructure any regulation changes, and to allow a continued salmon season until such time as a reasonable and balanced approach to the Klamath River disaster can be found.

I urge you to support the 'Ticehurst Plan' being forwarded by Pacific Fisheries

Management Council member Darrell Ticehurst. The 'Ticehurst Plan' calls for an 18-month suspension of the "escapement floor"- a scientifically unsound and outdated management practice. Given recent scientific findings there is no justification for the use of this archaic natural spawner escapement model put in place decades ago. In light of the current situation, it is vitally important that the PFMC be allowed an opportunity to review its management of the Klamath River fishery without closing opportunities for recreational fishing along the California coast.

Sincerely Yours



Gary J. Edwards

James Schultz
California Resident and Fisherman
1652 Visalia Avenue
Berkeley, CA 94707

RECEIVED
FEB 27 2006
PFMC

Monday, February 27, 2006

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger
State Capitol Building
Sacramento CA 95814
Fax: 916-445-4633

Dear Governor Schwarzenegger,

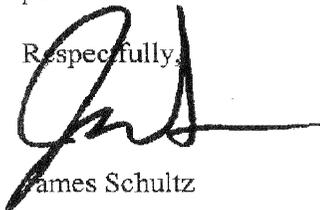
I am an active recreational fisherman and long term environmentalist. I strongly believe in the separation of wild and farm raised stocks of fish and hope that one day the Klamath River will be managed in a way which will return wild populations to healthy levels.

As I am sure you are aware the Klamath River did not meet its escapement levels last year and we are now facing a closure of all Salmon fishing on the North Coast. This would be a financial disaster for commercial fishermen, party boat captains, bait and tackle dealers, and coastal harbors. Most of these are small family run businesses that fuel the economies in Coastal California. If the science being used for this closure is good then that is one thing, but it is worth noting that the returns on the Klamath River are often largest after a small number of returns. This may mean that the escapement floor is set too high for the actual carrying capacity of the river.

We must have strong, reliable, peer reviewed scientific data if we are going to make such a drastic move as the closure of this economic resource.

I am seeking your support to save jobs in California by allowing for fishing opportunities in 2006, and demanding current peer reviewed science be used to determine the best way to restore the Klamath River and the Native Klamath River Salmon to health. You can help by directing the Department of Fish & Game to support an emergency rule at the March meeting of the Pacific Fisheries Management Council which would allow for the greatest amount of recreational fishing possible.

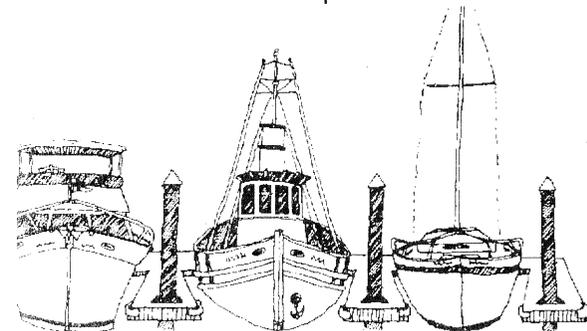
Respectfully,



James Schultz

Cc:

Mike Chrisman (Secretary of Resources, State of California) – Via Fax (916) 653-8102
Ryan Broddrick (Director of California Department of Fish and Game) – Via Fax (916) 653-7387
Pacific Fisheries Management Council – Via Fax (503) 820-2299



SANTA CRUZ HARBOR

*Gateway to the Monterey Bay
National Marine Sanctuary*

February 27, 2006

RECEIVED

FEB 27 2006

PFMC

Mr. Don Hansen, Chairman
Pacific Fisheries Management Council
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200
Portland, OR 97220-1384

Dear Chairman Hansen:

Santa Cruz Port District operates Santa Cruz Small Craft Harbor. We are home to some 1,200 boats, of which the majority are used for salmon fishing in some way – sport or commercial. Additionally, over 10,000 launchers utilize Santa Cruz Harbor's ramp each year, the majority of whom are salmon fishermen.

The Port Commission notes, with alarm, the possible closure of all salmon fishing from the Oregon border to Point Sur. This proposal would have a devastating effect on this harbor, the marine community, and the local economy.

The following is a partial list of small businesses located at Santa Cruz Harbor that would be directly affected by any salmon closure:

- Aquarius Boat Works
- Joseph Rodgers Marine Surveyor
- Monterey Bay Marine Boat Sales
- Bayside Marine Bait and Tackle
- Johnson Hicks Marine Electronics
- Captain Canvas
- Wizard Yachts
- Kayak Connection
- The Rigging Shop
- Far West Marine fish sales
- Shamrock Charters / Fisherman's Supply bait and tackle sales and fuel sales
- Cal Commercial Divers

Hansen / Thoits

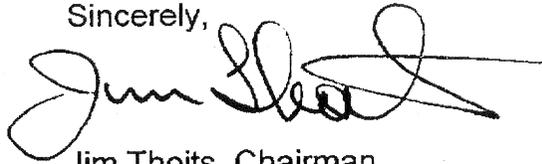
-2-

02/27/06

- Dockside Signs
- 5 restaurants

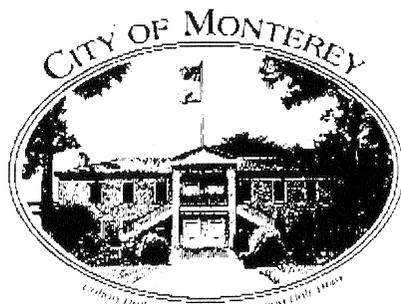
The economic multiplier of dollars lost by the harbor and these businesses is very substantial. We urge you and your fellow members of the Pacific Fishery Management Council to adopt a limited season, for everyone's economic well being.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jim Thoits", with a large, stylized flourish extending to the right.

Jim Thoits, Chairman
Santa Cruz Port Commission

JT:mo
corres/salmon.doc



HARBOR/MARINA DIVISION

RECEIVED
FEB 27 2006
PFMC

February 27, 2006

Mr. Don Hansen, Chairman
Pacific Fishery Management Council
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200
Portland, OR 97220-1384
FAX: (503) 820-2299.

Dear Chairman Hansen:

As operator of a municipal marina I am alarmed by proposals to completely close ocean salmon fishing in California, from Point Sur to Oregon at Cape Falcon.

At least 60% of our customer's main interest is in recreational and commercial salmon fishing. Additionally, we stand to lose approximately \$40,000 in transient income if this decision moves forward.

I urge you and your fellow members of the Pacific Fishery Management Council to adopt an emergency rule to allow for at least limited salmon fishing opportunities this summer.

A summer without salmon fishing would be devastating to our customers and our local economy.

Sincerely,

Stephen B. Scheiblaue, Harbormaster
City of Monterey
City Hall
Monterey, CA 93940
831-646-3950

February 27, 2006

RECEIVED
FEB 27 2006
PFMC

Mr. Don Hansen, Chairman PFMC
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200
Portland, OR 97220-1384

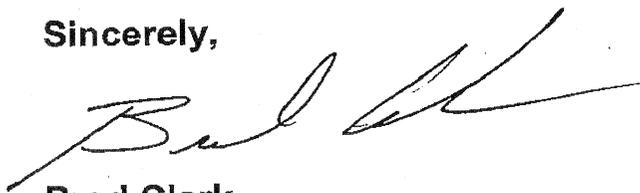
Dear Mr. Hansen,

I am writing as a concerned citizen, and salmon sport fisherman.

I feel I also express the concerns of the many bait and tackle shop owners, restaurant owners, boat landing owners, and the public who enjoys the health benefits of salmon. What the California Department of Fish and Game is proposing for the 2006 salmon season is an economic disaster! Their proposal will cause severe economic hardship for many businesses in the Fort Bragg area, eventually resulting in bankruptcies.

I feel their actions should be under review per the Sustainable Fisheries Act. There are thousands who depend on the salmon fishery for income. Sport fishers are a key component in the economy of the salmon fishery, as salmon are the number one fish caught, both recreationally and commercially in California. I strongly urge your full attention and detail to this most significant matter.

Sincerely,



Brad Clark
Recreational Fishing Alliance of N. California
Salmon Restoration Association of California, Inc.



2/23/06

California's Finest Fishing Tackle Dealer

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

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PFMC

Mr. Hansen,

Thank you for your consideration on the impact of the proposed salmon closure will have on myself, my family and my 20 employees. As the Owner of 2 Bay Area fishing tackle stores I am in disbelief of the possibility of a salmon closure and the dire impact it would have on my business, my employees, my ability to very simply pay all my bills. First of all I am very supportive of the active management of all of our fisheries and realize that we need to make some sacrifices in order to hold on to the many valuable resources that we currently have and hope to have in the future. However, closure is not management. Closure, means out of business.

I am concerned about the climate of a 100% closure on Salmon just weeks before it is scheduled to open. How can such an important decision be made with very little data, some outdated testing methods, and little promise of making a difference? The problem with the Klamath River System can be solved by many other changes, other than closure, that will affect the system many years from now. Think about long term changes that can be made not just give up and close the whole thing down.

Please do not make a decision that will set my store back, cause great personal financial loss, and ultimately loss of employee jobs. The closure would be a crippling blow to every person that works in the industry.

I urge you, IN THE STRONGEST POSSIBLE TERMS, to support the 'Ticehurst Plan' and save the 2006 ocean salmon fishery from impending disaster. Now is the time for the State of California to support wholeheartedly the interests of recreational fishermen and act in due diligence to save the livelihoods of tens of thousands of California citizens and the countless associated businesses. Please insist the entire California delegation to the PFMC support the 'Ticehurst Plan'

Sincerely

Ken Elie
President


Outdoor Pro Shop

OUTDOOR PRO SHOP, INC.

6315 Commerce Blvd., Rohnert Park, CA 94928-2403 • Phone: 707/588-8033 • Fax: 707/588-8035
1822 Embarcadero, Oakland, CA 94606 • Phone: 510/53-CATCH (2-2824) • Fax: 510/532-2489

/

24 February 2006

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Mr. Don Hansen
Chairman
Pacific Fisheries Management Council
7700 NE Ambassador Place Suite 200
Portland OR 97220-1384

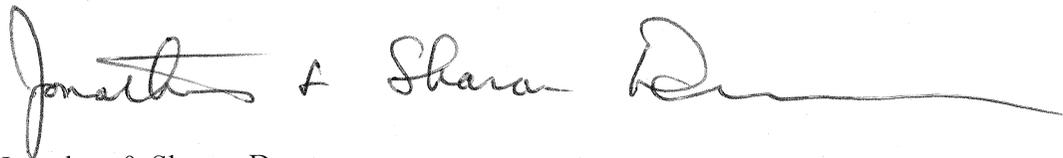
Dear Mr. Hansen,

I write on behalf of myself and my wife Sharon as we are both avid ocean salmon anglers. I am concerned as to the widespread effects that will come about if there is a closure of the recreational salmon fishery this year. Every year we tow our boat to Shelter Cove and stay a week. My brother takes his boat and trailer there and spends two months. We also visit Ft Bragg and fish on party boats there. Should there be no salmon season then multiply by thousands and you'll have a major economic collapse along the coast.

People who are more knowledgeable than me are convinced that the "natural spawner escapement" model currently used is no longer valid against the reality of the fishery. More importantly, what is the point of allowing every spawner to return to the Klamath only to perish prior to spawning because of poor river flows and water conditions?

I urge you to implement the "Ticehurst Plan" as the most effective way to deal with the problems of the fishery and avoid serious economic repercussions.

Thank you for your consideration,



Jonathan & Sharon Dunn

2499 Rawson St
Oakland CA 94601

CC Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger
Secretary of Resources Mike Chrisman
Director of F&G Ryan Broddrick
Senator Don Perata
Assemblywoman Wilma Chan

February 25, 2006

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FEB 27 2006
PFMC

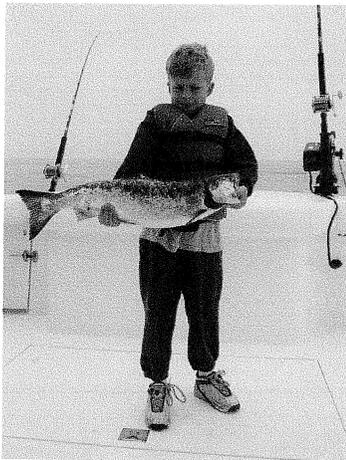
Mr. Don Hansen, Chairman
Pacific Fishery Management Council
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200
Portland, OR 97220-1384

I urge you to react to the impending economic disaster facing one of California's most cherished resources – the Chinook salmon fishery.

Please support the "Ticehurst Plan" being forwarded by Pacific Management Council member Darrell Ticehurst.

I am a boat owner and member of the Coyote Point Yacht Club and Coastside Fishing Club. I rent a slip from the San Mateo County owned Pillar Point Harbor. If salmon season is closed, I will probably move my boat back down to Mexico where I can fish. This will result in lack of revenue to the harbor, surrounding businesses, sales tax and property tax.

Here is a picture of my nephew Bobby Tiff, who loves to go salmon fishing with Uncle Terry.



I urge you to take immediate action to assess this situation, to consult with Resources Secretary Chrisman, Fish and Game Director Broddick and to direct the entire California delegation to the PFMC to avoid the economic disaster and endorse the Ticehurst Emergency Action Plan.

Terry L. Tiff
1589 Our Hill Lane
Woodside, CA 94062
(650) 851-5844

Terry L. Tiff

William H. Moranda
2220 Ancora Ct.
Los Altos, CA 94024
(650) 967-2496
e-mail:wmoranda@aol.com

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Mr Don Hansen, Chairman
Pacific Fishery Management Council
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200
Portland, OR 97220-1384

25 February, 2006

Gentlemen:

As a longtime recreational fisherman, I am writing this letter to express my dismay over the proposed closure of the 2006 salmon season and to express my support of the suspension of the floor of 35,000 natural spawners as proposed by Darrel Ticehurst of the Pacific Fisheries Management Council.

The closure of the relatively robust fishery in the coastal waters off of the San Francisco bay area would be a financial disaster for commercial fishermen and businesses supporting the recreational fishing industry and would result in significant loss of tax revenue to the state and local government.

The proposed closure is to protect Klamath River salmon which were decimated, not by fishing but by water diversion in 2002, when approximately 140,000 returning salmon died along the banks of the Klamath. Reportedly a small portion of the Bodega Bay to Big Sur salmon population is made up of Klamath River fish and approximately one out of every thousand harvested are from this group. Closing the season will not solve the Klamath problem. The problem is water mismanagement and until this is properly resolved the Klamath fishery will suffer.

Sincerely



William H. Moranda

Saturday, February 25, 2006

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FEB 27 2006

PFMC

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger State Capitol Building Sacramento, CA 95814	Mike Chrisman Secretary of Resources Resources Agency 1416 Ninth Street, Suite 1311 Sacramento, CA 95814	Ryan Brodrick Director of the Department of Fish and Game CA Dept of Fish & Game 1416 Ninth Street Sacramento, CA 95814
Chairman Don Hansen Pacific Fishery Management Council 7700 NE Ambassador Pl, Suite 200 Portland, OR 97220-1384	Assembly Member Leland Yee 455 Golden Gate Ave, Suite 14600 San Francisco, CA 94102	

Gentlemen:

The Recreational Fishing Alliance is a national, grassroots recreational fishing lobby with 4,000 dues-paying members in the state of California. We represent saltwater anglers and divers.

On behalf of the thousands of members in the Recreational Fishing Alliance who participate in the recreational ocean salmon fishery, we urge the California Department of Fish & Game to adopt an emergency rule to allow for fishing opportunities this summer.

We are well aware of the problems in the Klamath River, and know these problems will not be solved overnight. Fishermen should not be penalized for mismanagement of water flows on the Klamath. We support a review of the mandated "floor" of 35,000 natural spawners on the Klamath. It's worth noting that the returns on the Klamath River are often largest after a small number of returns. This leads us to believe that the escapement floor is set too high for the actual carrying capacity of the river.

Recreational fishing in northern and central California, Oregon, and Washington is an economic engine for the rural, resource-based economies of smaller coastal communities. The job losses, business failures and decline in local economies that would necessarily accompany a complete closure of ocean salmon fishing could be almost incalculable. The California Resources Agency reported in its 1995 economic analysis of ocean-dependent industries, "While urban counties receive a large share of total California coastal tourism and recreation spending, this industry is also important to rural coastal counties. Rural economies, such as in Humboldt and Mendocino counties, depend more on tourism and recreation for jobs than large counties with a more diversified economic base."

We are seeking your support to save jobs in California by allowing for fishing opportunities in 2006. You can help by directing the Department of Fish & Game to support an emergency rule at the March meeting of the Pacific Fisheries Management Council. We will be providing the Council with detailed comments describing the economic losses to our state that we face with a summer without salmon fishing.

I urge you to support the "Ticehurst Plan".

Sincerely,



Maria Arnal
2239 29th Ave
San Francisco, CA 94116

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FEB 27 2006

PFMC

February 24, 2006

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger State Capitol Building Sacramento, CA 95814	Mike Chrisman Secretary of Resources Resources Agency 1416 Ninth Street, Suite 1311 Sacramento, CA 95814	Ryan Brodrick Director of the Department of Fish and Game CA Dept of Fish & Game 1416 Ninth Street Sacramento, CA 95814
Mr. Don Hansen Chairman Pacific Fishery Management Council 7700 NE Ambassador Pl, Suite 200 Portland, OR 97220-1384	Assembly Member Leland Yee 455 Golden Gate Ave, Suite 14600 San Francisco, CA 94102	

Gentlemen:

I am writing to oppose the proposed closure of the 2006 salmon season.

I support the suspension of the floor of 35,000 natural spawners as proposed by Darrell Ticehurst of the Pacific Fisheries Management Council (PFMC) as an emergency action.

I imagine that with enough funding alternate methods of protecting or enhancing the endangered stocks can be achieved. I know that the fine for taking a short salmon, a silver salmon or one two many is in the range of \$250. The folks that diverted the water in the Klamath River a few years ago reportedly killed about 140,000 salmon. I believe that works out to about \$35,000,000. I would expect we could net every surviving fish in that river, build a new hatchery and hand raise enough fish to replenish those stocks in just one year with those funds.

There will be an incredible amount of damage to the fishing industry and more importantly the sport fishing constituency as a result of such a closure. Entire industries will be decimated, including boat builders, bait and tackle stores, charter boat operators, tackle manufacturers and others. Why? Because somebody diverted water from a river for agriculture.

It is unfair that fishermen and people in the fishing business will suffer the consequences of the decision made by others to kill an entire run of salmon to protect some agricultural interests. Again, find a solution and let those that caused the problem pay for it.

Sincerely



Miriam Clark
7130 Fulton Street
San Francisco, CA 94121

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FEB 27 2006

PFMC

Re: 2006 Salmon Season

Let me start out by saying yes, parts of this letter are "canned" however they are very valid points. I have added what I think is the basic Citizen issues in Italics under each section to highlight some important points.

As a lifetime recreational fisherman in California I urge you to react to the impending economic disaster facing one of California's most cherished resources – the Chinook salmon fishery. I am no expert but a little research into the issues show that due to gross and flagrant mismanagement of Chinook salmon habitat in the Klamath River system both commercial and recreational anglers are facing a disastrous situation. I therefore urge the top levels of state government to support an emergency plan to preserve this fishery.

The Klamath River is imperiled. The river can no longer support the fishery management escapement numbers mandated by the Pacific Fishery Management Council's fishery management plan. This is due to several reasons with almost all attributed to the dysfunctional water management policies of the Bureau of Reclamation. Low water flows, high water temperature, loss of riparian habitat, algal growth and the spread of viruses and bacteria have contributed to massive fish kills in recent years. Klamath River salmon do not stand a chance until the Klamath River is managed in a more sensible and sustainable manor.

Over-fishing **is not** the cause of the low numbers of returning Klamath River salmon. This is substantiated in scientific findings including those from the National Academy of Sciences and the California Department of Fish and Game. The condition of Klamath River salmon **was not** caused by fishing **and will not** be solved through more restrictive regulations. **The potential closure facing salmon fishermen in California will do nothing to solve this very sad situation.**

Why punish the public for a management issue????

I urge you to support the 'Ticehurst Plan' being forwarded by Pacific Fisheries Management Council member Darrell Ticehurst. The 'Ticehurst Plan' calls for an 18-month suspension of the "escapement floor" - a scientifically unsound and outdated management practice. Given recent scientific findings there is no justification for the use of this archaic natural spawner escapement model put in place decades ago. In light of the current situation, it is vitally important that the PFMC be allowed an opportunity to review its management of the Klamath River fishery.

I do not know the exact impact this will have on the economy. What I can tell you is what impact it will have on me. I am a recreational fisherman that fishes to feed my family an for fun. I fish four to eight days a month. If you calculate what it costs me to go fishing it is way more that a farm raised fish. However I do it!

8 days x \$5parking =	\$40
8 days x \$20 car gas =	\$160
8 days x \$15 snacks/lunch=	\$120
8 days x \$100 Boat Gas=	\$800
8 days x \$15 bait/lures=	\$120
Monthly Costs=	\$1240
Annual Costs	
7 Month season x Monthly=	\$8680=yr

Liscense=	\$32/yr
Boat maintenance=	\$300/yr
New boat/15 yrs=	\$1300/yr
Yearly Total=	\$10312/YR

This number alone shows what one fisherman does in the pursute of ocean salmon.

Should the 2006 Chinook salmon season be severely impacted – as is being proposed - California will face an economic crisis of epic proportions. A closure of this magnitude will undoubtedly result in tens, if not hundreds of millions of dollars in economic loss. In addition to the catastrophic loss of commercial and recreational services and activities, there will be cascading economic impacts to coastal business, charter services, restaurants, tackle shops, fuel sales, hotels, and many other business that survive based partly or entirely on the health of a sustainable and productive ocean salmon fishery. The consequences are too terrible to imagine yet they are a very real possibility given California's past position on this issue.

I urge you, IN THE STRONGEST POSSIBLE TERMS, to support the 'Ticehurst Plan' and save the 2006 ocean salmon fishery from impending disaster. Now is the time for the State of California to support wholeheartedly the interests of recreational fishermen and act in due diligence to save the livelihoods of tens of thousands of California citizens and the countless associated businesses. Please insist the entire California delegation to the PFMC support the 'Ticehurst Plan'.

Sincerely,



Douglas A. Dahme
1712 Hemlock St
Napa, CA 94559

Don Hansen Chairman
Pacific Fishery Management Council
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200
Portland, OR 97220-1384

RECEIVED Feb. 24, 2006

FEB 27 2006

PFMC

My name is Lloyd Perceval and I have been a resident of California and an avid sportsman for 40 years. Today I am writing to you in regards to the upcoming decisions surrounding the regulation of Sport and Commercial Salmon fishing. I urge you to SUPPORT what is being called the "Ticehurst Plan". The "Ticehurst Plan" allows for the continuation of seasons similar to those of last year, while allowing proper research and data to be collected and evaluated.

As a member of the Coastside Fishing Club and as an ethical sport fisherman, I see no good coming from a sudden and complete shutdown of Salmon fishing in Northern California. Current data shows that there is an issue with the return of wild Salmon to the Klamath River System. Until the health of that water system is restored, the fish do not stand a chance. Conversely, the return of wild and hatchery Salmon to the Sacramento / San Joaquin River Systems has been good, with great populations swimming in our offshore waters.

I think there should be a closure near the mouth of the Klamath River. I also think there should be an emergency proposal to eliminate sea lions from the mouth of the Klamath River. They eat many many more salmon at the mouth where they can easily catch them than we sport fishermen will catch around the San Francisco Bay Area. This is a learned habit that sea lions did not do many years ago. They found an easy meal ticket.

Any blanket policy regulation to our states Salmon fishing in the form of total closure would be an economic catastrophe. Many coastal communities have strong ties to this fishery and would suffer an extremely negative impact from such action. Fishing license sales would go down as well all the associated items and provisions. The commercial industry would be devastated.

As a sportsman, I want nothing more than to ensure the health of these fisheries for my kids and generations to come, and would not suggest anything that would harm our resource. Again, please support the "Ticehurst Plan" regarding the regulation of Sport and Commercial Salmon fishing in our state.

Thank you in advance for your consideration and support.

Sincerely,

Lloyd Perceval
4509 El Cajon Ave
Fremont, CA 94536-5540

February 25, 2006

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FEB 27 2006
PFMC

TO: Mr. Don Hansen, Chairman
Pacific Fishery Management Council
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200
Portland, OR 97220-1384

FROM: Jim Peterson
27812 Hummingbird CT
Hayward, CA 94545-4042

SUBJECT: Closure of the 2006 Commercial / Recreational Salmon Season

Chairman Hansen, I am sending this letter to you to discuss my urgent concern regarding the potential closure of the 2006 recreational and commercial ocean salmon season. Unless the Pacific Fisheries Management Council (PFMC) takes some very dramatic Emergency Action at their March meeting in Seattle there will be NO salmon season at all this year for ocean fishermen - neither recreational nor commercial.

The situation is driven by the returning salmon runs into the Klamath River system. This river system is so degraded due to reduced water flows that it cannot sustain the mandated PFMC escapement numbers. As a result the Council must either enact Emergency Action to violate its fishery management regulations, or completely shut down salmon fishing in the ocean this year! Unless the PFMC enacts the Emergency Action being proposed by Council Member Darrell Ticehurst - to eliminate the escapement floor on wild Klamath River salmon (a scientifically unsound and outdated management practice), there will be no recreational or commercial salmon season this year.

Most of the River's problems can be traced back to the water management practices of the Bureau of Reclamation. Because of low flows, and low flows at the wrong times, the water temperature is too high, grasses and algae are growing and fostering bacteria and viruses that are fatal to the salmon, both returning from and transiting to the ocean. The river simply cannot sustain the escapement numbers mandated by the PFMC fishery management plan.

The fishermen and the people of California need immediate help. Without help this year, recreational fishermen will suffer a catastrophic reduction in their quality of life, and the businesses we support will have no choice but to go out of business. The situation for the commercial fishermen is the same. This will be an economic catastrophe for California: tens of millions of dollars are at risk this year, and every year in which there is no salmon fishing. Our only hope of avoiding this disaster is to enact the Ticehurst proposed Emergency Action, and for this to happen our entire State Delegation to the PFMC must endorse the Ticehurst Plan.

We urge you to take immediate action to assess this situation, to consult with Resources Secretary Chrisman, and with Fish and Game Director Broddrick, and to direct the entire California delegation to the PFMC to avoid economic disaster for the state and endorse the Ticehurst Emergency Action Plan.

Captain Robert "Bob" Jautz.

321 College Avenue

Santa Rosa CA. 95401

Phone 707-575-6969

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FEB 27 2006

PFMC

"The Cookie Jar"

Feb. 25, 2006

Dear Mr Hansen,

Please support the Ticehurst Plan re the Klamath. If the river is going to be used for agriculture - O.K. Don't penalize those pursuing Sacramento & San Joaquin fish.

When the Klamath is healthy again, if ever, then revisit the "floor" stock.

Ca. F+G. has had to club salmon to death in the Sac. - what a waste.

Sincerely,

Bob Jautz

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FEB 25 2006

PFMC

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger:

Re: Pending Salmon Season Closure

I presume by now, that you have received enough information on the pending decision to be made by the PFMC in Seattle.

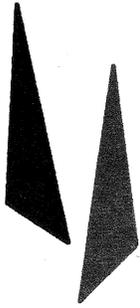
During your recall campaign, you stated that you would support the rights of the California Sportsfishermen. We need your support now. I urge you to direct the California representatives to the PFMC to support the "Ticehurst Plan" to salvage this economically vital part of our sportfishing heritage.

The proponents of a total closure off the central California coast are using questionable scientific data, and manipulating it to support their position. The real problems affecting the Klamath River "natural" spawning population are: the lack of quality spawning habitat due to insufficient water flows; unrealistic regulation of the Tribal "subsistence" fishing; and lack of any marine mammal control at the mouth of the river. No amount of restriction on fishing effort off the central California coast would make a meaningful change in the Klamath River salmon population, because escapement from the central California fishery is not the real problem.

The PFMC model also treats "naturally" spawned fish as a separate class from "hatchery" spawned fish. All of these fish are Klamath River King Salmon. The ratio of "natural" to "hatchery" fish is just an indicator of the amount of quality natural spawning habitat.

In conclusion, I implore you to take quick and decisive action to prevent this economic and cultural catastrophe. I'm sure you understand that it is more appropriate to take a rational and reasonable approach in the first place than to change an irrational decision later. Thank you for your consideration of my comments.

Sincerely,
Dennis Plog



Clipper Yacht Harbor

CLIPPER YACHT COMPANY, LLC • P.O. Box 187 • 310 Harbor Drive • Sausalito, California 94966
Tel: (415) 332-3500 • Fax: (415) 332-0257 • www.clipperyacht.com

February 25, 2006

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

RE: Salmon Ban

Dear Mr. Hansen,

I hope that you consider another alternative to the total Salmon ban being negotiated. If this ban happens, our businesses will suffer such economic ramifications that many will be put out of business. Clipper Yacht Harbor is the largest marina in Sausalito and has been in the business since 1947. Clipper is home to many party boats which depend on the salmon season for survival. Not only will the party boats suffer but our bait & tackle shop's business will drop significantly. The salmon season is when we can make up for the slow winter months. Without the salmon season, our bait & tackle shop will not be able to survive.

The harbor is the home port to many anglers. If we have a total salmon ban, we will find many of our slips empty and dry storage spaces vacant. Our fuel dock business will also suffer from a lack of anglers. Being a full service harbor, our restaurants and boat yard and all our other affiliate marine businesses will suffer dramatic financial decline with a salmon ban.

Please consider the economic ramifications of a salmon closure and the harm it will cause to many people's lives and businesses.

