

## IDENTIFICATION OF STOCKS NOT MEETING CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES

Each year, exclusive of stocks listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), the Salmon Technical Team (STT) must identify any of the natural salmon stocks with conservation objectives in Table 3-1 of the Salmon Fishery Management Plan (FMP) that have failed to meet their conservation objective in each of the past three years. For any stock so identified that does not meet the exception criteria, an Overfishing Concern is triggered. An Overfishing Concern requires the Council direct the STT and Habitat Committee (HC) to work with state and tribal fishery managers to complete an assessment of the cause of the conservation shortfalls and provide recommendations to the Council for stock recovery. Based on those recommendations, the Council must take actions within one year of an identified concern to prevent overfishing and begin rebuilding the stock.

In the case of natural stocks which have failed to achieve their conservation objective in each of the past three years, but are exceptions under the salmon FMP overfishing criteria, the STT, HC, and Council should: (1) confirm that harvest impacts in Council fisheries continue to be less than five percent, (2) identify the probable cause of the current stock depression, (3) continue to monitor the status of the stocks, and (4) advocate measures to improve stock productivity.

The salmon FMP states that any stock projected to fall short of its conservation objective triggers a Conservation Alert. A Conservation Alert requires the Council to notify pertinent fishery and habitat managers, request the cause be identified (if possible), and to close salmon fisheries within Council jurisdiction that impact the stock. If the stock in question has not met its conservation objective in the previous two years, the Council shall request the pertinent state and tribal managers to complete a formal assessment of the primary factors leading to the shortfalls and report their conclusions and recommendations to the Council no later than the March meeting prior to the next salmon season.

Table E.1.b (Agenda Item E.1.b, STT Report) has been extracted from the STT's Preseason Report I and updated with any more recently available information. It indicates that no stock subject to the Overfishing Criteria has failed to achieve its conservation objective in each of the three most recent years; however, Klamath River Fall chinook did not meet the conservation objective in the two most recent years assessed (2004 and 2005). Queets River spring/summer chinook have not met their conservation objectives in the most recent three years assessed (2003, 2004, and 2005), and Quillayute spring/summer chinook have not met their conservation objective in the most recent two years assessed (2004 and 2005). However, these latter two stocks are exceptions under the Overfishing Concern criteria by virtue of historical harvest impacts of less than five percent in Council-managed ocean salmon fisheries. Klamath River fall Chinook is the only stock projected to fall short of conservation objectives in 2006, and therefore has triggered a Conservation Alert, and because the stock has not met its conservation objective the past two years, a formal assessment is required.

### Council Action:

1. Identify naturally spawning stocks failing to meet their conservation objectives (exclusive of stocks listed under the ESA).
2. Identify naturally spawning stocks projected to not meet their conservation objectives in 2006 (exclusive of stocks listed under the ESA).
3. Confirm implementation of the actions required by the Council's Overfishing Concern and Conservation Alert procedures in the salmon FMP. (For stocks that are exceptions to the Overfishing Concerns, these actions involve confirming continued low impacts by Council fisheries, identifying the probable cause of the depression, monitoring the status of the stocks, and advocating measures to improve stock productivity.)

### Reference Materials:

1. Agenda Item E.1.b, STT Report: Table E.1.b.

### Agenda Order:

- a. Agenda Item Overview
- b. Report of the Salmon Technical Team (STT)
- c. Reports and Comments of Advisory Bodies
- d. Public Comment
- e. **Council Action:** Identify Any Actions Necessary Under the Council Overfishing Review Procedure

Chuck Tracy  
Dell Simmons

PFMC  
03/17/06





THEODORE R. KULONCOSKI  
GOVERNOR

April 5, 2006

The Honorable Carlos M. Gutierrez, Secretary  
United States Department of Commerce  
1401 Constitution Avenue NW  
Washington, DC 20230

Dear Secretary Gutierrez:

Thank you for responding to my concerns last year regarding the reduction in salmon harvest off the coast of Oregon. Unfortunately, once again our state is facing the likelihood of a complete season closure or, at best, a severely reduced season. With the Pacific Fishery Management Council's (Council) likely April decision to recommend closure or severely restrict salmon fishing as a result of potential impacts to the Klamath River Fall Chinook fishery, I ask your assistance in relieving the economic burden that our coastal communities will face as a result of this action.

Oregon requests that you determine there is a commercial fishery failure for salmon fisheries in 2006 due to a fishery resource disaster in accordance with Section 312(a) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA). In our view, the causes of poor recruitment are likely to be associated with changing ocean conditions, drought, Klamath River water quality and parasites. Therefore, the causes of the fishery resource disaster are likely beyond the control of the fisheries managers to mitigate through conservation and management measures or both. We understand that your determination is needed for fishing communities to receive economic disaster assistance under MSA.

We recognize that last year's fishery closure was found to not warrant financial assistance. However, we anticipate that this season's closure will have far greater impacts. The Council's March 2006 projections for economic impact indicate that the impacts to Oregon (should there be a complete closure) are on the order of \$8 million in commercial revenues, leading to a loss of \$12 million in personal income to Oregon fishing communities. These communities will also be affected by the closure—or almost complete closure—of recreational salmon fisheries. During 2005, recreational anglers contributed approximately \$3.5 million in personal income to Oregon fishing communities in the course of some 50,000 fishing trips. These expected salmon closures will be adding to the existing poor economic climate for these communities. Based on unemployment rates, personal income levels, poverty rates, and other factors, almost all

The Honorable Carlos M. Gutierrez, Secretary  
April 5, 2006  
Page Two


of the affected communities have been designated as "distressed" or "severely distressed" by the Oregon Employment Department.

Should it be determined that the current situation does qualify for federal economic assistance under MSA, Oregon looks forward to working with you to implement a program that both addresses the underlying causes for the fishery failure, and assists the affected fishing communities. In late March, I held an "Ocean Salmon Emergency Summit" that included my staff, representatives of the fishing industry and their communities, and Oregon Congressional staff. Should funding be made available, we will be able to implement many of the projects that were proposed during that meeting.

Finally, I want to personally invite you to visit Oregon as my guest in 2006 for the purpose of reviewing the effects of the reduction of ocean salmon fishing due to diminished Klamath River Fall Chinook. I am extending a similar invitation to Interior Secretary-Designate Kempthorne, and am hoping that your visits coincide. I think it would be of immense benefit to both of you, to your agencies, and especially to Oregon, if we could review and discuss the Klamath Basin issues important to the Department of the Interior as they relate to your agency's responsibilities for conservation of salmonids and other marine stocks.

Thank you for your consideration of my request for assistance, and for considering my invitation to visit Oregon.

Sincerely,



THEODORE R. KULON  
Governor

TRK:MC:JH:jb

cc: William T. Hogarth, Assistant Administrator, Marine Fisheries Services  
D. Robert Lohn, Regional Administrator, Marine Fisheries Services  
Don Hansen, Chairman, Pacific Fishery Management Council  
Oregon Congressional Delegation

TABLE E.1.b. Achievement of conservation objectives for natural stocks listed in Table 3-1 of the Pacific Coast Salmon Plan. Bolded numbers indicate a failure to meet the conservation objective. Stocks listed under the Endangered Species Act are not included. (Page 1 of 2)

Stock and Conservation Objective (thousands of spawners; spawners per mile; impact or replacement rate)	Observed or Projected Conservation Achievement (postseason estimates of thousands of spawners or spawners per mile; preseason or postseason impact or replacement rate)								Overfishing Criteria		
CHINOOK	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 <sup>a/</sup>	2006 <sup>b/</sup>	Alert <sup>c/</sup>	Concern <sup>d/</sup>	Exception <sup>e/</sup>
<b>Sacramento River Fall</b> 122.0 - 180.0 adult spawners	395.9	416.8	546.1	775.5	521.6	283.6	383.5	385.3-550.3	No	No	No
<b>Klamath River Fall</b> - < 33%-34% avg. spawner reduction rate but no less than 35.0 adult natural spawners annually	<b>18.5</b>	82.7	77.8	65.6	87.6	<b>24.1</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>13.8-25.4</b>	Yes	No	No
<b>Southern, Central and Northern Oregon Coast Spring and Fall</b> No less than 60 adult spawners/mile <sup>f/</sup>	104.4	76.4	165.2	222.4	235.9	177.2	89.1	>60.0	No	No	No
<b>Upper Columbia River Bright Fall</b> 43.5 adults over McNary Dam Council area base period impacts <4%	78.4	66.4	110.5	141.6	173.7	168.9	134.8	>43.5	No	No	Exp. Rate
<b>Columbia River Summer Chinook</b> 80.0 to 90.0 adults over Bonneville Dam Council area base period impacts <2%	<b>26.2</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>76.2</b>	127.4	114.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
In 2004 state and tribal co-managers changed the stock definition from Chinook passing Bonneville Dam after May 31 to Chinook passing Bonneville Dam after June 14, and the goal changed to 29,000 at the river mouth	<b>22.3</b>	<b>23.2</b>	54.9	92.8	83.1	65.4	60.1	>29.0	No	No	Exp. Rate
<b>Grays Harbor Fall</b> - 14.6 adult spawners (MSP)	<b>10.4</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>11.3</b>	19.4	31.8	NA <sup>g/</sup>	NA <sup>g/</sup>	No	No	Exp. Rate
<b>Grays Harbor Spring</b> - 1.4 adult spawners	1.3	2.9	2.9	2.6	1.9	5.0	NA <sup>g/</sup>	NA <sup>g/</sup>	No	No	Exp. Rate
<b>Queets Fall</b> - no less than 2.5 adult spawners (MSY)	<b>1.9</b>	3.6	2.9	1.9	5.0	3.5	2.1	NA <sup>g/</sup>	No	No	Exp. Rate
<b>Queets Spring/Summer</b> - no less than 0.7 adult spawners	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	0.7	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	NA <sup>g/</sup>	Limited <sup>e/</sup>	No	Exp. Rate
<b>Hoh Fall</b> - no less than 1.2 adult spawners (MSY)	1.9	1.7	2.6	4.4	1.6	3.2	1.9	NA <sup>g/</sup>	No	No	Exp. Rate
<b>Hoh Spring/Summer</b> - no less than 0.9 adult spawners	0.9	0.5	1.2	2.5	1.2	1.8	1.2	NA <sup>g/</sup>	No	No	Exp. Rate
<b>Quillayute Fall</b> - no less than 3.0 adult spawners (MSY)	3.3	3.7	5.1	6.1	7.4	3.8	6.7	NA <sup>g/</sup>	No	No	Exp. Rate
<b>Quillayute Spring/Summer</b> - 1.2 adult spawners (MSY)	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	1.2	<b>1.0</b>	1.2	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	NA <sup>g/</sup>	Limited <sup>e/</sup>	No	Exp. Rate

TABLE E.1.b. Achievement of conservation objectives for natural stocks listed in Table 3-1 of the Pacific Coast Salmon Plan. Bolded numbers indicate a failure to meet the conservation objective. Stocks listed under the Endangered Species Act are not included. (Page 2 of 2)

Conservation Objective: Stocks listed under the Endangered Species Act are not included. (Page 2 of 2)	Stock and Conservation Objective	Observed or Projected Conservation Achievement								Overfishing Criteria		
	(thousands of spawners; spawners per mile; impact or replacement rate)	(postseason estimates of thousands of spawners or spawners per mile; preseason or postseason impact or replacement rate)										
	COHO	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 <sup>a/</sup>	2006 <sup>b/</sup>	Alert <sup>c/</sup>	Concern <sup>d/</sup>	Exception <sup>e/</sup>
	<b>Oregon Coast Natural</b> - Exploitation rate matrix, generally ≤15.0% since 2002.	8.5%	8.2%	8.3%	13.2%	<b>15.3%</b>	<b>15.9%</b>	12.2%	3.0%-11.7%	No	No	No
	<b>Grays Harbor</b> - 35.4 adult spawners (MSP)	<b>33.3</b>	38.1	79.1	108.0	83.9	NA <sup>g/</sup>	NA <sup>g/</sup>	59.8-61.7	No	No	No
	<b>Queets</b> - 5.8 to 14.5 adult spawners (MSY range) Includes supplemental adults	<b>5.3</b>	8.6	24.9	13.7	8.6	8.7	9.1	7.0-7.4	No	No	No
	<b>Hoh</b> - 2.0 to 5.0 adult spawners (MSY range)	4.6	6.8	10.8	9.0	6.3	4.7	6.4	5.4-5.7	No	No	No
	<b>Quillayute Fall</b> - 6.3 to 15.8 adult spawners (MSY range)	9.4	13.3	18.9	23.0	14.8	13.4	11.3	12.8-13.4	No	No	No
	<b>Western Strait of Juan de Fuca</b> - 11.9 adult spawners	<b>8.0</b>	16.9	34.3	20.6	12.4	12.0	>11.9	23.6-24.1	No	No	No
	<b>Eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca</b> - 0.95 adult spawners	1.4	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.9	8.50	>0.95		No	No	No
	<b>Hood Canal</b> - 21.5 adult spawners (MSP)	<b>16.6</b>	27.3	94.7	69.3	170.3	146.1	>21.5	46.8-47.7	No	No	No
	<b>Skagit</b> - 30.0 adult spawners (MSP)	<b>27.3</b>	62.9	87.0	56.0	69.2	139.2	>30.0	87.6-89.2	No	No	No
	<b>Stillaguamish</b> - 17.0 adult spawners (MSP)	<b>7.0</b>	28.3	73.6	27.3	45.7	59.2	>17.0	32.4-33.4	No	No	No
	<b>Snohomish</b> - 70.0 adult spawners (MSP)	<b>61.3</b>	94.2	261.8	161.6	182.7	252.8	>70.0	97.3-100.2	No	No	No

a/ Preliminary data.

b/ Preliminary estimates based on options adopted at the Council's March 2006 meeting.

c/ Conservation Alert - triggered during the annual preseason process if a natural stock or stock complex, listed in Table 3-1 of the salmon FMP, is projected to fall short of its conservation objective (MSY, MSY proxy, MSP, or floor in the case of some harvest rate objectives [e.g., 35,000 natural Klamath River fall Chinook spawners]).

**Actions for Stocks that are not Exceptions** (beginning in 2001) - The Council will close salmon fisheries within its jurisdiction which impact the stocks, except in the case of Washington coastal and Puget Sound salmon stocks and fisheries managed under U.S. District Court orders. In these cases, the Council may allow fisheries which meet annual spawner targets developed through relevant U.S. v. Washington, Hoh v. Baldrige, and subsequent U.S. District Court ordered processes and plans, that may vary from the MSY or MSP conservation objectives. For all natural stocks that 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 state and tribal fishery managers identify the probable causes, if known. If the stock has not met its conservation objective in the previous two years, the Council will request state and tribal managers to do a formal assessment of the primary factors leading to the shortfalls and report to the Council no later than the March meeting prior to the next salmon season.

d/ Overfishing concern - triggered if, in three consecutive years, the postseason estimates indicate a natural stock, listed in Table 3-1 of the salmon FMP, has fallen short of its conservation objective (MSY, MSP, or spawner floor as noted for some harvest rate objectives).

Actions required for Stocks that are not Exceptions - Within one year, the STT to recommend and the Council to adopt management measures to end the overfishing concern and recover the stock in as short a time as possible, preferably within ten years or less. The HC to provide recommendations for habitat restoration and enhancement measures within a suitable time frame.

e/ Exception - strict application of the conservation alert and overfishing criteria and subsequent Council actions do not apply for (1) hatchery stocks, (2) natural stocks with a cumulative adult equivalent exploitation rate limited to less than 5% in ocean fisheries under Council jurisdiction during the FRAM base periods, and (3) stocks listed under the ESA.

Conservation Alert and Overfishing Concern Actions for Natural Stocks that are Exceptions (those with exploitation rates limited to less than 5% in base period Council-area ocean fisheries) - Use the expertise of STT and HC to confirm negligible impacts of proposed Council fisheries, identify factors which have led to the decline or low abundance (e.g., fishery impacts outside Council jurisdiction, or degradation or loss of essential fish habitat) and monitor abundance trends and total harvest impact levels. Council action will focus on advocating measures to improve stock productivity, such as reduced interceptions in non-Council managed fisheries, and improvements in spawning and rearing habitat, fish passage, flows, and other factors affecting overall stock survival.

f/ Based on the sum of south/local and north migrating spawners per mile weighted by the total number of miles surveyed for each of the two components (2.2 miles for south/local and 7.5 miles for northern stocks).

g/ Preseason forecasts are not available for Washington coastal Chinook stocks.

## SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM REPORT ON IDENTIFICATION OF STOCKS NOT MEETING CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES

The Salmon Technical Team (STT) is required to identify to the Council natural stocks of Chinook and coho that have failed to meet their conservation objective in recent years.

As Table E.1.b shows, the only stock which has failed to achieve its escapement goal in the past three consecutive years is Queets Spring/summer Chinook. However, this stock is an exception to the overfishing criteria. Therefore, the Council should 1) confirm that harvest impacts in Council fisheries continue to be less than five percent, 2) identify the probable causes of the stock depression, 3) continue to monitor the stock status, and 4) advocate measures to improve stock productivity.

Since 1991, terminal returns of Queets Spring/summer Chinook have exceeded this floor only five times and the escapement floor has been achieved four times. Since 2000, in-river commercial and sport fisheries on this stock have been closed; with in-river harvests ranging from 2 to 17 fish per year for ceremonial purposes by the Quinault Nation. No data are available which are sufficient to provide direct estimates of impacts of Council fisheries on this stock. The tagging history of spring/summer Chinook stocks from the north Washington coast is very limited. Interpretation of the few coded-wire tag (CWT) studies pertaining to these runs are problematic because of small release sizes and mixtures of brood stocks (most tags were released from the Solduc Hatchery were mixtures of fish from the Eagle Creek, Cowlitz, and Umpqua Hatcheries). Recoveries of CWT releases involving progeny from brood stock taken from the Hoh River in the late 1970's and early 1980's strongly suggest that Washington coastal spring/summer Chinook are far north-migrating and unlikely to be significantly impacted by Council area fisheries. Queets spring/summer Chinook are not represented in the fishery regulation models employed by the Council, but it is believed that the stock would satisfy the minimal harvest exception provided in paragraph 3.4.2.2 of the Framework Plan.

The factors contributing to the decline of this stock are unknown. Council area and terminal fishery impacts appear to be negligible. Impacts of Canadian and Alaskan fisheries are more uncertain. With the exception of the Clearwater River tributary, virtually all the Queets River system lies within the Olympic National Park and is unaffected by logging and development. Habitat conditions on the Clearwater River have been affected by extensive logging of maturing second growth stands and associated road construction.

The Council may wish to request that Quinault Indian Nation and Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife initiate an investigation to try to identify the causal factors responsible for the depressed condition of Queets spring/summer Chinook. Additional tagging studies are recommended to provide data to better evaluate and monitor fishery exploitation rates and patterns.

The salmon FMP also states that any stock projected preseason to fall short of its conservation objective triggers a Conservation Alert. The Conservation Alert requires the Council to notify pertinent fishery and habitat managers, request the cause be identified, and to close salmon fisheries within Council jurisdiction that impact the stock. If the stock has also not met its objectives in the previous two years the Council shall request the relevant state and tribal managers to complete a formal assessment of the factors leading to the shortfalls and report their conclusions to the Council no later than the next March Council meeting. As Table E.1.b shows, the Klamath Fall Chinook stock has not meet its escapement floor for the last two years and is projected to return below the 35,000 natural spawner floor, even in the absence of further fishing. Guidance received from NMFS indicates that in the absence of an emergency rule, the Council will be required to close ocean salmon fisheries impacting the Klamath fall Chinook stock between Cape Falcon, Oregon and Pt. Sur, California.

PFMC

04/04/06

## HABITAT COMMITTEE REPORT ON IDENTIFICATION OF STOCKS NOT MEETING CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES

In regard to the failure of Klamath Chinook stocks to meet conservation objectives, the Habitat Committee (HC) is tasked with helping to identify the causes for the current stock decline and to suggest measures to improve productivity in the future.

The low flows beginning in 2000 and continuing through 2004 resulted in low juvenile survival and subsequent poor spawner returns in 2004, 2005, and 2006. A September 2002 fish kill involving 35,000-70,000 spawners contributed to low returns this year. Last year, the 2003 brood year produced the second lowest jack return in history, suggesting that extremely low returns will continue at least until next year.

During the past seven years, the HC has written a series of letters to the Bureau of Reclamation, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), the Department of the Interior, and Secretary of Commerce\*. The key issues the HC has identified for loss of stock productivity include:

- **Policy decisions**, such as the decision not to implement Hardy Phase II flows, prioritizing some water uses over the needs of fish, delaying the implementation of Biological Opinion flows, and managing on a single-species basis.
- **Storage and withdrawal of water** leading to **low water flows**, which increase temperatures, reduce habitat, increase fish density and susceptibility to disease, and reduce scouring and natural movement of gravels.
- **Unnatural flow timing** that strands fish, reduces juveniles' ability to migrate, increases temperatures, and lowers water quality.
- **Water quality problems** (such as increased temperatures, nutrient loading, and sedimentation) caused by water storage, agricultural activities, etc. In turn, water quality problems can lead to diseases and parasitic infections.
- **Lack of fish passage** and loss of habitat at hydroelectric dams.
- **Other human activities** including gravel mining, removal of riparian vegetation, splash damming, road building, etc., which degrade habitat.
- **Hatchery management** including timing and distribution of hatchery releases, which may exacerbate disease problems in low flow conditions and cause competition for rearing and spawning grounds with wild stocks.

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\* December 15, 2005, to U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) on management of Klamath water flows; April 21, 2005 to U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) on flow management and essential fish habitat (EFH) in the Klamath basin; April 23, 2004 to FERC on EFH concerns related to PacifiCorp Klamath River Hydroelectric Project FERC-2082; July 7, 2003 to BOR on EFH concerns related to the Klamath project; April 23, 2003 letter to the DOI related to water flows in the 2003 Klamath operations plan; April 22, 2003 to FERC on relicensing rules; December 4, 2002 to the DOI and Secretary of Commerce on the adverse impacts of reduced flows to Klamath salmonids; May 13, 2002 to FERC on EFH conservation responsibilities; April 22, 1999 to BOR on the Klamath project environmental impact statement. Letters available at <http://www.pcouncil.org/habitat/habdocs.html>.

- **Harvest**, which removes potential spawners from the population and decreases potential genetic diversity of wild stocks.
- **Ocean productivity factors.**

While habitat restoration measures are long-term efforts, some actions could be taken immediately. For example, to improve productivity of Klamath stocks, we suggest a precautionary harvest regime. A March 29 report from NOAA Fisheries notes that it is not unusual for post-season abundance estimates to be 50% higher or lower than the preseason estimate. For this reason, a precautionary approach is called for. Unlike most actions to improve habitat, this falls directly under Council jurisdiction. However, such sacrifices from the fishing community are meaningless if the juveniles resulting from these returning spawners cannot survive due to poor freshwater habitat. Proper water management needs to be in place to ensure adequate survival of the progeny of this year's returning adults.

The following measures to improve stock productivity are critical:

- The Bureau of Reclamation should reinitiate consultation with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) regarding the effects of water project operations on chinook and coho salmon essential fish habitat (EFH). Analysis and flow recommendations must include a credible biological basis. Tools could include purchases of water rights and habitat, among other measures.
- Develop credible long-term solutions to water management problems within the Klamath Basin, including upper basin water right issues. This could include the purchase of water rights by Oregon and a moratorium on any additional water withdrawals. In addition, the Oregon Water Resources Department should resolve ongoing adjudication of water rights (settle ownership of water rights for groundwater and instream diversions).
- Improve flow conditions by implementing the draft Hardy Phase II recommendations.
- Support studies of juvenile survival and health (including parasite monitoring) and provide adequate funding for Klamath monitoring programs.
- Assure that water within and downstream from the Scott, Shasta, and Trinity systems maintain adequate flows and temperatures for salmon reproduction and rearing.
- Remove the dams (see Agenda Item C.1.a, Supplemental Attachment 1) and deal with other fish passage issues.
- Improve habitat above the dams.
- Increase marking levels at Iron Gate hatchery so they are similar to levels at Trinity River hatchery for the purpose of improving monitoring and evaluation.

The HC is willing to work with other Council advisory bodies and agencies to further develop and prioritize these concepts, to help assure the continued survival of Klamath River salmon, and to fulfill our obligations under the Salmon Fishery Management Plan.

PFMC  
04/04/06



**Subject:** [Fwd: A compliment on your website]  
**From:** "PFMC Comments" <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>  
**Date:** Mon, 13 Mar 2006 09:29:31 -0800  
**To:** Chuck Tracy <Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov>

Agenda Item E.2.1  
Public Comment  
April 2006

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Pacific Fishery Management Council  
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**Subject:** A compliment on your website  
**From:** "Bill Woods" <bill.woods@earthlink.net>  
**Date:** Wed, 8 Mar 2006 07:22:15 -0800  
**To:** <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>

Dear Pacific Fishery Management Council,

In the midst of our serious concern about the salmon season, I am compelled to thank you for the hearty chuckle I got from the graphic at the top of your website page announcing the meeting schedule. The sardine can metaphor is artistic – and funny - while the double entendre is a sharp, but poetic, reminder of the realities or your mission. Well done!

I still hope everyone is supporting the Ticehurst Plan for Klamath salmon. The Sacramento meeting in April is a perfect opportunity for members of the fishing community carrying picket signs to get on CNN (especially if they might otherwise have been making a living during the salmon season, or fishing themselves). But, the signs might also say "THANK YOU," and I'll be the first one to carry one of those if the Ticehurst Plan is adopted.

Sincerely,

Bill Woods  
Aptos, California

<b>A compliment on your website</b>	<b>Content-Type:</b> message/rfc822 <b>Content-Encoding:</b> 7bit
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**Subject:** Salmon Season 2006

**From:** "Meyer, Jack L \ (GE Comm Fin\)" <jack.meyer@ge.com>

**Date:** Thu, 16 Mar 2006 01:01:58 -0500

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

Hi Chuck,

Didn't know who to direct this email to, so I chose you. I just have one comment and question. I've read all about the potential closure of the 2006 Ocean Salmon season off the California and Oregon coast lines. I understand the reason....Lack of Klamath river Salmon returning but why isn't the real issue being addressed. Everyone knows this originated from the Gale Norton decision back in 2002 diverting water to farmers. If this ill conceived moment doesn't happen, I'm not writing this email and the 2006 Salmon season is most likely normal.

I'd like to know what the Pacific Fishery Management Council is doing to address the real issue of water flows. If we have the water, we have the fish. Thanks for listening.  
Regards,

Jack Meyer  
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**Subject:** salmon fishing oregon coast  
**From:** "Pharmgirl" <pharmgirl@cavenet.com>  
**Date:** Wed, 15 Mar 2006 16:08:00 -0800  
**To:** <chuck.tracy@noaa.gov>

Dear Sir. March 15, 2006 Please  
help the sport fishermen on the coast of Oregon. We only have seven ports to fish out of and I'm sure we are not  
the problem for the declining salmon population on the Klamath River. I fished out of Brookings Oregon for  
the first forty five days last year and could only get out one third of the allotted forty five days. because of bad  
weather and rough ocean. I would like to see one fish a day with no closing during the summer, so that  
children on summer vacation can fish with their family. Last year the biggest holiday weekend for family fishing  
was cut short on the Fourth of July which i thought was really bad planning. I see no benefit by closing this  
fishing season all summer depriving families of fishing. Back to the problem on the Klamath River. Bad  
water management and large population of sea lions at the entrance of this river are the main cause for salmon  
not returning. It has been proven that not all salmon go back to the same river that they were born. I imagine  
they are smart enough not to go up a sick river. Thank you for anything you can do to help the sport fishermen  
keep fishing our Oregon ocean waters. Takes us fishing your loyal  
supporter John T. Coakley 911 Dick George Road Cave Junction, Oregon  
97523 541-592-4869

**Subject:** Fwd: California Ocean Salmon Season

**From:** A G Spanos Construction spanos const trl <agsconst@sbcglobal.net>

**Date:** Wed, 15 Mar 2006 13:33:44 -0800 (PST)

**To:** Carrie.Compton@noaa.gov, Kit.Dahl@noaa.gov, Mike.Burner@noaa.gov, John.DeVore@noaa.gov, Jennifer.Gilden@noaa.gov, Jim.Seger@noaa.gov, Carolyn.Porter@noaa.gov, Renee.Dorval@noaa.gov, Sandra.Krause@noaa.gov, Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov

Note: forwarded message attached.

---

**Subject:** California Ocean Salmon Season

**From:** "Doug" <hammerhead6959@frontiernet.net>

**Date:** Thu, 9 Mar 2006 18:32:25 -0800

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

**CC:** <Carrie.Compton@noaa.gov>, <Kit.Dahl@noaa.gov>, <Mike.Burner@noaa.gov>, <John.DeVore@noaa.gov>, <Jennifer.Gilden@noaa.gov>, <Jim.Seger@noaa.gov>, <Carolyn.Porter@noaa.gov>, <Renee.Dorval@noaa.gov>, <Sandra.Krause@noaa.gov>

Ladies and Gentlemen.

I would like to voice my concern of the thought of closing Salmon fishing along the California coast. I have lived in northern California for over 40 years and I am an avid hunter and fisherman as well as an outdoorsman with great respect for the sea and the trees.

The potential impact of a closure would be so economically devastating to so many, I can not believe that could passably be and option on the table. I understand we must take measures to replenish fish stocks and insure healthy fisheries for the future. Perhaps a reduced limit or weekday closures, size limits, **But not a closure!**

I have an idea, why don't we rebuild natural spawning grounds within our fisheries by placing the proper size pea gravel in areas where salmon and steelhead could utilize them. I have given this serious thought and I think it is something I would like to know how to propose and try to accomplish. This task would create a positive impact for all involved.

I know it will take allot to get agencies to work together to even consider allowing anyone to place anything in our rivers and streams, but I do know the large cobbles left after mining our valley in the 1800's have left very poor spawning habitat at best. I would propose to accomplish this with the use of private funding at no cost to the state taxpayers other than administration fees that support the government agencies we would have to get to approve and monitor the task.

I would seek out private funding to supply and install and maintain the spawning beds. Even if we could just try a couple areas to begin with and see how it goes, I believe the results would astonish even the most apprehensive critics.

Just an idea, well more like a personal quest to try and give something back and create a model that could have remarkable effect on our salmon and steelhead fisheries.

Sincerely,  
Douglas M Carroll  
8361 Delicato Way  
Sacramento Ca 95829  
916-682-4830

**Subject:** [Fwd: Salmon Season]  
**From:** "PFMC Comments" <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>  
**Date:** Wed, 15 Mar 2006 13:16:20 -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](mailto:pfmc.comments@noaa.gov)  
Visit us on the web at: <http://www.pcouncil.org>

---

**Subject:** Salmon Season  
**From:** Dprincpajg@aol.com  
**Date:** Wed, 15 Mar 2006 15:56:56 EST  
**To:** pfmc.comments@noaa.gov

**Flying Fish Sportfishing**  
23 Truman Dr, Novato, Ca 94947

(415) 898-6610  
dprincpajg@aol.com

“SALMON SPORT FISHING SEASON”

March 15, 2006

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

To Whom It May Concern:

A very grave decision is about to be made! This decision is about severely limiting time on the ocean for salmon sport fishing between Pt. Arena and Pt. Sur. This threat to our season is designed to protect a very small number of Klamath River fish, in which we have little impact.

The ruling has already been made. We are unable to fish the entire month of April. This is a tremendous loss and we are threatened with much deeper season cuts. According to the statisticians, we are only impacting 100 Klamath River fish in this geographic area. Everyone knows local stocks of fish are in record breaking good condition. Salmon sport fishing generates a \$750 million dollar industry, which will be severely compromised. The economic impact will affect many businesses, possibly forcing the closure of bait shops and charter boats.

Each one of those fish will cost our economy at least \$7.5 million dollars. This very grave decision will not only affect our economy this year, but will affect it for many years to come!

Sincerely,

Captain Brian Guiles  
Salmon Charter Boat  
"Flying Fish"

<b>Salmon Season</b>	<b>Content-Type:</b> message/rfc822 <b>Content-Encoding:</b> 7bit
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Everett E. Baldwin  
27 Meander Way  
Aberdeen, WA 98520-8540

Ph. (360) 533-0178

March 6, 2006

Governor Christine Gregoire  
Democrat  
P.O. Box 40002  
Olympia, WA 98504-0002

RE: Proposed sportfishing salmon cutbacks for 2006 season, commercial impacts on fish runs need to be addressed.

Dear Governor Gregoire:

I'm sure as someone who is interested in salmon sport fishing you have occasioned to come across the huge difference in dollar impact to the state, between commercial and sport caught salmon. How a commercial caught salmon provides 1.5 jobs in the state, where a sport caught fish provides 4 jobs. That a sport caught salmon is worth \$200 to the state's economy vs. \$5-70 dollars for a commercial caught one.

As we are faced again this year, with more cut backs to sport fishing off the Washington coast, I couldn't help but think about those dollar differences and some very real impacts to the fish runs that are unfair to all Washington taxpayers.

I'm not sure how the commercial interests managed to grab hold of so much political power in the legislature, but back in the 60's and 70's, and even prior to that, they did. That power and influence is not justified today, either in the contribution to the Washington State economy, nor by the severe impacts on impacted fish runs that taxpayers are paying billions of dollars here in the Northwest to restore.

As you know, the Federal and state governments are spending nearly a billion dollars a year here in the NW, to maintain endangered fish runs. Despite that, there are a number of fisheries, (the one's I am concerned about are primarily the inland gillnet fisheries), that are having a negative impact on the fish runs, far in excess of their contribution to the state's economy.

It's not written anywhere, especially nowadays, that one gets to perform a given occupation for their entire lifetime. My Dad found that out when the "Spotted Owl" cost him his life's vocation". He found other work. I feel there are too many

gillnet licenses currently issued by WDFW for our inland and coastal waters. It seems that WDFW has done a very good job of oversight and regulation of the non-treaty commercial gill-netters, with mesh restrictions, recovery boxes, observers, ticket reporting requirements, etc. for the non-treaty gill-netters. However with 550 Puget Sound gillnet licenses issued, there are simply too many of them.

The other side of the coin is the treaty gill-netters, or tribal fishers. Those same regulations which definitely apply to non-treaty gill-netters, come across as basically "suggestions" to the tribal gill-netters, and are treated as such by many of same. We still see too many of them here locally not reporting fish via tickets to the tribal fish houses. A while back I witnessed a wheelbarrow load of fish being trundled into a local business, and I'll bet those all got fish tickets and were reported on the tribal quota. I don't think so.

This has been a dirty little secret for too long, that there is no basis in fairness for the way the sport fishing seasons and bag limits have been managed, compared to the commercial take. The tribes continue to take more than their share, even of restricted runs, and the sport fishers get to take the hit, (this year out in the ocean), for any shortfalls. This has got to stop. Washington fishermen who contribute millions to the state's economy demand this, and the taxpayers will insist on it.

WDFW and the all the Federal agencies responsible for onshore and offshore salmon management were given the right to restrict tribal fishing in conservation situations by language that was included in part of the Federal FY 2000 omnibus appropriations bill, which amended Secretarial Order 3206, Department of the Interior. However, that authority, to my knowledge, has never been used and the Tribal abuses continue.

Sport fishing seasons are restricted or even closed in coastal bays and inland rivers, but the non-discriminatory gillnets go across the rivers in those same bays every year, and take more and more of ever more precious and expensive fish. By catch is an issue, we watch tribal fishermen watch their nets until a caught fish quits thrashing, to make sure it's dead, so they can keep it, rather than return a non-targeted fish alive, back to the water.

What would I like to see as a solution to these things? I would like to see you use your influence as governor to try and obtain additional monies; state and federal, to get more gillnet boats off the water. I would also like to see you demand to the WDFW and the PFMF, that they use the authority they already have to regulate tribal fisheries and have them conform to the same rules and regulations as the non-treaty commercial gill-netters. Additionally, to have WDFW, since on-reservation take is not included in the tribes share divided with non-treaty fishers, insure that on-reservation take is recorded as per tribal rules for management purposes, and that they step in with enforcement measures where that isn't



happening. They know where those places are and what tribes have low compliance levels.

Thank you very much for considering my remarks. I have thousands of dollars tied up in sport fishing gear, a boat, etc. We have people come from out of state to fish the ocean salmon season with us. It's time we quit letting a few commercial fishing license holders dictate whether hundreds of thousands of anglers spending millions of dollars on gear, bait , boats, tow vehicles, lodging, gas, etc., even get to fish.

Best regards,

Everett E. Baldwin

cc: PFMC, WDFW

Everett E. Baldwin  
27 Meander Way  
Aberdeen, WA 98520-8540

Ph. (360) 533-0178  
E-mail: [everettrobyne\\_41@msn.com](mailto:everettrobyne_41@msn.com)

March 6, 2006

Mr. Chuck Tracy  
Staff Officer for Salmon  
Pacific Fishery Management Council  
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200  
Portland, Oregon 97220-1884

RE: Priorities for 2006 Salmon season, ocean waters.

Dear Mr. Tracy:

Since the process for establishing the ocean salmon fisheries for this year is underway, I wanted to get in my input as a sport fisherman. I am an unofficial representative of the trailer boat fishermen and women out of Westport, and represent those same folks on the Westport Marina User's Group.

Concerning the Klamath runs, and impact of Washington coastal fisheries on those: There may be a few Klamath fish out there. But if I looked hard enough, I think I could probably find a few Great White Sharks and maybe a couple of Penguins too. That doesn't mean the Washington sport salmon fishery is going to wipe out the penguin population. I do not feel the impact of the Washington ocean fishery to be so great on the Klamath runs, that there should be any adjustments at all due to the situation down there.

As to the Coho quota, as you know, we've had some fish left over the past couple years due to poor bite, and low effort during part of the season due to extremely rough ocean conditions, etc. The coastal sport salmon fishermen have for the most part, pretty much been taking it in the shorts the past 3 years due to unseasonably rough weather, which has affected effort. The bite hasn't been anything to write home to Mom about either.

Hopefully that won't be the case this year. I would like to see the 24 inch legal length retained on Chinook. I would like to see the Chinook guideline from last year retained or larger. I would like the Coho quota to be the same as in 2005. Any adjustments to the Coho take should be on the commercial and tribal side due to the fact that for a long time now we have been absorbing a disproportionate share of quota cutbacks, particularly in coastal waters and the bays.

We appreciate very much the difficult job of managing the available fish, and in trying to ensure each user group gets their share. Management inequity has been occurring however, due to an inordinate amount of political pressure applied by the commercial lobby.

Management abuses by some tribes have not received the proper attention from the Washington legislature and the WDFW as they should. Due to a lack of oversight, some tribes are on a regular basis, taking more than their share.

It would be great if in the setting of the salmon quota's and season's for 2006 if the sport salmon fishermen who have contributed so much money to the entire industry and process could finally get some recognition. Also any additional in-season sport salmon fishing opportunities would be appreciated as they present themselves. Thanks for any help you could give us in achieving these goals.

Best regards,

Everett E. Baldwin

cc: Pat Pattillo, Doug Milward, WDFW

**Subject:** [Fwd: Recreational salmon fishing]  
**From:** "PFMC Comments" <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>  
**Date:** Wed, 15 Mar 2006 11:19:43 -0800  
**To:** Chuck Tracy <Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov>

--

Pacific Fishery Management Council  
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200  
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Email: [pfmc.comments@noaa.gov](mailto:pfmc.comments@noaa.gov)  
Visit us on the web at: <http://www.pcouncil.org>

---

**Subject:** Recreational salmon fishing  
**From:** "Chris Tallerico" <ctallerico@pacbell.net>  
**Date:** Wed, 15 Mar 2006 07:15:49 -0800  
**To:** <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>

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

As a recreational salmon fisherman I urge you to approve an emergency rule to allow fishing opportunities for king salmon in Northern California this summer. Because of federal mismanagement of the water in the Klamath River, fishermen are being held accountable for forces beyond their control. Ending this fishery will cost the state of California millions of dollars. The Pacific Fisheries Management Council has endorsed options for reduced and limited fishing that avoids the Klamath fish as much as possible. Fishing groups support option 1.

Regards,

Chris Tallerico  
Richmond, CA

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*Chris Tallerico*  
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510-235-7303 Fax  
117\*21804\*24 Nextel  
[ctallerico@pacbell.net](mailto:ctallerico@pacbell.net)  
[www.lordandsons.com](http://www.lordandsons.com)



# *Huli Cat*

March 14, 2006

Mr. Donald McIsaac, Executive Director  
Pacific Fishery Management Council  
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200  
Portland, OR 97220-1384

Dear Mr. Hansen,

I urge you to permit the salmon season for 2006 be open as much as possible for California. I own and operate my own charter boat out of Half Moon Bay, CA. I have one of approximately 14 charter boats that operate out of Pillar Point Harbor. Consider each vessel grosses \$200,000 to \$400,000. Many of the passengers that ride with us come from out of the area and stay at local motels and hotels. They eat in local restaurants. They buy gifts, fuel and souvenirs, as well as local fish and vegetables from local businesses. The salmon closure will not only cut my business by over 80%, but will have a ripple affect throughout the entire community and the entire California coast. I estimate each vessel contributes \$2 Million in multipliers to the California economy. 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's operating funds would be severely affected by a lack of salmon business. Many people own their own boats. They pay \$80,000 up to \$1 million for the right to take friends and family fishing. This group of recreational anglers will also be unduly punished by cuts in the salmon season.

The problem is not with salmon. The problem is with a small, select run of salmon. The Sacramento River system is extremely robust with salmon. The Klamath missed the artificially developed floor 12 out of 22 years, long before recent Klamath problems occurred and did well. 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 a limited salmon fishery from Point Arena to Point Sur and 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:** Monterey Bay Salmon

**From:** Heinze Family <Sage@cruzio.com>

**Date:** Tue, 14 Mar 2006 19:33:34 -0800

**To:** Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov

Please don't stop the Salmon season in the Monterey Bay. These are Sacramento River fish we catch and a lot of home grown harbor salmon. Don't be stupid, keep it real.

Bill Heinze Santa Cruz

**Subject:** Klamath Salmon Fishery

**From:** "Ralph Osterling" <[ralph@ralphosterling.com](mailto:ralph@ralphosterling.com)>

**Date:** Tue, 14 Mar 2006 17:00:06 -0800

**To:** <[Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov](mailto:Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov)>

Mr. Tracy

About now, you folks are probably in overload with the impacts of the Klamath situation and I sincerely appreciate your efforts. By way of background, I am a fisherman, a property owner in the Salmon River Drainage and one who is keenly and objectively interested in sound salmon management.

Based on the news reports the decline in the fishery is due primarily to the water extractions and elevated water temperatures in the Upper Klamath and little seems to be said about the Salmon River. My knowledge and interests are primarily in the Salmon River Watershed where water levels and quality remain "normal," yet the fishery is declining.

Of particular concern is the Hoopa Tribe commercial gill netting where large numbers (over 10,000?) salmon and steelhead are harvested each year. Why is this not listed as a major factor in the decline? Certainly this commercial netting directly and negatively impacts the fisheries in both the Klamath and the Salmon River Watersheds. Just driving along the highway, one can readily observe the multitude of nets that extend from each shore towards the middle of the river resulting in a highly difficult and circuitous route for fish passage. With fishing potentially curtailed in the ocean, why not eliminate the gill netting or reduce it to only supply the tribal needs on the reservation and not fill the refrigerator vans heading for market.

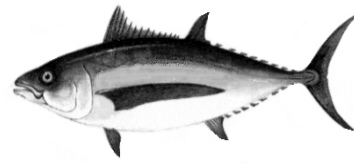
Help me to understand this paradox, please. I look forward to your comments.

Respectfully,

Ralph

Ralph Osterling  
Ralph Osterling Consultants, Inc.  
1650 Borel Place #204  
San Mateo, CA 94402  
650 573-8733 office  
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[ralph@ralphosterling.com](mailto:ralph@ralphosterling.com)

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website: <<http://www.wfoa-tuna.org>>

Don McIssac - Executive Director  
Pacific Fisheries Management Council  
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Ste 200  
Portland, OR 97220-1384

March 13, 2006

Re: PFMC Troll Salmon Options

Dear Mr. McIssac:

Western Fishboat Owners Association representing about 400 west coast albacore trollers is very concerned about the proposed Salmon regulatory options. They are at best severe and will place restrictions on salmon fishermen that may put them out of business forever. Although we represent albacore trollers many of our members also fish salmon in the early part of spring and summer. Without a viable fishery many fishermen will not be able to complete proper maintenance on their vessels to fish farther offshore that which is the nature of the albacore fishery. Also, by restricting salmon trollers to a stipend fishery it will place more effort into the albacore troll fishery creating potential crowding on the grounds and regional gluts in the market.

The councils approach to fisheries management in this instance is counterproductive. By restricting one segment of the fishing industry it forces fishermen to enter others such as troll albacore. This will not put the U.S. delegation at upcoming IATTC and WCPFC meetings in a very good position since recent international resolutions by the IATTC and WCPFC call for effort caps at current level by each nation party to either convention. If these actions by the PFMC increase effort in U.S. albacore fishery how does the U.S. delegation reconcile that at the IATTC and WCPFC? The resolutions were mainly directed at problems of increased effort in the Western Pacific. However, any increase in U.S. effort in albacore will be probably be pointed out by those countries fishing in the Western Pacific even though any problem is most likely in the west.

WFOA strongly encourages the council to look at the situation and reconsider its salmon options for 2006. As I understand most of it is based on the situation in the Klamath River which is unfortunate, but beyond control of those salmon fishermen that are taking the brunt of management, politics, and water policy. Deep cuts will also have detrimental effects on the wild salmon market by forcing buyers once again to seek farm raised salmon. Maybe its time for all regulators to re-assess how the ocean salmon fishery is managed as related to this river system. While most other countries have viable and efficient commercial fisheries that supply food to the consumer the U.S. is close to becoming irrelevant in the world.

Sincerely,

Wayne Heikkila  
Executive Director

cc: Mark Helvey - NMFS



**Subject:** [Fwd: 2006 CA Salmon Fishing Season - FISHERMEN NEED YOUR HELP]  
**From:** "PFMC Comments" <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>  
**Date:** Mon, 13 Mar 2006 11:26:33 -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  
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Visit us on the web at: <http://www.pcouncil.org>

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**Subject:** 2006 CA Salmon Fishing Season - FISHERMEN NEED YOUR HELP  
**From:** "Susan Tittle" <skt619@sbcglobal.net>  
**Date:** Sat, 11 Mar 2006 10:09:32 -0800  
**To:** <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>

PLEASE SUPPORT THE FISHERMEN,

I am writing this letter to express my concern of the possible closing the 2006 Salmon season to all fishermen. I am aware there is an issue that needs to be resolved regarding the dangerously low natural spawning of salmon in the Klamath, but I do NOT believe shutting down the season is the right answer. Other solutions have to be available that do not penalize the fishing that is depended on by many people.

As a fisherman I am urging you to support what we are calling the "Ticehurst Plan". If accepted, this plan would allow fishermen to continue to enjoy what is our most valuable marine resource while giving the Pacific Fisheries Management Council an opportunity to revisit their management strategy for the Klamath Chinook Salmon fishery.

I feel a simple solution that would include addressing the issue to improve the water flow to the Klamath River and addressing the rivers overall health is certainly more beneficial in the long run. Other possible alternatives;

- Low Water flow improvement
- Restrictions to Indian reservation regulations on fishing (use of nets)
- Restricting sea lion population at mouth of river

**The individual fishermen should NOT have to pay for our past poor responses to what needs to be done.** Closing the season would also result in financial disaster to many people depending on the fishing season for their survival.

I would appreciate your support of the fishermen on this manner.

Sincerely concerned fishermen,

Allen & Susan Tittle  
Gary & Anne Marie Ross  
Tony & Joyce Ross  
Just to name a few of us

**2006 CA Salmon Fishing Season - FISHERMEN NEED YOUR HELP**

**Content-Type:** message/rfc822

**Content-Encoding:** 7bit

**Subject:** [Fwd: Public Comment on Restricted Salmon Fishing in Northern California and Southern Oregon]  
**From:** "PFMC Comments" <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>  
**Date:** Mon, 13 Mar 2006 11:26:59 -0800  
**To:** Chuck Tracy <Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov>

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

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**Subject:** Public Comment on Restricted Salmon Fishing in Northern California and Southern Oregon  
**From:** "Walter's Comcast email" <SeniorMoment@comcast.net>  
**Date:** Sun, 12 Mar 2006 03:04:04 -0800  
**To:** <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>

I concur with the apparent (according to The *Oregonian* reports) direction the Pacific Fisheries Management Council is taking in recommending restricting or eliminating this season's Spring Salmon fishing because of the reduced catch possibilities. It is the only viable near term solution, and should only be revisited if the facts prove in error.

In my opinion it is better to close the fisheries and open the possibility of federal and state disaster assistance for this season for those impacted than to leave so little fishing that economic survival of future commercial fisheries is impossible. In the long run, it is far easier and better to manager a bigger inventory of fish than to deplete the opportunity for breeding for reduced and possibly uneconomic gain. Whether or not the cause is poor water management in the Klamath River Basin, which seems likely, or conditions at sea, the fact remains the stock is depleted and can only rebuild if the salmon are left alone.

If any fisheries is open in the impact area, it should be restricted to tribal subsistence fishing or tribal treaty terms and fishing tour boat operators with a catch retention limit of one per passenger. I say this because the constancy of this tourism service is important to long term expectations by potential tourists of what they can do in Oregon. I know that many years ago when we took our honeymoon in the Northwest, from Colorado, we were thrilled to be able to sign up for a salmon fishing trip. My wife and I each caught one fish and we were very pleased when we traded it for canned, smoked salmon to take back to extended family in Colorado.

But, I also suggest the Council look beyond catch allocations to determine what government can do to stabilize the fisheries at the maximum sustainable catch. It is time we start looking at the needs of commercial fisheries in the same way we look at those of farmers. By agreeing to bar krill fisheries you have taken the first step in this direction, but more needs to be done.

A large experiment, which I read about in *Popular Science* magazine proved conclusively that by adding one essential mineral to the water the productivity of the entire fishery could be greatly expanded through increasing plankton growth. We need experiments like this in our coastal waters.

Also, rather than moan about ocean temperatures causing a failure to uplift nutrients from the ocean floor by convection flow, we should be using tidal forces to drive pumps anchored in the ocean to bring nutrient full sea bed waters to the surface where they can nurture plankton and in turn krill.

Walter L. Johnson  
10501 SE 13th Street  
Vancouver, WA 98664-4729  
[SeniorMoment@comcast.net](mailto:SeniorMoment@comcast.net)

Public Comment on Restricted Salmon Fishing in Northern California and SouthernOregon	Content-Type: message/rfc822 Content-Encoding: 7bit
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**Subject:** [Fwd: SALMON CLOSURE]  
**From:** "PFMC Comments" <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>  
**Date:** Mon, 13 Mar 2006 11:27:12 -0800  
**To:** Chuck Tracy <Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov>

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Email: [pfmc.comments@noaa.gov](mailto:pfmc.comments@noaa.gov)  
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**Subject:** SALMON CLOSURE  
**From:** GnKSupply1@aol.com  
**Date:** Sun, 12 Mar 2006 20:03:24 EST  
**To:** pfmc.comments@noaa.gov  
**CC:** Bill.Hogarth@noaa.gov, Conrad.C.Lautenbacher@noaa.gov

Please do not shut down the Salmon Season. As a distributor of Salmon Baitrigs, it will put me out of business. I suffered a disabling injury in 1994 and I have been earning a living by selling Salmon gear ever since. My family depends on this.

Kelly Stevenson  
Krippled Fishing Lures, USA

<b>SALMON CLOSURE</b>	<b>Content-Type:</b> message/rfc822 <b>Content-Encoding:</b> 7bit
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Chairman Don Hansen  
Pacific Fishery Management Council  
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200  
Portland, OR 97220-1384

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MAR 15 2006

PFM

Dear Chairman Hansen,

As an avid recreational salmon fisherman I urge you to approve an emergency rule to allow fishing opportunities for king salmon off the coast of Northern California this summer. The Pacific Fisheries Management Council has endorsed three options for reduced and limited fishing that avoids the Klamath fish as much as possible. I strongly support Option #1.

Recreational ocean salmon fishing opportunities are vital to the economy of the community I live in (coastal Mendocino County, California). Most of my close friends are intimately tied to recreational ocean salmon fishing and I am concerned about their welfare if the season was closed or drastically reduced. Charter boat captains, deckhands, clerks, tackle retailers, marine shops, and many others indirectly related to this fishery will be impacted in my locality.

Mismanaged water resources need to be addressed to help solve this problem. Further restrictions on recreational fishing are not a solution for dwindling Klamath salmon- but only a "band-aid". I want to see Klamath salmon populations improve. Closing down recreational salmon fishing will not achieve improvement in the long-term.

Please support Option #1 and please help restore the water for our Klamath salmon.

Respectfully,



Matthew Goldsworthy. PO Box 1863. Fort Bragg, California. 95437

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

03/14/06

**RE: Klamath River Salmon**

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MAR 15 2006

PFMC

**The Simple Answer.**

I know there already are 3 plans on the table and that there are threats of a lawsuit from the environmental groups regarding the ESA. Please be advised that closing of our salmon season will cause huge losses for all the business in our state and country. There has been talk of a class action lawsuit among business and boat owners as well. I think we all will be better off without a big court battle.

The simple answer is to net the Klamath river salmon, raise the eggs in hatcheries than release the fry back in the Klamath near where netted at 2 inches long. This will eliminate the high water washout of eggs and the low water kill of eggs as well. **If we do this right it will allow for the natural selection process.**

Explained:

Natural selection of wild Salmon is done by the fish having to swim both up stream and down stream along with finding their own food and avoiding predators.

Chance selection is when the river conditions are right for the eggs to hatch. Chance salmon kills are when the river is too low or too high.

Since 90% of the eggs die in the riverbed, raising the eggs in a controlled environment will result in 90 times more fry surviving. The need for the high floor of spawning Salmon will no longer be required. We will achieve a much higher amount of return salmon in a few short years without closing the ocean fishing season.

Since only the wild fish that make it up the river will be used for stock, only the strong wild strain will be used. Since the fry will be released in hundreds of spots along the river, they will have to fight the elements just like the wild fish and will return as a strong wild strain to natural spawning in the area where released.

Looking at the Santa Cruz harbor project can prove return of the Salmon to where they grew up. These Salmon are raised in a netted area in the harbor and return to the harbor to spawn and die there.

With the Salmon issue resolved in this manner, the farmers, environmental groups, private business, state and federal tax base will all be allowed to continue operating without the impending disaster that closing of the Salmon season will create.

Please take this plan into consideration.

Thank You  
Dan Martin  
5250 HWY. 9  
Felton, Ca. 95018  
831 335 4412

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

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PFMC

Regarding: The impending closure or curtailment of salmon fishing on the North Coast

The Klamath river is of paramount importance as an environmental asset in Northern California. It provides irrigation water, hydropower, recreation, economic activity and fish to people from southern Oregon all the way down to Requa where the river meets the ocean. The fish that are spawned in the river return to the ocean and provide economic and recreational benefits to people up and down the coast. The water that flows in the river is the lifeblood of the system. Political power and influence have allowed the taking of too much water from the upper river, putting the salmon in grave danger as evidenced by the killing of 250,000 juvenile fish in the spring/summer of 2002 and 65,000 adult fish in the fall of 2002. We are now experiencing the effects of this gross mismanagement.

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.


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 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 thank you for your past efforts to improve this situation and urge you to work toward allowing a 2006 salmon fishing season to go forward in a restricted form. My recommendation for the river fishing would be : allow a bag limit of 1 fish in the spring and catch and release only in the fall.

I urge you to work toward mandating proper and rightful flows in the Klamath. The rules for bureau of reclamation are still in place to cause another fish kill. This must be changed.

Sincerely

Joe Kopczynski

  
625 Tzabaco Cr Rd  
Geyserville, Ca 95441  
[czynski@sonic.net](mailto:czynski@sonic.net)



Chairman Donald K. Hanson  
Pacific Fishery Management Council  
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200  
Portland, OR 97220-1384  
By FAX: (503) 820-2299

RECEIVED  
MAR 15 2006  
PFMC

Dear Chairman Hanson,

As a recreational salmon fisherman I urge you to approve an emergency rule to allow fishing opportunities for king salmon in Northern California this summer. Because of federal mismanagement of the water in the Klamath River, fishermen are being held accountable for forces beyond their control. Ending this fishery will cost the state of California millions of dollars. The Pacific Fisheries Management Council has endorsed options for reduced and limited fishing that avoids the Klamath fish as much as possible. Fishing groups support option 1.

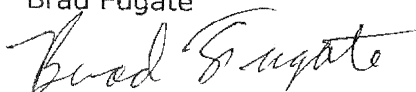
We understand that the Commerce Department may face legal challenges from well-intentioned environmental groups who oppose "overfishing." Federal law balances conservation-based fishing restrictions with due consideration of the economic and social impacts of any management decision. We stand ready to help you build a record of decision to support the case for fishing. Without fishermen, the funding we provide to state and federal governments for fisheries restoration will evaporate like so many beads of water in the desert.

NOAA fisheries has gone on record with an action plan promising an expansion of recreational fishing opportunities, and recognizes the agency's errors of the past. If NOAA continues to ignore the economic engine powered by recreational fishermen, this nation will squander a precious resource while reducing our quality of life.

I support "Option 1" which would give us a return to 2005 salmon season regulations.

Respectfully,

Brad Fugate



1193 Prescott Ave.  
Sunnyvale, CA 94089

Phone: 408-773-8989

PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL  
MR. DON HANSEN, CHAIRMAN  
7700NE AMBASSADOR PLACE, SUITE 200  
PORTLAND, OR 97220-1384


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MAR 15 2006  
PFMC

I AM WRITING TO PROTEST THE IMPENDING CANCELLATION OF THE 2006 SALMON FISHING SEASON. AS OWNER OF LETHAL WEAPON BAIT COMPANY I ESTIMATE THAT A CLOSURE WOULD COST ME AT LEAST \$200,000. THIS CONSTITUTES AT LEAST 90 PERCENT OF MY INCOME.

I AM VERY MUCH AWARE THAT THE PROBLEMS WITH THE KLAMATH FISH HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH OUR FISHERMEN. THE PROPOSED CLOSURES WOULD DO NOTHING TO IMPROVE THE SITUATION IN THE RIVER WHILE SERIOUSLY CRIPPLING OUR FISHERIES AND RELATED BUSINESSES.

I ASK THAT THE COUNCIL SUSTAIN OUR FISHERY AND BUSINESSES BY KEEPING OUR TRADITIONAL SALMON SEASON INTACT, AND BY ENCOURAGING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO FUND WATER FLOWS AND HABITAT RESTORATION IN THE KLAMATH RIVER SYSTEM.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION,  
MR. JOEY JONES  
OWNER, LETHAL WEAPON BAIT CO.  
PO Box 507 MOSS LANDING, CA 95039



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MAR 15 2006  
PFMC

To Whom It May Concern:

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 commercial fishermen. We employ 2 people full time and estimate that 90% of our business is directly related to commercial salmon fishing in the ocean.

If this decision moves forward, I estimate my losses at \$ 50,000.

We urge you 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,

*Francesca V. Crow*

Name of business: WILD FISH

Contact Person: F.V. CROW

Address: PO BOX 743

MOSS LANDING CA 95039

RECEIVED

MAR 15 2006

To Whom It May Concern:

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 commercial and sport fishermen. We employ 2 people full time and estimate that 75 % of our business is directly related to commercial salmon fishing in the ocean.  
and sport

If this decision moves forward, I estimate my losses at \$ 40,000.00.

We urge you 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,

Name of business: Custom Marine Covers

Contact Person: Tammy Flores

Address: P.O. Box 78 Moss Landing, CA 95039

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

RECEIVED  
MAR 15 2006  
PFMC

Dear Mr. Hansen

I write to voice my concern over the proposed closure of the 2006 salmon fishing season. At least 90% of my customers fish for salmon either commercially or as sportsmen. I estimate that conservatively 30 to 35% of them would drop plans to upgrade their electronics if there were no salmon fishing. And many smaller boats that fish salmon exclusively would have no need for electronic repairs.

We know that our fishing down here has no effect on the state of the Klamath river production. I ask that the Council keep our salmon season open and instead work to fix that river.

We know that you will do your best; thank you

Dick Johnson Marine Electronics Moss Landing, CA

Dick Johnson  
P.O. BOX 359  
Moss Landing Ca. 95039

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

RECEIVED  
MAR 15 2006  
PFMC

Dear Chairman Hansen and Fishery Council,

I am writing to protest the impending cancellation of the 2006 salmon fishing season. As owner of Sanctuary Stainless of Moss Landing, Ca, I estimate that a closure would cost me at least \$30,000. and even more next year as fishermen dropped out with no fishing.

I typically have been building three to six sets of aluminum poles, one to four mast re-riggings, solid forestay fabrications, and numerous exhaust rebuilds each year.

I understand that the problems of the Klamath fish have nothing to do with our fisherman yet is an ongoing situation that our government doesn't seem to be able to (or want to) correct.

I ask that the Council sustain our fishery and businesses here by keeping our traditional salmon season here intact, and by encouraging the federal Government to fund water flows and habitat restoration in the Klamath system.

Thank you very much for your attention.

Sincerely,



David Jablonski  
Sanctuary Stainless  
7539 Sandholdt Rd., Suite 1  
Moss Landing, CA 95039

Tom & Joy Jozwiak  
2745 El Camino Real N.  
Prunedale, CA 93907

March 13, 2006

Mr. Don Hansen, Chairman PFMC

7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200

Portland, OR 97220-1384

RECEIVED  
MAR 15 2006  
PFMC

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 enjoy 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, Recreationally in California. I strongly urge you To carefully review the data Obtained from the Klamath Ocean Harvest model in your determination of Season Options for the Sport fishery in 2006. I hope you can consider all the Impacts of closures, and Give Sport fishers the best season possible.

Sincerely, *Thomas R. Jozwiak*

Recreational Fishing Alliance of N. California

Signature *Thomas R. Jozwiak*

*Gregory M. Lazzaroni*

Gregory M. LAZZERONI

*Adrian Cordova*

March 15, 2006

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

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MAR 15 2006  
PFMC

Dear Chairman Hansen,

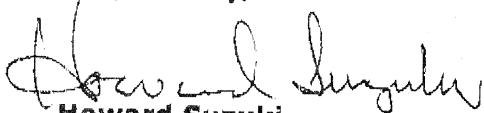
As an avid recreational salmon fisherman I urge you to approve an emergency rule to allow fishing opportunities for king salmon off the coast of Northern California this summer. The Pacific Fisheries Management Council has endorsed three options for reduced and limited fishing that avoids the Klamath fish as much as possible. I strongly support Option #1.

Recreational ocean salmon fishing opportunities are vital to the economy of the community I often fish from. I live in the Central California and travel much to the San Francisco, and Monterey for Rock fish and Salmon. I cannot fish in the ocean until the first of July when the season once again opens. It is a shame that every sports person who paid for a license be restricted again for something we had no part in. Most of my close friends are intimately tied to recreational ocean salmon fishing and I am concerned about their welfare if the season was closed or drastically reduced. Charter boat captains, deckhands, clerks, tackle retailers, marine shops, and many others indirectly related to this fishery will be impacted in my locality.

Mismanaged water resources need to be addressed to help solve this problem. Further restrictions on recreational fishing are not a solution for dwindling Klamath salmon- but only a "band-aid". I want to see Klamath salmon populations improve. Closing down recreational salmon fishing will not achieve improvement in the long-term.

Please support Option #1 and please help restore the water for our Klamath salmon.

Respectfully,



Howard Suzuki  
2801 Sheffield Lane  
Modesto, California 95350-2434



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

Gary J. Edwards, Ph.D., Esq.  
3312 Loire Ct.  
San Jose, CA 95135  
408-204-7109  
650-849-6622

By FAX: (503) 820-2299

March 15, 2006

RE: 2006 Salmon Recreational Fishing Season

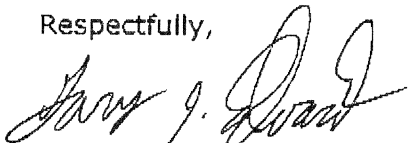
Dear Mr. Hanson,

I have lived in Northern California since 1997 and in the past few years have introduced many of my family and friends to the abundant fisheries available in the Bay Area. I am a private fishing enthusiast and a member of the Recreational Fishing Alliance and other fishing related groups. As one who has spent, and plans to spend, thousands of dollars each year in fishing related activities, including purchase and maintenance of boats, fuel, tackle, food, travel, and other related expenses, I am writing to urge you to support option 1 proposed by the Pacific Fisheries Management Counsel and keep our fishing season open.

Last year, a record number of salmon returned to the Sacramento river system. Another record year has been projected for this year. However, because of federal mismanagement of the water in the Klamath River, and a small chance that recreational fisherman actually interact with a Klamath fish in the San Francisco area, fishermen are being held accountable for forces beyond their control. The Salmon return -- and all of the conservation efforts that have been expended to improve that fishery -- on the Sacramento will be wasted because of this mismanagement of the water issues on the Klamath. Ending this fishery (and certainly a full season closure may very well do that) will cost the state of California millions of dollars each year and will cost many small business owners their livelihoods. The Pacific Fisheries Management Council has endorsed options for reduced and limited fishing that avoids the Klamath fish as much as possible, one of which is option 1. I believe that this option will mitigate the economic and sociological impact to the people of the State of California while still preserving the return of fish on the Klamath river.

I understand that the PFMC may face legal challenges from well-intentioned environmental groups who oppose "overfishing," which is certainly not the issue here. Federal law, however, is written to balance conservation-based fishing restrictions with due consideration of the economic and social impacts of any management decision. I know that the fishing groups where I am a member stand ready to help you build a record of decision to support the case for fishing. Without the support of the fishermen, true conservation of fish may very well be endangered.

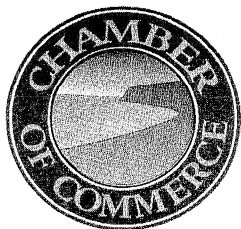
Respectfully,



Gary J. Edwards, Ph.D., Esq.

RECEIVED  
MAR 15 2006

PFMC



*Chamber of Commerce*  
M E N D O C I N O C O A S T

March 15, 2006

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

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MAR 15 2006

PFMC

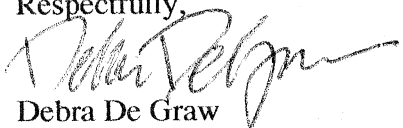
Dear Chairman Hansen,

On behalf of the Mendocino Coast Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors, we request that you and your fellow members of the Pacific Fishery Management Council support the most favorable fishing opportunity for both recreational and commercial fishermen, with balanced consideration for the preservation of our fisheries.

The Mendocino Coast local economy relies heavily on both the commercial and recreational fishing industries. We feel that any further limitations to the fishing season would have detrimental effect to our local economy.

We strongly urge you to consider the implementation of emergency changes on par with last year to the salmon Fishery Management Plan (FMP). This would give fishermen the best fishing options possible for the 2006 season.

Respectfully,

  
Debra De Graw  
CEO

Cc: Carlos M. Gutierrez, Secretary US Department of Commerce  
Rod McInnis, Regional Director NMFS Southwest Region Office  
Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor of California  
Barbara Boxer, US Senate  
Diane Feinstein, US Senate  
Mike Thompson, Congressman  
Wes Chesbro, State Senator  
Patty Berg, State Assembly  
Salmon Trollers Marketing Association, Inc

**March 15, 2006**

**Chairman Donald K. Hanson  
Pacific Fishery Management Council  
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200  
Portland, OR 97220-1384**

RECEIVED  
MAR 15 2006  
PFMC

**Dear Council members and staff,**

**As a recreational salmon fisherman I urge you to approve an emergency rule to allow fishing opportunities for king salmon in Northern California this summer. Because of federal mismanagement of the water in the Klamath River, fishermen are being held accountable for forces beyond their control. Ending this fishery will cost the state of California millions of dollars, hurt families, and cause hundreds of bankruptcies. The Pacific Fisheries Management Council has endorsed options for reduced and limited fishing that avoids the Klamath fish as much as possible. Fishing groups support option 1.**

**We understand that the Commerce Department may face legal challenges from well-intentioned environmental groups who oppose "overfishing." Federal law balances conservation-based fishing restrictions with due consideration of the economic and social impacts of any management decision. We stand ready to help you build a record of decision to support the case for fishing. Without fishermen, the funding we provide to state and federal governments for fisheries restoration will evaporate like so many beads of water in the desert.**

**NOAA fisheries has gone on record with an action plan promising an expansion of recreational fishing opportunities, and recognizes the agency's errors of the past. If NOAA continues to ignore the economic engine powered by recreational fishermen, this nation will squander a precious resource while reducing our quality of life.**

**Respectfully,**



**Brad Clark  
20800 Huckleberry Lane  
Fort Bragg, CA 95437**

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

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March 15, 2006

MAR 15 2006

PFMC

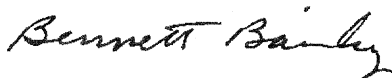
This is an urgent request that the Pacific Fisheries Management Council support recreational fishing "Option 1" to save the California 2006 ocean salmon season. I feel that this is a sound option as compared to a complete closure of the season. The Klamath river salmon stocks will not recover through limiting fishing. The whole Klamath issue needs to be corrected at the spawning grounds to ensure the fish can spawn before they die and that the river conditions are able to support the spawn and allow the fish to be healthy upon return to the ocean. Until this happens the restoration of salmon stocks in the Klamath River will continue to decline.

Two other issues should also be considered in this decision. I believe the economic impact on California from loss's to businesses that are associated with the salmon fishery will be devastating. Businesses that will be affected include bait and tackle stores, charter boat companies, gas stations, motels and hotels, campgrounds, restaurants, marinas and launching facilities to name a few.

The other issue that I feel gets overlooked in this decision is the impact to the Sacramento river salmon run that is more than healthy at the moment. I would like you to consider the impact to this fishery if the ocean season is closed allowing a complete escapement of these returning fish. The Sacramento River tributaries will not be able to support the vast numbers of salmon returning and more than likely cause a similar situation to the Klamath River problem. At present we have a very functional and healthy Sacramento Salmon run lets please not cause problems with it by trying to fix another problem the wrong way.

Thank you for listening and I hope that you can make decisions that work for the future of our fisheries in this state.

Sincerely,  
Bennett Bailey



16 Hanging Tree ct.  
Oroville, Ca. 95966

Chairman Donald K. Hanson  
Pacific Fishery Management Council  
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200  
Portland, OR 97220-1384  
By FAX: (503) 820-2299

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MAR 15 2006

PFMC

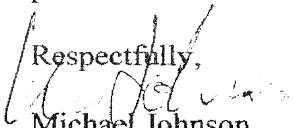
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NOAA fisheries has gone on record with an action plan promising an expansion of recreational fishing opportunities, and recognizes the agency's errors of the past. If NOAA continues to ignore the economic engine powered by recreational fishermen, this nation will squander a precious resource while reducing our quality of life.

Respectfully,

  
Michael Johnson  
RFA NorCal advisory board  
1375 Montecito Ave #42  
Mountain View, CA 94043

Dear Don Hansen,

RECEIVED  
MAR 13 2006  
PFMC

Please do not close our salmon season because I love to fish for them in he Mountry Bay on our charter boats in Santa Cruz. If you do that my friends will not make a living . I started to fish for king salmon them about five years ago. My friends just bought a the newest charter boat named Velocity in Northern California fleet. It is a trustdushen that all of my friends go on opening day for salmon . But if you do close it we cant lookford to something great. I just think you should close commercial salmon fishing .But you should allow charter boats to fish for them and privet boats to. I have suggestion for you the weekends can be on for salmon and two day of the week. That means we would have to lookford to Rock cod in July I just think that is to long to not fish. How do you think my friends are going to make a living they are the deck hand on the boat velocity. That means that they have to do whale watching and sanddad trip and hulbult squid trips. If you do close salmon fishing I will be very sad I now lot of people will be sad to. I now a lot of people how love to fish for them.? If you do close it can you open hour rock cod and deep water to.? But why are you blaming calforica sportfishing and commercial boats to and private boats to it because of the kamouth river

Thanks for reading this

Michael nelson  
2602 Mallory Ln Santa Cruz  
95065

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

---

RECEIVED  
MAR 14 2006  
PFMC

March 12, 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 enjoy 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, Recreationally in California. I strongly urge you To carefully review the data Obtained from the Klamath Ocean Harvest model in your determination of Season Options for the Sport fishery in 2006. I hope you can consider all the Impacts of closures, and Give Sport fishers the best season possible.