Sincerely,

Jordan Rodgers
Harbor Master
Clipper Yacht Harbor

RECEIVED

FEB 27 2006

PFMC

Mike LaRocco
520 E H St.
Benicia, CA 94510
707-748-7234
salmon4ever@hotmail.com

RECEIVED
FEB 27 2006

February 24, 2006

Mr. Don Hansen, Chairman PFMC
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200
Portland, OR 97220-1384

Dear Sir,

I am writing as a concerned citizen, and salmon Sport fisherman.

I feel I also express the concerns of the many Bait and tackle shop owners, restaurant owners, Boat landing owners, and the public who enjoys the health benefits of salmon. What the California Department of Fish and Game is proposing for the 2006 salmon season is an economic disaster! I feel their actions should be under review per the Sustainable fisheries Act. There are thousands who depend on the salmon fishery for income, as well as sport. Sport fishers are a key component in the economy of the salmon fishery, As Salmon are the number one fish caught, both recreationally and Commercially in California. I strongly urge your full attention and detail this most significant matter.

Sincerely, Mike LaRocco , Recreational Fishing Alliance of N. California

Signature



February 23, 2006

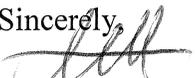
Mr. Don Hansen, Chairman
Pacific Fishery Management Council
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200
Portland, OR 97220-1384

RECEIVED
FEB 27 2006
PFMC

Dear Mr. Hansen,

I will keep this very simple. As a long time recreational angler in the State of California, please do not disrupt the 2006 sport fishery for Salmon ! I urge you, IN THE STRONGEST POSSIBLE TERMS, to support the "Ticehurst Plan" and save the 2006 ocean fishery. Please do not penalize the recreational angler for the mismanagement of the Klamath River situation.

Sincerely,


Robert Shutt
780 San Miguel Ave
Sunnyvale CA, 94085
408-739-7710



RECEIVED
FEB 28 2006
PFMC

Mr. Don Hansen, Chairman

I have a printing business in San Jose for more that 22 years. With the bubble bust of the year 2000 and all the high tech jobs being exported overseas we thought that some local businesses, like companies that are not high tech, are safe to do business with.

The news of salmon fishing being closed on the coast of California is totally uncalled for. We print for several fishing companies like Emeryville Sports Fishing and Berkley Marina Sports Fishing and their existence depends on the salmon fishing, without fishing for salmon they have to close their doors, and that would directly effect my business and maybe put us out of business also.

For the sake of California economies please consider a different alternative rather than a full closure. I am no expert in this field but there are several other alternatives. One that I like is the Ticehurst Plan.

Best Regards
Shawn Malakiman
President

Anthony Cannia
19070 Noyo Acres Drive
Fort Bragg, CA 95437

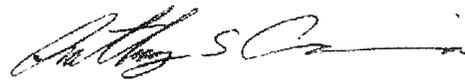
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FEB 28 2006

PFMC

To the Pacific Fishing Counsel:

I've been a fisherman for almost thirty years; my father was a fisherman all his life, emigrating from Sicily to San Francisco in the mid fifties. His father was a fisherman; his grandfather was a fisherman. The ocean is an incredible resource that has sustained us through the centuries. Through the years I've fished bottom fish, crab, salmon and black cod. In fishing we have many problems and obstacles to deal with but the most frustrating is bureaucratic decisions about fish stock, limits, and season openings. Firstly, the empirical science is poor at best; the people taking the data and trying to make sense of it have no real idea of what it means. To base the decisions that impact the greater West Coast salmon industry solely on spawning numbers in one river alone, the Klamath River, is ludicrous. It is frustrating to see people's lives adversely affected in this thoughtless and meaningless way. It seems that fisherman, the people who spend the most time on the ocean, year after year, are never given any respect or credit for the knowledge they can contribute. Please do not allow environmental zealots with limited real life knowledge to run the show. Fishing is a healthy and important industry for both the environment and people and should be given the respect it deserves. Do not cut the salmon season!



Anthony S. Cannia



Acme Automotive Company

DIVISION OF AACO AUTOMOTIVE DISTRIBUTORS, INC.
WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS OF AUTO PARTS, SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT
350 S. MAIN STREET FORT BRAGG, CA 95437
(707) 964-4011

RECEIVED
FEB 28 2006
PFMC

February 27, 2006

Pacific Fishing Council:

The reason for this letter is to request that your council designate a substantial salmon season for the Northern California Commercial Salmon Fleet. For years you have been giving them a whittled down season of a month or two during the worst time for salmon runs in our area. Don't they deserve a season during the period of bountiful salmon runs? It is common knowledge these days that farmed salmon is actually bad for you so why not tap into the healthy resource that is available to us. Many families in Northern California rely on the yearly commercial salmon season to survive. Without a season some will collect welfare and others will move away from the area.

As the owner of a small business in Fort Bragg, I have had to cut my work force from 14 to 10 employees over the past few years and sales are down by about 15%. With logging and fishing already heavily regulated, many businesses in our area are barely surviving. Any stricter regulations on sport or commercial fishing will only hurt our community by causing more people to leave the area and more businesses to close their doors.

Please see your way clear to create a commercial salmon fishing season that will sustain our fisherman and their families and contribute to the economies of our coastal communities.

Sincerely,

Joseph R. Pardini



RECEIVED

FEB 28 2006

PFMC

**NOYO PORT DISTRICT
NOYO HARBOR DISTRICT**

Donald Bradley
Chairman

Robert Armitage
Vice Chairman

Joe Caito
Commissioner

Charles White
Commissioner

James Burns
Commissioner

Jeanie Mokma
Secretary/Treasurer
Assistant Manager

Jere Kleinbach
Manager

19101 S. Harbor Drive
Fort Bragg, CA 95437
Tel 707-964-4719 Fax 707-964-4710

February 27, 2006

Pacific Fisheries Management Council

Dear Council Members:

The Noyo Harbor Commissioners would like to go on record as protesting the severity of the restrictive Salmon season proposal by the Pacific Fisheries Management Council. The proposal seems particularly drastic when we recognize that such action is based on an inexact science.

The commercial fishery for Salmon has been continually reduced and restricted, resulting in the Salmon Trollers in our area being impacted to the edge of extinction. These prior restrictions caused severe hardships for the fishermen, their families and the entire community. These prior closures however, pale in comparison to the recent proposals of PFMC.

The salmon these hard working fishermen harvest provides the highest quality food available anywhere and provides our community, this state and country important needed revenues.

This same industry, from which we derive a large portion of our income, cannot exist with such management plans. The resulting economic loss is far reaching; the fisherman and his family, industry supporting businesses such as gear stores, suppliers, fish-buying stations, mechanics and harbors. Another very important consideration is the loss of landing taxes and license fees to the Department of Fish and Game.

The Noyo Harbor Commission requests that you keep in mind the socio-economic impact of your decisions.

We ask that in your deliberations you find a balance between conserving the resource and employment for all persons living in an area where fishing is one of the primary industries.

Sincerely,

Jeanie Mokma, Secretary
Noyo Harbor Commission in your deliberations

FEBRUARY 28 2006 FAX: 503 820 2299
03

TO: MR DON HANSEN, CHAIRMAN
PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
7700 NE AMBASSADOR PLACE, SUITE 200
PORTLAND OR 97220-1384
FROM: GARY YORK 30 VALLEY RD FAIRFAX CA 94930

DEAR MR HANSEN

I JUST BOUGHT A COMMERCIAL
SALMON BOAT AND NOW I AM
A LITTLE SCARED, DEPRESSED, EVEN
SUICIDAL AS SALMON IS ALL
I FISH FOR. MAN, PLEASE
DO EVERYTHING IN YOU POWER
TO ALLOW SOME SALMON SEASON
IN BAY AREA.



CITY OF FORT BRAGG

Incorporated August 5, 1889
416 N. Franklin St.
Fort Bragg, CA 95437
Phone: (707) 961-2823
Fax: (707) 961-2802
ci.fort-bragg.ca.us

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MAR 01 2006

PFMC

February 27, 2006
VIA FACSIMILE 503-820-2299

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

RE: Emergency Exception for 2006 Fort Bragg California Salmon Fisheries

Dear Council:

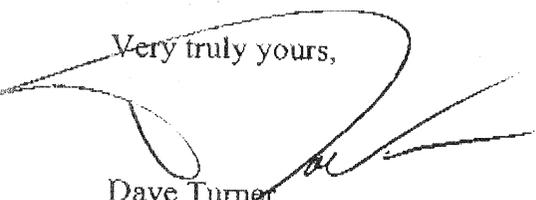
On behalf of the entire Fort Bragg City Council, I am writing to ask you to take action to make Emergency Exception for 2006 Fort Bragg California Salmon Fisheries without delay. Our little north coast town of 7,000 has recently seen two lumber mills close. The drastically reduced salmon fishing season will add further hardship to families in our community and in the fishing communities along our coast.

The Fort Bragg City Council requests your immediate attention to the plight of those affected in our communities.

Without an emergency exception we will see catastrophic economic losses for fishing families and for our fishing dependent community. The situation for others, including processors, related on-shore businesses, and related businesses will be disastrous.

I urge your immediate review of the situation so that the affected fishermen and businesses can avoid the impacts of events beyond their control. If you have any questions regarding this request or need additional information concerning the financial impact of the restrictions please do not hesitate to contact me.

Very truly yours,



Dave Turner
Mayor

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MAR 01 2006

PFMC

Dear Council

I Jim Gillespie owner of ALL ABOARD Adventures, My opinion is that, you vote in a emergency Rule for the year 2006!

Just to shut down Point Arena TO Horse mt. isnt the solutions to the problem. Also dont think its Right to wheel & deal with other areas. to gett more for one area. by sacrificin another. ask the boat owners in these areas what they would want. my self it would be. for Recreational

- ① Full season
- ② Emergency Rule / last year season
- ③ (may - July 31) only

Thats from point Arena TO Horse mt.

owner Jim Gillespie

ALL ABOARD ADVENTURES
NOYO HARBOR
P.O. BOX 757
FORT BRAGG, CA 95437
(707) 964-1881

120 Wall Street
Fort Bragg, CA 95437

February 28, 2006

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MAR 01 2006
PFMC

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

Re: 2006 Ocean Salmon Fisheries

Dear Council Members:

In response to the proposed elimination of ocean salmon fisheries for the 2006 season, I strongly urge you to consider the ramifications of said proposal. The economic stability of Fort Bragg, the surrounding areas and the citizens have been severely impacted by previous ocean fishing restrictions. To impose such drastic measures as elimination will further damage the economic stability and create additional hardships for citizens residing in the area.

My family is a fourth generation family residing in the Fort Bragg area. I have a strong desire to remain in the area and provide my daughter with positive opportunities experienced in my youth. My family will experience the direct impact of your proposal to eliminate ocean salmon fishing for 2006 as I am the owner of a fishing vessel. The major portion of my income is derived from ocean salmon fishing and to totally eliminate this opportunity for income will have devastating consequences on my personal economic stability.

I believe it is essential to balance the effects of ocean salmon fishing with the hardships this proposal will create on the individuals, families, businesses and economic structure of the Fort Bragg area. I strongly urge your consideration of alternatives other than elimination which would ultimately render our community as an "economic discard"

Sincerely,



Scott D. Hockett

cc: Barbara Boxer, United States Senator
Diane Feinstein, United State Senator
Mike Thompson, United State Representative
Wesley Chesbro, California Senator
Patty Berg, Assembly Member

20771 Peterson Lane
Fort Bragg, CA 95437

February 28, 2006

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

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MAR 01 2006

PFMC

Re: 2006 Ocean Salmon Fisheries

Dear Council Members:

This letter is written in response to the proposed elimination of ocean salmon fisheries for the 2006 season in California.

I reside in Fort Bragg, California and wish to express my concern in reference to the proposed elimination of local commercial and recreational fishing opportunities. Commercial and recreational fishing comprise a major source of employment and contributes significantly to the local economy.

As a resident, school district employee and former business owner, your proposal equates to a massive strike against an already struggling economy. Due to previous ocean fishing restrictions the local population has already endured tremendous hardships and the economy has been severely damaged. Many second and third generation families have been forced to leave the area and this current proposal will again force displacement of local families and additional damage to the economy.

I feel it is imperative that you reconsider the proposal to eliminate ocean salmon fishing for the 2006 season. There are viable alternatives which will mutually benefit fishery resources and also allow our community the opportunity for survival. I strongly urge your consideration of alternatives other than elimination. Certainly the impact of this proposal on the economic stability of the City of Fort Bragg and its citizens is paramount in your decision making process. Please don't allow our community to become another "economic discard".

Very truly yours,



Linda L. Force-Hockett

cc: Barbara Boxer, United States Senator
Diane Feinstein, United State Senator
Mike Thompson, United State Representative
Wesley Chesbro, California Senator
Patty Berg, Assembly Member

Darren Nelson
Cathy Wolk-Nelson
1400 Cedar Street
Fort Bragg, CA 95437
707-964-3234

RECEIVED

MAR 01 2006

PFMC

February 28, 2006

To Whom It May Concern:

The proposal before the Pacific Fisheries Management Council to limit salmon fishing to a one fish limit for sport boats and no salmon fishing for the commercial fisherman would have a tremendous and widespread devastating effect on the community of Fort Bragg and surrounding areas due to a number of reasons. Fishing is not only a way of life in this area but an economic base of the community as well.

The commercial salmon fishing moratorium clearly eliminates the ability for these hardworking, taxpaying, business owners and their crews to earn a living to feed a family and support the overhead of a commercial operation that exists whether one is operating the boat or not. There are hundreds of commercial fisherman operating out of the area and raising their families here.

As for the limitations on the sport fishing operations, the ripple effect is much greater yet no less personally catastrophic. This area counts on its tourism as the other part of its economic base. Each year sport fisherman and their families flock to the town and fill up the hotels and eat at the restaurants and shop in the boutiques and go out on the sport boats for the thrill of catching salmon. For the consumer to justify the cost of a $\frac{1}{2}$ day trip to catch just one salmon will be mighty difficult. We expect that the limitations will severely affect tourism in this area and thus an even greater number of people in all sorts of service and tourism trade.

We wonder why we bothered to purchase our fishing licenses for the year as Pacific Fisheries Management Council is taking away our fishing. Is it possible to get a refund?

Respectfully,



Darren Nelson

Cathy Wolk-Nelson

February 28, 2006

Attention: Pacific Fishery Management Council
Fax: (503) 820-2299

To Whom It May Concern:

It is vitally important that you do not shut the salmon fishery down to sport and commercial fisherman, because of the economical impact it will have on our costal community. Fisherman will not be the only ones who will feel the impact, but businesses like our harbor district, motels, restaurants, gear stores, our fuel dock, ect. The list goes on and on.

I am a 30 foot commercial boat that has fished out of the Noyo Harbor since 1985. I have seen you go from a May 1st to September 30th fishery , to a 4-on 3-off, to a 2 week on 2 week off fishery, to protect the Klamath fish to a no season for the Fort Bragg area in 1991. Since then you have given the Fort Bragg area Septembers, which we can't make a living with just this month.

As I see this, the fishermen have been regulated since 1989 to protect the Klamath fish. The fleet has dropped form 4,000 boats to 400. The Klamath has still not bounced back to the amount of fish you would like to see there. This should be telling you that it is not being over fished, but river conditions are the reasons for this. To close fishing (salmon) the way that you are going to would be devastating to the coastal community and to the families in the fishery. We are a business and you need to see how your decision is going to affect everyone.

Maybe go back to one week on and one week off fishery. Or a daily catch limit, to keep our wonderful product on the market. Do something to save the lives of everyone related to this fishery. It is a lot of jobs and a lot of people's lives you are affecting.

Thanks for listening,

Noyo Fisherman
F/V Freebird

To Whom it May Concern:

Feb. 26, 2006

I am writing this letter on behalf of the Commercial Salmon fisherman in California.

I am the wife of a Commercial Salmon fisherman, and I am used to having to watch my husband stress out every spring about the coming salmon season. Never has the stress been as high as it is this year. This year it is a threat to our very livelihood. This threat is based not on "over-fishing" (the very term that fish and game uses to sway the media into thinking that it is the fisherman's fault), but because of the ill-health of the Klamath.

The truth of the matter is this:

There are plenty of wild salmon in our ocean to support our commercial fisheries. They have not been over-fished. The commercial fishing fleet is so much smaller now than it used to be in years past. There has to be some way to save the fleet's salmon season and the fish at the same time. The fishermen are the first in line to protect the fisheries — it is their livelihood.

It is time to take the Klamath out of the equation when figuring their season for this year. We are treating it like a healthy river when it is not. That is not the fault of the commercial fisherman. It also does not change the fact that there are plenty of fish in the ocean to be caught, that have spawned in other rivers.

Please consider all of this when making the California Commercial season for salmon this year. These are not just numbers and statistics. These are families and this is the way we make a living. We cannot make that living without a salmon season.

Sincerely,

Heidi C. Platt

315 N. Harold #B

Fort Bragg CA 95437

(707) 964-1593

To: P.F.M.C. Members
Re: Salmon Season
From: Bill Forkner-F/V "Audrey"-V.Pres. S.T.M.A.

I write this letter with sincere urgency and concern. I recently attended the informational meeting on the up coming Salmon Season which was held in Santa Rosa. I was horrified to find out that the fishery I have been involved in for 40 years, since I was 10 years old working for my father, is facing total closer. I have watched families and businesses struggle and many cases go under from the strict regulations put on us by the Klamath management system, over the last 20 some years. But we all tried to work with it for the good of the fishery. But to now shut the Salmon Season off totally would mean certain bankruptcy for the people and businesses along the West Coast who have managed to survive through some very tough years.

The economic impact would be felt much deeper in our communities than you can imagine!

Most all the businesses such as, fish companies, fuel docks, mooring basins, ice companies, tackle shops, gear stores, and other fishery related businesses would have a hard time surviving. But also many unrelated businesses such as, grocery stores, motels, restaraunts, bars, truck drivers, taxis, parts stores, and many other businesses of our communities that depend on fishing dollars for survival!

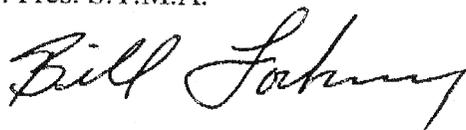
If this proposed closure was necessary due to over fishing as we are led to believe by the management team it would be a little easier to understand. But to blame over fishing when we have be regulated to the point of extinction and to ignore the fact that the Bureau of Reclamation diverted water out of the Klamath River 3 years ago and killed 70,000 adult Salmon ready to spawn and over 100,000 juvenile smolt on their way to the ocean in a 6 week period, is just plain criminal.

I believe the P.F.M.C. members are appointed because they are caring, knowledgeable individuals who truly care about the fishing industry and the people in it. I hope you can see thru this cover up and save an industry which has supported communities on the West Coast for over 100 years.

Please do the right thing and don't penalize us for the destruction of a resource by factors not involved in the fishing business.

Thank you for your
Time and Support,

Bill Forkner
F/V "Audrey"
V. Pres. S.T.M.A.



To: Pacific Fishing Management Council

From: Ben Platt-F/V 'Kay Bee'~315 N. Harold St. #B, Fort Bragg, Ca.95437

RE: 2006 Commercial Salmon Troll Season-California

Dear Sirs,

I am a full-time commercial fisherman who holds California & Oregon troll permits. I make at least 80% of my fishing income from Salmon and support a family of four. My family is not unlike many fishing families on this coast. We need our Salmon season.

Some of the council members may remember my father, Buzz Platt, a G.A.P. member in the 80's & 90's And a former Salmon Troller who worked tirelessly in the 70's & 80's on behalf of our fleet. My brother, Dan Platt & I like our father, try to take a long view of fisheries management, but we are rather alarmed at the current state of affairs. Frankly, I believe that this year the council may be faced with finally deciding the fate of the West Coast Salmon Fishery. In no uncertain terms, your decision whether or not enact special measures to allow a viable fishery will mean many of us will be able to continue as fishermen or have to quit.

The economic impacts of your decisions this year are very real to our families & our coastal communities. We need only look backwards to the 2003 season, when we were able to troll nearly four months between Pt. Arena & Horse Mountain, to see how healthy our port became in a short time.

Within months, the Harbor was bustling with activity—boats coming and going, new fish buyers operating at once abandoned docks, gear stores constantly re-stocking, waiting lines at the fuel & ice docks and fishermen & their families shopping, dining-out & renting motel rooms all over town. What a wonderful shot-in-the-arm for a town whose lumber mill had recently shut-down!

Well, the last two years have witnessed a rapid decline in our port. Noyo Harbor is now beginning to resemble a ghost town. The fuel dock is barely surviving, the ice plant may have to close its doors this year, & all stores have scaled way-back on hours & merchandise. Even the sport & charter fleets are threatened due to deep cuts in Rockcod fishing & looming cuts in Salmon fishing. To put it simply, Noyo Harbor is "on the ropes"; it is obvious to all involved that this is directly caused by a return to drastic closures of our Salmon seasons north of Pt. Arena.

There are numerous long-term issues regarding the Klamath River which will directly affect the future of Salmon & our commercial ocean fishery & we would all like to continue to be part of this process. However; if the P.F.M.C. cannot see fit to propose a viable fishery this year, many of us will not survive another, even leaner year.

In closing, I implore you to enact whatever emergency measures are necessary to provide our fleet the area & days on the ocean we will need to survive until these bigger management & resource issues can be resolved. Our fate is, literally, in your hands.

Respectfully,
Ben Platt



F/V KAY BEE

PFMC board members,

THANKS FOR READING THIS LETTER! (in advance)

I'm writing this letter as a career fisherman who absolutely depends on commercial salmon fishing to survive in my business and my life. I've been around since the seventies, seen some ups & downs and realize it takes much work to insure responsible management and thank you all. However, in regard to the complex issues associated with the Klamath river I stand in agreement with many other fishermen. Three main points, first, I believe we need a more realistic model for projected reent. If 19,000 fish gave us our best year ever 35,000 as a goal is just ludicrous. Secondly the number of spawners becomes irrelevant if the water they need to survive in and spawn is diverted to agriculture in the valley or lawns in S.A. And finally its only logical that fish weakened by lower water tables and higher water temps become more vulnerable to attack from parasites that have most likely been in the river all along. As I see it we fishermen have not contributed to this management nightmare in any real way though we are in a position to lose the most. I implore the council to take emergency action and restore us to a pre 2005 season.

Michael Rees
F/V Empress

PETITION TO OPEN SALMON SEASON FOR COMMERCIAL AND RECREATIONAL FISHERMEN!

- 1.) Larry Emman F.B. 21.) Pom Respini Redwood Vly
- 2.) Ayla Boone FB 22.) RICHARD RESPINI
- 3.) Whitell R Oliver F.B. 23.) John Norton F.B.
- 4.) Bulhat Jay F.B. 24.) Joseph Jung
- 5.) Frank A F.B. 25.) Ball Lowell Pittsburg, CA
- 6.) Jay W. Jones F.B. 26.) Kerry Merritt
- 7.) W. Kozogay F.B. 27.) John Merritt
- 8.) Wayne Curtis F.B. 28.) Joseph J. ...
- 9.) Ryan Stevens F.B. 29.) Michael G. ...
- 10.) Bob ... F.B. 30.) John ...
- 11.) Dewey E. Phusen F.B. 31.) Rachyn Freese WILLITS CA
- 12.) Dudley W. ... F.B. 32.) Beverly Brown Willits
- 13.) Duane ... F.B. 33.) Kathryn Dilbeck
- 14.) Frank J. McSuga FB 34.) Larry ...
- 15.) CRYSTAL FISHER F.B. 35.) Mike ... FB BRAGO
- 16.) Ralph Smith FB 36.) BILL FORKNER F.B.
- 17.) Madeline J. ... FB 37.) John Maltrati F.B.
- 18.) MASON COTTRELL F.B. 38.) Senneth A Lester
- 19.) Frank ... FB 39.) Sandy Potts
- 20.) Frank ... FB 40.) Ray Potts

This Petition is in concern for our
 Salmon fishermen. The California Fish
 and Game and our Federal Government
 are in the process of shutting down our
 Salmon season this
 year and for the next three years. Our
 Salmon fishermen depend on Salmon
 fishing to make a living and our
 community depend on them for our
 fresh Salmon!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

- 41 Jerry McSuga
- 42 MIKE COOK
- 43 KEVIN BROWNING
- 44 Mary Browning
- 45 _____
- 46 _____
- 47 _____
- 48 _____

PETITION TO OPEN SALMON SEASON FOR COMMERCIAL AND RECREATIONAL FISHERMEN!

- 1.) *Pauline Antonetti F. 21.)*
- 2.) *Joe J. / FT Brass 22.)*
- 3.) *W. J. FT Brass 23.)*
- 4.) *Steve Booth ^{St. Goldie} 24.)*
- 5.) *Judith A. Shanton 25.)*
- 6.) *Christy & Cez 26.)*
- 7.) *Ann Rucker 27.)*
- 8.) *Joni Mann 28.)*
- 9.) 29.)
- 10.) 30.)
- 11.) 31.)
- 12.) 32.)
- 13.) 33.)
- 14.) 34.)
- 15.) 35.)
- 16.) 36.)
- 17.) 37.)
- 18.) 38.)
- 19.) 39.)
- 20.) 40.)

This Petition is in concern for our Salmon fishermen. The California Fish and Game and our Federal Government are in the process of shutting down our Salmon season this year and for the next three years. Our Salmon fishermen depend on Salmon fishing to make a living and our community depend on them for our fresh Salmon!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

PETITION TO OPEN SALMON SEASON FOR COMMERCIAL AND RECREATIONAL FISHERMEN!

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1.) Mila Lopez | 21.) William Bodale |
| 2.) B.A. Mehtala | 22.) Logan P. He |
| 3.) Aola England | 23.) Walter |
| 4.) Earl England | 24.) Tom |
| 5.) Pat Hopper | 25.) Joe |
| 6.) Aileen Lewis | 26.) Nancy Stutts |
| 7.) W.A. Hernandez | 27.) Jack |
| 8.) Nora Williamson | 28.) Barbara Buell |
| 9.) John | 29.) ambrogiano |
| 10.) Richard May | 30.) Victoria Nadey |
| 11.) Linda Hoffmann | 31.) Robert J. Mattos |
| 12.) Nancy | 32.) Eugene Bull |
| 13.) J.E. Silva | 33.) John |
| 14.) Holly Heubala | 34.) John |
| 15.) Mark | 35.) John |
| 16.) Mark & Ned St. John | 36.) John |
| 17.) David Buhlman | 37.) John |
| 18.) Florence & Simonson | 38.) Paul |
| 19.) Mark | 39.) Ron |
| 20.) John | 40.) Wanda |

- 51) Lindsay Jones
- 52) Rhonda Berry
- 53) Rick R.J.
- 54) Rick Neal
- 55) Bill Lee
- 56) Ron Oliver
- 57) Ron Oliver
- 58) Verna Oliver
- 59) Patty Beck
- 60) Nick Oliver

- 41) Linda Sarantene
- 42) Dorahe Galli
- 43) Verna C. Gossai
- 44) John Ferreira
- 45) Steve Moore
- 46) James M. White
- 47) ~~John~~
- 48) ~~John~~
- 49) ~~John~~
- 50) Howard Newer

PETITION TO OPEN SALMON SEASON FOR COMMERCIAL AND RECREATIONAL FISHERMEN!

- 1.) Edward Egan 21.)
- 2.) Harold Steadman 22.)
- 3.) Daniel Castee 23.)
- 4.) James Dwyer 24.)
- 5.) Mark [unclear] 25.)
- 6.) J. [unclear] 26.)
- 7.) Thomas [unclear] 27.)
- 8.) Jim [unclear] 28.)
- 9.) [unclear] 29.)
- 10.) [unclear] 30.)
- 11.) Arthur Roberts 31.)
- 12.) [unclear] 32.)
- 13.) Charles Ellidge 33.)
- 14.) George [unclear] 34.)
- 15.) [unclear] 35.)
- 16.) Jack Beer 36.)
- 17.) 37.)
- 18.) 38.)
- 19.) 39.)
- 20.) 40.)

Mendocino Co.

Ft. Bragg, CA 2002

PETITION TO OPEN SALMON SEASON FOR COMMERCIAL AND RECREATIONAL FISHERMEN!

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MAR 01 2006

PFMC

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1.) Charlotte Everett | 21.) Lane Jacobs |
| 2.) Mindy Eddins | 22.) Doreen Sampre |
| 3.) Paul Cape | 23.) Don O... |
| 4.) Muse Reddick | 24.) Melba J. Strand |
| 5.) Kate Jane | 25.) W. Williams |
| 6.) Don Cross | 26.) James Patterson |
| 7.) Don Richards | 27.) [Signature] |
| 8.) Van [Signature] | 28.) [Signature] |
| 9.) Andrea Paul | 29.) Anne Dewell |
| 10.) Jan Miller | 30.) Judith Sinclair |
| 11.) [Signature] | 31.) Susan Charles |
| 12.) Robin Harwood | 32.) [Signature] |
| 13.) Mayra Garcia | 33.) Vicki [Signature] |
| 14.) [Signature] | 34.) [Signature] |
| 15.) Sen Koffman | 35.) [Signature] |
| 16.) [Signature] | 36.) [Signature] |
| 17.) Nils L. Van Gelder | 37.) [Signature] |
| 18.) Russell Berke | 38.) [Signature] |
| 19.) Victor [Signature] | 39.) Eden [Signature] |
| 20.) Victorio Olson | 40.) [Signature] |

This Petition is in concern for our Salmon fishermen. The California Fish and Game and our Federal Government are in the process of shutting down our Salmon season this year and for the next three years. Our Salmon fishermen depend on Salmon fishing to make a living and our community depend on them for our fresh Salmon!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Comments on economic impact to community
 To pfmc.comments@NOAA.gov

Mendocino Co.

Ft. Bragg Ca 2012

PETITION TO OPEN SALMON SEASON FOR COMMERCIAL AND RECREATIONAL FISHERMEN!

- 1.) John Pitts Boonville CA 21.) Paul Wood Boonville Calif
- 2.) Norman Tappan PHILO CA. 22.) Andrew Abbott Boonville
- 3.) Frank Hill Boonville 23.) PAUL ARDZROONI EIK
- 4.) Jaynes on kind Boonville CA.
- 5.) Donald Caschi Boonville 25.)
- 6.) James G Sowcote Ukiah 26.)
- 7.) Willie Roberts Boonville 27.)
- 8.) Booth White Boonville CA 28.)
- 9.) Ed ~~St~~ Boonville Ca 29.)
- 10.) Shirley Hullett Boonville 30.)
- 11.) Melinda Kelly Boonville 31.)
- 12.) Miguel Perez Boonville 32.)
- 13.) Marram C. Kinion Boonville 33.)
- 14.) Stuendley Boonville 34.)
- 15.) Immon Hullett Boonville 35.)
- 16.) St. Coff Ukiah 36.)
- 17.) Arline Guest Boonville 37.)
- 18.) Nathan Barry Boonville 38.)
- 19.) Mark Whitehead Boonville 39.)
- 20.) Joseph E Hansen Boonville 40.)

This Petition is in concern for our Salmon fishermen. The California Fish and Game and our Federal Government are in the process of shutting down our Salmon season this year and for the next three years. Our Salmon fishermen depend on Salmon fishing to make a living and our community depend on them for our fresh Salmon!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

D. J. ...

Mendocino Co.

Ft. Bragg CA area

PETITION TO OPEN SALMON SEASON FOR COMMERCIAL AND RECREATIONAL FISHERMEN!

- 1.) Colleen Kobler (Philo) 21.) *[Signature]*
- 2.) Eugene Hummer Phil 22.) Robin B *[Signature]*
- 3.) William Steph 23.) Jerry Smith *[Signature]*
- 4.) Hugh Krenn 24.)
- 5.) Charles Newman 25.)
- 6.) Eugene Hen 26.)
- 7.) DENNIS RODERICK 27.)
- 8.) *[Signature]* 28.)
- 9.) *[Signature]* 29.)
- 10.) Jacqueline potter Voll 30.)
- 11.) *[Signature]* 31.)
- 12.) *[Signature]* 32.)
- 13.) Stromon Dary 33.)
- 14.) Tim McNeill 34.)
- 15.) Jay Lynn Lavlett 35.)
- 16.) Daniel Lavette 36.)
- 17.) Victorin Beacore 37.)
- 18.) Martin Floris 38.)
- 19.) Dennis Winchester 39.)
- 20.) *[Signature]* 40.)

This Petition is in concern for our Salmon fishermen. The California Fish and Game and our Federal Government are in the process of shutting down our Salmon season this year and for the next three years. Our Salmon fishermen depend on Salmon fishing to make a living and our community depend on them for our fresh Salmon!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Z-24-06

To Whom It May Concern,

My name is Lyle Davis and I am co-owner of "Fort Bragg Marine" on the North Coast of California in Fort Bragg.

We operate a small marine store here in Fort Bragg and also the only marine fueling station from Bodega Bay to Eureka.

Our business is typically slow most of the year and rely on the salmon season to pull us through the rest of the year. With no salmon season the outlook is gloomy for my partners and myself not to mention our employees and their families.

With no operating fueling facilities in this area I can't help but wonder how boats in the future will "fuel up" in an environmentally safe way.

When making your decision I hope you will consider these issues.

Lyle Davis

Fort Bragg Marine

P.O. Box 2647

Fort Bragg, Ca 95437

Gary Ogle

328 N. McPherson St.
Fort Bragg, CA 95437

September 23, 2006

Pacific Fishery Management Council

Dear Board Members:

I am a second generation commercial Salmon fisherman and I have just recently committed all of my finances and investments fully in the industry. I am 29 years old and have sacrificed other, excellent career opportunities to pursue what I consider a noble and worthy occupation.

If I am not allowed to fish this season, I will lose my home, my boat, and my livelihood along with many others. I plead with the board to consider the affect of over restricting the harvesting of the abundance of non-Klamath River Chinook Salmon in California.

If the 2006 commercial season were to be completely shut down to Point Sur it would devastate all California fishermen. Imagine the total loss of California tax dollars in 2006 that would be generated by fishermen, processors, small businesses, harbors and other related service persons affected by such a closure.

The size of the commercial fleet is a fraction of what it was in years past and I am unaware of any hard evidence that the number of boats fishing today has any negative impact on our natural King Salmon stocks.

I have but one question to ask the board before making any final decisions; Are you really taking into consideration the lives of the people and families affected that will be literally destroyed if this radical restriction is implemented?

Please search your conscience and try to find a middle ground on this issue that does not eradicate this viable industry from the State of California.

Sincerely,



Gary Ogle



Silver's at the Wharf & Anchor Lodge

Restaurant • Lounge • Motel

Noyo Fishing Village

P.O. Box 1429 • Fort Bragg, CA 95437

(707) 964-4283 • Fax (707) 964-0254

February 27, 2006

Mr. Don Hansen, Chairman
Pacific Fisheries Management Council
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200
Portland, OR 97220-1384

Dear Chairman Hansen;

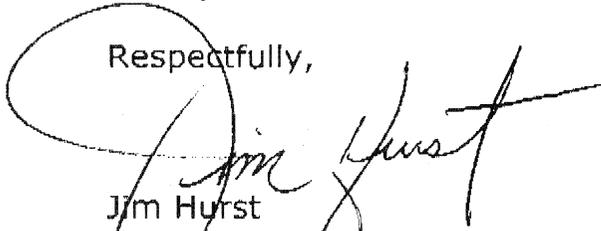
I am alarmed by proposals to completely close ocean salmon fishing in California from Point Sur to Oregon at Cape Falcon. There seems to be a disconnect between the count of fish returning to spawn and the number of fish that I see being caught by commercial and sport fisherman from my vantage point in Noyo Harbor, California.

As co-owner of three businesses associated with Noyo Harbor, (Silver's at the Wharf Restaurant, Anchor Lodge Motel and the Harbor Lite Lodge) we directly interact with commercial and recreation fishermen throughout the year.

We urge you and your fellow members of the Pacific Fishery Management Council to adopt an emergency rule to allow for at least limited salmon fishing opportunities this summer.

My business employes 75 full time people. A summer without salmon fishing would be devastating to our businesses and our local economy.

Respectfully,



Jim Hurst

Co-owner, Silver's at the Wharf, Anchor Lodge and Harbor Lite Lodge
Noyo Harbor, Fort Bragg, California, Box 1429, 95437
harbor2@mcn.org

February 27, 2006

HARBOR ICE L.L.C.
32380 NORTH HARBOR DRIVE
FORT BRAGG, CALIFORNIA 95437
TELEPHONE 707-964-4337
FAX 707-961-1943

PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

TO THE FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL:

OUR NAMES ARE ANDREW AND CLETA JO BROWN, OWNERS OF HARBOR ICE L.L.C. IN FORT BRAGG, CALIFORNIA. WE ARE WRITING THIS LETTER WITH DEEP CONCERNS ABOUT THE COMMERCIAL SALMON SEASON FOR 2006. IF WHAT WE READ IN THE PRESS DEMOCRAT FEBRUARY 24, 2006 ABOUT THIS SALMON SEASON, COMES TO PASS, THERE WILL BE MANY BUSINESSES WHO DEPEND UPON THE SALMON FLEET TO SUSTAIN THEIR BUSINESSES, FORCED TO CLOSE THEIR DOORS.

HARBOR ICE L.L.C. HAS BEEN IN THE ICE BUSINESS FOR 22 YEARS, THE LAST (2005) SALMON SEASON DID A GREAT DEAL OF DAMAGE TO OUR BUSINESS FINANCIALLY. IF FORT BRAGG HAS A ZERO SALMON SEASON, THAT WILL BE THE DEMISE OF OUR BUSINESS AND I AM VERY SURE HARBOR ICE L.L.C. WILL NOT BE THE ONLY BUSINESS TO GO DOWN. AS THE OWNERS OF HARBOR ICE, WE ARE ASKING "PLEASE DO NOT FORCE US OUT OF BUSINESS".

SINCERELY,

Andrew D. Brown
Cleta J. Brown

ANDREW H. BROWN
CLETA JO BROWN
HARBOR ICE L.L.C.

COPIES SENT TO:

U.S. SENATOR BARBARA BOXER
FAX 415-403-0100

U.S. SENATOR DIANNE FEINSTEIN
FAX 202-228-3954

CONGRESSMAN MIKE THOMPSON
FAX 202-225-4335

GOV. ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER
FAX 916-445-4633

STATE SENATOR WES CHESBRO
FAX 916-323-6958

ASSEMBLYMEMBER PATTY BERG
916-319-2101

To Pacific Fisherys Management Council
FAX # (503) 820-2299

Dear Council Members -

I am writing in regards to the cutbacks proposed for this years commercial salmon season.

I have fished salmon for 30+ years 25 of those years salmon fishing has been my main means of support.

These closers will be devastating to me & many others, very few salmon fishermen will financially survive these closers.

I urge yo to consider this heavily in your decision to set this years salmon season

John Yearwood F/VAE



Dean Estep
P.O. Box 2179
Ft. Bragg, Ca.
95437
(707) 964-3700

Pacific Fishery Management Council:

The state debt is requiring the state to make cuts and at the same time jobless rates are high. The value of our salmon & the jobs that it produces should not be ignored, especially now. We have gone from over 54 million dollar industry in 1988 to 2.78 in 1998. We had over 4,000 commercial fishingboats in 1988 and now it's 600 or less.

The price of water is suppose to pay for the hatchery operations, the sport and commercial fishery can not exist when SALMON numbers become to low. Prior to the PFMC. Our fisheries were still in good condition. Fish managers have been and still are covering up HABITAT DESTRUCTION by BLAMING OVER FISHING.

We are blamed for over fishing. The cause for lack of stocks. But we don't catch steelhead and their stocks are down as well. It's all about water.

The reports say that 40% more water is needed in the next 25 years. 35% more contaminates in the water on San Francisco beaches since last year. The jobs and financial loss to our community and industry is devastating. Salmon are a very renewable resource. The large numbers of spawners entering our rivers should have been harvested at sea while they were of value. If we, had a stable fishery it would help Fish & Game and the hatcherys. Rather then going to waste in the Sacramento river and other river hatcherys that could have been harvested. People who live here and come here want fresh fish not FARMED FISH

Dean Estep
Commercial Fisherman & Wholesaler & Retailer

Dear Mr. Hansen

Re: Salmon season closure

I strongly urge you to support the TICEHURST PLAN

The proposed closure of the salmon season and its devastating effect on California's economy is based on outdated studies and flawed science. The TICEHURST PLAN is only asking for 18 months to further study the Klamath River problem so that we may make intelligent and informed decisions about fishery management. To close the season without this information would impose tragic and unwarranted consequences to all involved.

Sincerely,

Allen Hochstetler
5137 Suisun Valley Rd.
Fairfield, Ca. 94534
E-mail hawker@jcis.net
Ph. 707-696-9036



LY'S SPORTING & FISHING GOODS

GIANG TRAN
(408) 629-9644

1051 E. Capitol Expwy. San Jose, CA 95121

February 28, 2006

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

Dear Mr. Hansen,

For millions of Californians salmon fishing is a hobby. It is a sport they enjoy once a week or more. For my family and me, the business of sport fishing constitutes our livelihood. My family and I operate a small retail fishing supply store located in San Jose. We have been running our store for almost eight years now, but with the proposed ocean salmon closure we fear we will no longer be able to maintain our business.

A third of our income is generated by the sales of fishing tackle used for ocean salmon fishing. If the ocean salmon fishing is closed, we would definitely suffer a huge loss of income. We are a small business and a loss of one third of our income would mean the closure of our business.

If ocean salmon fishing is closed, other similar and related businesses will suffer a huge loss of income. Fishermen spend money on fishing equipments, food, gas, boat insurance, boat registration, and California fishing license. This is a loss that will impact many other Californians businesses and ultimately, California's economy; therefore, I urge you to devise a responsible and sensible plan of action that will not constitute the closure of many businesses in California.

Sincerely,

Giang Tran

February 28, 2006
Mr. Don Hansen, Chairman
Pacific Fisheries Management Council
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200
Portland, OR 97220-1384
FAX: 1-(503) 820-2299.

RECEIVED

FEB 28 2006

PFMC



P.O. Box 2656
Redwood City, CA 94064
(650) 369-5320 OFFICE
www.guygphoto.com
guygilchrist@earthlink.net

Dear Chairman Hansen,

As a business owner, I am alarmed by proposals to completely close ocean salmon fishing in California, from Point Sur to Oregon at Cape Falcon.

My business indirectly depends on the support of recreational fishermen. We do commercial photography of products, boats, and fishermen for different advertising and "Stock" sales. The loss of This market for us would be disastrous.

We urge you and your fellow members of the Pacific Fishery Management Council to adopt an emergency rule and accept the "Ticehurst" plan

A season without salmon fishermen would be devastating to our business and our local economy.

Respectfully,

Name of business: Guy Gilchrist Photography
Contact Person: Guy Gilchrist
Address: PO Box 2656 Redwood City, CA 94064
Email: guygilchrist@earthlink.net

8:11 PM 3/7/06

Agenda Item C.4.1
Supplemental Public
Comment 2
March 2006



KLAMATH CHINOOK SOUTH OF THE KMZ

GOOD JUDGMENT, COMMON SENSE, AND THE TICEHURST PLAN

Presentation to the Pacific Fisheries Management Council

March 7, 2006

Marc M. Gorelnik (gorelnik@gmail.com)



KLAMATH CHINOOK NEED HABITAT MANAGEMENT

- IN-STREAM CONDITIONS ARE SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DECLINE
- REBUILDING POPULATION THROUGH BROAD OCEAN HARVEST BAN IS SCIENTIFICALLY FUTILE
- HARVEST SOUTH OF THE KMZ IS NEGLIGIBLE, MAKING NEW RESTRICTIONS UNNECESSARY



SOUTH OF THE KMZ OCEAN HARVEST = 2.1%

- TROLL AND SPORT OCEAN HARVEST (2005)
 - **5,249** (AGES 3 AND 4) *Preseason Report I, 2006*
- OCEAN ABUNDANCE (2005 POSTSEASON)
 - **244,284** (AGES 3 AND 4) *Id.*
- $5,249 / 244,284 = 2.1\%$

SOUTH OF THE KMZ 2006 OCEAN HARVEST < 2.1%

	2005	2006
Klamath Fall Chinook	251.7K	110.0k
Central Valley Chinook	843.3K	632.5K
Ratio (C.V./Klamath)	3.35	5.75
Percentage Harvested	2.1%	$(3.35/5.75) \times 2.1 = 1.2\%$ (est)

All source data from Preseason Report I, 2006

FEW NATURAL SPAWNERS AT RISK IN 2006 UNDER 2005 PLAN

Assumption	Harvest Rate of Natural Spawners	Ocean Harvest of Natural Spawners
Harvest (%) Unchanged From 2005	2.1%	627
Harvest (%) Reduced in Proportion to Lower 2006 Ratio of Klamath Chinook	1.2%	350
Scale Only for Decrease in Klamath Ocean Population (44% of 2005 Levels)	---	274 (<1%)

All source data from Preseason Report I, 2006



C.V. CHINOOK FISHERY WORTH >\$230 MILLION

- COMMERCIAL HARVEST CREATES \$100 MILLION IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
 - \$34.78 PER FISH BASED ON 2005 LANDINGS
- RECREATIONAL ANGLERS GENERATE \$130 MILLION IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
 - \$124.88 PER FISH BASED ON 2005 LANDINGS

Commercial value from March 3, 2006 San Francisco Chronicle.

Recreational value based on 2006 commercial value and commercial/recreational ratio from March 13, 1996 San Francisco Chronicle.



MORE RESTRICTIONS MEAN ENORMOUS ECONOMIC LOSS

Number of Klamath Fall Chinook	Harvest Ratio C.V. (259,325) to Klamath Salmon	Economic Cost Per Klamath Spawner
627	414	\$51,700
350	741	\$92,536
274	946	\$118,136



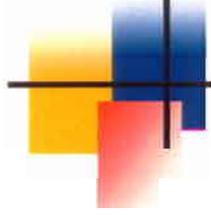
DO NOT SACRIFICE THE 2006 CENTRAL VALLEY CHINOOK SEASON

- ECONOMIC VALUE IS ENORMOUS
- SOUTH OF KMZ BY-CATCH OF KLAMATH NATURAL AREA SPAWNERS IS NOT MATERIAL TO THE HEALTH OF THAT FISHERY
- ADOPT THE TICEHURST PLAN AND CONTINUE THE 2005 RESTRICTIONS



THE TICEHURST PLAN MINIMIZES OVERALL DAMAGE

- PROVIDES FOR TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF THE 35,000 NATURAL SPAWNER FLOOR, ABSENT WHICH THE OCEAN HARVEST OF CENTRAL VALLEY CHINOOK SALMON MAY BE NON-EXISTENT
- ALLOWS COMMERCIAL AND RECREATIONAL INDUSTRIES TO CONTINUE IN 2006 UNDER THE 2005 RESTRICTIONS, WHICH WILL RESULT IN THE TAKE OF AS FEW AS 274 NATURAL SPAWNERS *SOUTH OF KMZ*
- REQUIRES FURTHER STUDY IN LIGHT OF LATEST SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION AND CONTINUED DETERIORATION OF RIVER CONDITIONS



DON'T LET THIS HAPPEN



TABLE IV-16. Estimates of California coastal community and state personal income impacts in thousands of real (2005) dollars of the troll and recreational ocean salmon fishery for major port areas.^{a/}

Year or Avg.	Crescent City	Eureka	Fort Bragg	San Francisco	Monterey	Coastal Community Total ^{b/}	State Total
OCEAN TROLL ^{c/}							
1976-1980	5,931	15,065	14,772	19,379	8,317	63,465	81,591
1981-1985	3,005	3,625	8,484	16,015	5,457	36,586	45,551
1986-1990	1,132	2,801	14,902	28,938	10,821	58,593	71,909
1991-1995	9	133	937	10,897	6,208	18,184	21,913
1996-2000	10	158	663	11,420	6,924	19,175	20,288
2001	13	269	889	9,347	1,977	12,496	12,970
2002	235	450	3,204	13,327	3,589	20,805	22,101
2003	190	33	13,017	13,563	2,139	28,941	32,188
2004	1,671	368	6,391	20,077	4,519	33,025	33,720
2005 ^{d/}	84	339	2,627	11,468	7,815	22,332	23,290
RECREATIONAL							
1976-1980	1,153	1,337	779	11,701	784	15,753	17,570
1981-1985	1,263	1,302	624	10,362	827	14,378	16,184
1986-1990	2,140	2,230	1,088	12,664	3,403	21,524	25,084
1991-1995	776	836	1,262	10,712	5,130	18,715	21,974
1996-2000	360	662	1,289	10,739	4,717	17,766	20,669
2001	454	934	2,284	8,289	2,997	14,958	17,555
2002	203	1,036	2,401	10,384	4,789	18,813	22,137
2003	115	785	1,807	7,577	2,231	12,515	14,511
2004	170	1,310	2,340	12,221	4,348	20,389	23,684
2005 ^{d/}	131	828	1,835	9,284	3,261	15,359	17,877

a/ Per pound and per day estimates of income impacts provided from output of the Fishery Economic Assessment Model (FEAM). These are the income impacts associated with expenditures in the troll or recreational sectors. There is no differentiation between money new to the area and money which would otherwise have been expended in other sectors. It is assumed that all fish landed at a port is processed in the port area. Values through 1995 are based on a 1992 run of the FEAM using 1989 U.S. Forest Service MPLAN data. Beginning in 1996 values are based on a 1996 run of the FEAM using 1996 U.S. Forest Service MPLAN data.

b/ Income impacts on the coastal economy. Totals do not include impacts of one coastal community on another.

c/ Excluding pink salmon.

d/ Preliminary.

↓ divided by 24,000 trips = \$76.50 / sport trip

~~This does not include...~~

This is for party boats and skiffs combined

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

From: Mullins, Dennis [mailto:LMID.DMULLINS@EDD.CA.GOV]
Sent: Monday, March 06, 2006 12:18 PM
To: Donelson, Debra S.
Subject: fisheries related job data question

Per your request, I aggregated the following Mendocino County industry data for the period of 3rd quarter 2004 through 3rd quarter of 2005 (the latest time period that data are available):

	EMPLOYERS	EMPLOYEES
ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICES	304	3,774
SEAFOOD PRODUCT PREP & PACKAGING	4	219
COMMERCIAL FISHING	22	46
SCENIC SIGHTSEEING & TRANSPORTATION/ FISHING GUIDES	4	9

Please note these data represent total employment of the industries that you specified in your request. We are unable to provide detailed industry data that would assess the number of jobs that would be lost as a result of the fishing season curtailment in question. There is no reliable method to do so with any certainty. Just short of conducting a costly and time-consuming comprehensive industry survey by employer based on their past business activities and employment levels during a normal season, the information is just not available. Considering that a closure has the potential to negatively impact the entire industry or a particular employer within the industry and other related industries for the area, our approach is to provide total business and employment levels. There are too many variables involved, some employers within the industries that you specified might be more adversely affected than others based on their size, geographic location in the county and business type--some businesses cater to tourists involved in fishing more than others. Moreover, while their may be job lost associated with the shortening of the fishing season, those losses could be mitigated by other events such as marketing Mendocino County tourism with respect to other tourist amenities. Jim Martin may use the data to make assumptions that he feels are reasonable. Thank you,

Dennis Mullins, EDD Labor Market Information Division 409 K Street, Eureka, CA
95501-0529 707-441-5892 www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov

*Ready
for review*

**PACIFIC COAST FEDERATION
OF FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS**

Chuck Wise
President
Sueal Pitts
Vice-President
Ivy Miyamura
Secretary
Marilyn Battistella
Treasurer
In Memoriam:
Nathaniel S. Bingham
Harold C. Christensen

W.F. "Zack" Grader, Jr.
Executive Director
Glen H. Spitz
Northwest Regional Director
Mick Fazio
Fishery Enhancement Director
Vivian Balin
Watershed Conservation Director
Duncan MacLennan
Salmon Advisor

Please Respond to:
California Office
P.O. Box 29470
San Francisco, CA 94129-0370
Tel: (415) 561-5080
Fax: (415) 561-5464

<http://www.pcffa.org>

Northwest Office
P.O. Box 11170
Eugene, OR 97440-4470
Tel: (541) 689-2000
Fax: (541) 689-2500

**Testimony Presented by the
PACIFIC COAST FEDERATION OF FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS
To the
PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
Regarding the
2006 Salmon Season Options and Action to Protect
Klamath River Fall-Chinook Salmon
Seattle, Washington - 7 March 2006**

Chairman Hansen and Council Members, thank you for this opportunity to provide some brief comments.

The Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations (PCFFA), representing working fishing men and women in the West Coast commercial fishing fleet, calls upon the Pacific Council to take two actions at its Seattle meeting necessary for the preservation of the coastal salmon fisheries and the survival of Klamath River-origin salmon stocks.

First, we ask the Pacific Council to take emergency action allowing for fishing, as envisioned in last fall's motion for an amendment to the FMP, and to model and adopt for public review options that will provide viable ocean salmon season structures for commercial and recreational fisheries, while providing for the tribal and in-river recreational fisheries of the Klamath.

Second, we ask the Pacific Council to act at this meeting, calling upon the Secretaries of Interior and Commerce and the State of California to immediately put in a place an intervention program in the Klamath River designed to: a) provide the fish safe passage around those areas in the river where the infestation of the parasites is the greatest to prevent a parasite build up on the fish; b) ensure maximum spawning and juvenile survival success, including artificial propagation

STEWARDS OF THE FISHERIES

-2-

as may be necessary; and c) increase flows from whatever water sources may be available during critical fish migration periods.

On the first action requested, we recognize that the predictions are, with fishing, we will not meet the 35,000 natural spawner floor of fall-run chinook set for the Klamath River. But then if there's no fishing that floor will not be met either. The loss of the fishery or a substantial curtailment, in excess of the major cutbacks made last year, will likely destroy the salmon fishery permanently. These are some of the impacts we'd expect:

One, fishermen will be forced out of fishing – faced with the prospect of losing their boats and unemployment - or into fisheries already at capacity such as open access sablefish (blackcod), albacore and Dungeness crab. For many fishermen, salmon accounts for up to 75 percent of their income on average, for others it's even more. The loss of a viable fishery or a complete closure will be devastating to fishing families. Charter fishing boat operations will be affected too, like commercial fishermen.

Two, secondary businesses, such as fish processing, fuel and ice suppliers, gear stores, bait and tackle shops and all those businesses in communities dependent on commercial or recreational fishing or both, will be severely impacted. Many will simply shut their doors and go out of business. Once they're out of business, it will be very hard to reestablish them along the coast given the premium for property in the coastal zone. In California, for example, commercial and recreational fishing facilities are protected in the coastal zone, but once their gone, the protection lapses for that use.

Finally, the losses will amount to hundreds of millions to our coastal communities. This may not be much in terms of Iraq or Katrina, but it's a lot of money for our coastal communities and one more negative to our states' and national economy. It is estimated our loss last year to the California economy just from the cutbacks in our commercial salmon fishery ranged from \$40 to \$60 million. Imagine what even more restrictions would do, coupled with losses in the recreational fishery. Moreover, as pointed out above, these losses could become permanent.

Now, you've heard a lot of this before. In fact, regional fishery councils across the country have listened *ad nauseum* about the economic impacts caused by curtailing fisheries. But there's a difference here:

-3-

- The downturn in Klamath stocks was not caused by fishing, but a parasitic infestation in the river; and
- That infestation apparently continues, as do the conditions that made it possible for the fish to be affected with mass parasite infections – meaning conditions in the river remain lethal for spawning salmon, or most likely, their offspring.

What we're calling for are some options that will allow viable fisheries, while doing everything reasonable to avoid Klamath fish in the ocean, but which nevertheless would go below the "floor" set for natural spawners. But before anyone gets hysterical about this fact, let's put this all in perspective because cool and informed heads are going to be needed.

One, the Klamath natural fall-run "floor" is a goal intended to maximize natural production from the Klamath River in its current condition, or at least as it was prior to 2002. It is not a fish survival goal. Indeed, some of the best production of fish from the Klamath Basin was produced by spawning escapements, in 1991 and 1992, for example, which were well below the floor. So, while we do not dispute the validity of the "floor" under normal conditions, those who established it did not envision a parasitic infestation that would infect 80 percent of the fish and is nearly always fatal at these levels of infestation. What we're asking is not to lower or destroy the floor, but provide a trap door because of the conditions that now exist in the river.

Two, Klamath fall-run chinook are not an ESA-listed stock. Klamath coho are listed, but there is no fishery on them, nor has there been for about a decade. Both species, however, are affected by the parasite, which in turn becomes most deadly when flows in the Klamath are low.

While there is much hand-wringing about the immediate failure to meet the "floor," we have seen no such immediacy reflected in NMFS' Biological Opinion for water operations in the Klamath Basin that do not call for flows sufficient for fish survival until 2010! What gives? We're being asked to maximize returns to the Klamath, perhaps with no season, to a river that may not be suitable for fish life until 2010 because NMFS cut a skinny deal with the Bureau of Reclamation that gets the water agency off the hook for the next four years from ensuring there's water for the fish.

-4-

Finally, it really doesn't matter what the natural spawning escapement is to the Klamath - 100,000 fish or 1,000 fish, if they're all going to die in the river - dying before they spawn or their young dying before they reach the ocean. Worse, is that severe and permanent harm will befall those being asked to sacrifice their fishing to futilely put fish in a river that then kills them.

That brings us to our second request for action by the Pacific Council. We recognize fully the Council's limited jurisdiction. You've been charged with conserving and managing fisheries, but the only tool you've been given is regulating fishing. It should be obvious to everyone here, that even closing down fishing will not save Klamath fish stocks, much as we found with coho - that unless protections were afforded in-river, no amount of restrictions on the ocean would save the fish. On the Klamath we don't have a lot of time to act and it's very late now. Actions in-river should have been taking place in 2002, certainly in 2004 when more was known, and now its 2006.

You don't have authority over the river, but on this council is a representative from the National Marine Fisheries Service, a representative from the Department of Interior, a representative from the California Department of Fish & Game - agencies that all have some authority in the river. The Council also has a bully pulpit to use to cajole the responsible parties to fix the river, so when we put fish back in it, they'll survive.

This winter's rains in the Klamath Basin may give us some relief, but we don't know that for certain and to that end we're asking for intervention in that basin, not simply standing on shore counting returns or doing some occasional trapping of juveniles for purposes of run estimates. Or hand wringing.

In those areas of the river where the greatest infestations of the parasite are known, a program for the trapping and trucking of wild juveniles is needed immediately to get them around infested portions of the river to avoid their becoming infected and dying. We've trucked fish around the pumps in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta for years to avoid curtailing diversions. We've trapped and trucked fish in the Columbia for years to avoid addressing fish passage problems at the dams. Surely we can do the same now on a temporary basis in the Klamath to save the fish until permanent fixes are made in the river (i.e., additional flows, removal of the four lower river dams that are exacerbating water quality in the basin). The traps are there, the trucks are there. All that's missing, it seems, is the will on the part of the agencies to save the fish.