Sincerely,



Mike LaRocco ,

Recreational Fishing Alliance of N. California

Signature

Princeton Seafood Co.  
#9 Johnson Pier  
Half Moon Bay, Ca. 94019

REC  
MAR 13 2006  
PFMC

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

To the fine members of the Council;

I am writing this letter in the hopes that my views may be taken into consideration as you make decisions pertaining to the upcoming commercial salmon season. I have been in continuous operation for 26 years selling locally caught salmon through my restaurant and fresh seafood market. Last year (2005) this fish alone produced over \$ 150,000 in sales to customers seeking this fresh local delight. They are not interested in the farmed variety.

I ask you to look carefully at the impact to the thousands of California customers that frequent my establishment and the loss of a substantial income to my own family if we loose this revenue. Additionally I understand that a cut back in the fishing of this resource provides no solution to the real reason of low fish populations.

Please...I ask you to continue to weigh in on the problem of river quality and high water usage of the Klamath and leave the resource of fresh caught salmon to the hundreds of thousands of customers that frequent establishments like mine.

Yours truly,



Martin Botham  
Owner Operator  
Princeton Seafood Co.





**BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS**

Russell Jeffries  
Margaret Shirrel, PhD  
John Gideon  
Vincent Ferrante  
Frank Gomes, Jr.

7881 SANDHOLDT ROAD  
MOSS LANDING, CA 95039

TELEPHONE - 831.633.5417  
FACSIMILE - 831.633.4537

**GENERAL MANAGER  
HARBORMASTER**

Linda G. McIntyre, Esq.

March 15, 2006

RECEIVED

MAR 15 2006

PFMC

Mr. Don Hansen, Chair, and Members  
Pacific Fishery Management Council  
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Ste. 200  
Portland, OR 97220-1384

Dear Chair Hansen and Members of the Council:

The Moss Landing Harbor District is an independent Special District on the central coast of California. We were established in 1947 primarily as a commercial fishing harbor. Each year, we host thousands of recreational fishermen as well.

It is my understanding that, in an effort to save the Klamath Chinook Salmon fishery, the Council is considering 3 options, as well as Councilmember Ticehurst's plan. On behalf of the Moss Landing Harbor and the surrounding community, I urge you to support the Ticehurst plan.

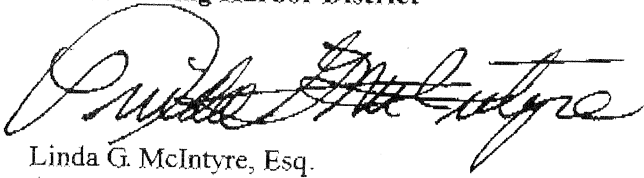
- Any Klamath Salmon that might be saved by reducing or stopping fishing will almost certainly die if they are able to return to the Klamath River (and it's questionable that they would return if any are in central California). Until the river flow is restored, they simply cannot survive in the warm, parasite-inducing water.
- Any Klamath Salmon that might be saved by reducing or stopping commercial/recreational fishing will be prey for the uncontrolled sea lion population (rampant in central California), each of which consumes some 40 pounds of fish per day.
- The data on which the decisions have been made is unsubstantiated. For example, fish landed in Moss Landing Harbor may have been caught and transported from other regions. On that basis, the central coast is being considered for restrictions when the existence of Klamath Salmon here has not been verified.
- A report entitled *Socio-Economics of the Moss Landing Commercial Fishing Industry* indicates that statewide, salmon fishing generated nearly \$5,000,000 in vessel revenues alone in 2001 (Table 4-2, page 20). Obviously, the impact to the State economy is significant when considering the negative impact of restricting or closing fishing on State fishing permit sales, on fishermen and their families, boat service, maintenance and supply industries, fuel sales, restaurants, hotels, RV parks, bait shops – the list of those affected is endless.
- The Moss Landing Harbor District derives a substantial amount of its annual budget revenues from the recreational Salmon fishing season while simultaneously employing a significant number of seasonal employees, all of which contributes positively to the economy of the State.
- It is my understanding that regulators are required to take into account the impacts on fishermen and fishing communities in enacting fish management regulations (Magnussen-Stevens Act; Natural Resources Defense Council vs. National Marine Fisheries Service, No. 03-16842 [9<sup>th</sup> Cir. Aug. 24, 2005]).

Pg. 2  
March 15, 2006  
Mr. Don Hansen

If the PFMC is going to implement devastating, drastic measures that impact whole state's economies, then there needs to be nearly absolute certainty that the desired result will be achieved. Because the desired result is to rescue waning numbers of Klamath Chinook Salmon, anything other than restoring the Klamath River flows is doomed to failure.

The Moss Landing Harbor District urges you to support the Ticehurst Plan in order to avert irreparable damage to fishermen, fishing communities, and fishing-related businesses.

Sincerely,  
**Moss Landing Harbor District**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Linda G. McIntyre", written over a horizontal line.

Linda G. McIntyre, Esq.  
General Manager/Harbormaster

LGM:mdm

C: Board of Harbor Commissioners  
Senator Abel Maldonado  
Assemblyman John Laird

Tyrus M. Gerlach 72 Stasia Drive Novato, CA 94947-1977

March 15, 2006

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

Fax: 503.820.2299

RECEIVED

MAR 15 2006

PFMC

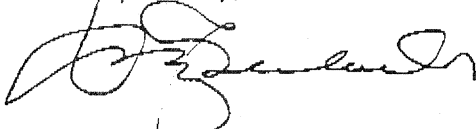
Dear Chairman Hansen,

As a recreational salmon fisherman I urge you to approve an emergency rule to allow fishing opportunities for king salmon in Northern California this summer. Because of federal mismanagement of the water in the Klamath River, fishermen are being held accountable for forces beyond their control. Ending this fishery will cost the state of California millions of dollars. The Pacific Fisheries Management Council has endorsed options for reduced and limited fishing that avoids the Klamath fish as much as possible. Fishing groups support option 1.

We understand that the Commerce Department may face legal challenges from well-intentioned environmental groups who oppose "overfishing." Federal law balances conservation-based fishing restrictions with due consideration of the economic and social impacts of any management decision. We stand ready to help you build a record of decision to support the case for fishing. Without fishermen, the funding we provide to state and federal governments for fisheries restoration will evaporate like so many beads of water in the desert.

NOAA fisheries has gone on record with an action plan promising an expansion of recreational fishing opportunities, and recognizes the agency's errors of the past. If NOAA continues to ignore the economic engine powered by recreational fishermen, this nation will squander a precious resource while reducing our quality of life.

Respectfully,



Tyrus M. Gerlach  
72 Stasia Drive  
Novato, CA 94947

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415. 892.2575 (F)

e-mail: tyrusg@mac.com



JIM MARTIN  
WEST COAST REGIONAL DIRECTOR  
THE RECREATIONAL FISHING ALLIANCE  
P.O. Box 2420  
Fort Bragg, CA 95437

RECEIVED

MAR 15 2006

Wednesday, March 15, 2006

PFMC

March 15th, 2006

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

Re: 2006 Recreational Ocean Salmon Regulations

Dear Chairman Hansen,

Thanks for the opportunity to comment on the proposed options for 2006 ocean salmon seasons.

The Recreational Fishing Alliance (RFA) is a national 501(c)(4) non-profit grassroots political action organization whose mission is to safeguard the rights of salt water anglers, protect marine, boat, and tackle industry jobs, and insure the long-term sustainability of our nation's marine fisheries.

The RFA respectfully request that you implement emergency regulations that will allow for recreational fishing opportunities for ocean salmon fishing during the 2006 season.

Ending this fishery will have severe social and economic impacts on coastal communities throughout Northern California and Oregon, while doing nothing to conserve salmon in the Klamath. The Pacific Fisheries Management Council has set forth options for reduced and limited fishing that avoids the Klamath fish as much as possible.

Federal law balances conservation-based fishing restrictions with due consideration of the economic and social impacts of any management decision. We believe that the emergency regulations we are seeking will meet both of these goals.

Without fishermen, the funding we provide to state and federal governments for fisheries restoration will evaporate like so many beads of water in the desert.

NOAA fisheries is on record with an action plan promising an expansion of recreational fishing opportunities, and it recognizes the agency's errors of the past. If NOAA continues to ignore the economic engine powered by recreational fishermen, this nation will squander a precious resource and reduce our quality of life.

Regarding the economic impacts of the decision before the Council, the Council's report on the 2005 Ocean Salmon Fisheries (February 2006) states:

Recreational Fishing Alliance, page 2  
2006 Ocean Salmon Options: April 2006 PFMC

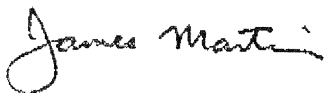
*"The preliminary estimate of total 2005 ocean salmon angler effort in California (171,900 angler trips) decreased 21% compared to 2004, (Table IV-11) and was 9% below the most recent five year average (2000 through 2005). Effort decreased between roughly one-fifth and one-third in all port areas. In 2005, the proportion of California trips occurring on charter vessels was 40%, the lowest proportion observed since 1996."*

This indicates that recreational salmon fishing effort was already in decline last year. That decline is a direct indicator of economic losses to the state. Council member Roger Thomas has studies that show a value of \$761 million for salmon fishing on the West Coast. Further reductions of recreational salmon fishing opportunities would be superfluous from a conservation standpoint, and would very likely ring the death knell for the charter fleet.

Testimony at the March Council meeting from the SST staff indicated that while the KOHM was not working as a predictor for commercial fisheries, that recreational estimates for contact rates for Klamath chinook were "stable." We would like to see any data regarding recreational fisheries inside state waters analyzed as an option, because much of the recreational effort occurs nearshore. However, we view the most favorable seasons possible as the best option. Full recreational seasons would not affect the future yield of Klamath River natural spawners.

We urge the Council to look at the data and understand that while recreational Klamath impacts are higher in some ports on a monthly basis, no port in the zone between Pt. Sur and Cape Falcon is entirely free of contacts. We ask the Council to consider contact rates, effort levels and local economic impacts should it decide that days off the water are necessary to fulfill some future federal guidance on this decision. Each port should be willing to accept options that reduce Klamath Chinook contact rates by closing days on the water during high-contact months if they become necessary anywhere.

Respectfully,



Jim Martin

TENTATIVE ADOPTION OF  
2006 OCEAN SALMON MANAGEMENT MEASURES  
FOR ANALYSIS

The Council adopted three salmon management options in March, which were published in Preseason Report II and sent out for public review. In action under this agenda item, the Council must narrow the March management options to a single season recommendation for analysis by the Salmon Technical Team (STT). To allow adequate analysis before final adoption, the tentatively-adopted recommendations should resolve any outstanding conflicts and be as close as possible to the final management measures. This is especially important to ensure final adoption is completed on Thursday afternoon.

The Council's procedure provides any agreements by outside parties (e.g., North of Cape Falcon Forum, etc.) to be incorporated into the Council's management recommendations must be presented to the Council in writing prior to adoption of the tentative options. The procedure also stipulates any new options or analyses must be reviewed by the Salmon Technical Team (STT) and public prior to the Council's final adoption.

If necessary, the STT will check back with the Council on Wednesday, April 5, 2006 (Agenda Item E.5) or at other times to clarify any questions or obvious problems with the tentative measures. The Council must settle all such issues on Wednesday to allow time for STT analysis and to meet the final adoption deadline of Thursday afternoon.

Summaries of the testimony presented at public hearings will be provided at the meeting in the supplemental reports noted below (Agenda Item E.2.c). A summary of public comment letters received at the Council office by March 15 are included in Agenda Item E.2.k.

**Council Action:**

**Adopt tentative treaty Indian ocean and non-Indian commercial and recreational management measures for STT collation and analysis.**

**Reference Materials:**

1. *Preseason Report II Analysis of Proposed Regulatory Options for 2006 Ocean Salmon Fisheries* (mailed prior to the hearings and available at meeting).
2. Agenda Item E.2.k, Summary of Written Public Comment
3. Agenda Item E.2.l, Public Comment.
4. Agenda Item E.2.c, Supplemental Public Hearing Reports 1 through 3: Summary of Public Hearings.
5. Agenda Item E.2.j, Supplemental SAS Report: Proposed 2006 Ocean Salmon Management Measures For Tentative Adoption.
6. Agenda Item E.2.l, Supplemental Public Comment.

Agenda Order:

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| a. Agenda Item Overview  | Chuck Tracy                         |
| b. Update on Estimated Impacts of March 2006 Options   | Dell Simmons                        |
| c. Summary of Public Hearings  | Hearing Officers                    |
| d. U.S. Section of the Pacific Salmon Commission Recommendations                                   | Jim Harp                            |
| e. North of Cape Falcon Forum Recommendations  | OR, WA, and Tribes                  |
| f. Klamath Fishery Management Council (KFMC) Recommendations                                       | Curt Melcher                        |
| g. National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Recommendations  | Peter Dygert                        |
| h. Tribal Recommendations  | Jim Harp                            |
| i. State Recommendations   | P. Anderson/C. Melcher/M. Vojkovich |
| j. Reports and Comments of Advisory Bodies   |                                     |
| k. Summary of Written Public Comment   | Chuck Tracy                         |
| l. Public Comment  |                                     |
| m. <b>Council Action:</b> Tentatively Adopt Management Measures for 2006<br>Ocean Salmon Fisheries |                                     |

PFMC

03/17/06

## EMERGENCY RULE CONSIDERATIONS

The following materials are provided in this document to facilitate Council considerations of whether or not to pursue 2006 salmon seasons that would require the recommendation of an emergency rule.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Page</u>
1. Salmon FMP excerpt on relevant language .....	2
2. Council Operating Procedure 10 excerpt on emergency rule criteria and process .....	4
3. Agenda Item G.3.c, NMFS Report, November 2005 .....	7

Regarding Item 2 - Relevant Council statements or questions on the record brought up at the March 2006 Council meeting have been inserted in item 2 in ***bold italic font***.

Regarding Item 3 - Council staff has inserted footnotes containing relevant information from the Council record on the 2006 salmon season process. Additionally, footnotes are inserted in areas where further information or rationale should be considered by the Council before recommending any emergency rule.

PPMC  
03/30/06



## 1. SALMON FMP EXCERPT ON RELEVANT LANGUAGE

### 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

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):

1. Close salmon fisheries within Council jurisdiction that impact the stock.
2. 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.

### **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. 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.

#### **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.

#### **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.

## **2. COUNCIL OPERATING PROCEDURE 10 EXCERPT ON EMERGENCY RULE CRITERIA AND PROCESS**

*Note: Relevant Council statements or questions on the record brought up at the March 2006 Council meeting have been inserted in bold italic font.*

### **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.

*The following statements are part of the March 2006 Council meeting record:*

- A. *Naturally produced Klamath River fall Chinook abundance was not forecast to be below the 35,000 spawner conservation objective until February 2006.*
- B. *The nature of the C. Shasta infestation was not fully known until recently.*
- C. *The extent of the 2005 fall ocean fishery take of Klamath fall Chinook was not known until February 2006.*

2. Waiting for a plan amendment to be implemented would have substantial adverse biological or economic consequences.

*Absent an FMP amendment, all salmon fisheries affecting natural Klamath River fall Chinook would be closed, with adverse socioeconomic consequences as described in public testimony at the March 2006 Council meeting and documented in Preseason Report II - Analysis of Proposed Regulatory Options for 2006 Ocean Salmon Fisheries, Socioeconomic Impacts of Proposed Options pp. 18-19,47-50.*

3. In the case of allocation issues, the affected user representatives support the proposed emergency action.

*Criterion 3 may have been designed for allocation specific issues that are not applicable. An example of such an application of this criterion is the 1992 emergency rule that exempted an existing allocation formula for salmon fisheries north of Cape Falcon to allow a transfer of 5,000 coho from the recreational fishery to the commercial fishery. However, an emergency rule to allow ocean salmon fisheries in 2006 may entail allocation alterations within the non-Indian fisheries from recent years.*

4. The action is necessary to meet FMP objectives.

*At the March 2006 Council meeting, the third overall fishery objective in the FMP (see below) was cited as applicable under this criterion.*

*FMP Overall Fishery Objective 3 - "Seek to maintain ocean salmon fishing seasons which support the continuance of established recreational and commercial fisheries while meeting salmon harvest allocation objectives among ocean and inside recreational and commercial fisheries that are fair and equitable, and in which fishing interests shall equitably share the obligations of fulfilling any treaty or other legal requirements for harvest opportunities (In its effort to maintain the continuance of established ocean fisheries, the Council*

*includes consideration of maintaining established fishing communities. In addition, a significant factor in the Council's allocation objectives in Section 5.3 is aimed at preserving the economic viability of local ports and/or specific coastal communities (e.g., recreational port allocations north of Cape Falcon). Chapter 6 in Appendix B and the tables it references provide additional specific information on the fishing communities."*

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

*At the March 2006 Council meeting, a cursory Council review of Klamath River naturally produced adult fall Chinook spawner-progeny relationship data (Agenda Item C.4.a, Supplemental Attachment 3, March 2006) concluded that long-term depression of yield was not apparent. The Council assigned the STT with assessing impacts to the long-term yield from the Klamath fall Chinook complex that result from fishing seasons in the 2006 public review options, and producing an analytical statement for the April Council meeting.*

#### 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.

### **3. AGENDA ITEM G.3.C, NMFS REPORT, NOVEMBER 2005**

Listed below is the NMFS report distributed at the November 2005 Council meeting on the use of emergency rules. Council staff has inserted footnotes containing relevant information from the Council record on the 2006 salmon season process. Additionally, footnotes are inserted in areas where further information or rationale should be considered by the Council before recommending any emergency rule.

#### **NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE REPORT ON USE OF EMERGENCY RULES**

Ocean troll fisheries were severely constrained in 2005 in order to meet the 35,000 natural spawner escapement conservation objective for Klamath River fall Chinook. This action prompted a review of the escapement floor and consideration of a permanent modification to the conservation objective. Any such modification would require an amendment to the Salmon Fishery Management Plan (Salmon FMP). The Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) deferred making this decision until the November meeting to allow consideration of additional information, including the possibility of using an emergency rule to provide flexibility to manage around the escapement floor. The Council directed NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to provide a report on this issue in time for discussion at the November meeting.

Before examining the required criteria for implementing an emergency rule, it should be noted that provisions exist under the Magnuson-Stevens Act to allow for public involvement during the rulemaking process. Emergency rule implementation severely limits this public participation and therefore, should only be used for extremely urgent, special circumstances where substantial harm to or disruption of the resource, habitat, fishery, industry participants, community, or public health would be caused during the time it would take to follow standard rulemaking procedures.

NMFS has established policy guidelines<sup>1</sup> for determining whether the use of an emergency rule is justified under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act). These guidelines set forth the criteria for determining whether an emergency exists and are consistent with the requirements of section 305(c) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act as amended by the Sustainable Fisheries Act.

In order to implement an emergency rule, the Secretary must have an administrative record justifying emergency regulatory action and demonstrating its compliance with the national standards. Although the only legal requirement for the use of an emergency rule is that an emergency must exist, this action should only be taken to address extremely rare circumstances that would lead to

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<sup>1</sup> NMFS guidelines are not codified federal regulations, but have been published in the *Federal Register* (see Agenda Item E.2.a, Supplemental Attachment 2, April 2006).

significant adverse impacts as previously detailed. The guidelines further state that an emergency action may not be based on administrative inaction to solve a long-recognized problem, and establish the following criteria to define an emergency as a situation that:

- 1) Results from recent, unforeseen events or recently discovered circumstances<sup>2</sup>; and
- 2) Presents serious conservation or management problems<sup>3</sup> in the fishery; and
- 3) Can be addressed through emergency regulations for which the immediate benefits outweigh the value of advance notice, public comment, and deliberative consideration of the impacts on participants to the same extent as would be expected under the normal rulemaking process.<sup>4</sup>

If the preceding criteria for defining an emergency are met, the emergency action must then be justified under one or more of the following situations:

- 1) Ecological – (A) to prevent overfishing as defined in an FMP, or as defined by the Secretary in the absence of an FMP, or (B) to prevent other serious damage to the fishery resource or habitat<sup>5</sup>; or
- 2) Economic – to prevent significant direct economic loss or to preserve a significant economic opportunity that otherwise might be foregone<sup>6</sup>; or
- 3) Social – to prevent significant community impacts or conflict between user groups<sup>7</sup>; or
- 4) Public health – to prevent significant adverse effects to health of participants in a fishery or to the consumers of seafood products.

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<sup>2</sup> Naturally produced Klamath River fall Chinook abundance was not forecast to be below the 35,000 spawner conservation objective until February, 2006.

<sup>3</sup> Accounting for the importance of sustaining marketing infrastructure and community participation as called for under National Standard 8 may represent one management problem for the 2006 salmon fishery.

<sup>4</sup> Advance notice, public comment, and deliberative consideration of the impacts of a possible emergency rule for 2006 salmon fisheries on participants occurred under the normal rulemaking process in 2006.

<sup>5</sup> Not applicable.

<sup>6</sup> Economic impacts are considerable as documented in Preseason Report II. Foregone economic opportunities to harvest abundant salmon stocks would likely exist in the absence of an emergency rule.

<sup>7</sup> Public testimony at the March 2006 Council meeting and estimated economic impacts in Preseason Report II suggest significant community impacts would occur in the absence of an emergency rule.

In addition to meeting the emergency criteria and justification requirements, the emergency rule should indicate what measures could be taken or will be considered to permanently resolve the problem addressed by the emergency rule<sup>8</sup>.

Implementation of an emergency action would, in effect, temporarily amend the FMP as detailed in the emergency rule language. Since the conservation objectives within the FMP were established to achieve optimum yield, prevent overfishing and assure the rebuilding of depressed salmon stocks, any emergency action would require confirmation from the NMFS Science Center directors that such action would continue to prevent overfishing, provide optimal yield, and conform to any affected rebuilding plans<sup>9</sup>.

Once an emergency rule has been implemented, it can remain in effect for up to 180 days. An additional 180 day extension period is possible, providing there is an opportunity for public comment and the Council is following the standard procedure to address the emergency situation through an FMP amendment.

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<sup>8</sup> The Council has initiated an FMP amendment process for considering *de minimis* impacts.

<sup>9</sup> This paragraph seemingly prevents emergency consideration of *de minimis* impacts to avoid significant economic impacts, but is not referred to in the 1997 *Federal Register Notice* cited in footnote 1. Further discussion by the Council at its April Council meeting may be necessary for clarification.



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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

#### 50 CFR Chapter VI

[Docket No. 970728184-7184-01; I.D. 060997C]

#### Policy Guidelines for the Use of Emergency Rules

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

**ACTION:** Policy guidelines for the use of emergency rules.

**SUMMARY:** NMFS is issuing revised guidelines for the Regional Fishery Management Councils (Councils) in determining whether the use of an emergency rule is justified under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act). The guidelines were also developed to provide the NMFS Regional Administrators guidance in the development and approval of regulations to address events or problems that require immediate action. These revisions make the guidelines consistent with the requirements of section 305(c) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, as amended by the Sustainable Fisheries Act.

**DATES:** Effective August 21, 1997.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Paula N. Evans, NMFS, 301/713-2341.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

On February 5, 1992, NMFS issued policy guidelines for the use of emergency rules that were published in

the **Federal Register** on January 6, 1992 (57 FR 375). These guidelines were consistent with the requirements of section 305(c) of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act. On October 11, 1996, President Clinton signed into law the Sustainable Fisheries Act (Public Law 104-297), which made numerous amendments to the Magnuson-Stevens Act. The amendments significantly changed the process under which fishery management plans (FMPs), FMP amendments, and most regulations are reviewed and implemented. Because of these changes, NMFS is revising the policy guidelines for the preparation and approval of emergency regulations. Another change to section 305(c), concerning interim measures to reduce overfishing, will be addressed in revisions to the national standards guidelines.

#### Rationale for Emergency Action

Section 305(c) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act provides for taking emergency action with regard to any fishery, but does not define the circumstances that would justify such emergency action. Section 305(c) provides that:

1. The Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) may promulgate emergency regulations to address an emergency if the Secretary finds that an emergency exists, without regard to whether a fishery management plan exists for that fishery;

2. The Secretary shall promulgate emergency regulations to address the emergency if the Council, by a unanimous vote of the voting members, requests the Secretary to take such action;

3. The Secretary may promulgate emergency regulations to address the emergency if the Council, by less than a unanimous vote of its voting members, requests the Secretary to take such action; and

4. The Secretary may promulgate emergency regulations that respond to a public health emergency or an oil spill. Such emergency regulations may remain in effect until the circumstances that

created the emergency no longer exist, provided that the public has had an opportunity to comment on the regulation after it has been published, and in the case of a public health emergency, the Secretary of Health and Human Services concurs with the Secretary's action.

#### Policy

The NOAA Office of General Counsel has defined the phrase "unanimous vote," in paragraphs 2 and 3 above, to mean the unanimous vote of a quorum of the voting members of the Council only. An abstention has no effect on the unanimity of the quorum vote. The only legal prerequisite for use of the Secretary's emergency authority is that an emergency must exist. Congress intended that emergency authority be available to address conservation, biological, economic, social, and health emergencies. In addition, emergency regulations may make direct allocations among user groups, if strong justification and the administrative record demonstrate that, absent emergency regulations, substantial harm will occur to one or more segments of the fishing industry. Controversial actions with serious economic effects, except under extraordinary circumstances, should be done through normal notice-and-comment rulemaking.

The preparation or approval of management actions under the emergency provisions of section 305(c) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act should be limited to extremely urgent, special circumstances where substantial harm to or disruption of the resource, fishery, or community would be caused in the time it would take to follow standard rulemaking procedures. An emergency action may not be based on administrative inaction to solve a long-recognized problem. In order to approve an emergency rule, the Secretary must have an administrative record justifying emergency regulatory action and demonstrating its compliance with the national standards. In addition, the preamble to the emergency rule should indicate what measures could be taken

or what alternative measures will be considered to effect a permanent solution to the problem addressed by the emergency rule.

The process of implementing emergency regulations limits substantially the public participation in rulemaking that Congress intended under the Magnuson-Stevens Act and the Administrative Procedure Act. The Councils and the Secretary must, whenever possible, afford the full scope of public participation in rulemaking. In addition, an emergency rule may delay the review of non-emergency rules, because the emergency rule takes precedence. Clearly, an emergency action should not be a routine event.

#### Guidelines

NMFS provides the following guidelines for the Councils to use in determining whether an emergency exists:

#### Emergency Criteria

For the purpose of section 305(c) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, the phrase "an emergency exists involving any fishery" is defined as a situation that:

- (1) Results from recent, unforeseen events or recently discovered circumstances; and
- (2) Presents serious conservation or management problems in the fishery; and
- (3) Can be addressed through emergency regulations for which the immediate benefits outweigh the value of advance notice, public comment, and deliberative consideration of the impacts on participants to the same extent as would be expected under the normal rulemaking process.

#### Emergency Justification

If the time it would take to complete notice-and-comment rulemaking would result in substantial damage or loss to a living marine resource, habitat, fishery, industry participants or communities, or substantial adverse effect to the public health, emergency action might be justified under one or more of the following situations:

- (1) Ecological—(A) to prevent overfishing as defined in an FMP, or as defined by the Secretary in the absence of an FMP, or (B) to prevent other serious damage to the fishery resource or habitat; or
- (2) Economic—to prevent significant direct economic loss or to preserve a significant economic opportunity that otherwise might be foregone; or
- (3) Social—to prevent significant community impacts or conflict between user groups; or

(4) Public health—to prevent significant adverse effects to health of participants in a fishery or to the consumers of seafood products.

Dated: August 14, 1997.

**Gary C. Matlock,**

*Acting Assistant Administrator for Fisheries,  
National Marine Fisheries Service.*

[FR Doc. 97-22094 Filed 8-20-97; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510-22-F**

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

#### 50 CFR Part 285

[Docket No. 970702161-7197-02; I.D. 041097C]

**RIN 0648-AJ93**

#### Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Fisheries; Import Restrictions

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

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** NMFS amends the regulations governing the Atlantic highly migratory species fisheries to prohibit importation of Atlantic bluefin tuna (ABT) and its products in any form harvested by vessels of Panama, Honduras, and Belize. The amendments are necessary to implement International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) recommendations designed to help achieve the conservation and management objectives for ABT fisheries.

**DATES:** Effective August 20, 1997. Restrictions on Honduras and Belize are applicable August 20, 1997; restrictions on Panama are applicable January 1, 1998.

**ADDRESSES:** Copies of the supporting documentation are available from Rebecca Lent, Chief, Highly Migratory Species Management Division, Office of Sustainable Fisheries (F/SF1), NMFS, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910-3282.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Chris Rogers or Jill Stevenson, 301-713-2347.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Atlantic tuna fisheries are managed under the authority of the Atlantic Tunas Convention Act (ATCA). Section 971d(c)(1) of the ATCA authorizes the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) to issue regulations as may be necessary to carry out the recommendations of the

ICCAT. The authority to issue regulations has been delegated from the Secretary to the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NOAA (AA).

Background information about the need to implement trade restrictions and the related ICCAT recommendation was provided in the preamble to the proposed rule (62 FR 38246, July 17, 1997) and is not repeated here. These regulatory changes will further NMFS' management objectives for the Atlantic tuna fisheries.

#### Proposed Import Restrictions

In order to conserve and manage North Atlantic bluefin tuna, ICCAT adopted two recommendations at its 1996 meeting requiring its Contracting Parties to take the appropriate measures to prohibit the import of ABT and its products in any form from Belize, Honduras, and Panama. The first recommendation was that its Contracting Parties take appropriate steps to prohibit the import of ABT and its products in any form harvested by vessels of Belize and Honduras as soon as possible following the entry into force of the ICCAT recommendation. Accordingly, the prohibition with respect to these countries is effective August 20, 1997. The second recommendation was that the Contracting Parties take appropriate steps to prohibit such imports harvested by vessels of Panama effective January 1, 1998. This would allow Panama an opportunity to present documentary evidence to ICCAT, at its 1997 meeting or before, that Panama has brought its fishing practices for ABT into consistency with ICCAT conservation and management measures. Accordingly, the prohibition with respect to Panama will become effective January 1, 1998.

Under current regulations, all ABT shipments imported into the United States are required to be accompanied by a Bluefin Statistical Document (BSD). Under this final rule, United States Customs officials, using the BSD, will deny entry into the customs territory of the United States of shipments of ABT harvested by vessels of Panama, Honduras, and Belize and exported after the effective dates of the trade restrictions. Entry will not be denied for any shipment in transit prior to the effective date of trade restrictions.

Upon determination by ICCAT that Panama, Honduras, and/or Belize has brought its fishing practices into consistency with ICCAT conservation and management measures, NMFS will publish a final rule in the **Federal Register** that will remove import restrictions for the relevant party. In

Table 1. Klamath River Fall Chinook Stock-Recruitment Data Set.<sup>1/</sup>

Brood Year	Spawners (S)	Recruits (R)	R/S
1979	30,637	200,698	6.6
1980	21,484	109,430	5.1
1981	33,857	50,968	1.5
1982	31,951	122,187	3.8
1983	30,784	368,159	12.0
1984	16,064	244,052	15.2
1985	25,676	188,722	7.4
1986	113,359	123,247	1.1
1987	101,717	72,981	0.7
1988	79,385	17,450	0.2
1989	43,869	16,213	0.4
1990	15,596	44,910	2.9
1991	11,649	48,513	4.2
1992	12,028	269,678	22.4
1993	21,858	90,210	4.1
1994	32,333	50,840	1.6
1995	161,794	39,203	0.2
1996	81,326	38,408	0.5
1997	46,144	168,089	3.6
1998	42,488	130,283	3.1
1999	18,457	196,197	10.6
2000	82,728	188,537	2.3
2001	77,834	Likely Below Average <sup>2/</sup>	-
2002	65,635	Possibly Below Average <sup>3/</sup>	-
2003	87,642	Possibly Poor <sup>4/</sup>	-
2004	24,079	No Recruits Yet	-
2005	27,305	No Recruits Yet	-

1/ Consolidation of Table A1 from : *Klamath River Fall Chinook Stock Recruitment Analysis*. Salmon Technical Team. Pacific Fishery Management Council, September 1, 2005. 1991-2005 spawner data from Table B-4, *Review of 2005 Ocean Salmon Fisheries* , Salmon Technical Team, February 2006.

2/ Only the 5-year-old age class is yet to be accounted from the 2001 brood year. 5-year-old fish are typically a minor portion of the adult recruits, it appears likely the total recruits produced from this brood will be below average (1979-2000 Avg. =126,317).

3/ The 4 and 5-year-old age class have yet to be accounted; the current postseason estimate of 3-year-old ocean abundance (209,493) is below average (1985-2005 Avg. =377,232).

4/ The return of 2-year-old jacks in 2005 was the second lowest on record; 2-year-old jacks are used to forecast 3-year-old abundance in the same brood year.

PFMC  
3/30/2006

# Marine Angler Expenditures in the Pacific Coast Region, 2000

Brad Gentner  
Michael Price  
Scott Steinback



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
National Marine Fisheries Service

NOAA Technical Memorandum NMFS-F/SPO-49  
October 2001

# California (All)

Table 7. California (All) Total Expenditures by Resident Status, 2000 (in thousands of dollars).

CALIFORNIA (ALL)		Total	Upper Bound	Lower Bound	Total	Upper Bound	Lower Bound
Trip Expenditures		Residents			Non-Residents		
Private Transportation	Party/Charter	12,272	13,320	11,225	10,438	11,872	9,004
	Private/Rental	24,958	13,320	21,428	7,170	9,117	5,224
	Shore	23,634	27,494	19,774	3,776	4,929	2,824
Food	Party/Charter	13,873	15,182	12,565	5,304	6,189	4,418
	Private/Rental	21,347	24,597	18,096	1,837	2,477	1,396
	Shore	17,655	20,704	14,605	1,329	1,818	841
Lodging	Party/Charter	2,695	3,503	1,788	8,672	10,532	6,612
	Private/Rental	4,400	5,695	3,104	1,930	3,065	796
	Shore	11,908	15,183	8,829	1,970	2,959	980
Public Transportation	Party/Charter	793	1,482	124	33,638	42,330	25,546
	Private/Rental	169	306	32	4,343	7,763	924
	Shore	880	1,214	506	1,316	2,464	169
Boat Fuel	Private/Rental	31,059	36,118	25,999	1,890	2,570	1,210
Party/Charter Fees	Party/Charter	57,712	63,353	52,071	6,367	7,577	5,158
Access/Boat Launching	Party/Charter	972	1,198	746	391	573	208
	Private/Rental	3,771	4,414	3,128	257	369	146
	Shore	1,846	2,253	1,439	169	363	0
Equipment Rental	Party/Charter	2,541	3,184	1,899	4,789	6,416	3,162
	Private/Rental	1,859	2,355	1,363	576	978	174
	Shore	1,477	2,042	912	131	243	19
Bait & Ice	Party/Charter	740	954	525	318	433	199
	Private/Rental	17,386	20,110	14,662	1,020	1,341	700
	Shore	6,297	7,767	4,828	332	461	204
Total	Party/Charter	91,589	93,742	85,565	70,216	79,210	61,222
	Private/Rental	104,949	116,417	97,307	19,125	23,344	14,906
	Shore	63,675	69,816	57,534	9,024	11,007	7,042
Annual Expenditures		Residents			Non-Residents		
Rods and Reels		87,379	100,428	74,329			
Other Tackle		81,712	71,043	52,382			
Gear		14,152	16,610	11,694			
Camping Equipment		7,090	9,770	4,409			
Binoculars		1,963	2,526	1,401			
Clothing		9,280	11,958	6,601			
Magazines		3,067	3,742	2,393			
Club Dues		2,404	3,150	1,658			
License Fees		35,296	39,378	31,215			
Boat Accessories		230,683	317,031	144,296			
Boat Purchase		688,820	831,723	545,917			
Boat Maintenance		167,606	194,586	140,625			
Fishing Vehicle		638,561	918,489	358,832			
Fishing Vehicle Maintenance		155,872	195,703	116,041			
Vacation Home		11,495	23,523	0			
Vacation Home Maintenance		5,316	8,918	1,715			
All Sub-Totals		2,380,901	2,711,403	2,050,536	88,365	108,495	88,235
State Total		2,479,266	2,809,924	2,148,748			

2.5B ON DIRECT EXPENDITURES.

761 Million  
SALMAN ECONOMIC  
Impact

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Boat Maintenance		167,806	194,588	140,825			
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Fishing Vehicle Maintenance		155,872	195,703	116,041			
Vacation Home		11,495	23,523	0			
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State Total		2,479,266	2,809,824	2,148,748			

2.5B ON DIRECT EXPENDITURES.

761 Million  
SALMAN Economic  
Impact

Salmon Economic Info

Gentner et.al. 2001

CA, WA, OR – 2000:

Recreational anglers spent \$574 million - \$2.5 billion related to marine fishing

Total Expenditure in S CA - \$1.7 billion

Total Expenditure in N CA - \$761 million

Days fished in 2000 in S. CA 3.8 million

Days fished in 2000 in N. CA 2.2 million

KLAMATH OCEAN HARVEST MODEL (KOHM) MARCH 2006 OPTION II OUTPUT  
 LANDED CATCH BY FISHERY AND MONTH

Klamath Harvest: ocean troll

	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total
NO	226	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	265	151	0	0	711
CO	3282	729	0	0	0	0	0	0	349	358	0	0	4717
KO	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111
KC	276	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	276
FB	609	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	609
SF	158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2914	631	3703
MO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1038	0	0	22	1060
Total	4662	797	0	0	0	0	0	0	1652	510	2914	652	11187

Klamath Harvest: ocean sport

	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total
NO	142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	9	169
CO	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	23	40	9	91
KO	131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	21	65	218
KC	387	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	38	64	506
FB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	36	0	40
SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	17	23	0	48
MO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7
Total	677	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	36	41	174	146	1079



SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM (STT) UPDATE ON ESTIMATED IMPACTS OF  
MARCH 2006 OPTIONS

**Comments on the Effects of Escapements below the Floor on the Long Term Yield of  
Klamath Fall Chinook**

The STT concludes that the failure to meet the spawning escapement floor for Klamath fall Chinook for the third consecutive year poses a significant risk of reducing the long-term yield from this stock.

The risks presented by fishing below the floor for Klamath fall Chinook are difficult to quantify, but are nonetheless apparent. While it is possible to construct quantitative probability models based on the distribution of variability around the spawner-recruit relationship, those calculations depend on the assumptions built into the spawner-recruit model, the distribution of deviations from that model, and there having been no fundamental changes in that relationship between the time period when the data were collected and the present.

In the past, spawning escapements below the floor have occurred. Some of these have resulted in the recruitment of strong year-classes, and some of these have resulted in recruitment of weak year classes. The differences between these outcomes have been the result of environmental conditions encountered by the adult spawners, the eggs, and juvenile salmon. Years that produced strong recruitments benefited from favorable conditions in the river for spawning and outmigration, and marine conditions favorable for survival and growth.

In addition to the natural escapement being forecast to be below the escapement floor, this year's age-3 ocean abundance forecast is the lowest on record. This is believed to be largely the result of extremely poor river conditions brought on by a combination of drought and water management decisions in the Klamath basin beginning in 2002 and persisting for several years. Additional ocean fishing mortality will not only further reduce the escapement this year, but will also reduce the abundance of age-4 and age-5 adults next year.

In 2005, river conditions were apparently a little better, and 2006 has the prospect of being better still. The 2004 brood migrated to sea in 2005 and would have benefited from the improved river conditions. However, in 2005 ocean conditions were poor, with warm water, a delayed spring transition, and apparent low productivity. There were numerous reports of seabird die-offs and breeding colony failures. Available information suggests that the 2006 ocean conditions appear to be at least as unfavorable as they were in 2005, and may have deteriorated. We cannot forecast what conditions will be like for the 2006 spawning run, and their progeny. However, given the recent history of this stock and unfavorable indicators of ocean productivity, it would not be prudent to expect a strong year-class to recruit from low escapement this year.

The long-term impacts of current depressed abundance of Klamath River fall Chinook are exacerbated by the distribution of natural spawning escapement. Although for fishery management purposes naturally spawning Klamath fall Chinook are treated as a single stock,

Klamath fall Chinook are actually comprised of many discrete populations in the mainstems and tributaries of the Klamath and Trinity rivers. Genetic evidence indicates that these populations are genetically distinct, and thus are demographically independent.

In 2005, escapement to the Klamath basin was 56,200 adult spawners. Of this number, 49% or 27,800 adults returned to the two hatcheries in the basin. Of the remaining 28,400 adults that spawned in natural areas, 83% or 23,500 spawned in Bogus Creek, the mainstem Klamath River above the Shasta River, and the mainstem Trinity River above the Willow Creek weir. These are all areas adjacent to the hatcheries and receive substantial numbers of hatchery strays. Natural spawning areas that are relatively free of hatchery influence accounted for only an estimated 4,900 spawners (17% of the natural spawning escapement or 9% of the total escapement). Of these distinct natural spawning areas, only the Shasta River had an escapement of more than 1,000 adult spawners. As total natural spawning escapement is further reduced below the 35,000 floor, the risk increases of extirpation of some of these independent populations. If any of these distinct local populations are lost, the productive capacity of the basin would be reduced until locally adapted populations could be re-established.

## **Methods Considered by the STT to Model Effects of Landing Limits on the Harvest of Klamath River Fall Chinook.**

At the Council's March meeting, the STT was asked to evaluate the effectiveness of weekly landing limits as a management measure to reduce impacts in fisheries south of Cape Falcon on Klamath fall Chinook. In Options I and II, adopted for public comment at the March meeting, fisheries south of Cape Falcon contain a mix of landing limits that include: 50, 75, and 100 fish per boat per week (or open period).

In response to the Council's request, the STT considered several methods of modeling weekly landing limits, including:

### **I. Empirical estimates**

The KOHM could be used to forecast Klamath impacts as a direct function of weekly landing limits, if methods could be found to quantify the effect of such limits on Klamath contact rates per effort and on the amount of effort expected per day open. This method would require a means to generate new base-period values for contact-rates and a means to project effort under a weekly landing limit. The California troll fishery has not operated under weekly landing limits so historical data are not available.

Some landing data are available for areas and periods when daily landing limits were in effect. However, these data were not collected under controlled conditions, may be confounded with other factors, and would be of very limited value for use in projecting either catch or effort under weekly landing limit restrictions. The only fishery south of Cape Falcon since 2000 with landing limits was in Fort Bragg in July, 2003. That month Fort Bragg had a 150 fish trip limit from the 3rd-14th and unrestricted fishing from the 18th - 31st. Both of these fisheries were sampled at a rate of about 20% of the pounds landed. During the first half of the month with a trip limit, 34,500 fish were landed and 86 Klamath CWT's were recovered. During the unrestricted fishery, 36,000 fish were landed and 77 Klamath CWT's were recovered. The trip limits appear to have had no effect on total landings or on Klamath impacts. The lack of observed effects may have occurred because the trip limits were relatively high and there were no restrictions on the number of landings that individual vessels could make during the open period.

We concluded that the data required to implement this method simply do not exist.

### **II. Historical fish-ticket data.**

Oregon provided an analysis of fish ticket data from 2003, 2004, and 2005 in a report titled "Effects of Weekly Landing Limits on the Oregon Troll Fishery" by Eric Schindler dated March 20, 2006 . Using the landing dates and pounds of Chinook landed by individual vessels, Schindler estimated the number of Chinook landed each week by each boat that made landings. He then calculated the percentage of vessel-weeks that would have been affected by weekly landing limits in each year, and the reduction in numbers of fish landed in each year. Weekly landing limits evaluated included 50, 75, 100, 150, 200, and 250.

Calculating reductions in this manner assumes that weekly landing limits do not affect the number or behavior of the boats that participate in the fishery. It also depends on the catch rates observed during 2003-2005 which are influenced by Chinook abundance and distribution. Schindler also asserted that if landing limits were imposed, some boats would elect not to participate in the fishery and the savings would be somewhat greater than he calculated in the base period.

California DFG conducted a similar analysis of fish ticket data and considered the effects of landing limits of 50 and 100 fish per week. The effect of weekly landing limits was analyzed using sample and landings data for fisheries in California during 2003, 2004, and 2005. Catch per vessel day by boat week and port was estimated from fishing effort, total landing weight, average weight per fish, and average days fished per delivery. The estimated catch by each vessel during any week in the absence of landing restrictions was then computed. For a given vessel, if the observed catch during a week exceeded the weekly landing limit, then the difference could be interpreted as inferred savings. This procedure was completed for each KOHM area, month, and year (2003-2005) using weekly landing limits of 50 and 100 fish per vessel. Under a 50 fish per week restriction, inferred savings in fish and effort was 59% and 26%, respectively. For the 100 fish per week restriction, inferred savings in fish and effort was 37% and 14%, respectively.

The DFG analysis directly estimated reductions in effort while the the ODFW analysis estimated the percentage of trips that would have been affected by trip limits. The percentage of trips affected by trip limits cannot be directly used in the KOHM, but presumably inferred reductions in effort could be estimated for Oregon as well.

Concerns with the application of this method include:

- 1) Inability to predict effort response to landing limit restrictions – Neither method addresses the need to forecast effort response. To avoid effort transfer between ports, landing limits would have to be applied uniformly to all ports.
- 2) Changes in fleet structure – The historical data from which the relationship between days open and days fished was collected in the absence of weekly landing limits. Such limits would not affect all boats uniformly, so the fleet structure would be expected to change, but how is unknown.
- 3) Latent effort – Landing limits could affect the market price of fish. There is a large number of boats that fish very little or not at all. If the price of fish were to increase in response to limitation of supply due to landing limits, there could be a substantial increase in the number of boats participating in the fishery or the number of days fished by these boats relative to the 2003 through 2005 open seasons.
- 4) Monitoring and Enforcement - Weekly catch limits will tend to encourage unreported landings and increase the difficulty of monitoring and enforcement. With limited catch, and more time in port, there would be less incentive for fishermen to deliver their catches to buyers, and greater incentive for direct retail sales. This could make it harder to collect reliable CWT recovery data essential for Council management.

### **III. Maximum likely catch.**

Fisheries north of Cape Falcon have used landing limits to reduce the rate of catch in fisheries operated under quotas or catch ceilings, where fisheries may need to be closed on short notice by inseason action. In these cases, WDFW has estimated the maximum likely catch by multiplying the number of vessels recently participating in the fishery by the daily catch limit to estimate daily catch. The STT considered using similar methodology to estimate the maximum likely catch under different weekly catch limits. This method estimates the maximum number of fish that would be expected to be landed under a given landing limit by assuming that there would be no change from last year in the number of boats participating in the fishery and that all boats would achieve their limit. This number would be compared the expected catch without landing limits and, if the maximum catch with a landing limit is less than the expected catch without a landing limit, the reduction in expected landings would be used to prorate the effort forecast in the KOHM.

This method is straightforward and could be easily implemented. Preliminary calculations indicate, however, that it would predict little, if any, reduction as a result of catch limits. In addition, it would still be subject to the same concerns outlined in method II above..

### **Recommendations**

Our concern with the methods considered above is that untested assumptions must be made about participation in fisheries under landing limits and how relationships between effort and catch may change. An alternative approach is outlined below.

Catch guidelines or caps on total catch in a fishery can be used to control Klamath impacts. Although the precision of the estimate of the total catch level associated with any given level of Klamath impacts is reduced in areas where the ratio of Klamath stock catch to total catch is small, the total allowable catch in a cell can be directly modeled in the KOHM. Within a catch ceiling, landing limit and possession limits can be used in an attempt to reduce daily harvest. This balances the unknown risks associated with the implementation of catch limits noted above with the generally accepted idea that weekly landing and possession limits should in fact extend the time necessary to achieve a given catch level. If the Council imposes possession and landing limits on a catch ceiling fishery and they attain the ceiling sooner than expected, it would be necessary to take inseason action to close the fishery. The fishery would generate new data on contact rate per effort and effort per day open under catch and possession limits which could eventually lead to the development of data to base model impacts from the use of landing limits.

## **Update of Chinook Impacts From March Options**

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2006 ocean fishery options adopted by the Council.<sup>a/</sup> (Page 1 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement <sup>a/</sup> or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)			Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
	Option I	Option II	Option III	
CHINOOK				
Columbia Upriver Brights	248.8	250.1	251.0	57.3 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 46.0 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest.
Mid-Columbia Brights	86.5	87.0	87.3	16.6 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 5.75 adults for Bonneville Hatchery and 2.0 for Little White Salmon Hatchery egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest.
Columbia Lower River Hatchery Tules	56.2	59.1	62.5	31.1 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 14.1 adults for hatchery egg-take, with average conversion and no lower river mainstem or tributary harvest.
Columbia Lower River Natural Tules <sup>c/</sup> (threatened)	49.4%	45.3%	40.2%	≤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	50.7	55.3	58.9	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	72.1%	63.3%	51.8%	≤70.0% Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Klamath River Fall	13.8	18.8	25.4	35.0 Minimum number of adult spawners to natural spawning areas.
Federally recognized tribal harvest	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0% Equals 16.6, 12.3, and 6.1 (thousand) adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa tribal fisheries.
Adult river mouth return	44.2	45.7	50.7	NA
Age 4 ocean harvest rate	17.0%	14.8%	6.7%	≤16.0% NMFS ESA consultation standard for threatened California coastal chinook.
KMZ sport fishery share	7.7%	5.9%	8.4%	17.0% 2006 KPMC recommendation.
CA:OR troll fishery share	55:45	50:50	19:81	50:50 2006 KPMC 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	385.3	440.1	550.3	

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2006 ocean fishery options adopted by the Council.<sup>a/</sup> (Page 2 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)			COHO	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%)	≤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 <sup>c/</sup> 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 <sup>c/</sup> 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 <sup>c/</sup> 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 <sup>c/</sup> 21.5 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Strait of Juan de Fuca	11%(3.7%) 23.6 12.8	10%(2.8%) 23.8 13.1	7%(1.7%) 24.1 13.4	≤40.0%	2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement <sup>c/</sup> 12.8 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Quillayute Fall				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)	14.0%	10.0%	5.9%	≤15.0%	Marine and mainstem Columbia River fishery exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard). Value depicted is ocean fishery exploitation rate only.
Upper Columbia <sup>g/</sup>	>50%	>50%	>50%	50%	Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam.
Columbia River Hatchery Early	162.2	184.4	210.4	38.7	Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 16.0 early adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.
Columbia River Hatchery Late	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	11.7%	8.0%	3.0%	≤15.0%	Marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate.
Northern California (threatened)	6.2%	2.3%	0.5%	≤13.0%	Marine fishery exploitation rate for R/K hatchery coho (NMFS ESA consultation standard).



TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for preliminary analysis by the STT for ocean fishery options, 2006.<sup>a/</sup> (Page 3 of 3)

- a/ Projections in the table are based on the 2006 allowable catch levels under the PST: Southeast Alaska 2006 ceiling of 346,800, North Coast BC 2006 ceiling of 223,200, and WCVI 2006 ceiling of 160,400.
- b/ Ocean escapement is the number of salmon escaping ocean fisheries and entering freshwater with the following clarifications. Ocean escapement for Puget Sound stocks is the estimated number of salmon entering Area 4B that are available to U.S. net fisheries in Puget Sound and spawner escapement after impacts from the Canadian, U.S. ocean, and Puget Sound troll and recreational fisheries have been deducted. Numbers in parentheses represent Council area exploitation rates for Puget sound coho stocks. For Columbia River early and late coho stocks, ocean escapement represents the number of coho after the Buoy 10 fishery. Exploitation rates for OCN coho include impacts of freshwater fisheries.
- c/ Annual management objectives may be different than FMP goals, and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders. Total exploitation rate includes Alaskan, Canadian, Council area, Puget Sound, and freshwater fisheries and is calculated as total fishing mortality divided by total fishing mortality plus spawning escapement. These total exploitation rates reflect the initial base package for inside fisheries developed by state and tribal comanagers. It is anticipated that total exploitation rates will be adjusted by state and tribal comanagers during the preseason planning process to comply with stock specific exploitation rate constraints.
- d/ Includes minor contributions from East Fork Lewis River and Sandy River.
- e/ The fisheries in this option will need to be restructured if negotiations in the North of Falcon forum or final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries do not result in an SRFI at or below 0.700 as required by the NMFS ESA consultation standard.
- f/ The fisheries in this option will need to be restructured if negotiations in the North of Falcon forum or final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries do not result in a total exploitation rate for all U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border of no more than 10.0% as required by the 2002 PSC agreement.
- g/ Includes projected impacts of inriver fisheries that have not yet been shaped, but have been reduced from 2005 preseason levels based on 2006 abundance.

### SALMON MANAGEMENT OPTION HEARING SUMMARY

Date: March 27, 2006	Hearing Officer: Mr. Bob Alverson
Location: Chateau Westport Westport, WA	Other Council Members: Mr. Phil Anderson Mr. Mark Cedergreen Mr. Jim Harp
Attendance: 26	NMFS: Dr. Peter Dygert
Testifying: 9	Coast Guard:
	Salmon Team Member: Mr. Doug Milward
	Council Staff: Dr. Kit Dahl
Organizations Represented: Washington Trollers Association, Oregon Trollers Association, Ilwaco Charterboat Association Westport Charterboat Association, Willapa Bay Gillnetters Association	

### Synopsis of Testimony

Of the 9 people testifying:

- 5 commented primarily on the commercial troll fishery.
- 2 commented primarily on the recreational (charterboat) fishery.
- 2 commented primarily on the gillnet fishery.

### Special Opening Remarks

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

### Commercial Troll Comments

- Address problems in Klamath River, do not take it out on ocean fishers.
- Favor an option in the Option I-II range with a 75 fish limit for 3-day openers and 100 fish for 4 days; July 15<sup>th</sup> opener; plugs with 4 Chinook limit in the northern area; 2:1 halibut retention ratio
- Consider all-gear proposal for fin-clipped coho.
- Consider trade between sport and troll.
- Consider 2-quota package (as in 1996) if emergency rule implemented.

- Would like more information on Canadian interceptions, particularly Coweeman and Snake River fall; emergency rule process; yelloweye rockfish situation, especially proposed new closed area.
- Would like information on Klamath impacts north of Cape Falcon.
- Mark Klamath fish so ocean fishers can release them; selectively close and open areas to avoid impacts.
- Reduce whiting fishery salmon bycatch and make these fish available to troll fishery.
- Reevaluate September cutoff in Klamath model for assigning spawners to a particular year.

### **Recreational Comments**

- Recognize linkages between south of Cape Falcon fisheries and north of Cape Falcon. Do not allow North of Falcon fisheries to be painted into a corner during the upcoming Council meeting.
- Make unused impacts south of Cape Falcon available to north of Cape Falcon fisheries.

### **Commercial Gillnet Comments**

- Would like opportunity to take surplus (to escapement) fish entering Willapa Bay in gillnet fishery.
- Economic impact study needed on shutdown of summer gillnet fishery in Willapa Bay.
- Washington State fish manager should model impacts of taking surplus fish in Willapa Bay.
- Opposed to sport/troll trade.

### **Written Statements (Attached)**

None.

PFMC  
03/30/06

## SALMON MANAGEMENT OPTION HEARING SUMMARY

Date:	March 27, 2006	Hearing Officer:	Mr. Frank Warrens
Location:	Red Lion Hotel Coos Bay, Oregon	Other Council Members:	
Attendance:	146	NMFS:	Mr. Frank Lockhart
Testifying:	27	Coast Guard:	
		Salmon Technical Team:	Mr. Craig Foster
		Council Staff:	Mr. Chuck Tracy
<b>Organizations Represented:</b> Port of Brookings Harbor; Klamath Zone Coalition; Oregon Lamprey Society; Oregon Trollers Association; Pacific Coast Federation of Fisheries Associations; Brookings Chamber of Commerce; South Coast Fishermen; Northwest Steelheaders; Oregon Salmon Commission			

### Synopsis of Testimony

Of the 27 people testifying:

- 10 commented primarily on the commercial troll fishery.
- 5 commented primarily on the recreational fishery.
- 6 commented primarily on both recreational and commercial fisheries, or other economic aspects of the fisheries.
- 8 commented on issues associated with Klamath River water management issues.
- 7 commented on salmon predation issues.

### Special Opening Remarks

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

### Commercial Troll Comments

Most of those testifying supported Option I. Two people said they could live with Option II but preferred Option I. One person supported Option III with a disaster relief declaration. One person proposed an alternative to Option II having the same Klamath River fall Chinook impacts but with a different season structure.

## **Recreational Comments**

All of those testifying supported Option I.

## **Other Comments**

Most people supported implementing emergency regulations to allow fisheries to maintain the economic viability of coastal communities. Almost all of those testifying expressed frustration with the water management situation in the Klamath Basin, and requested the Federal agencies to address hydropower and habitat issues. Several people requested removal of sea lions at the mouth of the Klamath River.

## **Written Statements (Attached)**

Bill and Sharon Blodgett  
Anne Connelly  
Mill Casino, Coos Bay, Oregon  
Joe and Tricia Benetti  
Paul Merz

PFMC  
03/30/06

Subj: **Outfitter Guide Service, Lodging & Wild salmon B.B.Q**  
Date: 3/23/06 2:40:56 P.M. Pacific Standard Time  
From: [umpqua@centurytel.net](mailto:umpqua@centurytel.net)  
To: [coosbayangel@aol.com](mailto:coosbayangel@aol.com)

Hello Helen, I own and operate a Private Guest house ([www.northumpquariverguesthouse.com](http://www.northumpquariverguesthouse.com)) and two Whitewater Rafting guide services ([www.nuorrafting.com](http://www.nuorrafting.com)) & ([www.umpquarivers.com](http://www.umpquarivers.com)) . Our companies offer Rafting, Lodging and B.B.Q trips, we often get request for wild Salmon to be served on overnight camping trips. I buy my Wild Salmon from Nickabob,s meat & fish in Roseburg (672-3474). I don't think that when people come to vacation in the Great Northwest they should have to eat farm raised Salmon. Please feel free to include us as a company that depends on Local caught Wild Fish for the Tourism season each year.

Bill & Sharon Blodgett  
North Umpqua Outfitters  
Swiftwater Park Guest House  
Oregon Ridge & River Excursions  
1-541-496-3333

Subj: (no subject)  
Date: 3/23/06 3:42:40 P.M. Pacific Standard Time  
From: cmuseum@verizon.net  
To: coosbayangel@aol.com

Dear Helen,

We at the Coos Historical and Maritime Museum don't sell fish, but we are certainly aware of how much value tourists place on it. People driving in from the north often make our museum their first stop, and their most common questions are "what should I see?," "where are the motels?," and "where can I get a good fish dinner?" Even when they have no idea of the area's many scenic attractions, they know they can find good seafood here.

Anne Donnelly  
Executive Director  
Coos Historical and Maritime Museum

March 24, 2006

The Mill Casino prides itself in serving the freshest, local and wild Salmon available. We truly believe that when guests either local or visiting come to The Mill Casino here on the Southern Oregon Coast that they deserve the freshest fish that we can get. The Mill Casino supports our local fisherman.

Respectfully Yours,

*Larry Close*

General Manager

Matt Kincade

Facilitator Sous Chef

Robin Woodlief  
Senior Buyer

Chris Foltz  
Executive Sous Chef



Subj: **hearing at Red Lion**  
Date: 3/24/06 2:39:40 P.M. Pacific Standard Time  
From: joe@benettis.com  
To: coosbayangel@aol.com

**To Whom It May Concern:**

I urge you not to curtail the fishing season. To do so would hurt many local businesses; particularly restaurants. I've owned my restaurant for 27 years and besides my local clientele I get many tourists stopping in and a large majority of them ask for local fresh seafood; because that's what Oregon is known for. To have that taken away would drive away tourists and in already struggling economy, none of us can afford to lose any business.

**Benetti's Italian Restaurant**

**Joe & Tricia Benetti**

PAUL MERZ  
POB 5630  
Charleston, Oregon 97420  
541-888-4425

MARCH 27, 2006

PACIFIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

Klamath River Chinook Mortality:

Given the information available to me, it appears that a large percentage of the Klamath River juvenile and adult Chinook salmon mortality caused by the *C. shasta* and *P. minibicornis* parasites might be avoided by instituting some changes in hatchery management practices, and careful water flow and temperature management.

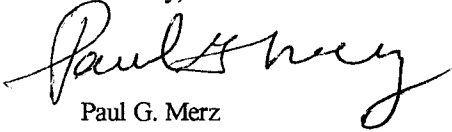
I submit the following questions and suggestions, and request that they be given consideration by the Council and the scientific teams involved in the management of the Klamath River Chinook resource.

1. Is it possible that the on site release of the entire Irongate hatchery production and the subsequent en-mass adult returns to the hatchery are perpetuating the life cycles of the *C. shasta* and *P. minibicornis* parasites and creating abnormally high concentrations of both myxozoans in the main stem reach adjacent to and immediately downstream of the hatchery, leading to high juvenile and adult mortality rates? Is it possible to inoculate hatchery juveniles against the diseases caused by *C. shasta* and *P. minibicornis*? If so, then a gradual movement of some portion of the hatchery production to off site release and the inoculation of all hatchery production may be beneficial.
2. Remote acclimation and release may result in an increased survival rate for both juvenile and adult Chinook. Trucking a portion of the hatchery production to down river net pen or impoundment type acclimation facilities managed by Tribal experts, could disrupt the *C. shasta* and *P. minibicornis* life cycles. Adult returns to these acclimation sites would provide a terminal fishery in the lower river so that Tribal and Sport fisheries could target hatchery produced fish and decrease the in river impacts on the naturally occurring spawners. A 20% decrease per year for 4 years, or 25% decrease for 3 years, would leave 20% or 25% of the hatchery production for on site hatchery releases to maintain a continued hatchery return for brood stock. (Hatchery managers need to determine actual numbers).
3. We know that acclimation sites work. Coos River STEP and Coquille River STEP have been using net pen and impoundment type acclimation sites in both river systems for years to acclimate Coho, Chinook, and Steelhead to provide directed terminal fisheries, and reduce hatchery influence and in river harvest on our naturally occurring runs. Some of these sites are also used as hatchery brood collection sites to help maintain genetic diversity in our hatchery programs. There is a net pen acclimation project on Young's bay near Astoria that has been very successful for about 15 years. Cal Fish and Game operates net pen facilities on the lower Sacramento system to provide terminal fisheries and boost juvenile hatchery Chinook survival rates. Balance the costs of trucking and acclimation site construction and maintenance against the possible gains to ocean fisheries and the coastal economies. Tribal ownership and management of acclimation sites should add to the cost effectiveness of this proposed project.
4. Acclimation sites need access for ease of installation, removal, feeding, and security. Sites should be in tributaries near the main stem to initiate area specific imprinting for a targeted fishery on returns. Sites should be tested for the presence of *C. shasta*, *P. minibicornis*, and *Manayunkia speciosa*, the polychaete worm that supports *C. shasta* and *P. minibicornis* in the river.

5. Would it be beneficial to have some closely monitored water temperature and flow management in the spring when juvenile Chinook are migrating downriver? Increased flows that mimic spring flood conditions would scour the system, decreasing the population of the polychaetes, and at the same time speed the downriver smolt migration and dilute concentrations of C. shasta and P. minibicornis.
6. I understand that during late summer and early fall there is a population of around 300 California sea lions that takes up residence on the rocks near the mouth of the Klamath River. If you very conservatively say that each lion will only eat one salmon per day from August 1 through October 15, then you could safely say that there are about 22,500 adult fish being removed from the population that should be part of the spawning escapement or part of the in river harvest. Can these animals be harassed to discourage their predation? It is done every year at Ballard locks in Seattle and the fish ladders at Bonneville Dam. Why not here?

Your response to these questions, and an opinion as to the practicality of these suggestions would be greatly appreciated. My livelihood depends to a huge extent on the production of healthy Chinook runs on the Klamath River system.

Sincerely;

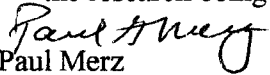


Paul G. Merz  
F/V Joanne  
F/V Greyling

CC: Klamath Council  
Jerri Bartholomew  
Peter Defazio  
Ron Wyden  
Ted Kulongoski

Testimony March 27 2006

1. Enforce the four spread law. If it's on the books then use it. Some out of area vessels are ignoring this requirement.
2. Use hold inspections as an enforcement tool anytime there is a closure longer than one week duration. There were a lot of fish delivered the first week of September by vessels that traveled from out of state. If these vessels are bringing fish from the KMZ and delivering them as fish caught legally and locally then we are probably being charged with Klamath impacts that didn't occur here. OSP seemed willing to take on the inspections.
3. If a closure line is necessary at cape Arago, then move it to Bandon. The beach area south of Arago to Bandon can be very productive at times and log book information coupled with tag data show a very small Klamath impact. If kept inside of three miles or 40 fathoms this could probably be extended to Humbug.
4. We need bubble fisheries in state's waters to access the healthy stocks of local fish. If you're concerned about Klamath impacts, fish it by lottery. Keep it small until you can collect enough data to show what the impacts are. Require 100% of landings be checked for tags.
5. Setting the opening date and then changing it creates financial burden on fishermen. Bills are coming due now for money spent in January and February to prepare for a March 15 opener. We should have had a couple of deliveries in by now and we still don't know if we are even going to have a season. Step up the decision process.
6. Structured fisheries are a plus in times of low abundance of weak stocks. Weekly landing limits and/or time management (week on week off) will spread impacts, slow down the derby type openers, spread landings through a longer season and maintain stronger markets. This is extremely important during September and October fisheries to avoid a large credit card debt.
7. Need to hire people to harass the 300 or so sea lions that take up residence at the mouth of the Klamath River every fall/early winter. One salmon per day per lion from August 1 through October 15 adds up to 22,500 fish that should be part of the spawning escapement or in river harvest.
8. Do whatever the council is able to do to re-authorize the Klamath act and continue the research being done in the river on the diseases that are limiting production.

  
Paul Merz F/V JOANNE F/V GREYLING  
P.O.B. 5630  
Charleston, Or. 97420

### SALMON MANAGEMENT OPTION HEARING SUMMARY

Date:	March 28, 2006	Hearing Officer:	Mr. Roger Thomas
Location:	Flamingo Hotel Santa Rosa, California	Other Council Members:	
Attendance:	About 500	NMFS:	Mr. Mark Helvey
Testifying:	41	Coast Guard:	
		Salmon Technical Team:	Mr. Allen Grover
		Council Staff:	Mr. Chuck Tracy
<u>Organizations Represented:</u> Fort Bragg Salmon Trollers Marketing Association; Coastside Fishing Club; Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations; Golden Gate Fishermen; North Coast Fisherman's Association; Fishermans Wharf Fisherman's Association			

### Synopsis of Testimony

Of the approximately 500 people testifying:

- 21 commented primarily on the commercial troll fishery.
- 12 commented on both the recreational and commercial fisheries.
- 10 commented on economic or other aspects of the fisheries.
- 10 commented on issues associated with Klamath River water management issues.

### Special Opening Remarks

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

### Commercial Troll Comments

All those testifying supported Option I. One person supported modifications of Option II if it was necessary. One person requested the landing restrictions in Options I and II allow fishermen to land in adjacent closed areas as a safety consideration.

## **Recreational Comments**

All those testifying supported Option I. One person supported modifications of Option II if it was necessary. One person requested that if Option II were considered that an allocation for inriver fisheries be added.

## **Other Comments**

Most people supported implementing emergency regulations to allow fisheries to maintain economic viability of coastal communities. Almost all of those testifying expressed frustration with the water management situation in the Klamath Basin, and requested the Federal agencies to address hydropower and habitat issues. Two people opposed aquaculture expansion into off-shore waters.

## **Written Statements (Attached)**

Representative Mike Thompson (D-CA)

Rick Baker

Greg Hall

Thomas Baty

Spencer Stiff

Ann Maurice

David Pellandini

PFMC

03/31/06

**MIKE THOMPSON**

1ST DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE:

WAYS AND MEANS



**CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
WASHINGTON, DC 20515**

March 28, 2006

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Dr. Donald McIsaac  
Executive Director  
Pacific Fisheries Management Council  
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200  
Portland, OR 97220-1384

Mr. Roger Thomas  
Hearing Officer  
Pacific Fisheries Management Council  
Flamingo Ballroom  
2777 Fourth Street  
Santa Rosa, CA 95405

Re: 2006 Salmon Management Option  
Public Hearing, March 28, 2006  
Santa Rosa, California

Dear Dr. McIsaac, Mr. Thomas & Council Members:

The Pacific Fisheries Management Council (PFMC) needs to preserve a salmon fishing season for California and Oregon this year. At the same time, every effort must be made to maintain the biological integrity of Klamath River stocks. A strong message must be sent to the administration that continued federal mismanagement of the Klamath River is unacceptable.

The failure of the Klamath River to meet the 35,000 natural spawner floor for fall-run chinook sets in motion a disastrously reduced season for commercial ocean, recreational and in-river fisheries. A complete closure is estimated to exact a \$150 million impact on the coastal communities of California and Oregon. The region is still reeling from the impact of last year's season, reduced by 60 percent due to poor Klamath returns, a loss estimated from \$40 to \$60 million. The effect of last year's season combined with a potential closure for this year will be catastrophic and could permanently damage the commercial and recreational salmon fishing industry and related businesses in both states.

As referenced by officials with the Bureau of Reclamation and NOAA Fisheries, the declining salmon populations in the Klamath River basin are not due to over fishing, but are due to a lack of adequate cool, clean water in the river. This fact hurts both upper and mid basin farmers, and mid and lower basin fishing communities and tribes. Current mandated discussions over FERC relicensing have raised the specter of dam removal on the Klamath River. The potential for dam removal holds out the promise of tangible improvement in the system, by opening miles of spawning habitat and vastly improving water quality. Coupled with increased flows, wetland and river restoration, as outlined in the National Academy of Science report, salmon could return in abundance.

Dr. McIsaac and Mr. Thomas & Council Members  
March 28, 2006  
Page 2

My request to the PFMC is two-fold. First, adopt a decision that preserves a fishing season and protects the declining Klamath fishery by targeting the more robust Sacramento River and Colombia River stocks. Also, recommend to NOAA Fisheries they immediately initiate a basin wide plan to restore and protect the Klamath River basin's salmon stocks.

Second, join efforts to secure a disaster declaration for the 2005 Pacific Salmon Season. To date, the administration has failed to respond to the request for disaster declaration. This delay is unacceptable by any standard and now, on the doorstep of a second-year disaster, sends a loud message that the administration would rather protect a failed water policy than help coastal communities. Please urge NOAA Fisheries to take action, now.

I will emphasize these points tomorrow at a bi-partisan briefing I called with the Department's of Interior and Commerce.

Thank you for your consideration and for the many hours you have already committed to this important decision that affects the lives of so many.

Sincerely,



**MIKE THOMPSON**  
Member of Congress



Fishermen have been having a difficult time understanding as to why the PFMC , which operates under National Marine Fisheries Service, has been eliminating fishing seasons so they could overload the Klamath River with spawning salmon with numbers far beyond what the remaining river habitat can support. This has caused massive die off of young salmon from starvation.

Chinook salmon have 5,000 eggs, it does not take a lot of salmon to fully utilize what food is available for their offspring. In the Klamath 20,000 spawners will prove to be more than enough to have the highest survival rate when water flows are good. In a low flow situation hatchery fish are the only fish to survive because they are fed and have good water conditions, which is not available to the young wild salmon in the river when flows are extremely low. This can easily be proven by looking at the Klamath spawning charts over the last 20 years.

Our season managers like to blame a parasite for all the dead salmon fry, however well fed hatchery fish do not have the problem, nor does the river when a smaller number of juvenile salmon will find enough food. They also like to use words like natural spawners when they are very likely of hatchery origin.

Hatcheries were built to mitigate to the fishery when the dams were built, not to cover up the damage they caused. Before the dams, the wild salmon runs were the real value of a rivers water. They produced one of the highest value food product and supported thousands of families.

Recently, we are finding out the Bush administration is going to subsidize global salmon farms and close the existing seasons and hatcheries. NMFS and NOAA are supporting these corporate farms . They are at the same time eliminating the existing family business, by keeping wild salmon off the market. These agencies claim that fishermen are overfishing when hundreds of thousands of harvestable salmon are wasted by over loading the Klamath and Sacramento Rivers.

There needs to be an investigation to find out if these corporations have influenced government agencies that are destroying lives of fishing families who have their life savings invested in their boats. Three thousand out of four thousands boats have been eliminated by previous season closures. There appears to be some corruption.

We are hoping our legislators. will request the NMFS restore our traditional salmon season outside the Kl;amath zone ( Horse Mt. To Humbug Mt.) or be held accountable for the lives they destroyed and the destruction of the resource. If we cannot hold this government agency accountable we no longer have a democracy.