-5-

We also propose the hatcheries in the basin be used, as may be necessary - similar to the way we've commandeered production hatcheries for captive broodstock programs - to gain the maximum survival of juveniles when there were few adult spawners, consistent with sound genetic protocols. And we suggest all deliberate effort be made to find additional water in the basin to provide for flow as may be needed.

We recognize all of this costs money and it's not a perfect solution. For example, there may be straying of fish trucked or raised in hatcheries. But the alternative is death for these fish and that's not acceptable. We owe it to these fish and the fishery to maximize their survival in any way possible until the long-term fixes for the river come on line - we hope within the next decade.

We understand the Council is "under orders" to not allow fishing if it means the Klamath floor is not met. In a sense, the Council is like a company in an army that has been ordered to march down a road. Now other company's have failed, malingering along side of the road and this has brought on the wrath of the public that has put heat on headquarters. But while marching down that road you come to a cliff where a bridge has collapsed, you do not march the troops over the cliff, even if headquarters doesn't recognize it being out. Rather you make efforts to fix the bridge before marching on, and you let headquarters know that if you're to march on they're going to have to provide the materials to fix the bridge.

At first its ropes and timbers to temporarily put in place a structure to allow at least some to cross and then plans are made to put in the permanent structure with steel and concrete. Now the choice is yours. You can march your company off the cliff to certain death. You'll have followed orders. Or you call a halt and begin preparing to put a bridge in place so you can progress - calling on those who can procure the materials and have the expertise for bridge building and explain to the public the need for the bridge before the march can continue.

This is not easy for Platoon Sergeants and First Lieutenants to counter orders from Generals, and it requires courage and leadership. It may be easier to march the company over the cliff. But history in this past century has treated harshly, as it should, those who were merely following orders.

We're asking now for your leadership to fix the problem in the Klamath River so that when we allow fish to escape our fishery they'll survive and propagate and create many more so that we may successfully complete our march to an abundant and sustainable fishery. Thank you.

COUNCIL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 2006 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.4 on Tuesday, March 7, 2006. 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.5.b, Supplemental STT Report: Collation of Preliminary Salmon Management Options for 2006 Ocean Fisheries.

Agenda Order:

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| a. Agenda Item Overview | Chuck Tracy |
| b. Report of the STT | Dell Simmons |
| c. Report of the Klamath Fishery Management Council | Curt Melcher |
| 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 | |

PFMC
02/09/06

SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM

***COLLATION
OF PRELIMINARY
SALMON MANAGEMENT OPTIONS
FOR 2006 OCEAN FISHERIES***

March 8, 2006

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
<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 65,000 Chinook and 110,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.</p> <p>2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 32,500 Chinook and 17,600 marked coho.</p> <p>3. 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 preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</p> <p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 21,500 Chinook quota. <p>Open May 1-2 with a 75 Chinook per vessel landing and possession limit for the two-day open period; beginning May 6, open Saturday through Tuesday with a 100 Chinook possession and landing limit for each of the subsequent four-day open periods. If insufficient quota remains to prosecute openings prior to the June 24-27 open period, the remaining quota will be provided for a June 29-30 open period with a 30 Chinook per vessel landing and possession limit. All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 50,000 Chinook and 80,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.</p> <p>2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 25,000 Chinook and 12,800 marked coho.</p> <p>3. 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 preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</p> <p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 16,666 Chinook quota. <p>Open May 1-2 with a 75 Chinook per vessel landing and possession limit for the two-day open period; beginning May 6, open Saturday through Tuesday with a 75 Chinook possession and landing limit for each of the subsequent four-day open periods. If insufficient quota remains to prosecute openings prior to the June 24-27 open period, the remaining quota will be provided for a June 29-30 open period with a 30 Chinook per vessel landing and possession limit. All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 35,000 Chinook and 50,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.</p> <p>2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 17,500 Chinook and 8,000 marked coho.</p> <p>3. 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 preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</p> <p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 11,666 Chinook quota. <p>Open May 1-2 with a 50 Chinook per vessel landing and possession limit for the two-day open period; beginning May 6, open Saturday through Tuesday with a 50 Chinook possession and landing limit for each of the subsequent four-day open periods. If insufficient quota remains to prosecute openings prior to the June 24-27 open period, the remaining quota will be provided for a June 29-30 open period with a 30 Chinook per vessel landing and possession limit. All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>
<p>Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. Vessels fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land their fish in Garibaldi, Oregon. Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point, Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon, to notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or 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, port of landing and 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>		

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 8 through earlier of Sept. 15 or 11,000 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 17,600 marked coho quota (C.8.d). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). <p>Open Saturday through Tuesday July 8 through July 25. All salmon; landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook per vessel for each four day open period. Gear restricted to plugs 6 inches (15.2 cm) or longer (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Point:</p> <p>Open August 5 through September 15; Saturday through Tuesday. All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.7); landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook per vessel for each four day open period. Gear restricted to plugs 6 inches (15.2 cm) or longer (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon</p> <p>August 5 through September 15; open Saturday through Tuesday. All Salmon (C.7); landing and possession limit of 20 Chinook and 100 marked coho per four-day open period. No special gear restrictions.</p>	<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 15 through earlier of Sept. 15 or 8,334 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 12,800 marked coho quota. <p>Open Saturday through Tuesday through August 8. All salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August; landing and possession limit of 40 Chinook per vessel for each four day open period. Gear restricted to plugs or whole herring 6 inches (15.2 cm) or longer; one flasher per line without hooks allowed (C.2, C.3). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5).</p> <p>August 12 through September 15; open Saturday through Tuesday. All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.7); landing and possession limit of 15 Chinook and 100 marked coho per four-day open period. 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 beginning no earlier than September 1 (C.8.d). No special gear restrictions. Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5).</p>	<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 22 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 5,834 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 8,000 marked coho quota. <p>Open Saturday through Monday through August 15. All salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.7); landing and possession limit of 35 Chinook per vessel for each four day open period. Gear restricted to plugs 6 inches (15.2 cm) or longer (C.2, C.3). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5).</p> <p>August 19 through September 30; open Saturday through Monday. All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.7); landing and possession limit of 15 Chinook and 75 marked coho per three-day open period. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip (C.8.d). No special gear restrictions. Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5).</p>
<p>Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. Vessels fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing south of Leadbetter Point may also land their fish in Garibaldi, Oregon. Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point, Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon, to notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or 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, port of landing and 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>		

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
South of Cape Falcon	South of Cape Falcon	South of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 15%. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards or other management objectives if the California Fish and Game Commission recommends a different allocation.</p> <p>2. Non-Indian commercial troll Klamath fall Chinook impact allocation 50% Oregon; 50% California.</p> <p>3. Tribal allocation equal to non-Indian Klamath catch.</p>	<p>1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 15%. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards or other management objectives if the California Fish and Game Commission recommends a different allocation.</p> <p>2. Non-Indian commercial troll Klamath fall Chinook impact allocation 50% Oregon; 50% California.</p> <p>3. Tribal allocation equal to non-Indian Klamath catch.</p>	<p>1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 15%. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards or other management objectives if the California Fish and Game Commission recommends a different allocation.</p> <p>2. Non-Indian commercial troll Klamath fall Chinook impact allocation 50% Oregon; 50% California.</p> <p>3. Tribal allocation equal to non-Indian Klamath catch.</p>
<p>Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty (Newport)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> March 15-25; April 1-15; May 1-3, 8-10, 15-17, 22-24, 29-30; June 1-30; September 1-23; October 1-31 (C.9). <p>All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size (B). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish 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 2007, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 28 inch total length Chinook minimum size limit.</p> <p>Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt. (Coos Bay)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> March 15-25; April 1-15; May 1-30; September 1-23; October 1-31 (C.9). <p>All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size limit (B). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon.</p> <p>In 2007, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 28 inch Chinook minimum size limit.</p>	<p>Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty (Newport)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1-June 30; September 1-October 31 (C.9) <p>Open Saturday through Tuesday with a 100 Chinook per vessel landing and possession limit for the four-day open period. All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size (B). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the area. Vessels fishing in the area are not permitted to fish or land fish in the area between Florence South Jetty and the Oregon/California border during the same weekly open period. 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 2007, same as Option I</p> <p>Florence South Jetty to Cape Arago (Coos Bay)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1-June 30; September 1-October 31 (C.9) <p>Open Saturday through Tuesday with a 75 Chinook per vessel landing and possession limit for the four-day open period. All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size (B). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the area. Vessels fishing in the area are not permitted to fish or land fish in the area between Florence South Jetty and Cape Falcon or the area between Cape Arago and the Oregon/California border during the same weekly open period. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 2007, same as Option I</p>	<p>Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty (Newport)</p> <p>Closed</p> <p>In 2007, same as Option I.</p> <p>Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt. (Coos Bay)</p> <p>Closed</p> <p>In 2007, same as Option I.</p>

	<p>Cape Arago to Humbug Mt. (Coos Bay)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1-June 30; September 1-October 31 (C.9) Open Saturday through Tuesday with a 50 Chinook per vessel landing and possession limit for the four-day open period. All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size (B). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the area. Vessels fishing in the area are not permitted to fish or land fish in the area between Cape Falcon and Cape Arago or between Humbug Mt. and the Oregon/California border during the same weekly open period. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). <p>In 2007, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 28 inch total length Chinook minimum size limit.</p>	
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A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • March 15-April 30 • September 3 through earlier of September 30, or a 2,000 Chinook quota (C.9) <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size. Possession and landing limit of 45 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 2007, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 28 inch Chinook minimum size limit</p> <p>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • September 3 through earlier of September 30, or 6,000 Chinook quota. <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.). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith and Klamath rivers. 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>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • September 3 through earlier of September 30, or a 1,500 Chinook quota (C.9) <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size limit. Possession and landing limit of 45 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 2007, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 28 inch Chinook minimum size limit</p> <p>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • September 3 through earlier of September 30, or 3,000 Chinook quota. <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.). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith and Klamath rivers. 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>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</p> <p>Closed</p> <p>In 2007, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 28 inch Chinook minimum size limit</p> <p>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)</p> <p>Closed</p>

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 1-30. <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 2007, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 27 inch total length Chinook minimum size limit. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2007 meeting.</p> <p>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 4 through August 29; September 1-30. <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length in September; 28 inches in July and August. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> October 2-13. <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>Pigeon Point to Pt. Sur (Monterey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1-31; July 4 through August 29; September 1-30. <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length in May and September; 28 inches total length in July and August. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1 through September 30. <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length in May, June, and September; 28 inches total length in July and August. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 1-15. <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 2007, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 27 inch total length Chinook minimum size limit. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2007 meeting.</p> <p>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 4-17; August 16-29; September 1-15. <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length in September; 28 inches in July and August. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> October 2-6. <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>Pigeon Point to Pt. Sur (Monterey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1-15; July 4-17; August 16-29; September 1-15. <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length in May and September; 28 inches total length in July and August. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</p> <p>Same as Option I.</p>	<p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <p>Closed</p> <p>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</p> <p>Closed</p> <p>Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)</p> <p>Closed</p> <p>Pigeon Point to Pt. Sur (Monterey)</p> <p>Closed</p> <p>Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</p> <p>Closed</p>

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 7 of 8) 3/8/2006 5:42 PM

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

Area (when open)	Chinook		Coho		Pink
	Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	
North of Cape Falcon	28.0	21.5	16.0	12.0	None
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border	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 U.S./Mexico Border					
Prior to July 1 and September 1-30	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
July 1-August 31	28.0	21.5	-	-	None
October 3-14	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.
- 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:

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.

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

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

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

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

C.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 Cape Alava (48°10'00" N. lat.) and east of 125°05'00" W. long.
- b. Columbia Control Zone - An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09" N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" W. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°15'48" N. lat., 124°05'20" W. long.) and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and, on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N. lat., 124°04'05" W. long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.
- 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 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 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 I: Beginning May 1, license holders may land no more than one Pacific halibut per each three Chinook, except one Pacific halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 35 halibut may be landed per trip. Pacific halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).

Option II: Beginning May 1, license holders may land no more than one Pacific halibut per each 2 Chinook, except one Pacific halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 40 halibut may be landed per trip. Pacific halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).

Option III: Beginning May 1, license holders may land no more than one Pacific halibut per each 3 Chinook, except one Pacific halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 24 halibut may be landed per trip. Pacific halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).

A "C-shaped" yelloweye rockfish conservation area is an area to be avoided for salmon 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.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 9 of 8)	3/8/2006 5:42 PM
C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (continued)	

- 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 2007 meeting, the Council will consider inseason recommendations for special regulations for any experimental fisheries (proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November 2006).
 - d. If retention of unmarked coho is permitted in the area from the U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, Oregon, by inseason action, the allowable coho quota will be adjusted to ensure pre-season projected mortality of critical stocks is not exceeded.
- 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 STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 1 of 8)

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
<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 65,000 Chinook and 110,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.</p> <p>2. Recreational TAC: 32,500 Chinook and 92,400 marked coho.</p> <p>3. No Area 4B add-on fishery.</p> <p>4. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 7,700 marked coho in August and September.</p> <p>5. 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 preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</p>	<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 50,000 Chinook and 80,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.</p> <p>2. Recreational TAC: 25,000 Chinook and 67,200 marked coho.</p> <p>3. No Area 4B add-on fishery.</p> <p>4. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 8,300 marked coho in August and September.</p> <p>5. 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 preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</p>	<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 35,000 Chinook and 50,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.</p> <p>2. Recreational TAC: 17,500 Chinook and 42,000 marked coho.</p> <p>3. Area 4B add-on fishery of 6,000 marked coho with Chinook non-retention opens upon ocean closure (C.5).</p> <p>4. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 8,900 marked coho in August and September.</p> <p>5. 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 preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</p>
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay Subarea)</p> <p>June 20 through earlier of September 2 or 9,610 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 3,400 Chinook.</p> <p>Tuesday through Saturday. All salmon, except no chum retention August 1 through Sept. 2, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Beginning August 1, 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.5).</p>	<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</p> <p>June 30 through earlier of Sept. 16 or 6,989 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 2,600 Chinook.</p> <p>Tuesday through Saturday. All salmon, except no chum retention August 1 through Sept. 16, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Beginning August 1, 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.5).</p>	<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</p> <p>July 11 through earlier of Sept. 16 or 3,260 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,800 Chinook.</p> <p>Tuesday through Saturday. All salmon, except no chum retention August 1 through Sept. 16, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Beginning August 1, 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.5).</p>

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 20 through earlier of September 2 or 2,352 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,300 Chinook. Tuesday through Saturday. September 23 through October 8 or 50 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). <p>Seven days per week.</p> <p>All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). 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>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 30 through earlier of September 16 or 1,697 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,000 Chinook. Tuesday through Saturday. September 23 through October 8 or 50 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). <p>Seven days per week.</p> <p>All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin. 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>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 11 through earlier of September 16 or 1,114 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 700 Chinook. Tuesday through Saturday. September 23 through October 8 or 50 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). <p>Seven days per week.</p> <p>All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin. 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 Point (Westport Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 18 through earlier of September 4 or 34,188 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 19,000 Chinook. <p>Sunday through Thursday. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. 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 Point (Westport Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 3 through earlier of September 17 or 24,860 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 14,600 Chinook. <p>Sunday through Thursday. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Beginning August 1, Grays Harbor Control Zone closed (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>Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 10 through earlier of September 17 or 16,578 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 10,200 Chinook. <p>Sunday through Thursday. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. 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>

TABLE 2. Recreational management options collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 3 of 8)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea) July 3 through earlier of September 4 or 46,200 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 8,700 Chinook. Sunday through Thursday. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.a). Closed between Cape Falcon and Tillamook Head beginning Aug. 1. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>	<p>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea) July 3 through earlier of September 30 or 33,600 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 6,700 Chinook. Sunday through Thursday. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.a). Closed between Cape Falcon and Tillamook Head beginning Aug. 1. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>	<p>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea) July 17 through earlier of September 30 or 21,000 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 4,700 Chinook. Sunday through Thursday. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.a). Closed between Cape Falcon and Tillamook Head beginning July 15. 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>

TABLE 2. Recreational management options collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 4 of 8) 3/8/2006 5:42 PM

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
South of Cape Falcon	South of Cape Falcon	South of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 15%. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards or other management objectives if the California Fish and Game Commission recommends a different allocation.</p> <p>2. KMZ recreational fishery share: 17.0%.</p> <p>3. Tribal allocation equal to non-Indian Klamath catch.</p>	<p>1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 15%. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards or other management objectives if the California Fish and Game Commission recommends a different allocation.</p> <p>2. KMZ recreational fishery share: 17.0%.</p> <p>3. Tribal allocation equal to non-Indian Klamath catch.</p>	<p>1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 15%. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards or other management objectives if the California Fish and Game Commission recommends a different allocation.</p> <p>2. KMZ recreational fishery share: 17.0%.</p> <p>3. Tribal allocation equal to non-Indian Klamath catch.</p>
<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <p>Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be March 15 through October 31 (C.6). All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>Selective fishery: Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border June 17 through earlier of August 31 or a landed catch of 35,000 marked coho, except that the area south of Humbug Mt. will be open only June 17 through July 4 and August 14-31, concurrent with the KMZ season listed below.</p> <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 (see 70 FR 20304, and call the halibut fishing hotline 1-800-662-9825 for additional dates) (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 September 1 or attainment of the coho quota.</p> <p>In 2007, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1), Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B), and the same gear restrictions as in 2006 (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <p>Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be March 15 through October 31 (C.6). All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>Selective fishery: Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border June 17 through earlier of August 31 or a landed catch of 20,000 marked coho, except that the area south of Humbug Mt. will be open only June 15 through July 2 and August 23-31, concurrent with the KMZ season listed below.</p> <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 (see 70 FR 20304, and call the halibut fishing hotline 1-800-662-9825 for additional dates) (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 September 1 or attainment of the coho quota.</p> <p>In 2007, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1), Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B), and the same gear restrictions as in 2006 (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <p>Closed</p> <p>In 2007, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1), Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B), and the same gear restrictions as in 2006 (C.2, C.3).</p>

TABLE 2. Recreational management options collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 5 of 8)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p>Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (Klamath Management Zone) Except as provided above during the selective fishery, the season will be May 26 through July 4; and August 14 through September 11 (C.6). All salmon except coho, except as noted above in the coho selective fishery. Chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length (B). Seven days per week, two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.c). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith, Klamath, and Eel rivers.</p> <p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg) February 12 through July 10; July 16-17; July 23 through November 13. 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 2007, season opens February 17 (nearest Saturday to February 15) for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1), Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B), and the same gear restrictions as in 2006 (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco) April 2 through November 13. 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 2007, the season will open April 1 for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1), Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B), and the same gear restrictions as in 2006 (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (Klamath Management Zone) Except as provided above during the selective fishery, the season will be May 28-31; June 15 through July 2; and August 23 through September 6 (C.6). All salmon except coho, except as noted above in the coho selective fishery. Chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length (B). Seven days per week, two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.c). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith, Klamath, and Eel rivers.</p> <p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg) February 12 through March 31; April 16 through May 16; June 16 through July 4; July 16-17; July 28 through August 17; September 16 through October 15; November 1-7. 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 2007, season opens February 17 (nearest Saturday to February 15) for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1), Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B), and the same gear restrictions as in 2006 (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco) April 17 through May 17; June 16 through July 17; August 17 through September 15; October 16 through November 6. 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 2007, the season will open April 1 for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1), Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B), and the same gear restrictions as in 2006 (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (Klamath Management Zone) Closed</p> <p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg) Closed</p> <p>In 2007, season opens February 17 (nearest Saturday to February 15) for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1), Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B), and the same gear restrictions as in 2006 (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco) Closed</p> <p>In 2007, the season will open April 1 for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1), Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B), and the same gear restrictions as in 2006 (C.2, C.3).</p>

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p>Pigeon Point to Point Sur (Monterey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 1 through September 24. 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 2007, the season will open April 7 for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1), Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B), and the same gear restrictions as in 2006 (C.2, C.3). 	<p>Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 16 through May 16; June 16 through July 17; August 17 through September 12. 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 2007, the season will open April 7 for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1), Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B), and the same gear restrictions as in 2006 (C.2, C.3). 	<p>Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</p> <p>Closed</p>
<p>Point Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 1 through September 24. 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 2007, the season will open April 7 for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1), Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B), and the same gear restrictions as in 2006 (C.2, C.3). 	<p>Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</p> <p>Same as Option I</p> <p>In 2007, same as Option I</p>	<p>Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</p> <p>Closed</p>

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

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

Area (when open)	Chinook	Coho	Pink
North of Cape Falcon	24.0	16.0	None
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	20.0	16.0	None
Humbug Mt. to Horse Mountain	24.0	-	None, except 20.0 off CA
Horse Mt. 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 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.

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°15'48" N. lat., 124°05'20" W. long. and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N. lat., 124°04'05" W. long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.
- 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.
- e. **Stonewall Bank Groundfish Conservation Area:** The area defined by the following coordinates in the order listed:
 44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°24.92' W. long.;
 44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°23.63' W. long.;
 44°28.71' N. lat.; 124°21.80' W. long.;
 44°28.71' N. lat.; 124°24.10' W. long.;
 44°31.42' N. lat.; 124°25.47' W. long.;
 and connecting back to 44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°24.92' W. long.

C.5. Inseason Management: Regulatory modifications may become necessary inseason to meet necessary inseason to meet pre-season management objectives such as quotas, harvest guidelines, and season duration. In addition to standard inseason actions or modifications already noted under the season description, the following inseason guidance is provided to NMFS:

- a. Actions could include modifications to bag limits, or days open to fishing, and extensions or reductions in areas open to fishing.
- b. Coho may be transferred inseason among recreational subareas north of Cape Falcon on an impact neutral basis to help meet the recreational season duration objectives (for each subarea) after conferring with representatives of the affected ports and the Council's SAS recreational representatives north of Cape Falcon.
- c. Chinook and coho may be transferred between the recreational and commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon on an impact neutral basis if there is agreement among the representatives of the SAS.
- d. If retention of unmarked coho is permitted in the area from the U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, Oregon, by inseason action, the allowable coho quota will be adjusted to ensure pre-season projected mortality of critical stocks is not exceeded.

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. Management Options collated by the STT for 2006 Treaty Indian ocean troll fisheries. (Page 1 of 2)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 50,000 Chinook and 45,000 coho.</p> <p>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 pre-season catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries and stocks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 30,000 chinook quota. <p>All salmon except coho. 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. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 20,000 pre-season chinook quota, or 45,000 coho quota. <p>All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).</p>	<p>1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 33,200 Chinook and 35,000 coho.</p> <p>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 pre-season catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries and stocks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 20,000 chinook quota. <p>All salmon except coho. 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. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 13,200 pre-season chinook quota, or 35,000 coho quota. <p>All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).</p>	<p>1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 25,000 Chinook and 25,000 coho.</p> <p>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 pre-season catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries and stocks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 12,000 chinook quota. <p>All salmon except coho. 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. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 13,000 pre-season chinook quota, or 25,000 coho quota. <p>All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).</p>

TABLE 3. Management Options collated by the STT for 2006 Treaty Indian ocean troll fisheries.. (Page 2 of 2)

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

Area (when open)	Chinook		Coho		Pink
	Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	
North of Cape Falcon	24.0	18.0	16.0	12.0	None

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

C.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.

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. lat. (Norwegian Memorial) and east of 125°44'00" W. long.

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

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

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

C.2 Gear restrictions

- a. Single point, single shank, barbless hooks are required in all fisheries.
- b. No more than 8 fixed lines per boat.
- c. No more than four hand held lines per person in the Makah area fishery (Washington State Statistical Area 4B and that portion of the FMA north of 48°02'15" N. lat. (Norwegian Memorial) and east of 125°44'00" W. long.)

C.3 Quotas

- a. The quotas include troll catches by the S'Klallam and Makah tribes in Washington State Statistical Area 4B from May 1 through September 15.
- b. The Makah encounter rate study will occur between May 1 and September 15. Salmon taken in the study by treaty Indian vessels will be counted towards the overall treaty Indian troll quota.
- c. 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 2004. Fish taken during this fishery are to be counted against treaty troll quotas established for the 2006 season (estimated harvest during the October ceremonial and subsistence fishery: 100 chinook; 200 coho).

C.4 Area Closures

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

COUNCIL DIRECTION FOR 2006 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.4 on Tuesday and/or Agenda Item C.5 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
02/10/06

SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM

***INITIAL ANALYSIS
OF PRELIMINARY
SALMON MANAGEMENT OPTIONS
FOR 2006 OCEAN FISHERIES***

March 10 2006

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
<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 65,000 Chinook and 110,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.</p> <p>2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 32,500 Chinook and 17,600 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked.</p> <p>3. 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 preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</p> <p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 21,500 Chinook quota. <p>Open May 1-2 with a 75 Chinook per vessel landing and possession limit for the two-day open period; beginning May 6, open Saturday through Tuesday with a 100 Chinook possession and landing limit per four-day open periods. If insufficient quota remains to prosecute openings prior to the June 24-27 open period, the remaining quota will be provided for a June 29-30 open period with a 30 Chinook per vessel landing and possession limit. All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 50,000 Chinook and 80,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.</p> <p>2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 25,000 Chinook and 12,800 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked.</p> <p>3. 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 preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</p> <p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 16,666 Chinook quota. <p>Open May 1-2 with a 75 Chinook per vessel landing and possession limit for the two-day open period; beginning May 6, open Saturday through Tuesday with a 75 Chinook possession and landing limit per four-day open periods. If insufficient quota remains to prosecute openings prior to the June 24-27 open period, the remaining quota will be provided for a June 29-30 open period with a 30 Chinook per vessel landing and possession limit. All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 35,000 Chinook and 50,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.</p> <p>2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 17,500 Chinook and 8,000 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked.</p> <p>3. 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 preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</p> <p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 11,666 Chinook quota. <p>Open May 1-2 with a 50 Chinook per vessel landing and possession limit for the two-day open period; beginning May 6, open Saturday through Tuesday with a 50 Chinook possession and landing limit per four-day open periods. If insufficient quota remains to prosecute openings prior to the June 24-27 open period, the remaining quota will be provided for a June 29-30 open period with a 30 Chinook per vessel landing and possession limit. All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>
<p>Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. Vessels fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing south of the area and south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land their fish in Garibaldi, Oregon. Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point, Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon, to notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or 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, port of landing and 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 for preliminary analysis by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 2 of 9) 3/9/2006 11:09 PM

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 8 through earlier of Sept. 12 or 11,000 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 17,600 marked coho quota (C.8.d). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). <p>Open Saturday through Tuesday July 8 through July 25. All salmon; landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook per vessel per four day open period. Gear restricted to plugs 6 inches (15.2 cm) or longer (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Point: Open August 5 through September 12; Saturday through Tuesday. All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.7); landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook per vessel per four day open period. All retained coho must be marked. Gear restricted to plugs 6 inches (15.2 cm) or longer (C.2, C.3). Vessels fishing in the area are not permitted to fish or land fish in the area between Leadbetter Point and Cape Falcon during the same weekly open period.</p> <p>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon August 5 through September 12; open Saturday through Tuesday. All Salmon (C.7); landing and possession limit of 20 Chinook and 100 marked coho per four-day open period. No special gear restrictions. Vessels fishing in the area are not permitted to fish or land fish in the area between Leadbetter Point and the U.S./Canada border during the same weekly open period.</p>	<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 15 through earlier of Sept. 12 or 8,334 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 12,800 marked coho quota. <p>Open Saturday through Tuesday through August 8. All salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August; landing and possession limit of 40 Chinook per vessel per four day open period. Gear restricted to plugs or whole herring 6 inches (15.2 cm) or longer; one flasher per line without hooks allowed (C.2, C.3). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5).</p> <p>August 12 through September 12; open Saturday through Tuesday. All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.7); landing and possession limit of 15 Chinook and 100 marked coho per four-day open period. All retained coho must be marked, except an inseason conference call may occur to consider allowing retention of all legal sized coho beginning no earlier than September 1 (C.8.d). No special gear restrictions. Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5).</p>	<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 22 through earlier of Sept. 25 or 5,834 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 8,000 marked coho quota. <p>Open Saturday through Monday through August 15. All salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.7); landing and possession limit of 35 Chinook per vessel per three day open period. Gear restricted to plugs 6 inches (15.2 cm) or longer (C.2, C.3). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5).</p> <p>August 19 through September 25; open Saturday through Monday. All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.7); landing and possession limit of 15 Chinook and 75 marked coho per three-day open period. All retained coho must have be marked. No special gear restrictions. Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5).</p>
<p>Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. Vessels fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land their fish in Garibaldi, Oregon. Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point, Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon, to notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or 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, port of landing and 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>		

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
South of Cape Falcon	South of Cape Falcon	South of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 15%. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards or other management objectives if the California Fish and Game Commission recommends a different allocation.</p> <p>2. Non-Indian commercial troll Klamath fall Chinook impact allocation 50% Oregon:50% California.</p> <p>3. Tribal allocation equal to non-Indian Klamath catch.</p>	<p>1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 15%. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards or other management objectives if the California Fish and Game Commission recommends a different allocation.</p> <p>2. Non-Indian commercial troll Klamath fall Chinook impact allocation 50% Oregon:50% California.</p> <p>3. Tribal allocation equal to non-Indian Klamath catch.</p>	<p>1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 15%. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards or other management objectives if the California Fish and Game Commission recommends a different allocation.</p> <p>2. Non-Indian commercial troll Klamath fall Chinook impact allocation 50% Oregon:50% California.</p> <p>3. Tribal allocation equal to non-Indian Klamath catch.</p>
<p>Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty (Newport)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> March 15 through April 30; May 1-3, 8-10, 15-17, 22-24, 29-30; June 1-30; September 1-23; October 1-31 (C.9). <p>All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size (B). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish 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 2007, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 28 inch total length Chinook minimum size limit.</p>	<p>Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty (Newport)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1-June 30; September 1-October 31 (C.9) <p>Open Saturday through Tuesday with a 100 Chinook per vessel landing and possession limit per four-day open period. All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size (B). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the area. Vessels fishing in the area are not permitted to fish or land fish in the area between Florence South Jetty and the Oregon/California border during the same weekly open period. 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 2007, same as Option I</p>	<p>Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty (Newport)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> March 15 through April 30 (C.9). <p>All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size (B). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish 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 2007, same as Option I.</p>

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p>Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt. (Coos Bay)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • March 15 through April 30; May 1-30; September 1-23; October 1-31 (C.9). <p>All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size limit (B). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon.</p> <p>In 2007, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 28 inch Chinook minimum size limit.</p>	<p>Florence South Jetty to Cape Arago (Coos Bay)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1-June 30; September 1-October 31 (C.9) <p>Open Saturday through Tuesday with a 75 Chinook per vessel landing and possession limit per four-day open period. All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size (B). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the area. Vessels fishing in the area are not permitted to fish or land fish in the area between Florence South Jetty and Cape Falcon or the area between Cape Arago and the Oregon/California border during the same weekly open period. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 2007, same as Option I</p> <p>Cape Arago to Humbug Mt. (Coos Bay)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1-June 30; September 1-October 31 (C.9) <p>Open Saturday through Tuesday with a 50 Chinook per vessel landing and possession limit per four-day open period. All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size (B). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the area. Vessels fishing in the area are not permitted to fish or land fish in the area between Cape Falcon and Cape Arago or between Humbug Mt. and the Oregon/California border during the same weekly open period. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 2007, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 28 inch total length Chinook minimum size limit.</p>	<p>Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt. (Coos Bay)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • March 15 through April 30 (C.9). <p>All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size (B). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 2007, same as Option I.</p>

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options for preliminary analysis by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 5 of 9) 3/9/2006 11:09 PM

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> March 15-April 30 September 3 through earlier of September 30, or a 2,000 Chinook quota (C.9) <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size. Possession and landing limit of 45 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 2007, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 28 inch Chinook minimum size limit</p> <p>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 3 through earlier of September 30, or 6,000 Chinook quota. <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.). See California State and Klamath rivers. 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>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 3 through earlier of September 30, or a 1,500 Chinook quota (C.9) <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size limit. Possession and landing limit of 45 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 2007, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 28 inch Chinook minimum size limit</p> <p>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 3 through earlier of September 30, or 3,000 Chinook quota. <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.). See California State and Klamath rivers. 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>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> March 15 through April 30 (C.9). <p>All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size (B). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 2007, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 28 inch Chinook minimum size limit</p> <p>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)</p> <p>Closed</p>

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options for preliminary analysis by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 6 of 9) 3/9/2006 11:09 PM

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 1-30. <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 2007, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 27 inch total length Chinook minimum size limit. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2007 meeting.</p> <p>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 4 through August 29; September 1-30. <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length in September; 28 inches in July and August. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> October 2-13. <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>Pigeon Point to Pt. Sur (Monterey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1-31; July 4 through August 29; September 1-30. <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length in May and September; 28 inches total length in July and August. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1 through September 30. <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length in May, June, and September; 28 inches total length in July and August. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 1-15. <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 2007, same as Option I.</p> <p>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</p> <p>Same as Option I.</p> <p>Pigeon Point to Pt. Sur (Monterey)</p> <p>Same as Option I.</p> <p>Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</p> <p>Same as Option I.</p>	<p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> March 15 through April 30 (C.9). <p>All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 2007, same as Option I.</p> <p>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</p> <p>Closed</p> <p>Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)</p> <p>Closed</p> <p>Pigeon Point to Pt. Sur (Monterey)</p> <p>Closed</p> <p>Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</p> <p>Closed</p>

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options for preliminary analysis by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 7 of 9) 3/9/2006 11:09 PM
 B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches) (See C.1)

Area (when open)	Chinook			Coho		
	Total Length	Head-off	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	Pink
North of Cape Falcon	28.0	21.5	12.0	16.0	-	None
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border	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 U.S./Mexico Border	27.0	20.5	-	-	-	None
Prior to July 1 and September 1-30	28.0	21.5	-	-	-	None
July 1-August 31	26.0	19.5	-	-	-	None
October 3-14						

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.
- 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:

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.