Alan Maurice  
Consumers & Fishermen  
for wild fish  
PO Box 484  
Occidental, CA 95465

North Coast Fishing Association  
David L. Pellandini  
Fort Bragg, Ca. 95437

Pacific Fisheries Management Counsel  
Santa Rosa Meeting  
March 28, 2006

Fort Bragg and the entire Mendocino coast as well as most area's of California will be heavily impacted financially and economically if the Salmon fishing season is closed or even reduced from that of the 2005 season.

In Fort Bragg alone several charter boats with 20 plus years of continued service have announced they will have to quit business. Hotels and motels, restaurants, retail stores, sporting goods, marine supply, fuel sales and fuel taxes, virtually every area of economy will be severely impacted.

You are charged with the responsibility to make the correct decision regarding the forthcoming salmon season.

As you contemplate on one hand the salvation of several hundred Klamath salmon, on the other the partial to total economic destruction of many lives and business, I strongly urge you to enact option 1 that has been proposed. That is the exact same season as the 2005 salmon fishing season.

Respectfully submitted,

David L. Pellandini  
North Coast Fishing Association

My name is Kurtis Williams; I am 22 years old and have dreamed of owning and operating my own Commercial Salmon Fishing boat since I was a little boy. After graduating from high school when I was 16 I got a job as a deckhand in an industry that creates millions of dollars in revenue and supplies millions of people in our country with salmon. As a result of the severe restrictions to commercial salmon fishing in 2005 and the recent talk of the 2006 salmon season having even more restrictions I have delayed purchasing my own boat in fear that I won't be able to pay for it if salmon fishing is shut down.

How can you ask the commercial fisherman to make further reductions in their catch while ignoring the obvious impediments to salmon reproduction? The big issue is not the effect of commercial fishermen threatening the population of salmon but that of dewatered rivers filled with salmon killing dams.

Blaming fisherman (the real victim) is just an effort to divert attention from the real causes of these declines. The Bush administration says dams are "natural structures" and that dams are "part of the environment baseline" as though they were natural objects like boulders dropped there by glaciers. When in actuality, dams are one of the leading causes to the reduced population of salmon and their reproduction. These unnatural "man-made" structures have eliminated hundreds of miles of very valuable and important spawning grounds throughout Washington, Oregon, and California.

That is why I ask, "Why should the fisherman take the blame and punishment of actions we had nothing to do with?"

In fact, it was a federal judge that made the decision to divert water from the Klamath River for the Bureau of Reclamation during a severe drought in 2002. That decision resulted in two massive die offs of river salmon due to low flow and an increase in water temperature. As a result, a chain reaction of gill rot and reduced oxygen in the water killed thousands of salmon in 2002 and culminated in severe closures being imposed on the Commercial Salmon Industry along the Oregon and California coast. The commercial salmon industry and state has also suffered a multi-million dollar loss of revenues due to these closures.

I would like for you to take into consideration that even though salmon deaths on the Klamath River is a tragedy, there are many other river systems that produce just as many, or more, salmon. The entire central valley river systems, which include the Sacramento, Feather, American, and San Joaquin rivers, produce hundreds of thousands of fish. The American and Feather Rivers produced so many salmon in 2005 that the daily catch limit was increased from two to three fish per day. Additionally, of the over 340,000 salmon caught last year by commercial fishermen only four percent were from the Klamath River.

There are over twenty salmon producing rivers throughout California and several hatchery programs on these rivers that add to the natural salmon reproduction every year. The Sacramento River received 140,000 salmon at the Coleman fish hatchery in 2005 and is able to release 11 million salmon every year. The Monterey Bay Salmon Enhancement Program releases 60,000 salmon twice a year from the

Santa Cruz and Moss Landing Harbors resulting in 240,000 salmon released every year. These fish come from the very strong stock of King Salmon on the Mokelumne River.

The rivers below are some of the rivers that provide more than enough salmon to support the fishing industry throughout California as shown by the salmon returns, hatchery counts, and releases from the hatcheries:

#### 2005 Estimated Salmon Returns and Hatchery Counts

Sacramento River	140,000 + 93,132 returned to hatchery
Battle Creek	165,000
American River	75,349 + 22,349 returned to hatchery
Feather River	69,704 + 23,788 returned to hatchery
Klamath River	68,000 + 13,763 returned to hatchery
Trinity River	10,905 + 20,429 returned to hatchery
Mokelumne River	16,000 returned to hatchery

#### Yearly King Salmon Releases from Hatcheries

Sacramento River Coleman NFH	11 million
American River Nimbus Hatchery	4 million
Feather River Hatchery	8-10 million
Klamath River Iron Gate Hatchery	6 million + 180,000 yearlings on Fall Creek
Trinity River Hatchery	9 million
Mokelumne River Hatchery	6 million
Monterey Bay Salmon Enhancement Project	240,000

The Sacramento River and its smaller tributaries received an estimated 404,823 salmon in 2005 and the 2006 prediction is at 632,483 with a salmon season.

The Klamath River has a better survival rate on years the minimum of 35,000 spawn mates is not met due to the fact that if there are too many fish the small river can not support all the salmon smolts. The Sacramento River is another good example of an overpopulated river. In 2005 it had over 400,000 salmon return but some were unable to spawn due to over crowding. This year they are predicting a return of 632,000 salmon and if we don't get to harvest them there is a chance of die off due to the fact that the salmon won't be able to find a suitable spawning area or due to lack of oxygen (like when you put too many fish in an aquarium). Salmon need to be harvested so that returns are kept at a level that ensures maximum spawning but not over population that could cause the survival rate to decrease. If there are too many salmon smolts in a river that can't support them with enough food then the survival rate will decrease dramatically.

In 2005 commercial fishermen had severe restrictions imposed on when and where they were allowed to fish. During the month of May it was south of Pigeon Point, in June south of Point Sur, July and August south of Point Arena and September was south of Fort Bragg. The fleet was barely able to catch enough fish to scrape by during June due to the fact that salmon only congregate south of Point Sur one in every ten years.

A decision to close salmon fishing this year between Cape Falcon, Oregon and Point Sur, California would not only be wrong it would be disastrous for the economy of California, as well as Oregon and the rest of the United States. In fact if they are only allowed to fish south of Point Sur this year, there is a good chance the commercial fleet will be forced out of business not to mention that the economy would suffer a loss of revenue in the millions.

I ask that you consider the affect the proposed plan to close salmon fishing will have on the fisherman, fish buyers, markets that sell fish, tackle stores and manufacturers, fuel docks, marine mechanics and many more.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kurtis Williams". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending from the end of the name.

Kurtis Williams

### Pacific Fishery Management Council

Please fill out this card if you wish to address the Hearing.

Name: Greg Hall Date: 3/28/06  
Organization: Sp. Fishermen  
Address: 740 Sugar St  
City/State/Zip Code: Hopland Ca  
Phone Number: 707 738 1239  
Topic: Salmon Can't survive if  
Sp. Fishermen aren't prot of  
New future. Request opp 1

### Pacific Fishery Management Council

Please fill out this card if you wish to address the Hearing.

Name: Spencer Stiff Date: 3/28/06  
Organization: Salmon Restoration Association  
Address: P.O. Box 431  
City/State/Zip Code: Willow Creek CA 95573  
Phone Number: 707 845-8121  
Topic: Option # contains ~~2~~ 700000  
but in river salmon. I support  
option 1.

### WRITTEN COMMENT Pacific Fishery Management Council

Please fill out this card if you wish to address the Hearing.

Name: THOMAS BATY Date: 3/27/06  
Organization: PUBLIC  
Address: Box 534  
City/State/Zip Code: INVERNESS CA 94937  
Phone Number: 415 669 1574  
Topic: WRITTEN COMMENT  
I SUPPORT OPTION 1. WITHOUT  
SALMON FISHERMEN, SALMON  
DO NOT HAVE ANY CHANCE  
OF POLITICAL SURVIVAL.

# Pacific Fishery Management Council

Please fill out this card if you wish to address the Hearing.

Date: 9/28/05

Name: ROCK BAKER

Organization: RUSSIAN RIVER FLY FISHERS

Address: 127 ALDER BROOK DRIVE

City/State/Zip Code: Yuba Rosa, CA 95405

Phone Number: 707-545-8860

Topic:

PLEASE RECOMMEND OPTION #1 OR 2

-ALSO MISSING IN YOUR RECOMMENDATIONS ARE

ANY FEASIBLE SOLUTIONS WHICH ADDRESS OUR





DECLINING FRESHWATER HABITAT FOR JUVENILE +  
RETURNING ADULT SALMONIDS

→ PLEASE MAKE STRONG RECOMMENDATIONS  
FOR FRESHWATER HABITAT RESTORATION/SUSTAINMENT  
ABILITY OR IT WON'T MATTER HOW MANY FISH  
ARE IN THE OCEANS.

KLAMATH FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL RECOMMENDATIONS ON  
TENTATIVE ADOPTION OF 2006 OCEAN SALMON MANAGEMENT MEASURES  
FOR ANALYSIS

Any harvest should be divided according to the 50/50 tribal/non-tribal, 15% in-river, and 17% recreation, and 50/50 north south sharing of ocean Klamath Management Zone (KMZ) commercial fisheries.

The recommendation is composed of three motions passed by the consensus of the Klamath Fishery Management Council (KFMC). For evaluation purposes, we propose the following:

1. Amendment to PFMC Option 2 – For California ocean commercial fisheries, 2 “platoons” would be established. Each “platoon” would fish no more than 3 days a week, with closures on Fridays. All other measures of the PFMC option 2 would apply.
2. Amendment to PFMC Option 3 – In the event that the above amendment to option 2 is not established, a terminal fishery for commercial and recreational fisheries would be established between Pt. Reyes and Pt. San Pedro and in 20 fathoms or less; within the months of August, September and October.
3. In our March report to the PFMC, the KFMC requested that all options that included fishing would include the consideration of an in-river Klamath recreational fishery. We are asking that this fishing opportunity be included in any season consideration.

PFMC  
04/04/06



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**  
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE  
Southwest Region  
501 West Ocean Boulevard, Suite 4200  
Long Beach, California 90802- 4213

**MAR 24 2006**

Mr. Ryan Broddrick, Director  
California Department of Fish and Game  
1416 Ninth Street  
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Mr. Broddrick:

I would like to express my concerns regarding the early season recreational salmon fisheries scheduled to occur from April 1, 2006 to April 30, 2006 in state waters off the California coast. As you know, the projected number of natural spawners expected to return to the Klamath River this fall is low. In fact, even without further fishing from Cape Falcon, Oregon to Point Sur, California through August 31, 2006, the conservation objective established under the Pacific Coast Salmon Fishery Management Plan (FMP) requiring a minimum escapement of 35,000 naturally spawning Klamath River fall Chinook will unlikely be met. Given the circumstances, for fisheries beginning May 1, the Salmon FMP requires that the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) close salmon fisheries within its jurisdiction that impact the stock. As a result, any fishing that would occur during the 2006 season from May 1 to August 31, 2006 would have to be approved by NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) by emergency rule.

The Council, in an attempt to preserve flexibility to potentially allow some limited fishing to proceed under an emergency rule later in the season, took the important step of recommending a closure of these early season fisheries when they met in March. NMFS concurred with the Council's recommendation and immediately closed commercial and recreational fisheries in federal waters by inseason action. The California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) participated in the Council's decision and did not indicate there would be a problem implementing this closure in state waters in a timely fashion. If, however, the state fisheries are allowed to proceed, we must account for impacts to Klamath River fall Chinook. While the number of Klamath fish harvested will not be great in the early season fisheries, that number will further reduce whatever opportunity there may be for considering limited fishing later in the 2006 salmon fishing season.

The inability of California to take timely action to modify early salmon fisheries will present a problem in future years. Early season fisheries (before May 1) are established during the Council process a year in advance, before information is available on the projected run strength for that year. The Council has recommended (and NMFS approved) these fisheries in the past with the understanding that we could cooperate with the states to modify those fisheries should the updated run size forecasts warrant such an action. If CDFG is not capable of modifying or closing these fisheries in a timely manner upon receiving such information, as appears to be the



case this year, the Council will have to reconsider allowing any such opportunities in the future. I hope that you and I can work together to insure that CDFG has a timely means of modifying pre-May 1 salmon fisheries in response to run size forecasts in 2007 and beyond.

The 2006 salmon fishing season is going to be difficult for everyone involved and I understand your desire to allow the California Fish and Game Commission to address this issue at their upcoming April meeting. However, I think it is crucial that these fisheries be closed as quickly as possible to minimize further impacts to Klamath River fall Chinook. Our agencies have successfully worked in close coordination in the past, and I am confident we can continue to do so in the future.

Thank you for your consideration on this important issue.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Rodney R. McInnis". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Rodney R. McInnis  
Regional Administrator

cc: D. Robert Lohn – NMFS Northwest Region  
Donald K. Hansen – Pacific Fishery Management Council



**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 31, 2006

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

Dear Don,

NOAA Fisheries is concerned about the long-term status of Klamath River fall Chinook (KRFC), and the consequences that additional fishing in 2006 may have on the spawner escapement. At the same time, we are very aware and concerned about the severe consequences to the fishing community associated with fishery closures of the magnitude described under Option III. Given the past two years failure of KRFC to achieve its escapement floor and the prospect that the lower KRFC returns may continue into the near term, we believe it is imperative to consider the best available scientific information relative to the risks to the KRFC to produce maximum sustained yield on a continuing basis. From our perspective, the critical task is to address the biological question that requires that the long-term health of the stock not be decreased by the proposed fisheries consistent with the terms of the Magnuson-Stevens Act related to overfishing.

To address this question, we asked our Northwest and Southwest Fisheries Science Centers to review all relevant information in the available time. In particular, we asked the scientists at the Science Centers whether there were escapement levels below the 35,000 floor that would not jeopardize the capacity of KRFC to produce maximum sustainable yield on a continuing basis. The Science Centers' report is enclosed for your information. Based on this review, NOAA Fisheries finds that the risk to KRFC associated with the fishing regime proposed in Option II is too great to justify an emergency rule that satisfies the requirements of the Magnuson-Stevens Act. As a consequence, we suggest the Council focus its effort on shaping seasons around Option III that add little or no KRFC impacts.

Also, as you may now be aware, NOAA has determined that the best available information did not support a declaration of a commercial fishery failure in 2005. The commercial fishery failure could not be justified because the commercial fisher's sales of salmon either met or exceeded the average value of recent years because the price to fishermen was high and offset the effects of the more restrictive fishing seasons. Community impacts also were assessed in the disaster consideration and the 2005 economic activity generated by commercial salmon fishing in each of the ports affected by the restrictions was found to be near the average of recent years. However, because of



the circumstances related to KRFC in 2006, NOAA Fisheries will analyze the projected impacts of the 2006 ocean salmon management measures as soon as those measures are established. Governor Kulongoski of Oregon has informed us that he is sending a letter to the Secretary of Commerce requesting a commercial fishery failure declaration for 2006 due to a fishery resource disaster.

We remain committed to working with the Council to address the difficult management issues before us this year.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D. Robert Lohn".

D. Robert Lohn  
Northwest Regional Administrator

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Rodney R. McInnis".

Rodney R. McInnis  
Southwest Regional Administrator

Enclosure

Comments on the Klamath River Fall-Run Chinook Salmon Fisheries  
Management Plan Escapement Floor

29 March 2006

Prepared by: Northwest Fisheries Science Center  
Southwest Fisheries Science Center

## *Introduction*

This report is in response to a request from the Northwest and Southwest Regions to comment on escapement levels developed by the Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) to regulate ocean fisheries in response to run forecasts for the 2006 return year. These forecasts predict that the escapement goal of naturally-spawning fall-run Chinook salmon will fall below the established floor of 35,000 adults. This report reviews previous information used to establish the current escapement floor, discusses the potential biological effects of escapements below the floor, and evaluates uncertainty in the forecasted ocean abundance and spawning escapement estimates.

## *Klamath River Chinook Salmon – Historical Perspective*

Early in the development of West Coast fisheries the Klamath River was identified as a major supplier of salmon, and (at the time) distinct in that it was one of only four coastal rivers that had both spring and fall runs of salmon (Collins 1892). In 1888, the in-river salmon catch was estimated at 734,000 pounds<sup>1</sup>, 50,000 fish at 15 pounds each (Collins 1892, Snyder 1931). Snyder (1931) estimated that between 1915 and 1928 the peak in-river catch was 1.2 million pounds, (1915) with an average catch of 725,000 pounds. Additionally, near shore fisheries from Ft. Bragg to Eureka and the California border captured nearly 2.1 million pounds of salmon annually from 1916-1928 (Snyder 1931), although it is unclear what proportion of these fish would have originated from the Klamath River. Myers et al. (1998) provided a peak run estimate, based on cannery pack, of 130,000 fish in 1912. The contribution of hatchery origin fish to these run estimates (hatcheries have been present in the Basin for over 100 years) is thought to be minimal given the state of hatchery culture at the time. At best, during the late 1800s and early 1900s hatchery production may have replaced the adults removed from the river for broodstock purposes. In estimating the historical run size for the Klamath River Basin it is also important to consider that habitat degradation, primarily related to mining activities, had already impacted much of the basin during the years of the catch estimates provided above. Moyle (2002) estimated that the total fall run to Klamath River may have been as large as 500,000.

## *Population Structure and Biological Diversity*

The Klamath River Basin includes two major rivers: the Klamath and Trinity. Anadromous access to much of the basin has been lost due to the construction of impassible dams, the Iron Gate Dam (1962, RKm 306) on the Klamath River and the Lewiston and Trinity Dams (1963, RKm 249) on the Trinity River. This habitat loss primarily affected spring-run populations in the Trinity, and Klamath Rivers, although some fall-run Chinook salmon habitat was also lost. More significantly for the fall-run populations, these dams have altered the flow dynamics and temperature profiles for

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<sup>1</sup> The catch is listed only as salmon and likely include Chinook and coho salmon and steelhead. Where a break-down of these catches is available, it is clear that the majority of fish were Chinook salmon.



downstream mainstem areas. These changes may be correlated to increases in mortality among outmigrating juvenile salmon, in part from exposure to *Cerratomyxa shasta* (Bartholomew 2005).

Fall-run Chinook salmon spawning aggregations exist throughout the basin. While the current conservation objective and fishery management plan considers fall-run fish as belonging to a single stock, it is almost certain that the Klamath fall Chinook “stock” contains multiple distinct populations (effectively the Demographically Independent Populations defined in McElhany et al. 2000). The sustainability of the Klamath fall Chinook stock complex will depend on the preservation of locally-adapted populations that possess sufficient diversity to adjust to short-term and long-term environmental variability.

Snyder (1931) described significant differences in the spawning time for fall-run Chinook salmon in different tributaries to the Klamath River. These differences suggest diverse local conditions, and the potential for reproductive isolation. Barnhart (1995) used geographic, genetic, and life history information to identify fall-run metapopulations in the Klamath River Basin. According to Barnhart twelve “breeding populations” of fall-run Chinook salmon exist, clustered within four “metapopulation” units (Table 1).

Table 1. Population structure for Klamath River Basin fall-run Chinook salmon, as proposed by Barnhart (1995)

River System	Metapopulation	Breeding Population
Klamath River	Upper Klamath River	Iron Gate Hatchery and Bogus Creek
		Upper Mainstem Klamath River
		Shasta River
	Middle Klamath River	Scott River
		Salmon River
		Upper Middle Klamath Tribs
		Lower Middle Klamath Tribs
Trinity River	Lower Klamath/Trinity River	Lower Klamath River Tribs
	Mainstem Trinity River	Lower Mainstem Trinity, below South Fork
		South Fork Trinity River
		Upper Mainstem Trinity River
		Mainstem Trinity River

The criteria utilized by Barnhart (1995) are similar those used by NOAA Fisheries Technical Recovery Teams to identify demographically independent populations. Given the size of the Klamath River Basin, identifying twelve “populations” for the fall-run life history comports with the findings of the coastal and Lower Columbia TRTs (Bjorkstedt et al. 2005, Myers et al. 2006). Barnhart (1995) based his findings, in part, on a preliminary genetic population survey by Gall et al. (1990). Subsequent analysis of an expanded California Chinook salmon genetic data set provided further support to the population structure presented by Barnhart (NMFS 1999). On a coarse scale, populations in the Klamath River Basin clustered together relative to other samples from coastal and Central Valley populations. Within the Klamath River Basin, populations from the Klamath and Trinity River were distinct from one another, and on a finer scale there

appears to be significant population structure within each of the major tributaries (Figure 1).

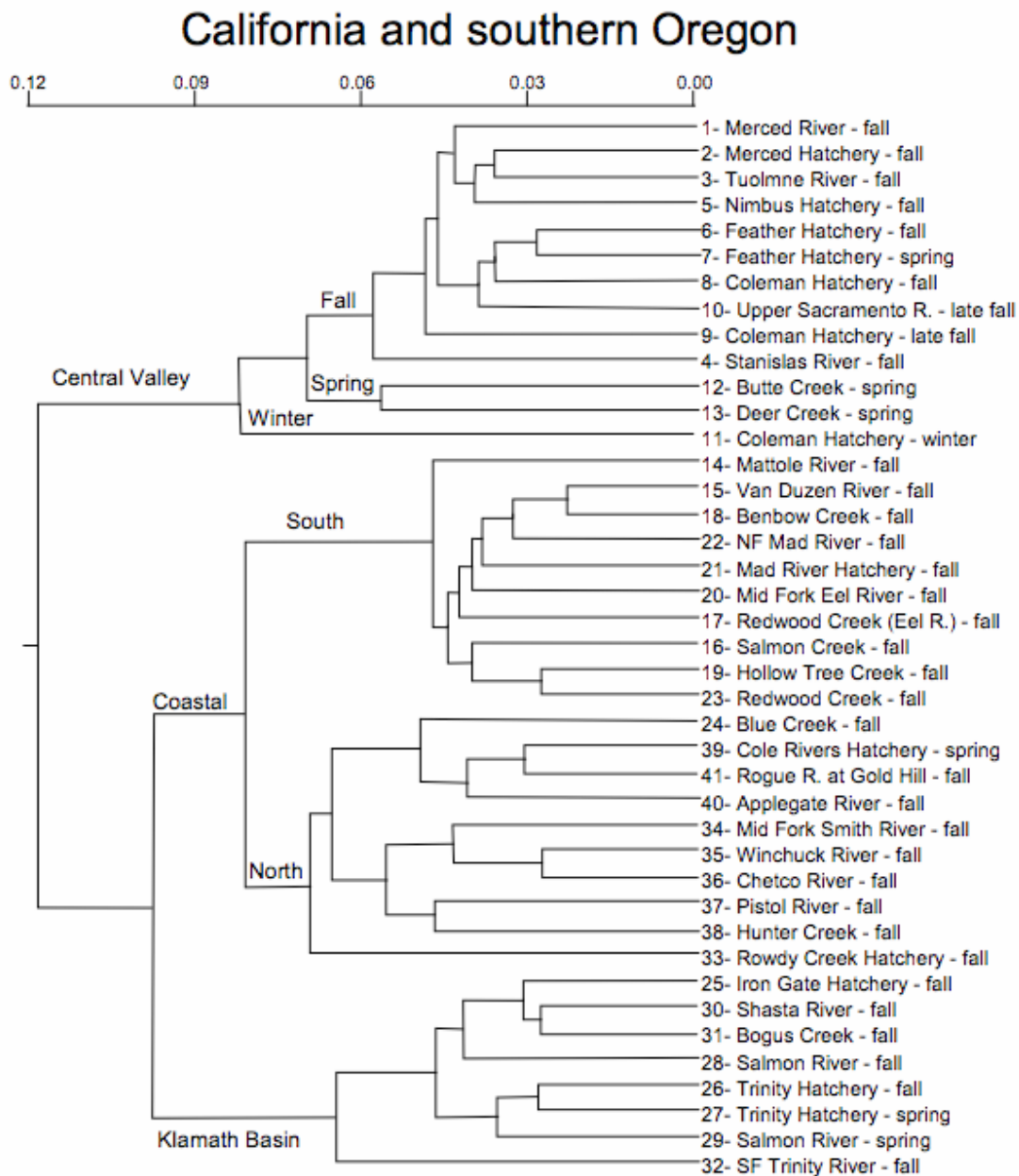


Figure 1. UPGMA dendrogram based on 34 allozyme loci from 41 composite samples of Chinook salmon from California and southern Oregon. (From NMFS 1999).

Banks et al. (2000) reported on genetic variation among 14 different spring and fall-run populations from the Klamath River Basin using DNA microsatellite analysis. This study confirmed that there are genetic differences between populations within the Klamath River Basin (Figure 2). Population structure appears to be more closely associated with geographic location rather than life history characteristics (i.e. run timing). Additionally, among population differences are evident for several life history characteristics (timing, spawn timing, age structure) in the Klamath River (Shaw et al. 1997, Andersson 2003, KRTAT 2006b). These life history differences are indicative of local adaptation and

suggest that basin-wide productivity and overall fitness are likely to be related to the conservation of these locally adapted populations.

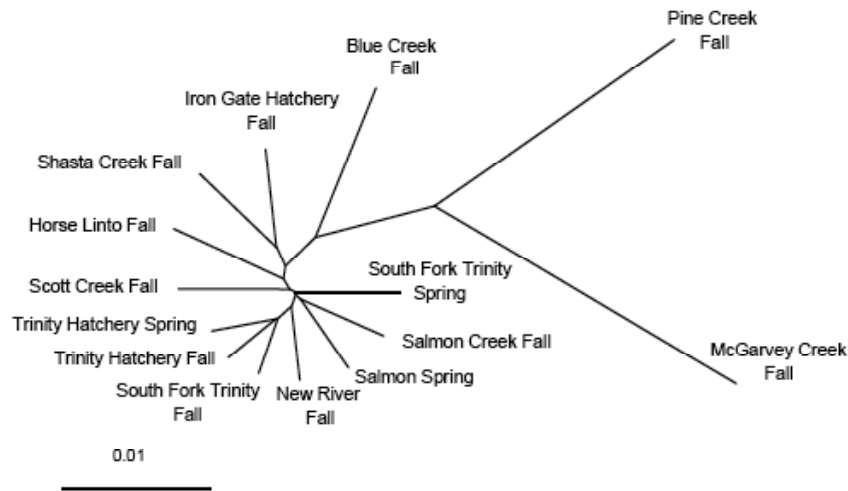


Figure 2. UPGMA phenogram for population samples from fall and spring Chinook of the Klamath and Trinity basins characterized at 7 microsatellite loci. (Reproduced from Banks et al. 2000).

If several populations of fall-run Chinook salmon exist in the Klamath River Basin then it is necessary to consider the demographic characteristics of each population in order to assess the potential effect of the proposed fishery management options. Based on information in Andersson (2003) and KRTAT (2006b) the typical spawning escapement of many of these populations is a thousand fish or less, with some in the low hundreds. Numerically small breeding populations are at higher risks from both demographic and diversity factors. When extended over several generations the effects of small population size on diversity may be compounded (through the cumulative effects of inbreeding). Additionally, small sized populations are more susceptible to introgression by hatchery-origin spawners. If naturally spawning hatchery fish exhibit lower reproductive fitness (see Berejikian and Ford 2004) then the affected population would exhibit a decrease in productivity. Returns to the hatcheries constitute a substantial portion (~40%) of the total run in the Klamath (Figure 3a). The proportion of hatchery-origin fish on the natural spawning grounds averaged 22% for the 1991 to 2004 return years (Figure 3b). The effect on productivity of this level of hatchery contribution cannot be estimated with currently available data; however, it is of some concern that the hatchery contribution is largest during years of low escapement, 48% in 2004, increasing the potential for the loss of local adaptation in populations. The recovery of coded wire tags (CWTs) from fish on natural spawning grounds suggests that the degree of hatchery influence varies considerably from population to population (KRTAT 2006b), with those natural

spawning areas geographically proximate to hatcheries having the relatively high rates of CWT recovery.

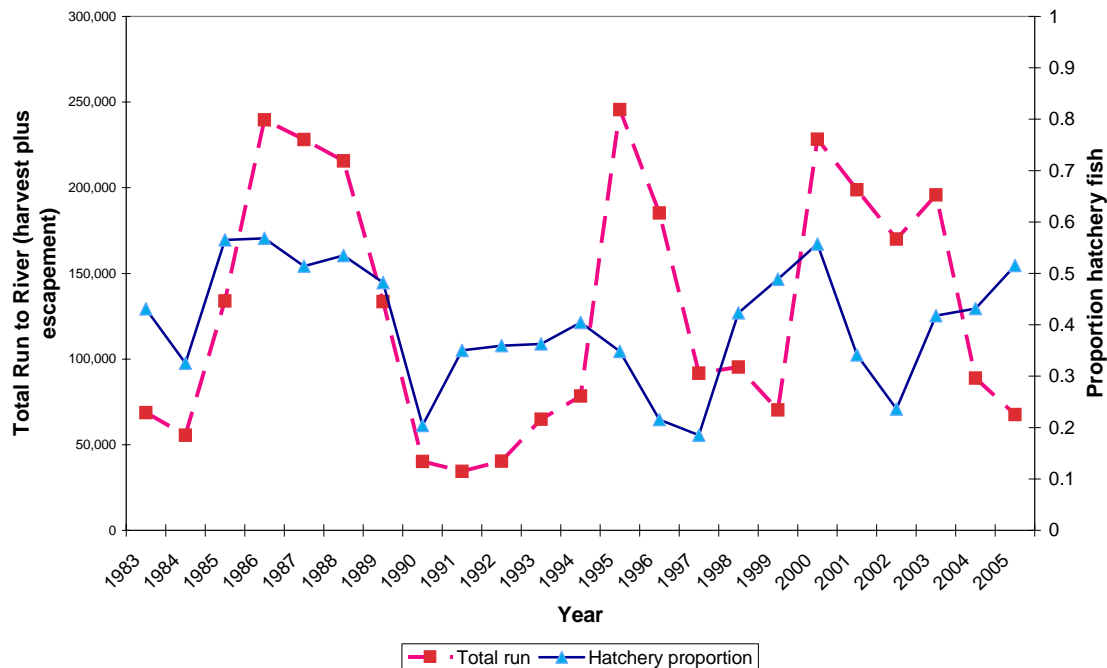


Figure 3a. Total fall-run Chinook salmon return to the river (dashed line) and the proportion of the run that returned to the hatcheries (solid line with triangles) (Data provided by M. Palmer-Zwahlen, CDFG).

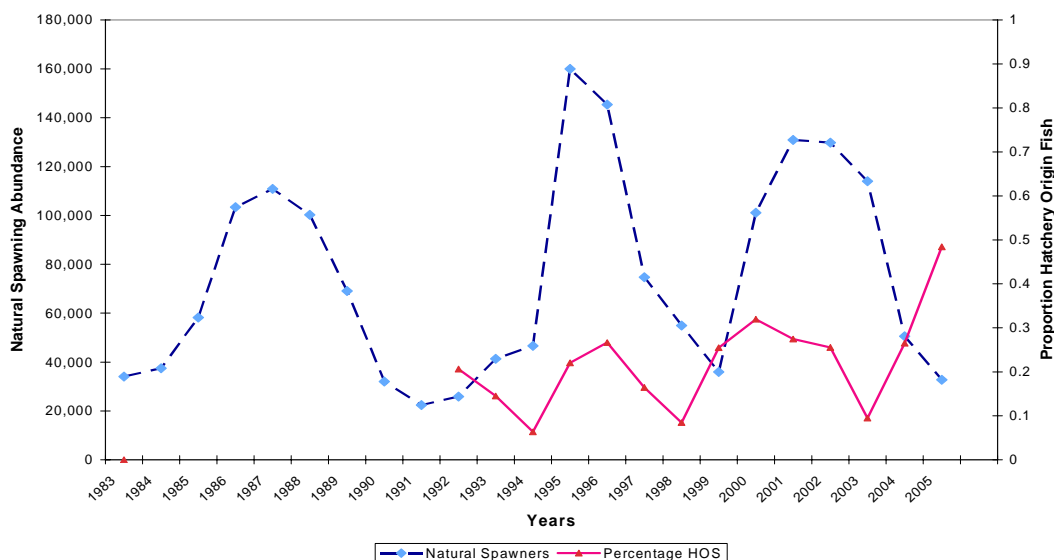


Figure 3b. Naturally spawning fall-run Chinook salmon (dashed line), and the proportion of natural spawners originating from a hatchery (HOS) (solid line with triangles). HOS estimates are based on the expansion of CWTs recovered from natural spawning grounds. (Data provided by M. Palmer-Zwahlen, CDFG).

In recent years, those natural spawning areas with a high proportion of hatchery origin spawners (i.e. Bogus Creek and mainstem Trinity River) also contribute substantially to overall escapement (Table 2). Hatchery-origin spawners will mask the decline of some populations and bias productivity estimates if not specifically accounted for.

Table 2. Hatchery and natural spawner escapement to the Klamath River Basin for the 2004 return year relative to the location of hatcheries. Distances are calculated as river kilometers from the mainstem spawning reach or tributary mouth to the hatchery in the Klamath and Trinity rivers. Data from KRTAT 2006b.

Survey Site	Hatchery Return	Natural Spawners	Distance to Hatchery (RKm)
Klamath River			
Iron Gate Hatchery	11,519		0
Bogus Creek		3,788	Adjacent
Klamath River (IGH to Shasta)		4,420	Adjacent - 21
Shasta River		962	21
Klamath River (Shasta R to Indian Creek)		822	21 - 145
Scott River		467	75
Salmon River		626	199
Klamath River (above Reservation)		557	145 - 233
Yurok Reservation		208	233 - 305
Trinity River			
Trinity River Hatchery	13,443		0
Trinity River (above Willow Ck Weir)		15,655	Adjacent - 138
Trinity River (below Willow Ck. Weir)		1,029	138 - 186
Trinity Tributaries (above Reservation)		333	47 - 147
Hoopla Reservation Tributaries		186	146 - 186
	24,962	29,053	

For example, returns of fall-run Chinook salmon to the Shasta River, a tributary which does not receive a large influx of hatchery-origin spawners, have declined substantially in the last 80 years (Figure 4). Similar declines in other historically important natural spawning areas, such as the Scott, and Salmon Rivers in the Klamath River Basin, may be obscured by an increasing hatchery contribution to basin-wide escapements.

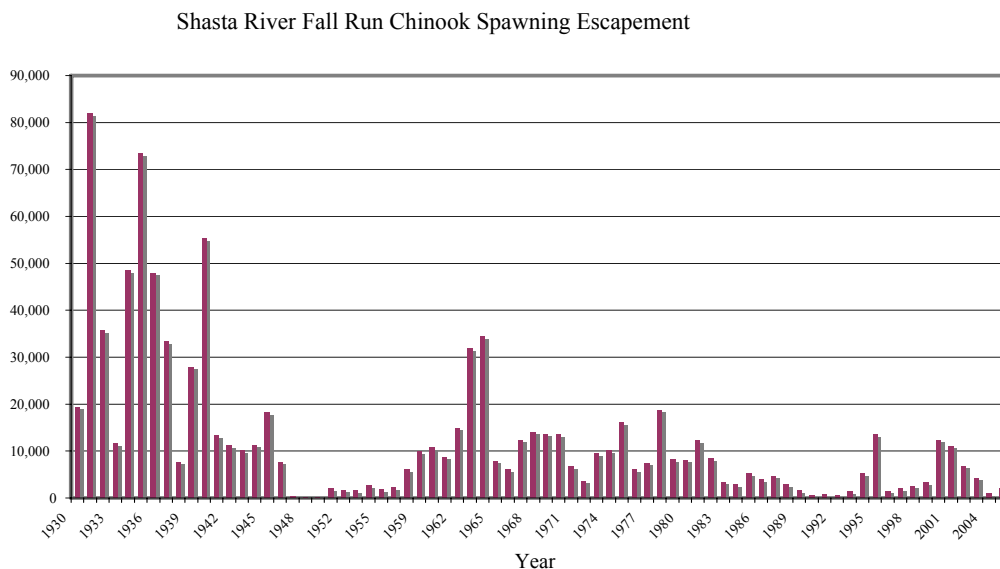


Figure 4. Chinook salmon fall run escapement to the Shasta River from 1931 – 2005. Data from STT 2006a.

### *Contribution of C. shasta to Chinook mortality in the Klamath River*

The myxosporean parasite *Ceratomyxa shasta* was first described in 1948 (*Ceratomyxa shasta* Fact Sheet - 2002). The reported distribution of *C. shasta* in the Western part of the United States has reportedly expanded, however this may not be a true increase in distribution since the parasite does not colonize new habitat readily. Instead it is possible that new occurrences may be the result of more sensitive detection techniques. Currently these new techniques include a highly sensitive polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assay (Palenzuela, et al., 1999; Bartholomew, et al., 2004). Because of this, it is possible that *C. shasta* has been endemic in the Klamath system for a much longer time frame.

The intermediate host of *C. shasta* is the fresh water polychaete worm, *Manayunkia speciosa* (Bartholomew, et al., 1997). There is no documented proof that the parasite is transmitted horizontally (fish to fish) or vertically (fish to egg). The route of infection is through contact with the infectious stage, the actinospore, which is released from the polychaete into the water column. There is evidence of differential host susceptibility (Bartholomew, 1998), and differential life stage susceptibility. Out-migrating juvenile Chinook salmon experience higher mortality due to *C. shasta* than returning adults (W. Cox, CDFG, personal communication).

Based upon a review of available data on the impacts of *C. shasta* in the Klamath River, it is clear that infection potential is enhanced when water temperatures are high, water flow is low, conditions optimal for growth of *M. speciosa*. This results in a significant increase in the numbers of infectious *C. shasta* during this time. Within the Klamath, live box experiments with sentinel species (rainbow trout and Chinook salmon) show that while habitat is available throughout the river, surveys using the *C. shasta* PCR detection method support findings that there is a greater incidence below Iron Gate Dam (Oregon State University, 2004). This is based on multiple year survey records from 2001 through 2003 (Foote, et al., 2002, 2003, 2004). However, it is not yet known whether these results represent a true trend. In order to determine if variable temperature and flow patterns are directly correlated with pathogen prevalence, it will be necessary to conduct such surveys over several field seasons. These studies will be aided by the development of a new quantitative PCR detection method for the parasite (Hallet, et al., in press).

In terms of relevancy to the determination of Klamath River fall Chinook escapement goals, there is insufficient data to suggest that higher escapement would be counterproductive because of river conditions. While it is true that river conditions over the past several years have led to increased *C. shasta* incidence, the perception that most returning adults will succumb to *C. shasta* prior to spawning is unsupported by any available data. *C. shasta* can be a significant contributor to pre-spawning mortality but this is at least partially dependent on conditions that delay migration prior to spawning, and additional studies in this area are needed. However there are examples of pathogens causing significant pre-spawning mortality. The 2002 pre-spawning fish kill in the lower

36 mile stretch of the Klamath River (34,000 fish including 32,553 fall Chinook) was determined to be the ciliated protozoan parasite *Ichthyophthirius multilis* (Ich) in combination with the bacterium *Flavobacterium columnare* (columnaris). Predisposing factors included the combination of high fish density and warm water conditions (California Department of Fish and Game 2004).

## *Fisheries Management Context*

The Pacific Fishery Management Council's conservation objectives for natural salmon stocks are based on estimates for achieving Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) or a MSY proxy (PFMC 2003). The collection of these conservation objectives is the conservation portion of the Council's overall strategy for management of West Coast salmon stocks, the Salmon Fishery Management Plan (FMP).

The Salmon FMP (PFMC 2003) and Amendment 9 (PMFC 1988) define the Klamath River fall Chinook conservation objective as "33-34% of potential adult natural spawners, but no fewer than 35,000 naturally spawning adults in any one year." The Council may make a change to the escapement rate portion of the Klamath conservation objective if a comprehensive technical review by the STT provides conclusive evidence that justifies a modification. However, the 35,000 natural spawner floor portion of the conservation objective can only be changed by FMP amendment and this makes consideration of this portion of the conservation objective more rigid.

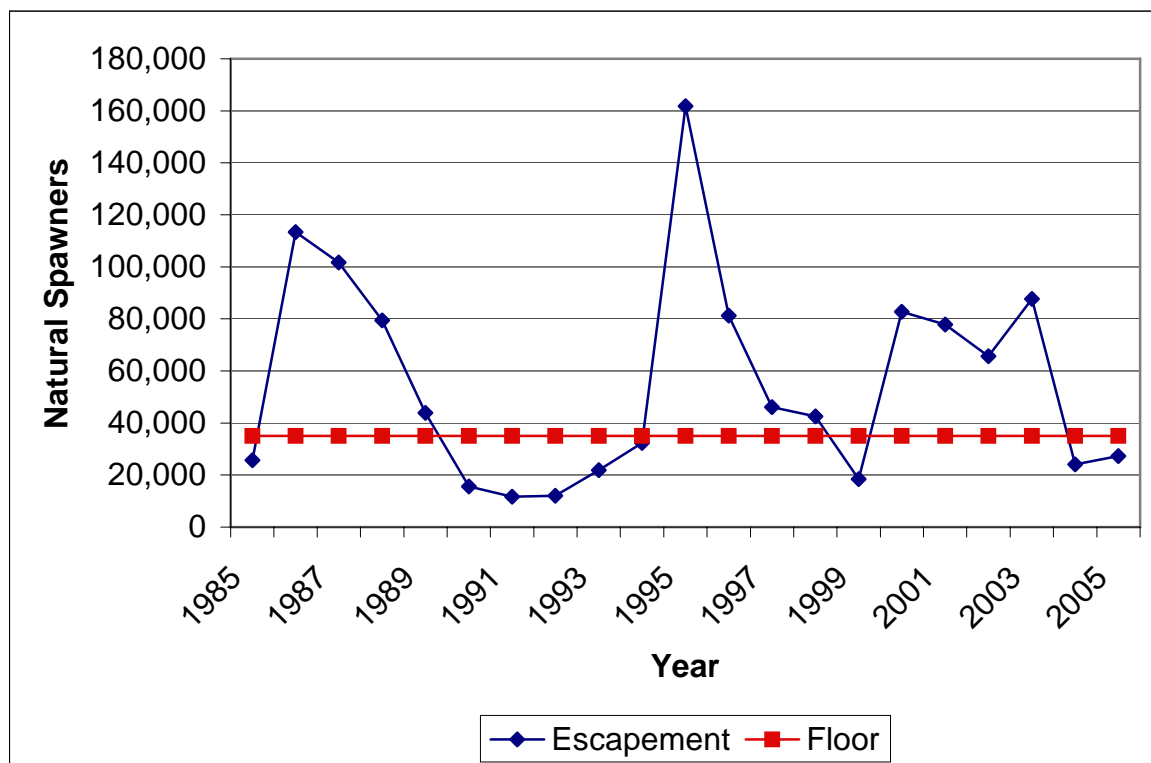


Figure 5. Klamath River fall Chinook natural spawner escapement and the 35,000 spawner floor. (from KRTAT 2006a).

The 35,000 fish Klamath floor has been reviewed and reconfirmed several times. Originally in 1978, the Council adopted a Klamath Chinook salmon spawner escapement goal of 97,5000 natural spawners based on observed returns to the basin in the early 1960s (CDFG 1965). Because the Klamath stock was depressed, the Council (PFMC 1985) implemented an interim rebuilding schedule beginning in 1983 which called for an average river run size of 68,900 adults during the 1983-1986 period, to be followed by 20% increases every four years. However, in 1983-1984, the river return failed to meet these goals and the Council responded by closing the Klamath Management Zone (KMZ) troll fishery in 1985 and directing work that lead to Amendment 9 of the Salmon FMP (PFMC 1988). Amendment 9 analyzed four alternative conservation objectives; three of which included a spawning floor of either 43,000 or 35,000 natural spawners. The rationale provided for the spawning floor requirements was “to prevent extremely low escapements in any one year” and “to protect against extended periods of depressed natural production and failure to meet hatchery escapement needs.” In 1992, the inriver spawning escapement fell below the 35,000 spawner floor for the third consecutive year (Figure 5) and this prompted the closure of most of the California commercial fishery and portions of the recreational fishery. Further consideration of the appropriateness of the 35,000 spawner floor (Prager and Mohr 1999 and STT 2005b) concluded, “The results of this study suggest that the present spawner floor of 35,000 is prudent.”

## *Klamath Assessment Description*

### Sampling Programs for Klamath River Fall-Run Chinook Samon

West coast ocean fishery sampling programs are comprehensive with respect to coverage (coastwide) and estimation (well-defined random sampling designs). The sampling rate is approximately 20% of all landings in all salmon-directed fisheries. Estimated harvest is stratified by fishery type (commercial, recreational), geographic area, month, and year. For Klamath River fall Chinook, which are impacted by ocean fisheries from Cape Falcon, OR, to Point Sur, CA, there are seven geographic areas (“major port areas”) with fishery-area-month-specific regulations and associated sampling that used to manage the fisheries impacts on Klamath River fall Chinook: northern Oregon (NO), central Oregon (CO), Oregon KMZ (KO), California KMZ (KC), Fort Bragg (FB), San Francisco (SF), and Monterey (MO). CWT salmon recoveries in the sample, after expanding for the sampling fraction and hatchery mark-rate, are used to estimate stock-age-specific harvest, and in the case of Klamath River fall Chinook in particular, are used to reconstruct cohorts and thereby estimate various fishery and biological vital rates for the stock.

The annual Klamath River fall Chinook run is also comprehensively sampled with respect to coverage (river fisheries harvest, natural area spawning escapement, hatchery returns) and estimation (well-defined random sampling designs). Age-composition is estimated for all strata based on the analysis of sampled scales (over 10,400 scales were read in the 2005 run assessment, of which over 1,500 were from known-age CWT fish



allowing for scale reader bias-adjustment). CWTs are recovered in all strata and expanded for the sampling and mark-rate as in the ocean fishery sampling.

### Population Assessment Based on Historical Data

The CWT recoveries along with the age-specific accounting of river returns for the hatchery and natural stock enable cohort reconstructions (a form of virtual population analysis) to be performed on all hatchery release groups and on the natural stock. For each hatchery release group, the cohort reconstruction leads to estimates of ocean harvest rates (fishery-area-month-age-year-specific), maturation rates (age-year-specific), and ocean preseason abundance (age-year-specific). For the natural stock, with the assumption that ocean fishery contact (encounter) rates are equivalent for hatchery and natural fish (conditional on being alive at the time), the natural stock age-specific returns enables cohort reconstruction of this stock component as well, and estimates of maturation rates (age-year-specific) and ocean preseason abundance (age-year-specific). There are now over twenty years for which all of these quantities have been estimated. Together, the estimated fishery and biological vital rates and quantities form the basis of ocean fishery forecast models (e.g. the Klamath Ocean Harvest Model (KOHM)), stock-recruitment analyses, estimation of release-to-age-two survival rates of hatchery fish (indicator of early-life marine survival), etc.

### Models for Forecasting Fishery Impacts and Spawner Escapement

Ocean preseason age-specific abundance is forecast using “sibling regressions” of “age(a) preseason ocean abundance” (from cohort reconstructions) versus “age(a-1) river return” (same cohort).

The KOHM is used annually by the PFMC to forecast the impacts of ocean and river fisheries on the Klamath River fall Chinook stock, and the expected number of natural area spawners as a result of these fisheries. All model components are estimated using over twenty years of estimates provided by the cohort reconstructions. The KOHM assesses the impacts of ocean salmon-directed fisheries between Cape Falcon, OR, and Point Sur, CA (Klamath River fall Chinook recoveries to the north and south of this region are rare). Fishery management of this area primarily takes the form of time-area openings and closures rather than through the use of quotas. This form of management requires an impact forecast model that is spatially and temporally explicit consistent with the management sub-areas and time-periods for which regulations are developed. The KOHM contact rate submodel forecasts are fishery-area-month-age-specific over the seven contiguous management areas between Cape Falcon, OR and Point Sur, CA. These contact rates are defined as the fraction of the month-specific cohort ocean-wide abundance contacted (legal size and sub-legal size) by a fishery. The KOHM contact rates depend on the expected level of fishing effort under the regulations proposed (a separate KOHM submodel forecasts effort as a function of, e.g., days-open), which is fishery-area-month-specific.

The KOHM contains an ocean length-at-age submodel to estimate the fraction of contacted fish that exceed the minimum size limit (and are thus harvested versus released), which is month-age-specific. The KOHM thus forecasts fishery-area-month-

age-specific impact rates (fraction of the month-specific cohort abundance killed by a fishery) as  $(\text{contact rate}) * [p + (1-p)v + \text{d.o}]$ , where  $p$  is the fraction of fish that are legal size,  $v$  is the release mortality rate, and  $\text{d.o}$  is the ocean “drop off” rate (additional deaths expected from fishing due to predation of fish from the gear, etc).

The KOHM river submodel components include a fishery harvest submodel. River tribal and recreational fisheries are managed by quotas, and the model assumes that these fisheries take their full harvest allocation (i.e. quota expected to be met). The age-specific harvest expected under these quotas is forecast as a function of the fishery-specific gear selectivity. Fishery-specific impacts are then forecast as  $(\text{harvest}) * (1+\text{d.r})$ , where  $\text{d.r}$  is the fishery-specific river “drop off” rate. The age-specific number of adults which will spawn in natural areas (vs. hatcheries), are forecast using sibling regressions of “age( $a$ ) proportion natural areas” versus “age( $a-1$ ) proportion natural areas the year prior” (same cohort).

The KOHM thus consists of projecting the age-specific (ages 3, 4, 5) preseason ocean forecast abundance through the various ocean fisheries by month. Fishery-area-month-age-specific ocean impact rates are applied to the age-month-specific ocean abundance. Following that an age-month-specific natural mortality rate is applied, and this alternating cycle of fishery impact rates followed by natural mortality rates is applied from September 1 (of the previous year) to the end of August (current year). At the end of August, the age-specific river return is forecast as the age-specific number of surviving fish times the age-specific expected maturation rates. River fisheries age-specific expected harvest impacts are deducted from the age-specific river return abundances, and of the remaining fish are apportioned into the hatcheries and natural areas according to the age-specific expectations for the proportion of fish in natural areas. The sum of the age-3, age-4, and age-5 natural area number of spawners is the forecast number of adult natural area spawners; a quantity which must exceed 35,000 under the current PFMC FMP conservation objective for this stock.

### *Forecast and Modeling Uncertainty*

The KOHM assesses the impacts of ocean salmon fisheries in a spatially- and temporally-specific framework. Due to this structure, there are great many model inputs with accompanying variation associated with the inputs. Much of the variation associated with the individual input variables is described in various reports (KRTAT 2006a, 2006b) and we will only describe the most significant ones below.

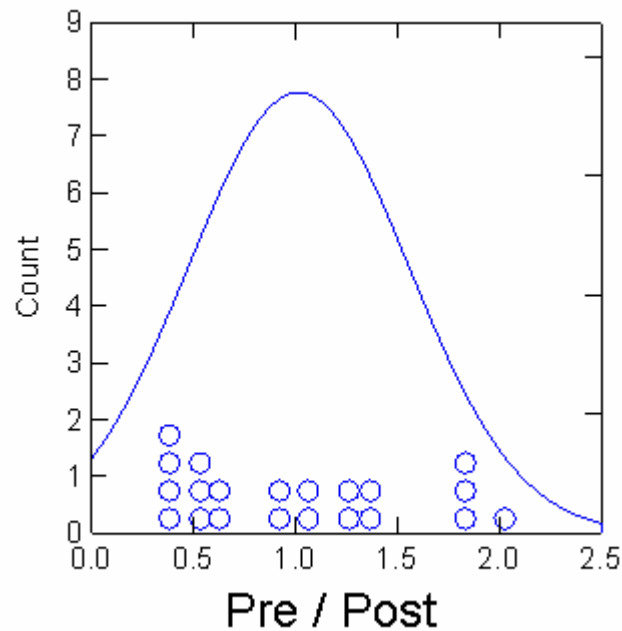


Figure 6 -- Distribution of pre/post season total adult abundance estimates. Data from Table 2, KRTAT 2006a.

Preseason and postseason Klamath fall Chinook ocean abundance estimates can be considerably different from each other (Figure 6). Preseason and postseason estimates can differ from 2 to 100%, and in recent years postseason estimates have been consistently higher than the preseason forecasts (Figure 7). Since the preseason forecasts are the starting point of the KOHM analysis, a matrix of the differences between preseason and postseason abundance estimates would be the appropriate starting point for a Monte Carlo analysis of uncertainty in providing management advice. Differences between preseason forecasts and postseason estimates of ocean abundance seem to be autocorrelated (Figure 7), perhaps due to fluctuations in ocean conditions, even though over the entire time-series the forecast appears to be unbiased. Also, there is a consistently large divergence between preseason and postseason estimates prior to 1989. Methods were different during this period, so it is difficult to determine the underlying cause.

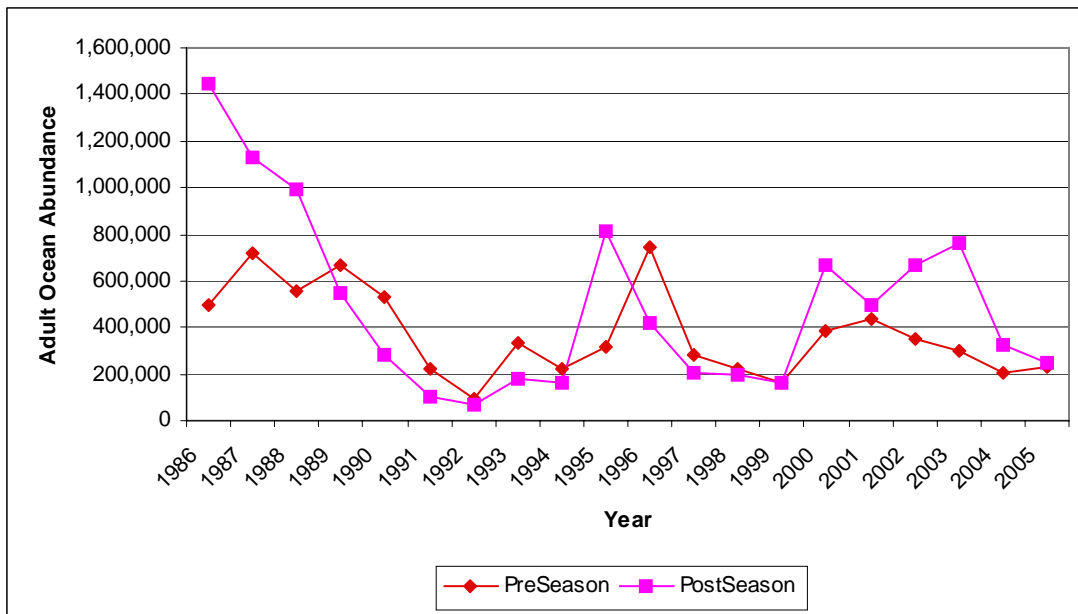


Figure 7. Comparison of preseason and postseason ocean abundance estimates of Klamath fall Chinook salmon. (from KRTAT 2006a)

A similar comparison of preseason and postseason ocean harvest estimates is instructive about model performance of this principal model output (Figure 8). In two of the last three years, ocean harvest has been substantially underestimated by the KOHM. One reason for this underestimate is the dramatically higher fisheries contact rates for Klamath River fish, particularly in some months off San Francisco and Central Oregon (shown for commercial fisheries in Figure A-1 from STT 2006c). This is particularly so in San Francisco area, where the largest Chinook fishery off Washington, Oregon, and California occurs. In the last three years, contact rates (the large dots in the Figure A1) have been extremely high, often double or triple their average value. It is the Klamath Chinook salmon caught in this fishery, as well as the Oregon fishery, that has driven up harvest rates for Klamath Chinook salmon and reduced escapement to below the 35,000 spawner floor. Why these contact rates have increased in the last three years is unknown, but the underestimation of harvest has contributed substantially to the failure to reach escapement in the past two years.

The uncertainty in harvest predictions would suggest that a more biologically-conservative estimate may be warranted. For example, assuming that the past performance of the preseason total adult abundance estimator is a good predictor of the future, the middle 50% (i.e., likely) confidence interval for the 2006 total abundance estimate is 80,175 – 195,730 ( $110,000/1.372$  –  $110,000/0.562$ , from Table 3, 110,000 adult prediction from KRTAT 2006a).

Assuming the estimated escapement varies similarly, actual likely escapement estimates would range from 10,100 – 24,600 under PFMC Option 1, 13,700 – 33,500 under PFMC Option 2, and 18,500 – 45,200 under Option 3, based on the KOHM point estimates under these options of 13,800, 18,800, and 25,400, respectively (STT 2006c). In fact, due to additional uncertainty in the model converting ocean abundance to escapement, the range of likely escapement values is probably even larger.

Table 3 – Estimated quantiles for pre/post season total adult abundance estimates. Data from Table 2 KRTAT 2006a.

Quantile	PRE/POST
1 %	0.340
5 %	0.368
10 %	0.402
20 %	0.525
25 %	0.562
30 %	0.586
40 %	0.628
50 %	0.950
60 %	1.121
70 %	1.354
75 %	1.372
80 %	1.503
90 %	1.824
95 %	1.937
99 %	2.030

In conclusion, the KOHM inputs are probably the best estimated of any ocean salmon fishery impact model used off of Washington, Oregon, and California, due the long-term, comprehensive data collection for the Klamath stock. However, all of these inputs contain some, sometimes considerable, uncertainty. The cumulative effect of this uncertainty in the input parameters results in considerable uncertainty about forecasted abundance and escapement

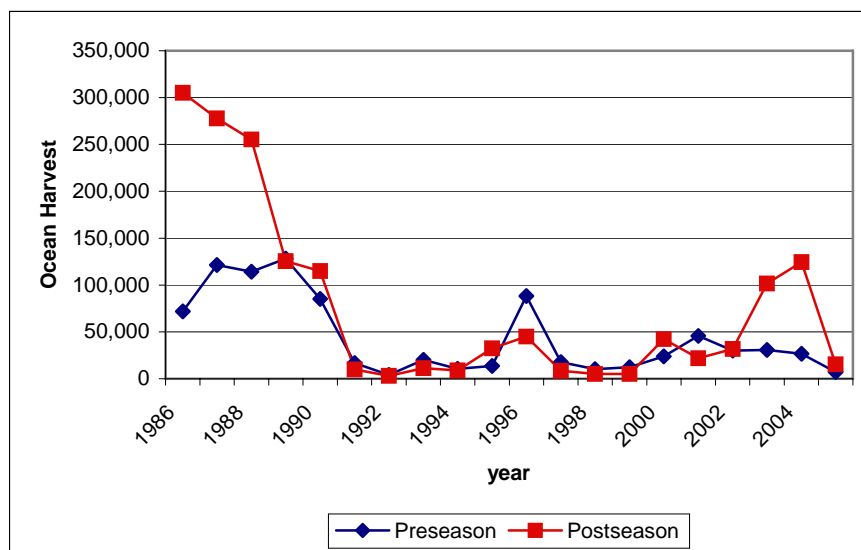


Figure 8. Preseason and postseason ocean harvest estimates of Klamath River fall-run Chinook salmon (from KRTAT 2006a)

## *Spawner-Recruit Analysis*

Several spawner recruit analyses have been conducted on Klamath River fall Chinook salmon with remarkably similar results even as the amount of model complexity increases. The Klamath River Technical Team (KRTT) conducted the first Klamath spawner recruit analysis (KRTT 1986). They constructed a fishery stock dynamics model, which coupled a Ricker stock-recruitment function (Ricker, 1975) to a cohort life-cycle model that included ocean and river fishery mortality. The model was used to simulate stock dynamics and resulting fishery harvests over a 40-year period at various combinations of ocean and river harvest rates. The results of the KRTT modeling work depend on a number of parameters, but are most sensitive to the stock productivity (Ricker  $\alpha$ ) parameter. The KRTT assumed that  $\alpha = 7$  for recruitment at age 3, based on a review of the literature and on the available data for the Klamath basin. The results indicated that a brood escapement rate of about 35% would maximize the long-term average annual harvest of the stock. KRTT recommend the adoption of an annual minimum escapement floor based on the finding that a floor was needed “to protect the production potential of the resource in the event of several consecutive years of adverse environmental conditions.” They analyzed the results of modeling three consecutive years of poor recruitment (20% of expected recruitments) followed by 7 years of expected recruitments. The average catch over the 10-year period was 17% greater with the spawner floor in place, and the KRTT concluded that “recovery was quicker, more complete, and led to higher yields with the spawner floor of 35,000 fish.” In addition, the KRTT also felt that the 35,000 spawner floor was justified based on their expert opinion by noting that “a minimum spawning escapement of 35,000 natural spawners would be higher than any natural escapement since 1978, [escapement] levels that have been widely regarded as too low for the basin.”

The second modeling study of the relationship between MSY and a spawning floor was conducted by the Klamath River Technical Advisory Team (Prager and Mohr 1999). The modeling approach used here was similar to that used by the KRTT (1986) but included several improvements: 1) the Ricker spawn-recruit model was based on a direct fit of Klamath River basin data, as was the stochastic component of recruitment; 2) the model was started with “Pre-Season” estimates of stock abundance rather than the dynamic pool model; and 3) fishery harvest and mortalities were determined using a harvest model (Prager and Mohr 2001). The model was run subject to the 33% escapement rate conservation objective, and spawner escapement floor values ranging from 15,000 to 50,000 adults in increments of 5,000 were examined. The model results were: 1) the fitted Ricker parameters were remarkably similar to those used in the KRTT (1986) model; 2) average catch was strongly reduced by increased variance in stock abundance forecasts, and 3) average catch increased slightly as the spawner floor was raised from 15,000 to 35,000, but decreased with higher floor values. The KRTAT study (Prager and Mohr 1999) concluded that “The results of this study suggest that the present spawner floor of 35,000 is prudent.”

The final modeling study of Klamath River fall Chinook stock recruitment (STT 2005a) was largely an attempt to look at environmental and habitat impacts on the stock recruit relationship. The analyses looked at three alternative models: 1) the standard Ricker model that uses parent spawner abundance as a predictor of subsequent brood recruitment; 2) a model that used both parent spawner abundance and a computed

measure of post-freshwater-rearing survival; and 3) a meta-analyses of Ricker stock recruitment relationships for Chinook salmon populations using accessible watershed area as a predictor of subsequent recruitment. Model 1 used essentially the same configuration and data as the KRTAT report (Prager and Mohr 1999) and resulted in very similar results, suggesting an MSY spawner level of 32,700 fish. The data did not fit the model terribly well as only 3.7% of the total variation in recruits was explained as a function of spawners.

Model 2 is similar to Model 1, but also included a measure of post-freshwater-rearing survival. The post-freshwater-rearing survival estimate was computed for hatchery fish to cover the period from the onset of juvenile outmigration in May-June, through the end of August of that same year. No comparable data were available for natural fish. Analyses of the spawners versus post-freshwater-rearing survival suggested that high recruits per spawner at low spawner abundance were partially accounted for by high post-freshwater-rearing survival in those particular years. The converse was also true: low recruits per spawner at high spawner abundance was partially accounted for by low post-freshwater-rearing survival in those particular years (Figure 9). Based on our understanding of *C. shasta* epidemiology, fish infected in freshwater during emigration do not succumb to the disease until after saltwater entry. Survival estimates for specific broodyears may reflect, in part, the effects of in-river exposure to *C. shasta*. The Model 2 results suggested a productivity coefficient 30% lower than that estimated under Model 1 under average survival conditions, and assuming these average survival conditions results in an estimated MSY spawner level of 40,700. Model 2 fit the observed data significantly better than Model 1 and explained a much higher fraction (50%) of the variation in recruits. This strongly suggests the (well established) notion that environmental variation plays a critical role in determining salmon survival and hence the number of recruits per spawner.

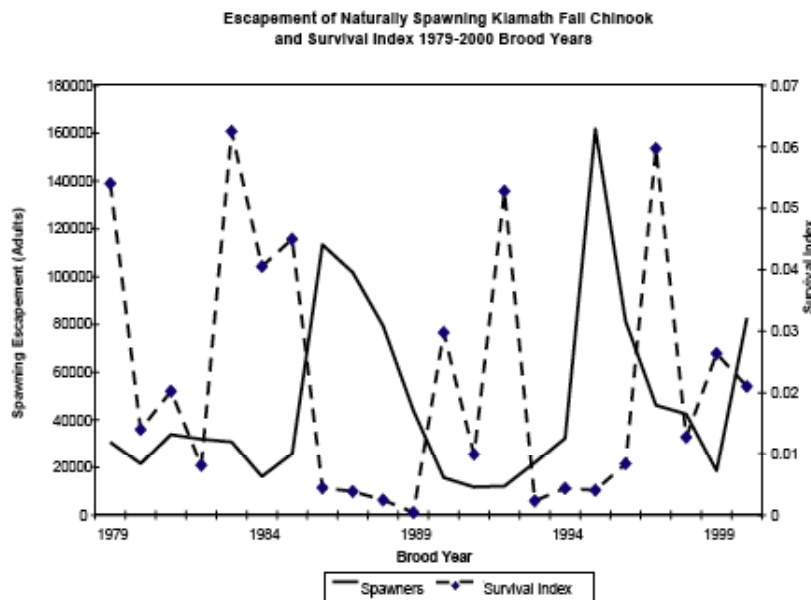


Figure 9. Natural spawning escapements and early life-stage survival index for Klamath River fall-run Chinook salmon the 1979 to 2000 brood years. Figure reproduced from STT (2005a).

The STT's Model 3 was a meta-analysis-based method under development by the Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans that estimates spawning escapement associated with MSY, maximum production, and unfished equilibrium based on accessible watershed area. Its development and application to the Klamath Basin are relatively complex and are not dealt with here, but the results of the Model 3 analysis suggests a MSY spawner level of 70,900, nearly double the other models' estimates.

Because of evidence of serial correlation in the preseason and postseason ocean abundance estimates and the greatly improved fit of Model 2 compared to Model 1, we also investigated incorporating ocean conditions into the spawner-recruit analysis. A rich literature has developed over the past decade showing how changes in the ocean environment due to climate change affect the productivity of various fish stocks (Beamish and Bouillon 1993; Mantua et al. 1997; McFarlane et al. 2000). In the case of Pacific salmon, climate-induced changes in survival rates have been identified for nearly all species over a large portion of their range (e.g., Peterman et al. 1998; Welch et al. 2000; Pyper et al. 2001, 2002; e.g., Lawson et al. 2004). Recently, incorporating the effects of ocean conditions on Pacific salmon has proven useful in a forecasting context (e.g., Logerwell et al. 2003; Scheuerell and Williams 2005). In light of this, we examined whether including data on ocean-climate conditions in the stock assessment for Klamath River fall-run Chinook salmon would improve model fits to the data.



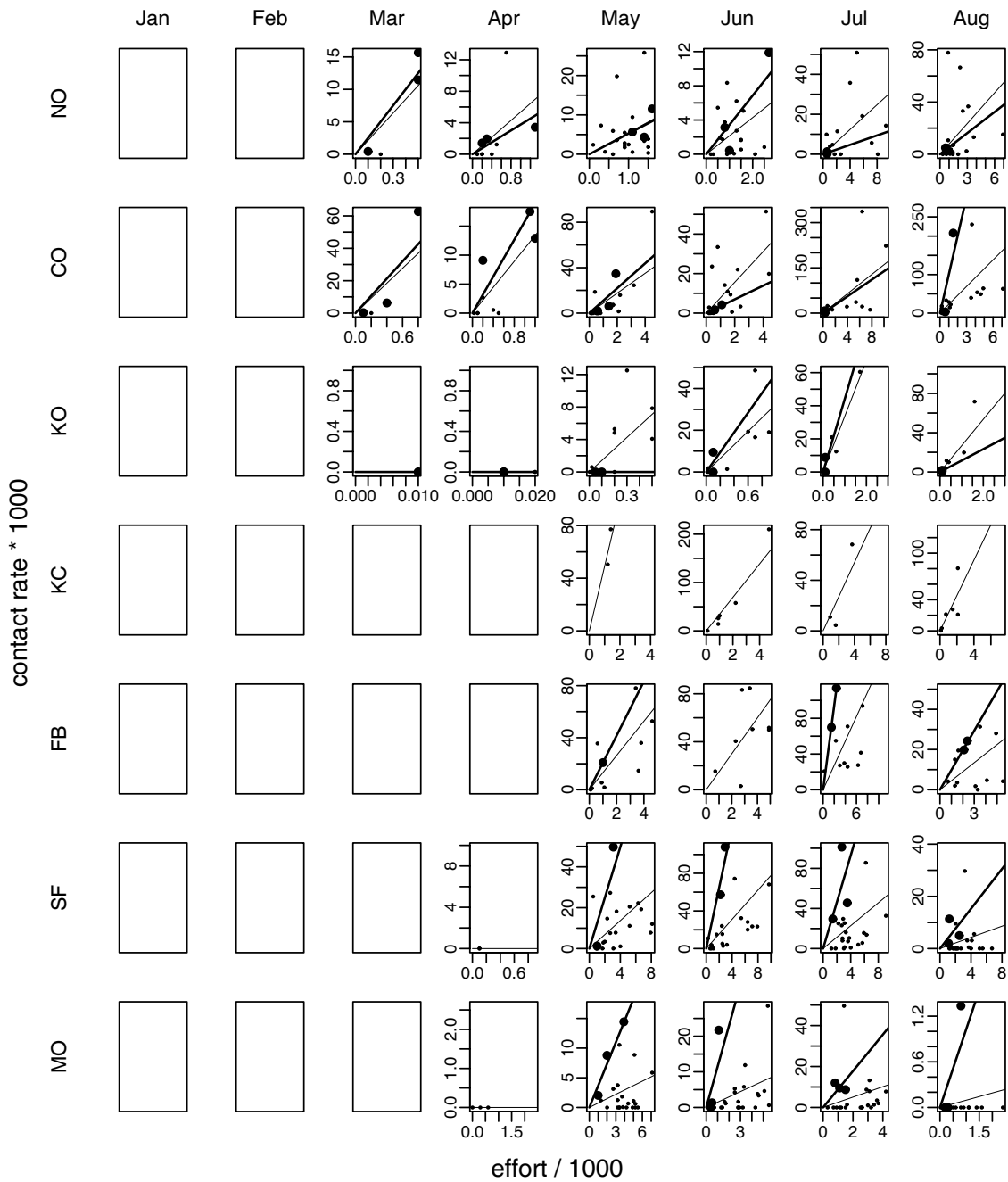


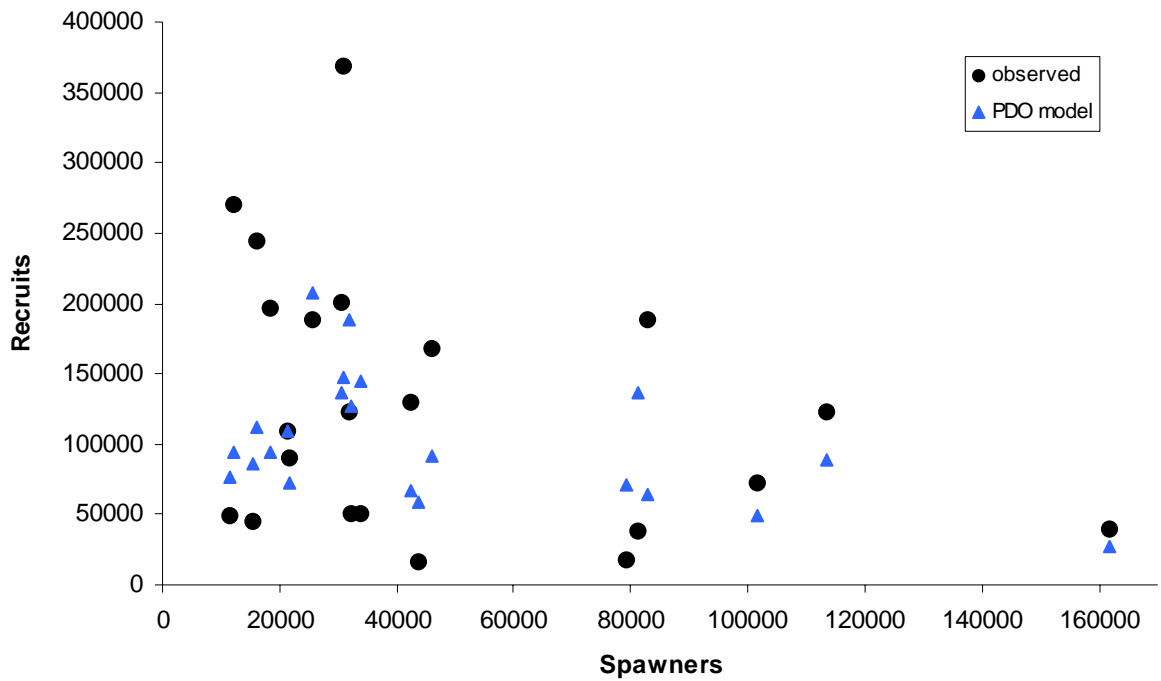
Figure A-1. Klamath River fall Chinook commercial age-4 contact rate versus effort for KOHM management areas by month, Jan-Aug. Large dots are 2003-2005 postseason values; small dots are 1983-2002 postseason values; thick lines are predictors based on the 2003-2005 data; thin lines are KOHM default predictors based on all data (1983-2005). See Appendix A text for further details.

From Appendix A-1, STT 2006c.

An exhaustive search over all possible ocean-climate indices was not possible due to time constraints. Nor was there adequate time to examine additional model structures other than the Ricker spawner-recruit model. As an example, however, we included the winter Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO) index as a predictive term. Our model took the form

$$R_{BY} = \alpha' S_{BY} \exp[-\beta S_{BY} + \phi PDO_{BY+1 \rightarrow BY+2} + \varepsilon] \text{ and } \varepsilon \sim N(0, \sigma_\varepsilon^2), \quad (M2)$$

where the winter PDO index was measured during the first winter at sea and equals the average of November and December of the brood year + 1 and January through March of the brood year + 2 (i.e. five months in total). The first year at sea, particularly the winter, is generally thought to be the most important in determining year class strength (Pearcy 1992; Gargett 1997; Beamish et al. 1999; Beamish and Mahnken 2001). We obtained the PDO indices from <http://jisao.washington.edu/pdo/PDO.latest>.



**Figure 10.** Spawner-recruit data for Klamath River fall Chinook salmon (dots) and the estimated Ricker stock-recruit relationship that includes a term for winter PDO (triangles).

Model parameters were estimated from the linear form of the equation using maximum likelihood analyses. The estimated model with climate effects fit the data much better ( $r^2 = 0.12$ , where  $r^2$  is the squared correlation between the observed and predicted  $R$  values) than the simple Ricker function ( $r^2 = 0.037$ ), but still rather poorly overall (Figure 10), and not nearly as well as the STT (2005a) Model 2 ( $r^2 = 0.50$ ). We found modest evidence in support of the climate model over the simpler spawner-only model (likelihood ratio test,  $\chi^2 = 2.0$ ,  $df = 1$ ,  $P = 0.050$ ), suggesting that climate impacts could be important to fall Chinook from the Klamath River as well.

## Risk of Recruitment Failure

A variety of risk factors concerning the productive capacity and viability of KRFC have been identified and discussed in this report. Because of the complexity and inter-relatedness of these factors, and the lack of necessary data, it would be difficult (if not impossible) to construct a quantitative model that would accurately determine “escapement levels below the 35,000 floor that would not jeopardize the capacity of KRFC to produce the maximum sustained yield on a continuing basis.” However, it is possible to construct a quantitative model to assess the more immediate risk to KRFC natural production (recruitment) as a result of a low spawning escapement in 2006. The risk that will be evaluated is the probability that the recruitment resulting from the natural spawner escapement levels currently being considered for 2006 will be the lowest on record.

The most appropriate stock-recruitment model for KRFC that currently exists for evaluating this probability is STT Model 2 (STT 2005a, equation 2.1), in which recruitment  $R$  depends on the early-life survival rate  $s$  in addition to parental spawning abundance  $S$ :

$$R = \alpha S e^{-\beta S + \theta(s - \bar{s}) + \varepsilon}, \quad \varepsilon \sim N(0, \sigma_\varepsilon^2).$$

This model implies that  $\log(R | S, s)$  is a normally distributed random variable

$$\log(R | S, s) \sim N(\log(\alpha S) - \beta S + \theta(s - \bar{s}), \sigma_\varepsilon^2),$$

and thus for any particular benchmark level of recruitment  $R^*$ , the probability that  $R \leq R^*$  is

$$P(R \leq R^* | S, s) = \Phi\left(\frac{\log(R^*) - [\log(\alpha S) - \beta S + \theta(s - \bar{s})]}{\sigma_\varepsilon}\right),$$

where  $\Phi(\cdot)$  is the cumulative probability distribution function of a  $N(0,1)$  variable. The relative risk,  $\rho$ , of any particular level  $S$  compared to the floor level,  $S = 35000$ , is

$$\rho(R^*, S, s) = P(R \leq R^* | S, s) / P(R \leq 35000 | S, s).$$

The lowest KRFC recruitment currently on record was taken as the benchmark for this risk analysis:  $R^* = 16200$  (STT 2005a, brood year 1989). Considered spawner escapements included the floor value (35000) and those associated with the current PFMC options (STT 2006c): 25400 (Option 3), 18800 (Option 2), and 13800 (Option 1). Two values for the early-life survival rate<sup>2</sup> based on the 22 year time series of estimates reported by the STT (2005a, Table B1) were evaluated: (a) the average rate observed

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<sup>2</sup> The survival rate time period in question is May–September, 2007.

( $s = \bar{s} = -4.4225$ , log-scale), and (b) the poorest rate observed<sup>3</sup> ( $s = -7.7600$ , log-scale). The Model 2 parameter estimates used in the analysis were those reported by the STT (2005a, Table 2):  $\hat{\alpha} = 5.9218$ ,  $\hat{\beta} = 1.7567\text{e-}05$ ,  $\hat{\theta} = 0.54327$ ,  $\hat{\sigma}_{\varepsilon}^2 = 0.38821$ . The risk analysis results are provided in Table 4.

The results are contingent on STT Model 2 being an adequate characterization of the KRFC stock-recruitment relationship, and do not account for the fact that the stock-recruitment model parameters are estimates rather than known values. The analysis also assumes that the  $S$  values considered are in fact options that can be realized precisely (not subject to forecast error). As a consequence of this uncertainty, the actual range of probabilities of a recruitment failure is likely larger than indicated by the results in Table 4. The results suggest that if the 2007 early-life survival conditions are average (or good), the risk of the 2006 escapement yielding a recruitment lower than any on record is very small, but that the risk is substantial if these survival conditions are poor. Under poor conditions, the risk associated with the Option 1 and Option 2 spawner levels is 80% and 50% greater, respectively, than that for the floor level escapement. While the time-period for the early-life survival rate explicitly incorporated into Model 2 is May–September (downstream migration and early ocean residence) of the year following spawning, if survival conditions are poorer than average during the juvenile freshwater rearing phase (e.g., due to poor water quality, and/or a high *C. shasta* infection rate), this too would effectively reduce the Model 2 productivity coefficient and thereby increase the level of recruitment risk beyond that reported in Table 4.

Table 4. Recruitment failure risk analysis results. See text for description of terms.

Early-life survival	Spawning escapement	Risk	Relative risk
$s$	$S$	$\hat{P}(R \leq 16200)$	$\hat{\rho}$
Average: -4.4225	Floor: 35000	0.1%	1.0
	Option 3: 25400	0.2%	2.2
	Option 2: 18800	0.5%	5.4
	Option 1: 13800	1.4%	14.3
Poor: -7.7600	Floor: 35000	42.3%	1.0
	Option 3: 25400	52.0%	1.2
	Option 2: 18800	63.6%	1.5
	Option 1: 13800	75.9%	1.8

### Model Assumptions and Diversity Concerns

Prager and Mohr (1999) and STT (2005a) emphasize that the use of spawner-recruit analyses to estimate  $S_{MSY}$  necessarily involves many simplifying assumptions that may not incorporate all of the biologically important information that should be considered when evaluating the long-term viability of a population. Two important issues that are

<sup>3</sup> We note that the poorest observed  $s$  in fact coincided with the lowest observed recruitment (brood year 1989).

not fully captured in the spawner-recruit analyses are stock structure and the influence of hatchery produced fish on the estimates of stock productivity. These two issues are discussed further below.

The modeling analyses assumed that all of the populations of Klamath River fall Chinook could be modeled as a single stock with identical dynamics. Based on genetic, life history, ecological, and geographic characteristics there appear to be a number of distinct fall-run populations in the Klamath River Basin. Management of fall-run Chinook salmon in the Basin as a single unit may subject smaller populations to risk of extirpation. Furthermore, management of the fall run should also consider effects to the ESU, which includes spring-run fish, specifically the Salmon River spring run which persists at a relatively low abundance level. These concerns were also emphasized by Prager and Mohr (1999, pg. 29):

*Lumping together all stocks in the Klamath-Trinity basin was done for lack of extensive data on substock structure on any scale. The relative strength of subpopulations can be assumed to vary through time, and thus there is an element of risk specific to using stock-wide management goals. Under such goals, it may be possible to seriously deplete, or even extirpate, certain local subpopulations and thereby reduce the long-term productive potential of the overall stock. This possibility would seem to call for caution in implementing a positive minimum spawner-reduction rate (a de minimis fishery), if one is indeed implemented.*

While sufficient information may be available to identify component populations in the Klamath River Basin, an expanded monitoring effort would be required to develop population-specific demographic models to evaluate harvest effects on the individual populations.

The spawner-recruit models also necessarily make some simplifying assumptions about hatchery fish. Although the models track natural (spawning gravel) escapement separately from escapement back to the hatcheries, the natural escapement itself consists of a varying fraction of hatchery-origin fish that may not have the same productivity as natural origin salmon. There is very limited information on the origin of naturally spawning fall-run fish in the Klamath River Basin. Escapement levels only consider natural spawners, regardless of origin. Changes in the proportion of hatchery-origin fish on the spawning ground may have a substantial effect on the relative productivity of specific broodyears, given the relatively extensive history of artificial propagation in the basin and the large number of known hatchery-origin fish returning to the river. Hatchery-origin fish can bias productivity estimates upward by inflating the apparent number of recruits produced. Conversely if hatchery fish have relatively lower fitness than wild fish, the proportion of hatchery fish on the spawning grounds may be an important, and unanalyzed, factor explaining variation in recruitment.

## *Summary and Conclusions*

***Uncertainty in adult abundance forecast.*** An important issue to consider in evaluating the consequences of alternative fishing strategies impacting the Klamath stock is the uncertainty around the estimated adult abundance. On average the pre-season forecasts are good predictors of ocean abundance, but there is considerable variation around these estimates, and it is not unusual for the post-season abundance estimate to be 50% higher or lower than the pre-season estimate. There is also uncertainty in the harvest model. For example, in the last two years, the post-season harvest rate estimate has been approximately three times higher than the preseason forecast. This underestimate has contributed to the recent failures to meet escapement. A similar degree of error in the 2006 preseason harvest rate forecast coupled with abundance on the low end of the likely forecast range could result in a very low escapement.

***Spawner-recruit analyses.*** Several studies, most recently Prager and Mohr (1999) and STT (2005a) have estimated  $S_{MSY}$  (spawning escapement generating maximum sustainable yield) for the Klamath fall Chinook stock using stock-recruit models. Depending on the specific model used, point estimates for  $S_{MSY}$  range from 32,700 – 70,900 (STT 2005a). The lower 90% confidence interval for the lowest point estimate was 25,800 (STT 2005a). The model favored by the STT as being the most realistic produced an  $S_{MSY}$  of 40,700.

There have been large recruitments in the past from spawning escapements below 35,000 (e.g., brood years 1979, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1992, and 1999). There have also been poor recruitments (e.g., brood years 1981, 1990, 1991, and 1994). The STT (2005a) found that annual variability in early life-stage survival explained a large part of this variability in recruitment. The additional modeling done for this current report emphasizes this conclusion. In particular, using the spawner-recruit model favored by the STT (Model 2), we estimated that the probability of a recruitment lower than any previously observed was 52%, 64%, and 76% for escapements of 25,800, 18,800, and 13,800, respectively, assuming poor early marine survival conditions. If average survival conditions are assumed, the estimated probability becomes 0.2%, 0.5%, and 1.4% for the same three assumed spawning escapements.

***Expectations for future conditions.*** The Klamath Chinook stock is not unusual in its sensitivity to river and ocean conditions. Considerable research over the past decade has shown how climate-induced variation in ocean and freshwater ecosystems can influence the population dynamics of salmon stocks across the west coast of North America (e.g., Beamish and Bouillon 1993, Mantua et al. 1997, Peterman et al. 1998, Scheuerell & Williams 2005). These shifts in productivity and subsequent catch rates are often abrupt and occur at non-regular intervals (Mantua et al. 1997). While there has been some recent success in forecasting climate-driven changes in marine survival rates of salmon (e.g., Logerwell et al. 2003, Scheuerell and Williams 2005, Lawson et al. 2004), our ability to forecast future changes is relatively poor, with typical lead times of less than one year. This suggests a real need for precaution when assessing the status of salmon stocks and projecting future trends in their abundance under various harvest management plans.

Some of the current problems with the status of KRFC are attributed to a series of low flow/low water conditions in the basin. Poor conditions in the river have likely contributed substantially to the low abundance and spawning escapement this year. Conditions in 2005 appear to be better and conditions in 2006 may be better still. However, the spawning escapement of Klamath fall Chinook is made up primarily of age-3 and age-4 fish. This year's forecast for age-3 abundance is the lowest on record (STT 2006b). The age-2 fish in this year's run will be from the 2004 brood year, before river conditions began to improve. This does not bode well for the 2007 and 2008 return years. Any additional ocean fishing mortality will not only reduce this year's spawning run, but will also reduce the spawning runs for the next couple of years.

***Diversity and stock structure.*** There are consequences to the diversity (and therefore viability) of the Klamath stock at low escapements that are not captured in the spawner-recruit analyses that have been used to estimate  $S_{MSY}$ . In particular, although the Klamath fall Chinook have been modeled and treated as a single population, multiple lines of evidence strongly suggest that there are multiple distinct demographic stocks of Chinook salmon that spawn in different parts of the Klamath. It is highly unlikely that these stocks all have the same population dynamics and managing at the aggregate level will result in high harvest rates on the less productive stocks. Most of the potentially independent spawning populations in the Klamath currently have spawning escapements well below 1000, and those populations that have larger spawning escapements are adjacent to hatcheries and likely receive large numbers of hatchery strays.

***Long-term changes in stock productivity.*** The Klamath stock complex is almost certainly less productive now than it was under "pristine" conditions, and perhaps even than it was 20 years ago. It is possible that the stock complex's productivity will continue decline if climate change and/or local environmental degradation leads to lower water quality. For example, Bartholow (2005) analyzed available temperature and flow data and concluded that mean water temperatures in the Klamath have been rising since the 1960's. The California Department of Fish and Game (2004) concluded that elevated water temperature was a factor in the high level of pre-spawning mortality experienced by Klamath fall Chinook salmon in 2002. The productivity of the stock has been highly variable, but may be on a downward trend. From one perspective, it is tempting to argue that as watershed capacity declines, escapement goals should decline as well. From another perspective, not meeting the escapement floor for a stock that is already impacted by a deteriorating environment will only lead to a more rapid loss of the stock's ability to produce maximum sustained yield on a continuing basis.

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## SCIENTIFIC AND STATISTICAL COMMITTEE REPORT ON THE SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE REPORT

Dr. John Stein summarized for the Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) the document “Comments on the Klamath River Fall-Run Chinook Salmon Fisheries Management Plan Escapement Floor.” It was prepared primarily by biologists from the Northwest and Southwest Fisheries Science Centers who are not directly involved with the Council process and, as such, represents an outsiders’ look at the Klamath fishery management situation. The impression of the SSC was that the document was prepared quickly and, as a result, was uneven in its coverage, leaving opportunities for further analysis and integration. However, the document provides considerable background material and discusses diversity, disease, hatcheries, forecast and model uncertainty, offers a risk assessment, and discusses expectations for 2007 and 2008.

A major focus of the SSC discussion, in response to guidance from the Council, was on the risk assessment. First, this report is one of the few presentations we have seen of uncertainty relative to proposed salmon harvest regimes. We commend the report authors for taking this first step and hope to see similar statistics for a broader range of salmon stocks and fisheries in the future. The SSC replicated the stock-recruit analysis (Salmon Technical Team Model 2) and risk analysis, and found them to be technically correct. However, the analysis presented in the report was incomplete, and deserves a fuller treatment. The intention of the risk analysis, based on the stock-recruit model, was to put boundaries on possible outcomes of the three fishery options under consideration for 2006. To do this the authors chose as a benchmark the lowest historical recruitment, under conditions of the mean and the lowest observed early-life survival rates. Because the lowest observed survival rate value (for the 1989 brood-year) was 6-fold lower than the next lowest, the SSC considers use of this parameter value as being unnecessarily pessimistic. This may be balanced by the use of the lowest historical recruitment, which is a low standard for assessing risk to the populations.

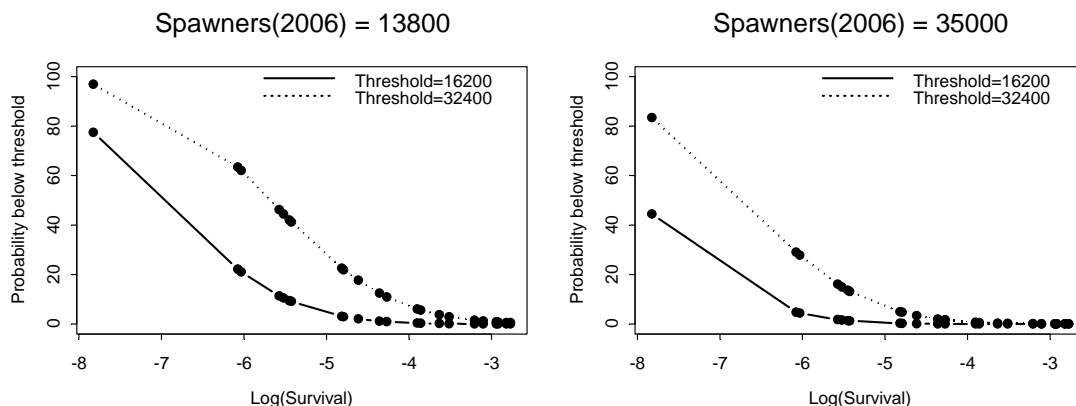


Figure 1. The relationship between risk (the probability of being below two recruitment thresholds, 16,200 and double that amount, or 32,400) is shown as a function of the survival rate for two spawner escapement levels, the escapement floor (right panel) and the Option 1 projected escapement (13,800, left panel). The large dots show observed levels of early-life survival.

The SSC explored the effects on risk of the chosen recruitment threshold and the number of parental spawners, where risk is expressed as the probability of being below the threshold over the range of observed survival rates (Figure 1). The left-most point on the solid line in the left panel corresponds to the most pessimistic early-life survival rate in the report. Risk in this scenario drops rapidly with increasing survival rate. Doubling the recruitment threshold (the dotted line) results in a considerable increase in risk, which stays high over a wider range of survival rates. The right-hand panel shows that the risks are lower if the parental spawning escapement remains at the current floor, compared with the escapement projected for Option 1.

Diagnostic plots of the residuals from the stock-recruit model suggest possible violation of the assumption that the logarithm of recruits-per-spawner follows a normal distribution. The implications of this to the risk analysis results are unclear beyond the additional uncertainty involved.

The population structure and biological diversity issue was of interest to the SSC. It appears, from the presentation in the report, that Klamath River Fall Chinook are made up of several distinct populations and that several of these populations had spawner escapements in 2004 that raise conservation concerns. The document points out the issue of inbreeding depression (reduced survival due to lack of genetic diversity) and demographic risk (chance events that, at low population size, can cause a population to disappear). There was also concern that the presence of large numbers of hatchery fish in the basin could be masking declines of wild spawners. The report does not attempt to assign risk levels to wild populations based on genetic or demographic effects of low escapements. The problems appear to be real, but it was not clear to the SSC how the aggregate 35,000 fish escapement floor is connected to the status of the separate populations. Smaller populations would be at greater risk if lower escapements were allowed.

The Summary and Conclusions of the report includes a discussion of expectations for the future. The current problem in the Klamath River is attributed, partly, to recent low flows and high water temperatures. These conditions persisted through 2004, affecting survival for fish that will return in 2006 – 2008. Additional pressure has been placed on the stock by recent ocean exploitation rates that were higher than expected due to unusual distributions of fish that resulted in anomalously high contact rates. Even with improved flows in the Klamath, the first return year with the potential for substantially higher escapement is 2009.

The situation in the Klamath River is dire. The risk to the fish is that several consecutive years of very low escapements may reduce the stock diversity, productivity, and resilience, potentially leading to greater problems in the future.

PFMC  
04/04/06

**TESTIMONY OF  
THE COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY TRIBES  
BEFORE PACIFIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL  
April 4, 2006  
Sacramento, CA**

Good afternoon Mr. Chairman and members of the Council. My name is Rapheal Bill. I am a member of the Fish and Wildlife Committee of the Umatilla Tribe. 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.

While the tribes continue to urge the Council to use conservatism in recommending ocean fisheries that impact Columbia River stocks, we would also like to discuss some issues with more long term implications for fisheries.

The tribes are very concerned about the pressure to reduce hatchery production under the guise of hatchery reform. We are concerned that there is both budgetary pressure in that the federal government seems to want to simply spend less money on hatchery programs.

We also see pressure to potentially reduce production from some of our important mitigation programs such as the Mitchell Act and John Day mitigation programs. We are very concerned that arguments are being made claiming that our mitigation programs that often provide significant numbers of fish for both ocean and inriver fisheries are somehow putting wild fish at risk and should therefore be reduced. The tribes believe that there are biologically sound ways to manage our mitigation hatcheries to both produce fish for fisheries and minimize any risk to wild fish. **This has been the objective of tribally sponsored production and supplementations programs.** We do not believe that it is appropriate to simply reduce fish production. Sound science should be used in hatchery management instead of political ideology. As long as the Columbia basin dams are in place, the mitigation responsibility exists.

The tribes support not only maintaining mitigation production, but also support supplementation and recovery programs such as the Snake River Fall Chinook supplementation program that releases over 5 million juveniles per year. Production needs to be balanced with proper flows to ensure juveniles survive their migration to the ocean. Predation from sea mammals need to be controlled as well.

Our tribes were however pleased to learn NMFS is recommending removing four dams on the Klamath River. **Clearly, dam removal can be an appropriate step towards**

**recovery for many salmon stocks.** While there are some similarities between the Columbia and Klamath, we recognize there are many differences. However, we wish NMFS was more supportive of Dam breaching on the Snake River. Snake River fall Chinook would benefit significantly from breaching of the four lower Snake Dams. This action would provide **great benefits to the Snake River ecosystem** and provide benefits to both ocean and in-river fisheries.

We encourage the Council to support the tribes in our efforts to ensure proper river management and appropriate hatchery production that supports fisheries and salmon recovery. This will help recover the ecosystem and sustainable salmon harvest for the future.

This concludes my statement. Thank You.



**Testimony of Russell Svec, Fishery Manager, Makah Tribe**  
April 4, 2006

Mr. Chairman, members of the Council, my name is Russell Svec. I am a member of the Makah Tribe, and also the fishery manager for the Makah Tribe. I'm speaking today on behalf of all four Washington coastal tribes: the Quinault, Hoh, Quileute and Makah Tribes.

The four Washington coastal tribes have reached a consensus on fishing levels for the treaty ocean troll fishery. We recommend the following quota levels:

For chinook, we recommend a total of 41,600, with 22,500 in the May-June time period, and the remaining 19,100 reserved for the all-species fishery in July-September. We also recommend a quota of 40,000 coho during the July-September time period.

We arrived at these numbers after a great deal of deliberation on the part of all four coastal tribes, and we have given consideration to a number of coho and chinook stocks of concern this year.

We are well aware of the NOAA guidance on Snake River fall chinook and Coweeman chinook. From reviewing earlier model runs, we think that these quotas, when combined with the non-treaty levels proposed for the ocean, will meet the NOAA guidelines.

This week's model runs show Lower Columbia River coho, now listed under ESA, very close to the NOAA guideline. Again, we think that the coho quota we are proposing here, when combined with the proposals for non-treaty ocean fisheries, will keep the marine exploitation rate at a level that will allow for an in-river fishery, while still meeting the NOAA guideline.

The coastal tribes also have concerns for stocks in Grays Harbor, the Queets River and the Quillayute River. We believe that these levels of ocean fishing address the conservation needs for these stocks as well.



STATEMENT OF JIM HARP  
ON THE TENTATIVE ADOPTION OF 2006 MANAGEMENT MEASURES

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

- This year, several coho stocks are generally abundant. We are aware of the need to keep all U.S. fisheries south of the Canadian border to the level in the Pacific Salmon Treaty coho agreement. This includes the Interior Fraser (Thompson) coho.
- For Chinook, we have a difficult task of meeting the very low exploitation rate objectives defined in our Comprehensive Chinook Harvest Plan for Puget Sound Chinook. We are very close to meeting those objectives with the fisheries we are currently modeling we will be able fully meet them with a few additional fishery adjustments.
- We also have to be aware of the impact from our fishery on Columbia River Chinook. We fully intend to continue to live up to the commitment that we made to the four Columbia River tribes in 1988 to not increase our impacts on Columbia River Chinook stocks of concern.
- We have been in the process of establishing, cooperatively with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), a package of fisheries that will ensure acceptable levels of impact on natural stocks of concern as well as providing opportunity to harvest hatchery stocks. In many cases we have now reached agreement on specific 2006 management measures and terminal area fisheries agreements. Further, the tribes are continuing to work cooperatively with WDFW in hopes of finding successful outcomes for the remaining regions and terminal area fisheries.

For the Treaty Indian ocean troll fishery, I would like to offer the following Treaty troll management measures for *tentative* adoption and for analysis by the Salmon Technical Team:

A coho quota of 35,000, and a Chinook quota of 41,600.

This would consist of a May/June Chinook only fishery and a July/August/September All Species fishery. The Chinook will be split 24,600 in May/June and 17,000 in the subsequent all species fishery. Gear restrictions, size limits and other appropriate regulations would be as stated in previous Salmon Technical Team analysis, (Table 3).

SALMON ADVISORY SUBPANEL

***PROPOSED 2006  
OCEAN SALMON MANAGEMENT MEASURES  
FOR TENTATIVE ADOPTION***

April 4, 2006

**TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options recommended by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006.**  
(Page 1 of 5) 4/3/2006 7:37 PM

North of Cape Falcon
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS
Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 65,000 Chinook and 90,000 marked coho. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.</p> <p>2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 32,500 Chinook and 14,400 marked coho.</p> <p>3. Treaty Indian commercial ocean troll quotas of: ? Chinook (?in May and June; ? for all-salmon season July through Sept. 15 with no rollover allowed from Chinook season); and ? coho.</p> <p>4. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, or upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or receipt of final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</p>
<p><b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 21,450 Chinook quota.</li> </ul> <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 Friday through Monday with an 80 Chinook possession and landing limit for each four-day open period. If insufficient quota remains to prosecute openings prior to the June 24-27 open period, the remaining quota will be provided for a June 26-30 open period with a per vessel landing and possession limit to be determined inseason. All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). 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><b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 15 through earlier of Sept. 15 or 11,050 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 14,400 marked coho quota (C.8.d). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5).</li> </ul> <p>Open Saturday through Tuesday July 15 through August 1. All salmon; landing and possession limit of 30 Chinook and 40 marked coho per vessel per four day open period (C.2, C.3). Open August 5 through September 15; 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 30 Chinook and 40 marked coho per vessel per four day open period. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). 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>

**TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options recommended by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006.**  
(Page 2 of 5) 4/3/2006 7:37 PM

<b>A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS</b>	
<b>South of Cape Falcon</b>	
<b>Supplemental Management Information</b>	
1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 15% 2. Non-Indian commercial troll Klamath fall Chinook impact allocation ?% Oregon: ?% California. 3. Tribal allocation equal to non-Indian Impacts	
<b>Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty (Newport)</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>June 1-4; 8-11; 15-18; 22-25; July 12-15; 19-22; 26-29; August 1-4; 8-11; September 16-30; October 17-31 (C.9).</li> </ul> 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. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3) and Oregon State regulations for a description of special regulations at the mouth of Tillamook Bay.  In 2007, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 28 inch total length Chinook minimum size limit.	
<b>Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt. (Coos Bay)</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Closed</li> </ul> In 2007, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 28 inch Chinook minimum size limit.	
<b>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>September 3 through earlier of September 30, or a 800 Chinook quota (C.9)</li> </ul> All salmon except coho. Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size limit (B). Possession and landing limit of 20 fish per day per vessel. 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.  In 2007, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 27 inch Chinook minimum size limit	
<b>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Closed</li> </ul>	
<b>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>September 1-15.</li> </ul> All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).  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.	
<b>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 17-31.</li> </ul> All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 28 inches. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).  <b>Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>October 3-14.</li> </ul> Open Monday through Friday. All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	
<b>Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1-31; July 17-31.</li> </ul> All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length in May; 28 inches total length in July. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	

**TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options recommended by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006.**  
(Page 3 of 5) 4/3/2006 7:37 PM

<b>B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches) (See C.1)</b>					
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			
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.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.

**TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options recommended by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006.**  
(Page 4 of 5) 4/3/2006 7:37 PM

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

**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 ??? Chinook, except one Pacific halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than ?? 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 ??? Chinook, except one Pacific halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than ?? 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 5 of 5) 4/3/2006 7:37 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 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.



TABLE 2. **Recreational** management options recommended by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 1 of 4)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS
North of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 65,000 Chinook and 90,000 marked coho. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.</p> <p>2. Recreational TAC: 32,800 Chinook and 73,600 marked coho.</p> <p>3. Area 4B add-on fishery of 3,000 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 ? marked coho in August and ? marked coho in 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 final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</p>
<p><b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>June 30 through earlier of Sept. 18 or 7,307 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. 18, 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 (C.2). Chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.4.d) during Council managed ocean fishery. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>June 30 through earlier of September 18 or 1,952 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,350 Chinook. Tuesday through Saturday;</li> <li>Sept. 24 through Oct. 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); Seven days per week.</li> </ul> <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 (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).</p>
<p><b>Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 3 through earlier of September 18 or 28,491 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 18,950 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). 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).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 3 through earlier of September 30 or 37,800 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).</li> </ul>

TABLE 2. **Recreational** management options recommended by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 2 of 4)  
4/3/2006 7:37 PM

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS
South of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 15%</p> <p>2. KMZ recreational fishery share: ?%.</p> <p>3. Tribal allocation equal to non-Indian Impacts.</p>
<p><b>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be March 15 through October 31 (C.6). All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> <li>Mark selective fishery: Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border</li> </ul> <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 close July 5-31, concurrent with the KMZ season listed below.</p> <p>September 1 through the earlier of September 6 or a landed catch of any remaining quota from the June 17 through July 31 fishery.</p> <p>Open seven days per week, all salmon, two fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must be marked with 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 day following the closure of the mark selective coho fishery.</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><b>Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (Klamath Management Zone)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Except as provided above during the selective fishery, the season will be April 15 through July 4; and September 1-6 (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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>February 12 through July 10; July 16-17; July 23 through November 13.</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 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><b>Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1 through November 13.</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 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><b>Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1 through September 25.</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 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>

TABLE 2. **Recreational** management options recommended by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 3 of 4)**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.

TABLE 2. **Recreational** management options recommended by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 4 of 4)

**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 preseason 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 preseason 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.

## SUMMARY OF WRITTEN PUBLIC COMMENT

The Council received 33 written public comments on 2006 ocean salmon seasons prior to the March 15 briefing book deadline. Twenty Nine of the comments originated from California, one for Oregon, and three from Washington. Most letters requested there not be a complete closure of salmon fisheries along the California and Oregon coasts, and pointed out the belief that the Klamath fall Chinook stock depression is the result of poor water management practices in the basin. Three letters addressed allocation issues among commercial and recreational, and treaty Indian and non-Indian fishery sectors. One letter expressed concern over effort shift from the commercial salmon fishery to the albacore troll fishery and associated safety concerns due to lack of funds from salmon fishing for boat maintenance. One letter supported closing fisheries and seeking disaster relief rather than providing a *de minimis* fishery with little economic benefit.

PFMC  
03/17/06

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MAR 28 2006

PFMC

P.O. Box 86025  
Los Angeles, CA 90086-0025  
March 28, 2006

Pacific Fisheries Management Council  
Fax # 503) 820-2299

Gentlemen:

**I am a California voter and a participant in the recreational sportfishing industry and currently work for a major water and electrical utility in southern California.**

**I am a member of the Los Angeles Rod and Reel Club, the Los Angeles Rod and Reel Foundation, United Anglers of Southern California, the Recreational fishing Alliance, and both the Turners and 976-Tuna Fishing Clubs, as well a volunteer with the Dan Hernandez Youth Foundation. My voluntary efforts help take over 5,000 (five thousand) at-risk and underprivileged youth fishing each year.**

**I am highly concerned about the proposal for a total closure of the ocean salmon fishing in northern California. This threatens the livelihood of the commercial salmon trollers. It represents a significant loss of local income to the industries that support the recreational fishermen, as well.**

**The loss of revenue and tax dollars caused by this action will have long-term and lasting effects on many people, and may not be reversible, once a closure was put into place. If the water is insufficient to allow viable salmon breeding, the loss is permanent for the salmon, the commercial trollers and the sport fishermen.**

**I urge you to work, on a bi-partisan basis, to resolve long-standing water use conflicts in the western states.**

**I am strongly requesting you to support "Option 1" for a return to the 2005 ocean recreational fishing regulations.**

**Lastly, there is an immediate need to provide commercial salmon fishermen with federal disaster relief.**

**Thank you for your concern.**

**Will Ebersman**

**Day phone 213-367-4463**

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MAR 28 2006

3/28/06 9:20 AM

TO: PAC FISHERIES MGMT COUNCIL  
PFMC

I SUPPORT OPTION #1 RE:

2005 OCEAN REC SALMON FISHING  
REGULATIONSSUPPORT COMM' / SALMON FISHING  
W/ FEDERAL AID.SUPPORT GOV EFFORTS TO  
RESOLVE CONFLICTS IN Western  
states.Sincerely  
David Levinson  
DAVID LEVINSON  
LOS ANGELES

**Michael A. Godfrey**  
**17309 Tennyson Place**  
**Granada Hills, CA 91344-1077**  
**Tel. (818) 363-2974**  
**Email: MGODFREY2@socal.rr.com**

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MAR 28 2006  
PFMC

March 28, 2006

Attention: Pacific Fisheries Management Council

I am a recreational angler who has lived in southern California since 1961 and am a member of many organizations who represent the interests of recreational anglers. Currently, the federal government is proposing a total closure of ocean salmon fishing in northern California. This closure threatens sport fishermen and commercial salmon trollers alike.

Organizations like the United Anglers of southern California, The Recreational Fishing Alliance, etc., oppose this closure. Our membership is comprised of working people who fish for food and fun with their families and friends. We respect the resource and we are conservationists.

Let's fix the rivers, the streams, and the habitat our fish and game depend on. California's water system is broken. The federal agenda is clear: banning our harvest of salmon, closing our hatcheries, locking up fish habitat and dehydrating the watersheds is unacceptable.

I encourage your support of:

- bipartisan efforts on Capitol Hill to resolve long-standing water use conflicts in the western states;
- "Option 1" for a return to 2005 ocean recreational salmon fishing regulations;
- commercial salmon fishermen with federal disaster relief.

Thank you for your consideration of my request.

Sincerely,



Michael A. Godfrey



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MAR 28 2006

March 28, 2006

PFMC

To: Pacific Fisheries Management Council  
U.S. Secretary of Commerce

Re: Ocean Salmon fishing proposed closure

I am a resident of Southern California who is a recreational fisherman. I believe in respecting the natural resources of the region and responsible conservation efforts. The proposed total closure of ocean salmon fishing does neither.

The long-standing water use conflicts in the Western states must of necessity take into account multiple and sometime conflicting uses. This is not something which is suitable to a sound-bite solution. I support bi-partisan efforts of the Congress and involved federal agencies to reach an equitable solution.

I support "option 1" for a return to 2005 ocean recreational salmon fishing regulations.

Thank you for your consideration.



Charles Schoemaker, Jr.  
1326 San Luis Rey Drive  
Glendale, CA 91208

cschoemaker@earthlink.net

# Oregon Coast Sportfishing Association

409 NW 57<sup>th</sup> Street  
Newport, OR 97365  
(541) 867-4470

March 18, 2006

Pacific Fishery Management Council  
7700 N.E. Ambassador Place, Suite 200  
Portland, OR 97220-1384

MAR 28 2006

Subject: Closure of Sport and Commercial Salmon Fishing

Dear Council Members,

I am writing to urge the Pacific Fish Management Council (PFMC) to take emergency action to preserve a salmon fishing season for the Oregon and California coast.

The declining salmon populations in the Klamath River Basin are not due to over-fishing, but are due to complete mismanagement of the Klamath River system.

Before you implement an extreme policy, such as closing off all sport and commercial salmon fishing, you need to demand that the Administration do the right thing in the Klamath Basin. The Federal Government needs to look at the major causes of salmon decline, such as dewatering for ranching/farming and Hydro-Electric Power, impoundments that warm the water causing proliferation of deadly fish pathogens such as C. Shasta – which kills many juvenile salmon, and depredation by pinnipeds, rather than focus on the minute impact made by Hook and Line fishing.

The economical impact would be devastating to the entire areas coastal communities, with some estimates as high as \$150 million or more!

I am urging the council to focus on the issues most severely affecting the Klamath, and not make fishermen pay the price of poor water management in the Klamath Basin.

Please take emergency action to allow an ocean salmon season for recreational fishermen.

# HUMBOLDT FISHERMEN'S MARKETING ASSOCIATION, INC.



3 Commercial Street  
Eureka, California 95501-0241

(707) 443-0537

RECEIVED

FAX (707) 443-1724

MAR 28 2006



## PETITION TO SAVE 2006 SALMON SEASON

The undersigned support Emergency Changes to the salmon fishery management plan in order to provide Commercial and Recreational salmon fishing in 2006, and to provide the greatest possible 2006 salmon fishing opportunity.

	Name	(707) Phone#
1.	Eddie Mann	954-7614
2.	John Kim	(707) 464-5722
3.	Tom Roberts	707 218-8343
4.	Adrian Deane	212-4521
5.	Louise G. Nelson Jr	707-464-6809
6.	Scott Pin	707-465-2023
7.	Thomas Queen	707-954-8845
8.	Matthew Farrel	415 794-6479
9.	Robert Thru	707-464-2982
10.	Charles Delaney	707 964 2473
11.	Ben B. Lawrence	707 954 0684
12.	Ben Sampels	707 464 3778
13.	Shirley Lard	N/A
14.	Art Payne Jr	707-954-6775
15.	Philbert Thomas	707-482-0530
16.	Arthur Gilbert	707 464-7859
17.	David Gilbert	707 464 7859
18.	Ed M	954-4409
19.	Sean P. Doyle	954-0480
20.	Jane Miller	954-7292
21.	Graig Dunbar	464-3185
22.	W. L.	464-1942
23.	Sandra Williams	954-6060
24.	Jennie Wray	464 4176
25.	Bert Stroder	954-2057
26.	Jan-anton anna-Dienca	465-6662

11039

PLEASE SIGN THIS PETITION TO OPEN SALMON SEASON FOR COMMERCIAL AND RECREATIONAL FISHERMEN. RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT MEANS HEALTHY RIVERS, HEALTHY ECONOMY. SIGNING THIS PETITION INDICATES YOUR SUPPORT FOR A VIABLE SALMON FISHING SEASON IN 2006.

NAME	TOWN/PHONE OR E-MAIL
1. <u>Amos C. Causwell</u>	<u>CRESENT CITY 707-464-1766</u>
2. <u>Charles R. Page</u>	<u>CRESENT CITY, 541-297-0216</u>
3. <u>Phil Stedman</u>	<u>CC 464-2010</u>
4. <u>Phil Stedman</u>	<u>CC 464-9205</u>
5. <u>Conley</u>	
6. <u>Bob</u>	<u>954-1327</u>
7. <u>Bob</u>	<u>464-5680</u>
8. <u>Jessica Provenzo</u>	<u>954-0038</u>
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This petition is in concern for our Salmon fishermen. The California Fish and Game and The Pacific Fisheries Management Council (PFMC) are in the process of eliminating or drastically reducing the 2006 salmon fishing season for both commercial and recreational fishermen. Salmon fishermen and related shore-side businesses would be severely economically impacted and may fail if the season is closed. Fishermen and our community economically depend upon our salmon season.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT.

FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE SEE ATTACHED PACKET OR CONTACT US AT:

SALMON TROLLERS MARKETING ASSOCIATION, FORT BRAGG.

P.O. BOX 137

FORT BRAGG, CA. 95437-0137

(707)964-5500

The choice ☐ farmed salmon  
is yours ☒ wild salmon

PLEASE SIGN THIS PETITION TO OPEN SALMON SEASON FOR COMMERCIAL AND RECREATIONAL FISHERMEN. RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT MEANS HEALTHY RIVERS, HEALTHY ECONOMY. SIGNING THIS PETITION INDICATES YOUR SUPPORT FOR A VIABLE SALMON FISHING SEASON IN 2006.

NAME	TOWN/PHONE OR E-MAIL
1. John Kimb	Crescent City (707) 464-5122
2. [unclear]	707-541-541
3. [unclear]	707-464-6841
4. [unclear]	465-3188
5. [unclear]	520-485-8533
6. Eddie R. [unclear]	954-7614
7. [unclear]	Eureka 707-442-6524
8. [unclear]	707 954-7130
9. [unclear]	707-464-0160
10. [unclear]	541 347 4885
11. [unclear]	464-4690
12. [unclear]	
13. [unclear]	707 218-5791
14. [unclear]	Crescent City 707-218-8343
15. Tom Roberts	707 954 3296
16. [unclear]	707-464-6809
17. [unclear]	707-465-2023
18. [unclear]	707-954-8848
19. [unclear]	415 794 6479
20. [unclear]	707-464-2982
21. [unclear]	707 464 2973
22. [unclear]	707 954 0681
23. [unclear]	916 801-1954
24. [unclear]	707 464 3778
25. [unclear]	

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NAME	TOWN/PHONE OR E-MAIL
1. APRIL KILGOICE	CRESCENT CITY
2. DIANA BRIDGES	CRESCENT CITY
3. [Signature]	CRESCENT CITY
4. [Signature]	CRESCENT CITY
5. [Signature]	CRESCENT CITY
6. [Signature]	CRESCENT CITY
7. JANE K. RIVER	CRESCENT CITY
8. VICKY LEAVITT	CRESCENT CITY
9. CHARLENE Z. WAINWRIGHT	CRESCENT CITY
10. JESSICA THOMPSON	CRESCENT CITY
11. [Signature]	CRESCENT CITY
12. [Signature]	CRESCENT CITY
13. [Signature]	" "
14. [Signature]	" "
15. [Signature]	CRESCENT CITY
16. JOE STEPHEN	CRESCENT CITY
17. [Signature]	CRESCENT CITY
18. [Signature]	CRESCENT CITY
19. MARY JO DUNCAN	CRESCENT CITY
20. [Signature]	CRESCENT CITY
21. [Signature]	CRESCENT CITY
22. [Signature]	CRESCENT CITY
23. [Signature]	CRESCENT CITY
24. [Signature]	
25. [Signature]	

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NAME	TOWN/PHONE OR E-MAIL
1. JANICE KERTTULA	CIC
2. [Signature]	
3. [Signature]	CC
4. [Signature]	
5. [Signature]	Trinidad
6. [Signature]	City
7. [Signature]	
8. [Signature]	
9. [Signature]	CC
10. [Signature]	CC
11. [Signature]	CC
12. [Signature]	CC
13. [Signature]	464-6715
14. [Signature]	510-301-5810 OAKLAND, CA
15. [Signature]	707 460 0153 Crescent City, CA
16. [Signature]	530 623 2681
17. [Signature]	707 954 4803
18. [Signature]	707 464 9416
19. [Signature]	707 845 6334
20. [Signature]	707 458 3420
21. [Signature]	707-218-5879
22. [Signature]	464-9847
23. [Signature]	McKINLEYVILLE, CA.
24. [Signature]	Crescent City, 464-6548
25. [Signature]	

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(707)964-5500

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 yours

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NAME	TOWN/PHONE OR E-MAIL
1. Ron Radison	Crescent 464-6450
2. David Altmann	Crescent City 465-2044
3. Steve Bjorkstrand	Crescent City 465-8379
4. Toni Stewart	Gasquet
5. Mark M. M. M.	Gasquet 452-3427
6. Josh Williams	Crescent City 954-8303
7. <del>William Harris</del>	Crescent City 954-1145
8. Jan H. Peterson	Coos Bay 541-961-3182
9. Nichole Wynn	Crescent City 707-954-2676
10. Joshua Harris	Crescent City 707-464-8587
11. B. J. Thomas	Crescent City 707-464-4653
12. Dany Wood	Crescent City 707-464-7448
13. Paul J. J. J.	Crescent City CA 707-464-6025
14. Rick Luther	Crescent City 707-464-7978
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<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOWN/PHONE OR E-MAIL</u>
1. Debra Magana	(707) 464-9206
2. Bill Zetto	" 464-9811
3. KRIS WICKOFF	" 4-3265
4. Anne Wickoff	" 4-3265
5. Jeannette Wickoff	" 4-9811
6. Verda Peltier	" 464-9811
7. Jerry Wick	" 464-6960
8. Yvette Chabon	" 4-6765
9. William D. Hummer	" 465-4294
10. Robert Duce	" 464-6678
11. Duane Hobbs	" 464-5925
12. John Down	" 465-1483
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This petition is in concern for our Salmon fishermen. The California Fish and Game and The Pacific Fisheries Management Council (PFMC) are in the process of eliminating or drastically reducing the 2006 salmon fishing season for both commercial and recreational fishermen. Salmon fishermen and related shore-side businesses would be severely economically impacted and may fail if the season is closed. Fishermen and our community economically depend upon our salmon season.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT.

FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE SEE ATTACHED PACKET OR CONTACT US AT:

SALMON TROLLERS MARKETING ASSOCIATION, FORT BRAGG.

P.O. BOX 137

FORT BRAGG, CA 95437-0137

(707)964-5500

PLEASE SIGN THIS PETITION TO OPEN SALMON SEASON FOR COMMERCIAL AND RECREATIONAL FISHERMEN. RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT MEANS HEALTHY RIVERS, HEALTHY ECONOMY. SIGNING THIS PETITION INDICATES YOUR SUPPORT FOR A VIABLE SALMON FISHING SEASON IN 2006.

NAME	TOWN/PHONE OR E-MAIL
1. Katie X	CC, CA
2. Sandra Boesling	C.C. Ca.
3. Bob Boesling	CC de 705-6458
4. Bill May	805-550-4430
5. Suzy Q MIB Ca.	805-550-4430
6. CC, CA	707-964-2803
7. Dave Doherty	707-954-4894
8. LEROY	465-4765
9. Sarah Valley	464-3237
10. Jamie Scott	CC, CA 464-3802
11. Jennifer Good	APRECE, OR 541-991-1291
12. Tanika Johnson	C.C. CA 460-0349
13. Tim Ketschke	Tim @ ADVANCED SECURITY, VS
14. SHARON JOURDEN	CC, CA
15. Sarah Valley	CC, CA
16. FLO	CC, CA
17. NICOLA JACOB	CC, CA
18. Kimberly Carlton	CC, CA @1144246
19. Chris Rylee	CC, CA 1211
20. [Signature]	CC, CA
21. [Signature]	CC, CA
22. [Signature]	CC, CA
23. [Signature]	CC, CA
24. [Signature]	CC, CA
25. [Signature]	Recent City, CA

John P. Kugel Reddie

RECEIVED

MAR 28 2006

PFMC

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P.O. BOX 137

FORT BRAGG, CA. 95437-0137

(707)964-5500

The choice  
is  
yours

☐ Farmed Salmon  
☒ wild salmon

26. Angel Peterson C.C. CA.

# Screw The Government

PLEASE SIGN THIS PETITION TO OPEN SALMON SEASON FOR COMMERCIAL AND RECREATIONAL FISHERMEN. RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT MEANS HEALTHY RIVERS, HEALTHY ECONOMY. SIGNING THIS PETITION INDICATES YOUR SUPPORT FOR A VIABLE SALMON FISHING SEASON IN 2006.

NAME	TOWN/PHONE OR E-MAIL
1. Carol Camarena	2 R
2. Dean Johnson	
3. Bob Jones	
4. Joe Jones	Crescent City
5. Tom Johnson	A.G. 41-3341
6. Candia Garcia	
7. Kathy Borders	C.S. 465-2048
8. Rick Willey	CC 95531
9. Walter Calley	CC
10. Miss Alexine	Erzajoke@aol.com
11. Bruno deSolenni	954 5186
12. [Signature]	Crescent City, CA
13. [Signature]	Crescent City, CA
14. [Signature]	CC
15. [Signature]	CC
16. [Signature]	CC
17. Patricia Williams	CC
18. Monica Brown	monica@gambet.com
19.	
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This petition is in concern for our Salmon fishermen. The California Fish and Game and The Pacific Fisheries Management Council (PFMC) are in the process of eliminating or drastically reducing the 2006 salmon fishing season for both commercial and recreational fishermen. Salmon fishermen and related shore-side businesses would be severely economically impacted and may fail if the season is closed. Fishermen and our community economically depend upon our salmon season.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT.

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SALMON TROLLERS MARKETING ASSOCIATION, FORT BRAGG.

P.O. BOX 137

FORT BRAGG, CA. 95437-0137

(707)964-5500

The Choice ☐ Farmed Salmon  
 is ☒ wild Salmon  
 yours OR

March 28, 2006

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

RECEIVED

MAR 28 2006

PFMC

Dear Council Members:

I am writing on my own behave regarding the 3 three options listed for the 2006 Oregon Commercial Salmon Season, My concern is having a open season based from either Option I or Option II from your preseason Report II.

I urge the council to pick from the ones listed above of which makes the most sense for allowing us the fisherman to have a open season for 2006.

I am a Oregon commercial salmon fisherman for the last four years, having experienced the ocean, rules and all that goes with the title of commercial fisherman, having caught a few fish starting out and getting more each year as my learning increases. I also have become more interested in the management of the commercial salmon fishery so that I can become a educated fisherman who can hope to understand the massive amount of issues that you the council are subject to.

I attended the meeting held in Charleston,OR on 3/27/06 and was taken back as to the wants of some fisherman who would rather have no season at all based off of the little amount of open time shown in Option I and Option II and are pursuing a Government subsidy thru the State of Oregon Governors Office, I believe this is a small amount of fisherman who are doing this, everybody I know of thinks this is ludicrous and the large majority of salmon fisherman are hoping for a open fishing season. Most of us are not looking for hand outs, we simply want to have our opportunity to pursue the salmon that are out in the ocean with least amount of impact possible to the Klamath River salmon.

The meeting on 3/27/06 had a unanimous agreement from all people in attendance that sealions, seals, komarant birds, dams, poorly managed rivers have a lot more impact then all the commercial and recreational fishing combined has on the outlook for future fisheries. We need to take care of these problems to maintain a well run sustainable fishery.

Thank you for any consideration that you have given in the past and into the future for allowing us the privilege to fish commercially.

Sincerely,



Henry D. Bryson  
548 NE 60<sup>th</sup> CT  
Newport,OR 97365

to Chairman Donald K. HawBECEIVED the Pacific  
Fishery Management Council MAR 28 2006

First off I would like to say why REMC does the Pacific Fishery Management Council want to purchase the Northern part of the State of California and Oregon Fishing Industry for something that we as Fishermen are not the problem. I know from the facts about the ~~Hamath~~ Hamath River Salmon Runs, that the Parasites, low water, and know intervention has taken place to protect the fish. Know action has been taken to improve the water flow to help the spawners or fingerlings, come up or go down the Hamath River. As far as the 35,000 fish you say are needed, from the facts I have read the number could be far less because when the number was less there was record runs. We as Fishermen think the whole problem starts with the dams + the Bureau of Reclamation. Why can't the Federal Government take blame for there action on this matter. I can't believe that your Council + the Federal Government can sit by + watch so many people go Bankrupt. Just because you have that power. Without the ~~fish~~ Fishermen sitting money in the Federal + State Fisheries Restoration the whole Restoration program will dry up. I never in all my wildest dreams thought so few people would and will be bankrupt so many business people in this state. From what people are getting from this whole problem your Council would like to rid all fishing from the Ocean. But you and the Council + the Fishermen of this state know where the problem lies, The Federal Government. But if we decide to go ahead and do this unthinkable thing which I know you have your minds made up. So we as Fishermen + business people would like to not take any check for one year + see if your bills get paid + you feed your family.

Thank You

Randall Markle

California sport fisherman + member of the Recreational Fishing Alliance.

RECEIVED

MAR 28 2006

## A Petition Regarding the 2006 Ocean Salmon Season And the Protection of Klamath Salmon in-river

PFMC

We the undersigned concerned for the fate of the Pacific coast salmon fishery and the salmon stocks that support that fishery urgently and respectfully call upon:

1. The Pacific Fishery Management Council, the National Marine Fisheries Service and the Secretary of Commerce to adopt and approve a salmon season for 2006 allowing viable fisheries for ocean commercial and recreational fishermen and provide for the needs of Klamath tribal and in-river fisheries; and

2. The Secretaries of Commerce and Interior, the National Marine Fisheries Service, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, the California Department of Fish & Game, and the California State Water Resources Control Board to take immediate intervention action to protect salmon stocks in the Klamath River from the infestation of deadly parasites and the other impacts on fish from this degraded river, including, if necessary, trapping and trucking spawning and juvenile fish around infested areas of the river and utilizing hatchery operations to save wild stocks within the river, until such time as long term improvements are made to the river to ensure salmon survival, including increased water flow to the river and the removal of the lower four dams on the mainstem of Klamath River.

Name	Address
1. Rebecca C. Gonzalez	1182 Veranica Ct Palo Alto CA 94303
2. Evelyn Baltazar	120 San Gabriel St. Sunnyvale, CA 94086
3. Amelia A Parayno	4868 AVENIDA DE LOS ARBOLES, SANTA CLARA CA 95054
4. Tess Ubaldio	3018 Plaza Corona Sta. Clara Ca 95054
5. LITA CALARI	1845 ESPRIT CT . S.J CA. 95131
6. Maria Respicio	2372 Riverside Ct. Santa Clara, CA 95054
7. Erlinda Pascual	861 Wyman Way #2, San Jose CA 95133
8. Michael Tomales	1182 Veranica Ct. Palo Alto, CA 94303
9. Ronnie Garcia	71 MURFIELD Ct. SAN JOSE CA 95126
10. Tina Dominguez	1055 Mission Ct Fremont, CA 94539
11. ROLAND LEE	386 POMPANO CIRCLE, FOSTER CITY, CA 94404
12. LOPE AUTOR	5522 GEORGIA DR. NORTH HIGHLAND CA. 92660
13. HANNY TRINH	747 CREEKFIELD Dr, SAN JOSE, CA 95136
14. PERRY/Copley	29050 Dixon St Hayward CA 94541
15. TIM KRUSSE	135 Marie Ave Tracy, CA 95376

Please Return Completed Petitions to: Sara Randall c/o PCFFA, P.O. Box 29370, San Francisco, CA 94129  
for delivery to the appropriate individuals and agencies.

## A Petition Regarding the 2006 Ocean Salmon Season And the Protection of Klamath Salmon in-river

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Name	Address
1. MANUELITO MANASAN	2322 BARKHAGEN WAY SAN JOSE CA. 95133
2. THANH TRAN	MAIN TECH - 5450 MAYLAND AVE ST
3. HUNG NGUYEN OPERATOR	3018 ANGELONI PL. SAN JOSE CA 95138
4. F.J.N. PABELONIO OPERATOR	1420 KYLE CT. TRACY, CA. 95377
5. RICK PABELONIO OPERATOR	1929 PICASSO WY STOCKTON CA 95206
6. Edward A. Mabuya OPERATOR	X2243 PEACOCK PL UNION CITY
7. Carla Villegas OPERATOR	24078 Edloe Dr. Hayward CA 94541
8. FILIPINA DAND OPERATOR	30601 ENDEAVOUR WAY UNION CITY CA 94587
9. VAN NGUYEN	507 MOUNTAIN HOME DR. SAN JOSE CA 95136
10. FERDINAND DE JESUS	3370 CORTESE CIRCLE SAN JOSE, CA 95129
11. ALONA CARAOS	3259 STA. SUEANA WAY UNION CITY CA.
12. STEVE LANG	161 - HAYES AVE SAN JOSE CA 95125
13. VICKY AMORES	538 CARVER ST. S.J. CA. 95127
14. Joe CHUNG	775 PALM CT Sunnyvale CA 94086
15. Oscar Santos	6638 KELLER CT. San Jose CA 95120

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Name	Address
1. TERRY L. Cook	5513 Muir Dr San Jose CA 95124
2. Danilo L. Gonzalez	1182 Veronica Ct Palo Alto CA 94303
3. CRAIG HANN	14856 FARNSWORTH ST LLD. 94579
4. Jason Kearney	1571 W El Camino Real Mountain View, CA 94
5. Lou Halverson	2057 Winton ave Modesto CA 95350
6. Sonny Hua	277 Hillview dr. Milpitas, CA 95035
7. Lucas Violett	14781 Ronda Dr. San Jose 95124
8. Judy Singh	8400 Briarwood Ln, Dublin CA 94568
9. RON FRAZIER	43231 CONTINENTAL DR FREMONT CA 94538
10. GEORGE L. Gilliland	1258 Wimbledon Way Manteca CA 95226
11. MICHAEL KARNALIK	8290 OLYMPIC CT, NEWARK, CA 94560
12. ARCHIE MIRANDA	2020 CENTRAL ST. UNION CITY, CA 94589
13. Alex CALZOTE	14563 PINE VALLEY DR. LATHROP CA 95390
14. Edward A. Busath	488 Barron Park Ct. S.F. CA 95136
15. Bj Oesen	2413 Cass Bong Belmont CA 94002

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Name	Address
1. Danilo Sacdalan	807 aldo Ave Suite 105 Sta Clara CA
2. KRAEL DEVERA	1363 TEA ROSE CIR. SAN JOSE CA.
3. JOYCE PANELO	1224 Henderson Ave. #4 94086
4. OSCAR VILLEGAS	5999 STARWOOD Dr S. J CA 95120
5. EDUARDO LARIN	3652 PASEO MADRE THERMONT CA 94131
6. TESS PARAYNO	1031 CLYDE AVE. #302 STA. CLARA CA 95054
7. MAY ERMITA	811 FIJI DRIVE SAN JOSE CA 95127
8. Sam Gomez	891 Clyde Ave Santa Clara CA 95050
9. RIC BALTAZAR 1515	WILHARTON CR. SAN JOSE CA 95131
10. DANILLO BALTIMA	1182 KILBURN BLVD WAY RILPTAT
11. RENE BALTAZAR	1753 MAYBON COURT SAN JOSE, CA 95131
12. ARNEL URBALDO	5058 PLAZA CORONA STA. CLARA
13. Jay Ferreras	1574 Adolfr Jr., San Jose CA 95128
14. Nahum M. Fijo	7009 Conway St. Milpitas CA 95035
15. Venus Adriano	800 Kiera Ln Santa Clara 95052

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Name	Address
1. Angel Royas	1448 Caliente Way SJ 9513
2. Ehen Yacub	417 Hemlock CT S.C. 95054
3. Josefina Calacay	763 N. 20th St. SJ Ca 95112
4. Maribelle Rosta	Campbell Ca.
5. Barry Calacay	763 N. 20th St. SJ 95112
6. Joseph Gonzalez	1182 Veronica Ct Palo Alto Ca, 943
7. Felix Parayna	5968 Ave de los Arboles S. C. 95054
8. LYADIA TUAZON	759 RIVERA ST. MILPITAS CA
9. Joe Rovostin	706 Creeffield dr. 95196
10. IFWILM Parayna	1031 CLYDE 302 STA. CLARA.
11. Tirso Delacruz	2027 Autumnree Ct. San Jose
12. ARTHUR ERMITA	811- FINT DR S. Vago CA
13. ISAGANI CALARA	1845 ESPRIT CT. S.J. CA
14. Eric Mota	1031 Clyde AVE #901 S.C.
15. Rod Simsiman	1143 SOMERSET DR S.J.

Please Return Completed Petitions to: Sara Randall c/o PCFFA, P.O. Box 29370, San Francisco, CA 94129  
for delivery to the appropriate individuals and agencies.

**NORMAN WEINSTOCK**  
**MORTGAGE BANKER/BROKER**  
**REAL ESTATE BROKER**  
**3626 PASEO PRIMARIO**  
**CALABASAS, CA. 91302**  
**818 591-0450**  
**818 591-0320 FAX**

RECEIVED

MAR 28 2006

PFMC

## FAX TRANSMITTAL

DATE; 3-27-06  
TO; Pacific Fisheries Mgmt Council  
ATTN;  
FAX# 603 820-2299

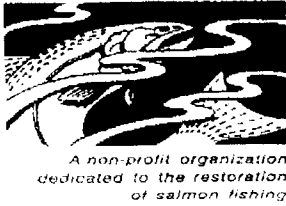
## MESSAGE;

cl Support bipartisan efforts on  
Capitol hill to resolve long standing  
water use conflicts in Western States

cl Support Options 1 for a return  
to 2005 ocean recreational salmon  
fishing regulation

cl support Commercial salmon fishing  
with federal disaster relief

*Norman Weinstock*



THE SALMON RESTORATION  
ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA, INC.  
P.O. BOX 1448 FORT BRAGG, CA 95437

March 23, 2006

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

RECEIVED

MAR 28 2006

PFMC

Dear Council Members:

The Salmon Restoration Association of northern California is very concerned about the direction of salmon management on the Klamath River. We strongly believe the parties (private, state and federal) who manage and control the water resources of the Klamath watershed are to blame for the current state of its salmon population. We also firmly believe the problem must be solved at home and not in our backyard. Fix the river, don't stop ocean salmon fishing along the coast!

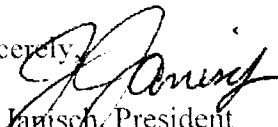
The Salmon Restoration Association has been in existence for over thirty years and we operate the Hollow Tree Fish Hatchery to better the salmon runs on the Eel River. We practice conservation and education and believe in the ability of the resource to heal itself if given the opportunity.

We appreciate all the good work the Council has done in the past while protecting and managing the resource, but we believe the Council is wrong to impose any option other than option one on this years ocean salmon fishing.

Please do the right thing for the anglers of the north coast and send a message to the Klamath Valley that says "Clean up your own mess".

Thank you for your consideration and good work.

Sincerely,

  
Joe Jansich, President  
Salmon Restoration Association

cc: The Honorable Diane Feinstein, United States Senate  
The Honorable Barbara Boxer, United States Senate  
Carlos M. Gutierrez, Secretary, US Department of Commerce  
Rod McGinnis, Regional Director, NMFS Southwest Region Office  
Salmon Trollers Marketing Association Inc.

*KENSINGTON MANAGEMENT, INC.*

*ROBERT A. JENSEN*  
*PRESIDENT*

March 1, 2006

Senator Abel Maldonado  
State Capitol Room 4082  
Sacramento, Ca 94249-0001

RECEIVED  
MAR 14 2006  
BY: *David*  
FR: *SAC*

Dear Sir,

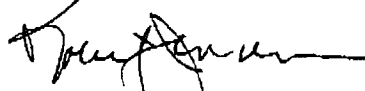
I am resident of the Monterey Peninsula, a hotel owner in Monterey, and a sport fisherman.

I am writing to urge you to support the "Ticehurst Plan" as proposed by Darrell Ticehurst to the natural spawner escapement "floor" for eighteen months in order for the Pacific Fisheries Management Council to review its application to the existing fisheries management plan. There is no longer any scientific justification for the "natural spawner escapement" model currently being used by the PMFC.

A closure of the salmon season would cause serious hardship for my business and many other business' along the coast. Please do not allow this to happen.

I have been a resident of the peninsula for over thirty years and I have watched as the sport fishing opportunities in our ocean have slowly dwindled away. Those who wish to ultimately ban all fishing are well organized and very persistent. While I have been fortunate to have many memorable experiences fishing my hope now is to slow this process so my children might have a chance to experience a little of the heritage fishing in our ocean represents. I would appreciate your help.

Sincerely,



Robert A. Jensen

P.O. Box 766, Pebble Beach, Ca 93953 831-624-9683 fax 831-624-8775  
[Rjensen766@aol.com](mailto:Rjensen766@aol.com)

Thank you, in advance, for your consideration, and if I can provide any additional information, please let me know.

Sincerely,

  
ABEL MALDONADO  
Senator, 15<sup>th</sup> District

AM/rg

enclosure

RECEIVED

MAR 28 2006

PFMC

100 PASEO DE SAN ANTONIO, SUITE 208  
SAN JOSE, CA 95113  
(408) 233-0261

580 CALLE PRINCIPAL  
MONTEREY, CA 93940  
(831) 267-2315

1356 MARSH STREET  
SAN LUIS OBISPO, CA 93401  
(805) 549-3784

DISTRICT OFFICE  
1356 Marsh Street  
San Luis Obispo  
California 93401  
(805) 549-3784  
(805) 549-3779 fax

**Senate**  
**California Legislature**  
**ABEL MALDONADO**  
SENATOR, FIFTEENTH DISTRICT

STATE CAPITOL  
Room 4082  
Sacramento  
California 95814  
(916) 445-5843  
(916) 445-8081 fax

SAN LUIS OBISPO DISTRICT OFFICE

## FAX TRANSMITTAL

TO:	Pacific Fishery Management Council 503-820-2299
FROM:	Senator Abel Maldonado
DATE:	March 28, 2006
NUMBER OF PAGES TO FOLLOW:	47
COMMENTS:	

Please call 805-549-3784 if any pages are missing.

# RAY CLOUD

(805) 925-0265  
529 CALLE GRANDE CIRCLE  
SANTA MARIA, CA 93455  
rccs@comcast.net

RECEIVED  
MAR 14 2006  
BY: *Daniel*  
PR: *SAC*

March 5, 2006

Senator Abel Maldonado  
State Capitol, Room 4082  
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Senator Maldonado:

I am a Registered Voter, Saltwater Angler and Boat Owner. My wife and I live in Santa Maria, in your District. We have been fishing saltwater from boats for over 30 years. Our pursuit of Life, Liberty and Happiness depends on Saltwater angling. It is part of who we are.

The current state of affairs with saltwater fisheries management literally makes us SICK. It has gotten so bad we would need Biology and Law degrees to go fishing and maintain compliance. It's truly gone to far—your constituents have had enough of bad laws and policies being heaped one upon the other and foisted on us. Not only have we had enough, everyone we talk to is fed up to the limit—and it's not just with fisheries management. **ENOUGH IS ENOUGH AND IT IS TIME FOR CHANGE— IT IS TIME TO RETURN TO COMMON SENSE AND SOUND SCIENCE FOR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.**

**POINT #1: Current 7-month closure on Rockfishing for boat-based anglers:**  
\*Every time\* I have gone rockfishing in the past two years, legal limits were easily obtained. In the last two years we have literally not been able to keep numerous species of "Rockfish" off of our salmon trolling gear (all released during closures). To say this fishery is in need of the current draconian measures is **RIDICULOUS. AND—Fishing license fee is way WAY up, yet we get less time to fish. This is NOT FAIR, NOT NECESSARY, DENIES OUR PERSONAL FREEDOMS AND LITERALLY TAKES FOOD OFF OUR TABLE.**

**POINT #2 SALMON SEASON CLOSURE:** There is a proposed salmon season closure in our area due to a problem on the Klamath River. We catch Sacramento River salmon near exclusively this far South. A salmon season closure also is **NOT FAIR, NOT NECESSARY, DENIES OUR PERSONAL FREEDOMS AND LITERALLY TAKES FOOD OFF OUR TABLE.**

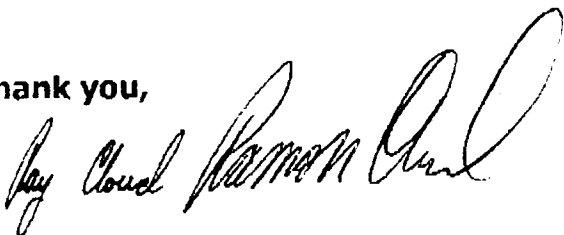
**POINT #3 Special Interest Group Hijacking MLPA Process:** The Resources Legacy Fund Foundation is hijacking and influencing the MLPA Process. In fact, the majority of Saltwater Anglers are AGAINST the entire MLPA process in its current mis-guided approach. Marine Protected Area actually increase and focus fishing pressure. **THIS IS NOT FAIR, NOT NECESSARY, DENIES OUR PERSONAL FREEDOMS AND LITERALLY TAKES FOOD OFF OUR TABLE.**

I think you'd find virtually all Sportsmen to be FOR sound resource management laws, regulations and policies based on sound scientific principles and verifiable data. The current & proposed regulations do little or nothing to solve root problems (such as habitat for salmon). However they do create a substantial burden on and impose greatly on the personal freedoms of your constituents. In fact, it is my belief that some of the above restrictions, if not all of them, are unconstitutional. I will never understand why politicians put laws on the books that end up costing their constituents millions or billions to get reversed. It is so absurd to spend our money fighting amongst each other in court, over laws that were illegal to begin with!!!

Senator Maldonado, the entire fishing community is in an uproar—take a look at how many letters, emails and faxes have been written to the Governor in recent days. Even people not really familiar with the issues are incredulous when they find out what their government is doing to them; this limiting and/or outright taking of their personal freedoms.

When we can no longer go fishing it's simply gone to far. *Please* take the time to become familiar with these issues and do your part to stop the nonsense.

Thank you,



Ramon & Debi Cloud  
529 Calle Grande Circle  
Santa Maria, CA 93455



1388 Suzanne Ct.  
San Jose, CA 95129  
March 3, 2006

Legislator Elaine Alquist  
100 Paseo De San Antonio  
Suite 209  
San Jose, CA 95113



Dear Legislator Alquist,

I am writing to you to communicate my feeling regarding the potential closure of all salmon fishing, commercial and recreational, off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California. This closure would be in response to the low numbers of returning natural spawners in the Klamath River. The low numbers of returning spawners is a critical disaster in every sense of the word. The cause and "fix", however, is not the amount of fish that are caught by fishermen on the open ocean. Consequently, I believe that the imposition of the closure of fishing in the ocean would be imposing a terrible financial and recreational burden on all salmon fishermen without the desired long term solution.

I have heard that a member ( Darrell Ticehurst) of the Pacific Fisheries Management Council tried last year, and will again propose this year, a plan (Ticehurst Plan) to determine the best steps to solve the problem while keeping the salmon fishing like it has been the last couple of years. Your support of this proposal is something that would benefit fishermen this year as well as for many years to come. I ask that you please take the time and support the Ticehurst Plan at this critical time.

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Edgar Lo".

Edgar Lo

RECEIVED  
MAR 20 2006

BY: *Daniel*

## RAY CLOUD

(805) 925-0265  
529 CALLE GRANDE CIRCLE  
SANTA MARIA, CA 93455  
rccs@comcast.net

March 17, 2006

Senator Abel Maldonado  
State Capitol, Room 4082  
Sacramento, CA 95814

*Senator this has  
HUGE local impact  
PLEASE read. PLEASE  
don't let them take recreational  
fishing away from US!  
RC*

### Re: UTMOST URGENCY--California Ocean Salmon Fishery CRISIS

In the strongest possible terms, with the utmost urgency, and on behalf of my friends and family, I urge you to immediately become involved in the California Salmon management crisis. California recreational anglers are facing an impending socioeconomic disaster and we urgently need your assistance to avert a situation that will in all likelihood mark the end of saltwater fishing in this great state. We urge you to:

1. Avoid an economic disaster in California and demand that the Pacific Fishery Management Counsel (PFMC) and the National Marine Fishery Service (NMFS) adopt 'Option 1' for a reasonable harvest of Salmon in the ocean at their April 2006 meeting.
2. Salmon Grow Where Water Flows! In the long-term, we urge you to demand a balanced management plan for the Klamath River that fully recognizes the need for a healthy river with adequate cold, clean water flow timed to support healthy runs of returning and out-migrating salmon.

My friends, family and I have enjoyed the pleasures and benefits of our Salmon fishery for many years here in California. Our California Salmon fishery is world class and provides a valuable recreational opportunity for the citizens of California and for visiting tourists from other states. Salmon are a valuable, sustainable and renewable resource, providing in addition to recreation, valuable tourist trade and commercial opportunities. They are one of California's most valuable resources and must be protected. Saltwater recreational fishing in California contributes \$1.7 billion to the local economy, nearly \$500 million in jobs, and over \$125 million in fuel and sales tax. The recreational opportunity for families to enjoy the California outdoors is priceless and can not be quantified in economic loss. Our Salmon fishery is too important to lose.