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

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

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

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

C.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 Cape Alava (48°10'00" N. lat.) and east of 125°05'00" W. long.
- b. *Columbia Control Zone* - An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09" N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" W. long. to its intersection with the north jetty, on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°15'48" N. lat., 124°05'20" W. long.), and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and, on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N. lat., 124°04'05" W. long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.
- 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 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 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 I: Beginning May 1, license holders may land no more than one Pacific halibut per each three Chinook, except one Pacific halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 35 halibut may be landed per trip. Pacific halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).

Option II: Beginning May 1, license holders may land no more than one Pacific halibut per each 2 Chinook, except one Pacific halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 40 halibut may be landed per trip. Pacific halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).

Option III: Beginning May 1, license holders may land no more than one Pacific halibut per each 3 Chinook, except one Pacific halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 24 halibut may be landed per trip. Pacific halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).

A "C-shaped" yelloweye rockfish conservation area is an area to be avoided for salmon 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.

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

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 2007 meeting, the Council will consider inseason recommendations for special regulations for any experimental fisheries (proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November 2006).
- d. If retention of unmarked coho is permitted in the area from the U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, Oregon, by inseason action, the allowable coho quota will be adjusted to ensure preseason projected mortality of critical stocks is not exceeded.

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.

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I North of Cape Falcon	OPTION II North of Cape Falcon	OPTION III North of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 65,000 Chinook and 110,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.</p> <p>2. Recreational TAC: 32,500 Chinook and 92,400 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked.</p> <p>3. No Area 4B add-on fishery.</p> <p>4. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 7,700 marked coho in August and September.</p> <p>5. 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 preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</p>	<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 50,000 Chinook and 80,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.</p> <p>2. Recreational TAC: 25,000 Chinook and 67,200 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked.</p> <p>3. No Area 4B add-on fishery.</p> <p>4. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 8,300 marked coho in August and September.</p> <p>5. 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 preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</p>	<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 35,000 Chinook and 50,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.</p> <p>2. Recreational TAC: 17,500 Chinook and 42,000 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked.</p> <p>3. Area 4B add-on fishery of 6,000 marked coho with Chinook non-retention opens upon ocean closure (C.5).</p> <p>4. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 8,900 marked coho in August and September.</p> <p>5. 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 preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</p>
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 20 through earlier of September 2 or 9,610 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 3,400 Chinook. <p>Tuesday through Saturday. All salmon, except no chum retention August 1 through Sept. 2, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit); all retained coho must be marked (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Beginning August 1, 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.5).</p>	<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 30 through earlier of Sept. 16 or 6,989 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 2,600 Chinook. <p>Tuesday through Saturday. All salmon, except no chum retention August 1 through Sept. 16, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit); all retained coho must be marked (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Beginning August 1, 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.5).</p>	<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 11 through earlier of Sept. 16 or 3,260 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,800 Chinook. <p>Tuesday through Saturday. All salmon, except no chum retention August 1 through Sept. 16, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit); all retained coho must be marked (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Beginning August 1, 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.5).</p>

TABLE 2. Recreational management options for preliminary analysis by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 2 of 8) 3/9/2006 11:09 PM

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 20 through earlier of September 2 or 2,352 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,300 Chinook. Tuesday through Saturday. September 23 through October 8 or 50 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). Seven days per week. <p>All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit); all retained coho must be marked (B). 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>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 30 through earlier of September 16 or 1,697 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,000 Chinook. Tuesday through Saturday. September 23 through October 8 or 50 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). Seven days per week. <p>All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit); all retained coho must be marked (B). 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>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 11 through earlier of September 16 or 1,114 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 700 Chinook. Tuesday through Saturday. September 23 through October 8 or 50 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). Seven days per week. <p>All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit); all retained coho must be marked (B). 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 Point (Westport Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 18 through earlier of September 4 or 34,188 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 19,000 Chinook. <p>Sunday through Thursday. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit); all retained coho must be marked (B). 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 Point (Westport Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 3 through earlier of September 17 or 24,860 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 14,600 Chinook. <p>Sunday through Thursday. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit); all retained coho must be marked (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Beginning August 1, Grays Harbor Control Zone closed (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>Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 10 through earlier of September 17 or 16,578 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 10,200 Chinook. <p>Sunday through Thursday. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit); all retained coho must be marked (B). 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>

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 3 through earlier of September 4 or 46,200 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 8,700 Chinook. <p>Sunday through Thursday. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit); all retained coho must be marked (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.a). Closed between Cape Falcon and Tillamook Head beginning Aug. 1. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>	<p>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 3 through earlier of September 30 or 33,600 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 6,700 Chinook. <p>Sunday through Thursday. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit); all retained coho must be marked (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.a). Closed between Cape Falcon and Tillamook Head beginning Aug. 1. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>	<p>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 17 through earlier of September 30 or 21,000 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 4,700 Chinook. <p>Sunday through Thursday. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit); all retained coho must be marked (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.a). Closed between Cape Falcon and Tillamook Head beginning July 15. 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>

TABLE 2. Recreational management options for preliminary analysis by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 4 of 8) 3/9/2006 11:09 PM

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
South of Cape Falcon	South of Cape Falcon	South of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 15%. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards or other management objectives if the California Fish and Game Commission recommends a different allocation.</p> <p>2. KMZ recreational fishery share: 4.0%.</p> <p>3. Tribal allocation equal to non-Indian Klamath catch.</p> <p>4. All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</p> <p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be March 15 through October 31 (C.6). All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). <p>Selective fishery: Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border June 17 through earlier of August 31 or a landed catch of 35,000 marked coho, except that the area south of Humbug Mt. will be open only June 17 through July 4 and August 14-31, concurrent with the KMZ season listed below.</p> <p>Open seven days per week, all salmon, two fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must be marked. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open (see 70 FR 20304, and call the halibut fishing hotline 1-800-662-9825 for additional dates) (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 September 1 or attainment of the coho quota.</p> <p>In 2007, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B), and the same gear restrictions as in 2006 (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 15%. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards or other management objectives if the California Fish and Game Commission recommends a different allocation.</p> <p>2. KMZ recreational fishery share: 3.6%.</p> <p>3. Tribal allocation equal to non-Indian Klamath catch.</p> <p>4. All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</p> <p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be March 15 through October 31 (C.6). All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). <p>Selective fishery: Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border June 17 through earlier of August 31 or a landed catch of 20,000 marked coho, except that the area south of Humbug Mt. will be open only June 17 through July 4.</p> <p>Open seven days per week, all salmon, two fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must be marked. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open (see 70 FR 20304, and call the halibut fishing hotline 1-800-662-9825 for additional dates) (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 September 1 or attainment of the coho quota.</p> <p>In 2007, same as Option I.</p>	<p>1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 15%. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards or other management objectives if the California Fish and Game Commission recommends a different allocation.</p> <p>2. KMZ recreational fishery share: 2.9%.</p> <p>3. Tribal allocation equal to non-Indian Klamath catch.</p> <p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> March 15 through April 30 (C.6). All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). <p>In 2007, same as Option I.</p>

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p>Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (Klamath Management Zone)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Except as provided above during the selective fishery, the season will be May 26 through July 4; and August 14 through September 11 (C.6). <p>All salmon except coho, except as noted above in the coho selective fishery. Chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length (B). Seven days per week, two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.c). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith, Klamath, and Eel rivers.</p>	<p>Humbug Mt. to Oregon/California Border. (Oregon Klamath Management Zone)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Except as provided above during the selective fishery, the season will be May 28-31; June 17 through July 4; and August 23 through September 6 (C.6). <p>All salmon except coho, except as noted above in the coho selective fishery. Chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length (B). Seven days per week, two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.c). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith, Klamath, and Eel rivers.</p>	<p>Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (Klamath Management Zone)</p> <p>Closed</p>
<p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> February 12 through July 10; July 16-17, July 23 through November 13. <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 2007, season opens February 17 (nearest Saturday to February 15) for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B), and the same gear restrictions as in 2006 (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> February 12 through March 31; June 18 through July 9; September 16 through October 15; November 1-7. <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 2007, same as Option I.</p>	<p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> February 12 through April 30. <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 2007, same as Option I.</p>
<p>Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 2 through November 13. <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 2007, the season will open April 1 for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B), and the same gear restrictions as in 2006 (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 24 through May 15; June 1-13; July 1-10; September 1-15; October 16 through November 6. <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 2007, same as Option I.</p>	<p>Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)</p> <p>Closed</p> <p>In 2007, same as Option I.</p>

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p>Pigeon Point to Point Sur (Monterey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 1 through September 24. <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 2007, the season will open April 7 for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1), Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B), and the same gear restrictions as in 2006 (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 1 through May 31; September 1-12. <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 2007, same as Option I.</p>	<p>Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</p> <p>Closed</p> <p>In 2007, same as Option I.</p>
<p>Point Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 1 through September 24. <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 2007, the season will open April 7 for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1), Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B), and the same gear restrictions as in 2006 (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</p> <p>Same as Option I</p> <p>In 2007, same as Option I</p>	<p>Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</p> <p>Closed</p> <p>In 2007, same as Option I.</p>

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

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

Area (when open)	Chinook	Coho	Pink
North of Cape Falcon	24.0	16.0	None
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	20.0	16.0	None
Humbug Mt. to Horse Mountain	24.0	-	None, except 20.0 off CA
Horse Mt. 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.

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

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

C.4. Control Zone Definitions:

- a. **Columbia Control Zone:** An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09" N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" W. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°15'48" N. lat., 124°05'20" W. long. and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N. lat., 124°04'05" W. long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.
- 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.
- e. **Stonewall Bank Groundfish Conservation Area:** The area defined by the following coordinates in the order listed:
 44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°24.92' W. long.;
 44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°23.63' W. long.;
 44°28.71' N. lat.; 124°21.80' W. long.;
 44°28.71' N. lat.; 124°24.10' W. long.;
 44°31.42' N. lat.; 124°25.47' W. long.;
 and connecting back to 44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°24.92' 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. In addition to standard inseason actions or modifications already noted under the season description, the following inseason guidance is provided to NMFS:
 - a. Actions could include modifications to bag limits, or days open to fishing, and extensions or reductions in areas open to fishing.
 - b. Coho may be transferred inseason among recreational subareas north of Cape Falcon on an impact neutral basis to help meet the recreational season duration objectives (for each subarea) after conferring with representatives of the affected ports and the Council's SAS recreational representatives north of Cape Falcon.
 - c. Chinook and coho may be transferred between the recreational and commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon on an impact neutral basis if there is agreement among the representatives of the SAS.
 - d. If retention of unmarked coho is permitted in the area from the U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, Oregon, by inseason action, the allowable coho quota will be adjusted to ensure pre-season projected mortality of critical stocks is not exceeded.

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. Management Options for preliminary analysis by the STT for 2006 Treaty Indian ocean troll fisheries. (Page 1 of 2)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 50,000 Chinook and 45,000 coho.</p> <p>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 preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries and stocks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 30,000 chinook quota. <p>All salmon except coho. 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. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 20,000 preseason chinook quota, or 45,000 coho quota. <p>All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).</p>	<p>1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 33,200 Chinook and 35,000 coho.</p> <p>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 preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries and stocks..</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 20,000 chinook quota. <p>All salmon except coho. 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. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 13,200 preseason chinook quota, or 35,000 coho quota. <p>All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).</p>	<p>1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 25,000 Chinook and 25,000 coho.</p> <p>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 preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries and stocks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 12,000 chinook quota. <p>All salmon except coho. 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. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 13,000 preseason chinook quota, or 25,000 coho quota. <p>All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).</p>

TABLE 3. Management Options for preliminary analysis by the STT for 2006 Treaty Indian ocean troll fisheries. (Page 2 of 2)

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

Area (when open)	Chinook		Coho		Pink
	Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	
North of Cape Falcon	24.0 (61.0 cm)	18.0 (45.7 cm)	16.0 (40.6 cm)	12.0 (30.5 cm)	None

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

C.1. Tribes 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.

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. lat. (Norwegian Memorial) and east of 125°44'00" W. long.

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

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

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

C.2 Gear restrictions

- a. Single point, single shank, barbless hooks are required in all fisheries.
- b. No more than 8 fixed lines per boat.
- c. No more than four hand held lines per person in the Makah area fishery (Washington State Statistical Area 4B and that portion of the FMA north of 48°02'15" N. lat. (Norwegian Memorial) and east of 125°44'00" W. long.)

C.3 Quotas

- a. The quotas include troll catches by the S'Klallam and Makah tribes in Washington State Statistical Area 4B from May 1 through September 15.
- b. The Makah encounter rate study will occur between May 1 and September 15. Salmon taken in the study by treaty Indian vessels will be counted towards the overall treaty Indian troll quota.
- c. The Quilute Tribe will continue a ceremonial and subsistence fishery during the time frame of September 15 through October 15 in the same manner as in 2004. Fish taken during this fishery are to be counted against treaty troll quotas established for the 2006 season (estimated harvest during the October ceremonial and subsistence fishery: 100 chinook; 200 coho).

C.4 Area Closures

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

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for preliminary analysis by the STT for ocean fishery options, 2006.^{a/} (Page 1 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/}			Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
	Option I	Option II	Option III	
	CHINOOK			
Columbia Upriver Brights	250.4	251.7	252.7	57.3 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 46.0 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest.
Mid-Columbia Brights	86.8	87.2	87.5	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	52.6	56.2	59.2	31.1 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 14.1 adults for hatchery egg-take, with average conversion and no lower river mainstem or tributary harvest.
Columbia Lower River Natural Tules ^{c/} (threatened)	54.3%	49.3%	45.0%	≤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)	>5.7	>5.7	>5.7	5.7 MSY spawner goal for North Lewis River fall chinook (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Spring Creek Hatchery Tules	49.6	54.5	58.4	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) SRF1	80.7%	70.8%	63.7%	≤70.0% Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Klamath River Fall	0.3	9.7	12.6	35.0 Minimum number of adult spawners to natural spawning areas.
Federally recognized tribal harvest	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0% Equals 28.7, 20.3, and 17.9 (thousand) adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa tribal fisheries.
Age 4 ocean harvest rate	32.6%	22.1%	24.7%	≤16.0% NMFS ESA consultation standard for threatened California coastal chinook.
KMZ sport fishery share	4.0%	3.6%	2.9%	- None specified for 2006.
CA:OR troll fishery share	60:40	40:60	53:47	50:50 2006 KPMC recommendation.
River recreational fishery allocation	15.0%	15.0%	0.0%	15.0% 2005 California Fish and Game Commission specification; none specified for 2006. Equals 4.3, 3.0, and 0.0 (thousand) adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries.
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 122.0-180.0 Sacramento River fall natural and hatchery adult spawners.

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for preliminary analysis by the STT for ocean fishery options, 2006.^{a/} (Page 2 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement			Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
	Option I	Option II	Option III	
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)	9.2%(4.0%)	8.1%(3.0%)	7.3%(2.2%)	COHO ≤10.0% Total exploitation rate for all U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border based on 2002 PSC coho agreement.
Skagit	36%(4.5%) 87.6	35%(2.7%) 88.5	35%(2.0%) 89.2	≤60.0% 2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/} 30.0 MSP level of adult spawners identified in FMP.
Stillaguamish	41%(5.2%) 32.4	40%(3.9%) 33	37%(2.7%) 33.4	≤50.0% 2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/} 17.0 MSP level of adult spawners identified in FMP.
Snohomish	39%(5.2%) 97.3	38%(3.9%) 98.9	35%(2.7%) 100.2	≤60.0% 2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/} 70.0 MSP level of adult spawners identified in FMP.
Hood Canal	38%(3.2%) 46.8	37%(2.4%) 47.4	34%(1.9%) 47.7	≤65.0% 2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/} 21.5 MSP level of adult spawners identified in FMP.
Strait of Juan de Fuca	11%(3.7%) 23.6	10%(2.8%) 23.9	7%(1.7%) 24.1	≤40.0% 2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/} 12.8 MSP level of adult spawners identified in FMP.
Quillayute Fall	12.8	13.2	13.4	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	5.4	5.6	5.7	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	7.0	7.2	7.4	5.8-14.5 MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Grays Harbor	59.8	60.7	61.7	35.4 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.
Lower Columbia River Natural (threatened) Upper Columbia ^{p/} Columbia River Hatchery Early Columbia River Hatchery Late	14.00% 162.1 52.7	10.00% 184.7 66.9	5.80% 210.4 83.1	≤15.0% Total fishery exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard). 50% Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam. 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. 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.
Oregon Coastal Natural (threatened) Northern California (threatened)	11.8% 6.3%	8.3% 3.3%	3.0% 0.4%	≤15.0% Marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate. ≤13.0% Marine fishery exploitation rate for R/K hatchery coho (NMFS ESA consultation standard).

SALMON TROLLERS MARKETING ASSOCIATION
FORT BRAGG, CALIFORNIA
BENJAMIN PLATT F/V KAY BEE

Dear Sirs,

My name is Ben Platt. I speak to you today on behalf of the Salmon Trollers Marketing Association of Fort Bragg, California. My purpose here is not to argue, point fingers, or beg. My mission is to present compelling reasons why the Council must see clear to grant a viable commercial salmon troll season this year. By "viable", I mean one we can live with; that is, a season with enough months on the ocean in areas where there are traditionally schools of salmon at that time of year. We are at a critical time in the management of West Coast fisheries. This year, the very future of the commercial salmon fishing industry hangs in the balance. I believe the Council can reach a decision, which protects both the fish and the fisherman.

I am a full-time commercial fisherman. I hold California and Oregon Salmon permits on my boat, the 'Kay Bee'. I earn eighty percent of my income from salmon trolling and support a family of four. My father, Buzz Platt, was a salmon fisherman for many years, and later in life served a long term on your own Groundfish Advisory Panel. My brother, Dan Platt, is also a full-time fisherman and very active in advocating for Fort Bragg's fisheries. My uncle, John Hurwitz, now fishes out of Half Moon Bay, California and writes a column for "Pacific Fishing" magazine. My mother, Printha Platt, is still active in Noyo Women for Fisheries. Our family is not atypical in this industry. We are part of a long tradition of men and women who not only make our living from the sea, but also actively steward and protect the ocean's resources. We are loud champions of sustainable fisheries, mainly because we wish to harvest from the sea for generations to come.

The current crisis facing our salmon fishery is not a crisis of over-use, it is a crisis of management. It follows, in my mind, that better management can alleviate the crisis.

Every year, we trollers buy our licenses and permits. At the appointed time, we drive our boats to the designated areas, we lower the proper number of lines into the water, complete with barbless hooks. We release the fish under the size limit and keep the ones of the correct size and species. We primarily target the healthy salmon runs of the vast Central Valley System. This river system is thriving, by the way, in no small measure, due to the active involvement of concerned fishermen along its long journey back to health. Many smaller coastal rivers and streams have also been helped back to life by the involvement of fishermen. In Mendocino County, we have been restoring habitat for over fifty years. We help support hatcheries through license fees and taxes. We initiated and self-paid for a successful trucking project of the Sacramento River to bring baby salmon down stream. In Fort Bragg, we have held the "World's Largest Salmon BBQ" for over thirty years, raising thousands of dollars every year for habitat restoration. In short, we did all this because we were led to believe that our livelihood depended upon it.

Over the last decade or so, West Coast and Alaska salmon fisherman have spent millions of our own dollars to promote wild salmon on the market. In my own state, fishermen pay two cents a pound to the Salmon Council, our own advocacy group. We have pressured and educated our fellow fishermen to deliver the highest quality troll-caught salmon in the world. We now garner strong demand for our fish.

In the last two seasons we have even begun to receive decent compensation at the unloading dock. I would not be reaching far to state that California Wild King Salmon is one of the most sought-after foods in the country today.

We have waged a long battle to regain healthy stocks, reasonable seasons, and a strong niche in the seafood market. We will not easily give it up. Unfortunately, our numbers have been whittled-down by attrition, mainly as a result of progressively more restrictive fishing regulations. The full-time fishermen and women of today are the survivors of an industry under siege. We continue in our chosen life under great odds because we believe in what we do; this is our American Dream. In this belief we are stubborn and resolute.

I would like to tell you about my port. Three years ago, it looked like Noyo Harbor was on the mend. That year, we were allowed to troll almost four months north of Point Arena. All of a sudden Noyo was alive again, with boat coming and going, unloaders working into the night at once abandoned hoists; long lines at the fuel dock, ice plant and gear stores. That year, we had near record landings and the town enjoyed the infusion of salmon money. The Council's own study, which can be found in the Review Of 2005 Ocean Salmon Fisheries, page 102 (Feb. '06), show personal income impacts in Fort Bragg from the 2003 season of over \$13 million dollars. That's a lot of money into a town of just over six thousand people. In contrast, last year's season, with only one month of commercial fishing allowed in September, resulted in impacts of only \$2.6 million dollars. The main difference was three months less of fishing opportunity.

It is no wonder that Noyo Harbor is deteriorating once again. Without salmon, what is left? The federal buyback program has drastically reduced the trawl fleet. The urchin/dive fishery is nearly gone. The near shore rock cod fishery has been nearly regulated out of existence. We have zero opportunities for hook and line shelf and slope rockfish. We are not a high producing crab port due to limited grounds. The open-access blackcod fishery, intended for drop-in participation, is becoming crowded and will surely overcrowd this summer in the event of no salmon fishing. The fuel dock has been for sale for over a year with no offers forthcoming. The ice plant keeps its door open only through subsidy from the trawler's association. There is only one major buyer left, Caito Fisheries. One more year without salmon fishing opportunity and the infrastructure of Noyo will crumble. My port is dying.

There are important issues on the Klamath/Trinity river system which must be addressed or we will face this dilemma again and again, if there are any of us left. Somehow we must return clean, cool water flows to the river, consistently. Our goals are healthy rivers and a sustainable fishery. In the meantime, we will need reasonable ocean troll seasons or the industry will continue to collapse. We especially need a reasonable season this year, since last years' was already drastically reduced. I believe that it is in the best interests of all involved, including the fish, to allow salmon fisherman to continue to be involved in all aspects of this fishery. But first, we must be allowed to fish, or we will not be around to help.

I hope that I have helped provide a human aspect to this debate. I hope that by seeing the real affects of salmon regulations on one port, you will see clear to provide a real season this year. Thank you.

Respectfully,

Ben Platt

MORRISON:

“But I didn’t give my consent”

Focus groups use the “Delphi Technique” to guide group discussions.

By Joyce Morrison

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The Illinois Leader
<http://www.illinoisleader.com>

The old saying, “Divide and conquer!” is not new with moms. They are constantly dividing their kids to keep them from plotting and fighting so they can “control” them better. Mom already knows the outcome, but she “lets” the kids have an input.

At the same time, she is manipulating them into thinking the decision was their idea. Mothers were the first skilled facilitators – and they should be the first to identify their techniques used on them at “public forums.”

“But I don’t want to be split up from my friend. We came together and we want to sit together.” That is my first thought when going to a public meeting where we are made to number off and be herded into small discussion groups.

They explain, we are “helping them” by utilizing a new concept in decision-making. We are then given our own facilitator who smiles and treats us like we are really important. We even get coffee and cookies.

The group at each table will compile their thoughts and feelings about this community plan. We get to put down likes and dislikes. We are, in reality, being “assessed” – they couldn’t care less about our likes and dislikes. The feedback from all the groups is in writing and analyzed to determine “where they are now” as a whole.

A following discussion will narrow the likes and dislikes to two or three items the group thinks are most important.

The facilitator is establishing a

framework to move people from “where they are” to “where they want them to be.”

The outcome, or goal, has already been predetermined, so it does not matter what you think. You will feel very foolish questioning what is happening. They have already twisted around everything you have said.

This is called a “paradigm shift.”

You are then moved away from decisions made by elected and/or public officials who should be accountable for their decisions. You are made to think this is a “public forum” meeting, and community participation that will decentralize the decision-making – and you are an important participant.

But remember, the outcome has been predetermined: You are only occupying a chair.

Now they must make the groups “adaptable to change.” The facilitation process utilizes up to nine basic steps to remove you from absolutes. Right and wrong become situational, or a matter of perception.

Since a consensus of the groups is the goal, it moves along with facilitators trained in group dynamics to ensure the outcome.

Dissenters are skillfully handled. Opinions are smoothly moved into “their interpretation” and come out nothing like what you have said.

There is a name for consensus-attaining. It is called the “Delphi Technique,” and most people have no idea they have been manipulated, or the fact they have participated in a “conditioning.”

The consensus process is “covert authority” – the same authority that undergirds socialist/communist regimes that justify their existence and governance structure in the collective authority of the people.

“In the [former] Soviet Union, a consensus circle is known as “a soviet.”

“The religion of socialist/communist regimes is humanism....”

The above is a quote from Lynn Stuter’s, “American Citizens Need to Know about Consensus and Facilitation.”

Most meetings have votes and minutes. Notice this is not being done at the “public forum” you have participated in.

There will be no voting and no minutes available for follow-up. All that is available is the “consensus” of the group.

Lynn Stuter’s article says people should educate themselves.

“When participating in public meetings, insist that they be run by Roberts Rules of Order – no consensus circles. It is the elected officials and those accountable to the elected officials who should be held accountable for decisions made. Pressure legislators to return to the limited form of government established by our Constitution and Bill of Rights. Such a government limits itself to addressing those structures over which it is given specify authority.

Push for judicial reform that removes from the judiciary the right to legislate via interpretations of law that hold no basis in the Constitution.”