Regrettably, and due to a failed federal policy, there is a problem with the fresh water habitat for salmon on the Klamath River. Recall the 2002 fish-kill on the Klamath, which resulted in the loss of 60,000-70,000 adult Chinook salmon. We must take care of the fresh water environment that salmon depend on to spawn, and for the initial lives of the young while transiting to the ocean. Currently the Federal management of water in the Klamath River is having a severe adverse impact on the ocean salmon fishery extending from below Monterey to as far north as the Columbia River in Oregon. Inadequate flows have caused the river to become too warm which has resulted in deadly parasites which kill 80 to 90 percent of newly spawned Salmon.

The Klamath in-river conditions are solely responsible for current plight of Klamath River Salmon. All parties involved agree that FISHING IS NOT THE PROBLEM, yet the fishermen, both recreational and commercial, are being told they will shoulder the entire burden of this failed

federal policy! We request that you support the PFMC and NOAA in adopting an emergency action to allow some harvest of the abundant Sacramento River Chinook. On average, recreational anglers catch only 4 Klamath River salmon for every 1000 Central Valley Chinook!!!

The PFMC and California Department of Fish and Game estimate that approximately 25,000-30,000 natural spawning Klamath salmon will return to the Klamath River this year. If fishing under 2005 regulations it is estimated that this effort would result in the harvest of only 270 of these natural spawners in the region south of the Klamath Management Zone! Closing the recreational salmon season over 0.5% of the Klamath natural spawner run is not justified in any economic or resource management model. We urge you in the strongest possible terms to act in the balanced interests of the citizens of California and support OPTION 1 in front the Pacific Fisheries Management Council. Please get involved now and help the people of California avert a pending disaster to one of our most cherished resources. For more information contact [www.coastsidefishingclub.com](http://www.coastsidefishingclub.com)

**IN UTMOST URGENCY,**



Ramon "Ray" Cloud  
Registered Voter  
Recreational Saltwater Sportsman and Conservationist  
529 Calle Grande Circle  
Santa Maria, CA 93455

The following letter is identical to 12 other letters from various persons interested in the California recreational salmon season that were faxed to the Council Office from California State Senator Abel Maldonado. The additional letters are on file with the Council office.

## Duboff, Danielle

From: automailer@republican.sen.ca.gov  
Sent: Tuesday, March 21, 2006 5:35 PM  
To: Senator Maldonado  
Subject: FeedBack has been submitted

-----  
This is an auto generated e-mail sent upon request to inform you that the following FeedBack has been submitted to the Senator Abel Maldonado web site. To be removed from this system please send an e-mail to john@bressler.org.  
-----

### SENDER:

Christi Berger (christi\_j\_berger@yahoo.com)  
310 Loyola Drive  
Aptos, CA 95003  
Phone:  
Fax:

### MESSAGE:

Dear Senator Maldonado,  
In the strongest possible terms, with the utmost urgency, and on behalf of my friends and family, I urge you to immediately become involved in the California Salmon management crisis. California recreational anglers are facing an impending socioeconomic disaster and we urgently need your assistance to avert a situation that will in all likelihood mark the end of saltwater fishing in this great state. We urge you to:

1. Avoid an economic disaster in California and demand that the Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) and the National Marine Fishery Service (NMFS) adopt 'Option 1' for a reasonable harvest of Salmon in the ocean at their April 2006 meeting.
  2. Salmon Grow Where Water Flows! In the long-term, we urge you to demand a balanced management plan for the Klamath River that fully recognizes the need for a healthy river with adequate cold, clean water flow timed to support healthy runs of returning and out-migrating salmon.
- My friends, family and I have enjoyed the pleasures and benefits of our Salmon fishery for many years here in California. Our California Salmon fishery is world class and provides a valuable recreational opportunity for the citizens of California and for visiting tourists from other states. Salmon are a valuable, sustainable and renewable resource, providing in addition to recreation, valuable tourist trade and commercial opportunities. They are one of California's most valuable resources and must be protected. Saltwater recreational fishing in California contributes \$1.7 billion to the local economy, nearly \$500 million in jobs, and over \$125 million in fuel and sales tax. The recreational opportunity for families to enjoy the California outdoors is priceless and can not be quantified in economic loss. Our Salmon fishery is too important to lose.

Regrettably, and due to a failed federal policy, there is a problem with the fresh water habitat for salmon on the Klamath River. Recall the 2002 fish-kill on the Klamath, which resulted in the loss of 60,000-70,000 adult Chinook salmon. We must take care of the fresh water environment that salmon depend on to spawn, and for the initial lives of the young while transiting to the ocean. Currently the Federal management of water in the Klamath River is having a severe adverse impact on the ocean salmon fishery extending from below Monterey to as far north as the Columbia River in Oregon. Inadequate flows have caused the river to become too warm, which has resulted in deadly parasites that kill 80 to 90 percent of newly spawned Salmon.

The Klamath in-river conditions are solely responsible for current plight of Klamath River Salmon. All parties involved agree that FISHING IS NOT THE PROBLEM, yet the fishermen, both recreational and commercial, are being told they will shoulder the entire burden of this failed federal policy! We request that you support the PFMC and NOAA in adopting an emergency action to allow some harvest of the abundant Sacramento River Chinook. On average, recreational anglers catch only 4 Klamath River salmon for every 1000 Central

Valley Chinook!

The PPMC and California Department of Fish and Game estimate that approximately 25,000-30,000 natural spawning Klamath salmon will return to the Klamath River this year. If fishing under 2005 regulations it is estimated that this effort would result in the harvest of only 270 of these natural spawners in the region south of the Klamath Management Zone! Closing the recreational salmon season over 0.5% of the Klamath natural spawner run is not justified in any economic or resource management model. We urge you in the strongest possible terms to act in the best interests of the citizens of California and support OPTION 1 in front the Pacific Fisheries Management Council. Please get involved now and help the people of California avert a pending disaster to one of our most cherished resources.

For more information contact [www.coastsidefishingclub.com](http://www.coastsidefishingclub.com)  
Respectfully yours,

Christi Berger  
310 Loyola Drive  
Aptos, CA 95003

-----

**Duboff, Danielle**

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**From:** automailer@republican.sen.ca.gov  
**Sent:** Monday, March 20, 2006 10:32 AM  
**To:** Senator Maldonado  
**Subject:** FeedBack has been submitted

-----  
This is an auto generated e-mail sent upon request to inform you that the following  
FeedBack has been submitted to the Senator Abel Maldonado web site. To be removed from  
this system please send an e-mail to john@bressler.org.  
-----

**SENDER:**

Don Heichel (kiheidon@gmail.com)  
3311 Maplethorpe Lane  
Soquel, ca 95073  
Phone: 831 476 6769  
Fax:

**MESSAGE:**

Dear Senator,

Am hoping you are aware of the Ticehurst Plan as regards the upcoming Salmon season.

His reasoning is valid, the old management rules should be suspended until the river  
health is restored.

A simple google on Klamath River and Salmon shows the research lays the 2002 kill and  
subsequent years lower spawn rates are a result of river water quality and temperature,  
not fishing.

Fishing is not responsible for the situation and is not the cure for the situation either.

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**Duboff, Danielle**

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**From:** Tom Balgooyen [tombalgooyen@yahoo.com]  
**Sent:** Friday, March 17, 2006 5:27 PM  
**To:** Senator Maldonado  
**Subject:** Salmon Season

Dear Mr. Maldonado,

The facts support keeping a recreational salmon season in California.

Sincerely,

Dr. Thomas G. Balgooyen. Professor  
Morgan Hill, CA 95037

*e-mailed for  
address.*

---

Yahoo! Mail  
Use Photomail to share photos without annoying attachments.



**Duboff, Danielle**

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From: automailer@republican.sen.ca.gov  
Sent: Friday, March 17, 2006 3:36 PM  
To: Senator Maldonado  
Subject: FeedBack has been submitted

-----  
This is an auto generated e-mail sent upon request to inform you that the following  
FeedBack has been submitted to the Senator Abel Maldonado web site. To be removed from  
this system please send an e-mail to john@bressler.org.  
-----

SENDER:

Pat Grant (plgrant@earthlink.net)  
454 Forest Circle  
Marina,, CA 93933  
Phone:  
Fax:

MESSAGE:

March 17, 2006

Dear Abel,

Please stand strong in the face of the challenge being placed before the California Salmon fishery. River management on the Klamath has created the current crisis.....not fishing.

Please support an appropriate California Salmon fishery for 2006 and fight for proper management of our rivers. Though I am an avid recreational angler I am equally concerned about the commercial fishery.

The best national defense is a sustainable society. Eliminating California's salmon fishery will be another step towards making us a dependent society and country.

Thank you for your hard work.

Pat Grant, DVM  
454 Forest Circle  
Marina, CA 93933  
831-883-0825

**Duboff, Danielle**

---

**From:** DICK AND PAT LOYD [coastaldpl@charter.net]  
**Sent:** Friday, March 17, 2006 2:05 PM  
**To:** Senator Maldonado  
**Subject:** Salmon Closure

Dear Senator Maldonado:

Please accept this e-mail as a method of encouraging you and our other elected and appointed officials to completely evaluate all options available involving the closure of the North Coast salmon season.

In my personal evaluation as a Morro Bay, Ca. recreational fisherman, it is my feeling along with many others in our community, that due to the overall circumstances being involved, pro, and con, a compromise certainly would be much more realistic than total closure. The final decision will have drastic impacts within our communities if this situation results in total shutdown. With your awareness, perhaps there may possibly be some degree of salvation of this major concern.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Dick Loyd  
2621 Maple Ave  
Morro Bay, Ca. 93442

RECEIVED  
MAR 14 2006  
BY: *Daniel*  
FR: SAC

To: Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger

Copy to: Mike Chrisman (Secretary of Resources, State of California)  
Ryan Broddrick (Director of California Department of Fish and Game)  
Senator Abel Maldonado  
Assembly Member Ira Ruskin  
Date: February 27, 2006

Re: 2006 Salmon Season

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 "Tom H. Clark". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Tom H Clark DDS  
1105 Petroni Way  
San Jose, CA 95120  
408 997-9796

**Suzee Ritchey**  
**444 Hidden Valley Lane, Sequoia, California 95073**

**Telephone: (831)476-0328**

RECEIVED  
MAR 15 2006

BY: Dan  
FR: San Jose Ma

March 6, 2006

Abel Maldonado  
State Senator  
15th District  
100 Paseo de San Antonio, Suite 206  
San Jose, CA 95113

Re: Salmon Fishing for California in 2006

Dear Mr. Maldonado:

My family and I have been recreational salmon fishermen on Monterey Bay since the mid-1950's. Over the years, we have seen an increase in State and Federal regulation of the sport fishing industry, often without a sound scientific or historical precedent.

If the recreational season is reduced to one month, it will spell economic disaster for our charter boat operators and our bait and tackle shops. It is questionable whether a drastic reduction in the sport fishing season in Monterey Bay will affect the Klamath River ecosystem. The Monterey Bay Salmon Trout Project raises hundreds of thousands of king salmon and silver salmon and steel head for release into Monterey Bay waters. Many of the fish that we catch on Monterey Bay are in fact produced by the Monterey Bay Salmon Trout Project. If the recreational salmon industry is destroyed, then such support groups as the Monterey Bay Salmon Trout Project will also cease to function.

As a long time recreational angler in the State of California, I urge you to react to the impending economic disaster facing the salmon fishing industry. Due to the gross and flagrant mismanagement of the chinook salmon habitat in the Klamath River system, both commercial and recreational fishermen are facing a disastrous economic situation. A loss of salmon fishing will have lasting impacts on the local fishing economy.

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 the March meeting in Seattle, there will be no salmon season at all this year for ocean fishermen, recreational or commercial. This crisis is the result of the returning salmon runs into the Klamath River system, which is so sick that it cannot sustain the mandated PFMC escapement numbers. As a result the Council must either enact an 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, there will be no recreational or commercial salmon fishing.

The problem is not over fishing in the Monterey Bay. 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 the Klamath River salmon was not caused by fishing and will not be solved through more restrictive fishery regulations.

March 6, 2006

Page 2 of 2

Most of the river's problems can be traced back to the water management policies of the Bureau of Reclamation. Low water flows, high water temperature, loss of riparian habitat, algal growth, and the spread of pollution in the Klamath River have contributed to the massive fish kills in recent years. The Klamath River simply cannot sustain the escapement numbers mandated by the PFMC fishery management plan and the Klamath River salmon do not stand a chance until the Klamath River is managed in a more sensible and sustainable manner.

Scientific findings show that over fishing is not the cause of the low number of salmon returning to the Klamath River for spawning. The condition of the Klamath River was not caused by over fishing in the Monterey Bay, but by changes in the ecosystem of the Klamath River itself. The closure of salmon fishing in California will not resolve the problem, but will have an enormous, negative effect on the California economy and will ruin many California fishing industries.

The fishermen and the people of California need immediate help. Without your assistance, recreational and commercial fishermen will suffer a catastrophic loss in the reduction of quality in their daily life and the businesses supporting the fishing industry will have no choice but to go out of business. 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 result in tens of millions of dollars in loss to Californians this year and will be worse each and every year during which salmon fishing is prohibited.

If the archaic natural spawner escapement model, which was put into place decades ago, is put into action now, in addition to the catastrophic loss of commercial and recreational services and activities which sustain so many Californians, there will be a cascading economic effect on all coastal businesses, charter boats and services, restaurant industries, tackle shops, fuel sales, hotel revenue, and many other businesses. There are no scientific findings or justification for taking this action. Californians rely heavily on a sustainable and productive ocean salmon fishery industry.

I urge you to support the "Ticehurst Plan," which is being forwarded by PFMC member Darrell Ticehurst. The "Ticehurst Plan" calls for an eighteen month suspension of implementation of the escapement floor plan to allow PFMC the opportunity to review its management of the Klamath River fishery. Support of the "Ticehurst Plan" will save the 2006 ocean salmon fishing industry from impending disaster. Now is the time for the State of California to support the interest of recreational and commercial fishermen and act with due diligence to save the livelihoods of tens of thousands of California citizens and countless, associated businesses. Please insist that the entire California delegation to the PFMC support the "Ticehurst Plan."

Sincerely,

*Suzee Ritchey*

**Subject:** [Fwd: 2006 commercial salmon season]  
**From:** "PFMC Comments" <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>  
**Date:** Thu, 16 Mar 2006 10:38:05 -0800  
**To:** Chuck Tracy <Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov>

Agenda Item E.2.1  
Supplemental Public Comment 2  
April 2006

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

---

**Subject:** 2006 commercial salmon season  
**From:** jmkoeppen@comcast.net  
**Date:** Thu, 16 Mar 2006 18:22:09 +0000  
**To:** pfmc.comments@noaa.gov

My name is John Koeppen and I fish commercially for salmon in California. I am responding to the 2006 salmon season options presented for public comment.

I cannot operate my vessel for less than 100 fish per week. It is not financially feasible. The only way this season structure works is if option one is adopted and the price per pound remains high, at around five dollars per pound.

I strongly urge the council to allow more fish to be caught and open the ports to be delivered. Here are the reasons for opening the ports open for delivery.

If Pigeon point is open and under the proposed option, I would be required to deliver in Santa Cruz or Moss Landing. This functionally gives the only two off loading facilities a monopoly on setting the delivery price. Neither facility has the resources to accommodate a fleet of boats especially ice to preserve our caught. Pigeon Point is almost half way between Santa Cruz and Half Moon Bay (Pillar Point). Allowing vessels to deliver to the ports within the open area **OR the first port immediately available outside the open area** encourages competition. There are three brokers in Half Moon Bay that will keep the price high enough for the fishermen to justify investing in time and effort. And, Half Moon Bay encourages fishermen to sell off their boats, which will also keep the price high enough to justify the effort.

Second example is Point Sur. If I fish Point Sur under the option, my first point of delivery is Morro Bay. It will take a whole day (16 hours) just to run to that delivery point weather permitting. Santa Cruz and Moss Landing are with four hours of running time. Santa Cruz and Moss Landing must be options to delivery for fish caught below Point Sur.

I know your decision is difficult. The Klamath scenario will not be resolved by eliminating the commercial fleet. Under the proposed options, I cannot financially justify remaining in the fishery nor do most of my

colleagues. I heart fully request you open the ports for delivery and approve nothing less than option one. I want to ask for two hundred fish per week maximum, but know that is highly unlikely to be approved.

Thank you for your consideration.

<b>2006 commercial salmon season</b>	<b>Content-Type:</b> message/rfc822 <b>Content-Encoding:</b> 7bit
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**Subject:** [Fwd: [Fwd: Sea Lions...]]  
**From:** "Jennifer Gilden" <Jennifer.Gilden@noaa.gov>  
**Date:** Mon, 20 Mar 2006 09:53:53 -0800  
**To:** Chuck Tracy <chuck.tracy@noaa.gov>

Public comment...

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

**Subject:**[Fwd: Sea Lions...]  
**Date:**Mon, 20 Mar 2006 08:28:19 -0800  
**From:**PFMC Comments <[pfmc.comments@noaa.gov](mailto:pfmc.comments@noaa.gov)>  
**Reply-To:**[lhenson@charter.net](mailto:lhenson@charter.net)  
**To:**Jennifer Gilden <[Jennifer.Gilden@noaa.gov](mailto:Jennifer.Gilden@noaa.gov)>  
**CC:**John Coon <[John.Coon@noaa.gov](mailto:John.Coon@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](mailto:pfmc.comments@noaa.gov)  
Visit us on the web at: <http://www.pcouncil.org>

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Pacific Fishery Management Council  
Portland, Oregon  
Toll free 866.806.7204 | [www.pcouncil.org](http://www.pcouncil.org)

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**Subject:** Sea Lions...  
**From:** "Lois Henson" <[lhenson@charter.net](mailto:lhenson@charter.net)>  
**Date:** Sun, 19 Mar 2006 12:24:23 -0800  
**To:** <[pfmc.comments@noaa.gov](mailto:pfmc.comments@noaa.gov)>

To whom it may concern:

I have had an ocean sports fishing hobby for over 20 years now, and after observing the habitat the last few years, I am wondering when ANYONE is going to address the proliferation of the sea lions in the Klamath river, Crescent City area. Has anyone even tried to 'gestimate' as to how many of the salmon these creatures devour all year long? You can hardly even land a salmon before a sealion gets to it first. Also, I don't believe they can distinguish between a chinook or silver, or one that migrates up the Klamath. Just wondering, along with a lot of my fellow fishermen. Walt Henson... [lhenson@charter.net](mailto:lhenson@charter.net)

**Subject:** [Fwd: 2006 Salmon Season]  
**From:** "PFMC Comments" <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>  
**Date:** Mon, 20 Mar 2006 08:28:55 -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](mailto:pfmc.comments@noaa.gov)  
Visit us on the web at: <http://www.pcouncil.org>

---

**Subject:** 2006 Salmon Season  
**From:** Jay Elder <jaye@portsanluis.com>  
**Date:** Sat, 18 Mar 2006 09:35:40 -0800  
**To:** pfmc.comments@noaa.gov

March 18, 2006

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

Dear Mr. Hansen:

As a recreational salmon fisherman I urge you to approve an emergency rule to allow fishing opportunities for king salmon in California this summer. Because of federal mismanagement of the water in the Klamath River, fishermen are being held accountable for forces beyond their control. Ending this fishery will cost the state of California millions of dollars. The Pacific Fisheries Management Council has endorsed options for reduced and limited fishing that avoids the Klamath fish as much as possible. Fishing groups support option 1.

We understand that the Commerce Department may face legal challenges from well-intentioned environmental groups who oppose "overfishing." Federal law balances conservation-based fishing restrictions with due consideration of the economic and social impacts of any management decision. We stand ready to help you build a record of decision to support the case for fishing. Without fishermen, the funding we provide to state and federal governments for fisheries restoration will evaporate like so many beads of water in the desert.

Loss of this Sportfishing season will have significant economic harm to the coastal communities already in dire straights due to existing closures and restrictions on the Rockfish species. The businesses in our coastal communities are on the verge of collapse and the closure of the salmon season may very well be the last straw putting them out of business. Many harbors will have boarded up shops and no fisheries services

available to the public. Unemployment will raise and there will be a ripple through the coastal communities. NOAA fisheries has gone on record with an action plan promising an expansion of recreational fishing opportunities, and recognizes the agency's errors of the past. If NOAA continues to ignore the economic engine powered by recreational fishermen, this nation will squander a precious resource while reducing our quality of life. Please share this letter with your fellow council members. Thank you for your vote in support of this request.

Respectfully,

Jay Elder  
Port San Luis, California Fishermen

<b>2006 Salmon Season</b>	<b>Content-Type:</b> message/rfc822 <b>Content-Encoding:</b> 7bit
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**Subject:** [Fwd: 2006 Salmon Season Dont rock the Boat!]  
**From:** "PFMC Comments" <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>  
**Date:** Mon, 20 Mar 2006 08:28:36 -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](mailto:pfmc.comments@noaa.gov)  
Visit us on the web at: <http://www.pcouncil.org>

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**Subject:** 2006 Salmon Season Dont rock the Boat!  
**From:** "Steve Dillon" <Dilbyrocks@rcn.com>  
**Date:** Sun, 19 Mar 2006 08:45:31 -0800  
**To:** "George W. Bush" <comments@whitehouse.gov>  
**CC:** "Arnold Shwarzenegger" <governor@governor.ca.gov>

Hello my name is Steve Dillon  
I am a recreational fisherman from San Mateo, California and proud member of the  
Coastside Fishing Club. I am reaching out to you my government  
representatives to tell you personally that I am very displeased with the  
current misguided attempt to take away our right to fish for Salmon off the  
California coast. I urge you to support Option #1 in the upcoming PFMC  
Pacific Fisheries Management Council meeting to determine the future of our  
fishery. NOAA will then need to approve it.

Important facts about the 2006 ocean harvest south of the KMZ  
Klamath Management Zone.

Klamath Ocean Harvest Model (KOHM) analysis by the CA Dept of Fish &Game  
show that even with a repeat of the 2005 regulations, only 468 Klamath fish  
would be caught south of Point Arena in 2006. Furthermore, their analysis  
shows that of these 468 Klamath fish, only 58% (270) would be 2006 natural  
spawners.

The economic value of the ocean recreational salmon fishery is enormous.  
Permanently closing a valuable and highly sustainable ocean fishery over 270  
natural 2006 spawners (0.5% of the total run) is not justified in any  
economic or resource management model.

California Saltwater Fishing contributes \$1.7 billion to the economy, nearly  
\$500 million in jobs and wages, more than 15,000 jobs, \$56.7 million in fuel  
purchases, and \$78 million in Federal income tax (ASA, 2001). The loss of  
salmon as a viable recreational activity will cripple the largest recreation  
activity in the state.

" I like to fish because it is totally relaxing.  
I can concentrate and forget all my worries.  
I count my blessings while fishing."  
President George W. Bush

South of the KMZ the take of Klamath natural spawners is NOT material to the health of that fishery. Furthermore, it makes no sense from either a conservation or economic standpoint to forgo the opportunity to fish for the immense run of the California Central Valley Salmon in order to avoid the few Klamath fish that might be taken south of the KMZ.

#### The Problem

Parasites, not fishing, are the cause of low numbers of Klamath Chinook spawners.

The low predicted abundance of Klamath fall-run Chinook is due to an outbreak of a lethal parasite (C. Shasta) that has infected and killed massive numbers of salmon in the river beginning in 2002. A second parasite (P. minibicormis) has also been found in the river infecting the salmon. California Department of Fish & Game indicated 80% of the out migrating juveniles were infected. The mortality rate is 100%

The parasites, which are believed to be natural to the river, have flourished in the Klamath as a result of low flows, warm water, and poor water quality. Cool waters are necessary to rid the infestation in the river. Low flows are a result of the drought and the low rainfall the basin has suffered until this year, coupled with up-stream agricultural diversions. The poor water quality is attributable to the reservoirs behind the four dams on the Klamath where warm; still waters facilitate toxic algal outbreaks and impairment of water quality

To date no intervention has taken place to protect the fish from the parasites.

To date, no action has been taken by the responsible federal agencies to help the spawning adult fish or their offspring. Nothing has been done to address infected areas of the river. Not even stop gap measures, such as trapping and trucking juvenile fish to avoid lethal stretches of the river, which would maximize the number of offspring safely reaching the ocean, has been undertaken. As a result, rebuilding the fall-run Chinook through restrictions on fishermen is a futile exercise since that only increases the number of in-river fish, which parasites will eventually kill.

To date no action has been taken to improve flows or water quality.

An improved flow regime for the river is not mandated until 2010 by the National Marine Fisheries Service under its 2002 Biological Opinion (BiOp) for endangered Species Act (ESA) listed Klamath River Coho salmon. Klamath River Chinook are not listed under the ESA, NMFS, however, is demanding immediate restrictions on fishing, even though no improvement in river flow will be forthcoming until 2010 under their plan. Neither state nor federal water authorities have yet to deal with the toxic water discharges from four Klamath dams owned and operated by PacifiCorp.

#### The "floor"

The Klamath "floor" is an optimum production goal, not a conservation goal.

Fishery scientists have determined the return of 35,000 natural spawners provides an optimal production of fall-run Chinook in a healthy Klamath River. It is not the minimum needed for survival of the fall-run Chinook, which is neither an "endangered" species nor "threatened" species under the Endangered Species Act. In fact, runs far smaller than 35,000 natural fish have consistently had better reproductive success than larger runs. Nevertheless, the federal agency managing the fishery has declared the number of 35,000 to be a "floor that must be met."

In the last 22 years the "floor" has not been met 12 times

In years where the "floor" is achieved the recruit to spawner ratio is 1.3:1 That's 1.3 fish produced for ever spawner

In years where the "floor" is NOT achieved the Recruit to spawner ratio is 8:1

That's 8 fish produced for every spawner.

Again I urge you to please support Option #1 in the upcoming PFMC meeting and to please address the very real and fixable problems our beloved Klamath River is facing.

**2006 Salmon Season Dont rock the Boat!**

**Content-Type:** message/rfc822

**Content-Encoding:** 7bit

**Subject:** [Fwd: California Salmon Crisis - Your Help Needed]  
**From:** "PFMC Comments" <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>  
**Date:** Fri, 17 Mar 2006 10:21:45 -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  
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Email: [pfmc.comments@noaa.gov](mailto:pfmc.comments@noaa.gov)  
Visit us on the web at: <http://www.pcouncil.org>

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**Subject:** California Salmon Crisis - Your Help Needed

**From:** Gary1950@aol.com

**Date:** Fri, 17 Mar 2006 12:55:41 EST

**To:** stefanie@bayrisk.com, badger.john@gene.com, BBurton@dhs.ca.gov, SausalitoFishing@aol.com, boatsareme2@yahoo.com, boblocker@sbcglobal.net, bbrown@cyclegear.com, Bryan.Carr@sli-systems.com, captwag@msn.com, captbruce@idock.com, captjosh@primetimeadv.com, chair94533@yahoo.com, Cibboss1@aol.com, corrigan@shasta.com, deanoso@earthlink.net, jdameral@hotmail.com, medphy@cruzio.com(Tommy D), ChrisD@dprinc.com, director@dfg.ca.gov, JDooley@GilbaneCo.com, RP4EXPRESS@aol.com, fishnhunt21@hotmail.com, ggale@sbcglobal.net, info@mediterraneananyachts.com, jmortiz2807@sbcglobal.net, JoseO@valleywater.org, mdameral@hp.com, Kappel111@aol.com, tvcsd@pacbell.net, kimruffner@yahoo.com, krcuccia@expresspersonnel.com, hometown@cwnet.com, LarryLionetti@msn.com, lcaraha@pw.co.contra-costa.ca.us, Leah.Hill@ExpressPersonnel.com, leslie.carr@wnco.com, ljann@sbcglobal.net, NAPAMACKS@YAHOO.COM, bobmaloy@comcast.net, hmeyer@meyer-law.com, MFreder1@dhs.ca.gov, Midge.Ortiz-Brown@ExpressPersonnel.com, Mike.Stipe3@expresspersonnel.com, bigbruce@rvi.net, JG8880@aol.com, rmorgan5@charter.net, jeremy.olsan@azdgg.com, tonyo50@hotmail.com (Tony Ortiz), Paul@SantaCruzRealProperty.com, paul@uhl.com, pfmc.comments@noaa.gov, kelli.carr@willis.com, lauren.dembksi@expresspersonnel.com, Ppsantacruz@aol.com, phillips-ron@sbcglobal.net, ProtectBerryessa@aol.com, STEVENPSI@aol.com, rdglenn@pacbell.net, RGalloway@IMU.com, B10999@aol.com, DRIISAGER@aol.com, Ronaldwc@aol.com, Shawn.Prigmore@dgs.ca.gov, sihkonen-cpa@msn.com, swedlock@juno.com, twalker@sonoma-county.org

Friends and Family,

We are in the middle of a Salmon crisis we didn't create. The Klamath River fish kills three years ago are having drastic impacts on our local Salmon fishery. The Feds mismanagement of the Klamath River flows resulting in the river warming up and allowing parasites to grow and kill the juvenile salmon. Now, the Feds want to close Salmon fishing along the entire California coastline, although only 4 out of every 1000 local Salmon are Klamath Salmon. The real rub is, the Feds have not changed their management practices on the Klamath and any fish that do spawn will be wasted.

*This letter is representative of 5 comments received by the Council*

Please take the time to read the following letter from the founder of Coastside Fishing Club and send and email to the representatives listed below. A formatted letter is included for your convenience. It can be cut and pasted.

Our fishery is too important not to care!

**Gary W. Phillips**

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It's time to launch phase two of our save the salmon fishery campaign. We must now all rise up in one unified voice to be heard all the way to Washington DC.

If we don't turn this thing around we will become an endangered species. The effort will shift to rockfish and the end result could be a total collapse of our fishery.

The economics of this nightmare has the potential to destroy an industry.

There can be no solders on the bench we must all arm our self with the power of numbers. I ask you to look at the links provided and send a fax, an e-mail, or a phone call or better yet all three. Have your friend and neighbors get involved.

The following names are the target - it's time they hear from their continuants.

We have provided a sample letter below the targets. This letter can be faxed and emailed with your signatures to the people below. Do not forget to contact your state and federal representatives – especially your local Congressional Representative.

For more information about the Klamath salmon issue see the Coastside Salmon Brochure:

<http://home.comcast.net/~lyndaabbott/Klamath.pdf>

We are urging all of you to **FAX, EMAIL** and **PHONE** all of these people as often as you can. Writing letters is not as important due to the delay in receiving written mail (security issues cause mail to take upwards of three weeks) so we need everybody to use the above methods first. If possible, do all of the above several times!

Let your voice be heard

**President George W. Bush**

The White House

Comments: 202-456-1111

Switchboard: 202-456-1414

FAX: 202-456-2461

E-Mail : [comments@whitehouse.gov](mailto:comments@whitehouse.gov)

**Secretary of Commerce**

**Secretary Carlos M. Gutierrez**

Office of the Secretary Room 5516

U.S. Department of Commerce

14th & Constitution Ave. NW

Washington, DC 20230

Phone: 202-482-2000

Email: [CGutierrez@doc.gov](mailto:CGutierrez@doc.gov)

**Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger**

State Capitol Building

Sacramento, CA 95814

Phone: 916-445-2841

Fax: 916-445-4633

E-Mail: [governor@governor.ca.gov](mailto:governor@governor.ca.gov)



**Feinstein, Dianne**

331 Hart Senate Office Building  
Washington DC, 20510  
Phone: (202) 224-3841  
Web Form: [feinstein.senate.gov/email.html](http://feinstein.senate.gov/email.html)

**Dianne Feinstein's San Francisco Office**

Jim Molinari, State Director  
One Post Street, Suite 2450  
San Francisco, CA 94104  
Phone: (415)393-0707

**Boxer, Barbara**

112 Hart Senate Office Building  
Washington DC, 20510  
Phone: (202) 224-3553

**Barbara Boxer's San Francisco Office**

1700 Montgomery Street,  
Suite 240  
San Francisco, CA 94111  
Phone: (415) 403-0100  
Fax: (415) 956-6701  
Web Form: [boxer.senate.gov/contact](http://boxer.senate.gov/contact)  
<http://boxer.senate.gov/contact/index.cfm>

**State Senators & Assembly Members**

Here is a link to find out who your representatives are if you do not already know:  
<http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/yourleg.html>

**United States Congressional Representative**

<http://www.house.gov/>

**To reach your Senators or Congressperson call:**

**"The Capital Number" - 1-866-220-0044**

**Let them know you fish, spend lots of \$\$\$\$ fishing, and that they urge the Secretary of Commerce, to provide us with our full salmon season.**

Respectfully

Bob Franko  
LETTER TO SEND:

Re: California Ocean Salmon Fishery Crisis

In the strongest possible terms, with the utmost urgency, and on behalf of my friends and family, I urge you to immediately become involved in the California Salmon management crisis. California recreational anglers are facing an impending socioeconomic disaster and we urgently need your assistance to avert a situation that will in all likelihood mark the end of saltwater fishing in this great state. We urge you to:

1. Avoid an economic disaster in California and demand that the Pacific Fishery Management Counsel (PFMC) and the National Marine Fishery Service (NMFS) adopt 'Option 1' for a reasonable harvest of Salmon in the ocean at their April 2006 meeting.
2. Salmon Grow Where Water Flows! In the long-term, we urge you to demand a balanced management plan for the Klamath River that fully recognizes the need for a healthy river with adequate cold, clean water flow timed to support healthy runs of returning and out-migrating salmon.

My friends, family and I have enjoyed the pleasures and benefits of our Salmon fishery for many years here in California. Our California Salmon fishery is world class and provides a valuable recreational opportunity for the citizens of California and for visiting tourists from other states. Salmon are a valuable, sustainable and renewable resource, providing in addition to recreation, valuable tourist trade and commercial opportunities. They are one of California's most valuable resources and must be protected. Saltwater recreational fishing in California contributes \$1.7 billion to the local economy, nearly \$500 million in jobs, and over \$125 million in fuel and sales tax. The recreational opportunity for families to enjoy the California outdoors is priceless and can not be quantified in economic loss. Our Salmon fishery is too important to lose.

Regrettably, and due to a failed federal policy, there is a problem with the fresh water habitat for salmon on the Klamath River. Recall the 2002 fish-kill on the Klamath, which resulted in the loss of 60,000-70,000 adult Chinook salmon. We must take care of the fresh water environment that salmon depend on to spawn, and for the initial lives of the young while transiting to the ocean. Currently the Federal management of water in the Klamath River is having a severe adverse impact on the ocean salmon fishery extending from below Monterey to as far north as the Columbia River in Oregon. Inadequate flows have caused the river to become too warm which has resulted in deadly parasites which kill 80 to 90 percent of newly spawned Salmon.

The Klamath in-river conditions are solely responsible for current plight of Klamath River Salmon. All parties involved agree that FISHING IS NOT THE PROBLEM, yet the fishermen, both recreational and commercial, are being told they will shoulder the entire burden of this failed federal policy! We request that you support the PFMC and NOAA in adopting an emergency action to allow some harvest of the abundant Sacramento River Chinook. On average, recreational anglers catch only 4 Klamath River salmon for every 1000 Central Valley Chinook!

The PFMC and California Department of Fish and Game estimate that approximately 25,000-30,000 natural spawning Klamath salmon will return to the Klamath River this year. If fishing under 2005 regulations it is estimated that this effort would result in the harvest of only 270 of these natural spawners in the region south of the Klamath Management Zone! Closing the recreational salmon season over 0.5% of the Klamath natural spawner run is not justified in any economic or resource management model. We urge you in the strongest possible terms to act in the best interests of the citizens of California and support OPTION 1 in front the Pacific Fisheries Management Council. Please get involved now and help the people of California avert a pending disaster to one of our most cherished resources.

For more information contact [www.coastsidefishingclub.com](http://www.coastsidefishingclub.com)

Respectfully Submitted,

Printed Name\_\_\_\_\_

Address\_\_\_\_\_

**California Salmon Crisis - Your Help Needed**

**Content-Type:** message/rfc822

**Content-Encoding:** 7bit

**Subject:** [Fwd: 2006 Salmon Season]  
**From:** "PFMC Comments" <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>  
**Date:** Thu, 16 Mar 2006 13:41:00 -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](mailto:pfmc.comments@noaa.gov)  
Visit us on the web at: <http://www.pcouncil.org>

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**Subject:** 2006 Salmon Season  
**From:** lucky50@humboldt1.com  
**Date:** Thu, 16 Mar 2006 13:30:33 -0800 (PST)  
**To:** pfmc.comments@noaa.gov  
**CC:** jean.e.mcrae@state.or.us

Dear councilmembers,  
As both a commercial and recreational salmon fishermen I would like to make a suggestion that could potentially remedy the threat of complete salmon fishery closures in the years to come. It would be legislation and funding to require all hatcheries to fin clip all juvenile salmon that they produce. In years such as this one a season for fin-clipped only salmon could still be allowed without jeopardizing the wild runs returning to the Klamath. This program is already being implemented by DFG on steelhead in North Coast streams such as the Mad River it just needs to be expanded to all hatchery raised salmon. It would require minimal cost since most hatcheries are already fin-clipping a small percentage of the hatchery raised fish. The additional revenue generated from the .07 cents salmon landing tax could offset the additional costs to State agencies. While the benefits wouldn't be realized for 3-4 years the probability of a guaranteed salmon season in the near future would help offset the frustration and uncertainty we're currently facing. In the interim, adoption of the Ticehurst plan could be justified since a long term strategy for mitigating Klamath salmon fishing mortality had been adopted.

Mike Zamboni  
California Commercial beach Fishermen's Assn.

<b>2006 Salmon Season</b>	<b>Content-Type:</b> message/rfc822 <b>Content-Encoding:</b> 7bit
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**Subject:** Re: salmon fishing

**From:** Carrie Compton <Carrie.Compton@noaa.gov>

**Date:** Thu, 16 Mar 2006 11:55:06 -0800

**To:** John Cole <bearhunt@adelphia.net>

John Cole,

I am not the correct person to handle your emails, however, you can send them to:

[pmmc.comments@noaa.gov](mailto:pmmc.comments@noaa.gov)

to get you and your friends comments heard. (I just handle the mailing list )

Thank you,

Carrie

John Cole wrote:

This is not right it's not our fault what the govermant did to cause this trouble leave the fishing season open and have us get a punch card and limit us to so many a year. This is just another way to get foot hold to take our right away they have beening trying for years to do this. I'll be contacting my friends to start emailing you.

--

**Carrie Compton**

Administrative Specialist

Pacific Fishery Management Council

7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200

Portland, Oregon 97220

Phone: 503 820-2280

Fax: 503 820-2299

Email: [Carrie.Compton@noaa.gov](mailto:Carrie.Compton@noaa.gov)

**Subject:** [Fwd: Klamath River Salmon]  
**From:** "PFMC Comments" <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>  
**Date:** Mon, 20 Mar 2006 14:07:05 -0800  
**To:** Chuck Tracy <Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov>

--

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

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**Subject:** Klamath River Salmon  
**From:** "Dick Anderson" <dick@fcwinery.com>  
**Date:** Mon, 20 Mar 2006 14:05:31 -0800  
**To:** <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>

Please add my name to the list of concerned sportsmen who are outraged at the total lack of consideration for Native American tribes, commercial fisherman, and license – buying citizens, in order to cater to desert farmers. Release enough water, at the proper time, and salmonids stand a chance!

Perhaps not buying gear, motel rooms and renting cars, nay, licenses would get the attention of federal and state beaurocrats.

Carl R. Anderson  
225 Triplett Dr.  
Cloverdale, Ca.

<b>Klamath River Salmon</b>	<b>Content-Type:</b> message/rfc822 <b>Content-Encoding:</b> 7bit
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**Subject:** [Fwd: California Ocean Salmon Fishery Crisis -- Support Option 1]  
**From:** "PFMC Comments" <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>  
**Date:** Mon, 27 Mar 2006 08:50:05 -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](mailto:pfmc.comments@noaa.gov)  
Visit us on the web at: <http://www.pcouncil.org>

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**Subject:** California Ocean Salmon Fishery Crisis -- Support Option 1  
**From:** "rogerarnal@sbcglobal.net" <rogerarnal@sbcglobal.net>  
**Date:** Sat, 25 Mar 2006 11:30:31 -0800 (PST)  
**To:** French R <rfrench200@yahoo.com>

Date: 3/25/2006  
From: Roger Arnal  
Re: California Ocean Salmon Fishery Crisis  
Support Option 1

Dear Friend:

Please help.

Please understand the misguided actions being considered regarding the California salmon fishery and the resultant impact to the economy and voter satisfaction of along the California coast. Please have your staff check into this and ensure that the proposed salmon season "Option 1" -- gets your support. The recreational and commercial salmon fishermen will remember this assistance and continue to support you.

For more information about the salmon issue see the Coastside Fishing Club brochure:  
<http://home.comcast.net/~lyndaabbott/Klamath.pdf>

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,  
Roger Arnal, 181 Wilshire Ave, Daly City, CA 94015-1035  
[rogerarnal@sbcglobal.net](mailto:rogerarnal@sbcglobal.net)  
Voter and member of the Coastside Fishing Club, 12,000 strong



Coastside Fishing Club  
666 Brighton Road, Pacifica, CA 94044

27 March, 2006

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

The Coastside Fishing Club has carefully reviewed the proposed options for the 2006 Ocean Salmon Season adopted at the March meeting in Seattle.

We support PFMC Option 1. It is the only option that provides adequate fishing opportunities for the plentiful Central Valley salmon runs, and it avoids unacceptable economic damage to the state of California. Prior history has shown that the fishing impacts of Option 1 to the number of 2006 naturally spawning Klamath fish do not represent a threat to the Klamath Fall Run Chinook. And the projected recreational take of Klamath fish south of the Klamath Management Zone is so low, that a full recreational season is the only credible fisheries response.

Furthermore, our analysis of PFMC Option 2 shows that while it provides greater protection to Klamath River fish, it does so at the expense of any reasonable opportunity to target Central Valley fish. Consequently the Coastside Fishing Club submits the enclosed variation on Option 2 for consideration and use by the Council. And while the Coastside Option 2 proposal significantly improves the opportunity to target the Central Valley Salmon while maintaining the same, or greater, protection for Klamath Fall Chinook, it in no way diminishes our support for PFMC Option 1.

Dan Wolford, Science Director  
Orig /s/ D L Wolford  
Coastside Fishing Club

Enclosure: Coastside Option 2

Copies to  
Darrell Ticehurst  
Roger Thomas  
Marija Vojkovich  
Allen Grover  
Bob Strickland  
Craig Stone







## Analysis of PFMC Option 2

- Apply Opt. 1 contact rates to the days / month allotted in Option 2 by zone
- Estimate the number of 2006 Natural Spawners
  - $(880-387) \times 29.5\% = 145$  natural spawners in 2006

PFMC Option 2 - as approved for comment KOHM 2006 Pre 8 Opt 2 Final.txt 3/15/06														
	Spaw	CC	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Total
<b>KC</b>														
Harvest	887													774
Spaw Open	25-10-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>FB</b>														
Harvest	12													38
Spaw Open	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SF</b>														
Harvest	30	30	13											103
Spaw Open	30	30	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>MO</b>														
Harvest	30	30	13											103
Spaw Open	30	30	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>														
Harvest	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	145
Spaw Open	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	145

7



## Develop Coastside Option 2

- Take no more Klamath fish than under PFMC Option 2 (880)
- Redistribute the fishing days in each month and zone to achieve
  - More opportunity to catch Central Valley Salmon
  - Smoother, easier to understand seasonal structure
  - Less economic impact
  - Greater benefit to the greatest number of fishermen
- Estimate the number of 2006 Natural Spawners
  - $(873-387) \times 29.5\% = 144$  natural spawners in 2006

Coastside Option 2 - Using KOHM runs 2006 Pre 8 dated 3/15/06														
	Spaw	CC	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Total
<b>KC</b>														
Harvest	887													491
Spaw Open	25-10-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>FB</b>														
Harvest	12													12
Spaw Open	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SF</b>														
Harvest	30	30	13											116
Spaw Open	30	30	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>MO</b>														
Harvest	30	30	13											116
Spaw Open	30	30	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>														
Harvest	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	144
Spaw Open	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	144

8



## Comparison of Options

	Option 1	PFMC Option 2	Coastside Option 2
Total # of Klamath Fish harvested ("CC" plus 2006)	1497	880	873
# of 2006 Klamath Natural Spawners to be harvested	327	145	144
# of fishing days provided	958	546	861
In KC	75	34	14
In FB	332	192	318
In SF	300	173	278
In MO	251	147	251

9



## Detailed Coastside Opt. 2 Proposal

<b>Commercial Troll</b>
No change to Option 2 specifics
<b>Recreational</b>
Humboldt Mt. to Horse Mt. (Klamath Management Zone) – California portion
May 27-29
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 May 26 for all salmon except Coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B), and the same gear restrictions as in 2006 (C.2, C.3)
Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)
February 12 through May 31; June 3-5, 9-12, 16-19, 23-30; July 1-9, 15-17, 22-24; 28-31; August 1 through Nov 5
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)
Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)
April 1-15; May 1 through Nov 5
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 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)
Pigeon Point to Point Sur (Monterey)
April 1 through Sept 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, season opens 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)
Point Sur to U.S./Mexican 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)
In 2007, season opens 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)

10



## Coastside Option 2: Balances Protection with Opportunity

- Recreational fishermen want to ensure a healthy run of Klamath fish
  - Coastside Option 2 provides greater protection than PFMC Opt. 2 while allowing greater opportunity to catch the abundant Central Valley fish
- The Coastside Fishing Club supports PFMC Option 1
  - We submit Coastside Option 2 to the Council
    - To add to the suite of options considered at the April PFMC meeting
    - To improve the seasonal opportunities afforded by PFMC Option 2

11

**Subject:** Recreational Salmon Fishing in Ocean Waters off California in 2006  
**From:** "Leszek Malaszewski" <Leszek.Malaszewski@appliedfilms.com>  
**Date:** Fri, 24 Mar 2006 15:17:17 -0800  
**To:** <Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov>

Here is my summary regarding this (Klamath River Basin) salmon problem:

From DISASTER COOKBOOK

There are three basic reasons that we have crises:

1. Failure to anticipate a problem before it arises.

Example - bad policy on water diversion in previous years.

2. Failure to perceive the problem once it arrives.

Example - slow response or no response to massive salmon dying when water temperatures got hot.

3. The tendency to perceive the wrong problem, which distracts from the real problem at hand.

Example - let's close salmon recreational fishing while repeating and duplicating wrong decisions in the past.

We CAN'T turn time back. But making wrong decisions will NOT resolve the problem. Please recall VERY GOOD and SUCCESSFUL experience with enhancing salmon and steelhead within Sacramento and American River basins.

Regards,

Leszek Malaszewski, P.E.

Walnut Creek, CA

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**Subject:** 2006 Salmon Season

**From:** <spoonbreath-2@yahoo.com>

**Date:** Fri, 24 Mar 2006 13:52:46 -0800 (PST)

**To:** Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov

## No Salmon Season In 2006?

There may be no salmon fishing season this year on the coast from Cape Falcon, Oregon to the Mexican border after May 1, based on the latest data provided by the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) at the salmon informational meeting in Santa Rosa on Tuesday, February 21.

Even if all commercial, tribal and recreational seasons are closed, the spawning escapement goal of 35,000 natural spawners on the Klamath River will probably not be met. Even if all fishing in the ocean and Klamath River is closed, only 29,200 natural fish are expected to spawn in the river, according to Allen Grover of the DFG. This figure is based on an expected age-4 ocean harvest rate of 7 percent, due to ocean commercial and recreational harvest that already occurred in September-November 2005.

If the 2005 regulations are kept in place, only 18,700 fish - just a little over half of the minimum escapement goal - are expected in the river, based on an age-4 ocean salmon rate of 12.2 percent.

"These expected numbers were derived from contact rate per unit effort and the effort per day day predictors base on long term time series of these quantities," said Grover. "Were these predictors to be more heavily weighted towards recent year data, the forecast number of spawners and harvest rate would be even less optimistic."

For anybody to fish after May 1, the Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) would be required to get an emergency rule approved by NOAA Fisheries, according to Rod McLinnis of NOAA Fisheries. To protect the Klamath stocks, the ocean anglers will be completely prohibited or, in the best case scenario, allowed severely limited seasons along the coast.

Ironically, the Sacramento River stocks of chinook salmon continue to be relatively robust. The forecasted ocean abundance of Central Valley stocks in 2006 is 632,482 fish, based on a return of a ge-2 fish (jacks and jills) in the fall of 2005. However, recreational anglers and commercial fishermen will be prohibited from pursuing these fish because the Sacramento River and Klamath River fish mix together in the ocean fishery. The PFMC will adopt 2006 ocean salmon fishery regulations in April 2006 at their meeting in Sacramento. If the postseason estimate of adult spawners in 2006 is less than 35,000, it would be the third consecutive year of failing to meet the PFMC conservation objective for the stock. Under the terms of the Salmon FMP, this would trigger an overfishing concern and require the PFMC to undertaken an overfishing review, which would likely lead to the development of a rebuilding plan for the stock.

DFG staffers spent over two hours receiving comments from recreational and commercial anglers. Most comments focused on alternatives for limited salmon fisheries in certain areas at certain times to avoid catching Klamath stock.

Roger Thomas, a member of the PFMC and captain of the Salty Lady sportfishing boat, suggested researching a depth restrictive recreational season from Point Reyes to Pt. San Pedro from June through August.

Jim Martin, West Coast Director of the Recreational Fishing Alliance, proposed a one fish bag limit so that recreational anglers could fish this season.

Other suggestions included opening opening a recreational fishery in the Monterey Bay Area in April, May and June; Allen Grover then noted that one of the highest Klamath chinook rates on record in the Monterey area was in May 2005. In light of this, Captain Ken Stagnaro from Santa Cruz proposed a secondary option, a recreational season in the Monterey area from July 1 through mid-September.

One angry commercial fisherman from Fort Bragg, Bill Forkner, stood up and summed up the feelings of most meeting participants when he said, "This is all B.S.! You guys (state and federal governments) aren't addressing the problems of the Klamath River!"

Another commercial angler, Barbara, pointed out the irony of a federal government that goes out of its way to

supply water to subsidized farmers in the Klamath Basin while it has no problem cutting back salmon seasons. "There are two National Marine Fishery Services, one that puts us out of business and the other that bends over to the farmers," she said.

Salmon fishermen are being kicked off the water this season because of the legacy of the Klamath fish kills of 2002 - and decades of mismanagement by the state and federal governments, including failure to provide fish passage over Klamath River dams. The fish going up the river this fall are the progeny of the spring 2002 juvenile salmon kill and the September 2002 adult salmon kill.

This was a disaster that was engineered in Washington by Karl Rove and the Bush administration. Rove pressured Gale Norton to divert the Klamath water to agribusiness at the expense of fish, tribes, recreational anglers and commercial fishermen to curry favor with local farmers so an Oregon Republican Senator would be reelected. Now recreational anglers, the Klamath Basin Tribes, commercial fishermen and the entire economy of northern California will suffer because of the greed of a few.

When we combine the Delta crash, the Klamath salmon nightmare and the precipitous decline of white sturgeon in the Bay-Delta estuary, it couldn't be much worse for anybody who cares about fish and the environment. These disasters make it urgent that we expose their creators - the federal government and state governments - for what they have done to our fisheries. They must all be held accountable for the big money, mismanagement and corruption that created the current nightmare scenario.

The PFMC will adopt a set of options for the 2006 ocean salmon fisheries for public review in Seattle on March 5-10. Then on April 3-7, the council will meet to adopt the 2006 management measures at the DoubleTree Hotel in Sacramento.

**Simple-don't close the 2006 Salmon Season Because of Klamath River fish that aren't healthy because the "water" isn't being fixed. Not for the 5% or less Klamath chinook that are in the ocean fishery. Do the right thing and just fix the water. All fishermen, commercial, recreational, and tribal, depend on it.**

Gary Carlson  
Pleasant Hill, CA

*This letter is representative of 10 comments received by the Council*

**Subject:** [Fwd: Salmon fishing on the ocean]  
**From:** "PFMC Comments" <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>  
**Date:** Thu, 23 Mar 2006 10:12:20 -0800  
**To:** Chuck Tracy <Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov>

--

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**Subject:** Salmon fishing on the ocean  
**From:** "William Smith" <captainsmitty@riptide.net>  
**Date:** Thu, 23 Mar 2006 09:43:02 -0800  
**To:** <Pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>, <Bill.Hogarth@noaa.gov>, <Conrad.C.Lautenbacher@noaa.gov>, <CGutierrez@doc.gov>, <governor@governor.ca.gov>, <lynn.woolsey@mail.house.gov>, <sf.nancy@mail.house.gov>, <annagram@mail.house.gov>, <George.Miller@mail.house.gov>, <samfarr@mail.house.gov>, <m.thompson@mail.house.gov>, <mike.honda@mail.house.gov>, <rpombo@mail.house.gov>, <webmail@feinstein-iq.senate.gov>, <senator\_gsmith@exchange.senate.gov>  
**CC:** <captainsmitty@riptide.net>

Hello.

I am writing today as an interested citizen and hope that my views will be given serious consideration regarding the pending closure of the 2006 salmon fishing season along the western United States.

As you carefully consider the impact to the thousands of customers and fishermen who come to the coast to fish on the sea, eat at the restaurants and purchase fresh fish from fish mongers you must consider the potential loss of revenue not only to the fishermen but also all of the associated businesses (restaurants, hotels, gas stations, harbors, fuel suppliers, tackle suppliers). Coastal communities will suffer immediately with the loss of income and tax revenues that support their social and educational infrastructures.

I ask you to address the problems of the Klamath River as **the salmon are not overfished, but the Klamath River is being strangled**. Cutting back in the fishing of this resource does not provide a solution to the real reasons for the low fish populations in the Klamath River. There are other solutions that have been identified to save this important river system – a high volume of fresh cold water to flush out the parasites and diseases and to allow the fish their natural spawning patterns.

By focusing on the real problem, the economies of our coastal communities will be able to survive if the salmon continue to be available.

Capt. Smitty  
[www.riptide.net](http://www.riptide.net)

**Subject:** [Fwd: Support Option#1 at PFMC meeting for 2006 Salmon]  
**From:** "PFMC Comments" <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>  
**Date:** Thu, 23 Mar 2006 09:25:26 -0800  
**To:** Chuck Tracy <Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov>

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Toll Free: 1-866-806-7204  
Fax: 503-820-2299  
Email: [pfmc.comments@noaa.gov](mailto:pfmc.comments@noaa.gov)  
Visit us on the web at: <http://www.pcouncil.org>

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**Subject:** Support Option#1 at PFMC meeting for 2006 Salmon  
**From:** "Steve Dillon" <Dilbyrocks@rcn.com>  
**Date:** Thu, 23 Mar 2006 09:14:24 -0800  
**To:** "George W. Bush" <comments@whitehouse.gov>  
**CC:** "Arnold Shwarzenegger" <governor@governor.ca.gov>

Hello my name is Steve Dillon I am a recreational fisherman from San Mateo, California.  
Please support Option #1 for Salmon 2006 at the April 3-7th PFMC meeting at Sacramento.  
Stop hurting the little Guy. We contribute allot of money to the economy.  
The Facts clearly show that the Klamath River has been drastically mismanaged from water diversions NOT fishermen. Wild Salmon is one of our best most highly renewable resources.  
All the fish need is enough water to do their thing and everybody wins. The very thought of going to Pier 39 & Fishermans Warf in San Francisco makes me sick to my stomach today. Remembering when Fathers took there sons fishing out the Golden Gate to catch the hard fighting Chinook Salmon. Tourists and locals lining up at the markets to pick up fresh wild Salmon for the weekend. This closure will crush the very infrastructure of our entire local fishery/not just Salmon. Imagine how many hard working Americans are going to suffer by your carelessness regarding this matter. What have you Politicians done!  
Strip mine one of our best most easily renewable resources of the one thing it needs most WATER. The Klamath river situation is a WATER MANAGEMENT PROBLEM with the Bureau of Reclamation NOT a over Fishing problem. Meanwhile the Sacramento River is teeming with fish. To shut down the entire coast is ludicrist. ITS TIME TO STAND UP and give the Klamath the water it needs.  
SUPPORT OPTION#1 at the April 3-7th Sacramento PFMC meeting to allow us to fish and to allow the real problem to be considered and fixed.  
[WWW.coastsidefishingclub.com](http://WWW.coastsidefishingclub.com)  
Steve Dillon  
1745 Lkae St.  
San Mateo CA 94403  
650 302 0517

<b>Support Option#1 at PFMC meeting for 2006 Salmon</b>	<b>Content-Type:</b> message/rfc822
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**Subject:** [Fwd: 2006 Salmon SEason]  
**From:** "Jennifer Gilden" <Jennifer.Gilden@noaa.gov>  
**Date:** Thu, 23 Mar 2006 09:10:03 -0800  
**To:** CHuck Tracy <chuck.tracy@noaa.gov>

Public comment...

J

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

**Subject:**2006 Salmon SEason  
**Date:**Wed, 22 Mar 2006 20:40:02 -0800 (PST)  
**From:**SCOTT BEST <[naniamo@sbcglobal.net](mailto:naniamo@sbcglobal.net)>  
**To:**[Jennifer.Gilden@noaa.gov](mailto:Jennifer.Gilden@noaa.gov)

Please support the fishermen and women off the coast of California,  
thank you Scott Best

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Pacific Fishery Management Council  
Portland, Oregon  
Toll free 866.806.7204 | [www.pcouncil.org](http://www.pcouncil.org)

**Subject:** Salmon Closures

**From:** "Seafood Suppliers Inc." <sfs-pier33@sbcglobal.net>

**Date:** Wed, 22 Mar 2006 10:35:43 -0800

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

Dear Mr. Tracy

As the president of Seafood Suppliers, I am writing to encourage your support for an emergency plan to preserve a viable commercial and recreational salmon season for 2006. We realize the salmon of Klamath River are in trouble. The reasons are numerous; however it is abundantly clear that over-fishing is not the cause of the low numbers of salmon returning to the river.

In 2005, less severe season closures harmed our company substantially. Jobs have already been lost. Countless fishing boats, as well as the supporting dockside businesses have failed--or simply given up. Shutting down the 2006 season will result in significant losses to our business, the entire California seafood industry, and to scores of others including fishing tackle suppliers, charter boats, motels and restaurants, boat dealers, fuel sales, harbors and the many businesses that survive and prosper with the health of a sustainable and productive ocean salmon fishery.

The conditions on the Klamath have changed the management equation. Until the river is returned to health, the present management rules cannot solve the problem. We would encourage your support for the suspension of the 35,000 natural spawner "floor" in the Klamath for 18 months and the establishment of a season similar to that of last year for both recreational and commercial fishing. It is essential to find a balance between conservation and economics, or risk causing serious financial harm to the many people who depend on fishing for their livelihoods.

Thank You-

Wm T. Dawson



**Subject:** [Fwd: Support Option#1 at the PFMC council meeting Salmon 2006]  
**From:** "PFMC Comments" <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>  
**Date:** Wed, 22 Mar 2006 08:01:21 -0800  
**To:** Chuck Tracy <Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov>

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**Subject:** Support Option#1 at the PFMC council meeting Salmon 2006  
**From:** "Steve Dillon" <Dilbyrocks@rcn.com>  
**Date:** Tue, 21 Mar 2006 21:25:29 -0800  
**To:** "George W. Bush" <comments@whitehouse.gov>  
**CC:** "Carlos M. Gutierrez" <CGutierrez@doc.gov>, "Arnold Shwarzenegger" <governor@governor.ca.gov>

Hello again my name is Steve Dillon  
I am a recreational fisherman from San Mateo, California and proud member of the  
Coastside Fishing Club. I have sent you int his letter the information  
included in our Brochure. I hope you will review it. I am once again  
reaching out to you my government representatives to tell you personally  
that I am very displeased with the current misguided attempt to close the  
Salmon fishery off the California coast. I urge you to support Option #1 in  
the upcoming PFMC Pacific Fisheries Management Council meeting April 3-7 in  
Sacramento to determine the future of our fishery. NOAA will then need to  
approve it.

Important facts about the 2006 ocean harvest south of the KMZ  
Klamath Management Zone.

Klamath Ocean Harvest Model (KOHM) analysis by the CA Dept of Fish & Game  
show that even with a repeat of the 2005 regulations, only 468 Klamath fish  
would be caught south of Point Arena in 2006. Furthermore, their analysis  
shows that of these 468 Klamath fish, only 58% (270) would be 2006 natural  
spawners.

The economic value of the ocean recreational salmon fishery is enormous.  
Permanently closing a valuable and highly sustainable ocean fishery over 270  
natural 2006 spawners (0.5% of the total run) is not justified in any  
economic or resource management model.

California Saltwater Fishing contributes \$1.7 billion to the economy, nearly  
\$500 million in jobs and wages, more than 15,000 jobs, \$56.7 million in fuel  
purchases, and \$78 million in Federal income tax (ASA), 2001). The loss of  
salmon as a viable recreational activity will cripple the largest recreation  
activity in the state.

" I like to fish because it is totally relaxing.  
I can concentrate and forget all my worries.

I count my blessings while fishing."  
President George W. Bush

South of the KMZ the take of Klamath natural spawners is NOT material to the health of that fishery. Furthermore, it makes no sense from either a conservation or economic standpoint to forgo the opportunity to fish for the immense run of the California Central Valley Salmon in order to avoid the few Klamath fish that might be taken south of the KMZ.  
The Problem

Parasites, not fishing, are the cause of low numbers of Klamath Chinook spawners.

The low predicted abundance of Klamath fall-run Chinook is due to an outbreak of a lethal parasite (C. Shasta) that has infected and killed massive numbers of salmon in the river beginning in 2002. A second parasite (P. minibicormis) has also been found in the river infecting the salmon. California Department of Fish & Game indicated 80% of the out migrating juveniles were infected. The mortality rate is 100%

The parasites, which are believed to be natural to the river, have flourished in the Klamath as a result of low flows, warm water, and poor water quality. Cool waters are necessary to rid the infestation in the river. Low flows are a result of the drought and the low rainfall the basin has suffered until this year, coupled with up-stream agricultural diversions. The poor water quality is attributable to the reservoirs behind the four dams on the Klamath where warm; still waters facilitate toxic algal outbreaks and impairment of water quality

To date no intervention has taken place to protect the fish from the parasites.

To date, no action has been taken by the responsible federal agencies to help the spawning adult fish or their offspring. Nothing has been done to address infected areas of the river. Not even stop gap measures, such as trapping and trucking juvenile fish to avoid lethal stretches of the river, which would maximize the number of offspring safely reaching the ocean, has been undertaken. As a result, rebuilding the fall-run Chinook through restrictions on fishermen is a futile exercise since that only increases the number of in-river fish, which parasites will eventually kill.

To date no action has been taken to improve flows or water quality.

An improved flow regime for the river is not mandated until 2010 by the National Marine Fisheries Service under its 2002 Biological Opinion (BiOp) for endangered Species Act (ESA) listed Klamath River Coho salmon. Klamath River Chinook are not listed under the ESA, NMFS, however, is demanding immediate restrictions on fishing, even though no improvement in river flow will be forthcoming until 2010 under their plan. Neither state nor federal water authorities have yet to deal with the toxic water discharges from four Klamath dams owned and operated by PacifiCorp.

The "floor"

The Klamath "floor" is an optimum production goal, not a conservation goal.

Fishery scientists have determined the return of 35,000 natural spawners provides an optimal production of fall-run Chinook in a healthy Klamath River. It is not the minimum needed for survival of the fall-run Chinook, which is neither an "endangered" species nor "threatened" species under the Endangered Species Act. In fact, runs far smaller than 35,000 natural fish have consistently had better reproductive success than larger runs. Nevertheless, the federal agency managing the fishery has declared the number of 35,000 to be a "floor that must be met."

In the last 22 years the "floor" has not been met 12 times

In years where the "floor" is achieved the recruit to spawner ratio is 1.3:1

That's 1.3 fish produced for ever spawner

In years where the "floor" is NOT achieved the Recruit to spawner ratio is 8:1

That's 8 fish produced for every spawner.

Again I urge you to please support Option #1 in the upcoming PFMC meeting and to please address the very real and fixable problems our beloved Klamath River is facing.

**Support Option#1 at the PFMC council meeting Salmon 2006**

**Content-Type:** message/rfc822

**Content-Encoding:** 7bit

**Subject:** [Fwd: 2006 Salmon Season]  
**From:** "PFMC Comments" <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>  
**Date:** Mon, 27 Mar 2006 08:50:45 -0800  
**To:** Chuck Tracy <Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov>

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

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**Subject:** 2006 Salmon Season  
**From:** "City of Point Arena" <ptarena@mcn.org>  
**Date:** Sat, 25 Mar 2006 13:55:21 -0800  
**To:** <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>

Dear Sirs,

The City of Point Arena would like to comment through this office on the proposals for the coming salmon fishing season.

We support Option 1 and 2. These options would allow a minimal safety net to help keep alive a sustainable fishery. Here are a few points which support our position:

1. The economic argument is obvious and will likely be made by numerous other commenters. For the record Point Arena pier landed 37,000 lbs of commercial salmon last year and an unknown amount of sport caught fish. We do know, however, that we had around 450 launches of sport boats during the salmon season. This, obviously, translates into a sizable contribution into our small, but vital visitor-serving industry.
2. Another part of the economic argument is that with a severely restricted catch the scarcity of ocean salmon will likely create high prices which will help fishers in a cash-starved season. This should reduce the need for possible disaster relief for an industry shut out of work.
3. For the last several years there has been a concerted effort to educate the public about the superior quality and environmental appropriateness of ocean caught salmon. Nearly all local restaurants feature local wild salmon and tourists look forward to coming to the coast where they can find wild salmon in restaurants or simply buy a fresh fish off a boat. This quality-of-life kind of experience, though simple, is deeply appreciated by those who have the opportunity to look the person in the eye who caught their dinner. By allowing permit holders to land only 50 fish per week, these fish will no doubt be consumed for the most part near where they were caught.

**Subject:** Option 3

**From:** "Mary Chambers" <mary@florencecpas.com>

**Date:** Tue, 28 Mar 2006 13:10:32 -0800

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

Mr. Tracy

Met and shook your hand at the Red Lyon meeting last night. I and my son left at the fire drill, but I felt like the guys were doing a pretty good job presenting their case for no season. Myself I think we should have shut it down last year for 3 Three years, and let nature take over where we have failed. It really wouldn't hurt to get rid of a few Sea Lyons, and birds as a little assist.

I'm thinking about my son, as he will be taking over the boat in the near future. I've been fishing for close to 30 years now, and have kept quiet and played the cards dealt. In the 80s I peddled my own fish to survive. With the wife's help we raised two boys, and paid for our home. I think the fleet will survive with or without help. We are a tough breed.

**Close the Season**

**Thank you Dan Chambers sr. FV Mary Louise**

**umpbarcapt@yahoo.com**

March 25, 2006

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

Dear Council Members,

My wife and I have been fishing salmon together for almost 30 years. As you can imagine, we aren't young enough to be retrained to go into another profession. Although we both have college degrees, we chose commercial fishing as a career. Last year (the 2005 season) the reduced season cost us just over \$53,000 dollars in gross income, when comparing to an average of our landings of the 2002, 2003, and 2004 seasons. We can not financially survive with that continued loss of income. **Our business survival is at stake.**

Over the past few years, wild salmon has garnered a higher status and the result is better prices to the fishermen. If the supply of "wild salmon" dries up because of a small or no fishing season, then the void will be filled by farmed salmon. When we are allowed to resume fishing, we will have lost our market niche and therefore, we will have lost the higher price. And it doesn't stop there. We will most likely lose some of our infrastructure. Gear stores, buyers, ice facilities, fuel docks, many will be gone never to return. It will be an economic failure to the industry. Disaster loans will not save us in the long run. We need access to the strong Sacramento stocks to keep the whole industry alive and healthy.

We respectfully request that the PFMC declare that the salmon situation on the Klamath warrants an emergency action. We also request that the PFMC take all measures possible to provide ocean users with a season that will allow us the most possible access to the Sacramento stocks. The parasite that is killing the Klamath River salmon is the cause of the poor returns and putting more fish in river will not solve the problem until the parasite problem is solved.

Thank you,

Wayne Moody

cc Carlos Gutierrez, US Department of Commerce  
Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor of California  
Rod McGinnis, Regional Director, NMFS SW Region  
Diane Feinstein, US Senate  
Barbara Boxer, US Senate



**Subject:** [Fwd: 2006 Commercial Salmon Options]  
**From:** "PFMC Comments" <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>  
**Date:** Tue, 28 Mar 2006 11:47:47 -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](mailto:pfmc.comments@noaa.gov)  
Visit us on the web at: <http://www.pcouncil.org>

---

**Subject:** 2006 Commercial Salmon Options  
**From:** "Janice Emery / Jeff Werner" <jandj@harborside.com>  
**Date:** Tue, 28 Mar 2006 09:01:08 -0800  
**To:** <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>

Jeff Werner  
F/V Deanna Marie  
Pistol River, OR 97444

Council Members and Staff,

I would like to offer a couple adjustments to the options put forth for the 2006 commercial salmon season.

1. Option 1: Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.

The harvest dampening mechanism for May, in this area, is a three day per week opening, for each calendar week. To

to increase the chance of having fishable weather, it would be preferable to have a weekly harvest cap of 75 or 100 fish and open the area for the entire month of May. This harvest cap should be carried through June and help assure that any chance of Klamath impacts would be minimized.

2. Option 2: Florence South Jetty to Cape Arago

The southern boundary of this area should be moved to the Bandon jetty. The Klamath impacts would be minimal and it would open a traditional fishing area that is cut off by the arbitrary Cape Arago line.

I urge the council to adopt one of these options, preferably Option 1. The last two years have seen the market for wild salmon expand and ex vessel prices become more stable. To maintain this hard won improvement in markets it is imperative that we supply wild salmon. A smaller supply spread over a longer time frame is much better then no coastal wild salmon.

Finally I would like to add a little historical perspective. In 1983 mother nature dealt the salmon fleet one of the harshest seasons in memory. The El Nino event of that year produced very few fish of very small stature. Despite what looked like a fishless ocean the brood stock of that year class produced a very robust fishery in 1987. The resilience of the salmon is impressive. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Jeff Werner

<b>2006 Commercial Salmon Options</b>	<b>Content-Type:</b> message/rfc822 <b>Content-Encoding:</b> 7bit
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4. Everyone acknowledges the rightful claim that Native Americans have to continue their long held tradition of harvesting salmon. It is part of their culture and something that needs to be respected and continued. It should also be noted, however, the European, Asian, and African Americans have lived in this area for over a hundred years and have become part of the north coast culture of which salmon is a part. By allowing a minimal catch which will be largely consumed locally salmon can continue to be a part of the lives of north coast residents. Though our histories and needs are very different there should be no reason why all locals shouldn't have access to a local resource.

Thank you for your consideration.

Mitch McFarland  
Point Arena Harbor Office

<b>2006 Salmon Season</b>	<b>Content-Type:</b> message/rfc822 <b>Content-Encoding:</b> 7bit
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Peter Bogdahn  
F/V Jenny Too  
F/V White Whale  
P.O. Box 893  
Point Arena, CA 95468

March 20, 2006

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

RECEIVED

MAR 24 2006

PFMC

I am requesting that you consider the implementation of emergency changes to the Salmon FMP that would give fishermen the best fishing options possible for the 2006 season.

I have lived on the North Coast of California since 1981, raising four wonderful children with my wife. For the last 16 years I have been a full time commercial fisherman. I take much pride in this profession and care about sustaining the oceans natural resources. I operate out of the Point Arena area and consider the Fort Bragg Salmon Trollers Marketing Association representative of my interests.

I also work part time as Harbormaster at the Point Arena Pier. A fisheries closure would not only affect me as a full time commercial fisherman, but also as Harbormaster.

For the last three years my revenue from salmon fishing has averaged \$15,000 per year. In addition, I was scheduled for 20 hours per week to launch sport fishing vessels during salmon season and for the unloading of commercial salmon boats. A full closure of the salmon season or a greatly reduced season would create severe financial hardship for my family.

I am aware that the problem faced by the Klamath River salmon population is a parasite in the river that kills young salmon before they can reach the sea. Canceling our fishing season will not solve this problem. What it will do is

- Economically destroy the many hard working fishing families of California.
- Destroy the infrastructure of the fishing industry
- Negatively impact the more abundant central valley Chinook run by over burdening that river's capacity to effectively sustain spawning levels
- Negatively impact coastal tourism as many people come to the coast to purchase fish off vessels and watch our fishing fleet in action
- Deny consumers wild caught California salmon

Furthermore, statistics show that few of the fish caught off Point Arena by California fishermen are from the Klamath River. Please fix the river, don't stop the fishery.