(Published in 1997, Stuter’s article may be read online at www.icehouse.net/lmstuter/acf004.htm)

FMP AMENDMENT SCOPING FOR *DE MINIMIS* FISHERIES ASSOCIATED WITH
KLAMATH RIVER FALL CHINOOK IMPACTS

At its November 2005 meeting, the Council directed staff to initiate scoping for a Salmon Fishery Management Plan (FMP) amendment to consider *de minimis* fisheries. The initial interest in a Salmon FMP amendment was the result of constraints on the 2005 fishery due to a depressed Klamath River fall Chinook run which precluded access to a record forecast abundance of Central Valley Chinook. The Council's direction came after Scientific and Statistical Committee review of the Salmon Technical Team analysis of stock recruitment relationships in the Klamath Basin, a recommendation from the Klamath Fishery Management Council (KFMC) to initiate an FMP amendment (Agenda Item C.1.a, Attachment 1), and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) review of emergency rule implementation and other procedures to facilitate management flexibility regarding requirements for annual achievement of conservation objectives.

The current status of Klamath River fall Chinook includes failure of the stock to meet the 35,000 natural spawning escapement floor for the past two years and a projection of not meeting the escapement floor in 2006, even without additional ocean fishing between Cape Falcon and Point Sur (fall 2005 Council area fisheries have already impacted the 2006 escapement). The latter condition triggers a Conservation Alert, which, according to the FMP, requires the Council to close salmon fisheries within its jurisdiction that impact the stock (Agenda Item C.1.a, Attachment 2). Fisheries that are not under Council jurisdiction could potentially reduce escapement even further. If the stock does not meet the escapement floor in 2006, it will trigger an Overfishing Concern, which will likely result in a declaration by NMFS of the stock being overfished and subsequent development of a rebuilding plan. Council staff has assembled some considerations for scoping an FMP amendment to address *de minimis* fisheries, both for salmon stocks in general, and for Klamath River fall Chinook in particular (Agenda Item C.1.a, Attachment 3).

Council Operating Procedure (COP) 11 outlines the process for an FMP amendment. The first meeting is a scoping session to identify pertinent issues, establish a schedule for completion, and identify a sponsor or advisory entities and staff (workgroup) to prepare an initial analysis. At the second meeting, the workgroup presents an initial draft amendment package for public review, and the Council decides on a range of reasonable alternatives, including a preferred alternative if possible. At the third meeting the Council reviews a draft National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis of the amendment alternatives and adopts the final amendment for implementation by the Secretary of Commerce.

FMP amendments are not necessarily limited to one topic, and the Council may consider other issues to include in the amendment process. Topics recently identified include: updating conservation objectives for stocks, such as Puget Sound and Washington Coastal coho, Puget Sound Chinook, Sacramento Winter Chinook, and lower Columbia River coho; coho allocation south of Cape Falcon; EFH updates; and criteria for NEPA documentation of annual management measures.

Council Action:

1. **Identify issues that should be included in the FMP amendment process.**
2. **Identify alternatives that should be included in the initial analysis.**
3. **Identify a workgroup to develop the alternatives and analyses.**
4. **Set a preliminary schedule for completion of the FMP amendment process.**

Reference Materials:

1. Agenda Item C.7.a, Attachment 1: November 2005 Klamath Fishery Management Council Report on the Klamath River Fall Chinook Conservation Objective.
2. Agenda Item C.7.a, Attachment 2: Salmon FMP Chapter 3 Excerpt.
3. Agenda Item C.7.a, Attachment 3: Council Staff Scoping Considerations for Salmon FMP Amendment.

Agenda Order:

- a. Agenda Item Overview
 - b. Report of the Klamath Fishery Management Council
 - c. Agency and Tribal Comments
 - d. Reports and Comments of Advisory Bodies
 - e. Public Comment
 - f. **Council Action:** Provide Direction for Developing FMP Amendment Alternatives to Address *de minimis* Fisheries
- Chuck Tracy
Curt Melcher

PFMC
02/21/06

NOVEMBER 2005

KLAMATH FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL REPORT ON THE
KLAMATH RIVER FALL CHINOOK CONSERVATION OBJECTIVE

The Klamath Fishery Management Council (KFMC) and the Klamath River Technical Advisory Team (KRTAT) have reviewed the Salmon Technical Team's (STT) report titled *Klamath River Fall Chinook Stock-Recruitment Analysis* (September 2005). The KFMC appreciates the opportunity to comment on this critical issue.

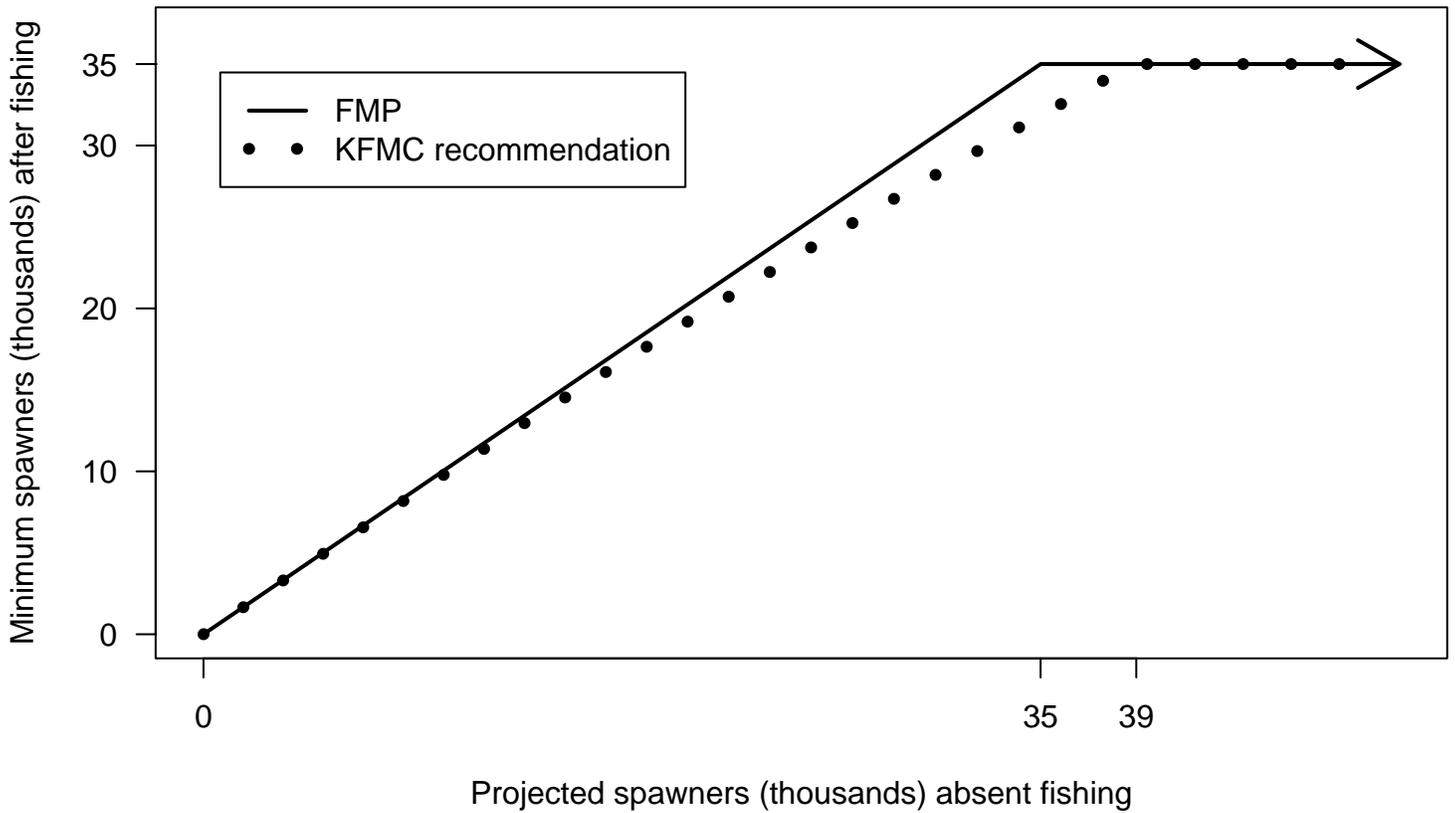
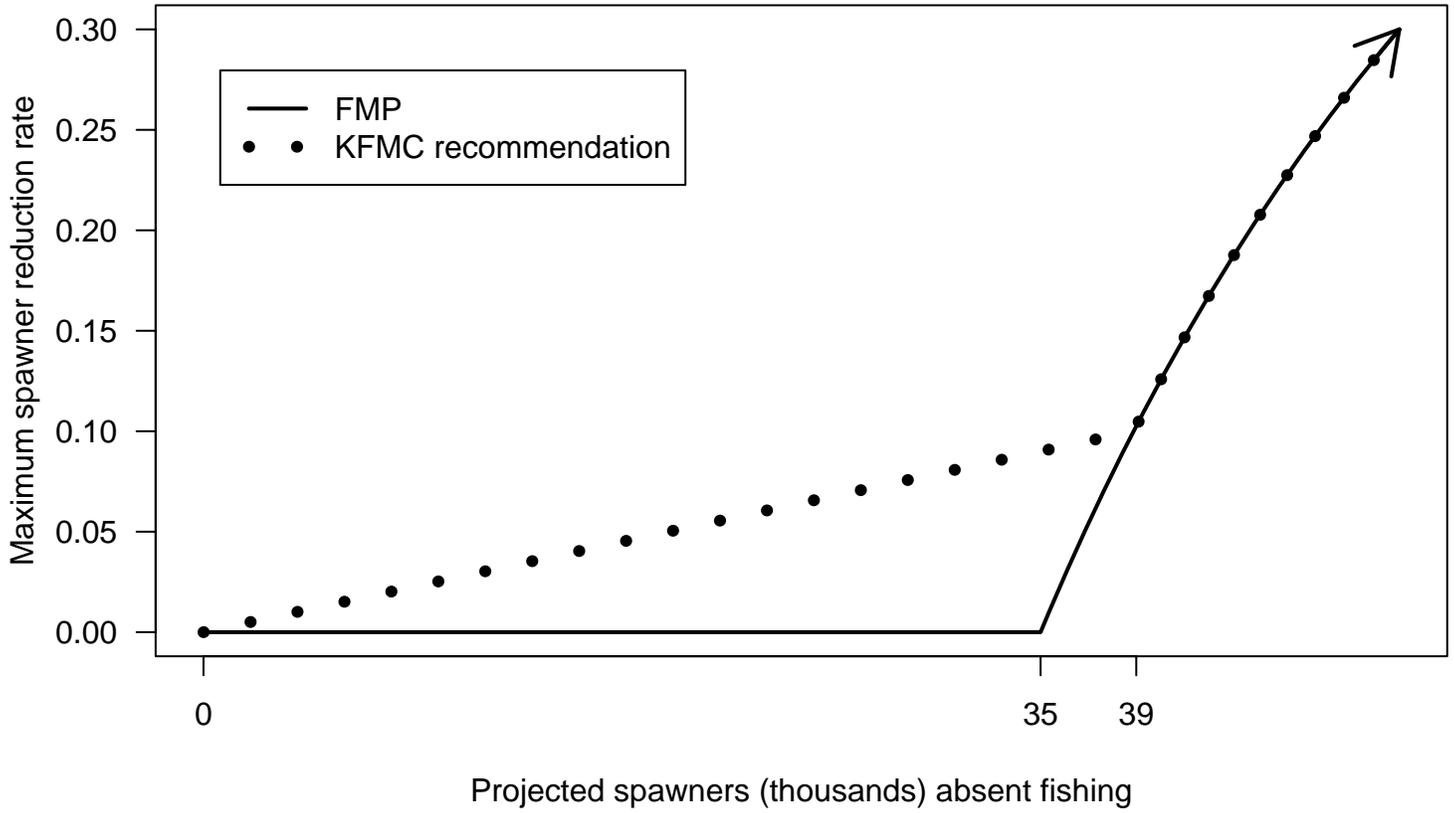
In general, we find that the technical basis of the stock recruitment analysis is sound and, given the limited time and data available to complete the analysis, is an adequate response to the PFMC's assignment. We believe that Model 2 of the analysis best represents the stock recruitment relationship of Klamath River fall Chinook. Based on the STT's analysis and the diverse results of each of the three stock-recruit models, the KFMC recommends that the current Salmon FMP conservation objectives for Klamath River fall Chinook (2/3 maximum spawner reduction rate and a minimum 35,000 fish natural spawning escapement floor) are appropriate and reflect the uncertainty inherent in the STT's stock-recruit analyses.

While we found that the STT's use of the available stock recruit data was sufficient to complete the primary assignment from the PFMC (maximum sustained yield stock-recruitment analysis), we believe that the correlation analysis (as assigned by the PFMC) was inconclusive and did not adequately reflect the breadth of available hydrological and life history data for Klamath River fall Chinook. Moreover, this analysis was confounded by the lack of a direct measure of smolt to adult survival for the natural production component. Further analyses of this nature need to be more comprehensive and involve pertinent experts within the basin.

The KFMC recognizes that significant uncertainty remains with regard to the ability of the PFMC and NMFS to implement *de minimis* fisheries. If there is not sufficient flexibility under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act to implement *de minimis* fisheries through emergency rule, the KFMC recommends that PFMC proceed with the plan amendment process, confined in scope to addressing the potential for *de minimis* fisheries. The KFMC also recommends that any such amendment regarding *de minimis* fisheries be based upon a prudent, precautionary approach regarding the protection of sub-stocks within the Klamath basin, and should be scaled to projected stock abundance.

The KRTAT (Prager and Mohr 1999) evaluated the use of a *de minimis* management policy during years of low abundance and concluded that "Such a policy had little, if any, discernable effect on average catch, year to year variability of catch, or median natural escapement." The KRTAT made no recommendation regarding the use of such a policy; however, they noted that while their study showed no adverse effect of fisheries up to a 20% spawner reduction rate, there could be disproportionate impacts to smaller sub-stocks, thus reducing long term yield. They recommended that if such a fishery was established, a maximum spawner reduction rate of 10% should be adopted, subject to review after a period of years.

Based on the KRTAT analysis (Prager and Mohr 1999), the KFMC recommends that whenever "without-fishing" natural spawner abundance is predicted to be 39,000 or less, *de minimis* fisheries should be considered, with a maximum spawner reduction rate of 10%. We also recommend that the *de minimis* fishing rate reduce linearly from 10% to 0% as a function of projected stock abundance. The KFMC also recommends that whenever *de minimis* fisheries are adopted, a technical review of the anticipated escapement shortfall shall be completed prior to the adoption of regulations for the following season. If fishery impacts are found to be a major cause of a substantial shortfall, *de minimis* fisheries shall not be proposed in that subsequent season.



SALMON FMP CHAPTER 3 EXCERPT

3 CONSERVATION

“Conservation and management measures shall be based upon the best scientific information available.”

Magnuson-Stevens Act, National Standard 2

3.1 SALMON STOCK CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES

“To the extent practicable, an individual stock of fish shall be managed as a unit throughout its range, and interrelated stocks of fish shall be managed as a unit or in close coordination”

Magnuson-Stevens Act, National Standard 3

To achieve optimum yield, prevent overfishing, and assure rebuilding of salmon stocks whose abundance has been depressed to an overfished level, this plan establishes, to the extent practicable, conservation objectives to perpetuate the coastwide aggregate of salmon stocks covered by the plan (Chapter 1). The Council’s stock conservation objectives (to be achieved annually) and other pertinent stock management information are contained in Table 3-1 (following Section 3.2). Specific objectives are listed for natural and hatchery stocks that are part of the Council’s preseason fishery option development process (Chapter 9), including all stocks listed under the federal ESA. The objectives may be applicable to a single stock or a complex of interrelated stocks (those sharing similarities in life-history traits, geographic distribution, habitat preferences, and genetic characteristics). Stocks that are not included in the preseason analyses may lack specific conservation objectives because the stock is not significantly impacted by ocean fisheries or insufficient management information is available from which to assess ocean fishery impacts directly. In the latter case, the conservation objective for a managed stock may serve to provide for the conservation of a closely related stock unless, or until, more specific management information can be developed.

3.1.1 Basis

The Council’s conservation objectives for natural stocks may (1) be based on estimates for achieving MSY, an MSY proxy, or MSP, or (2) represent special data gathering or rebuilding strategies to approach MSY and to eventually develop MSY or MSP objectives. The objectives have generally been developed through extensive analysis by the fishery management entities with direct management authority for the stock, or through joint efforts coordinated through the Council, or with other state, tribal, or federal entities. Most of the objectives for stocks north of Cape Falcon have been included in U.S. District Court orders. Under those orders for Washington coastal and Puget Sound stocks (U.S. v. Washington, 626 F. Supp. 1405 [1985] and Hoh v. Baldrige No. 81-742 [R] C), the treaty tribes and WDFW may agree to annual spawner targets that differ from the MSP or MSY objectives. Details of the conservation objectives in effect at the time this FMP was approved are available in PFMC (1984), in individual amendment documents (see Table 1 in the Introduction), and as referenced in Table 3-1. Updated conservation objectives and ESA consultation standards are available in the most recent Preseason Report I, (Appendix A, Table A-1), and Preseason Report III (Appendix A, Table A-3) produced by the STT.

The Council's fixed conservation objectives are generally expressed in terms of an annual fishery escapement believed to be optimum for producing MSY over the long-term. The escapement objective may be (1) a specific number or a range for the desired number of adult spawners (spawner escapement), or (2) a specific number or range for the desired escapement of a stock from the ocean or at another particular location, such as a dam, that may be expected to result in the target number of spawners. The current data gathering and rebuilding objectives may be expressed as fixed or stepped exploitation or harvest rates and may include spawner floors or severely reduced harvest rates at low abundance levels (e.g., Klamath River fall chinook), or as special requirements provided in National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) consultation standards for stocks listed under the ESA.

3.1.2 Changes or Additions

Conservation objectives are fixed measures of the FMP intended to provide the necessary guidance during the course of the annual preseason planning process to establish salmon fishing seasons that achieve optimum yield. However, changes or additions to the stock complexes and objectives for most natural stocks may be made without plan amendment if a comprehensive technical review of the best scientific information available provides conclusive evidence that, in the view of the Salmon Technical Team, Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC), and the Council, justifies a modification. An exception is the 35,000 natural spawner floor for Klamath River fall chinook which may only be changed by FMP amendment. The Council may change objectives for hatchery stocks upon the recommendation of the pertinent federal, state, and tribal management entities. Federal court-ordered changes in objectives will also be accommodated without a plan amendment. Insofar as possible, changes for natural stocks will only be reviewed and approved within the schedule established for salmon estimation methodology reviews (completed at the November meeting prior to the season in which they are effective) and apart from the preseason planning process. The applicable annual objectives of Council-adopted rebuilding programs developed in response to an overfishing concern or the requirements of consultation standards promulgated by NMFS under the ESA may be employed without plan amendment to assure timely implementation. All of these changes will be documented during the Council's preseason planning process.

The Council considers established conservation objectives to be stable and a technical review of biological data must provide substantial evidence that a modification is necessary. The Council's approach to conservation objectives purposely discourages frequent changes for short-term economic or social reasons at the expense of long-term benefits from the resource. However, periodic review and revision of established objectives is anticipated as additional data become available for a stock or stock complex.

3.2 OVERFISHING CRITERIA

“Any fishery management plan . . . shall . . . specify objective and measurable criteria for identifying when the fishery . . . is overfished . . . and, . . . contain conservation and management measures to prevent overfishing or end overfishing and rebuild the fishery;”

Magnuson-Stevens Act, § 303(a)(10)

“The terms overfishing and overfished mean a rate or level of fishing mortality that jeopardizes the capacity of a fishery to produce the maximum sustainable yield on a continuing basis.”

Magnuson-Stevens Act, § 3(29)

In applying the Magnuson-Stevens Act definition of overfishing to salmon fisheries and establishing criteria by which to identify it, the Council must consider the uncertainty and theoretical aspects of MSY as well as the complexity and variability unique to naturally producing salmon populations. These unique aspects include the interaction of a short-lived species with frequent, sometimes protracted, and often major variations in both the freshwater and marine environments. These variations may act in unison or in opposition to affect salmon productivity in both positive and negative ways. In addition, variations in natural populations may sometimes be difficult to measure due to masking by artificially produced salmon.

3.2.1 General Application to Salmon Fisheries

In setting criteria from which to judge the conservation status of salmon stocks, the unique life history of salmon must be considered. Chinook, coho, and pink salmon are short-lived species (generally two to six years) that reproduce only once shortly before dying. Spawning escapements of coho and pink salmon are dominated by a single-year class and chinook spawning escapements may be dominated by no more than one or two-year classes. The abundance of year classes can fluctuate dramatically with combinations of natural and human-caused environmental variation. Therefore, it is not unusual for a healthy and relatively abundant salmon stock to produce occasional spawning escapements which, even with little or no fishing impacts, may be significantly below the long-term average associated with the production of MSY. This phenomenon has been observed in recent years for numerous salmon stocks, including Klamath River fall chinook and several Washington coho stocks.

Numerous West Coast salmon stocks have suffered, and continue to suffer, from an onslaught of nonfishing activities that severely reduce natural survival by such actions as the elimination or degradation of freshwater spawning and rearing habitat. The consequence of this man-caused, habitat-based variation is two fold. First, these habitat changes increase large scale variations in stock productivity and associated stock abundances, which in turn complicate the overall determination of MSY and the specific assessment of whether a stock is producing at or below that level. Secondly, as the productivity of the freshwater habitat is diminished, the benefit of further reductions in fishing mortality to improve stock abundance decreases. Clearly, the failure of several stocks managed under this FMP to produce at an historic or consistent MSY level has little to do with current fishing impacts and often cannot be rectified with the cessation of all fishing.

To address the requirements of the Magnuson-Stevens Act to clearly identify when a stock may be approaching an overfished condition or is overfished, the Council has established two separate criteria based on a stock's failure to meet its conservation objective. These criteria are denoted as a "conservation alert" and an "overfishing concern". The criteria for these two categories are based on the unique life history of salmon and the large variations in annual stock abundance due to numerous environmental variables. They also take into account the uncertainty and imprecision surrounding many estimates of MSY, fishery impacts, and spawner escapements. In recognition of the unique salmon life history, the criteria differ somewhat from the general guidance in the National Standard Guidelines (§ 600.310), but equal or exceed them in addressing the overfishing issue as it relates to salmon.

3.2.2 Conservation Alert

"A fishery shall be classified as approaching a condition of being overfished if, based on trends in fishing effort, fishery resource size, and other appropriate factors, the Secretary estimates that the fishery will become overfished within two years."

Magnuson-Stevens Act, § 304(e)(1)

To anticipate and react to potential stock declines which might lead to overfishing, the Council has established a conservation alert process with criteria and actions as described below.

3.2.2.1 Criteria

A conservation alert is triggered during the annual preseason process (Chapter 9) if a natural stock or stock complex, listed in Table 3-1, is projected to fall short of its conservation objective (MSY, MSY proxy, MSP, or floor in the case of some harvest rate objectives [e.g., 35,000 natural Klamath River fall chinook spawners]). While a projected one-year shortfall may be of little biological concern, it may also represent the beginning of production problems and is worthy of note to help prevent future stock decline.

3.2.2.2 Council Action

For all natural stocks which meet the conservation alert criteria, the Council will notify pertinent fishery and habitat managers, advising that the stock may be temporarily depressed or approaching an overfishing concern (depending on its recent conservation status), and request that state and tribal fishery managers identify the probable causes, if known. If the stock in question has not met its conservation objective in the previous two years, the Council will request the pertinent state and tribal managers to do a formal assessment of the primary factors leading to the shortfalls and report their conclusions and recommendations to the Council no later than the March meeting prior to the next salmon season.

The Council will take the following actions for stocks which trigger a conservation alert that do not qualify as exceptions under Section 3.2.4 (see Table 3-1):

- I. Close salmon fisheries within Council jurisdiction that impact the stock.
- II. In the case of Washington coastal and Puget Sound salmon stocks and fisheries managed under U.S. District Court orders, the Council may allow fisheries which meet annual spawner targets developed through relevant U.S. v. Washington, Hoh v. Baldrige, and subsequent U.S. District Court ordered processes and plans, which may vary from the MSY or MSP conservation objectives. Other than the exceptions noted above, the Council may not recommend ocean salmon fisheries which are expected to trigger a conservation alert.

If postseason estimates confirm that a stock conservation objective is not met, a rebuilding program for the following year is implicit in the conservation objective since it is based on annually meeting MSY or MSP. In addition, the Council reviews stock status annually and, where needed, identifies actions required to improve estimation procedures and correct biases. Such improvements provide greater assurance that objectives will be achieved in future seasons. Consequently, a remedial response is built into the preseason planning process to address excessive fishing mortality levels relative to the conservation objective of a stock.

The Council does not believe that a one year departure from the MSY/MSP spawner objective for salmon affects the capacity of a stock to produce MSY over the long-term (i.e., does not constitute overfishing as defined by the Magnuson-Stevens Act). However, the Council's use of a conservation alert and the rebuilding effect of the conservation objectives provides for sound resource management and responds to the concept in the National Standard Guidelines for action to address overfishing concerns in any one year. The Council's conservation objectives which are used to trigger a conservation alert are generally based on MSY or MSP rather than a minimum stock size threshold. In this respect, the Council's management approach is more conservative than recommended by the National Standard Guidelines.

3.2.3 Overfishing Concern

“For a fishery that is overfished, any fishery management plan, amendment, or proposed regulations . . . for such fishery shall—(A) specify a time period for ending overfishing and rebuilding the fishery that shall—(i) be as short as possible, taking into account the status and biology of any overfished stocks of fish, the needs of the fishing communities, recommendations by international organizations in which the United States participates, and the interaction of the overfished stock within the marine ecosystem; and (ii) not exceed 10 years, except in cases where the biology of the stock of fish, other environmental conditions, or management measures under an international agreement in which the United States participates dictate otherwise. . . .”

Magnuson-Stevens Act, § 304(e)(4)

The Magnuson-Stevens Act requires overfishing be ended and stocks rebuilt in as short a period as possible and, depending on other factors, no longer than ten years. For healthy salmon stocks which may experience a sudden reduction in production and/or spawner escapement, the limitation on fishing impacts provided by the Council’s MSY or MSY proxy conservation objectives provide a stock rebuilding plan that should be effective within a single salmon generation (two years for pinks, three years for coho, and three to five years for chinook). However, additional actions may be necessary to prevent overfishing of stocks suffering from chronic depression due to fishery impacts outside Council authority, or from habitat degradation or long-term environmental fluctuations. Such stocks may meet the criteria invoking the Council’s overfishing concern.

3.2.3.1 Criteria

The Council’s criteria for an overfishing concern are met if, in three consecutive years, the postseason estimates indicate a natural stock has fallen short of its conservation objective (MSY, MSP, or spawner floor as noted for some harvest rate objectives) in Table 3-1. It is possible that this situation could represent normal variation, as has been seen in the past for several previously referenced salmon stocks which were reviewed under the Council’s former overfishing definition. However, the occurrence of three consecutive years of reduced stock size or spawner escapements, depending on the magnitude of the short-fall, could signal the beginning of a critical downward trend (e.g., Oregon coastal coho) which may result in fishing that jeopardizes the capacity of the stock to produce MSY over the long term if appropriate actions are not taken to ensure the automatic rebuilding feature of the conservation objectives is achieved.

3.2.3.2 Assessment

When an overfishing concern is triggered, the Council will direct its STT to work with state and tribal fishery managers to complete an assessment of the stock within one year (generally, between April and the March Council meeting of the following year). The assessment will appraise the actual level and source of fishing impacts on the stock, consider if excessive fishing has been inadvertently allowed by estimation errors or other factors, identify any other pertinent factors leading to the overfishing concern, and assess the overall significance of the present stock depression with regard to achieving MSY on a continuing basis.

Depending on its findings, the STT will recommend any needed adjustments to annual management measures to assure the conservation objective is met, or recommend adjustments to the conservation objective which may more closely reflect the MSY or ensure rebuilding to that level. Within the constraints presented by the biology of the stock, variations in environmental conditions, and the needs of the fishing communities, the STT recommendations should identify actions that will recover the stock in

as short a time as possible, preferably within ten years or less, and provide criteria for identifying stock recovery and the end of the overfishing concern. The STT recommendations should cover harvest management, potential enhancement activities, hatchery practices, and any needed research. The STT may identify the need for special programs or analyses by experts outside the Council advisors to assure the long-term recovery of the salmon population in question. Due to a lack of data for some stocks, environmental variation, economic and social impacts, and habitat losses or problems beyond the control or management authority of the Council, it is likely that recovery of depressed stocks in some cases could take much longer than ten years.

In addition to the STT assessment, the Council will direct its Habitat Committee (HC) to work with federal, state, local, and tribal habitat experts to review the status of the essential fish habitat affecting this stock and, as appropriate, provide recommendations to the Council for restoration and enhancement measures within a suitable time frame.

3.2.3.3 Council Action

Following its review of the STT report, the Council will specify the actions that will comprise its immediate response for ensuring that the stock's conservation objective is met or a rebuilding plan is properly implemented and any inadvertent excessive fishing within Council jurisdiction is ended. The Council's rebuilding plan will establish the criteria that identify recovery of the stock and the end of the overfishing concern. In some cases, it may become necessary to modify the existing conservation objective/rebuilding plan to respond to habitat or other long-term changes. Even if fishing is not the primary factor in the depression of the stock or stock complex, the Council must act to limit the exploitation rate of fisheries within its jurisdiction so as not to limit recovery of the stock or fisheries, or as is necessary to comply with ESA consultation standards. In cases where no action within Council authority can be identified which has a reasonable expectation of providing benefits to the stock unit in question, the Council will identify the actions required by other entities to recover the depressed stock. Upon review of the report from the HC, the Council will take actions to promote any needed restitution of the identified habitat problems.

For those fishery management actions within Council authority and expertise, the Council may change analytical or procedural methodologies to improve the accuracy of estimates for abundance, harvest impacts, and MSY escapement levels, and/or reduce ocean harvest impacts when shown to be effective in stock recovery. For those causes beyond Council control or expertise, the Council may make recommendations to those entities which have the authority and expertise to change preseason prediction methodology, improve habitat, modify enhancement activities, and re-evaluate management and conservation objectives for potential modification through the appropriate Council process.

3.2.3.4 End of Overfishing Concern

The criteria for determining the end of an overfishing concern will be included as a part of any rebuilding plan adopted by the Council. Additionally, an overfishing concern will be ended if the STT stock analysis provides a clear finding that the Council's ability to affect the overall trend in the stock abundance through harvest restrictions is virtually nil under the "exceptions" criteria below for natural stocks.

3.2.4 Exceptions

"Conservation and management measures shall take into account and allow for variations among, and contingencies in, fisheries, fishery resources, and catches."

Magnuson-Stevens Act, National Standard 6

This plan contains three exceptions to the application of overfishing criteria and subsequent Council actions for stocks or stock complexes with conservation objectives in Table 3-1: (1) hatchery stocks, (2) stocks for which Council management actions have inconsequential impacts, and (3) stocks listed under the ESA.

3.2.4.1 Hatchery Stocks

Salmon stocks important to ocean fisheries and comprised exclusively of hatchery production generally have conservation objectives expressed as an egg-take or the number of spawners returning to the hatchery rack to meet program objectives. This plan recognizes these objectives and strives to meet them. However, these artificially produced stocks generally do not need the protection of overfishing criteria and special Council rebuilding programs to maintain long-term production. Because hatchery stocks can generally sustain significantly higher harvest exploitation rates than natural stocks, ocean fisheries rarely present a threat to their long-term survival. In addition, it is often possible to make temporary program modifications at hatcheries to assure adequate production to sustain the stock during periods of low abundance (e.g., sharing brood stock with other hatcheries, arranging for trapping at auxiliary sites, etc.). If specialized hatchery programs are approved in the future to sustain listed salmon stocks, the rebuilding programs would be developed and followed under the ESA.

3.2.4.2 Natural Stocks With Minimal Harvest Impacts in Council-Managed Fisheries

Several natural stock components identified within this FMP are subject to minimal harvest impacts in Council fisheries because of migration timing and/or distribution. As a result, the Council's ability to affect the overall trend in the abundance of these components through harvest restrictions is virtually nil. Components in this category are identified by a cumulative adult equivalent exploitation rate of less than five percent in ocean fisheries under Council jurisdiction during base periods utilized by the fishery regulation assessment models (1979-1982 for chinook and 1979-1981 for coho). Council action for these components, when a conservation alert or an overfishing concern are triggered, will consist of confirming negligible impacts of proposed Council fisheries, identifying factors which have led to the decline or low abundance (e.g., fishery impacts outside Council jurisdiction, or degradation or loss of essential fish habitat), and monitoring of abundance trends and total harvest impact levels. Council action will focus on advocating measures to improve stock productivity, such as reduced interceptions in non-Council-managed fisheries, and improvements in spawning and rearing habitat, fish passage, flows, and other factors affecting overall stock survival.

3.2.4.3 Stocks Listed Under the Endangered Species Act

The Council regards stocks listed as endangered or threatened under the ESA as a third exception to the application of overfishing criteria of the Magnuson-Stevens Act. The ESA requires federal agencies whose actions may jeopardize listed salmon to consult with NMFS. Because NMFS implements ocean harvest regulations, it is both the action and consulting agency for actions taken under the FMP. To ensure there is no jeopardy, NMFS conducts internal consultations with respect to the effects of ocean harvest on listed salmon. The Council implements NMFS' guidance as necessary to avoid jeopardy, as well as in recovery plans approved by NMFS. As a result of NMFS' consultation, an incidental take statement may be issued which authorizes take of listed stocks under the FMP that would otherwise be prohibited under the ESA.

The Council believes that the requirements of the ESA are sufficient to meet the intent of the Magnuson-Stevens Act overfishing provisions. Those provisions are structured to maintain or rebuild stocks to levels at or above MSY and require the Council to identify and develop rebuilding plans for overfished

stocks. For many fish species regulated under the Magnuson-Stevens Act, the elimination of excess fishing pressure is often the sole action necessary to rebuild depressed stocks. This is, however, not the case for many salmon stocks and, in particular, for most listed populations.

Although harvest has certainly contributed to the depletion of West Coast salmon populations, the primary reason for their decline has been the degradation and loss of freshwater spawning, rearing, and migration habitats. The quality and quantity of freshwater habitat are key factors in determining the MSY of salmon populations. The Council has no control over the destruction or recovery of freshwater habitat nor is it able to predict the length of time that may be required to implement the habitat improvements necessary to recover stocks. While the Council could theoretically establish new MSY escapement goals consistent with the limited or degraded habitat available to listed species, adoption of revised goals would potentially result in an ESA-listed stock being classified as producing at MSY and; therefore, not overfished under the Magnuson-Stevens Act. The Council believes that the intent of the ESA and the Magnuson-Stevens Act is the recovery of stocks to MSY levels associated with restored habitat conditions.

The Council considers the consultation standards and recovery plans developed by NMFS for listed populations as interim rebuilding plans. Although NMFS' consultation standards and recovery plans may not by themselves recover listed populations to historical MSY levels within ten years, they are sufficient to stabilize populations until freshwater habitats and their dependent populations can be restored and estimates of MSY developed consistent with recovered habitat conditions. As species are delisted, the Council will establish conservation objectives with subsequent overfishing criteria and manage to maintain the stocks at or above MSY levels.

3.3 SUPPLEMENTARY CONSERVATION INFORMATION

3.3.1 Endangered Species Act Listings

Since 1990, West Coast salmon fisheries have been modified to accommodate special requirements for the protection of salmon species listed under the federal ESA. The ESA listing of a salmon population may have profound consequences for the management of Council mixed-stock ocean fisheries since listed populations are often incidentally harvested with more abundant healthy populations. As additional stocks of salmon have been listed, the Council's preseason process has increasingly focused on protecting listed stocks. In applying the ESA to Pacific salmon, NMFS determined that a population segment of a salmon species must represent an evolutionarily significant unit (ESU) of that species in order to be eligible for listing. ESUs are characterized by their reproductive isolation and contribution to the genetic diversity of the species as a whole. NMFS establishes consultation standards for listed ESUs, which specify levels of incidental take that are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the ESU.

The Council must meet or exceed the requirements of the ESA, which is other applicable law. In addition to the stocks and conservation objectives in Table 3-1, the Council will manage all species listed under the ESA consistent with NMFS consultation standards or recovery plans to meet immediate conservation needs and the long-term recovery of the species. These standards are provided annually to the Council by NMFS at the start of the preseason planning process. In so far as is practical, while not compromising its ability to meet the requirements of the ESA, NMFS will endeavor to provide opportunity for Council and peer review of any proposed consultation standards, or the objectives of recovery plans, well prior to their implementation. Such review would ideally commence no later than the last Council meeting in the year immediately preceding the first salmon season in which the standards would be implemented.

Table 3-2 summarizes the relationships of the individual stocks and stock units managed under the FMP to the ESUs identified by NMFS in the course of ESA status reviews. With the exception of some

hatchery stocks, the stocks managed under the FMP are generally representative of the range of life history features characteristic of most ESUs. The managed stocks therefore serve as indicators for ESUs and provide the information needed to monitor fishery impacts on ESUs as a whole. In some cases, the information necessary for stock specific management is lacking, leaving some ESUs without adequate representation. For these ESUs, it will be necessary in the immediate future to use conservative management principles and the best available information in assessing impacts in order to provide necessary protection. In the meantime, the responsible management entities should implement programs to ensure that data are collected for at least one stock representative of each ESU. Programs should be developed to provide the information that will permit the necessary stock specific management within five years of completion of this amendment.

TABLE 3-1. **Conservation objectives** and management information for salmon stocks of significance to ocean salmon fisheries.

Stock	Conservation Objective (to be met annually, unless noted otherwise)	Subject to Council Actions to Prevent Overfishing
--- CHINOOK ---		
Klamath River Fall (Klamath and Trinity Rivers)	33% to 34% of potential adult natural spawners, but no fewer than 35,000 naturally spawning adults in any one year. Brood escapement rate must average 33% to 34% over the long-term, but an individual brood may vary from this range to achieve the required tribal/nontribal annual allocation. Objective designed to allow a wide range of spawner escapements from which to develop an MSY objective or proxy while protecting the stock during prolonged periods of reduced productivity. Adopted 1988 based on Hubbell and Boydstun (1985); KRTT (1986); PFMC (1988); minor technical modifications in 1989 and 1996 (Table I-1). Natural spawners to maximize recruitment are estimated at 41,000 to 106,000 adults (Hubbell and Boydstun 1985).	Yes. A conservation alert or overfishing concern will be based on a failure to meet the 35,000 floor.

COUNCIL STAFF SCOPING CONSIDERATIONS FOR SALMON FMP AMENDMENT

The Salmon Fishery Management Plan (FMP) allows stocks listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) to be managed for ESA consultation standards rather than Salmon FMP conservation objectives. ESA consultation standards and recovery plans are considered sufficient to meet the intent of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) overfishing provisions; therefore, listed stocks are not subject to the Council's Salmon FMP Overfishing Criteria. Natural stocks that have Council area fishery impacts less than 5% (in model base periods) are also exempt from the Council's Overfishing Criteria. The Salmon FMP allows Washington coastal and Puget Sound stocks managed under U.S. District Court orders to be managed for annual conservation objectives, which may differ from the FMP conservation objectives. However, those stocks are still subject to the Council's Overfishing Concern, which means stocks that fail to meet their FMP conservation objective for three consecutive years are considered overfished.

Stocks subject to the Council's Overfishing Criteria that are declared overfished by National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) shall have a rebuilding plan developed, which may have provisions to allow for *de minimis* fisheries during the recovery period. However, for stocks such as Klamath River fall Chinook that are not ESA listed and have a fixed management objective, there is no flexibility in the Salmon FMP to allow *de minimis* fisheries when the stock becomes temporarily depressed.

One option to address the *de minimis* fishery issue would be to change the conservation objective for individual stocks. For example, the Klamath River fall Chinook conservation objective could be changed to an exploitation rate objective without a floor, similar to that used for Oregon Coastal Natural (OCN) coho. Under this option the stock would not trigger a Conservation Alert as long as the preseason projected exploitation rate was no more than the annual objective. Nor would the stock trigger an Overfishing Concern as long as the postseason exploitation rate estimate did not exceed the annual objective for three consecutive years.

The Klamath River fall Chinook conservation objective could also be changed to a maximum sustainable yield (MSY) based spawning escapement objective as contemplated in Salmon FMP Amendment 9. This option alone would not provide for *de minimis* fisheries. Under this option, management would be functionally equivalent to the current strategy, but with a different escapement objective.

Another option for Klamath River fall Chinook would be to adopt a sliding scale exploitation rate objective while maintaining the floor, similar to the proposal by the KFMC (Agenda Item C.1.a, Attachment 2). Under this option the stock would not trigger a Conservation Alert as long as the projected exploitation rate was no more than the annual objective, but an Overfishing Concern would be triggered if the floor was not met for three consecutive years.

Another option would be to change the Salmon FMP Overfishing Criteria as it applies to all stocks. The Conservation Alert provision requiring the Council to close salmon fisheries within

Council jurisdiction that impact the stock could be changed to allow *de minimis* fisheries up to some specified impact level, for example, if projected impacts in Council area fisheries were less than 5%.

One possible schedule for an amendment to address *de minimis* fisheries is displayed below. It would identify preliminary alternatives at the March, 2006 meeting, which could receive some cursory analysis prior to a second meeting at the June Council meeting. At the June meeting the Council should adopt the full range of alternatives for detailed analysis, including a preferred alternative if possible. At the September Council meeting a draft NEPA document would be available and the Council could refine the alternatives in preparation for taking final action at the November Council meeting. Final action in November 2006 should allow adequate time for NMFS to implement the amendment by the start of the 2007 management season.

Council Meeting	Action
March 2006	Adopt Preliminary Alternatives
June 2006	1) Review the Analysis of Preliminary Alternatives 2) Adopt a Range of Alternatives and, if Possible, a Preliminary Preferred Alternative
September 2006	1) Review Draft Analysis of Alternatives and NEPA Documents 2) Adopt Alternatives for Public Review, Including a Preferred Alternative
November 2006	Final Action to Adopt a Preferred Alternative for Implementation by May 2007

As the Council moves through the amendment process it should be aware of some related processes, and look for opportunities to gain efficiencies. For example, it is likely the Klamath fall Chinook stock will be declared overfished in 2007 and a rebuilding plan will be required. If an FMP amendment to address *de minimis* fisheries contemplates changing the Klamath fall Chinook conservation objective, it might be advantageous to include a rebuilding strategy in the amendment. The MSA is also likely to be reauthorized in 2006, and there may be elements of the new act that could or should be incorporated into an amendment.

PFMC
02/21/06

HOOPA VALLEY TRIBAL COMMENTS ON FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN
AMENDMENT SCOPING FOR DE MINIMIS FISHERIES ASSOCIATED WITH KLAMATH
RIVER FALL CHINOOK IMPACTS

- (1) My name is George Kautsky, I am the Deputy Director for Hoopa Tribal Fisheries. The Hoopa Valley Tribe (Tribe) thanks the Council for this opportunity to share its perspectives on the **Fishery Management Plan (FMP) Amendment Scoping for de minimis Fisheries Associated with Klamath River Fall Chinook Impacts.**
- (2) The Tribe has a long history working with the Council and the Klamath Fishery Management Council (KFMC) in developing and implementing the 9th amendment to the FMP. In 1986 a harvest rate alternative for Klamath fall Chinook management was developed with Tribal participation by the Klamath River Technical Advisory Team which replaced the prior “rebuilding” schedule for natural spawners. Implemented under the FMP’s 9th amendment, the stock was to be managed by harvest rate allowing up to a 2/3 removal by fisheries of the potential adult natural spawners across all brood years. In all years, management was to clear the natural spawner floor of 35,000 adults. Failure to clear the floor in for three consecutive years (1990, 1991, and 1992) resulted in an over fishing review published in 1994. We continue to work closely with the two councils and their technical teams to ensure prudent management of Klamath fall Chinook.
- (3) In our continued efforts to work with co-managers, last fall we were party to a consensus recommendation of the KFMC for de minimis fisheries.
The call for *de minimis* fisheries come from the ocean fisheries sector seeking flexibility in 2005 management to take advantage of what was forecast to be record high abundance of Sacramento fall Chinook in the context of a relatively depressed Klamath stock. Fundamental in the KFMC’s recommendation was that the magnitude of *de minimis* fisheries would comport with a maximum spawner reduction rate of 10% and that the rate should reduce linearly from 10% to 0% as a function of projected stock abundance.
- (4) The Tribe is opposed to any reduction in the FMP conservation standard for Klamath fall Chinook which requires clearing the 35,000 adult natural spawner floor in all years. We will continue to work closely with the KFMC and PFMC and our trustee to sustain the present conservation standard while allowing for flexibility as described in the KFMC’s recommendation for *de minimis* fisheries. The Tribe will pursue its role as co-manager while reserving its rights within the scope of applicable law.

PFMC
03/10/06

The Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS) requests the Council consider the following points for developing a range of alternatives for a Salmon Fishery Management Plan (FMP) amendment:

1. The SAS would not support any alternative that changes the Klamath fall Chinook natural spawner floor to a lower value than 35,000.
2. An alternative to allow management flexibility based on relative stock strength, such as a harvest rate matrix, should be explored.
3. An alternative that ties management flexibility to the cause of stock depletion, such as in-river habitat conditions, ocean environment, estimation error, and fishing effort should also be explored.
4. The SAS requests additional support from California, Oregon, and National Marine Fisheries Service Southwest Region to assist the Salmon Technical Team in analytical duties associated with the FMP amendment process.

The SAS feels an analysis of alternatives should include an estimate of a minimum harvest rate or catch level that would allow economic survival of salmon fisheries.

PFMC
03/10/06

SCIENTIFIC AND STATISTICAL COMMITTEE REPORT ON FMP AMENDMENT
SCOPING FOR DE MINIMIS FISHERIES ASSOCIATED WITH KLAMATH RIVER FALL
CHINOOK IMPACTS

In November 2005 the Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) reviewed the Salmon Technical Team report “Klamath River Fall Chinook Stock-Recruitment Analysis” and found the report technically sound. The SSC endorsed the Ricker model analysis as the best available science for evaluating the escapement floor in the Klamath River and observed that maximum sustainable yield escapement “...would likely be larger than 40,700 spawners...”

The Council is considering an amendment to the Salmon Fishery Management Plan (FMP) to revise Klamath River Fall Chinook management and provide some flexibility when stocks are subject to a Conservation Alert. Currently, under a Conservation Alert, the FMP requires the Council to “close salmon fisheries within Council jurisdiction that impact the stock.” One suggestion was to amend the FMP to allow a *de minimis* fishery. However, it was unclear how a *de minimis* exploitation rate would be established and evaluated. It was also unclear how much fishery relief could be attained with a *de minimis* rate of, for example, five percent.

Several alternative management control rules were proposed for consideration in the FMP amendment. The SSC encourages exploration of these and, perhaps, other control rules. It may be useful for the Council to look at analogies with groundfish management which includes a control rule linking exploitation rates to biomass, even below the overfished threshold.

PFMC
03/09/06

Other SSC comments;

The predictions are very imprecise. We suggest that improvements could be made by examining residuals from the predictions. Autocorrelation in the residuals is strong, especially for age 3.

Exploitation rate errors are not coupled with prediction errors

The recent model failures could be partly due to economic factors. These effort shifts could have been driven by market forces.

SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM REPORT ON FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN
AMENDMENT SCOPING FOR DE MINIMIS FISHERIES ASSOCIATED WITH
KLAMATH RIVER FALL CHINOOK IMPACTS

The Salmon Technical Team (STT) believes that it is unrealistic to expect that the technical analyses necessary to support a fishery management plan (FMP) amendment can be completed and reviewed in time for approval and application for the 2007 season. Substantial effort will be required to determine the scope of the amendment, identify alternatives, and complete biological and economic analyses. The STT recommends that the Council delay its target date for consideration and completion by at least one year. Even then, the Council should seek additional staff resources to complete these activities as workloads of STT members include responsibilities for day-to-day management of fisheries as well as duties relating to Council activities.

The STT recommends that the issues of *de minimis* fisheries and the determination of overfishing and rebuilding from overfished conditions be considered concurrently when developing the scope of the proposed FMP amendment. This would address a current anomaly wherein the consequences of an overfished stock that is anticipated to fail to meet its conservation objective can be more severe than if the stock is actually overfished or listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). For example, if the Klamath Fall stock is anticipated not to meet its conservation objective, the Council is required to close salmon fisheries within its jurisdiction which impact the stock. If the stock were already overfished and operating under a rebuilding plan or if it was listed under the ESA, some level of fishery impacts could be permitted while the stock is recovering. Consideration of *de minimis* fishery impacts are most appropriately evaluated within the context of potential effects on rebuilding a stock to desired levels. Several alternatives could be developed to provide an analytical framework to investigate various approaches. For example, floor levels tied to conditions that are believed to pose serious risks of irreversible damage to the reproductive capacity of a stock could be established to trigger an automatic no-fishing response. A system incorporating conservation actions that become progressively more restrictive with increasing risk of triggering an overfishing condition could be developed. Hairline triggers could be replaced by triggers that consider the level of uncertainty in the statistics (e.g., spawning escapement levels, exploitation rates) that are used to determine if overfishing has occurred.

With respect to the consideration of FMP amendments relating to the issue of *de minimis* fisheries for Klamath River Fall Chinook, the STT recommends that this activity be integrated and consolidated with the anticipated requirement to prepare a rebuilding plan for this stock to the maximum extent practicable. An overfishing concern is expected to be triggered for this stock in 2006, resulting in an investigation into likely causes and initiation of efforts to develop a rebuilding plan. The STT recommends that state and tribal staff most familiar with Klamath fall chinook have the primary responsibility for completion and reporting of required analyses; representatives from the STT and SSC should also actively participate.

PFMC
03/10/06

AGENDA ITEM C.7 COUNCIL ACTION POSSIBILITIES

Council Action 1: Identify issues that should be included in the FMP amendment process

Possible Issues:

1. Change in the Conservation Alert Criteria and Council Response
2. Klamath Conservation Objective
3. Klamath Rebuilding Plan
4. Generalized Rebuilding Framework

Council Action 2: Identify alternatives that should be included in the initial analysis

Possible Alternatives:

1. Status quo (would apply to all issues)
2. KFMC sliding scale (could apply to all issues)
3. $\leq 5\%$ Annual *de minimis* allowance (Issue 1)
4. Exploitation matrix, to include management triggers, model uncertainty, etc. (Issues 1 and 2; perhaps other issues)
5. Change "floor" terminology (Issue 2)

Council Action 3: Identify a workgroup to develop the alternatives and analyses

Possible Members:

1. STT or selected STT and SAS members
2. Council staff
3. NMFS staff
4. Tribal staff
5. Contractors

Council Action 4: Set a preliminary schedule for completion of the FMP amendment process

Possibilities:

1. See Table on page 2, Agenda Item C.7.a, Attachment 3
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ADOPTION OF 2006 MANAGEMENT OPTIONS FOR PUBLIC REVIEW

The Council will review the Salmon Technical Team (STT) impact analysis (Agenda Item C.8.b, Supplemental STT Report) and comments from advisory bodies, agencies, 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.4.a, Attachment 2).

Council Task:

- 1. Adopt final ocean salmon fishery management options for public review.**
- 2. If necessary, identify and justify any option(s) that would require implementation by emergency rule.**

Reference Materials:

1. Agenda Item C.8.b, Supplemental STT Report: Analysis of Preliminary Salmon Management Options for 2006 Ocean Fisheries.

Agenda Order:

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

Chuck Tracy
Dell Simmons

PFMC
02/13/06

SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM

***ANALYSIS
OF PRELIMINARY
SALMON MANAGEMENT OPTIONS
FOR 2006 OCEAN FISHERIES***

March 10, 2006

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
<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 65,000 Chinook and 110,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.</p> <p>2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 32,500 Chinook and 17,600 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked.</p> <p>3. 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 pre-season catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</p> <p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <p>May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 21,500 Chinook quota.</p> <p>Open May 1-2 with a 75 Chinook per vessel landing and possession limit for the two-day open period; beginning May 6, open Saturday through Tuesday with a 100 Chinook possession and landing limit per four-day open periods. If insufficient quota remains to prosecute openings prior to the June 24-27 open period, the remaining quota will be provided for a June 29-30 open period, the remaining quota will be provided for a June 29-30 open period with a 30 Chinook per vessel landing and possession limit. All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 50,000 Chinook and 80,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.</p> <p>2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 25,000 Chinook and 12,800 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked.</p> <p>3. 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 pre-season catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</p> <p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <p>May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 16,666 Chinook quota.</p> <p>Open May 1-2 with a 75 Chinook per vessel landing and possession limit for the two-day open period; beginning May 6, open Saturday through Tuesday with a 75 Chinook possession and landing limit per four-day open periods. If insufficient quota remains to prosecute openings prior to the June 24-27 open period, the remaining quota will be provided for a June 29-30 open period with a 30 Chinook per vessel landing and possession limit. All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 35,000 Chinook and 50,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.</p> <p>2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 17,500 Chinook and 8,000 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked.</p> <p>3. 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 pre-season catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</p> <p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <p>May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 11,666 Chinook quota.</p> <p>Open May 1-2 with a 50 Chinook per vessel landing and possession limit for the two-day open period; beginning May 6, open Saturday through Tuesday with a 50 Chinook possession and landing limit per four-day open periods. If insufficient quota remains to prosecute openings prior to the June 24-27 open period, the remaining quota will be provided for a June 29-30 open period with a 30 Chinook per vessel landing and possession limit. All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>
<p>Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. Vessels fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land their fish in Garibaldi, Oregon. Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point, Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon, to notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or 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, port of landing and 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 analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 2 of 9) 3/10/2006 3:20 PM

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 8 through earlier of Sept. 12 or 11,000 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 17,600 marked coho quota (C.8.d). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). <p>Open Saturday through Tuesday July 8 through July 25. All salmon; landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook per vessel per four day open period. Gear restricted to plugs 6 inches (15.2 cm) or longer (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Point: Open August 5 through September 12; Saturday through Tuesday. All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.7); landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook per vessel per four day open period. All retained coho must be marked. Gear restricted to plugs 6 inches (15.2 cm) or longer (C.2, C.3). Vessels fishing in the area are not permitted to fish or land fish in the area between Leadbetter Point and Cape Falcon during the same weekly open period.</p> <p>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon August 5 through September 12; open Saturday through Tuesday. All Salmon (C.7); landing and possession limit of 20 Chinook and 100 marked coho per four-day open period. No special gear restrictions. Vessels fishing in the area are not permitted to fish or land fish in the area between Leadbetter Point and the U.S./Canada border during the same weekly open period.</p> <p>Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. Vessels fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing south of Leadbetter Point may also land their fish in Garibaldi, Oregon. Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point, Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon, to notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or 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, port of landing and 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>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 15 through earlier of Sept. 12 or 8,334 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 12,800 marked coho quota. <p>Open Saturday through Tuesday through August 8. All salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August; landing and possession limit of 40 Chinook per vessel per four day open period. Gear restricted to plugs or whole herring 6 inches (15.2 cm) or longer; one flasher per line without hooks allowed (C.2, C.3). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5).</p> <p>August 12 through September 12; open Saturday through Tuesday. All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.7); landing and possession limit of 15 Chinook and 100 marked coho per four-day open period. All retained coho must be marked, except an inseason conference call may occur to consider allowing retention of all legal sized coho beginning no earlier than September 1 (C.8.d). No special gear restrictions. Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5).</p>	<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 22 through earlier of Sept. 25 or 5,834 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 8,000 marked coho quota. <p>Open Saturday through Monday through August 15. All salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.7); landing and possession limit of 35 Chinook per vessel per three day open period. Gear restricted to plugs 6 inches (15.2 cm) or longer (C.2, C.3). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5).</p> <p>August 19 through September 25; open Saturday through Monday. All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.7); landing and possession limit of 15 Chinook and 75 marked coho per three-day open period. All retained coho must have be marked. No special gear restrictions. Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5).</p>

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 3 of 9) 3/10/2006 3:20 PM

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I South of Cape Falcon	OPTION II South of Cape Falcon	OPTION III South of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 15%. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards or other management objectives if the California Fish and Game Commission recommends a different allocation.</p> <p>2. Non-Indian commercial troll Klamath fall Chinook impact allocation 50% Oregon; 50% California.</p> <p>3. Tribal allocation equal to non-Indian Klamath catch.</p>	<p>1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 15%. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards or other management objectives if the California Fish and Game Commission recommends a different allocation.</p> <p>2. Non-Indian commercial troll Klamath fall Chinook impact allocation 50% Oregon; 50% California.</p> <p>3. Tribal allocation equal to non-Indian Klamath catch.</p>	<p>1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 15%. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards or other management objectives if the California Fish and Game Commission recommends a different allocation.</p> <p>2. Non-Indian commercial troll Klamath fall Chinook impact allocation 50% Oregon; 50% California.</p> <p>3. Tribal allocation equal to non-Indian Klamath catch.</p>
<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1-3, 8-10, 15-17, 22-24, 29-30; June 1-30; September 1-23; October 1-31 with a 50 Chinook landing and possession limit per calendar week (C.9). <p>All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size (B). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the area. In September and October, vessels any commercial salmon fishery in the State of Oregon south of Cape Falcon during the open period in which salmon were landed in the area. 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 2007, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 28 inch total length Chinook minimum size limit.</p>	<p>Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty (Newport)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1-3, 8-10, 15-17, 22-24, 29-30; June 1-30; with a 100 Chinook landing and possession limit per vessel per open period (per calendar week in June). September 5-9, 20-25; with a 50 Chinook landing and possession limit per open period (C.9). <p>All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size (B). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the area. Vessels fishing in the area are not permitted to fish or land fish in the area between Florence South Jetty and the Oregon/California border during the same open period (or calendar week in June). 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 2007, same as Option I</p>	<p>Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty (Newport)</p> <p>Closed.</p> <p>In 2007, same as Option I.</p>

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
	<p>Florence South Jetty to Cape Arago (Coos Bay)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1-3, 8-10, 15-17, 22-24, 29-30; June 1-30; with a 75 Chinook landing and possession limit per vessel per open period (per calendar week in June). • September 5-9, 20-25; with a 50 Chinook landing and possession limit per period (C.9). • (C.9) <p>All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size (B). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the area. Vessels fishing in the area are not permitted to fish or land fish in the area between Florence South Jetty and Cape Falcon or the area between Cape Arago and the Oregon/California border during the same open period (or calendar week in June). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 2007, same as Option I</p> <p>Cape Arago to Humbug Mt. (Coos Bay)</p> <p>Closed</p>	<p>Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt. (Coos Bay)</p> <p>Closed.</p> <p>In 2007, same as Option I.</p>

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 5 of 9) 3/10/2006 3:20 PM

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 3 through earlier of September 30, or a 2,000 Chinook quota (C.9) <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size. Possession and landing limit of 45 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 2007, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 28 inch Chinook minimum size limit</p> <p>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 3 through earlier of September 30, or 2,000 Chinook quota. <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). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith and Klamath rivers. 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>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 3 through earlier of September 30, or a 1,500 Chinook quota (C.9) <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size limit. Possession and landing limit of 45 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 2007, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 28 inch Chinook minimum size limit</p> <p>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)</p> <p>Closed.</p>	<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</p> <p>Closed.</p> <p>In 2007, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 28 inch Chinook minimum size limit</p> <p>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)</p> <p>Closed</p>

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 6 of 9) 3/10/2006 3:20 PM

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p>Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt. Closed.</p> <p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 1-30. <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 2007, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 27 inch total length Chinook minimum size limit. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2007 meeting.</p> <p>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 4 through August 29; September 1-30 with a 50 Chinook landing and possession limit per vessel per calendar week. <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length in September; 28 inches in July and August. All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the area. Vessels landing fish in the area are prohibited from participating in any commercial salmon fishery in the State of California during the same calendar week in which salmon were landed in the area. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> October 2-13. <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>Pigeon Point to Pt. Sur (Monterey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1-31; July 4 through August 29; September 1-30 with a 100 Chinook landing and possession limit per vessel per calendar week. <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length in May and September; 28 inches total length in July and August. All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the area. Vessels landing fish in the area are prohibited from participating in any commercial salmon fishery in the State of California during the same calendar week in which salmon were landed in the area. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt. Closed.</p> <p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 1-15. <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 2007, same as Option I.</p> <p>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 1 through July 15 with a 50 Chinook landing and possession limit per vessel per calendar week. <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 28 inches in total length. All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the area. Vessels landing fish in the area are prohibited from participating in any commercial salmon fishery in the State of California during the same calendar week in which salmon were landed in the area. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> October 2-13. <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>Pigeon Point to Pt. Sur (Monterey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1-31; August 1-29; September 1-30 with a 100 Chinook landing and possession limit per vessel per week. <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length in May and September; 28 inches total length in July and August. All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the area. Vessels landing fish in the area are prohibited from participating in any commercial salmon fishery in the State of California during the same calendar week in which salmon were landed in the area. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt. Closed.</p> <p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg) Closed</p> <p>In 2007, same as Option I.</p> <p>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco) Closed</p> <p>Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone) Closed</p> <p>Pigeon Point to Pt. Sur (Monterey) Closed</p>

<p>Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1 through September 30. All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length in May, June, and September; 28 inches total length in July and August. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). 	<p>Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</p> <p>Same as Option I.</p>	<p>Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</p> <p>Same as Option I</p>
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TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 7 of 9) 3/10/2006 3:20 PM

Area (when open)	Chinook			Coho		
	Total Length	Head-off	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	Pink
North of Cape Falcon	28.0	21.5	12.0	16.0	-	None
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border	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 U.S./Mexico Border						
Prior to July 1 and September 1-30	27.0	20.5	-	-	-	None
July 1-August 31	28.0	21.5	-	-	-	None
October 3-14	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.
- 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:

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.