Thank you for your consideration,

Sincerely,



Peter Bogdahn

Princeton Seafood Co.  
#9 Johnson Pier  
Half Moon Bay, Ca. 94019

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

RECEIVED

MAR 20 2006

PFR

To the fine members of the Council;

I am writing this letter in the hopes that my views may be taken into consideration as you make decisions pertaining to the upcoming commercial salmon season. I have been in continuous operation for 26 years selling locally caught salmon through my restaurant and fresh seafood market. Last year (2005) this fish alone produced over \$ 150,000 in sales to customers seeking this fresh local delight. They are not interested in the farmed variety.

I ask you to look carefully at the impact to the thousands of California customers that frequent my establishment and the loss of a substantial income to my own family if we loose this revenue. Additionally I understand that a cut back in the fishing of this resource provides no solution to the real reason of low fish populations.

Please...I ask you to continue to weigh in on the problem of river quality and high water usage of the Klamath and leave the resource of fresh caught salmon to the hundreds of thousands of customers that frequent establishments like mine.

Yours truly,



Martin Botham  
Owner Operator  
Princeton Seafood Co.

Yunfei Chen  
37844 Los Arboles Dr  
Fremont, CA 94536

March 14, 2006

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

RECEIVED

MAR 17 2006

PFMC

Dear Chairman:

As a resident of the San Francisco Bay area and a recreational fisherman, I am extremely concerned about the possible closure of this year's salmon season along the California coast, including the ocean around the Bay area. I understand that the Klamath Chinook salmon population declined in the past few years, and it's everybody's interest to bring it back, however, I believe there are much better options to achieve this goal than a total closure of salmon season.

From all the information I gathered, the Klamath salmon declined due to poor water management policies, but not over-fishing. Therefore, improving river conditions should be on top of the agenda, before fishing restrictions.

Facing the sad truth that the salmon population is already on a decline, I agree that we need some conservation strategies to assist the comeback of a healthy salmon run in the Klamath river. I think a stricter bag limit or a shorter season to reduce the catch of Klamath salmon is reasonable, but is the situation so critical that harvesting a very small percentage of them would have a significant impact on the whole population? If indeed so, then I would expect to see some immediate actions to bring down the dams and build hatcheries on the river. Besides, even though some Klamath salmon could be present in the Bay area, is the percentage high enough to warrant a closure in this area, especially later in the season when, I assume, most of them will be up north to prepare for the spawning run?

I hope you and other officials that are involved in this issue will make a reasonable decision that will truly solve the problem, not one that will just hurt the fishermen and allow the river to kill a lot more spawners. Thank you very much for your time.

Sincerely,



Yunfei Chen

510-574-0017  
yc889@hotmail.com

Mar 20 06 04:00p

707 938 4986  
Diageo Carneros Sonoma

(707) 938-4986

p.1

03/20/2006 15:50

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Mar 20 06 04:00p

Diageo Carneros Sonoma NPFMC

(707) 938-4986

PAGE 02/03  
p.1

Ruth Chirco  
805-A Verano Avenue  
Sonoma, CA 95476  
707/996-8092

March 18, 2006

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

RECEIVED

MAR 20 2006

Re: 2006 Salmon Season

PFMC

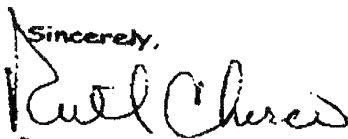
Dear Mr. Don Hansen:

I love salmon - do you? I love spending time with my family and friends who fish the salmon and love the sport and most importantly, have much respect for nature. Did you know our government has proposed to close the 2006 Ocean Salmon Season - particularly the Klamath River?

I urge you to react and support **OPTION 1** in Front of the Pacific Fisheries Management Council. There is danger of impending economic facing one of California's most cherished resources - the Chinook salmon fishery. The Klamath River can no longer support the fishery due to several reasons with almost all attributed to the dysfunctional water management policies of the Bureau of Reclamation. Klamath River salmon do not stand a chance until the Klamath River is managed in a more sensible and sustainable manner.

I care very much for this very important issue - please help us save the 2006 Ocean Salmon Season.

Sincerely,

  
Ruth Chirco

----- pay the price for mis-management of water!!

Thank you.



Reginald Johnson

March 20, 2006

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

RECEIVED  
MAR 22 2006  
PFMC

I am writing to you concerning your plans to possibly close the salmon season this year. As a little background, I used to be married to a commercial fisherman and I know the ups and downs. It is either feast or famine and trying to support a family is very difficult at times.

Closing the season completely would put hardships on many, many people. This would have a domino effect on our community. Not only would it hurt the commercial fishermen and party boat owners, it would also hurt campgrounds, motels, grocery stores, etc. right down to the schools because folks would have to move away to try to find a job. Our community has gone through a great change in the past years as far as decent employment is concerned. We have few decent paying jobs because we have become a tourist town and depend on their dollars. It takes at least two people in a family working to survive.

I would like to see the Pacific Fisheries Management Council, fishermen and party boat owners to try to compromise and keep the season open this year. Here are my suggestions:

1. Have a per boat quota on the commercial boats. Make the quota enough to support a family with the essentials such as rent or mortgage, food on the table, utilities, clothes, etc. For this year they would have to be content with no extras. Don't have just a quota on salmon caught....the per boat quota would be more fair. The highliners would probably get their quota before the smaller boats and then they would not fish anymore that season. Fishermen and their families would really have to sit down and budget. This might sound harsh to them, but it would be better than no income at all.
2. Have a punch card for sports fishermen and those who go on party boats. Limit the number of fish per person to 12, but not more than 24 per season keeping the 2 fish per day quota. When their punch card is full, they are done for the season. This should be more than enough fish for sports fishermen. The punch cards might be a hassle for party boat operators, but it's better than no season at all. Party boats are very essential to the economy in our area since they bring the tourists to town who, in turn, spend money to stay, eat and play here.

If the season is closed for 2006 there will be many fishermen and party boat owners losing their boats and homes since they won't have an income. They have worked hard putting in long hours keeping their boats in good condition. The life of a fisherman is not an easy one since they have to put up with the elements....rough seas, low catches, equipment breakdown, etc. And, don't forget putting up with politics and there's always the struggle with getting a decent price per pound for their catch.

It's too bad that the situation has come to this, but remember that it wasn't these people's fault that not enough water has been put into the rivers from the dams.

I hope you will consider my suggestions or use them for ideas of your own that will keep the 2006 season. I want was best for the fishermen and keep the salmon population healthy.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Lori Cole". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and address.

Lorelei (Lori) Cole  
33121 Little Valley Road  
Fort Bragg, CA 95437-9555

cc: Mike Thompson

SUBJECT: SALMON SPORT FISHING OFF THE OREGON COAST

MARCH 20 2006

Chuck Tracy

Please help the sport fishermen on the coast of Oregon. We only have seven ports to fish out of and I am sure we are not the problem for the declining salmon population on the Klamath River.

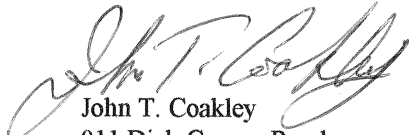
I fished out of Brookings Oregon for the first forty five days last year and could only get out one fourth of the allotted forty five days, because of bad weather and rough ocean. I'm sure ocean sport fishermen up and down the coast of Oregon only get one fourth of the allotted fishing days because of ocean conditions. If Oregon ocean sport fishermen fish the whole season of one hundred and twenty days we would be lucky to get thirty days of fishing. Again showing that Oregon sport fishermen hardly put a dent in the salmon population of this California River ( Klamath River).

It seems someone on the decision making team always wants two fish a day and a short season. I would like to see one fish a day with no closing during the summer, so that children on summer vacation can fish with their family. Last year the biggest holiday weekend for family fishing was cut short on the Fourth Of July which I thought was really bad planning. I see no benefit by closing this fishing season all summer depriving families of fishing.

Back to the problem on the Klamath River. Bad water management, farming, and large population of sea lions at the entrance of this river I think are the main causes for the salmon not returning. It has been proven that not all salmon go back to the same river in which they were born. I imagine they are smart enough not to go up a sick river.

Thank you for anything you can do to help the Oregon sport fishermen keep fishing our Oregon ocean waters.

Takes us fishing, your loyal supporter

  
John T. Coakley  
911 Dick George Road  
Cave Junction, Oregon 97523  
541-592-4869

P.S. SIR, THEY WANT TO CLOSE OUR COAST TO SALMON  
SPORTFISHING, PLEASE DON'T LET THIS HAPPEN.

RECEIVED  
MAR 22 2006  
PFMC



15 March, 2006

824 Murchison Dr  
Millbrae, CA, 94030

Pacific Fishery Management Council  
7 700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200  
Portland, Oregon 97220-1384

RECEIVED  
MAR 20 2006  
PFMC

RE: Closure of 2006 Salmon Fishing Season

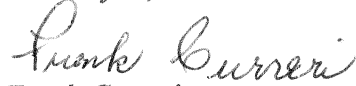
The closure of the 2006 Salmon Fishing Season in Northern California would be a devastating loss to the economy and a hardship to Charter Boat Owners.

1. Charter Boat Owners would be without a job and have no income.
2. Tackle shops, fuel docks, marinas and other related businesses would suffer a loss of their livelihood.
3. An alternative to salmon fishing would be rock cod fishing. The rock cod supply would be depleted quickly and then there would be no other alternatives.
4. The reason for the closing of the salmon season is not for the shortage of fish, but the lack of water in the Klamath River.

I am now 81 years of age and would love to continue enjoying the once great salmon outside the Golden Gate.

I would really appreciate any help that you could give us in this serious problem.

Thank you,



Frank Curreri

March 24, 2006

Chairman Donald Hanson  
Pacific Fisheries Management Council  
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200  
Portland, Oregon 97220-1384

Honorable Chairman;

I am a longtime resident of Mendocino County, California. As sport fisher and a salmon troller I have witnessed the increasing restriction on our salmon fishery since 1980. It appears that every time we get adjusted to a new wave of regulation, the ante is raised a quantum level. While I am in support of responsible actions in an effort to protect the salmon stocks, the implementation of restrictions for the sake of "doing something" is absurd.

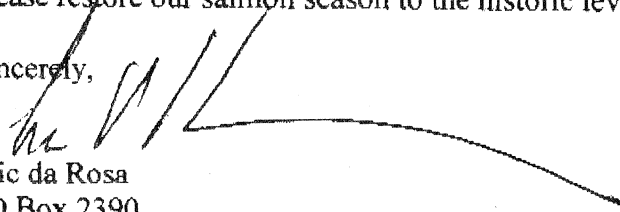
It is interesting that the burden of protecting the stocks is placed on fisherman and not on other impacting industries and groups. Does the PFMC have reliable data as to the carrying capacity of the Klamath? Based on actions by the Federal government, the fisheries resources do not warrant another drop of water in the Klamath.

I am not in the position to question data based management decision. Would an objective analysis of recent policies indicate that management decisions are NOT made in consideration of all the data?

Mr. Chairman, for many fishing has been a very important part of my family's fabric. I fish approximately 20 days a year for salmon. Ninety percent of the fish I catch I release. My children, and my extended family also participate in this tradition. Every time we fish we spend money in the local economy. In an area that has incrementally lost its economic base (fishing, logging, lumber mills) it is critically important to save any remaining parts of the historic economy. In addition, the cultural aspects of our historic economies are as important as the revenue generated by those industries. Tourist comes to our area to see trollers in Mendocino Bay, or to visit a thriving small boat harbor and fishing industry.

I urge you to consider the economic and cultural implication of any action you take. Please restore our salmon season to the historic levels.

Sincerely,



Eric da Rosa  
PO Box 2390  
Mendocino, CA 95460



# Seafood Suppliers Inc.

Pier 33 San Francisco, CA 94111

seafoodsuppliersinc.com

Mr. Don Hansen

March 22, 2006

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



Dear Mr. Hansen,

As the president of Seafood Suppliers, I am writing to encourage your support for an emergency plan to preserve a viable commercial and recreational salmon season for 2006. The season closures in 2005 harmed our company substantially. Jobs have already been lost. Countless fishing boats, as well as the supporting dockside businesses have failed--or simply given up. Shutting down the 2006 season will result in significant losses to our business, the entire California seafood industry, and to scores of others including fishing tackle suppliers, charter boats, motels and restaurants, boat dealers, fuel sales, harbors and the many businesses that survive and prosper with the health of a sustainable and productive ocean salmon fishery.

We realize the salmon of Klamath River are in trouble. The reasons are numerous; however it is abundantly clear that over-fishing is not the cause of the low numbers of salmon returning to the river.

Conditions on the Klamath have changed the management equation. Until the river is returned to health, the present management rules cannot solve the problem. We encourage the suspension of the 35,000 natural spawner "floor" in the Klamath for 18 months and the establishment of a season similar to that of last year for both recreational and commercial fishing. It is essential to find a balance between conservation and economics, or risk causing serious financial harm to the many people who depend on fishing for their livelihoods.

Thank You

Wm. T Dawson

**EMERSON MARINE SERVICE  
32399 BASIN STREET  
FORT BRAGG, CALIFORNIA 95437  
(707) 964-4570**

RECEIVED

MAR 21 2006

PFMC

My name is Larry Emerson. I own and operate Emerson Marine Service in Fort Bragg, California. I repair boats exclusive to large engines. This is one of the numerous small businesses on the North Coast largely dependent on the Salmon Fishing Industry for our existence. My business has been successful for twenty-four years. I had planned to sell it in 2006 and retire. With the closing of the salmon fishing season, made necessary (or so we are led to believe) by government ineptitude and political greed, I will lose forty-five years of hard work. My business and all that goes with it will be worthless.

My only recourse will be to ask for government reimbursement. This business and business owner will no longer be contributing to the tax base of the City of Fort Bragg, County of Mendocino or State of California. This definitely seems counter-productive considering California's current financial crisis. My wife and I will be forced to leave the state as we can no longer afford to live here, and you will be losing voters.

I strongly encourage you to do a more in-depth study of the catastrophic economic impact this decision will have on California. Thank you.

Sincerely,



Larry Emerson

LM:pc

RECEIVED  
MAR 16 2006  
PFMC

March 14, 2006

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

Dear Sir,

In the next few weeks you will be determining the fishing season option for the salmon industry. I wanted to voice my opinion on the matter and hope it helps you in your task I think number one is to save the species, by insuring their habitat is untouched and not spoiled. Number 2 is the impact of season changes or closer can be devastating to commercial and sport fisherman and related business such as marina, tackle shop, party boats, boat manufacturer, whole community could die. And third, is the water diversion for community and farming, there must be away to take water from the river with minimum impact on the Klamath River system. Like take more water on wet years less on dry and store it, more storage might be a solution. Please consider all of the above when making your decision. Just my two cents worth!

Sincerely,

Martin Fitts  
31 Foster Ct.  
Cloverdale, Calif.  
95425



# SPORTFISHING ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA

1084 BANGOR STREET  
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92106  
(619) 226-6455 FAX (619) 226-0175  
Email: [dart@sacemup.org](mailto:dart@sacemup.org)

ROBERT C. FLETCHER  
PRESIDENT

March 20, 2006

REC

MAR 24 2006

PFML

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

Dear Chairman Hansen:

The Sportfishing Association of California (SAC) represents the majority of the commercial passenger fishing vessel (CPFV) fleet in southern California. On a good year this CPFV fleet carries close to 750,000 passengers on sportfishing, sport diving and whale watching trips. Much of the year, one of our target species, and a major component of the catch, is near shore rock fish. I mention this because of the looming salmon crisis that is facing the west coast sport and commercial fishing industries. If the recreational salmon season is severely curtailed, as is a distinct possibility, the logical alternative fishery for those anglers is near shore rock fish, a complex with a coast wide quota, or OY.

While the sportfishing industry south of Pt. Conception lands less than 10 % of the coast wide near shore rock fish quota, it is at times the only "game in town" for the local day boats. These boats are running one half and three quarter day trips, and have only so many miles that they can go from port if they are to give their passengers a rewarding day on the water. Often times near shore rock fish are the available species, and a quota closure because of heavy harvest by boats up north that would normally be fishing salmon would have a serious economic impact on these small businesses. I mention this because the Council will need to fully understand 'all' the economic impacts of a decision to shut down or severely curtail the salmon season off the California coast.

I hope that the Council will appreciate and balance the full spectrum of impacts on fishing communities and anglers before you take an action that could have long term negative repercussions. Your job is a tough one: good luck!

Sincerely,

  
Bob Fletcher, President

Ketch Joanne Restaurant  
&  
Harbor Bar  
17 Johnson Pier  
Pillar Point Harbor  
Half Moon Bay California  
94019  
650-712-9034

RECEIVED

MAR 16 2006

PFMC

March 12, 2006  
Mr. Don Hansen, Chairman  
Pacific Fisheries Management Council  
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200  
Portland, Or. 97220-1384  
FAX: 1-(503) 820-2299

Dear Chairman Hansen,

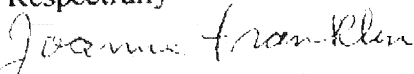
As a business owner, I am alarmed by proposals to completely close ocean salmon fishing in California, from Point Sur to Oregon at Cape Falcon,

My business directly depends on the support of recreational fishermen. We are located in a fishing port and we employ 35 people full time and estimate that 75% of our business is directly related to recreational salmon fishing in the ocean.

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



Ketch Joanne Restaurant  
& Harbor Bar  
PO 1082 El Granada, Ca. 94018

**Captain Yohn Gideon**

P.O. Box 570  
Moss Landing, CA 95039

RECEIVED  
MAR 16 2006  
PFMC

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

Re: Salmon Season

March 10, 2006

Dear Chairman Hansen and Council,

I am very concerned about the proposed changes for the 2006 Salmon Season. The proposed closure for the 2006 Salmon fishing season will inflict very serious economic losses on our local fishing community. This economic impact will extend to many related businesses and to local government agencies such as the Moss Landing Harbor District.

Salmon season decisions are important. I am a commissioner on the Moss Landing Harbor District Board, vice-chair on the Moss Landing Chamber of Commerce, own a local business, and a area property owner.

The proposed closure to address low Klamath River salmon populations is a weak attempt which in no way addresses the real problems for this Salmon population. There are disastrous in river water quality conditions on this river which have created the scarcity of this population. The ocean closure will not fix the in river problems nor save the Klamath run. In addition, this same problem has existed since 2002 and a closure was never required.

Before you can create this closure, you should adequately address the significant economic impacts to those whose livelihoods depend on the season remaining open. A recent local study showed that the commercial and sport fishing industry play a major role in keeping the economy and jobs in our community vital. How do you plan to compensate these businesses, communities, and districts for their major income loss? Actions that destroy local economy must have full assessment for impacts.

I respectfully request that the Management Council act immediately by adopting an emergency rule to allow at minimum the equivalent of last year's shortened season. Most importantly you should be urging relevant federal and State agencies to re-water and restore the Klamath River System to protect the Salmon population.

Sincerely,



Captain Yohn Gideon





# PORT BROOKINGS HARBOR

## Board of Commissioners:

Chairman

Sue Gold

Vice Chairman

Lloyd Whaley

Secretary/Treasurer

Kathy Lindley

Board Members

Loren Griffith

Ted Freeman

Executive Director

Dave Scott

March 21, 2006

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

RECEIVED

MAR 24 2006

PFMC

Re: 2006 Salmon Management Measures

Gentlemen:


The Port of Brookings Harbor will be severely impacted by any reduction of the 2006 salmon season. Both the commercial and recreational season is important to our Port operation and the economics of the over-all area.

All of us are concerned over the protection of the salmon resources and we are aware of the decline in return on the Klamath River system. However, the salmon fishery is the key factor in the economics of the Oregon coastal communities. A decision made by the Council without considering the economic impact seems ludicrous. Last year there were over 15,000 angler trips from the Port of Brookings Harbor and all economic studies translate this into a six million dollar effect on our local economy. When one reviews the allocation of Klamath fish and reviews the catch records, we have been taking less than two-thirds of the allocated catch in numbers.

After review of these records, logic should tell all involved that over-fishing is not the problem. Our concern is that even a no fishing season will not eliminate the problem. PFMC must first identify the problem with the Klamath fisheries. It is our belief that the wrong sector of the user group is being penalized. This error, on the part of the Council, could unnecessarily impact our local economies. We would appreciate your consideration in approving a limited sport salmon season close to that of last year. The best alternative for our area would be a split season; the same as 2005.

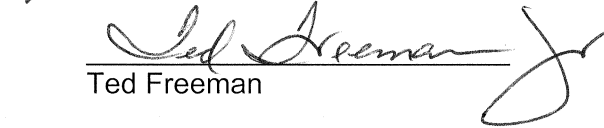
Respectfully submitted,

  
Sue Gold, Chair

  
Kathy Lindley, Sec'y./Tres.

  
Loren Griffith

  
for Lloyd D. Whaley, Vice-Chairman

  
Ted Freeman

## Flying Fish Sportfishing

23 Truman Dr, Novato, Ca 94947

(415) 898-6610

dprincpajg@aol.com

RECEIVED

MAR 20 2006

PFMC

"SALMON SPORT FISHING SEASON"

March 14, 2006

Pacific Fishery Management Council

7700 NE Ambassador Place

Suite 200

Portland, OR 97220-1384

To Whom It May Concern:

A very grave decision is about to be made! This decision is about severely limiting time on the ocean for salmon sport fishing between Pt. Arena and Pt. Sur. This threat to our season is designed to protect a very small number of Klamath River fish, in which we have little impact.

The ruling has already been made. We are unable to fish the entire month of April. This is a tremendous loss and we are threatened with much deeper season cuts. According to the statisticians, we are only impacting 100 Klamath River fish in this geographic area. Everyone knows local stocks of fish are in record breaking good condition. Salmon sport fishing generates a \$750 million dollar industry, which will be severely compromised. The economic impact will affect many businesses, possibly forcing the closure of bait shops and charter boats.

Each one of those fish will cost our economy at least \$7.5 million dollars. This very grave decision will not only affect our economy this year, but will affect if for many years to come!

Sincerely,



Captain Brian Guiles

Salmon Charter Boat

"Flying Fish"

March 18, 2006

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

RECEIVED

MAR 20 2006

PFMC

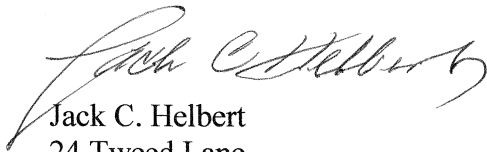
Att: Members

I am very concerned on learning of the possible reduction or even closing of the Salmon fishing season off the West Coast for 2006. I am a retired senior W.W.II veteran and salmon fishing is a very important activity for me. Also a closure would have a drastic economic effect on our area as I alone spend about \$1,000 a year.

I understand the concern is caused by federal mismanagement of the Klamouth River, resulting in reduced salmon runs. However, in the 30 years I have fished out of San Francisco Bay, 2005 was an excellent season for quality and quantity of salmon. Why should we be penalised? A closure would put extreme pressure on all other ocean fish, of which many are now in trouble.

Thank you for your consideration of my concerns.

Sincerely,



Jack C. Helbert  
24 Tweed Lane  
Danville, CA 94526

**DARLENE HOOLEY**  
5th DISTRICT, OREGON



COMMITTEES:

**COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES**

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CAPITAL MARKETS,  
INSURANCE AND  
GOVERNMENT SPONSORED ENTERPRISES  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS  
AND CONSUMER CREDIT

**COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS**

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

**COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE**

SUBCOMMITTEE ON RESEARCH, RANKING MEMBER

**Congress of the United States**  
**House of Representatives**  
**Washington, D.C. 20515-3705**

CONGRESSIONAL OFFICES:

- ☐ 2430 RAYBURN BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515  
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(202) 225-5699 fax
- ☐ 315 MISSION ST., SUITE 101  
SALEM, OREGON 97302  
(503) 588-9100  
(503) 588-5517 fax
- ☐ 21570 WILLAMETTE DRIVE  
WEST LINN, OREGON 97068  
(503) 557-1324  
(503) 557-1981 fax

WWW.HOUSE.GOV/HOOLEY  
TOLL FREE: 1 888 4-HOOLEY

March 16, 2006

Dr. Donald McIssac  
Executive Director  
Pacific Fishery Management Council  
7700 NE Ambassador Place Suite 200  
Portland, OR 97220

RECEIVED

MAR 20 2006

PFMC

Re: 2006 Commercial and Recreational Salmon Fishing Season

Dear Dr. McIssac:

I am writing to encourage the Pacific Fisheries Management Council to make every effort to preserve a salmon season for the Oregon and California coasts for 2006, and to urge the council to reject the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) call for a complete closure.

The declining salmon populations in the Klamath River are not the result of over fishing by the commercial, recreational, or tribal fisheries, but the result of federal management decisions. A complete closure will not only have a severe economic impact on the Oregon and California coasts, but also fails to address the root cause of the depleted salmon population.

The federal government needs to examine the policies that have led to this situation, restore adequate water flows, and take other necessary steps to restore the salmon population in the Klamath River. A complete closure is an unrealistic solution that will do little—if anything at all—to replenish the depleted Klamath stocks.

A complete closure of the salmon fishery is estimated to have an economic impact of \$150 million or more on the coastal communities in California and Oregon, and would very likely have permanent effects on the salmon fishing industry and related businesses in both states.

Once again, I urge the council to reject NOAA's call for a complete closure and I encourage the PFMC to develop an alternative that preserves a salmon season for our coastal fishermen while avoiding further impact to the fragile Klamath River salmon stocks.

Thank you for your time and consideration. Please contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

DARLENE HOOLEY  
Member of Congress



# Seafood Suppliers Inc.

Pier 33 San Francisco, CA 94111

seafoodsuppliersinc.com

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

March 22, 2006

RECEIVED

MAR 24 2006

PFMC

Dear Mr. Hansen,

As the controller of Seafood Suppliers, I am writing to encourage your support for an emergency plan to preserve the commercial and recreational salmon season for 2006. The season closures in 2005 harmed our bottom line substantially. Several jobs have already been lost at our company. Countless fishing boats, as well as the supporting dockside businesses have failed--or simply given up. Shutting down the 2006 season will result in significant losses to our business.

My career has always depended on a viable fishing industry. I have owned a flyfishing tackle store, been a manager for a manufacturer of sportfishing equipment, and am now in the seafood business. Many fisheries have been lost in my lifetime, most are in decline. I do know this—without the voice of fishermen there would be few to speak out and fight for these magnificent wild fish.

We realize the salmon of Klamath River are in trouble. The reasons are numerous; however it is abundantly clear that over-fishing is not the cause of the low numbers of salmon returning to the river. Conditions on the Klamath have changed the management equation. Until the river is returned to health, the present management rules cannot solve the problem. We encourage the suspension of the 35,000 natural spawner "floor" in the Klamath for 18 months and the establishment of a season similar to that of last year for both recreational and commercial fishing. It is essential to find a balance between conservation and economics, or risk causing serious financial harm to the many people who depend on fishing for their livelihoods.

David Hickson

Pacific Fishery Management Council

I am writing this letter as a concerned individual who feels that the Pacific Fisheries Management Council proposal to further curtail the 2006 salmon season would be a grave error. I am an avid, lifelong fisherman, ive worked in various fishing and fishing related fields for much of my working life, and I feel that this proposed closure would offer no benefit to the resource, and would adversely affect many people and businesses. There are admittedly some problems with the Klamath river system, and its salmon runs, but these are not related to over-fishing, these are as a result of water problems, dams, water diversions, etc. The people who will suffer the most if these proposals are implemented, are not the ones who have caused the current problems, and it seems as if this issue is not being addressed in a logical manner. The vast majority of the salmon caught here in the SF bay area are fish that originate in the Sacramento/ San Joaquin river systems, most of these salmon runs have strong returns, and our local salmon resources are indeed healthy! Only a small number of Klamath river fish are caught here locally, as various studies and data gathered by numerous governmental agencies have affirmed. Salmon are indeed a renewable resource, we already have established responsible limits on catch, and through cooperation between fishermen and various organizations we have assured that California has a healthy thriving salmon population. The economic impact of a drastic closure of the 2006 salmon season would be far reaching and potentially disastrous, many small businesses would be harmed, its even quite likely that certain communities would suffer greatly( the Bodega Bay area comes to mind immediately). We fishermen purchase fishing licenses, we either fish on private boats or go out on California's many charter fishing boats, we buy tackle, bait, we likely stay in a motel on occasion, we eat meals in local restaurants, etc, and this money not only supports many small businesses, but it also generates tax revenues that support many vital state and federal resources. This proposed severe cut in salmon fishing for 2006 offers very little benefit to the Klamath river salmon, and the resulting damage it would cause to many hardworking people is unacceptable. Rather than go after the fishermen, why not try to remedy the problems that have caused the Klamath returns to dwindle, we are being treated as scapegoats, although we have contributed very little to these regrettable events that have caused the Klamath system to suffer.....Respectfully, Bob Igram, Jr 3/14/06

RECEIVED  
MAR 16 2006  
PFMC

Pacific Fisheries Management Council  
7700 NE Ambassador Place  
Suite 200  
Portland, OR 97220.)

Diana Kriz- Stowe  
1146 9<sup>th</sup> Av. SW  
Albany, OR 97321

RECEIVED

MAR 22 2006

PFMC

To Whom It May Concern:

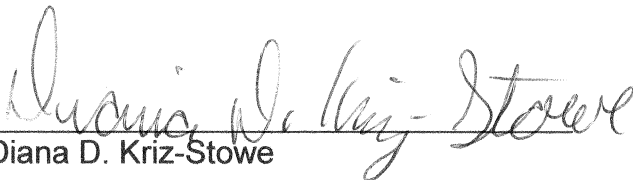
We own and operate a 55 foot charter boat out of Newport, Oregon. Since 1994, I have seen the continual reduction of all fisheries that affect the livelihood of thousands of people on the Oregon coast. These fishermen obey the law and only fish according to how they are directed by the regulations imposed on them.

Now the threat of a total closure of salmon fishing because of the mismanagement of the Klamath River by the government threatens to push into bankruptcy most of these fishermen and businesses that support them.

Government is supposed to be **for the people**, not against them.

I ask that our government agencies start considering who they work for and start showing a little more compassion for those who are directly effected by their actions.

And our government must consider everyone when a hard decision must be made. The fishermen should not be asked to carry the whole load caused by poor decisions made by the government.

  
Diana D. Kriz-Stowe

FAY TC 503 820 2299

RECEIVED

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

03/14/06

MAR 20 2006

PPMC

This letter is in reference to Season Options for the Sport Salmon fishery of the Pacific coast. I along with millions of fishermen and thousands of business's want to voice our concern at what NOAA is proposing for the 2006 Salmon season. There is also great concern about the proposals to close down Salmon and other hatchery programs.

My motel is not even close to the coast but, please be advised that closing of our salmon season will cause my 14 unit motel to lose 33 nights of bookings. This will result in 33 to 50 hours of employee lost work hours, \$330 in lost transient occupancy tax, \$300+ in fed and state taxes. Since my motel is less than 1 tenth of 1% of the motels in our area, the loss for the city of Santa Cruz motel transient taxes will be around \$330,000. When added to all the other sales taxes and harbor fees it will be over 1 million dollars in lost revenue for the city of Santa Cruz. Multiply this by all the coastal community's and all the industries that are interlinked and it is obvious that huge losses for all the business and governmental offices in our state and country will result.

As you know there already are 3 plans on the table for the 2006 Salmon season. There are threats of a lawsuit from the environmental groups regarding the ESA. There has been talk of a class action lawsuit among business and boat owners as well. I think we all will be better off without a big court battle.

In 2002 there was a massive fish kill that resulted in the loss of between 60-70 thousand adult fall-run Chinook (King Salmon). These fish did not get the opportunity to spawn. The fish kill was a result of reduced river flow of the Klamath. The low water not only killed the run of fish before they spawned, but a parasite bloom occurred due to the continued low water flow.

The salmon population in this river has been affected by this tragedy; however, the King Salmon population in total for the Pacific coast is not. The reason for the Klamath stock being low is not because of over fishing, but because of poor water management. Moreover, 2006 shows good potential for the river, as there are high flows and a good snow-pack. Therefore continuing the normal salmon season should not adversely affect the number of salmon or affect the population negatively.

We need to keep our hatcheries open to manage this shift in fish stock. I know the reasons for closing the hatcheries being proposed are due to a worry that fish raised in captivity do not have to survive the perils of nature and this will cause a shift in stock and create an artificial natural selection, which might weaken the fish line over time. This problem is addressed below. There is also the consideration that this idea with the modern hatcheries programs is no



longer true. In the 70's hatcheries fish did tend to be smaller and weaker than wild fish. Now with modern hatchery programs, in the last few years the largest Salmon caught have been hatcheries fish.

The simple answer is to manage the Klamath salmon eggs in hatcheries than release the fry back in the Klamath near where the wild parents were captured. Releasing the fry at 2 inches long is best. This will eliminate the high water washout of eggs and the low water kill of eggs as well. If we do this right it will also allow for the natural selection process.

Explained:

Natural selection of wild Salmon is done by the fish having to swim both up stream and down stream along with finding their own food and avoiding predators.

Chance selection is when the river conditions are right for the eggs to hatch. Chance salmon kills are when the river is to low or to high.

Since 90% of the eggs die in the riverbed, raising the eggs in a controlled environment will result in 90 times more fry surviving. The need for the high floor of spawning Salmon will no longer be required. We will achieve a much higher amount of return salmon in a few short years without closing the ocean fishing season.

Since only the wild fish that make it up the river will be used for stock, only the strong wild strain will be used. Since the fry will be released in hundreds of spots along the river, they will have to fight the elements just like the wild fish and will return as a strong wild strain to natural spawning in the area where released.

Looking at the Santa Cruz harbor project can prove return of the Salmon to where they grew up. These Salmon are raised in a netted area in the harbor and return to the harbor to spawn but cannot so they die there. Worse yet, it is against the law to fish for Salmon in the harbor when they return to die without spawning. Because the environmental groups have banned the local hatcheries and forced this program to the harbor, this is a good example of poor management to keep the environmental groups happy.

The practice of closing the hatcheries on the San Lorenzo River has not helped the wild Salmon at all. The wild Salmon must swim through a battery of Sea Lions in the river mouth. Since there are no

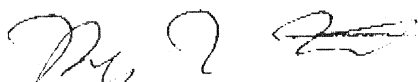
hatchery fish to distract and feed the Sea Lions, Instead they now wipe out the wild Salmon before the Salmon make it to the spawning areas. This has resulted in less not more wild Salmon

With the Salmon issue resolved with proper hatchery management, the farmers, environmental groups, private business, Boat manufactures and state and federal tax bases will all be allowed to continue operating without the impending disaster that closing of the Salmon season will create. Besides the reason we pay such high fishing license fees was originally intended to support these hatchery programs.

There is no reason to destroy our rich tradition of salmon fishing and cause a cascading economic catastrophe in light of the data available. What we are talking about is shutting down an entire industry - both sport and commercial.

Closing Salmon will affect both our state and federal economy greatly. The losses won't be limited to just fishing. This will cause thousands of small business to go bankrupt. Since California supports 20% of boat sales nationwide, this could result in the loss of 50,000 jobs nation wide. The tax revenue loss for the state of California alone has been calculated to be somewhere in excess of 100 million dollars.

Sincerely,



3-20-06

Daniel Martin  
owner  
Fern River Resort  
5250 Hwy. 9  
Felton, Ca. 95018  
831 335 4412

Regards to the 2006 Salmon Season,

My name is Michael McHenry, captain of the F/V Merva W a 60' steel vessel I built in 1971. My home port is Half Moon Bay, Ca.

I have fished salmon for 47 years, from Newport Ca, to Astoria Or. I was named California Highliner of the year in 1995, for my work on establishing the present Salmon Stamp program. My wife, family, and fellow fishermen from Half Moon Bay annually throw a crab cioppino dinner in Colusa, CA. to benefit California waterfowl. In 11 years we have raised nearly \$500,000 for waterfowl and habitat in California. Even though I make a 100% of my living from fishing, I consider myself an Environmentalist.

I would like to throw my support to the "Ticehurst Plan" and 18 month suspension of the escapement floor on the Klamath. Its a terrible slap in the face to all commercial and sports fishermen who have worked so hard to bring the Sacramento system to present record runs and not be allowed any harvest, because of problems in the Klamath that are out of our control. One of the main problems in the Klamath is the Indian gillnetting of spawning salmon. Each female will lay approximately 5000 eggs. I know it is political suicide to even mention this, which is apparent at any and all meetings I've ever attended. It is a shame we must all pay for the acts of a few. Trying to be positive I will offer what my years tell me what would work in the interim to correcting the problems of the Klamath, including low water flows, gillnetting, parasites, and many more.

Give us our season to fish to keep money coming in, in Fishing Game taxes, unloading fees, license fees, salmon stamp money and all the trickle down fees that go with an open season.

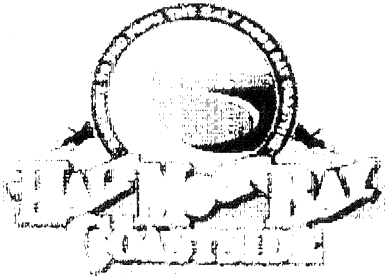
Remember 100 mature female salmon could yield up to 5 million eggs. Use our salmon stamp money to help raise these fish to 3 to 4 inch fingerlings. At this size their survival rate is excellent if trucked downriver past the problem areas. This has worked very well in the Colombia River and the Sacramento River. They have now determined that hatchery fish are the same as native fish. This does away with the biologist and environmentalists who will only stand for native fish. If only 1% of these fish return we are looking at 50,000 spawners in 4 years.

Salmon are the easiest fish to propagate, because we humans have full control once they enter the river system.

This would be a win win situation. We could harvest the fish we have worked so hard for and solve the Klamath's problems in the meantime.

Mike McHenry,





March 15, 2006

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

RECEIVED

MAR 16 2006

PFMC

Dear Sir or Madam,

The Half Moon Bay Coasts Chamber of Commerce & Visitors' Bureau is extremely concerned about the possible postponement or ban on the Salmon Fishing season to northern California. The reasons for the cutbacks are not due to any fault of the fishermen, but a lack of diligence by our government in maintaining the Klamath River system.

The economic impact to our community, the San Mateo County Coasts, would be devastating. Commercial and recreational fishing is one of our main industries on the Coast. Many of our residents make their livelihood from commercial and/or recreational fishing. Our harbor is a working harbor that attracts locals and tourists to purchase fresh fish and recreate. And, the harbor is a main stay to our visitor serving industry and an extremely important leg of our ecotourism program. This could forever alter our Coastal culture.

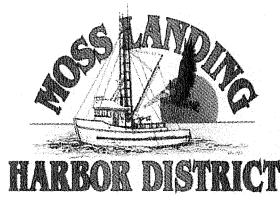
Please take into consideration the economic hardship this would be on our fishermen and our community. I implore you to use every means possible to solve this problem and open salmon season on time with minimal restraints. Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Charise Hale McHugh  
President/CEO

San Mateo County Harbor District:  
Mr. Peter Grenell  
Mr. Dan Temko  
Board of Directors

Half Moon Bay Coasts Chamber of Commerce & Visitors' Bureau  
520 Kelly Avenue • Half Moon Bay, CA 94019  
v: 650.726.8380 f: 650.726.8389  
e: info@halfmoonbaychamber.org www.halfmoonbaychamber.org



BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS  
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Margaret Shirrel, Ph.D.  
Yohn Gideon  
Vincent Ferrante  
Frank Gomes, Jr.

7881 SANDHOLDT ROAD  
MOSS LANDING, CA 95039

TELEPHONE – 831.633.5417  
FACSIMILE – 831.633.4537

GENERAL MANAGER  
HARBORMASTER

Linda G. McIntyre, Esq.

March 15, 2006

Mr. Don Hansen, Chair, and Members  
Pacific Fishery Management Council  
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Ste. 200  
Portland, OR 97220-1384

RECEIVED  
MAR 20 2006  
PFMC

Dear Chair Hansen and Members of the Council:

The Moss Landing Harbor District is an independent Special District on the central coast of California. We were established in 1947 primarily as a commercial fishing harbor. Each year, we host thousands of recreational fishermen as well.

It is my understanding that, in an effort to save the Klamath Chinook Salmon fishery, the Council is considering 3 options, as well as Councilmember Ticehurst's plan. On behalf of the Moss Landing Harbor and the surrounding community, I urge you to support the Ticehurst plan.

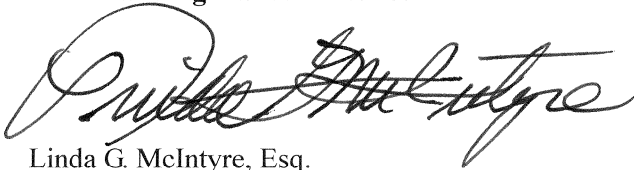
- Any Klamath Salmon that might be saved by reducing or stopping fishing will almost certainly die if they are able to return to the Klamath River (and it's questionable that they would return if any are in central California). Until the river flow is restored, they simply cannot survive in the warm, parasite-inducing water.
- Any Klamath Salmon that might be saved by reducing or stopping commercial/recreational fishing will be prey for the uncontrolled sea lion population (rampant in central California), each of which consumes some 40 pounds of fish per day.
- The data on which the decisions have been made is unsubstantiated. For example, fish landed in Moss Landing Harbor may have been caught and transported from other regions. On that basis, the central coast is being considered for restrictions when the existence of Klamath Salmon here has not been verified.
- A report entitled *Socio-Economics of the Moss Landing Commercial Fishing Industry* indicates that statewide, salmon fishing generated nearly \$5,000,000 in vessel revenues alone in 2001 (Table 4-2, page 20). Obviously, the impact to the State economy is significant when considering the negative impact of restricting or closing fishing on State fishing permit sales, on fishermen and their families, boat service, maintenance and supply industries, fuel sales, restaurants, hotels, RV parks, bait shops – the list of those affected is endless.
- The Moss Landing Harbor District derives a substantial amount of its annual budget revenues from the recreational Salmon fishing season while simultaneously employing a significant number of seasonal employees, all of which contributes positively to the economy of the State.
- It is my understanding that regulators are required to take into account the impacts on fishermen and fishing communities in enacting fish management regulations (Magnussen-Stevens Act; Natural Resources Defense Council vs. National Marine Fisheries Service, No. 03-16842 [9<sup>th</sup> Cir. Aug. 24, 2005]).

Pg. 2  
March 15, 2006  
Mr. Don Hansen

If the PPMC is going to implement devastating, drastic measures that impact whole state's economies, then there needs to be nearly absolute certainty that the desired result will be achieved. Because the desired result is to rescue waning numbers of Klamath Chinook Salmon, anything other than restoring the Klamath River flows is doomed to failure.

The Moss Landing Harbor District urges you to support the Ticehurst Plan in order to avert irreparable damage to fishermen, fishing communities, and fishing-related businesses.

Sincerely,  
**Moss Landing Harbor District**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Linda G. McIntyre". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "L" and "M".

Linda G. McIntyre, Esq.  
General Manager/Harbormaster

LGM:mdm

C: Board of Harbor Commissioners  
Senator Abel Maldonado  
Assemblyman John Laird

Hanna Meisner-Bogdahn  
P.O. Box 295  
Point Arena, CA 95468

March 20, 2006

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

RECEIVED

MAR 24 2006

PFMC

I am writing today to ask for your help in keeping the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) from passing regulations that will close and/or severely restrict California's 2006 Salmon Fishing Season.

I was born and raised on the North Coast of California, in a home where commercial fishing was the primary source of income. The commercial salmon fishery continues to be integral to my family economically, and I now work as a deckhand on my father's salmon fishing vessel. A full closure of the salmon season, or a greatly reduced season, would create severe financial hardship for me and my family.

The current management regulations in consideration by NMFS are in response to an anticipated low abundance of Chinook salmon in the Klamath River Fall run. In this case low returns are due to an outbreak of the lethal parasite C. Shasta. This problem, however, is the result of low flows, warm water, and poor water quality in the Klamath River **not overfishing**. Furthermore, statistics show that few of the fish caught by California fishermen come from the Klamath River. With this taken into account it becomes evident that canceling our fishing season will not solve the problem faced by the Klamath River salmon Population. What it will do is:

- Bring severe financial hardship to the many hard working fishing families of California
- Destroy the infrastructure of the fishing industry
- Negatively impact coastal tourism as many people come to the coast to purchase fish off vessels and watch our fishing fleet in action
- Deny consumers wild caught California salmon

Family owned and operated fishing has long been a difficult, but revered way of life. My family continues to fish because it is important to us not only economically but also as a way of life. We take pride in the product we provide and aspire to maintain sustainable harvesting of the ocean's natural resources. We keep ourselves educated and well informed on natural resources issues in our fisheries and we fish accordingly. We feel confident that the current regulations in consideration are in no way addressing the problem at hand and hope that instead responsible management plans will be aimed at fixing the low water flows and poor water quality in the Klamath River.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Hanna Meisner-Bogdahn

RECEIVED

MAR 21 2006

PFMC

Russell E. Miller  
350 Solaris Lane  
Bayside, Ca.

95524

Pacific Fishery Management Council  
7700 N.E. Ambassador Place  
Suite "200  
Portland, Oregon

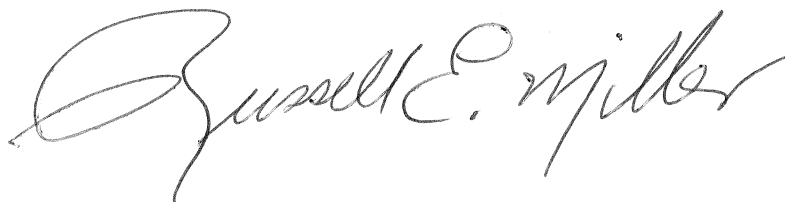
Dear Sirs:

What is the future of the Commercial Salmon Industry in both Ore. and Ca.? In 1982 the commercial salmon fishermen started paying a salmon stamp fee that is used only for raising salmon. For 24 years these funds have done an excellent job of building up the California Salmon Stocks. This year the commercial salmon stamp fee is 148 dollars per fishing license of which I buy two for each season. The stamp fees are lower this year with some seasons running at 300 dollars per stamp or 600 dollars per year put into raising Salmon. In 1982 the number of licenses for Ca. salmon was close to  $3,500 \times 300 = 1,050,000$  for 24 years the industry has been building stocks. The success of the record runs of salmon on the Sacramento, with trucking of the fingerlings and the hatch boxes placed on many smaller streams is something to be proud of. Somehow I don't understand the total waste of building fish stocks and not allowing those fishermen to harvest them. Have we totally wasted this industry because 4 years ago too many fish hit the Kalamath and warm water killed them. Now we learn that a parasite is killing the fingerlings and nothing is being done to save them. There is a real battle over water and flows. The ocean commercial salmon fishery has been catching salmon since 1900, is it the goal this year to destroy that historic fishery?.

I need to gross 50,000 dollars before I make a profit. There are many buyers who if they are not able to buy and sell our Ca. king salmon they may not be in business next year. How is it that in 1992 we had low run escapements and yet some of the lower runs produced some of the bigger run returns. The escapement goal of 35,000 has always been more fish than the spawning grounds can handle. This council is guilty of destroying an industry and wasting a public resource for a river that is sick and what problems it has are not being properly addressed. The Ca. salmon fishermen can only accept last years season as the bottom line. If you allow the sports to catch fish and commercial are not, you are wrong!

Please allow fishermen to live,

Russell E. Miller Third and Last? Generation Salmon Fishermen!





Gerald Miller  
FV PTARMIGAN  
P.O. Box 3166  
Bay City, OR 97107

RECEIVED

MAR 22 2006

PFMC

March 21, 2006

Pacific Fishery Management Council:

Please reconsider your decision to possibly close the entire Salmon fishing season on the Pacific Coast.

Fishermen are not the only ones affected by a full season closure. Port facilities (ice houses and gear docks) and processing jobs that depend on Salmon will be gone or suffer severe losses. Coastwide economic losses would be devastating.

Fishermen want to fish and not depend on the government for help. They would rather have a short time fishing. A controlled season is better than nothing.

Fishermen as well as farmers need to make a living. Last year's regulation at least gave the fishermen a chance to make some money toward supporting their families.

Fishermen are not responsible for sea lions or low and bad water. They have lost fishing time for conditions beyond their control. Lack of water in the Klamath River is the problem, not overfishing. The Klamath River has shown a Salmon rebound when the water was allowed to flow.

With the conditions the way they are now, the River will be the same year after year.

Thank you,

Gerald Miller

3-15-06

RECEIVED

MAR 20 2006

PFMC

P.F.M.C.

my name is Jaymintz, I'm a Oregon fisherman.  
My Boat is a 48ft com. fishing vessel f/o ABIRQUA.

I Have a crew of 3 people and our  
sole living is from the Sea.

I feel The Klamath River Salmon Management  
are not looking at all the problems with our  
fish return to any of our Rivers, Low water flow  
Sea Lion's at the Rivers mouth, ~~so~~ other water  
Problem's, Temperature all add up to low Returns,

NOT over fishing

Please DO NOT put family's out of  
work.

Thank You

Jaymintz

owner & oper.

f/o ABIRQUA

TO PACIFIC FISHERIES COUNCIL

RECEIVED

MAR 21 2006

WE FISHERMEN HAVE BEEN SACRIFICING  
OURSELVES FOR YEARS OVER CONTROLS WE DON'T  
WHEN THE PEOPLE WHO DO WANT DO  
THE RIGHT THING BY GOING AFTER THE ROOT CAUSE  
WHICH IS THE HEALTH OF THE STREAMS  
OVERFISHING HAS NEVER BEEN THE PROBLEM  
MY FAMILY AND MY CREW CAN'T SURVIVE  
WITHOUT SOME FISHING.

RELIEF OR BUY BACK PROGRAMS HAVE NOT  
WORKED IN OTHER FISHERIES

SOME CLOSERS IN SOUTHERN AIRIAS MAY  
HELP WHILE LEAVING NORTHERN AIRIAS OPEN

FU AQUARIAS

Dim mdy

RECEIVED

March 15, 06

MAR 20 2006

PFMC

Dear Legislator,

- 1) Do not cut salmon seasons along the 700 mile California Coast.
- 2) Lost revenues & job would cost the state \$ 761,000,000
- 3) Water diversions on the Klamath River caused this problem, The Federal Government should fix it, not the fishermen
- 4) cutbacks would destroy the healthy Sacramento River Salmon stocks by not harvesting these fish.
- 5) Salmon cutbacks would put pressure on other fish stocks and eventually destroy them.

Please Help US.

Sincerely

Ron Nass



CUSTOM ARCHITECTURAL PRODUCTS  
PANEL SPECIALISTS

PANELS  
RAILINGS  
COLUMN COVERS  
CUSTOM FURNITURE  
METAL FABRICATION  
DECORATIVE ELEMENTS

RECEIVED

URGENT—Please let some common sense apply to Salmon fishing!!

MAR 17 2006

CALIFORNIA NEEDS HELP

PFMC

Commercial and recreational salmon ocean fishing is in urgent need of attention. In my opinion, it beyond dire. If this year's season is closed, it will wreak havoc economically to the commercial fishing industry, and have a devastating effect on the recreational fishing community.

The area that is causing this is the Klamath River System. In its present condition, it cannot support the goals mandated by the PFMC. The river is sick and needs drastic action if it is to sustain any future natural salmon goals. In my opinion, even if the needed salmon return to spawn this year (and that is extremely doubtful) the river water levels will probably kill off massive numbers of spawning salmon and all will be for naught.

There is a possible solution. PLEASE consult with Resources Secretary, Mike Chrisman and also Ryan Broddrick, Director of the Department of Fish and Game.

Please encourage them and the entire California delegation the PFMC to consider and adopt the plan known as the "Ticehurst Emergency Action Plan"

The closure of salmon fishing this year and any year will have a considerable financial impact to our state of California and an impact on my well being.

The Klamath River needs to be fixed so future generations can enjoy the river and the salmon can have a sustained habitat.

Sincerely,

Barry Owen  
Member Coastside Fishing Club  
Small Business Owner, Livermore, CA

3-19-06

Pacific Fishery Management Council

RECEIVED

MAR 21 2006

PFMC

As a Salmon Troller and fish buyer from Garibaldi, Oregon, our survival will depend on the 2006 Salmon season. We and the fishermen who depend on us will not make it through the year without an income.

This intended shut down of our season will financially ruin our 6 fishermen as they can't make dock moorage or feed families on nothing. They have already gotten ready to sell what they can at a loss to keep up on their bills. The other 21 boats will try to obtain any state or federal money offered to help support the lost season. Most will just quit fishing and try for employment elsewhere. Another loss to the coastal economy and probably another increase in alcohol or drug usage.

The fishermen are not the cause of the Klamath River problems. Water usage by farmers, dams with warm water and no flow in the river causing parasites. The 300 plus Sea Lions that congregate at the mouth of the Klamath each year to gorge themselves on returning salmon are not taken into consideration when the fish count is taken. Each year more and more restrictions are placed on the fishermen hoping more fish will return to a river plagued with problems.

One badly managed river should not be the cause of economic disaster to the Oregon Coast. The last estimate shows a loss of around 100 million dollars.

Please do not allow this to happen. Do not close our Salmon seasons!

Thank you,



Darus Peake

F/V April

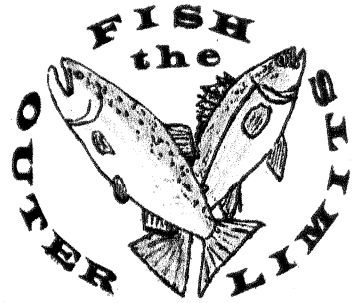
Tillamook Bay Boathouse

Oregon Salmon Commissioner



*Sea lions congregate on the rocks off the mouth of the mighty Klamath River, in Northern California, between feedings on migrating salmon, steelhead and other fish. Photo courtesy of Phil Monroe.*

Captain Jim Robertson  
50 Briarwood Dr San Rafael, Ca 94901  
(415) 454-3191



RECEIVED  
MAR 16 2006  
PFMC

March 14, 2006

Dear Council Members,

I *need your* HELP to STOP the severe cuts to the recreational salmon season of northern California. Your VOICE in this matter can STOP the destruction of my charter fishing business and the hardships to my family that are sure to come. This economic loss will also impact tackle shops, fuel docks, marinas, charter boats, hotels, and any fishing related businesses.

As sole proprietor of the charter fishing vessel *Outer Limits*, I'm proud of my 30 YEARS success. I've weathered small closers and restrictions over the years. Now, PFMC stopped salmon fishing for April 2006. The council's proposal is to cut more than half of May, half of June, and all of July. These closers will cost my business \$98,000.00. I CANNOT survive these cuts to support my family. I need more than 5 months to make a living and stay off the unemployment statistic. Rock cod season (another type of fishing) opens up in July. With all the extra pressure from the salmon fleet, the rock cod season will close early. Then the chain reaction begins and there is nothing else to support my business.

The closers are proposed because of poor returns of salmon on the Klamath River caused by low water flows NOT over fishing. The low water flows are being caused by dams and water diversions. These low flows make the river temperature too high and have caused a parasite problem that is killing the salmon.

The travesty is that I will not be able to fish for the abundance of Sacramento River salmon. The predictions are that there will be 450,000 salmon over the floor of 180,000 salmon returning to the Sacramento River in 2006.

Please don't allow the destruction of hard working people and their business in northern California by these unjustified closers.

Sincerely,

  
James Robertson



# CITY OF BROOKINGS



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

March 13, 2006

RECEIVED

MAR 17 2006

PFMC

Re: 2006 Salmon Management Measures

Greetings,

This letter is being submitted for your consideration when deliberating the adoption of the 2006 Salmon Management Measures.

Certainly the overall health of the salmon fishery is of ultimate importance in your review of options for the 2006 commercial and sport fishing seasons. This is an especially critical year, as we understand it, for the Klamath salmon.

However, as the elected representative body for the City of Brookings we are responsible for communicating our concerns regarding any matter that would have an impact on our local economy. As you know the salmon fishery is a key factor in the economies of the Oregon coastal communities, including Brookings. As such we believe that decisions made by the Pacific Fishery Management Council should be made with our local economy in mind.

To illustrate the economic importance of the sport salmon fishery in Brookings we offer the following:

- 15,102 average angler trips per year in the Port of Brookings Harbor
- Average expenditures per day per angler is estimated at \$150.
- Total salmon season direct economic impact is estimated at over \$2.2M, which translates into about a \$4.1M multiplier effect on the local economy.
- Even though the allocated Klamath fish take in our area has totaled 24,500 over the past six years, we have only harvested 15,126, or 62% of this allocation.

We also believe and understand that these are complicated matters for the PFMC, and we very much appreciate the hard work and efforts that you are making for the good of the whole.

Any consideration that you could give to approving a limited sport salmon season for 2006 would be appreciated by our community. Specifically, this letter requests serious consideration to a proposed split season the same as 2005, from May 26 thru July 4, and from August 14 thru September 11, 2006.

Respectfully submitted,

Pat Sherman, Mayor

Larry Anderson, Council President

Dave Gordon, Councilor

Craig Mickelson, Councilor

Jan Willms, Councilor

March 17, 2006

To: Pacific Fishery Management Council

Re: California Ocean Salmon Fishery Crisis

RECEIVED

MAR 17 2006

PFMC

I am aware of the many emails, faxes, and letters you have been receiving in the last week pertaining to our current issue with the ocean salmon fishery in California. I decided to write this letter to describe my evolution as an American citizen and how I became directly involved in this crisis. This letter isn't going to stress the scientific facts of the situation; I wanted to give you a personal account of what this fishery means to me and my family.

I have been a lifelong resident of the Bay Area, so I've witnessed the incredible transformation this region has experienced. In all those years the only thing that I have held onto has been fishing. When I was only 6 years old, my parents used to take the family up to the Columbia River, where we would spend time at a family friend's oyster farm. We would explore the tributaries of that great river, and catch silver and king salmon that returned to spawn. So at an early age I learned about the salmon's migration. In between those summer trips, my father would take me on the local party boats for rock fishing and salmon trolling. I became addicted to fishing, when I wasn't out on the ocean, I would ride miles on my bike to fish in small ponds and creeks. As an active teenager, I would go to school, and depending on the time of year, would go to practice, come home, eat, do homework, and alternately would daydream of either girls or being out on the ocean fishing for salmon. When I was 14 years old my parents began taking us to the Klamath River for 2-3 weeks in the end of August, just before school would start. I remember the first time I walked to the mouth of the river, as it entered the sea, witnessing the Hoopa Indians working their gill nets, shaking huge salmon into the bottom of their small aluminum boats. I also hung out with the DFG biologists who where there to net salmon and retrieve data. They would take this big net and bring in hundreds of fish, I would watch in amusement as they wrestled with the fish, trying to measure them. In the next several years, I watched as the water quality diminished to the point that bulldozers were needed to open the mouth of the river, because the flows were not heavy enough to naturally break through. In subsequent years, our trips up there became less frequent, as the fishing became very bad. I remember thinking that it was very bad for the fish, if they needed heavy equipment to open up the mouth because the river had been reduced to a trickle.

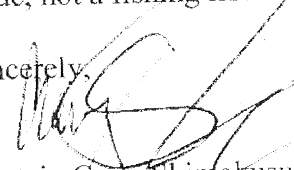
While going to university, I was offered a part time job working on a party boat. I was in heaven, I could fish on any day I didn't work...and I was able to make money doing something I really loved. The part time position became a full time position a couple of years later. And instead of going into the business workforce, with my degree in hand, I decided to take on another education, my education at sea. I worked hard for the next 10 years, sport fishing from April until November, and then commercial crabbing the winter months. While sport fishing, I witnessed thousands of people catch their first or biggest salmon. The pure joy they felt made me feel good about my job. I loved teaching newcomers how to fish, and watching the success from what they learned. I always used to get asked when I was going to buy my own party boat, and unbelievably

my answer was always...."I can't depend on making a career from a natural resource." Today I shake my head and ask myself, how I could have let this happen to myself. I almost wish I listened to myself, unfortunately, an opportunity was handed o me, one that I felt I deserved, and knew that I could flourish in.

Last year two wonderful things happened in my life. I married an incredibly supportive woman. And I purchased M/V New Salmon Queen, the charter boat I had worked on for over 10 years. I almost left the state of California, I was about to close on a house back east, when I received the call about the boat. I wasn't sure if I should purchase it, however in the last 10 years, I have amassed a great clientele, who even during a poor season, would continue to go fishing, just to get away from the weekday grind. I decided that I had to take my opportunity, so in April 2005 I became new owner. The 2005 salmon season was nothing like the year before. Between the weather and poor ocean water conditions, the fish found better feeding grounds up the coast, too far for my operation to travel. The fishing was tough most of the year, however in September the fall run began to make it's showing, and in the last few months of the season, I made up for the poor business earlier. I worked hard, fishing everything, salmon, rockfish/ling cod, albacore, striped bass, halibut, even Humboldt squid. But salmon fishing is what keeps my business viable. Without it, I will lose around 75-80% of my income. It will be too large of loss for me to take.

I am for anything that would help bring the salmon back to the Klamath. If I felt that no fishing would bring it back, then I would be in favor of no fishing. However, we have regulations that make it a criminal offence to disobey the policy adapted. I have always fished by the laws, hoping that the laws are in place to keep the fisheries viable, so that my children can enjoy them as I did. If I blatantly disobeyed the law and fished, using any type of gear, fishing any time of year, I would go to jail, be fined, lose my fishing privileges, and lose my boat. The punishment is too severe for me to risk getting caught. It sickens me that it isn't the same for the water. When it comes to salmon and their viability, water and habitat play an extremely large role. I have watched over the past several years, the blatant disregard of policy, a policy that was written to ensure the health of a very important natural resource. Every scientist familiar with the Klamath River Salmon Crisis knows that when the farmers demanded the water, and received it...ILLEGALLY....the result was warm stagnant water in the river, water that suffered from algae blooms that harbor deadly parasites. I know how to end the entire disregard for policy by water managers, farmers, and lawmakers. Make it a criminal offense to ignore the needs of the salmon. Make it a criminal offence for anyone caught up in the conspiracy to take water that is allocated for the river's health. Without changes in attitude towards water needs, the salmon run will die. Every report says it's a water issue, not a fishing issue we need to listen to the science and react accordingly.

Sincerely,



Captain Craig Shimokusu  
M/V New Salmon Queen

RECEIVED

MAR 21 2006

PFMC

Mar. 20 '06

Dear Council,

As my husband & I are commercial fishermen, I am writing to you at this time to express my concern about the salmon season, or lack of it this year.

If we lose our salmon season this year, our port here in Garibaldi, & all of the other ports up & down the west coast, stands to lose almost everything that we fishermen have worked so hard for. Without our salmon, our port facilities such as our fuel docks & our ice houses will close. Also we will lose our processing facilities & buying stations, leaving several more people out of work. With so many of our families depending solely on incomes from fishing, & since we do not qualify for any relief, this will have a very negative affect on our whole area. This will also cause the value of our boats that we have worked so long & hard for to take a terrible decrease, & we will lose again if we have to sell out to stay afloat. We too are concerned about the lack of income & the problems that can go along with unemployment, such as drugs & alcohol.

To take this livelihood away from us does not seem fair. Especially when we fishermen do not feel that we are responsible for the problem of the low water flow or the bad water in the Klamath River. The worms & parasites that are found in the smolts are due to the

Pacific Fisheries Management Council  
7700 NE Ambassador Place  
Suite 200  
Portland, OR 97220.)

Micah Jason Stowe  
9415 Violet St., NW  
Albany, OR 97321

RECEIVED

MAR 22 2006

PFMC

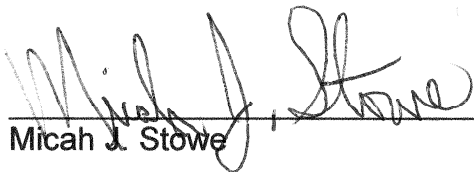
To Whom It May Concern:

My father owns and operates a 55 foot charter boat out of Newport, Oregon. If the proposed closure of the salmon season occurs, it will eliminate his business.

Government is supposed to be **for the people**, not against them. It is wrong for the government to make a decision to punish a part of the community in order to reward another. When this happens, it becomes necessary for the people to decide if that government agency is operating in their best interest.

The government needs to start looking at who they are working for and who is paying their wages. That government that shows a lack of compassion for those who they regulate needs to be eliminated!

Our government must consider everyone when a hard decision must be made. The fishermen should not be asked to carry the load caused by poor decisions and mismanagement by the government. ***Especially when they had nothing to do with creating that problem.***

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Micah J. Stowe

Pacific Fisheries Management Council  
7700 NE Ambassador Place  
Suite 200  
Portland, OR 97220.)

Mike Stowe  
Stowe Marine Services LLC  
1146 9<sup>th</sup> Av. SW  
Albany, OR 97321

RECEIVED

MAR 22 2006

PFMC

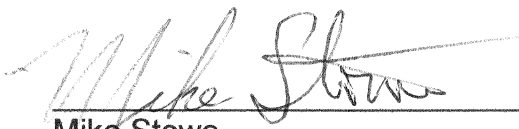
To Whom It May Concern:

I own and operate a 55 foot charter boat out of Newport, Oregon. It is the only source of income for my family. Since I took up this line of work in 1994, I have seen the continual reduction of all fisheries that affect my livelihood. I have never broken the law and have only fished the way the "regulators" have directed.

Now the threat of another closure will directly affect my business and possibly to the point that I will have to give it up. Government regulations in every aspect of my business have done nothing to help me, only cost me more money and fewer chances to earn a living.

I ask that our government agencies start considering who they work for and start showing a little more compassion for those who are directly effected by their actions.

And our government must consider everyone when a hard decision must be made. The fishermen should not be asked to carry the whole load caused by poor decisions made by the government.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Mike Stowe

PLEASE SAVE OUR SALMON SEASON

RECEIVED

MAR 20 2006

PFMC

Please don't let this happen. The Pacific Fisheries Management Council is considering shortening the 2006 salmon season, or possibly closing it completely. This is very unreasonable because the problems facing the Klamath River salmon are due to water diversion and NOT over fishing. Years of water diversion have left the lower Klamath unable to sustain an abundant salmon run. Now the fishermen are paying the price.

The domino effect on the states economy will be catastrophic. Thousands of businesses from marinas, restaurants, fuel docks, charter boats, commercial captains, fish markets, bait shops, to boat manufactures and hotels will be severely effected. I spend two thousand dollars a year on charter boats, tackle stores, and marinas. There are hundreds of thousands just like me. At a time when the state needs money to fund schools, highways, and other projects, we should not loose our nearly billion dollar a year salmon fishery.

Closing salmon fishing will not help the Klamath River. If there is low water levels, no matter how many fish return to the river they will die before spawning.

PLEASE HELP CALIFORNIA FISHERMEN AND SAVE OUR SALMON SEASON!!!

Sincerely,



Gary Sullens

RECEIVED

To: Pacific Fishery Management Council

MAR 17 2006

March 15, 2006

PFMC

The years of water diversion on the Klamath River has finally taken its toll on the fisheries and the 2006 salmon season for the entire California coast is now in serious jeopardy. Every year a large percentage of Klamath River water is diverted to subsidized farms and as a result, there are dangerously low water levels in the lower river. The problems facing Klamath River salmon are not related to over-fishing, and they will not be solved by a state wide closure.

I make a living working on a San Francisco based charter boat that fishes almost exclusively for salmon. Without a seven month season, captains and deckhands all over the state will be forced out of work with nowhere else to go. Many packing companies, delivery companies and restaurants will also suffer as a result of no salmon. Every year I spend thousands of dollars on fuel, tackle, bait, boat mechanics, and insurance, as do the other thousands of captains and fisherman each year. This state will face an economic disaster beyond all estimates unless the Pacific Fisheries Management Council votes to leave the salmon season alone. Not only that, but other species of fish will soon suffer the consequences of a salmon closure and we'll be going through the same restrictions again in years to come—just a different species. Closure after closure, California's prided fishing industry will soon be shut down and non-existent. At a time when California is economically unstable, we cannot afford to lose an entire industry. People fly in from all over the world to go "deep-sea" fishing out of the San Francisco Bay. Airlines, hotels, marinas, rental agencies, restaurants, and charter boats, just to name a few will all be seriously affected as a result of a salmon closure in California. If the Council decides to severely cut the season, the opportunity to fish the **healthy** Sacramento River salmon will be taken away. To be considered a healthy river, Fish & Game states that 180,000 salmon need to return to the Sacramento River. They have predicted that in the year 2006, 630,000 salmon will return to the Sacramento River. The river cannot sustain that many salmon. It will be a great travesty if fishermen cannot catch the salmon, for they will now go to waste because the Sacramento River will not be able to support that many salmon.

I am a voting California citizen, and I am begging you to help save California's great salmon fishery.

Sincerely,

*Isaac Sullens*  
Isaac Sullens



RECEIVED

MAR 24 2006

PFMC

Robert Taylor  
31351 Country Rd  
Fort Bragg, CA 95437

March 24, 2006

Donald K. Hanson  
Pacific Fishery Management Council  
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Ste 200  
Portland, OR 97220-1384

Dear Chairman Hansen,

The Fort Bragg North Coast depends on the social and economic factors during salmon season. Stopping salmon fishing will severely impact the economy for Fort Bragg and the North Coast. If you stop salmon fishing here, you will be putting lots of people out of business.

I request that you implement emergency regulations that will allow for recreational fishing for ocean salmon fishing for the 2006 season.

Closing salmon fishing will do nothing to conserve salmon in the Klamath. And closing salmon fishing would stop the funding that is used for fish restoration.

I urge you to look at the data and understand that the Klamath impacts are not tied to fishing here on the North Coast.

Please leave recreational salmon fishing available to us.

Thanks in advance for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Robert Taylor', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Robert Taylor

- PAC. FISHERY Mgt. Council - 3-18-06  
- SENATOR Smith -  
- Senator Wyden: -

REGARDING THE PROPOSAL TO CLOSE  
THE OREGON COAST FOR COMMERCIAL  
SALMON TROLLING - WE FISHERMEN  
HAVE BORN THE BRUNT OF FINANCIAL  
DIFFICULTIES OVER THE YEARS. THIS  
IS NOT OUR PROBLEM, NOR IS OVER FISH-  
ING. THE KALAMATH RIVER HAS IT'S OWN  
SET OF PROBLEMS: ① LOW WATER BECAUSE  
OF IRRIGATION; WORMS & PARASITES ON SALMON  
SMOLTS BECAUSE OF SLOW MOVING, LOW  
WATER.

OUR INCOME DEPENDS ON SALMON  
FISHING. PLEASE DO NOT PUNISH THE  
THE FISHERMAN FOR THE GOVERNMENT'S  
MIS-MANAGEMENT. MAYBE WE DO NOT  
NEED THE KALAMATH RIVER FOR SALMON  
REPRODUCTION.

Thank you FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION

Dave & Norma Wise  
OWNER/ OPERATORS

F/V SITKA

GARIBOLDI, OR

RECEIVED

MAR 22 2006

PFMC

FISHERMAN'S MARKETING ASSOCIATION  
OF BODEGA BAY  
P. O. Box 321, Bodega Bay, CA 94923

March 21, 2006

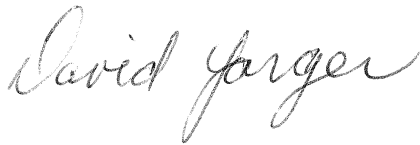
Pacific Fishery Management Council  
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200  
Portland, OR 97220-1384

RECEIVED

MAR 24 2006

PFMC

I represent 160 commercial fishing families in Bodega Bay, California. The position that NMFS is taking on the Klamath River is in error because of bad science and improper management of river flows. Clean up this mess and save our families from losing our livelihood. There is room to fish below the floor and still save the salmon.



David Yarger  
President  
Fisherman's Marketing Assoc. Bodega, Bay  
P. O. Box 321  
Bodega Bay, CA  
DACAYA@aol.com

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

RECEIVED

MAR 24 2006

From John Yearwood <sup>PFMC</sup>  
31825 Airport RD  
FT Bragg CA 95437

Dear Council Members

This Letter is in regards to the proposed  
cuts in the commercial salmon season

These cuts will be devastating to my family,  
my community & myself. I have fished  
commercially for over 30 years. Starting  
another career or finding a job will be  
close to impossible. Most of us  
commercial fishermen come from fishing families  
& have fished most of our lives. Few have  
any other marketable skills.

To give this industry to sport fishermen  
as you have done in the past is wrong.  
Your claim that the sport fishery has a higher  
economic value to our coastal community's  
is flawed

Commercial fishermen, their families & fish buyers  
have started many public events. These  
events bring many people from all over the  
state. They stay in hotels & eat in restaurants

RECEIVED

MAR 24 2006

IN Fort Bragg were in from we have the  
Worlds Largest SALMON BARBEQUE. This is  
ONE of the biggest events of the year  
for our community. Started souley by  
commercial fishermen & fish buyers.  
SAN FRANCISCO'S fishermen's Wharf would NOT  
EXIST if NOT for commercial fishermen

These CUTS will put most SALMON  
fishermen OUT OF BUSINESS.

These CUTS ARE NOTHING MORE THAN A  
POLITICAL MOVE TO get rid of commercial  
SALMON fisherman. It will do NOTHING  
TO SAVE the Klamath SALMON or the river.

It seems our elected officials & the PFMC  
find we HAVE LITTLE value to our communities.  
Some of these people might see the value  
we do have if we stop holding these  
fund raising events. Stop our efforts to  
RAISE fish & improve rivers It may be  
the only defense we have

  
F/J ABE

March 16, 2006

RECEIVED

MAR 20 2006

PFMC

Please don't let this happen. The Pacific Coast Fisheries Management Council is considering shorting the 2006 salmon fishing season, or closing it completely. This is very unreasonable because the problems facing the Klamath River salmon are not due to overfishing, but water diversion.

The domino effect on the economy would be devastating to thousands of businesses. I spend a couple of thousand dollars every year fishing on charter boats, not to mention additional money on bait, tackle, and food at marina shops. There are thousands just like me.

Please don't let this happen. We need your support on this.

Sincerely,

***Huck Finn Sportfishing***  
***P.O. Box 1432***  
***El Granada, CA 94018-1432***  
***Located at 15 Johnson Pier – Pillar Point Harbor***  
***<http://HuckFinnSportfishing.com>***  
***650-726-7133 Phone 650-726-2525 fax***

*March 16, 2006*

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

RECEIVED  
MAR 20 2006  
PFMC

Dear Sirs,

We are writing to express our frustration and outrage at the thought that there could possibly be little or no salmon fishing in California in the year 2006.

Years ago when we were dealing with the problems with the Sacramento winter run salmon, whose rapidly dwindling numbers were a very serious problem, we all joined together to draft workable solutions, to what was indeed a fishery in trouble. This enabled a lot (not all) of those who made their living from the salmon fishery and the private angler to continue to have the opportunity to fish, not to mention all those folks all over the world who are not afforded the opportunity to catch their own, but purchase California caught salmon at their fish markets. Since then industry, environmental groups, fishing clubs and government agencies have worked together to fix the habitat issues that created the decline. Those efforts continue to this day.

On March 10, NOAA NMFS served notice that because of declining salmon runs on the Klamath River, they want a zero impact on these Klamath stocks in the ocean. As you might well remember, the numbers of troubled California Sacramento Winter run return that set off the alarm, was somewhere around 196 in 1983. And we were still able to fish healthy stocks of Sacramento fish. The numbers that are triggering the alarm with the Klamath returns are a thousand times that, with approximately twenty - thirty thousand returning fish to the river. And it is NO fishing that is being proposed with no guidance as to how this will in any way help to improve the returns. We all know that the problems are not precisely the same as with the winter run, but amazingly similar, in that the issues are in-river based and can only be fixed by cooperation of state and government agencies in fixing the habitat issues that have spawned this crisis along with assistance from the tribal interests, the fishing clubs, environmental groups and industry. All of our wishes are the same, to rehabilitate a river and its fishery.

We are a landing operation in Half Moon Bay. We currently do booking for & work with 3 six pack boats, 3 full time charter boats and 1 part time charter boat and 1 seasonal charter boat. In 2004 our contracted boats carried approximately 10,000 passengers and grossed about \$620,000.00. In 2005, they carried approximately 7000 passengers and grossed around \$460,000.00. Eighty five percent (85%) of this income is directly attributed to salmon fishing. And please understand that if salmon is closed, these boats won't be able to survive on what is left of any other fishery. They would be out of business.

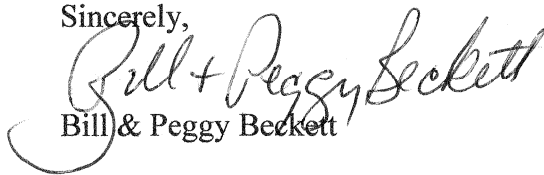
As to our shop business, our income is derived directly from these boats and from the sales of tackle and sundries to the customers of these boats. Without salmon fishing, our entire income would be gone. Our combined gross store sales and boat booking percentages based entirely on this fishing and in 2005 was \$279,000.00. Not to mention California Fishing license sales to the public of about \$85,000.00.

If the process closes this off to all of us, it will severely impact our lives in ways from which we may never recover. My husband and myself have been involved in all aspects of the fishing business for over 50 years, from boat owners and operators to landing operator and store keepers. The assets that we have acquired in this business will be severely restricted.

We urge you to revisit the issues and consider the economic impacts on the fishermen, their families and communities.

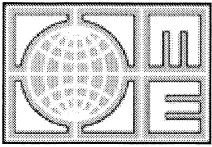
Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bill + Peggy Beckett". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Bill & Peggy Beckett





Taber Associates Inc.

300 Harbor Drive, Sausalito, CA 94965

E-mail: [tonyb@comcast.net](mailto:tonyb@comcast.net)

Phone (415) 332-5086 – Fax (415) 332-6344

March 20, 2006

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

RECEIVED

MAR 24 2006

PFMC

Fax 503-820-2299

RE: Northern California Salmon Season

To Whom It May Concern:

I am the owner of a business in Sausalito, California specializing in Marine Electronics. I am very concerned about the recent governmental actions to preclude the opening of a salmon season for our area of the state. This action is not based upon good science and will be extremely detrimental to my business. I foresee a \$750,000 decline in business for the year as a result of this unneeded response to a "crisis" created by water mismanagement. This may be a loss that this business cannot withstand.

It is a complicated problem, but is not one created by, nor one that can be solved by fishermen. The problem is water management on the Klamath River. The water there has not been maintained at healthy flows resulting in environmental degradation and massive fish kills. The natural spawning fish in the river will not continue to exist without a change in river management practices. Fishing is not the problem. Destroying our economy will not fix the problem.

The fisheries provide an economic justification for protecting our watersheds, rivers, bays and estuaries. Therefore, maintaining a salmon fishery is needed not just for economic reasons, but for the environment, as well.

I have 6 employees who are facing curtailment or loss of employment if you decide to close the salmon season. For their benefit, the benefit of countless others and my own, I urge you to support the Ticehurst option put forth at the Pacific Fisheries Management Council for a limited fishery. The decision maker on this issue is Carlos M. Gutierrez, Secretary of Commerce; he can be reached at 202-482-2000.

Sincerely,

Tony Backer

President, Taber Associates Inc.

Page 1

3/14/06

To: My Representatives  
Fr: Bob Arment  
Re: Drastic Economic Hardship

RECEIVED

MAR 20 2006

PFMC

Dear representative,

I am requesting your assistance in stopping what could be a drastic economic hardship.

The Pacific Fisheries Management Council (PFMC) is proposing to shut down portions of the 2006 Salmon season. The proposed closer is because the Klamath River has not reached the unrealistic floor of 35,000 returning salmon in the last 3 years. This problem is not caused by over fishing, but is a water issue. Between the dams and water diversion, water flows are very low, temperature is too high and parasites are taking over the river and killing salmon.

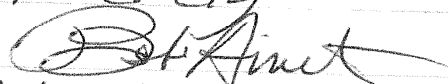
In Northern California recreational Fishermen spend \$761,000,000 per year. If this proposal goes through it will be an extreme financial hardship on all commercial Passenger fishing vessels and all businesses that benefit from the recreational fisherman. From fuel docks, tackle shops, bait shops, motels, vehicles fuel to get there, hotels, restaurants, etc.

Page 2

Another important issue, if the council severely cuts the salmon season, the opportunity to fish the Healthy Sacramento River Salmon will be taken away. In 2006 450,000 Salmon is predicted above the floor of 180,000 Salmon to return to the Sacramento River. What a travesty that fisherman cannot catch the Salmon that will go to waste because the Sacramento River will not support the abundance of salmon returning this year.

I am requesting your help immediately to stop this travesty. Please help with this situation it would definitely affect a lot of people in a financial hardship.

Sincerely



Bob Arment

141 Jamaica Street,  
Tiburon, Ca. 94920

415-435-6377

Bruce Adams  
PO Box 2537  
Sausalito, CA 94966

March 18, 2006

Pacific Fisheries Management Council  
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200  
Portland, CA 97220-1384

RECEIVED

MAR 20 2006

PFMC

Dear Sirs,

My name is Bruce Adams, owner & operator of the F/V Loala, built in 1912 and still working the California coast.

I am both an avid sport as well as commercial fisherman and have participated in commercial California fisheries. One hundred percent (100%) of my income is derived from the fisheries and related industries. I've seen very poor salmon seasons, in the late 70's to early 80's (drought & El Nino years) and years like 1988 & 1995 with record harvests. When conditions are right, the salmon thrive.

Our Central Valley hatchery programs, river restoration and strict ocean harvest regulations have paid huge dividends. Our salmon fisheries on the coast are very strong. These fish need to be harvested or surely they will go to waste.

While we all agree there are serious problems with the Klamath River, I think we also can agree that fishing or 'overfishing' is not the problem. We need to fix the Klamath River for sure. But we do not need to put hundreds of family owned small businesses out in the street in order to do this. Not just the fishing families, but also many other small businesses will be impacted, if not completely put out of business with the closures of our coast to salmon fishing.

I believe a much greater economic disaster on the west coast will result than anyone even knows, if such closures are allowed. Please don't destroy our industry, we love and have fought so hard to keep. Fix the river, don't kill the Fishery. Those Klamath River salmon runs can and will survive with smaller numbers returning to spawn, given the right conditions are present in the system when they do return to spawn.

We, commercial, sport and tribal fishermen as well as others involved and impacted would greatly appreciate all consideration in this matter and any action possible that your office could provide to help. Please act now!

Sincerely,

Bruce L. Adams, Jr.

To P.F.M.C.

This is a copy I wrote to  
Gordon Smith & Ron Wyden (U.S. Senate)  
Regarding the Klamath River Issues.  
This reflects my thoughts on the  
matter.

RECEIVED

MAR 22 2006

PFMC

I am writing you over the Federal Government's Total Lack of Concern over the survival of the Klamath River Salmon Runs. The Bush Administration for two years drained the River System for Irrigation, sacrificing those Runs due to Low water levels + Increases in water temps, this was in the face of strong protest by O.P.F.W. & National Marine Fisheries, who are supposed to be in control of this system.

Now the Commercial + Sport Fisheries are made to pay for this contemptible act. Current Closures + future Closures in the Industry will cause millions of dollars in almost all coastal businesses from California to Washington. These coastal businesses are all ready in a bad way.

Fishermen are not to blame for this situation! There are record populations of salmon in the ocean, primarily due to the California Hatchery System. The small percentage of Klamath River fish harvested within these populations is killing an otherwise healthy fishery.


Because of Poor Management by the federal Government and a large Impact from Sea Lion Predation, at the Mouth of the Klamath, this Problem will not be Solved unless Oregon, Washington & California Representatives defend the Interests of their Constituents in these Communities.

As our elected representatives, It is your responsibility to insist that the federal Government start managing the Klamath System responsibly. A Large Number of your Constituents are Counting on your Support & Concern for the people of Oregon, in this matter.

I Hope you will consider the Testimony from people in this area & Not the Pencil Pushers in D.C. who have No Practical experience to draw on. When Klamath River has Shown Low Returns, It always Shows a Salmon Rebound when river Levels are allowed To Flow at ~~some~~ Proper Levels.

Fisherman have given up more & more Fishing time over something they have No Control over, Now are they responsible for Low Levels & bad management on the Klamath System.

I own two Businesses on the Oregon Coast. I pay tens of thousands of dollars in taxes Each year. As a result I Expect my Representatives In Government to make my tax dollars Count. Up ~~to~~ to this point I Have been Satisfied + Proud of your Tenure In the U.S. Senate. I Hope you will Study this matter + ~~not~~ take action In a way to Help the People of Oregon.

Neal Abrahamson  
Tillamook County  




RECEIVED

MAR 22 2006

## A Petition Regarding the 2006 Ocean Salmon Season And the Protection of Klamath Salmon in-river

We the undersigned concerned for the fate of the Pacific coast salmon fishery and the salmon stocks that support that fishery urgently and respectfully call upon:

1. The Pacific Fishery Management Council, the National Marine Fisheries Service and the Secretary of Commerce to adopt and approve a salmon season for 2006 allowing viable fisheries for ocean commercial and recreational fishermen and provide for the needs of Klamath tribal and in-river fisheries; and

2. The Secretaries of Commerce and Interior, the National Marine Fisheries Service, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, the California Department of Fish & Game, and the California State Water Resources Control Board to take immediate intervention action to protect salmon stocks in the Klamath River from the infestation of deadly parasites and the other impacts on fish from this degraded river, including, if necessary, trapping and trucking spawning and juvenile fish around infested areas of the river and utilizing hatchery operations to save wild stocks within the river, until such time as long term improvements are made to the river to ensure salmon survival, including increased water flow to the river and the removal of the lower four dams on the mainstem of Klamath River.

Name	Address
1. Rebecca C. Gonzalez	1182 Veronica Ct Palo Alto CA 94303
2. Evelyn Baltazar	120 San Gabriel St. Sunnyvale, CA 94086
3. Amelia A. Parayno	4968 AVENIDA DE LOS ARBOLES, SANTA CLARA CA 95054
4. Tess Ubaldino	303B Plaza Corona Sta. Clara Ca 95054
5. NITA CALARI	1845 ESPRIT CT . S.J CA. 95131
6. Maria Respicio	2372 Riverside Ct. Santa Clara, CA 95054
7. Erlinda Pascual	861 Wyman Way #2, San Jose CA 95133
8. Michael Tomales	1182 Veronica Ct Palo Alto, CA 94303
9. Ronnie Garcia	71 MURKIN CT, SAN JOSE CA 95116
10. Juan Dominguez	1011 Mission Ct, Fremont, CA 94539
11. ROLAND LEE	386 POMPANO CIRCLE, FOSTER CITY, CA 94404
12.	
13.	
14.	
15.	

Please Return Completed Petitions to: Sara Randall c/o PCFFA, P.O. Box 39370, San Francisco, CA 94129  
for delivery to the appropriate individuals and agencies.

RECEIVED

MR. DON HANSEN:

MAR 16 2006

MAR. 13<sup>TH</sup> 2

PFMC

AS A FISHERMAN & A CONCERNED CITIZEN OF BOTH OF SAN MATEO & THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, I STRONGLY URGE YOU TO OPPOSE THE PROPOSED, TOTAL CLOSURE OF THE OCEAN SALMON FISHING IN CALIFORNIA THIS YEAR!! IF CLOSING THE OCEAN SALMON FISHING SEASON, WOULD SOLVE THE KLAMATH RIVER CHINOOK SPAWNING PROBLEM, I WOULD BE FOR IT!! BUT IT ~~WILL~~ WILL NOT! DIVERGING WATER FOR A FEW & HARMING THOUSANDS, PEOPLE WHO EITHER ENJOY OR MAKE A LIVING BY FISHING FOR SALMON, MAKES SENSE TO ME & THOUSANDS OF OTHERS!! SO PLEASE TAKE STEPS TO PRESERVE ADEQUATE WATER LEVELS IN BOTH THE KLAMATH & COASTAL RIVERS SYSTEMS IN OUR GREAT STATE & PLEASE DO NOT DEVASTATE OUR COASTAL ECONOMIES BY CLOSING THE SALMON SEASON..

IT WILL NOT SOLVE THE PROBLEM!!

SINCERELY

FRED F. HERNANDEZ

50 N. SAN MATEO DR. #109

SAN MATEO-CA-94401



RECEIVED

MAR 20 2006

DEMO

16 March 2006

I am writing to request that you  
reduce all or part of our recreational  
salmon fishing season, of not  
the commercial season. I  
suggest that steps be taken  
to heal and restore the Klamath  
River, the source of the problem.

Yours truly,  
Mare J. Jolly

RECEIVED

MAR 17 2006

PFMC

P.O. Box 1065  
Pacific City Or  
97135  
3-7-06

Ore. Coast Wildlife Refuge  
C/O Rick Stamp.  
2127 Marine Dr.  
Newport Ore 97365

Dear Mr. Stamp,

I am writing about  
the closing of the ocean  
to salmon fishing for  
sport, & commercial  
fishing, just because  
of one river down south.

Can you think what  
that will do to the  
economy on the coast?  
It will hurt everybody  
concerned.

That means soon that  
it will stop all fishing  
on the ocean. I ~~have~~  
there is a lot of feed in  
the ocean & a lot of fish

The sportsmen don't catch  
~~no~~ a lot of salmon out  
in the ocean.

~~Thanks~~

Thanks,

Michael Salis

**BAY FRESH SEAFOODS**

P. O. BOX 466

MOSS LANDING, CA 95039

**RECEIVED**  
**MAR 16 2006**  
**PFMC**

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

March 13, 2006

Attn: Mr. Don Hansen

Re: Commercial Salmon Season 2006

I am writing to protest the impending cancellation of the 2006 salmon fishing season. As the owner and manager of Bay Fresh Seafoods closing the commercial salmon season would cost Bay Fresh Seafoods a major part of our income, which has already been hit hard by other fishery closures and limits put on our industry. This would also cost the Department of Fish & Game fish tax revenues.

We are one of only 2 unloading facilities in our port and we cannot stay open indefinitely without salmon income, not to mention how devastating this will be on the salmon fishermen who rely on this as their only fishing income.

We are very much aware here that the problems of the Klamath fish have nothing to do with our fishermen and that destroying our fishing industry and hurting our businesses will do nothing to improve the Klamath situation.

I ask that the Council sustain our fishery and businesses here by keeping our traditional salmon season here intact, and by encouraging the Federal Government to incorporate a plan by funding water flows and habitat restoration to help restore the Klamath system.

Thank you for your attention.

Roger Whitney, Owner  
BAY FRESH SEAFOODS

3/21/06

To: The Pacific Fishery Management Council

I have been a commercial fisherman for over 20 years and grew up in and around the industry. Over the years I've learned to expect more and more restrictions and find ways to live with them.

RECEIVED  
MAR 24 2006  
PFMC

However, the proposed closure of all Salmon Fishing on the west coast is Excessive and Narrow minded. A lot of people and businesses will be adversely affected if not ruined.

Commercial fishers, Charter boats, Fish Buyers, Fuel Docks, Ice houses, restaurants, Hotels, their employees, suppliers and creditors all stand to lose.

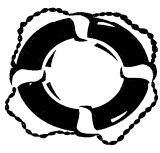
The Klamath river has always recovered and shown good fish returns when the water was allowed to flow. What is more endangered on the Klamath river, potatoes, grass seed, Hydroelectric power, water rights, or salmon?

The salmon Management teams have come up with season ideas to protect Klamath salmon and still allow us a controlled fishery instead of Nothing.

Please help us go fishing and get water flowing in the Klamath river.

Leath Browning  
f/v Triton





**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

RECEIVED  
MAR 16 2006  
PFMC

March 10, 2006

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

Dear Council Members:

The Noyo Harbor Commissioners would like to go on record as protesting the severity of the restrictive Salmon season proposals by the Pacific Fisheries Management Council. The proposals seem 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 Fishing Industry, both commercial and sport, from which we derive a large portion of our income, cannot exist with such management plans. This industry provides important needed revenues not only for our community, but for the entire State of California and our Country.

The resulting economic loss is far reaching; the commercial fisherman and his family, numerous industry supporting businesses such as gear stores, suppliers, fish-buying stations, mechanics, harbors, grocery stores, motels, inns, campgrounds and RV parks. 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 areas where salmon fishing is **vital** to the economy.

Sincerely,

Jeanie Mokma, Secretary  
Noyo Harbor Commission

CC: Congressman Mike Thompson  
Senator Boxer  
Senator Feinstein  
Governor Schwarzenegger

# Oregon Coast Sportfishing Association

409 NW 57<sup>th</sup> Street  
Newport, OR 97365  
(541) 867-4470

March 18, 2006

RECEIVED

MAR 24 2006

PFMC

Pacific Fishery Management Council  
7700 N.E. Ambassador Place, Suite 200  
Portland, OR 97220-1384

Subject: Closure of Sport and Commercial Salmon Fishing

Dear Council Members,

I am writing to urge the Pacific Fish Management Council (PFMC) to take emergency action to preserve a salmon fishing season for the Oregon and California coast.

The declining salmon populations in the Klamath River Basin are not due to over-fishing, but are due to complete mismanagement of the Klamath River system.

Before you implement an extreme policy, such as closing off all sport and commercial salmon fishing, you need to demand that the Administration do the right thing in the Klamath Basin. The Federal Government needs to look at the major causes of salmon decline, such as dewatering for ranching/farming and Hydro-Electric Power, impoundments that warm the water causing proliferation of deadly fish pathogens such as C. Shasta – which kills many juvenile salmon, and depredation by pinnipeds, rather than focus on the minute impact made by Hook and Line fishing.

The economical impact would be devastating to the entire areas coastal communities, with some estimates as high as \$150 million or more!

I am urging the council to focus on the issues most severely affecting the Klamath, and not make fishermen pay the price of poor water management in the Klamath Basin.

Please take emergency action to allow an ocean salmon season for recreational fishermen.

Thank you for your consideration of my request, and feel free to contact me directly.

Sincerely,

Sport fishing is not the  
culprit with today's fisheries &  
should not be held accountable  
Sport fishing bonds families in a  
Very special way. Please consider  
this letter

Dale Jackson  
503-930-7911  
1720 Wilshire Pl  
Stayton OR  
97383

Cc: Ted Kulonski, Governor  
State of Oregon  
Cc: Dr. Owen Hamel  
NMFS, Northwest Fisheries Science Center  
Cc: Dr. Kevin Hill, Chair  
NMFS, Southwest Fisheries Science Center  
Cc: Dr. Peter Lawson  
NMFS, Northwest Fisheries Science Center

RECEIVED

MAR 22 2006

Re: 2006 Salmon Season

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,



REC

MAR 29

25 Sheraton Crt.  
Mill Valley, Ca. 94941  
March 20, 2006

Dear Sir,

PFM  
I am writing to ask your help for a huge hardworking group who spend millions each year to keep the fishing season for salmon industry alive.

I am very much involved and have been for years. Our son James Robertson has salmon fished in the party boat business for 30 years on his catamaran "Outer Limits". He took over his father's charter boat business on the "Ginnie C" - captain Henry Carlson who ran for 42 years. Our grandson, Chad Dahlberg, fishes crab + salmon commercially up and down the California and Oregon coasts, and our daughter, Peggy, + her husband, Bill Beckett, have the Huck Finim Sportfisher's Bait Shops in El Granada, Calif - running charter boat business and selling supplies, fish, tackle and bait. They are all dependent on an open salmon season for their livelihood.

I think about all the welcome repetitive fishing customers who come year after year for the pleasure of catching these delicious salmon.

This closure of the season will affect so many local businesses - tackle shops,

fuel docks, boat yards, marinas, motels -  
many undeserving businesses will go  
broke.

Closing salmon catches will put  
rock fishing in danger of over catching.

Since I've lived here all my life  
I also, know how many fine Italian  
families are involved in the industry, too,  
with their sons and they themselves  
depending on catching salmon & the industry  
for their livelihood.

I am 86 and can't imagine  
California could be without a salmon  
industry.

Please Help Keep our fishing  
for salmon sport industry alive and  
active. Thank you from our hearts,

Sincerely and gratefully,

Virginia Carlson



March 28, 2006

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

RECEIVED

MAR 29 2006

PFMC

The Golden Gate Restaurant Association was founded in 1936 to represent the interests of the restaurant industry in the greater San Francisco Bay Area. We are writing today to express our concern over the possible elimination of the local wild salmon season. Our concerns are divided into two areas: immediate economic impact and future economic impact.

In the short term we are concerned that the elimination of the salmon season will cause many tourists who might ordinarily come to San Francisco to postpone their visit until a future time. Fresh, wild salmon is one of San Francisco restaurants' signature products, along with Dungeness crab, recognized world wide. San Francisco restaurants rely on their relationship with local, family-owned fishing boats for a continual supply of fresh seafood throughout the year. The elimination of the salmon season would jeopardize their financial ability to survive. We urge the Management Council to consider a salmon season of limited duration. This solution would help protect the dwindling fish stock of concern, allow the fishermen to continue earning a living, and prevent a difficult public relations problem for local restaurants.

In the long term we are greatly concerned with any further reduction in the small remaining fishing fleet at Fisherman's Wharf. The fleet has been reduced in size over the past decade. Can you imagine Fisherman's Wharf without fisherman? The Port of San Francisco relies on the income generated at the Wharf by the restaurant community to support its fishing and maritime efforts. Certainly the draw of these restaurants would be greatly diminished if more fishermen left the Wharf. Protecting Northern California's number one visitor attraction needs to be a priority. Tourism is San Francisco's single largest industry and the boats at Fisherman's Wharf rate with the Golden Gate Bridge as the icons of San Francisco.

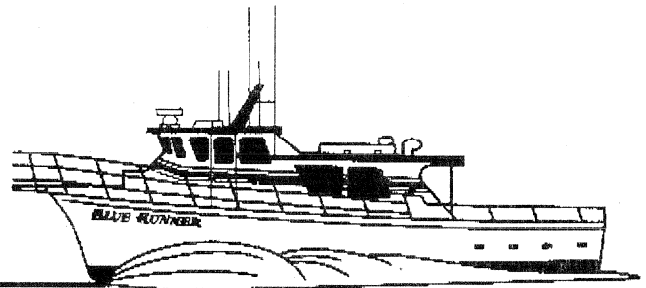
We urge you to consider limiting the wild salmon season rather than eliminating the entire season.

Sincerely,

Kevin Westlye  
Executive Director

**BLUE RUNNER**

Captain Todd Magaline  
201 Mountain View Avenue  
San Rafael, CA 94901  
(415) 458-8700



March 22, 2006

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

RECEIVED

MAR 29 2006

PFMC

Dear Pacific Fishery Management Council:

I hope that this letter might influence you and, with the utmost urgency, I urge you to immediately become involved in the California salmon management crisis. Recreational anglers, bait shops, marinas, and related industries will suffer economically unless immediate action is taken.

To avoid this economic disaster, please adopt Option #1 for a reasonable harvest of salmon at the April 2006 meeting. We further need to demand a balanced management plan and a healthy Klamath River with enough water to support migrating salmon.

California salt water recreational fishing, by our estimates, contributes approximately \$1,500,000,000 to our local economies, \$500,000,000 of which is reflected in local jobs, and over \$125,000,000 in fuel and sales taxes to State and Federal governments. Not to mention the priceless opportunities for families to enjoy the California outdoors.

Closing the recreational salmon season will not significantly impact the damaged Klamath River fish. I once again urge you in the strongest possible terms to act in the best interests of the citizens of California and support Option #1.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Todd V. Magaline', written over a horizontal line.

Todd V. Magaline



5173 Salem Dallas Hwy NW  
Salem, OR 97304  
March 26, 2006

Pacific Fishery Management Council  
Suite 200  
Portland, OR 97220-1384

RECEIVED

MAR 29 2006

PFMC

Re: 2006 Closure of the Pacific Coast Salmon Season:

Dear Pacific Fishery Ruling Body:

I am Richard Allm, a commercial salmon fisherman who fishes the documented vessel the Lady Jane for commercial salmon out of Tillamook Bay, Garibaldi, OR. **This is a letter in opposition to the above, and recommendations for solutions.**

I have fished off the Oregon/Washington coasts for 40 years. There have been good years and bad years, but if there is no 2006 salmon season, I will be forced to quit. There will be no way to cover the expenses I have already incurred for the 2006 season. There will be no salmon fishing income for anyone. It is estimated that economic losses for the industry in this region could be up to \$100 million dollars if the 2006 salmon season is closed. What to do?

Oregon needed a new fish enhancement plan in 1982. The Oregon Fish and Wildlife Department set forth a new "wild fish" plan with no real success. The solution now involves the Klamath River:

- 1) Let Klamath River water flow. Over fishing in the Klamath River is not the problem. It is lack of water. A salmon-rebound is always shown when water is allowed to flow. It is the federal dams and water problems on the Klamath River that have killed the river.
- 2) A new federal fish hatchery on the Klamath River, funded by the federal government, must be established. This would allow habitat restoration like what the Sacramento River has accomplished.

Thank you for attention to this matter. We are looking forward to a very successful 2006 salmon season. It can be if all issues are evaluated and reasonable measures are implemented.

Sincerely,

  
Richard R. Allm

cc: The Honorable Ron Wyden, US Senate

The Honorable Gordon Smith, US Senate

.....

A formal petition submitted by all Chinook fisherman and effected party's to amend the fisheries management plan:

Where as the National Marine Fishery Service and the Pacific Chinook Fishery Management plan only recognizes naturally spawning Chinook salmon to meet the floor requirements of 35,000 returning Chinook salmon, we do hereby submit.

That all Chinook Salmon returning to the Klamath River be held equal and counted regually, regardless of their origin, spawning method, or age.

Where as:

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MAR 29 2006

The Magnuson Act defines the term "fishery" as

(A) one or more stocks of fish which can be treated as a unit for purposes of conservation and management and which are identified on the basis of geographical, scientific, technical, recreational, and economic characteristics; and

(B) any fishing for such stocks.

16 U.S.C. § 1802(13). A "stock of fish" is "a species, subspecies, geographical grouping, or other category of fish capable of management as a unit." 16 U.S.C. § 1802(37). National Standard Three of the Magnuson Act states the Council must manage, to the extent practicable, an individual stock of fish as a unit throughout its range and interrelated stocks of fish as a unit or in close coordination. 16 U.S.C. § 1851(a)(3).

Accordingly, the Magnuson Act obligates the Council to develop fishery management plans and plan amendments concerning whole fisheries or stocks of fish based on equal consideration of all members of a fishery or stock of fish. But, in the case of the Pacific Chinook fishery and the Klamath River fall Chinook stock, the Council developed in 1989 an amendment to the Pacific Chinook Fishery Management Plan which selectively considers only a portion of the Klamath River fall Chinook stock-those that will spawn naturally-and which operates in some years to unnecessarily restrict the entire Pacific Chinook commercial troller fishery on the basis of those selected Chinook.

The 1989 Amendment requires that 35,000 Klamath River fall Chinook escape the harvest to spawn naturally, allegedly whether the Chinook are of naturally spawned or hatchery origin. Nonetheless, the 1989 Amendment fails to manage the Pacific Chinook commercial troller fishery on the basis of the whole stock of Klamath River fall Chinook.

As a result, the 1989 Amendment contradicts the Magnuson Act provisions noted above and exceeds the Council's Magnuson Act authority because the 1989 Amendment distinguishes the Pacific Chinook fishery and Klamath River fall Chinook stock on a basis not provided for under the Magnuson Act-specifically, by distinguishing between Klamath River fall Chinook that will return to spawn naturally and Chinook that will be collected by hatcheries. In sum, because the best scientific information available establishes that Chinook that spawn naturally and Chinook that are collected by hatcheries are the same species that consist of the same stock of fish, the Council must manage them together as a unit or in close coordination rather than, in essence, as separate stocks.

The 1989 Amendment operates to restrict unnecessarily the Chinook commercial harvest. For example, the Council restricted the 2005 Chinook commercial harvest for the purpose of obtaining a naturally spawning escapement of 35,000 Klamath River fall Chinook, meaning that a minimum of 35,000 Klamath River fall Chinook must escape the ocean harvest and return to spawn naturally in the Klamath River. The Council focused on only those Klamath River fall Chinook that would spawn naturally, to the exclusion of Klamath River fall Chinook that would return to the Klamath River and be collected at hatcheries.

Of course, given that all Klamath River fall Chinook-both those that will spawn naturally and those collected by hatcheries-constitute the same species swimming side-by-side as part of the same fishery and stock of fish, "35,000 Klamath River fall Chinook that will spawn naturally" can not be separated out as an individual fishery or stock of fish. Instead, "Klamath River fall Chinook that will spawn naturally" is a sub-entity not recognized-and, most importantly, not authorized-by the Magnuson Act.

Accordingly, in order to ensure the Council's management of the Pacific Chinook fishery and the Klamath River fall Chinook stock complies with the Magnuson Act, the Council is hereby petitioned to amend the Pacific Chinook Fishery Management Plan to require a Klamath River fall Chinook escapement of merely 35,000 Klamath River fall Chinook-regardless of their origin, spawning method, or age.

In addition, as a result of the Council's focus on only those Klamath River fall Chinook that will spawn naturally, Chinook commercial troller fishermen are suffering from their inability to fish for a living and provide for their families. Commercial troller fishermen have families, mortgages, car payments, fishing vessel payments, and expenses related to fuel and fishing gear. They depend on income from their fishing businesses to cover their businesses' and family's financial obligations.

But, in addition to financial hardship, the Council's focus on only those Klamath River fall Chinook that will spawn naturally also imposes personal hardships on commercial troller fishermen, such as separation from their families. Because the Council's naturally spawning requirement often closes the fishing season where commercial troller fishermen normally fish, the Council's requirement often forces the commercial troller fishermen to travel to the few remaining areas that are open for a slightly longer time in an effort to realize any income.

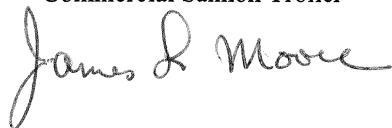
Similarly, the Council's focus on only those Klamath River fall Chinook that will spawn naturally devastates not only the actual commercial troller fishermen, but also the businesses in the commercial troller fishing industry that depend on the fishermen to remain viable. The Council's naturally spawning requirement, by artificially reducing the Chinook commercial harvest and season,

reduces the demand for business products and service because commercial troller fishermen no longer have the income, for example, to perform necessary vessel safety maintenance.

Finally, commercial troller fishermen fear for their safety as a result of the Council's requirement. Because the Council artificially shortens the fishing season it causes a derby fishery, a situation which places the vessels and their crews in grave danger by increasing the risk of accidents between vessels and putting tremendous pressure on smaller vessels to fish in inclement weather for which they are unsuited and unsafe. In short, the Council causes commercial troller fishermen to race to catch as many fish as possible during the unnecessarily shortened season, even during inclement weather in which they would otherwise not fish. Many vessels often race to the same general area, resulting in dangerously crowded conditions.

In sum, the Council's focus on solely Klamath River fall Chinook that will spawn naturally forces commercial troller fishermen to unwillingly engage in and undertake substantial safety risks in order to provide for themselves and their families-risks they would not otherwise take or face but for the Council's requirement. Thus, in addition to contradicting the Magnuson Act's terms and exceeding the Council's Magnuson Act authority, the Council's 1989 Amendment threatens annually to put many of commercial troller fishermen out of business, and threatens their lives by placing them in extreme danger and unsafe conditions. For these additional reasons, the Council is hereby petitioned to amend the Pacific Chinook Fishery Management Plan to require a Klamath River fall Chinook escapement of merely 35,000 Klamath River fall Chinook-regardless of their origin, spawning method, or age.


James C Moore  
Commercial Salmon Troller



Scott Cook  
Commercial Salmon Troller



Jeff Reeves  
Vice Chair Oregon SalmonComm  
Commercial Salmon Troller



Names, addresses and phone numbers of petitioners:

James L. Moore  
POB 449  
180 9<sup>th</sup> St. S.W.  
Bandon, OR 97411  
(541) 347-3808

Scott Cook  
55673 Prosper Junction Rd.  
Bandon, OR 97411  
(541) 347-9005

Jeff Reeves  
94790 N.Way LN  
North Bend, OR 97420  
(541) 756-3212

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MAR 28 2006

PFMC

Pacific Fisheries Management Council

FAX - 503-820-2299

My name is Steve Simon - I have been a recreational fisherman for the past 55 years. Am current a member of the Los Angeles Rod and Reel Club, which has been in existence since 1950.

This email is being written to you to request you support bipartisan efforts on Capitol Hill to resolve long-standing water use conflicts in the western states.

I would also suggest you support OPTION 1 for a return to 2005 ocean recreational salmon fishing regulations and lastly request you support commercial salmon fisherman with federal disaster relief.

Please read carefully the proposed changes - most of which is unacceptable to recreational and commercial fisherman.

Thank you for your time.



*This letter is representative of 11 comments received by the Council*

## Oregon Coast Sportfishing Association

409 NW 57<sup>th</sup> Street  
Newport, OR 97365

March 18, 2006

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MAR 27 2006

PFMC

Pacific Fishery Management Council  
7700 N.E. Ambassador Place, Suite 200  
Portland, OR 97220-1384

Subject: Closure of Sport and Commercial Salmon Fishing

Dear Council Members,

I am writing to urge the Pacific Fish Management Council (PFMC) to take emergency action to preserve a salmon fishing season for the Oregon and California coast.

The declining salmon populations in the Klamath River Basin are not due to over-fishing, but are due to complete mismanagement of the Klamath River system.

Before you implement an extreme policy, such as closing off all sport and commercial salmon fishing, you need to demand that the Administration do the right thing in the Klamath Basin. The Federal Government needs to look at the major causes of salmon decline, such as dewatering for ranching/farming and Hydro-Electric Power, impoundments that warm the water causing proliferation of deadly fish pathogens such as C. Shasta – which kills many juvenile salmon, and depredation by pinnipeds, rather than focus on the minute impact made by Hook and Line fishing.

The economical impact would be devastating to the entire areas coastal communities, with some estimates as high as \$150 million or more!

I am urging the council to focus on the issues most severely affecting the Klamath, and not make fishermen pay the price of poor water management in the Klamath Basin.

Please take emergency action to allow an ocean salmon season for recreational fishermen.

Thank you for your consideration of my request, and feel free to contact me directly.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Chris Olson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the beginning and a long, sweeping tail.

Chris Olson  
Oregon Coast Sportfishing Association, President  
Newport Marina Store & Charters, Inc., President  
Recreational Fishermen

Cc: Ted Kulongski, Governor  
State of Oregon  
Cc: Dr. Owen Hamel  
NMFS, Northwest Fisheries Science Center  
Cc: Dr. Kevin Hill, Chair  
NMFS, Southwest Fisheries Science Center  
Cc: Dr. Peter Lawson  
NMFS, Northwest Fisheries Science Center

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MAR 27 2006

Dear Members of the Pacific  
Fishery Management Council.

My name is Robert Browning and  
I have been a commercial fisherman most  
of my life.

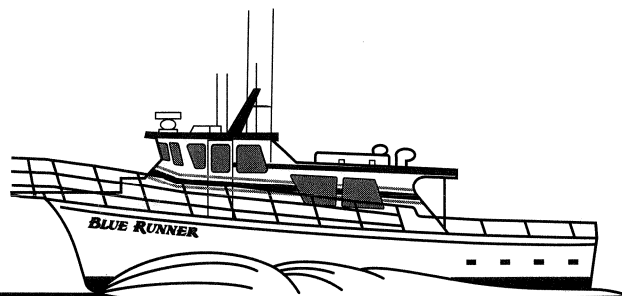
This year without some sort  
of Salmon Season on the Oregon coast  
a lot of people will lose their boats and  
possibly their homes.

Please find a way for us to  
fish for the healthy Salmon populations  
and not penalize us for the poorly  
managed water problems on the Klamath  
River.



# **BLUE RUNNER**

Captain Todd Magaline  
201 Mountain View Avenue  
San Rafael, CA 94901  
(415) 458-8700



March 22, 2006

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

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MAR 27 2006

PFMC

Dear Pacific Fishery Management Council:

I hope that this letter might influence you and, with the utmost urgency, I urge you to consider our California salmon management crisis. Recreational anglers, bait shops, marinas, and related industries will suffer economically unless immediate action is taken.

To avoid this economic disaster, please adopt Option #1 for a reasonable harvest of salmon at your April 2006 meeting. And please demand a balanced management plan and a healthy Klamath River with enough water to support migrating salmon.

California salt water recreational fishing, by our estimates, contributes approximately \$1,500,000,000 to our local economies, \$500,000,000 of which is reflected in local jobs, and over \$125,000,000 in fuel and sales taxes to State and Federal governments. Not to mention the priceless opportunities for families to enjoy the California outdoors.

Closing the recreational salmon season will not significantly impact the damaged Klamath River fish. I once again urge you in the strongest possible terms to act in the best interests of the citizens of California and support Option #1.

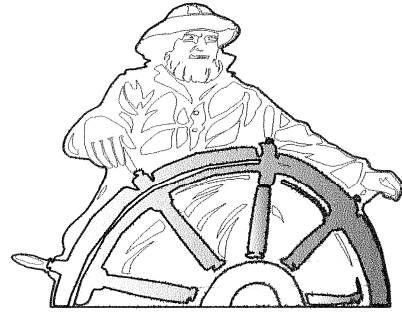
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Todd V. Magaline'. The signature is stylized and written over a faint, illegible background.

Todd V. Magaline

# **CRAB BOAT OWNERS ASSOCIATION, INC.**

**2907 JONES STREET  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94133-1115  
415-885-1180**



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

**March 24, 2006**

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MAR 27 2006

PFMC

Chairman Don Hanson,  
The Crab Boat Owners Association represents working men and women in the crab, salmon and other San Francisco Bay Area fisheries. We are the marketing association for the fishing fleet in the Bay Area and we are headquartered at San Francisco's Fisherman's Wharf. Our association has been in existence for about 100 years. There is still a vital fishing industry at Fisherman's Wharf, but that will come to an end if we aren't allowed to fish for salmon this upcoming season.

We understand that there are issues, once again, on the Klamath River some 250 miles away from here and that these issues will probably stop our members from fishing for Central Valley salmon stocks. We know that the Central Valley stocks are the bread and butter of our fishery and that Klamath Fall Chinook don't account for much of the harvest.

We understand that the problem on the Klamath River is a parasite that is killing 80 to 90% of the juvenile natural stocks before they even reach the ocean. How can keeping our members from harvesting the local Central Valley stocks help to solve this problem?

People don't seem to realize that fishermen are just like everyone else: We have mortgages, health insurance, car payments, phone bills, electric bills, heating bills, housing costs and on and on. We have families to support. Our members rely on salmon fishing for 75% to 100% of their income. If we are not allowed to harvest salmon it will be absolutely devastating to us, but we aren't the only ones affected. Our local processors upon whom we depend for selling our harvest and for providing an endless amount of services and support are in danger of going out of business. If this situation gets better and we are allowed to harvest again, those of us who survive it will come back to a different world occupied by strangers. Our community will be gone.

How can you even think about doing a thing like this?

Sincerely,

Larry Collins, President  
Crab Boat Owners Association

cc

**The Honorable Carlos M. Gutierrez  
Secretary, US Department of Commerce  
14<sup>th</sup> & Constitution Ave. (Room 5516)  
Washington, DC 20230**

The Honorable Diane Feinstein  
United States Senate  
331 Hart Senate Office Building  
Washington, DC 20510

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MAR 27 2006

PFMC

I am responding to the 2006 Salmon Season Options.

The sport salmon fishing seasons have a big economic impact on the survival of the businesses along the Pacific Coast. To stop salmon fishing creates a ripple effect. The charter boats, fishing supply stores, fuel dock, motels, restaurants, camp grounds, unique retail stores, train station, gas stations and grocery stores will all be greatly affected by the salmon season and the already high price of gasoline and diesel fuel.

We own and operate a campground in Fort Bragg and a great number of our clientele are fishermen and that is the only reason they come to Fort Bragg. While these people may not fish everyday, they spend the summer in Fort Bragg and have the same needs as if they were living at home. We rely on their business to pay our multitude of expenses. No sport fishing will cost us thousands of dollars. Once we lose their interest in Fort Bragg and they find another area to patronize, we may not lure them back to the coast.

Perhaps a solution to consider would be to close ALL fishing on the Klamath River and 10 to 20 miles both north and south of the Klamath River. I am sure this would curtail the catch of the Klamath stock.

This is a serious situation and perhaps more time and energy could be spent solving the water problem on the Klamath River. Saving our resource (fish) is very important to the people as well as the farmer needing water to grow a crop. Farmers can drill wells to supplement their water needs. Many farmers in the Sacramento valley have wells as well as district water for their farming operations. The water should never be lowered to the extent that it endangers its ability to sustain fish life. What ever happened to the watchdogs of the environment? Who is responsible for allowing the water level to be lowered to unhealthy levels?

This is not solely about fish. It is about mismanagement of the water in the Klamath River. It is about people surviving the effects from closing the sport-fishing season. Closing the commercial season will also have a devastating effect on the boat owners as well as the people they hire. It is imperative that careful consideration is given before closing the salmon season altogether.

Will there be subsidies for those that are affected by the closing of salmon season?

Ray + Janet Carter  
Larry Carter

March 23, 2006

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

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MAR 27 2006  
PFMC

To Whom It May Concern:

My name is Fred Arnoldi. I have fished commercially for 35 years, I am 55 years old. I have never worked in another trade. I own a small vessel of 32 feet. I would like a larger boat mainly for safety reasons, but with the salmon season created by the Federal Government, The National Marine Fisheries and other government bureaucracies along with not letting the salmon have the water to survive, a larger boat is out of the question for me.

I fish salmon, crab, and rock cod. Last salmon season, I grossed \$80,000, which is 80% of my annual income. If there is no salmon season this year, I could lose my house, boat, and maybe everything. I am not the only one in this position. It could be the end of many families livelihood.

Commercial salmon fishing in the ocean is not the problem. The problem is no water in the river. Not giving the Klamath River enough water flow it has created a parasite problem that kills young salmon before they can reach the sea, and the returning salmon wanting to spawn.

The Klamath fall-run Chinook at this time are not endangered. Why are we killing an industry to impose more severe restrictions than even the ESA would mandate?

This problem could be solved by letting more water into the Klamath River. This cool water would kill the parasite which lives and thrives in warm water. It would allow the returning salmon to spawn, therefore replenishing the supply of salmon which would save the salmon industry.

Stopping the fishery is not the answer, we need to fix the river.

Sincerely,



Fred Arnoldi,  
Commercial Fisherman



March 23, 2006

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

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MAR 27 2006

PFMC

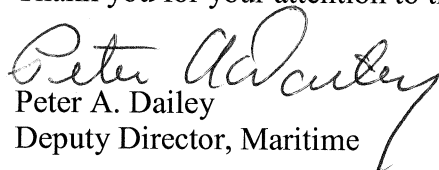
Dear Mr. McIsaac:

This letter is to express the concerns of the Port of San Francisco about the possible closure or severe restriction of the 2006 salmon season. Commercial fishing is an important industry for the City of San Francisco from which many people derive their livelihood. Our most recent economic impact study of the impacts of fishing operations at the Port showed that 1,500 direct jobs were generated by the fishing industry and over \$35.9 million of local purchases were made by this industry sector. It is estimated that fishing operations at the Port created \$126.2 million of business revenue and created \$5.2 million of state and local taxes. Following the severely restricted 2005 salmon season, we're concerned that additional restrictions may be the final blow to an unknown number of independent fishermen and related businesses. From a West Coast fleet numbering over 4,000 twenty-five years ago, today less than 400 commercial salmon boats make 90% of the deliveries.

What is at stake is not just the loss of fishermen with irreplaceable knowledge and skills, but the basic infrastructure necessary to support the fishing industry is at risk. Without an ice plant, a commercial fuel dock, fish buyers and processors, a fishing fleet is unable to function and without a viable fishing fleet many of those supporting merchants will be out of business. Some people fear the industry may be at the tipping point of that downward spiral already.

Enough of the salmon season should be maintained to prevent further erosion of the fishing fleet and the infrastructure that supports it. Please contact me if you have any questions or comments.

Thank you for your attention to this situation.

  
Peter A. Dailey  
Deputy Director, Maritime

Cc: Monique Moyer Executive Director

March 20, 2006

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MAR 27 2006

PFMC

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

Dear Mr. Hansen and members of the Council

I am writing to protest the impending cancellation of the 2006 salmon fishing season. As Owner of Fishing Vessel Desperado, I estimate that a closure would cost me at least \$30,000.00, along with huge losses to local economies.

As Commercial Fishermen we are very much aware that the problems of the Klamath fish have nothing to do with our fishing. Destroying our fishing industry and hurting our businesses will do nothing to improve the Klamath situation.

I ask that the Council sustain our fishery and businesses here by keeping our traditional salmon season intact, and encourage the Federal Government to fund water flows and habitat restoration in the Klamath system.

Thank you for your attention.

Yours truly,



Lee Cerruti  
FV Desparado



*A non-profit organization  
dedicated to the restoration  
of salmon fishing*

**THE SALMON RESTORATION  
ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA, INC.**

P.O. BOX 1448 FORT BRAGG, CA 95437

March 23, 2006

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

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MAR 27 2006

PFMC

Dear Council Members:

The Salmon Restoration Association of northern California is very concerned about the direction of salmon management on the Klamath River. We strongly believe the parties (private, state and federal) who manage and control the water resources of the Klamath watershed are to blame for the current state of its salmon population. We also firmly believe the problem must be solved at home and not in our backyard. Fix the river, don't stop ocean salmon fishing along the coast!


The Salmon Restoration Association has been in existence for over thirty years and we operate the Hollow Tree Fish Hatchery to better the salmon runs on the Eel River. We practice conservation and education and believe in the ability of the resource to heal itself if given the opportunity.

We appreciate all the good work the Council has done in the past while protecting and managing the resource, but we believe the Council is wrong to impose any option other than option one on this years ocean salmon fishing.

Please do the right thing for the anglers of the north coast and send a message to the Klamath Valley that says "Clean up your own mess".

Thank you for your consideration and good work.

Sincerely,

  
Joe Janisch, President  
Salmon Restoration Association

cc: The Honorable Diane Feinstein, United States Senate  
The Honorable Barbara Boxer, United States Senate  
Carlos M. Gutierrez, Secretary, US Department of Commerce  
Rod McGinnis, Regional Director, NMFS Southwest Region Office  
Salmon Trollers Marketing Association Inc.

Pacific Fishery Management Council  
7700 N.E. Ambassador Place, Ste. 200  
Portland, Or 97220-1384  
3/23/06

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MAR 27 2006

PFMC

Subject: Closure of Sport and Commercial Salmon Fishing

Dear Council Members:

As a life long commercial and sport fisher, I find it totally appalling that this closure is even an option.

Apparently, after years of total mismanagement it has come time to punish the one group that has nothing to do with the problem. Over fishing is not even an issue.

Unless the KMZ comes under reasonable management it has no place in the current model.

This closure would produce certain disaster for over 700 miles of coastal communities. This is uncalled for and totally unacceptable.

Captain James Edson



Yaquina Bay Charters  
1000 SE Bay Blvd.  
Newport, Or 97365  
(541) 265-6800

cc: Gov. Ted Kolangowski  
Sen. Gordon Smith  
Sen. Ron Wyden  
State Rep. Darlene Hooley  
Newport News Times



## Facts About Klamath River Salmon And the 2006 Ocean Salmon Season

### **1. A Parasite, not fishing, is the cause of low numbers of Klamath Salmon**

The low predicted abundance of Klamath fall-run chinook is due to an outbreak of a lethal parasite (*C. Shasta*) that has infected and killed massive numbers of salmon in the river beginning in 2002. A second parasite (*Parvicapsula minibicornis*) has also been found in the river infecting the salmon. California Department of Fish & Game tests last year indicated 80 percent of the outmigrating juveniles were infected; the mortality rate is 100 percent!

### **2. Until parasite effects set in, fishery was meeting goal for returning fish to river**

Through 2002, fishermen have met and exceeded the goal set for the number of fish (the 35,000 natural spawner escapement "floor") returning to the Klamath River needed for optimum productivity. Only after the affects of the parasite on the fish population were felt have the number of returns fallen below this "floor," clearly indicating it is the parasite and not fishing that is the problem.

### **3. Parasite has flourished in river due to low flows, warm water, poor water quality**

The parasite, which is believed to be natural to the river, has flourished in the Klamath as a result of low flows, warm water, and poor water quality. Flushing flows and high quality, cool water are necessary to rid the infestation in the river (low flows are a result of the drought and low rainfall the basin has suffered until this year, coupled with up-stream agricultural diversions; the poor water quality is attributable to the reservoirs behind the four lower dams on the Klamath where warm, still waters facilitate toxic algal outbreaks and impairment of water quality).

### **4. No intervention has taken place to protect the fish from the parasite.**

To date, no action (intervention) has been taken by the responsible federal agencies to either help the fish – the adult fish (spawners) or their babies (progeny) - to avert the infected areas of the river through any trapping or trucking program, nor have any artificial propagation programs been established to maximize survival of those fish ordinarily spawning and rearing in the wild. As a result, the restrictions fishermen are under to get fish back to the river have been met with futility since the parasite is being allowed to kill most of the fish in-river.

### **5. No action has been taken to improve flows or water quality.**

An improved flow regime for the river is not mandated until 2010 by the National Marine Fisheries Service under its 2002 Biological Opinion (BiOp) for Endangered Species Act (ESA) listed Klamath River coho salmon. Klamath River chinook are not listed under the ESA. NMFS, however, is demanding immediate restrictions on fishing, even though no improvement in river flow will be forthcoming until 2010 under their plan. Neither state, nor federal water authorities have yet to deal with the toxic water discharges from the lower four Klamath dams owned and operated by PacifiCorp.

### **6. The Klamath "floor" is an optimum production, not a fish survival, goal.**

The Klamath "floor" of 35,000 natural-spawning fall-run chinook is a number determined by scientists required to gain the maximum production of salmon over time under normal conditions in the Klamath. It is not a minimum number needed for survival of the fish, which would be far less. Indeed, in many of the years when the floor was not reached (e.g., 1992) the returning spawners of that year produced some of the largest runs ever, indicating conditions in the river are as important, if not more important, for future production than merely the total number of returning spawners.

**7. Klamath chinook salmon are not listed as threatened or endangered.**

Klamath River fall-run chinook – on which much of the management of ocean fisheries is based, as well as fishing regulations for the Klamath and Trinity rivers - are neither threatened nor endangered, or otherwise listed under the state and/or federal Endangered Species Acts (ESA). Klamath River coho salmon are listed under the ESA and there is no fishing on those stocks. Both chinook and coho, however, are affected by conditions in the river – the parasite and the other affects of low flows, warm water and poor water quality. Fishing or no fishing, unless intervention is taken to deal with the parasite, and improvements made in the river (e.g., increased flows, removal of the lower four Klamath dams), Klamath chinook assuredly will end up listed under the ESA. Fishing is simply the government's red herring to divert attention from the significant adverse impacts facing salmon in the Klamath Basin.

**8. The total Klamath contribution to the ocean fishery is less than five percent**

In 2005, between 40 to 50 fish salmon from other river systems were caught by the commercial fishing fleet for every one Klamath-origin salmon caught. The commercial fishing fleet has worked hard to avoid the take of any Klamath fish which included restrictions in 2005 that caused the fleet to forego substantial fishing on extremely abundant Central Valley fall-chinook salmon (the returns to the Central Valley were about four times more than the escapement goal set for that system, with much of the run simply wasted).

**9. Without viable fishing opportunity, the fisheries will be destroyed.**

A severely restricted fishery or total closure will force most fishing enterprises out of business (e.g., fishermen, many fish processors, charter boat operations, fishing guides) and destroy the supporting infrastructure. Salmon fishermen, who would have enjoyed their best season since 1988's record ocean season, cannot afford to take a year off from fishing, never mind two or three (the impact from the current parasite infestation). They will be forced to sell their boats or seek to enter already crowded fisheries for sablefish, albacore and Dungeness crab. The infrastructure in ports, as well as many charterboat operations, hit by the restrictions on groundfish, will likely go out of business. Within the coastal zone, once those businesses have left the fishery it will be difficult, if not impossible, to reestablish them meaning a permanent loss of fishing infrastructure including buying stations, ice houses, marinas and haul-out and repair facilities. Coastal tourism will also be adversely affected since many come to the coast to see the fishing fleet, enjoy the locally-caught fish in restaurants and go fishing.

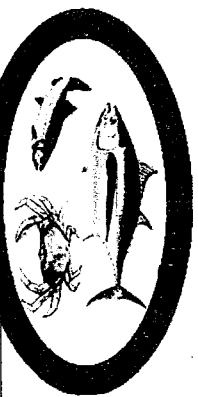
**10. Without fisheries, who will fight for the fish?**

The fisheries, whether they be commercial, recreational or tribal, provide an economic justification for maintaining salmon in abundant numbers, not merely at "aquarium level" populations. The fisheries provide the economic justification for protecting watersheds, rivers, bays and estuaries. And, commercial, sport and tribal salmon fishermen have been active and effective stewards for environmental protection. Thus, maintaining a salmon fishery is needed not just for economic reasons, but for the environment, as well, and the maintenance of abundant numbers of salmon.

###

Agenda Item E.2.L  
Supplemental Public Comment  
April, 2006

[illegible]



# Detailed Coastside Opt. 2 Proposal

## Commercial Troll

No change to Option 2 specifics

## Recreational

### Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt (Klamath Management Zone) – California portion

May 27-29

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 May 26 for all salmon except Coho, two fish per day (C.1), Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B), and the same gear restrictions as in 2006 (C.2, C.3)

### Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)

February 12 through May 31; June 3-5, 9-12, 16-19, 23-30; July 1-9, 15-17, 22-24; 28-31; August 1 through Nov 5.

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)

### Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)

April 1-15; May 1 through Nov 5.

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 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)

### Pigeon Point to Point Sur (Monterey)

April 1 through Sept 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, season opens 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)

### Point Sur to U.S./Mexican 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)  
In 2007, season opens 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)





**The Klamath River Salmon Kills are caused by  
Low Water and In-River Conditions !**



**Why would anyone think this is a solution ?**



[www.CoastsideFishingClub.com](http://www.CoastsideFishingClub.com)

## Ad Hoc Committee

P.O.Box 484  
Occidental, CA 95465  
707 874-3855

Pacific Fisheries Management Council

### Do Not Curtail Ocean Fishing

Curtailing ocean fishing is intolerable. It will destroy independent small business and a traditional way of life in California based on *ocean fishing*. Not only will independent small fishing operations be destroyed, but also all the associated small businesses allied to the *ocean fishing* industry. We need a *balanced economy* not destruction of the ocean fishing sector. Undermining ocean fishing would give the *notorious fish farming industry an unfair competitive advantage*. *Consumers say no to the continued assault on independent entrepreneurs and no to farmed fish. Farmed fish are no substitute for wild caught. We can taste the difference.*

Wild salmon is one of the highest valued food products. We need a wild salmon ocean fishing economic sector and lifestyle. We need wild salmon fishing industry support, not industrial fish-farming subsidies.

After decades of attempting to solve the problem of declining fishery stocks, we know that the problem with the salmon originates in the continued degradation and dewatering of the rivers and creeks of California.

Nevertheless, for decades, the agricultural industry and the public have been allowed to dewater the rivers, pollute the streams with toxic runoff, dam the rivers for irrigation and recreation and kill of the insects in the watershed. No wonder there is a problem.

Curtailing ocean fishing will not stop the decline of wild salmon, stopping the decline of the rivers will.

We know this now after decades of failed regulatory policies. A farmer cannot increase the yield of his acreage by simply planting more seeds. There's a maximum number of strong, healthy plants the land can produce. In fact, he has to *thin out seedlings* for a good crop. The same with rivers and salmon. There is a maximum number of juveniles the rivers can support. Lack of water, lack of oxygen, lack of insects limit the number of fish that can grow in the rivers. Dumping in more juvenile fish and *overloading* the rivers will *not* increase yield -- but produce instead weaker adults more susceptible to disease and death in the rivers and the ocean.

Sincerely



Ann Maurice



OCEANA

Protecting The  
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April 4, 2006

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

RE: Agenda Item E2: Salmon Management—Tentative adoption of 2006 ocean salmon management measures for analysis

Dear Mr. Hansen and Council Members:

We are concerned about the crises facing wild Pacific salmon stocks and the people who rely on them for personal use, way of life, and their livelihoods. Klamath River Wild Chinook salmon fill essential ecosystem and economic roles on the West Coast by transporting energy and nutrients between the ocean, estuaries, and freshwater environments<sup>1</sup>, and providing opportunities for recreational, commercial, and subsistence harvest. It would be irresponsible of us to be silent while the decline and decimation of the Klamath River salmon essential to the productivity and biodiversity of the ecosystems of the North Pacific continues. We urge that any management option that you select include both serious management of Chinook bycatch by commercial fisheries as well as mitigation of the basic problem of Klamath River water flow affecting salmon spawning. The solution must be fair and scientific, and provide for local Pacific communities.

The problems facing the Klamath River salmon are many, including watershed habitat degradation from dams; diversions for irrigation; polluted runoff from ranching, logging, and other development; as well as serious bycatch in Pacific fisheries. Such a diversity of human impacts to Klamath River salmon calls for a more comprehensive solution than simply closing recreational and commercial salmon fisheries. This Pacific salmon crisis exemplifies the need for ecosystem-based management. An ecosystem approach along with collaboration between the different stakeholders and agencies involved is ultimately critical to the protection and restoration of Klamath River salmon and the essential role they play in California Current Large Marine Ecosystem.

More than 137 species of fish and wildlife depend on Northwest salmon for a significant portion of their diet, including sea lions, killer whales, bears, harbor seals, river otters, ospreys, and eagles<sup>2</sup>. Unfortunately, coastal and riverine development and fisheries exploitation have lead to steep declines in the number of salmon returning to many streams on the Pacific Rim. Historical salmon cannery records from West Coast rivers indicate that the number of salmon now returning to rivers is only 3.3 percent of the historical biomass<sup>3</sup>. It is critical we proceed with management measures to restore these salmon, including, and perhaps most importantly increasing the water flow of the Klamath River, and capping and controlling the bycatch of this salmon species.

A more disciplined approach to salmon bycatch is needed, including hard caps on fisheries with high bycatch amounts. In 2005 alone, the Pacific whiting fishery intercepted 11,916 Chinook.<sup>4</sup> The groundfish bottom trawl

<sup>1</sup> Cederholm et al 2000. Pacific Salmon and Wildlife - Ecological Contexts, Relationships, and Implications for Management. Special Edition Technical Report. Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Olympia, Washington. p.71

<sup>2</sup> Cederholm et al 2000.

<sup>3</sup> Gresh, T, J. Liebatowich, and P. Schoonmaker. 2000. An estimation of historic and current levels of salmon production in the Northeast Pacific ecosystem: Evidence of a nutrient deficit in the freshwater systems of the Pacific Northwest. Fisheries 25(1):15-21.

<sup>4</sup> PFMC 2006. Information Related to Salmon Bycatch in Fisheries Managed Under the Groundfish FMP. March 2006 PFMC meeting.

Mr. Donald Hansen  
April 4, 2006  
Page 2

fisheries have also taken substantial numbers of Chinook in the past (e.g. 18,120 in 2002, 13,862 in 2003), although the take in 2004 was much lower (1,978)<sup>5</sup>. Though these numbers may be low percentage-wise for the overall take of the fisheries, the impact is tremendous. We should not punish clean fisheries such as the recreational and the commercial salmon troll fisheries. The question then is really how to combine both these clean fisheries and the recovery of the Klamath River salmon.

All stakeholders will have to sacrifice in the short-term to allow the Klamath River salmon to recover. However, we do not believe balancing the ecosystem entirely on the backs of the fishermen is the answer. Certainly a complete ban on fishing would unfairly impact both commercial and recreational fishermen, their families, and communities. Instead, a compromise decision on decreased fishing along with planned action on dam removal and other measures to address water flow, upland habitat degradation, and research would be more appropriate.

First, we believe there has been a failure of the government to recognize the importance of water flow to a healthy ocean ecosystem. We fully support the recommendations of the Habitat Committee and the Salmon Advisory Sub-Panel to decommission at least four dams from the Klamath River. Healthy Klamath River salmon runs depend on adequate water flow and this has not been the case.

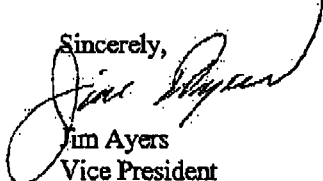
Second, the whiting fishery bycatch of salmon, which last year took nearly 12,000 fish, is irresponsible and a reflection of one of the glaring problems with single species fish management. This bycatch in the whiting fishery must be reduced using such management measures as spatial and temporal closures, as well as hotspot closure authority. Those fish that would otherwise be intercepted should instead be allocated to escapement, recreational, and commercial salmon fisheries. We believe the whiting fishery and the Agency have the capability and ingenuity, as well as the obligation to solve this problem.

Third, low water flow has also resulted in increased levels of salmon parasites and this is another issue that the Agency must monitor and address for the health of Klamath River salmon. Fourth, we fully support Oregon Governor Kulongoski's request that the Klamath salmon crisis be declared an economic disaster. This action should include a specific plan to restore the wild Klamath salmon stocks.

In conclusion, we believe we can have vibrant fisheries and healthy ocean ecosystems that include personal and recreational use, as well as commercial salmon harvest. Management must continue to provide for subsistence, recreational, tribal, and community commercial fisheries. However, managing for single species and making major watershed decisions that damage the integrity of the marine ecosystem and harm local communities is irresponsible and cannot continue. The severity of the cumulative impacts of bycatch and upland habitat mismanagement is what is at play here. We all care and rely on about the ecosystem, and it is our responsibility to ensure management that moves toward a more ecosystem-based management approach.

We hope you find our comments useful as you make this difficult and important decision on the 2006 Ocean Salmon Fisheries regulations. Please contact me if you have any questions, and we look forward to continuing to work with you to protect the marine resources of the entire California Current Large Marine Ecosystem.

Sincerely,



Jim Ayers  
Vice President

---

<sup>5</sup> Ibid



DAVID WU  
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**Congress of the United States**  
**House of Representatives**  
**Washington, DC 20515-3701**

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April 4, 2006

BY FACSIMILE

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,

I am writing about the decision you are making this week about the possible closure of all sport and commercial salmon fishing on the Oregon and California coast.

Before we implement an extreme policy such as closing off all ocean sport and commercial salmon fishing, we need to demand that the administration do the right thing in the Klamath River system. The federal government needs to look at the 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 run.

On March 29, I attended a briefing by the U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Department of the Interior, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). In answer to a direct question from me, the director of NOAA's Office of Protected Resources, Mr. Jim Lecky stated that water management and environmental degradation, not ocean fishing, are the causes of salmon decline in the Klamath River system.

Let me repeat this - Mr. Lecky stated that bad water management and environmental degradation are the causes of salmon decline, not ocean fishing. Therefore, any policy recommendation should focus on water management and environmental degradation in the Klamath River system instead of shifting blame to communities that did not create this problem.

Further, let me point at that the Klamath River fall Chinook is not either threatened or endangered. NOAA's 35,000 spawner fish requirement is an artificial floor set by the agency. The arbitrary nature of this floor was also admitted at the March 29 meeting by Department of Commerce officials. As a matter of common sense, it seems

to me that a temporary adjustment of this artificial floor is needed while a real fall Chinook restoration plan is implemented.

Closing sport and commercial fishing is a policy with a high price that will not solve the problem. Every job lost on the water results in loss of three jobs on dry land in our coastal communities. Estimates of the economic impact are in the millions. All this sacrifice with no benefit to the fall Chinook run an ineffective bandaid for bad public policy.

Most importantly, you are attacking the cultural roots of the Pacific Northwest. If you close the salmon fishery, you are not just terminating an economy; you are ending a way of life. Fishing for salmon is an integral part of who we are. Folks who fish for salmon have made innumerable changes and sacrifices to restore the salmon runs. It is time for this administration to distribute the pain fairly rather than attack coastal communities alone.

Let us not repeat the mistakes of the past and instead work together on real solutions for salmon recovery. Closure is not the solution.

Very truly yours,

David Wu  
Member of Congress

MIKE THOMPSON

1ST DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE:

WAYS AND MEANS



CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
WASHINGTON, DC 20515

April 4, 2006

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

Re: 2006 Salmon Management Option  
Public Hearing, April 4, 2006  
Sacramento, California

Dear Chairman Hansen:

**The Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) needs to preserve a salmon fishing season for California and Oregon communities this year.** At the same time, a strong message must be sent to the administration that continued federal mismanagement of the Klamath River basin is unacceptable.

The failure of the Klamath River to meet the 35,000 natural spawner floor for fall-run chinook sets in motion a disastrously reduced season for commercial ocean and recreational, and tribal fisheries. New estimates from the California Department of Fish and Game show that this year, a complete closure is estimated to exact a **\$155 million impact on the commercial fishery and up to \$400 million for the recreational fishery in California alone.** This catastrophic loss will exact an enormous economic impact to the coastal communities of California and Oregon. The region is still reeling from the impact of last year's season, reduced by 60 percent due to poor Klamath returns, a loss that ranged from an estimated \$40 to \$60 million. The effect of last year's season combined with a potential closure for this year will be catastrophic and could permanently damage the commercial and recreational salmon fishing industry and related businesses in both states.

Despite comments made by some, the declining salmon populations in the Klamath River basin **are not** due to over fishing, but are due to mismanagement of the Klamath River basin and the lack of cool, clean water in the river. These facts are reflected by the Pacific Marine Fishery Management Council, and comments made representatives of the Departments of Commerce and Interior at a meeting I held in Washington, DC. The declining Klamath River salmon stocks hurt both upper and mid basin farmers, and mid and lower basin fishing communities and tribes. Current mandated discussions over FERC relicensing has raised the specter of dam removal on the Klamath. I appreciate

E.2.1  
Supplemental Public Comment

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Chairman Hansen  
April 4, 2006  
Page 2

the administration's recent published comments in support of fish passage and removal of the lower Klamath River dams. With the potential for dam removal, coupled with basin-wide water conservation, wetland and stream restoration efforts, salmon could return in abundance.

However, the communities and the salmon cannot wait for dam decommissioning. We must act **now** to restore the Klamath River basin and secure a salmon season. My request to the PFMC is three-fold.

1. Adopt a decision that preserves a fishing season and protects the declining Klamath fishery by targeting the more robust Sacramento River and Colombia River stocks. Also, recommend to NOAA Fisheries they immediately start an action plan to protect Klamath River's salmon from continued parasite infestation and disease.
2. Join efforts to secure a disaster declaration for the 2006 Pacific Salmon season. For the 2005 season, it took the Department of Commerce 11-**months** to consider to our disaster request. The delay was unacceptable under any standard, and now, on the doorstep of a second-year disaster, sends a loud message that the administration would rather protect a failed water policy than help coastal communities. Even with the most permissive option, coastal communities, recreational and commercial fishermen will suffer significant economic hardship. Please urge NOAA Fisheries to act quickly to provide disaster relief.
3. For the Department of Commerce to immediately start the implementation of a basin-wide restoration effort to the Klamath Basin as recommended by the National Research Council. Any and all efforts should be quantifiable and results oriented which outline a short and long term approach to restoring the Klamath River basin's salmon stocks.

Thank you for your consideration and for the many hours you have already committed to this important decision that affects the lives of so many.

Sincerely,



MIKE THOMPSON  
Member of Congress

Cc: Secretary Gutierrez – Department of Commerce

April PFMC  
Agenda Item E.2.L.



JIM MARTIN  
WEST COAST REGIONAL DIRECTOR  
THE RECREATIONAL FISHING ALLIANCE  
P.O. Box 2420  
Fort Bragg, CA 95437

Wednesday, March 15, 2006

March 15th, 2006

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

Re: 2006 Recreational Ocean Salmon Regulations

Dear Chairman Hansen,

Thanks for the opportunity to comment on the proposed options for 2006 ocean salmon seasons.

The Recreational Fishing Alliance (RFA) is a national 501(c)(4) non-profit grassroots political action organization whose mission is to safeguard the rights of salt water anglers, protect marine, boat, and tackle industry jobs, and insure the long-term sustainability of our nation's marine fisheries.

The RFA respectfully request that you implement emergency regulations that will allow for recreational fishing opportunities for ocean salmon fishing during the 2006 season.

Ending this fishery will have severe social and economic impacts on coastal communities throughout Northern California and Oregon, while doing nothing to conserve salmon in the Klamath. The Pacific Fisheries Management Council has set forth options for reduced and limited fishing that avoids the Klamath fish as much as possible.

Federal law balances conservation-based fishing restrictions with due consideration of the economic and social impacts of any management decision. We believe that the emergency regulations we are seeking will meet both of these goals.

Without fishermen, the funding we provide to state and federal governments for fisheries restoration will evaporate like so many beads of water in the desert.

NOAA fisheries is on record with an action plan promising an expansion of recreational fishing opportunities, and it recognizes the agency's errors of the past. If NOAA continues to ignore the economic engine powered by recreational fishermen, this nation will squander a precious resource and reduce our quality of life.