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

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

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

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

C.5. Control Zone Definitions:

- a. **Cape Flattery Control Zone** - The area from Cape Flattery (48°3'00" N. lat.) to the northern boundary of the U.S. EEZ; and the area from Cape Flattery south to Cape Alava (48°10'00" N. lat.) and east of 125°05'00" W. long.
- b. **Columbia Control Zone** - An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09" N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" W. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°15'48" N. lat., 124°05'20" W. long.), and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and, on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N. lat., 124°04'05" W. long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.
- 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 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 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 I: Beginning May 1, license holders may land no more than one Pacific halibut per each three Chinook, except one Pacific halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 35 halibut may be landed per trip. Pacific halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).
- Option II: Beginning May 1, license holders may land no more than one Pacific halibut per each 2 Chinook, except one Pacific halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 40 halibut may be landed per trip. Pacific halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).
- Option III: Beginning May 1, license holders may land no more than one Pacific halibut per each 3 Chinook, except one Pacific halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 24 halibut may be landed per trip. Pacific halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).

A "C-shaped" yelloweye rockfish conservation area is an area to be avoided for salmon 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.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 9 of 9)	3/10/2006 3:20 PM
C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (continued)	

- 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 2007 meeting, the Council will consider inseason recommendations for special regulations for any experimental fisheries (proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November 2006).
 - d. If retention of unmarked coho is permitted in the area from the U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, Oregon, by inseason action, the allowable coho quota will be adjusted to ensure pre-season projected mortality of critical stocks is not exceeded.
- 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 for preliminary analysis by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 1 of 8)

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	
<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 65,000 Chinook and 110,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.</p> <p>2. Recreational TAC: 32,500 Chinook and 92,400 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked.</p> <p>3. No Area 4B add-on fishery.</p> <p>4. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 7,700 marked coho in August and September.</p> <p>5. 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 preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</p>	<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 50,000 Chinook and 80,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.</p> <p>2. Recreational TAC: 25,000 Chinook and 67,200 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked.</p> <p>3. No Area 4B add-on fishery.</p> <p>4. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 8,300 marked coho in August and September.</p> <p>5. 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 preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</p>	<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 35,000 Chinook and 50,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.</p> <p>2. Recreational TAC: 17,500 Chinook and 42,000 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked.</p> <p>3. Area 4B add-on fishery of 6,000 marked coho with Chinook non-retention opens upon ocean closure (C.5).</p> <p>4. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 8,900 marked coho in August and September.</p> <p>5. 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 preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</p>	<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 20 through earlier of September 2 or 9,610 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 3,400 Chinook. <p>Tuesday through Saturday. All salmon, except no chum retention August 1 through Sept. 2, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit); all retained coho must be marked (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Beginning August 1, 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.5).</p>	<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 30 through earlier of Sept. 16 or 6,989 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 2,600 Chinook. <p>Tuesday through Saturday. All salmon, except no chum retention August 1 through Sept. 16, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit); all retained coho must be marked (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Beginning August 1, 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.5).</p>	<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 11 through earlier of Sept. 16 or 3,260 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,800 Chinook. <p>Tuesday through Saturday. All salmon, except no chum retention August 1 through Sept. 16, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit); all retained coho must be marked (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Beginning August 1, 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.5).</p>

TABLE 2. Recreational management options for preliminary analysis by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 2 of 8) 3/10/2006 3:21 PM

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 20 through earlier of September 2 or 2,352 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,300 Chinook. Tuesday through Saturday. • September 23 through October 8 or 50 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). Seven days per week. <p>All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit); all retained coho must be marked (B). 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>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 30 through earlier of September 16 or 1,697 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,000 Chinook. Tuesday through Saturday. • September 23 through October 8 or 50 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). Seven days per week. <p>All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit); all retained coho must be marked (B). 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>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 11 through earlier of September 16 or 1,114 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 700 Chinook. Tuesday through Saturday. • September 23 through October 8 or 50 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). Seven days per week. <p>All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit); all retained coho must be marked (B). 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 Point (Westport Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 18 through earlier of September 4 or 34,188 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 19,000 Chinook. <p>Sunday through Thursday. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit); all retained coho must be marked (B). 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 Point (Westport Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 3 through earlier of September 17 or 24,860 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 14,600 Chinook. <p>Sunday through Thursday. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit); all retained coho must be marked (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Beginning August 1, Grays Harbor Control Zone closed (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>Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 10 through earlier of September 17 or 16,578 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 10,200 Chinook. <p>Sunday through Thursday. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit); all retained coho must be marked (B). 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>

TABLE 2. Recreational management options for preliminary analysis by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 3 of 8)

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A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 3 through earlier of September 4 or 46,200 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 8,700 Chinook. <p>Sunday through Thursday. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit); all retained coho must be marked (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.a). Closed between Cape Falcon and Tillamook Head beginning Aug. 1. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>	<p>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 3 through earlier of September 30 or 33,600 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 6,700 Chinook. <p>Sunday through Thursday. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit); all retained coho must be marked (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.a). Closed between Cape Falcon and Tillamook Head beginning Aug. 1. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>	<p>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 17 through earlier of September 30 or 21,000 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 4,700 Chinook. <p>Sunday through Thursday. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit); all retained coho must be marked (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.a). Closed between Cape Falcon and Tillamook Head beginning July 15. 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>

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
South of Cape Falcon	South of Cape Falcon	South of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 15%. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards or other management objectives if the California Fish and Game Commission recommends a different allocation.</p> <p>2. KMZ recreational fishery share: 7.7%.</p> <p>3. Tribal allocation equal to non-Indian Klamath catch.</p> <p>4. All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</p>	<p>1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 0%. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards or other management objectives if the California Fish and Game Commission recommends a different allocation.</p> <p>2. KMZ recreational fishery share: 5.9%.</p> <p>3. Tribal allocation equal to non-Indian Klamath catch.</p> <p>4. All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</p>	<p>1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 0%. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards or other management objectives if the California Fish and Game Commission recommends a different allocation.</p> <p>2. KMZ recreational fishery share: 8.4%.</p> <p>3. Tribal allocation equal to non-Indian Klamath catch.</p>
<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be March 15 through October 31 (C.6). All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). <p>Selective fishery: Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border</p> <p>June 17 through earlier of August 31 or a landed catch of 35,000 marked coho, except that the area south of Humbug Mt. will be open only June 17 through July 4 and August 14-31, concurrent with the KMZ season listed below.</p> <p>Open seven days per week, all salmon, two fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must be marked. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open (see 70 FR 20304, and call the halibut fishing hotline 1-800-662-9825 for additional dates) (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 September 1 or attainment of the coho quota.</p> <p>In 2007, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1), Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B), and the same gear restrictions as in 2006 (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be March 15 through October 31 (C.6). All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). <p>Selective fishery: Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border</p> <p>June 17 through earlier of July 31 or a landed catch of 20,000 marked coho, except that the area south of Humbug Mt. will be open only July 1-4.</p> <p>Open seven days per week, all salmon, two fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must be marked. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open (see 71 FR 10850, and call the halibut fishing hotline 1-800-662-9825 for additional dates) (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 September 1 or attainment of the coho quota.</p> <p>In 2007, same as Option I.</p>	<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> March 15 through April 30 (C.6). All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). <p>In 2007, same as Option I.</p>

TABLE 2. Recreational management options for preliminary analysis by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 5 of 8) 3/10/2006 3:21 PM

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p>Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (Klamath Management Zone)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Except as provided above during the selective fishery, the season will be May 26 through July 4; and August 14 through September 11 (C.6). <p>All salmon except coho, except as noted above in the coho selective fishery. Chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length (B). Seven days per week, two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.c). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith, Klamath, and Eel rivers.</p> <p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> February 12 through July 10; July 16-17; July 23 through November 13. <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>Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (Klamath Management Zone)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Except as provided above during the selective fishery, the season will be May 28-31; July 1-4; and August 23 through September 6 (C.6). <p>All salmon except coho, except as noted above in the coho selective fishery. Chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length (B). Seven days per week, two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.c). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith, Klamath, and Eel rivers.</p> <p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> February 12 through March 31; July 1-9; September 16 through October 15; November 1-7. <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>Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (Klamath Management Zone)</p> <p>Closed</p> <p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> February 12 through April 30. <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 2007, season opens February 17 (nearest Saturday to February 15) for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1), Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B), and the same gear restrictions as in 2006 (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1 through November 13. <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 2007, same as Option I.</p> <p>Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1-15; June 24-July 9; September 1-15; October 16 through November 6. <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 2007, same as Option I.</p> <p>Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)</p> <p>Closed</p>
<p>In 2007, the season will open April 1 for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1), Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B), and the same gear restrictions as in 2006 (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>In 2007, same as Option I.</p>	<p>In 2007, same as Option I.</p>

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p>Pigeon Point to Point Sur (Monterey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1 through September 24. <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 2007, the season will open April 7 for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1), Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B), and the same gear restrictions as in 2006 (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>Pigeon Point to Point Sur (Monterey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1-31; September 1-12. <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 2007, same as Option I.</p>	<p>Pigeon Point to Point Sur (Monterey)</p> <p>Closed</p> <p>In 2007, same as Option I.</p>
<p>Point Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 1 through September 24. <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 2007, the season will open April 7 for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1), Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B), and the same gear restrictions as in 2006 (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>Point Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</p> <p>Same as Option I</p> <p>In 2007, same as Option I</p>	<p>Point Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</p> <p>Same as Option 1.</p> <p>In 2007, same as Option I.</p>

TABLE 2. Recreational management options for preliminary analysis by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 7 of 8) 3/10/2006 3:21 PM

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (continued)			
B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches) (See C.1)			
Area (when open)	Chinook	Coho	Pink
North of Cape Falcon	24.0	16.0	None
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	20.0	16.0	None
Humbug Mt. to Horse Mountain	24.0	-	None, except 20.0 off CA
Horse Mt. 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.

- 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.

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°15'48" N. lat., 124°05'20" W. long. and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N. lat., 124°04'05" W. long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.
- 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.
- e. **Stonewall Bank Groundfish Conservation Area:** The area defined by the following coordinates in the order listed:
 44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°24.92' W. long.;
 44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°23.63' W. long.;
 44°28.71' N. lat.; 124°21.80' W. long.;
 44°28.71' N. lat.; 124°24.10' W. long.;
 44°31.42' N. lat.; 124°25.47' W. long.;
 and connecting back to 44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°24.92' 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. In addition to standard inseason actions or modifications already noted under the season description, the following inseason guidance is provided to NMFS:

- a. Actions could include modifications to bag limits, or days open to fishing, and extensions or reductions in areas open to fishing.
- b. Coho may be transferred inseason among recreational subareas north of Cape Falcon on an impact neutral basis to help meet the recreational season duration objectives (for each subarea) after conferring with representatives of the affected ports and the Council's SAS recreational representatives north of Cape Falcon.
- c. Chinook and coho may be transferred between the recreational and commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon on an impact neutral basis if there is agreement among the representatives of the SAS.
- d. If retention of unmarked coho is permitted in the area from the U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, Oregon, by inseason action, the allowable coho quota will be adjusted to ensure pre-season projected mortality of critical stocks is not exceeded.

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. Management Options for preliminary analysis by the STT for 2006 Treaty Indian ocean troll fisheries. (Page 1 of 2)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 50,000 Chinook and 45,000 coho.</p> <p>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 pre-season catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries and stocks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 30,000 chinook quota. <p>All salmon except coho. 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. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 20,000 pre-season chinook quota, or 45,000 coho quota. <p>All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).</p>	<p>1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 33,200 Chinook and 35,000 coho.</p> <p>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 pre-season catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries and stocks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 20,000 chinook quota. <p>All salmon except coho. 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. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 13,200 pre-season chinook quota, or 35,000 coho quota. <p>All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).</p>	<p>1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 25,000 Chinook and 25,000 coho.</p> <p>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 pre-season catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries and stocks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 12,000 chinook quota. <p>All salmon except coho. 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. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 13,000 pre-season chinook quota, or 25,000 coho quota. <p>All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).</p>

TABLE 3. Management Options for preliminary analysis by the STT for 2006 Treaty Indian ocean troll fisheries. (Page 2 of 2)

Area (when open)	B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches) (See C.1)			
	Chinook		Coho	
	Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off
North of Cape Falcon	24.0 (61.0 cm)	18.0 (45.7 cm)	16.0 (40.6 cm)	12.0 (30.5 cm)
				None

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

C.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.

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. lat. (Norwegian Memorial) and east of 125°44'00" W. long.

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

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

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

C.2 Gear restrictions

- a. Single point, single shank, barbless hooks are required in all fisheries.
- b. No more than 8 fixed lines per boat.
- c. No more than four hand held lines per person in the Makah area fishery (Washington State Statistical Area 4B and that portion of the FMA north of 48°02'15" N. lat. (Norwegian Memorial) and east of 125°44'00" W. long.)

C.3 Quotas

- a. The quotas include troll catches by the S'Klallam and Makah tribes in Washington State Statistical Area 4B from May 1 through September 15.
- b. The Makah encounter rate study will occur between May 1 and September 15. Salmon taken in the study by treaty Indian vessels will be counted towards the overall treaty Indian troll quota.
- c. 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 2004. Fish taken during this fishery are to be counted against treaty troll quotas established for the 2006 season (estimated harvest during the October ceremonial and subsistence fishery: 100 chinook; 200 coho).

C.4 Area Closures

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

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for preliminary analysis by the STT for ocean fishery options, 2006.^{a/} (Page 1 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)			Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
	Option I	Option II	Option III	
CHINOOK				
Columbia Upriver Brights	250.5	251.7	252.7	57.3 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 46.0 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest.
Mid-Columbia Brights	86.8	87.2	87.6	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	54.0	57.0	61.3	31.1 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 14.1 adults for hatchery egg-take, with average conversion and no lower river mainstem or tributary harvest.
Columbia Lower River Natural Tules ^{c/} (threatened)	52.4%	48.1%	41.8%	≤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)	16.6	16.7	16.8	5.7 MSY spawner goal for North Lewis River fall chinook (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Spring Creek Hatchery Tules	49.9	54.7	59.0	11.1 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 7.0 adults for Spring Creek Hatchery egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest.
Snake River Fall (threatened) SRFI	77.0%	68.6%	58.4%	≤70.0% Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Klamath River Fall Federally recognized tribal harvest	13.8	18.8	25.4	35.0 Minimum number of adult spawners to natural spawning areas.
Adult river mouth return	44.2	45.7	50.7	50.0% Equals 16.6, 12.3, and 6.1 (thousand) adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa tribal fisheries.
Age 4 ocean harvest rate	17.0%	14.8%	6.7%	NA
KMZ sport fishery share	7.7%	5.9%	8.4%	≤16.0% NMFS ESA consultation standard for threatened California coastal chinook. - None specified for 2006.
CA:OR troll fishery share	55:45	50:50	19:81	50:50 2006 KFMC recommendation.
River recreational fishery allocation	15.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.0% 2005 California Fish and Game Commission specification; none specified for 2006. Equals 2.5, 0.0, and 0.0 (thousand) adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries.
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 122.0-180.0 Sacramento River fall natural and hatchery adult spawners.			
Sacramento River Fall				

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for preliminary analysis by the STT for ocean fishery options, 2006.^{a/} (Page 2 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)			Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
	Option I	Option II	Option III	
	COHO			
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)	9.2%(4.0%)	8.1%(3.0%)	7.3%(2.2%)	≤10.0% Total exploitation rate for all U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border based on 2002 PSC coho agreement.
Skagit	36%(4.5%) 87.6	35%(2.7%) 88.5	35%(2.0%) 89.2	≤60.0% 2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/} 30.0 MSP level of adult spawners identified in FMP.
Stillaguamish	41%(5.2%) 32.4	40%(3.9%) 33	37%(2.7%) 33.4	≤50.0% 2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/} 17.0 MSP level of adult spawners identified in FMP.
Snohomish	39%(5.2%) 97.3	38%(3.9%) 98.9	35%(2.7%) 100.2	≤60.0% 2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/} 70.0 MSP level of adult spawners identified in FMP.
Hood Canal	38%(3.2%) 46.8	37%(2.4%) 47.3	34%(1.9%) 47.7	≤65.0% 2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/} 21.5 MSP level of adult spawners identified in FMP.
Strait of Juan de Fuca	11%(3.7%) 23.6	10%(2.8%) 23.8	7%(1.7%) 24.1	≤40.0% 2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/} 12.8 MSP level of adult spawners identified in FMP.
Quillayute Fall	12.8	13.1	13.4	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	5.4	5.6	5.7	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	7.0	7.2	7.4	5.8-14.5 MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Grays Harbor	59.8	60.7	61.7	35.4 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.
Lower Columbia River Natural (threatened) Upper Columbia ^{d/}	14.0%	10.0%	5.9%	≤15.0% Total fishery exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard). Value depicted is ocean fishery exploitation rate only.
Columbia River Hatchery Early	162.2	184.4	210.4	50% Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam. 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	52.7	66.4	83.1	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.
Oregon Coastal Natural (threatened) Northern California (threatened)	11.7% 6.2%	8.0% 2.3%	3.0% 0.5%	≤15.0% Marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate. ≤13.0% Marine fishery exploitation rate for R/K hatchery coho (NMFS ESA consultation standard).

**TESTIMONY OF
THE COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY TRIBES
BEFORE PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
MARCH 10, 2006
Sea Tac, WA**

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 additional testimony on behalf of the four Columbia River treaty tribes: the Yakama, Warm Springs, Umatilla and Nez Perce tribes.

As the Council considers the options for 2006 ocean salmon fisheries, we have several issues of concern that we wish to remind the Council of. In our view, these issues warrant caution in planning ocean fisheries. First, as was mentioned in previous discussions regarding PSC issues, there is still some uncertainty about impacts on U.S. stocks in West Coast Vancouver Island fisheries especially related to changing Canadian fishing plans. Additionally, we have not had the "manager to manager" meeting with Canada to share information about proposed fisheries for this year. Without a full understanding of impacts in Canadian fisheries, it is challenging for the Council to make appropriate decisions regarding U.S. fisheries.

The Columbia River tribes also have concerns about our ability to fully assess impacts to stocks of concern in ocean fisheries especially lower Columbia River coho. The listing of Lower Columbia River coho has necessitated a higher level of scrutiny of fisheries impacting coho. Unfortunately, we are not fully convinced that our modeling tools have the ability to predict impacts with the precision that we seem to need to manage for. In part this is due to questions to how well the stocks in the models represent wild fish and in part due to uncertainties caused by the large coho selective fisheries in the ocean and in-river. We are concerned both about the appropriate assumptions for release mortality rates and assumptions about the possibilities for multiple encounters. The tribes are concerned the rates currently used may not always be the most appropriate. We should make continual efforts to determine the most appropriate release mortality rates for the fishery location and the gear used.

During the status review, the Columbia River tribes expressed concerns that we did not think that the analysis that went into determining the Lower Columbia Coho ESU boundaries or in determining the status of the ESU was necessarily done appropriately. We still hold these views

Our concerns about the modeling and management of Lower Columbia coho spill over into concerns about managing fishery impacts on upriver coho that the tribes are trying to restore. The Columbia River tribes believe strongly that the real answer to our coho problems is to both restore coho habitat and to use appropriate supplementation to rebuild coho runs so that everyone can have reasonable and sustainable coho fisheries.

We also want to bring the Council's attention to the issue of predation in the Columbia River. While the news is full of stories of sealion predation on adult spring Chinook and sturgeon in the Columbia and clearly this is a major issue for the tribes and other in-river fishers, we recognize it is less of an issue for Council managed fisheries. However, there is much less attention paid to predation on juvenile fish which is not only an issue for in-river fishery management, but should concern the Council as well. We still have colonies of Caspian terns both in the lower river and in the upper Columbia/lower Snake River areas. We also have a large number of cormorants in the lower river. We know that seals and sealions prey on smelt in the lower river in the late winter and spring, but we do not know to what extent they prey on salmon smolts that have overwintered in the lower river. The tribes are concerned that there is not enough attention paid to quantifying the level of predation that is occurring and certainly not enough attention to controlling predation. The tribes believe that these predators are not in balance with the ecosystem and cannot be left unmanaged in a damaged ecosystem that has been so severely impacted by other human activities. The tribes support appropriate management of these healthy populations of predators including lethal removal when it is determined to be necessary. If we do not do something to manage predation, ocean and in-river fisheries will suffer, and more importantly, salmon restoration will suffer.

Because of inappropriate predator control, water management, ongoing hydrosystem problems, not enough supplementation, and other failures to restore salmon, the Council is forced to make difficult decisions that stretch our abilities to even assess impacts of fisheries and fail to meet the needs of treaty and non-treaty fishers. The tribes hope we can work together to solve these problems.

This concludes my statement. Thank You.

MAR-10-2006 FRI 03:26 PM Congressman David Wu

DAVID WU
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March 16, 2006

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

Subject: Closure of Sport and Commercial Salmon Fishing

Dear Council Members,

We are writing about the recent recommendation by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to end all sport and commercial salmon fishing on the Oregon and California coast. We ask you to repudiate NOAA's recommendation.

NOAA's recommendation is the result of bad federal policy in Oregon's Klamath Basin. Because the federal government failed to manage properly water flows in the Klamath River, the fall chinook salmon run is dwindling. NOAA's response is to completely close all sport and commercial salmon fishing, rather than to request other federal agencies to restore adequate water flows and to take other necessary steps to restore salmon runs in the Klamath River.

Sport and commercial salmon fishing account for, at most, only a miniscule loss of threatened salmon. Other factors account for the vast majority of salmon loss: dams, irrigation, water warming and water degradation. Under the NOAA recommendation, coastal communities in Oregon and California would be made to suffer for this administration's failure to address the real causes of salmon decline.

Before we implement an extreme policy such as closing off all sport and commercial salmon fishing, we need to demand that the administration do the right thing in the Klamath Basin. The administration's Klamath Basin water policies have exacerbated salmon loss. The federal government needs to look at the major causes of salmon decline rather than focus on minuscule to non-existent contributors such as fishing. No other approach can or will ever restore the Klamath fall chinook.

The Pacific Fishery Management Council must use real science as the basis of its decision and develop a real solution for salmon. We ask you to reject NOAA's recommendation to ban sport and commercial salmon fishing.

Very truly yours,



David Wu
Member of Congress



Peter DeFazio
Member of Congress

CC:

Conrad C. Lautenbacher, Vice Admiral
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Ted Kulongoski, Governor
State of Oregon

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor
State of California

MIKE THOMPSON
1ST DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE:
WAYS AND MEANS



CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, DC 20515

March 9, 2006

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Dr. Donald McIsaac
Executive Director
Pacific Fishery Management Council
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200
Portland, OR 97220-1384

Dear Dr. McIsaac:

I am writing to urge the Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) to preserve a salmon fishing season for California and Oregon while maintaining the biological integrity of the Klamath River stocks.

As you know, the Klamath River will not meet the 35,000 natural spawner floor for fall-run chinook this year. The reported result could be a complete closure of the commercial, in-river, tribal and recreational fisheries for 2006. It is estimated that a closure of the fishing season would have an economic impact of \$150 million or more on the coastal communities in California and Oregon. The impacts on the California economy from last year's season alone, which was cut by 60-percent due to poor Klamath River returns, ranged from \$40 to \$60 million. The affects from the 2005 season, combined to a potential closure to this year's season, would be catastrophic and could very likely have permanent affects on the salmon fishing industry and related businesses in both states.

The declining salmon populations in the Klamath River basin are not due to over fishing by tribes or the commercial salmon fishing industry. They are due to federal mismanagement of the Klamath River system which hurt both farmers and fishermen. This mismanagement led to the horrific fish kill in 2002 when up to 78,000 adult salmon died on the Klamath River¹. It also led to the outbreak of *Ceratomyxa Shasta* (C. Shasta) which has reportedly infected 80-percent of juvenile salmonids. Mortality from C. Shasta is 100-percent.

Every effort should be made to preserve a fishing season and to protect the declining Klamath fishery. I urge the council to analyze the biological data and consider a season which would target the more robust Sacramento River and Colombia River stocks, to avoid further impact on the Klamath River salmon. In your report to NOAA Fisheries, I suggest you also include recommendations to immediately help restore and protect the

¹ California Department of Fish and Game: September 2002 Klamath River Fish Kill: Final Analysis of Contributing Factors and Impacts. July 2004, p. 158.

Dr. McIsaac
March 9, 2006
Page 2

Klamath River basin's salmon stocks, specifically one that encourages federal managers to send higher flows of cool, clean water down the Klamath River and one that addresses the impacts of the dams on the Klamath River system.

Thank you for your time and consideration of my request. If you have any questions, please contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mike Thompson". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

MIKE THOMPSON
Member of Congress

**STATEMENT OF JIM HARP
TRIBAL MOTION FOR THE 2006 TREATY OCEAN TROLL
SALMON SEASON
TO THE PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
MARCH 10, 2006**

For the 2006 Treaty Ocean Troll Salmon Season, I move for the establishment of three options for public review.

- Option I - quota levels of 50,000 chinook, and 45,000 coho
- Option II - quota levels of 33,200 chinook, and 35,000 coho
- Option III - quota levels of 25,000 chinook, and 25,000 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 split between the two periods with the following sub-quotas: Option I 30,000; Option II 20,000; Option III 12,000 for the May/June Chinook directed fishery and the remainder in each option for the July/August/September all-species fishery.

The basic regulation package is to remain the same as contained in the 2005 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.

SALMON HEARINGS OFFICERS

Attachment 1 provides a schedule of public hearings for the Council management options. Three hearings are scheduled as follows: March 27 in Westport, Washington and Coos Bay, Oregon; and March 28 in Santa Rosa, California. The public will also be able to provide their comments and recommendations on the options in Sacramento, California, during the April Council meeting.

The California Department of Fish and Game, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the Washington 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.9.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

PFMC
02/09/06

SCHEDULE OF SALMON FISHERY MANAGEMENT OPTION HEARINGS
 Pacific Fishery Management Council
 March 27-28 2006^{a/}

Date Day/Time	Location	Council	NMFS	USCG	Staff	Salmon Team	Meeting Facility Contact
March 27 Monday 7 p.m.	Chateau Westport Beach Room 710 West Hancock Westport, WA 98595				K. Dahl	D. Milward	Kathie or Chuck (360) 268-9101 Phone (360) 268-1646 Fax
March 27 Monday 7 p.m.	Red Lion Hotel South Umpqua Room 1313 North Bayshore Drive Coos Bay, OR 97420				C. Tracy	C. Foster	Ms. Kristi Snow (541) 269-4099 Phone (541) 267-2884 Fax
March 28 Tuesday 7 p.m.	Flamingo Hotel Flamingo Ballroom 2777 Fourth Street Santa Rosa, CA 95405				C. Tracy	A. Grover	Valerie Lafferty (707) 545-8530 Phone (707) 528-1404 Fax

a/ The Council will also receive public comment at the Sacramento, California meeting during the week of April 3-7, 2006.

PFMC
2/13/2006