Regarding the economic impacts of the decision before the Council, the Council's report on the 2005 Ocean Salmon Fisheries (February 2006) states:

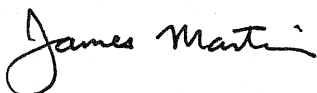
*"The preliminary estimate of total 2005 ocean salmon angler effort in California (171,900 angler trips) decreased 21% compared to 2004, (Table IV-11) and was 9% below the most recent five year average (2000 through 2005). Effort decreased between roughly one-fifth and one-third in all port areas. In 2005, the proportion of California trips occurring on charter vessels was 40%, the lowest proportion observed since 1996."*

This indicates that recreational salmon fishing effort was already in decline last year. That decline is a direct indicator of economic losses to the state. Council member Roger Thomas has studies that show a value of \$761 million for salmon fishing on the West Coast. Further reductions of recreational salmon fishing opportunities would be superfluous from a conservation standpoint, and would very likely ring the death knell for the charter fleet.

Testimony at the March Council meeting from the SST staff indicated that while the KOHM was not working as a predictor for commercial fisheries, that recreational estimates for contact rates for Klamath chinook were "stable." We would like to see any data regarding recreational fisheries inside state waters analyzed as an option, because much of the recreational effort occurs nearshore. However, we view the most favorable seasons possible as the best option. Full recreational seasons would not affect the future yield of Klamath River natural spawners.

We urge the Council to look at the data and understand that while recreational Klamath impacts are higher in some ports on a monthly basis, no port in the zone between Pt. Sur and Cape Falcon is entirely free of contacts. We ask the Council to consider contact rates, effort levels and local economic impacts should it decide that days off the water are necessary to fulfill some future federal guidance on this decision. Each port should be willing to accept options that reduce Klamath Chinook contact rates by closing days on the water during high-contact months if they become necessary anywhere.

Respectfully,



Jim Martin

RICHARD W. POMBO, CA

*Chairman*

DON YOUNG, AK  
JIM SAXTON, NJ  
ELTON GALLEGLY, CA  
JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR., TN  
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**U.S. House of Representatives**  
**Committee on Resources**  
**Washington, DC 20515**

March 17, 2006

NICK J. RAHALL II, WV  
*Ranking Democrat Member*

DALE E. KILDEE, MI  
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NEIL ABERCROMBIE, HI  
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EDWARD J. MARKEY, MA  
PETER DEFazio, OR  
JAY INSLEE, WA  
MARK UDALL, CO  
DENNIS CARDOZA, CA  
STEPHANIE HERSETH, SD

JAMES H. ZOIA  
*Democratic Staff Director*

STEVEN J. DING  
*Chief of Staff*

The Honorable Carlos M. Gutierrez  
Secretary of Commerce  
U.S. Department of Commerce  
14th Street & Constitution Ave. NW  
Washington, DC 20230

Dear Secretary Gutierrez:

I am writing to urge you to support and approve fishery management measures which would allow for fishing opportunities for chinook salmon this year. West Coast recreational fisheries support tens of thousands of jobs and contribute \$69.5 million to our economy.

Unfortunately, the Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) and other Federal regulators have been forced to consider a complete shut-down of the chinook salmon fishery. However, the PFMC has also endorsed options that would only reduce, and not end, fishing. I am sure that the Commerce Department is concerned about potential litigation on this matter. However, I urge you to consider the socio-economic impacts of a complete shut-down of this fishery and the scientific basis which supports continued chinook salmon fishing. I hope that the Department gives higher priority to the economic impact of a potential shut-down than it does to the threat of litigation. After all, these decisions should not be based on how to best to defend against a potential lawsuit.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

RICHARD W. POMBO  
Chairman

For the record, my name is Joel Kawahara, salmon troller from Seattle, Washington.

I would like to call the the council's attention the attached newspaper article reporting on a meeting held in Washington DC between NOAA Officials and congressmen from the West Coast. The meeting occurred early in the week of the 26th of March, 2006. The congressmen in attendance were David Wu, Peter DeFazio of Oregon State and Mike Thompson of California. also in attendance were staffers from many of the California and Oregon coastal congressional offices. NOAA officials included Bill Hogarth, Jim Lecky, Rod McGinnis, and Bob Lohn.

Congressman Wu asked " True <sup>or</sup> False, the most dramatic effect on salmon recovery is water management and environmental damage?" Jim Lecky, director of NOAA's Office of Protected Resources agreed with this statement.

The take home message for this troller is that NOAA knows full and well what the causes of the failure of the Klamath River Fall chinook to produce sufficient surplus to both have fisheries and meet the spawner floor.

SO: getting to the options before you - I support an option with KRFC impacts about the size of Option II south of Cape Falcon form the March 2006 PFMC, and the package as presented North of cape Falcon. Just looking at the options, that would embody more effort to the South than is currently planned.

My rationale for supporting a plan that exceeds the impacts of the NOAA Fisheries guidance of March 31, 2006 is simple. NOAA admits the problems in the Klamath are primarily caused by non-harvest impacts. I can not believe that NOAA, or this council still thinks we are nothing but good little boy scouts and who will blindly follow the "conservation flag", even when the troop leader has thrown it off a 500 meter cliff. You can not put water into any river by not fishing.

I have spent a good deal of time in testifying to this council about non-harvest impacts to fisheries resources, and about my willingness to conserve for the good of the resource. I am sorry to report that I now feel as if that attitude has been taken advantage of by certain individuals and agencies in positions of power both in the NorthWest and in Washington D.C. Those agencies and individuals simply do not care about salmon or fishermen. To the best of my ability to infer their motives, ~~it is to~~ <sup>they want to</sup> preserve the status quo in the Columbia and Snake Rivers, as well as the Klamath River. We are in the way.

I wish you state guys were not such good administrators. I wish you would not follow orders from your agency superiors. I wish that you did not hold so dear to science and good management. Because these traits make you manipulatable by the unscrupulous of the world. Because you will get me out of the way of the status quo just by doing a good job.



Will it make a difference if the council approving a plan requiring an emergency ruling on the Salmon FMP? Yes I do think it will make a difference in these two ways:

(1) you will hear from a lot of people today, most who want to fish this year. Council is a Social Process as much as anything else. Should you send them away with a big NO from the council, you will begin to lose the mandate to represent the public in fisheries matters, spelling the end of the Council system. I mean it - you act like you don't hear us, we won't come back.

(2) This is not sending a message just to spite NOAA. From the analytical work done at SAS and STT, we feel justified in the degree of risk embodied in this plan. I know you know, that the fisheries did not create the situation and I feel no particular need to fix some one else's problem. Let NOAA and USFW figure out how to make the productivity of the Klamath system high enough to return something like 10 to 1 from next year's spawners, or what ever it takes to have enough fish for a good fishery in 4 years and still have at least 35,000 natural spawners. I know the FMP is science based and the best recommendation that any one can give us. But, to blindly follow the letter of the FMP while NOAA knows they can allow any number of transgressions of the productivity of the Klamath is being a chump.

In essence, by removing fishermen from the ocean or river, you will be killing the messenger. The message is that a well cared for natural environment is an economic benefit to the nation. Who will be gauging the productivity of the ocean and rivers when fishermen are gone? No offence, but just bureaucrats?

In summary, I support a viable summer commercial and recreational fishery South of Cape Falcon. One word: Water, is the only solution to every problem South of Falcon - baldness, Erectile Dysfunction, cold pizza, and salmon. Finally, to quote a great leader from Oregon, No surrender!

5:59 am PT, Friday, Mar 31, 2006

# Wu Of Oregon: NOAA Agrees Water Management & Environmental Degradation Primary Causes Of Salmon Loss

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By office of Congressman David Wu

Washington, DC- -Today, Congressman David Wu (Oregon), Congressman Peter DeFazio (Oregon) and Congressman Mike Thompson (CA) met with scientists from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to discuss the Bush Administration's current salmon recovery plan.

The meeting was organized by the U.S. Department of Commerce and the U.S. Department of the Interior and was open to all members of Congress. Congressmen Wu, DeFazio and Thompson attended to ask questions about the possible closure of sport and commercial fishing off the coasts of Oregon and California.

Congressman Wu seized the opportunity to address NOAA scientists directly and asked, "True or false, the most dramatic effect on salmon recovery is water management and environmental degradation?"

Jim Lecky, director of NOAA's Office of Protected Resources, responded and agreed with Congressman Wu.

Congressman Wu continued, "Your recommendation to close sport and commercial fishing is a policy with a high price that won't solve the problem. Every lost job on the water results in an additional loss of three jobs on land in our coastal communities. It's clear that the reason why your management plan doesn't sell is because it fails to address the real causes of salmon loss."

Congressmen DeFazio and Thompson concurred with Congressman Wu that closure is not the answer and that salmon in Oregon and California need long-term solutions to truly fix the fishery.

Congressmen Wu, DeFazio and Thompson also addressed the economic impact a closure would have on fishing communities and asked for a commitment from NOAA

that financial relief would soon follow a disaster declaration.

Even though NOAA has already estimated the economic impact on commercial fishermen to be \$55 million, NOAA would only state that the financial analysis would not take as long as it did in 2005.

Congressmen Wu, DeFazio and Thompson ended the meeting by committing to working with NOAA on real solutions for salmon recovery and offering their availability for future discussion sessions.

To contact Congressman Wu, go to <http://www.house.gov/wu/contact.htm>

Oregon News Online offers individual news websites for 350 cities and towns throughout Oregon.

<http://www.medfordnews.com/articles/index.cfm?artOID=300803&cp=10995>

# Ad Hoc Committee

P.O.Box 484  
Occidental, CA 95465  
707 874-3855

Pacific Fisheries Management Council

**Delay your decision -- Keep the Salmon fishing season open**  
**Review the Statistics -- curtailment of commercial fishing not justified**  
**35,000 returns to sustain Klamath run not substantiated**

*One would think* that keeping up the numbers of salmon in the rivers would insure a healthy restoration of the fishery. *It would seem* that curtailing commercial fishing and protecting salmon from predation would bring salmon numbers back up to historical highs. It was thought that 35,000 is the critical number of adult salmon needed to return to the Klamath to sustain it.

But things aren't always as they seem, and what is "intuitive" is not always correct. A fresh review of the old statistics shows that:

The best "returns" of Klamath Chinook come three years after the *lowest* returns -- *below* 35,000 -- some as low as 12,000! Conversely, the highest runs, well over the targeted 35,000 result in a *collapse* in the numbers of returning adults three years later. How can that be?

(Salmon return to our rivers to lay eggs when they are about three years old. The eggs hatch and the young go out to the ocean and that next generation returns *three years later*).

Typically, the skimpiest numbers of returning "natural" salmon in the Klamath, (averaging only about 18,000 in number) produce, three years later, *the highest runs* (averaging over 100,000 returns)! Between 1978 and 2005, the years when the "natural" spawners dropped *below* 35,000 in the Klamath, the numbers of salmon returning three years later showed the most dramatic *increases*! Look at this:

Klamath River "Natural" Spawners				
year	number of spawners		three years later	number of spawners
1983	30,000	yielded	1986	115,000
1984	12,000	"	1987	100,000
1985	15,000	"	1988	80,000
1992	12,000	"	1995	160,000
1993	20,000	"	1996	80,000
1999	20,000	"	2002	70,000

What happened when the number of "natural" adult reproducing salmon (spawners) returning to the Klamath was *higher* than the targeted minimum of 35,000 as requested by NMFS?

By contrast, when returns were above 35,000, the number of Klamath spawners returning three years later plummeted dramatically:

Klamath River "Natural" spawners				
year	number of spawners		three years later	number of spawners
1979	60,000	yielded	1982	35,000
1986	110,000	"	1989	40,000
1987	100,000	"	1990	12,000
1988	75,000	"	1991	12,000
1995	160,000	"	1998	40,000
1996	80,000	"	1999	20,000

Between 1978 and 2005 (27 years) there were only *three* occasions when more than 35,000 natural spawners returned to the Klamath to produce a higher number of spawners three years later!

Results -- What the statistics show:

1. That 35,000 returning "natural" spawners is *not necessary* to sustain the salmon run. Dramatic increases have been produced *typically* by "natural" spawning runs averaging only about 18,000;
2. That returns *above* the "floor" of 35,000, rather than sustaining a healthy return of their offspring, typically produce instead a *dramatic crash* in returns three years later.
3. That 35,000 may be too high a number of "natural" spawners -- the number of their young are above the carrying capacity of the Klamath River implying that there is not enough quality food or water in the Klamath to sustain them so that they either die off in the river and never make it out to sea, or cannot survive in, or make the transition to the ocean; 35,000 may be *overstocking*.
4. No justification for relying on 35,000 as a "floor" number for "natural" spawning returns on the Klamath;
5. Implication that the number of spawners is *not* the limiting factor to increasing salmon runs because even when above 35,000, the number of spawners returning three years later rarely continues to rise;
6. Indication that the river is following a "boom and bust" pattern often associated with fluctuating food supply -- and associated factors like water, oxygen, pollutants, diseases impacting not only juvenile salmon but especially what they eat (caddis flies in the river, krill in the ocean);

We conclude that the PPMC, before taking Draconian steps to curtail the already ailing commercial fishing industry, needs to re-evaluate more than 25 years of data and revisit the policy regarding the "floor" of 35,000 "natural" spawners for the Klamath and focus instead on dramatic measures to increase the ability of the Klamath to sustain a larger population of young salmon.

*Alan Maurice*

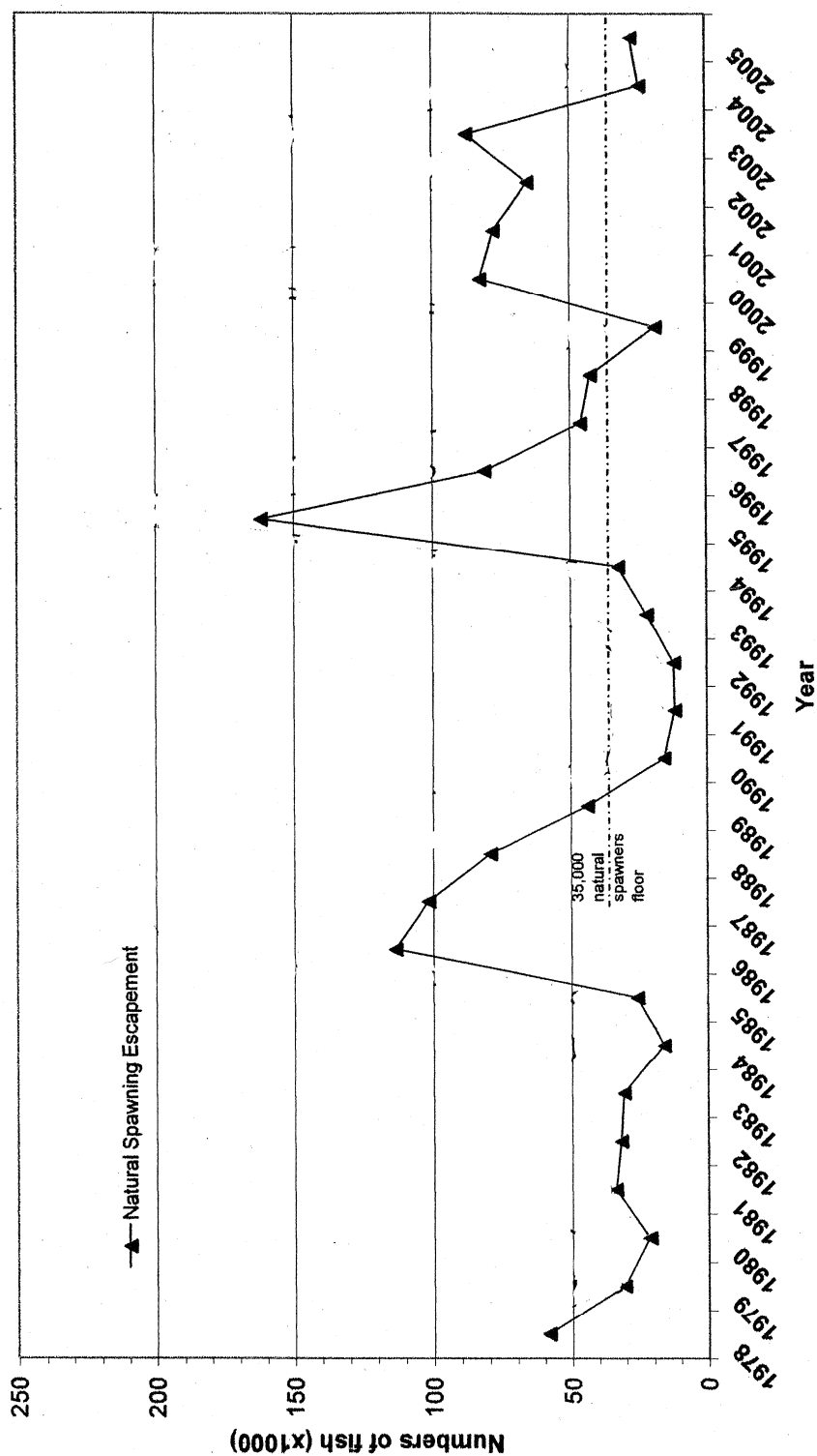
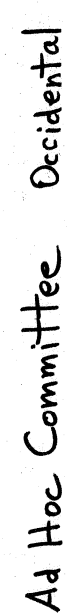


Figure II-2. Klamath River adult fall Chinook returns and spawning escapements, 1978-2005.

Excerpted from "Review of 2004 Ocean Salmon Fisheries"  
 Pacific Fishery Management Council  
 503 820-2280  
 www.w.pcmouncil.org Feb 2005 p. 52

April 200



Highest numbers of spawners produce Lower numbers of returning 3-year olds

E.2.L  
April 2006

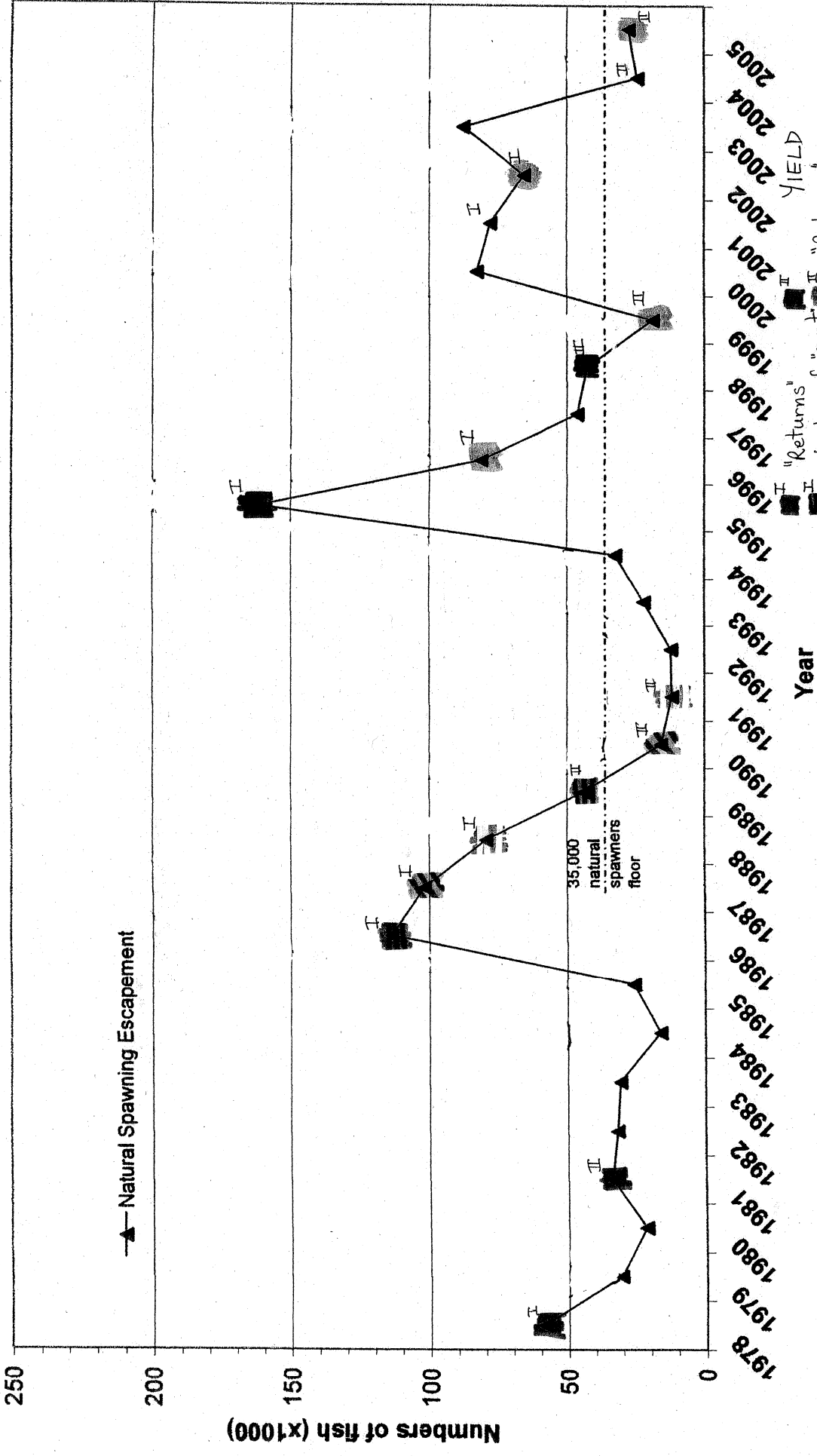


Figure II-2. Klamath River adult fall Chinook returns and spawning escapements, 1978-2005.

Ad Hoc Committee Occidental





## CITY OF HALF MOON BAY

City Hall, 501 Main Street  
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019

March 23, 2006

Dr. Donald McIsaac  
Executive Director  
Pacific Fishery Management Council  
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200  
Portland, OR 97220-1384

Dear Dr. McIsaac,

The City of Half Moon Bay supports its local fishermen and we see the need for a strong and viable fishing industry. We strongly urge the Pacific Fishery Management Council to recognize the hardship imposed by last year's shortening of the salmon fishing season, and to realize the tremendous impact on Half Moon Bay and its citizens if the Fishery Council does not allow salmon fishing this season.

Fishing is a part of the heritage and character of Half Moon Bay, and the ban on salmon fishing currently under consideration could have a tremendous impact on not only the salmon fishermen, but on our town and the viability of maintaining a working harbor.

We thank you for your attention to our City's concerns regarding this matter.

Sincerely,

Marina Fraser  
Mayor

Cc: Mr. Chuck Tracy

# A Petition Regarding the 2006 Ocean Salmon Season And the Protection of Klamath Salmon in-river

We the undersigned concerned for the fate of the Pacific coast salmon fishery and the salmon stocks that support that fishery urgently and respectfully call upon:

1. The Pacific Fishery Management Council, the National Marine Fisheries Service and the Secretary of Commerce to adopt and approve a salmon season for 2006 allowing viable fisheries for ocean commercial and recreational fishermen and provide for the needs of Klamath tribal and in-river fisheries; and
2. The Secretaries of Commerce and Interior, the National Marine Fisheries Service, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, the California Department of Fish & Game, and the California State Water Resources Control Board to take immediate intervention action to protect salmon stocks in the Klamath River from the infestation of deadly parasites and the other impacts on fish from this degraded river, including, if necessary, trapping and trucking spawning and juvenile fish around infested areas of the river and utilizing hatchery operations to save wild stocks within the river, until such time as long term improvements are made to the river to ensure salmon survival, including increased water flow to the river and the removal of the lower four dams on the mainstem of Klamath River.

Name	Address
1. Margaret A. Berrett	PO Box 1630, El Granada CA 94018
2. Lorraine Page M.D.	PO Box 16 Pescadero 94060
3. Thomas Alexiades	Peter ALEXIADIS PO Box 1094 Moss Beach
4. James Larson	POB 1352 El Granada CA 94018
5. Howard White	P.O. Box 370007 Montara CA 94037
6. Eiji Onoda	Eiji Onoda 895 26th Ave. #5 San Francisco CA 94124
7. Jason Dare	3145 Geary Blvd #57 SF CA 94118
8. Tami Hasegawa	540 Alvarado #212 SF, CA 94110
9. Connie Hopkins	1824 Dale Ave San Mateo CA 94401
10. Kei Yeno	1643 Cabrillo St. San Francisco, CA 94121
11. Thomas P. Geyer	1166 Montanita Dr., Pacifica CA 94044
12. Angie Ripetto	12331 San Mateo Rd A.M.B.
13. P. Garcia	463 Fourth St, Montara, CA 94037
14. Kevin Welsh	Bx 367 La Honda CA 94028
15. Rod Camarero	722 12th St Victor 94014 CA

Please Return Completed Petitions to: Sara Randall c/o PCFFA, P.O. Box 29370, San Francisco, CA 94129  
for delivery to the appropriate individuals and agencies.

77 SIGNATURES

2/25

## A Petition Regarding the 2006 Ocean Salmon Season And the Protection of Klamath Salmon in-river

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Name	Address
1. <i>Liz Taylor</i>	<i>P.O. Box 2060, El Granada CA</i>
2. <i>Terry Taylor</i>	<i>P.O. Box 2060 El Granada Ca.</i>
3. <i>John Taylor</i>	<i>P.O. Box 2060 El Granada CA</i>
4. <i>RICHARD AZGOM</i>	<i>130 TROON WAY HMB, 94079.</i>
5. <i>Ken Fule</i>	<i>PO Box 370853 Manteca 94037</i>
6. <i>Ken Fule</i>	<i>PO Box 370853 Manteca 94037</i>
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Name	Address
1. Rex Gertner	P.O. Box 37 El Granada, CA.
2. Sandra L. Lackey	Half moon Bay CA 412 Kehoe Ave.
3. Tom Erickson	18 Valencia HMB CA 94019
4. Patricia Dyson	74 Seascope HMB CA 94019
5. Jim Baldo	Pescadero, Ca
6. Robert Rehde	" "
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Name	Address
1. Aiko Sakuta	115 Lucca Dr SE CA 94080
2. Patrick Kohlman	370 El Granada Blvd. Ca. 94018
3. Tomoko Mogi-Kohlman	P.O. Box 907 El Granada Ca 94018
4. MARIA TACHIBANA	30318 MERIDIEN CIR, UNION CITY, 94587
5. STEVE HANAWA	16 WILLIAMS CA FOSTER CITY CA 94404
6. Norma Takahashi	1547 Gile Dr San Jose CA 95118
7. Jack Takahashi	1321 S. Delaware St. San Mateo 94402
8. Carl Takahashi	637 Magnolia Dr San Mateo 94402
9. Karen Hanson	199 West Point Ave. Half Moon Bay CA 94019
10. Jim Odum	199 West Point Ave Half Moon Bay CA 94019
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Name	Address
1. Linda Blom	8 Gypsy Hill Rd Pacifica 94044
2. Rebecca Fureigh	8 Gypsy Hill Road Pacifica, CA 94044
3. HIROSHI IMASE	802 S. Grant St San Mateo CA 94402.
4. Shane Smuin	732 Bounty Drive, #3215 Foster City, CA 94404
5. Kathleen Beller	655 Railroad Avenue, Half Moon Bay, CA 94019
6. Lisa Cross	2095 Palston Ave. Hillsborough CA 94010
7. Hillary Mills	950 Oak St. San Francisco, CA 94109
8. Joe Shurt	618 W Poplar Ave San Mateo 94402
9. Randall Lyon	2381 OAKMONT DR. San Bruno, 94066
10. Ben Lyon	2381 OAKMONT DR San Bruno 94066
11. Josephine	5709A San Diego St El Comita CA 94530
12. Sarita Escobar	463 18th Ave SF, CA 94121
13. Gary Towslee	1135 Ellis #313 SF 94109
14. Jolley Brown	PO Box 77664 SF CA 94107
15. Takako Morita	1 Davie/ Burnham Ct, SF CA 94109

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for delivery to the appropriate individuals and agencies.



Low Water Flow and In-river Conditions are solely responsible for the low number of **Klamath River Salmon**. Rebuilding populations through a Broad Ocean Harvest Ban is scientifically futile and economically unjustifiable. **We demand a sensible solution be enacted** to save not only the Klamath Salmon but the recreational and commercial salmon fishery. **Support Option 1 in front of the Pacific Fisheries Management Council.**

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature	Address	City, State & Zip
<i>[Signature]</i>	3800 Broadway Ave	OAKLAND CA 94602
<i>[Signature]</i>	P.O. Box 1625	EL GRANADO CA 94018
<i>[Signature]</i>	PO BOX 1751	EL GRANADO
<i>[Signature]</i>	3408 G ST	ANTIOCH CA 94509
<i>[Signature]</i>	113 Corona St.	Mass Beach
<i>[Signature]</i>	124 La Granada St. Mass Beach	CA 94038
<i>[Signature]</i>	148 DANVERS CT NACAM	ILCE, CA
<i>[Signature]</i>	2076 Bayview Ave.	Marina Bay CA 93402
<i>[Signature]</i>	3000 T. L. St. W.	Hot. Sea CA 95691
<i>[Signature]</i>	570 PARKER PARK PK	RESIDUAL, CA
<i>[Signature]</i>	12 JALMAR TERRACE SE 94112	SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94112
<i>[Signature]</i>	101 Quantz Ave	Half Moon Bay CA 94019
<i>[Signature]</i>	P.O. Box 1720	EL GRANADO CA 94018
<i>[Signature]</i>	4010 VOYAGER WAY	SINGLE SPRINGS 95882
<i>[Signature]</i>	457 GROUND	EL GRANADO CA 94018
<i>[Signature]</i>	2078 Longden Cir	Los Altos
<i>[Signature]</i>	823 N. Claremont St.	San Mateo 94401
<i>[Signature]</i>	1346 Pebble Dr	SAN CARLOS CH. 94070
<i>[Signature]</i>	P.O. BOX 1926 Mendocino CA	95460
<i>[Signature]</i>	630 Sonoma Ave	EL GRANADO CA 94018
<i>[Signature]</i>	273 LAURE MEADOWS #140	SAN MATEO, CA 94403
<i>[Signature]</i>	101-A Hickey Blvd, 183	SSF CA 94080
<i>[Signature]</i>	432 Grand Blvd	H.M.B., CA 94019
<i>[Signature]</i>	3313 Arcadian Drive	CASTRO VALLEY, CA 94546
<i>[Signature]</i>	1346 Cabrillo Hwy So	HUMB CA 94019



## METHODOLOGY REVIEW PROCESS AND PRELIMINARY TOPIC SELECTION FOR 2006

Each year, the Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) completes a methodology review to help assure new or significantly modified methodologies employed to estimate impacts of the Council's salmon management use the best available science. The process normally involves: developing a list of potential topics for review at the April Council meeting; final selection of review topics at the September Council meeting; review of selected topics in October by the SSC Salmon Subcommittee and the Salmon Technical Team (STT); and review by the full SSC at the November Council meeting. This review process is preparatory to the Council's adoption, at the November meeting, of all proposed changes to be implemented in the coming season or, in certain limited cases, providing directions for handling any unresolved methodology problems prior to the formulation of salmon management options in March. Because there is insufficient time to review new or modified methods at the March meeting, the Council may reject their use if they have not been approved the preceding November.

In 2005, the SSC reviewed two topics: 1) the Model Evaluation Workgroup (MEW) documentation for the Fishery Regulation Assessment Model (FRAM); and 2) proposed Columbia River fall Chinook ocean abundance forecast methodology.

For 2006 there are at least three issues the Council may want to consider when setting priorities for the methodology review:

1. The MEW is scheduled to complete work on the detailed FRAM documentation this summer, and a review of the documentation would assist the SSC in evaluation of the FRAM and any proposed modifications.
2. A follow up on Columbia River fall Chinook ocean abundance forecast methodology to compare various alternative methodologies. This topic would be contingent upon the Columbia River Technical Advisory Committee evaluation of methods which forecast ocean abundance directly, and a determination if the continued use of river-mouth abundance forecasts is warranted.
3. The contact rate and catch projection portions of the Klamath Ocean Harvest Model in light of the recent year performance of age-4 harvest rate forecasts and the implications for Endangered Species Act listed California coastal Chinook consultation standards.

The SSC will receive input from the STT and the MEW, and provide recommendations for methodologies to be reviewed in 2006.



**Council Task:**

- 1. Provide guidance to the SSC regarding potential topics and priorities for methodologies to be reviewed in 2006.**
- 2. Request affected agencies develop and provide needed materials to the SSC, as appropriate.**

**Reference Materials:**

1. Agenda Item E.3.b, Supplemental SSC Report: Scientific and Statistical Committee Report on Methodology Reviews for 2006.

**Agenda Order:**

- a. Agenda Item Overview
- b. Scientific and Statistical Committee Report
- c. State, Tribal, and Federal Agency Recommendations
- d. Reports and Comments of Advisory Bodies
- e. Public Comment
- f. Council Guidance on Potential Methodologies to be Reviewed in 2006

Chuck Tracy  
Pete Lawson

PFMC  
03/16/06

SCIENTIFIC AND STATISTICAL COMMITTEE REPORT ON  
METHODOLOGY REVIEW PROCESS AND PRELIMINARY TOPIC SELECTION  
FOR 2006

The Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) met with Mr. Dell Simmons and other members of the Salmon Technical Team (STT) to identify and discuss methodology reviews for 2006. Five items were identified that for potential SSC review this fall. The review is tentatively scheduled for the second week in September 2006.

Chinook and Coho Fishery Regulation Assessment Model Documentation. The Model Evaluation Workgroup (MEW) is completing documentation of the Fishery Regulation Assessment Model (FRAM). The MEW is expected to complete, by the June Council meeting: (1) an overview of FRAM, (2) a detailed FRAM document which contains all algorithms used in the models, (3) a user's manual, and (4) the documentation of the base period data used in the Chinook and Coho FRAM.

Columbia River Ocean Abundance Forecast Methodology. The SSC reviewed a preliminary report in October 2005 and recommended that a preferred model and data set be selected. The MEW has since responded to this request and is preparing an evaluation of the model's performance for the SSC.

Coweeman Exploitation Rate. The Coweeman exploitation rate has been much higher than forecasted in the annual Preseason Report III. The STT has made modifications to correct this bias in its forecast and has requested that the SSC review these modifications.

Oregon Coastal Natural (OCN) Predictor Methodology. A revision has been proposed to the methodology for predicting the OCN ocean abundance.

Klamath Ocean Harvest Model - Contact Rates and Catch Projections. Contact rates for Klamath River fall Chinook were much higher in 2004 and 2005 than previously observed and this stock will significantly constrain several Council salmon fisheries in 2006. An exploration of potential factors that led to the unusual Klamath contact rates in 2004 and 2005 could help prevent a recurrence.

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

SALMON ADVISORY SUBPANEL REPORT ON METHODOLOGY REVIEW PROCESS  
AND PRELIMINARY TOPIC SELECTION FOR 2006

The Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS) approves of the list of salmon methodology review topics submitted by the Salmon Technical Team for review by the Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) this fall, including the following:

1. Detailed Fishery Regulation Assessment Model (FRAM) documentation and Chinook FRAM Base Period Data Development.
2. Columbia River Ocean Abundance forecast methodology.
3. Coweeman Exploitation rate.
4. Klamath Chinook contact rate and catch projection.

In addition, the SAS is interested in requesting some research and data needs that may be appropriate as future methodology review topics, including:

1. Examination of the appropriateness of the September 1 birth date for Klamath River fall Chinook, and sensitivity of the Klamath Ocean Harvest Model (KOHM) to changes in the birth date relative to the tag codes used to evaluate fishery impacts.
2. The effects of sea lion predation at the mouth of the Klamath River on spawning escapement of Klamath River fall Chinook.
3. An experimental design for a test fisheries to estimate the relative impacts to Klamath River fall Chinook in fisheries restricted to nearshore areas.
4. Estimates of fall fishery impacts in the KOHM in the preseason process.

PPMC  
04/05/06

SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM REPORT ON METHODOLOGY REVIEW PROCESS  
AND PRELIMINARY TOPIC SELECTION FOR 2006

The Salmon Technical Team (STT) recommends Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) review the following subjects this fall.

1. **Detailed Fishery Regulation Assessment Model (FRAM) Documentation and Chinook FRAM Base Period Data Development.** The five pieces of core FRAM documentation are: (1) the overview, (2) the detailed FRAM documentation, (3) a user's manual, (4) the Chinook, and the (5) coho base period data development documentation. The Model Evaluation Workgroup (MEW) completed work on the overview in 2004. The MEW is currently scheduled to complete the remaining FRAM documentations in time for the June meeting. The STT recommends the SSC provide follow up comments, on the materials presented in June, this fall.
2. **Columbia River Ocean Abundance Forecast Methodology.** The MEW presented a suite of stock and age-specific models to forecast ocean abundances of Columbia River Chinook stocks at the 2005 fall meeting. The performance of the proposed models was simulated using two different data sets: a long time series (all available data) and a short time series (recent 10 years) and several models. The SSC has recommended the MEW select a "preferred" model and data set plus a review by the U.S. v. Oregon Technical Advisory Committee (TAC). Since the fall meeting, the performance of the model most likely to be adopted by the TAC was simulated using the same data set that TAC uses to prepare its preseason forecast of terminal runs. The TAC time series is typically the recent years but not necessarily the recent 10 years. Using the same data set in both the ocean abundance model and the terminal run model best emulates the method that the TAC will adopt. Members of the TAC have also prepared a "dry run" forecast for the 2006 season as an additional test of the methodology. The STT recommends the SSC review the model performance as measured by the simulated historical forecasts using the data set and model most likely to be adopted by the TAC and the "dry run" 2006 forecast this fall.
3. **Coweeman Exploitation Rate.** Dr. Robert Kope indicated in his report, *Kope, R. 2005. Performance of Ocean Fisheries Management Relative to National Marine Fisheries Service Endangered Species Act Consultation Standards. NW Fisheries Science Center. Seattle, WA*, that the Coweeman exploitation rate has been higher than forecast in the annual Preseason III Reports. However, his analysis is based on limited coded-wire tag recoveries from the surrogate Cowlitz tule hatchery stock where as the estimates in the preseason analyses are projected from the Chinook FRAM model. The STT recommends the SSC review the methods used to prepare the Coweeman impact estimates in the Preseason Report III and if the methods correct the bias identified by Dr. Kope this fall.

4. **Klamath Chinook contact rate and catch projection.** During the March meeting, the area and month specific data used to build the Klamath contact rate per effort model were adjusted to address the under prediction of age-4 commercial ocean harvest for the past 3 years. Instead of using all available data to build the model, the new data set is limited to the 1991-2005 data for the KO, KC, FB, SF, and MO areas and to the 2005 data for NO and CO areas. This adjustment in the data set was described in Appendix A of the Preseason Report II. The STT recommends the SSC review the adjusted Klamath contact rate and effort model this fall.

PFMC  
04/05/06

## **Salmon Trollers Marketing Assoc.**

**PO Box 137  
Fort Bragg, CA 95437**

**Phone 707-964-5500**

**Fax 707-964-6985**

RECEIVED

MAR 20 2006

PFMC

The following information clearly shows that high water flows directly affect the fall Chinook natural spawners count on the upper Klamath River.

For the record, the only method of counting since 1978 has been "Reds" spawning beds in the gravel made by the fish and carcasses of spawned salmon. On a high flow year the water clarity inhibits the accuracy of the counts. Therefore, it is virtually impossible to get an accurate count with this obsolete method.

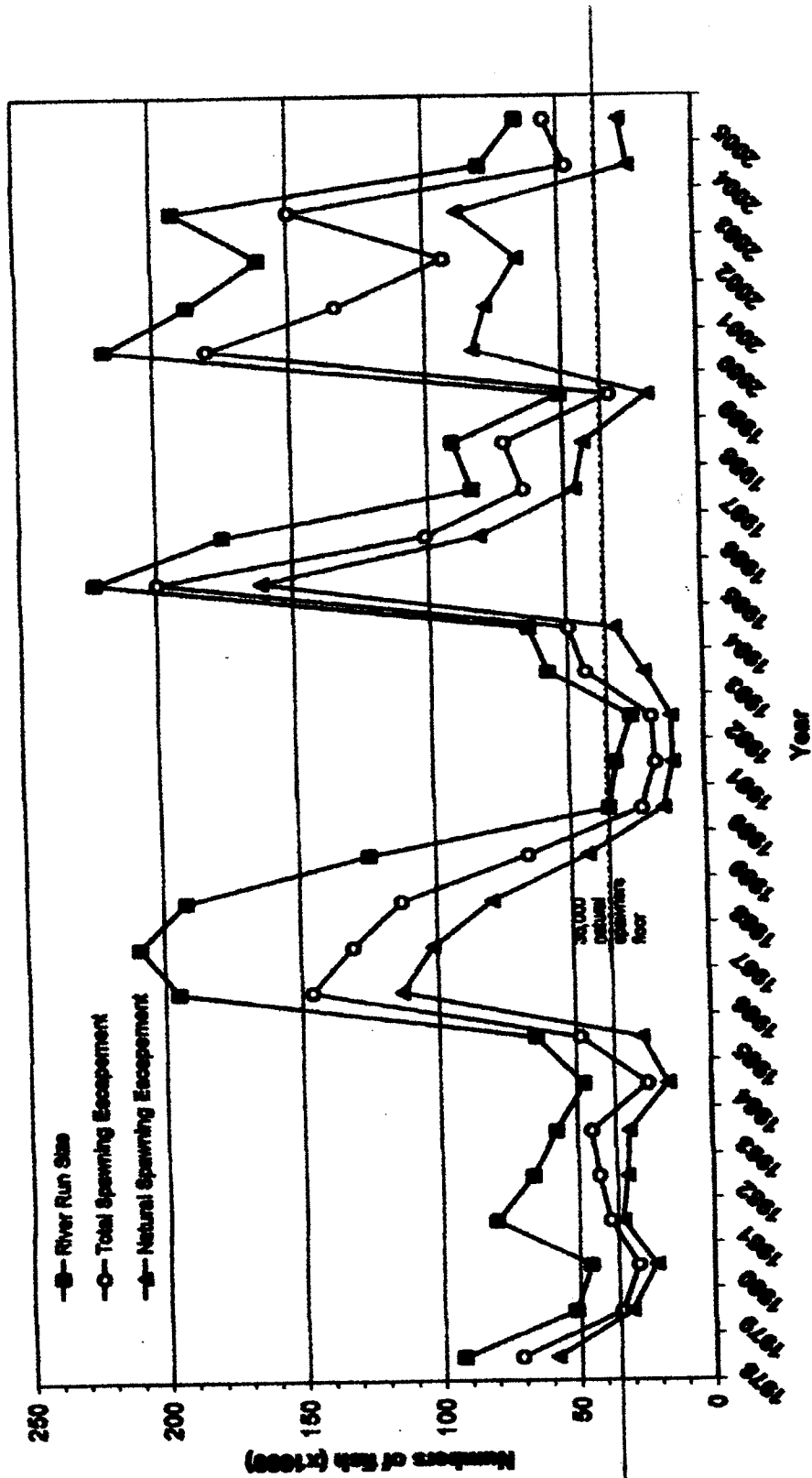
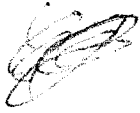


Figure 11-2. Klamath River adult fall Chinook returns and spawning escapements, 1978-2005.

# EUREKA WSO CITY, CALIFORNIA



## Monthly Total Precipitation (inches)

(042910)

File last updated on Mar 7, 2006

\*\*\* Note \*\*\* Provisional Data \*\*\* After Year/Month 200511

a = 1 day missing, b = 2 days missing, c = 3 days, ..etc.,

z = 26 or more days missing, A = Accumulations present

Long-term means based on columns; thus, the monthly row may not sum (or average) to the long-term annual value.

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE NUMBER OF MISSING DAYS : 5

Individual Months not used for annual or monthly statistics if more than 5 days are missing.

Individual Years not used for annual statistics if any month in that year has more than 5 days missing.

YEAR (S)	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN
1948	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.25	0.13	1.71	3.33	3.19	7.35	15.9
1949	1.63	6.09	6.94	0.41	2.56	0.06	0.16	0.02	0.50	2.03	3.23	4.49	28.1
1950	13.79	4.61	7.71	1.93	1.30	1.03	0.05	0.07	0.35	13.04	3.43	5.99	53.5
1951	8.47	7.56	3.94	2.05	1.38	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.79	3.88	7.80	9.10	45.0
1952	10.67	6.22	3.78	1.34	1.77	1.98	0.00	0.01	0.73	0.62	2.13	11.87	41.1
1953	12.63	3.44	5.95	3.18	5.83	1.24	0.00	0.41	0.61	3.84	9.57	3.62	50.5
1954	11.78	3.29	3.76	2.78	0.16	2.57	0.04	1.24	0.87	1.47	5.09	9.65	42.5
1955	5.73	1.83	1.82	5.56	0.03	0.11	0.21	0.00	1.18	2.64	5.77	11.63	36.5
1956	11.51	7.47	2.36	0.31	1.58	1.71	0.06	0.00	0.33	5.47	0.49	7.18	38.4
1957	4.22	4.36	8.77	1.96	3.42	0.30	0.34	0.02	1.37	6.00	4.44	5.69	40.8
1958	8.57	10.80	6.09	3.67	1.26	0.71	0.05	0.00	0.78	1.17	3.71	4.06	40.8
1959	7.23	10.65	3.37	0.52	0.91	0.25	0.00	0.01	1.54	0.74	0.28	3.64	29.1
1960	3.87	7.48	8.13	2.92	6.05	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.01	1.31	9.87	5.08	44.5
1961	4.54	7.53	7.90	3.49	3.97	0.50	0.03	0.30	0.53	2.28	5.65	3.44	40.1
1962	3.26	6.08	4.04	2.62	0.60	0.11	0.00	1.92	0.71	6.49	6.77	2.58	35.1
1963	1.70	4.74	6.28	10.68	1.74	0.33	0.11	0.07	0.68	5.41	6.91	3.20	41.8
1964	11.13	1.20	5.91	0.67	1.59	0.72	0.83	0.03	0.07	1.82	12.11	10.96	47.0
1965	5.82	1.36	1.23	5.60	0.44	0.35	0.00	0.36	0.00	0.70	5.20	5.22	26.2
1966	9.44	3.12	6.57	1.34	0.06	0.30	0.25	0.50	1.33	1.02	9.86	6.52	40.5
1967	8.87	1.47	7.44	5.29	1.52	0.32	0.00	0.00	1.32	2.15	4.40	4.34	37.1
1968	7.59	2.93	3.85	0.40	1.04	0.20	0.04	1.98	0.60	2.81	5.88	8.32	35.6
1969	13.92	7.82	1.56	3.22	1.01	0.34	0.05	0.00	0.36	3.20	3.49	9.60	44.5
1970	12.46	3.15	2.70	1.54	1.38	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.32	2.11	13.20	10.24	47.5
1971	5.41	3.28	7.91	2.92	1.28	1.51	0.16	0.55	2.08	0.92	6.36	6.38	38.5
1972	7.96	5.93	5.08	2.27	1.11	0.88	0.01	0.07	1.06	1.97	5.41	7.42	39.1
1973	6.47	3.85	7.10	0.35	0.85	0.23	0.00	0.08	2.35	4.14	16.58	7.02	49.0
1974	6.02	5.98	6.98	3.15	0.42	0.33	0.11	0.32	0.00	1.76	2.75	6.40	34.2
1975	5.20	7.68	10.73	3.29	1.05	0.58	0.10	0.58	0.01	6.77	4.72	5.38	46.0
1976	1.88	7.51	3.12	2.80	0.54	0.14	0.20	1.70	0.04	0.28	2.98	0.52	21.5
1977	1.90	2.24	4.33	1.20	2.10	0.07	0.00	0.20	3.35	2.79	4.51	6.60	29.2
1978	4.52	6.06	2.88	4.10	0.82	0.34	0.03	0.59	2.72	0.04	2.39	1.16	25.0
1979	3.82	6.26	1.70	3.94	2.25	0.05	0.31	0.13	1.15	6.14	6.19	3.75	35.6



# Monthly Precipitation, EUREKA WSO CITY, CALIFORNIA

Page 2 of 2

									Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
1980	3.19	4.67	6.14	4.18	1.70	0.42	0.00	0.07	0.14	1.38	2.49	6.10	30.
1981	7.67	3.72	4.64	0.71	2.02	0.57	0.00	0.01	0.97	3.71	9.39	9.88	43
1982	4.75	5.76	7.06	5.97	0.07	0.78	0.08	0.03	0.62	4.89	7.83	10.30	48
1983	8.48	9.18	10.73	5.47	1.12	0.65	0.89	3.42	0.87	1.87	10.40	14.13	67.
1984	0.76	5.18	4.70	2.76	2.51	1.07	0.03	0.05	0.55	3.67	15.15	4.27	40.
1985	0.66	3.69	4.68	0.45	1.14	0.89	0.15	0.52	1.06	4.07	2.98	2.78	23.
1986	7.19	10.08	6.12	1.46	2.34	0.21	0.02	0.00	2.70	1.75	1.85	3.83	37.
1987	6.48	3.38	6.10	1.15	0.41	0.26	0.20	0.06	0.02	1.05	4.23	10.92	34
1988	7.13	0.54	1.18	2.06	2.70	2.22	0.05	0.00	0.12	0.41	8.93	6.26	31
1989	4.71	2.88	7.63	2.01	1.67	0.21	0.08	0.13	0.85	2.90	1.60	0.80	25
1990	7.20	4.50	3.30	1.41	3.74	0.32	0.22	0.71	0.19	1.73	3.07	2.91	29
1991	1.65	2.75	6.94	2.52	2.16	0.26	1.13	0.37	0.00	1.06	1.95	2.36	23
1992	3.99	3.80	3.51	2.42	0.06	1.27	0.25	0.01	0.33	2.08	2.21	9.33	29
1993	7.15	5.93	4.72	5.94	4.44	1.23	0.37	0.54	0.03	0.56	1.35	7.12	39
1994	5.09	7.12	2.06	3.30	1.10	0.71	0.08	0.00	0.06	0.54	8.21	7.00	35
1995	12.74	1.40	11.18	7.47	1.21	1.85	0.08	0.22	0.69	0.53	2.26	11.56	51
1996	10.74	8.11	3.51	4.64	2.40	0.05	0.03	0.00	1.21	3.50	5.16	21.26	60
1997	8.81	2.55	2.73	3.06	0.90	1.25	0.00	0.84	2.05	2.73	7.39	4.73	37
1998	13.42	13.95	7.83	2.23	3.12	0.33	0.16	0.01	0.08	3.06	14.09	5.40	63
1999	4.37	10.32	8.94	1.79	1.62	0.15	0.04	0.30	0.05	1.60	7.36	3.02	39
2000	9.71	7.00	2.81	2.15	1.86	0.54	0.04	0.00	0.55	2.99	3.51	1.97	33
2001	3.79	3.60	2.45	2.54	0.71	0.69	0.20	0.21	0.28	1.00	7.71	11.56	34
2002	6.37	5.76	4.32	2.42	0.55	0.28	0.03	0.01	0.06	0.06	2.66	23.31	45
2003	5.51	3.84	4.91	11.25	1.74	0.04	0.02	0.49	0.35	0.55	5.78	11.35	45
2004	6.29	8.12	2.38	1.68	1.37	0.06	0.06	0.43	0.68	5.71	1.87	9.43	38
2005	5.91	2.41	6.24	4.70	3.90	3.08	0.05	0.07	0.08	2.40	8.52	14.84	52
2006	13.81	7.89	2.42 z	0.00 z	0.00 z	0.00 z	0.00 z	0.00 z	0.00 z	0.00 z	0.00 z	0.00 z	21

## Period of Record Statistics

MEAN	6.89	5.35	5.21	3.00	1.69	0.65	0.13	0.34	0.76	2.66	5.73	7.15	39
S.D.	3.58	2.81	2.50	2.24	1.31	0.68	0.22	0.61	0.77	2.24	3.70	4.46	9
SKEW	0.33	0.62	0.40	1.69	1.43	1.68	3.05	3.09	1.42	2.00	0.98	1.35	0
MAX	13.92	13.95	11.18	11.25	6.05	3.08	1.13	3.42	3.35	13.04	16.58	23.31	67
MIN	0.66	0.54	1.18	0.31	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.28	0.52	21
NO YRS	58	58	57	57	57	57	58	58	58	58	58	58	

## ROLE OF THE KLAMATH FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (KFMC)

The Klamath Act authorized \$21,000,000 in 1986 to be appropriated over twenty years, and it established two federal advisory committees: the Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force (Task Force) and the Klamath Fishery Management Council (KFMC).

The Task Force has worked toward restoring Klamath River fisheries by funding watershed restoration planning and education, fisheries research and monitoring, fish stock enhancement, and on-the-ground habitat restoration. Over its tenure, the Task Force has increasingly supported local watershed groups to bring together landowners and other natural resource interests in each of the five sub-basins of the Lower Klamath River Basin.

The Klamath Fishery Management Council (KFMC) is an 11-member federal advisory committee consisting of representatives from commercial and recreational ocean fisheries, the in-river sport fishing community, tribal fisheries, the California Department of Fish and Game, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, National Marine Fisheries Service, and U.S. Department of the Interior. The KFMC makes specific recommendations to the Pacific Fishery Management Council, California Fish and Game Commission, Oregon Department of Fish Wildlife, Yurok Tribal Fisheries, and Hoopa Tribal Fisheries. The Klamath River Technical Advisory Team (KRTAT) provides biological and statistical expertise to aid in advising the KFMC on the status of anadromous fish stocks of the Klamath Basin and the impacts of fishery management options. This includes the development of annual projections of Chinook salmon stock size and the development of fishery models, such as the Klamath Ocean Harvest Model (KOHM) for use by fishery managers in the management of Klamath River Chinook salmon. Membership of the KRTAT consists of individuals from entities represented on the KFMC.

The Klamath Act has not been reauthorized and funding for the KFMC and the Task Force is scheduled to expire September 30, 2006. Many of the functions performed by the KFMC and KRTAT are instrumental in the Council's salmon management process and the Council should consider the means for accomplishing them (e.g., the technical work of run reconstruction and abundance forecasts, and the policy work of recommending allocation among states and fishery sectors for annual management measures). In addition, the research and monitoring work funded through the Task Force is critical to maintaining the data quality necessary to do the technical analyses on which informed policy decisions are based.

Curt Melcher, Chair of the KFMC, will brief the Council on the status of the KFMC and the functions relevant to the Council's salmon management process.

**Council Task:**

- 1. Discuss implications of salmon management in the absence of the KFMC.**
- 2. Provide guidance for achieving KFMC tasks in the Council and other processes.**

**Reference Materials:**

None.

**Agenda Order:**

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

Chuck Tracy  
Curt Melcher

PFMC  
03/16/06



## Klamath Fishery Management Council

*Working to Restore Anadromous Fish in the Klamath River Basin*

Yreka Fish and Wildlife Office

1829 South Oregon Street

Tel: (530) 842-5763 Fax: (530) 842-4517

April 5, 2006

California Commercial  
Salmon Fishing Industry

California Department  
of Fish and Game

California Offshore Sport Fishery

Hoopa Valley Tribe

Klamath In-River Sport Fishery

National Marine Fisheries Service

Non-Hoopa Indians' Representative

Oregon Commercial  
Salmon Fishing Industry

Oregon Department  
of Fish and Wildlife

Pacific Fishery Management  
Council

U.S. Department of the Interior

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

Subject: Contributions of the Klamath Act to Fisheries Management

Dear Mr. Hansen:

Per your request, I am writing to provide information on the contributions to management of Klamath River stocks provided by the Klamath River Basin Fisheries Restoration Program, and the entities established under the Klamath River Basin Fisheries Restoration Act (Klamath Act, or Act).

Congress passed the Klamath Act in 1986, including authorization of \$21,000,000 to be appropriated over twenty years to restore the anadromous fish populations of the Klamath River Basin. The Act directed the Secretary of the Interior to carry out a fisheries restoration program, and established two federal advisory committees to assist in implementing it: the Klamath Fishery Management Council (KFMC) and the Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force (Task Force). The lead office for implementation of the Act is the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service office in Yreka, California.

The Act directed the KFMC to make recommendations to the Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC), California Fish and Game Commission, Oregon Department of Fish Wildlife, the Hoopa Valley Tribe, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs for non-Hoopa Indians. The Act specifies representation from 11 entities concerned with harvest of Klamath River salmon. These include the U.S. Departments of Interior and Commerce, the PFMC, the States of Oregon and California, the Hoopa Valley Tribe, Non-Hoopa Indians (the seat now occupied by the Yurok Tribe), ocean commercial fishers and recreational fishers, and in-river recreational fishers. The Act also directed the KFMC to establish a comprehensive long-term plan for the management of in-river and ocean harvests affecting Klamath

River Basin anadromous fish, with the goal of restoring their populations to optimum levels. To achieve these directions, the KFMC has met four times per year, annually made specific recommendations to the PFMC, and completed a *Long-Term Plan for Management of Anadromous Fish Populations of the Klamath River Basin* in 1992.

In addition to the key role in providing recommendations to the PFMC, the KFMC has helped resolve harvest allocation issues involving Klamath River salmon, and has provided a consistent public forum for salmon harvest issues. The KFMC has made all of its decisions by consensus.

The KFMC receives biological and statistical expertise from its Klamath River Technical Advisory Team (KRTAT). The entities represented on the KFMC provide the personnel that make up the KRTAT. Every year the KRTAT assembles data and completes analyses used by the PFMC and state and Tribal fisheries management agencies to set fishing seasons. These products include the Klamath fall Chinook stock abundance forecasts, and the modeling of impacts of proposed fishing regulations on Klamath River fall Chinook. These analyses depend upon data collected in fisheries monitoring efforts funded by the Klamath Act through the Task Force, as discussed in more detail below.

The Klamath Act's direction to the Task Force to carry out the restoration program gave the Task Force a somewhat broader mission than that of the KFMC. The Task Force has 16 members, including the U.S. Departments of Interior, Commerce, and Agriculture; the States of California and Oregon; four California Counties and one Oregon County, four tribes (Yurok, Hoopa, Karuk, and Klamath), and one representative each from the commercial fishing industry and the in-river sport fishing community. The Task Force and the Fish and Wildlife Service have established processes for annually soliciting, evaluating, and funding proposals for expenditures of the Klamath Act funds. Like the KFMC, all Task Force decisions are made by consensus.

Funding approved by the Task Force has included fish stock enhancements, public outreach and education, studies of fish biology and disease, watershed restoration planning, on-the-ground habitat restoration, and on-going fisheries monitoring. In total, these projects have amounted to about \$11.2 million over the 20-year program. In the early years of the program, the Klamath Act funds supported a large fraction of the habitat restoration projects accomplished in the middle and lower basin and tributaries. In recent years, Klamath Act funds have been especially important in maintaining staff capacity among watershed groups developing projects and community support, and competing for other larger sources of restoration funding.

Over the past 20 years, an average of approximately \$75,000 per year has been spent to support the functions of the KFMC and the KRTAT, and a similar amount has been expended to support the functions of the Task Force and its technical group. These expenditures have constituted about 14 percent of the total Klamath Act expenditures. Approximately 26 percent of the total expenditures have gone to the support of the Yreka

Fish and Wildlife Office, which provides budgeting, contracting, environmental compliance, and technical assistance to all aspects of the program.

Klamath Act funds have been especially important in supporting continuing monitoring studies that supply basic information for use in the "Mega table" data base used in the Klamath Ocean Harvest Model, and for other monitoring uses. In the past five years, about \$662,000 of Klamath Act funds have been spent on monitoring that provides data used in the salmon management process, such as spawning surveys and age composition analyses; and another \$171,000 was spent on other important monitoring such as juvenile outmigrant trapping. About \$252,200 has been spent on research on fish disease in the Klamath River below Iron Gate Dam; much of this was recently diverted from restoration projects in response to increasing concern about the disease issue. Several tables are attached that supply more detail regarding expenditures on monitoring, planning, and habitat restoration activities

The Klamath Act has not been reauthorized as of this time, and funding for the KFMC, Task Force, and projects is scheduled to expire September 30, 2006. In the absence of Klamath Act funding, we are uncertain regarding funding of critical monitoring activities in the Klamath River during the fall of 2006 and beyond.

The President's proposed budget for Fiscal Year 2007 contains \$859,000 for continuation of Klamath Act activities. Appropriation by Congress will be necessary to continue this source of funding.

Thank you for your interest. If you or other PFMC members have questions, please contact me at the letterhead address.

Sincerely,



Phil Detrich  
Field Supervisor, YFWO  
Designated Federal Official for the KFMC

cc: Office of the Secretary of the Interior  
Steve Thompson, Manager, California Operations Office, USFWS

**Table 1. Annual Data Collection Projects Used for Fisheries Management  
(Not funded for the 2006 spawning run or 2007 out-migration)**

<b>Cooperators</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Last Year's Funding Level</b>
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Arcata	Mainstem Klamath River Fall Chinook Carcass Survey	\$33,765*
Yurok Tribe	Fall Chinook Age Composition Project	\$20,624*
Karuk Tribe of California, Yurok Tribe, U.S. Forest Service, Salmon River Restoration Council, Siskiyou Resource Conservation District, Quartz Valley Indian Reservation	Mid-Klamath River Tributaries Fall Chinook Spawner Escapement Surveys	\$50,000*
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Arcata	Mainstem Klamath River Fall Chinook Spawning Escapement	\$22,561*
California Department of Fish and Game	Bogus Creek Fall Chinook Salmon Escapement	\$20,564*
Yurok Tribe	Blue Creek Chinook & Coho Life Cycle Monitoring Project	\$9,892
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Arcata	Monitoring Klamath River Juvenile Salmonids Springtime Emigrations	\$11,655
Salmon River Restoration Council	Salmon River Community "Weak Stocks" Fisheries Assessment and Protection Program	\$12,708
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$181,769</b>

\* necessary for maintenance of the megatable database

**Table 2. Disease Research Supported by Klamath Act Funds During the Past Five Years**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Funded Amount</b>
2006	<i>Manayunkia speciosa</i> : Life History, Rearing, and Associated Development of <i>Ceratomyxa shasta</i>	\$55,000
2006	Effects of Flow on Severity of Infection by <i>Ceratomyxa shasta</i> in Klamath River Fall Chinook Salmon	\$67,275
2006	Disease Monitoring of Juvenile Klamath River Chinook Salmon	\$28,000
2006	Experiments on <i>Ceratomyxa shasta</i> infection in the Mid-Klamath River	\$13,345
2005	Diurnal and Seasonal Abundance of the Infectious Stage of <i>Ceratomyxa shasta</i> in the Mid-Klamath River	\$9,000
2005	Disease Mortality in Juvenile Klamath River Chinook Salmon	\$16,000
2004	Disease Mortality in Juvenile Klamath River Chinook Salmon	\$16,000
2004	Effects of Summer River Temperatures on Growth, Immune Competence, and Cellular Stress Biomarkers in Juvenile Klamath River Coho Salmon	\$15,000
2003	Abundance of <i>Ceratomyxa shasta</i> in Iron Gate Dam Reservoir	\$16,400
2002	Effects of Elevated Water Temperature on the Resistance to Ceratomyxosis in the Klamath River Juvenile Steelhead Trout and Chinook Salmon	\$16,200
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$252,220</b>



**Table 3. Klamath Act funds spent on Restoration Coordination and Planning, and On-the-Ground Habitat Restoration in 2005**

<b>Cooperators</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Amount Funded</b>
Salmon River Restoration Council	Salmon River Community Restoration Program	\$25,000
Shasta Valley Resource Conservation District	Shasta River CRMP Coordinator	\$25,000
Karuk Tribe of California	Middle Klamath River Sub-basin Planning	\$25,000
Yurok Tribe	Lower Klamath River Sub-basin Coordination and Planning	\$25,000
Shasta Valley Resource Conservation District	Nelson Ranch Shasta River Mainstem Refugia Area Fence	\$45,577
California Conservation Corps	Mynot Creek Instream Habitat Restoration Project	\$20,437
Yurok Tribe	Terwer Creek Riparian Restoration Project	\$39,839
California Conservation Corps	North Fork Ah Pah Instream Habitat Enhancement Project	\$19,818
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$225,671</b>

## ROLE OF THE KLAMATH FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (KFMC)

The Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS) is supportive of a process that provides an accessible public forum for developing harvest allocation recommendations regarding Klamath Chinook. The SAS also concurs with the STT's Supplemental Statement (E.4.c) regarding maintenance of fisheries monitoring and data analyses necessary for management of Klamath Chinook.

While the SAS finds that the harvest allocation discussions that have occurred in the KFMC have been very useful in shaping annual salmon seasons south of Cape Falcon, there is a concern that needed recommendations have often been delayed, and technical data have been inaccessible to the public. Accordingly, the SAS would recommend that the KFMC process be preserved and improved to ensure broader and more timely distribution of information.

PFMC  
04/05/06

## ROLE OF THE KLAMATH FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (KFMC)

If funding for the KFMC and the Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force (Task Force) expires in September of this year, it will affect the Salmon Technical Team's (STT) ability to advise the Council on the effects of ocean salmon regulations on Klamath fall Chinook. Impacts can be grouped under two categories: research and monitoring activities, and stock assessment. Research and monitoring activities funded through the Task Force, include gathering basic biological data, such as redd surveys, carcass counts, creel surveys, and scale and coded-wire tag (CWT) collection and reading. These data are used in stock assessment and cohort analysis to make annual estimates of age-specific escapement, inriver and ocean harvest rates, and total run size. In turn, those estimates are used by the Klamath Ocean Harvest Model (KOHM) to forecast age-specific ocean abundance, harvest rates, and escapement of Klamath fall Chinook.

If funding for the KFMC expires, some members of the STT could assume the responsibility for completing the analyses currently performed by the Klamath River Technical Advisory Team (KRTAT) which are crucial to the Council process. Several key members of the KRTAT serve on the STT or already have a close working relationship with the STT. However, the basic biological data must still be collected through on-going monitoring programs including the completion of the annual KRTAT "Age Composition Report" If these data are not available due to the lack of funding for the Task Force, the STT will not be able to conduct the Klamath analyses critical to the Council.

PFMC  
3/31/06

CLARIFY COUNCIL DIRECTION ON 2006 MANAGEMENT MEASURES  
(IF NECESSARY)

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

**Council Task:**

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

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

PFMC  
03/16/06

SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM

***PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF TENTATIVE 2006  
OCEAN SALMON FISHERY  
MANAGEMENT MEASURES***

April 5, 2006

**TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006.** (Page 1 of 5) 4/5/2006 4:26 PM

North of Cape Falcon	
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS	
Supplemental Management Information	
<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 65,000 Chinook and 90,000 marked coho. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.</p> <p>2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 32,500 Chinook and 14,400 marked coho.</p> <p>3. Treaty Indian commercial ocean troll quotas of: 41,600 Chinook (22,500 in May and June; 19,100 for all-salmon season July through Sept. 15 with no rollover allowed from Chinook season); and 40,000 coho.</p> <p>4. Fisheries and overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be adjusted pending the approval of fisheries south of Cape Falcon.</p>	
<p><b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 21,450 Chinook quota.</li> </ul> <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 an 80 Chinook possession and landing limit for each four-day open period. If insufficient quota remains to prosecute openings prior to the June 24-27 open period, the remaining quota will be provided for a June 27-30 open period with a per vessel landing and possession limit to be determined inseason. All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). 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><b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 15 through earlier of Sept. 15 or 11,050 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 14,400 marked coho quota (C.8.d). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5).</li> </ul> <p>Open Saturday through Tuesday July 15 through August 1. All salmon; landing and possession limit of 30 Chinook and 40 marked coho per vessel per four day open period (C.2, C.3). Open August 5 through September 15; 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 30 Chinook and 40 marked coho per vessel per three day open period. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). 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>	

**TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006.** (Page 2 of 5) 4/5/2006 4:26 PM

<b>A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS</b>	
<b>South of Cape Falcon</b>	
<b>Supplemental Management Information</b>	
1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: impacts associated with mortality from a catch and release fishery. 2. Non-Indian commercial troll Klamath fall Chinook impact allocation ?% Oregon: ?% California. 3. Tribal allocation equal to non-Indian Impacts	
<b>Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty (Newport)</b> • June 1-4; 8-11; 15-18; 22-25; July 12-15; 19-22; 26-29; August 1-4; 8-11; September 16-30; October 17-31 (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. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3) and Oregon State regulations for a description of special regulations at the mouth of Tillamook Bay.  In 2007, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 28 inch total length Chinook minimum size limit.	
<b>Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt. (Coos Bay)</b> • Closed  In 2007, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 28 inch Chinook minimum size limit.	
<b>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</b> • September 3 through earlier of September 30, or a 800 Chinook quota (C.9) All salmon except coho. Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size limit (B). Possession and landing limit of 20 fish per day per vessel. 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.  In 2007, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 28 inch Chinook minimum size limit.	
<b>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)</b>  • Closed	
<b>Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt.</b>  Closed	
<b>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</b> • September 1-15. All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).  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.	
<b>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</b> • May 15-30; August 1-29; September 1-30. All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 28 inches total length in August; 27 inches in May and September (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).  <b>Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)</b> • October 2-6; 9-13. 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).	
<b>Pigeon Pt. to Pt. Sur (Monterey)</b> • May 1-14; July 1-14; August 1-29; September 1-30. All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 28 inches total length in July and August; 27 inches in May and September (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	
<b>Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</b> • 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 (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	

**TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 3 of 5) 4/5/2006 4:26 PM**

<b>B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches) (See C.1)</b>					
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			
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:

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

C.3. Gear Definitions:

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

*Troll fishing gear defined:* One or more lines that drag hooks behind a moving fishing vessel. In that portion of the fishery management area (FMA) off Oregon and Washington, the line or lines must be affixed to the vessel and must not be intentionally disengaged from the vessel at any time during the fishing operation.

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



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

**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.

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).

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.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.

**TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 5 of 5) 4/5/2006 4:26 PM**

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

- 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 4)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS
North of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 65,000 Chinook and 90,000 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 75,600 marked coho.</p> <p>3. Area 4B add-on fishery opens upon ocean closure with a quota of 3,000 marked coho and Chinook non-retention (C.5).</p> <p>4. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 8,100 marked coho in August and September.</p> <p>5. Fisheries and overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be adjusted pending the approval of fisheries south of Cape Falcon.</p>
<p><b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>June 30 through earlier of Sept. 18 or 7,307 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. 18, 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 be marked. See gear restrictions (C.2). 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.4).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>June 30 through earlier of September 18 or 1,952 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,350 Chinook. Tuesday through Saturday;</li> <li>Sep. 23 through Oct. 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.</li> </ul> <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 be marked. See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).</p>
<p><b>Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 3 through earlier of September 18 or 28,491 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 18,950 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 be marked. 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).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 3 through earlier of September 30 or 37,800 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 be marked. 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).</li> </ul>

TABLE 2. Recreational management options collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 2 of 4)  
4/5/2006 4:29 PM

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS
South of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: impacts associated with mortality from a catch and release fishery.  2. KMZ recreational fishery share: ?%.  3. Tribal allocation equal to non-Indian Impacts.</p>
<p><b>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be March 15 through October 31 (C.6).</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mark selective fishery: Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border</li> </ul> <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 close July 5-31, concurrent with the KMZ season listed below.</p> <p>September 1 through the earlier of September 6 or a landed catch of any remaining quota from the June 17 through July 31 fishery.</p> <p>Open seven days per week, all salmon, two fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must be marked with 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 day following the closure of the mark selective coho fishery.</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><b>Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (Klamath Management Zone)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Except as provided above during the selective fishery, the season will be April 15 through July 4; and September 1-6 (C.6).</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho, except as noted above in the coho selective fishery. Chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length (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><b>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>February 18 through July 9; July 15-16; July 22 through November 12 (C.6).</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 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><b>Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>April 1-30 inside 3 nm (state waters only; C.6).</li> <li>May 1 through November 12 (C.6).</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 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><b>Pigeon Point to Pt. Sur (Monterey)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>April 1-30 inside 3 nm (state waters only; C.6).</li> <li>May 1 through September 24 (C.6).</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 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><b>Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>April 1 through September 24 (C.6).</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 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>

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

**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.
- U.S./Canada Border to Point Conception, California: No more than one rod may be used per angler; and single point, single shank, barbless hooks are required for all fishing gear. [Note: ODFW regulations in the state-water fishery off Tillamook Bay may allow the use of barbed hooks to be consistent with inside regulations.]
  - Cape Falcon, Oregon, to Point Conception, California: Anglers must use no more than two single point, single shank, barbless hooks.
  - Horse Mt., California, to Point Conception, California: Single point, single shank, barbless circle hooks (below) must be used if angling with bait by any means other than trolling, and no more than two such hooks shall be used. When angling with two hooks, the distance between the hooks must not exceed five inches when measured from the top of the eye of the top hook to the inner base of the curve of the lower hook, and both hooks must be permanently tied in place (hard tied). Circle hooks are not required when artificial lures are used without bait.
- C.3. Gear Definitions:
- Recreational fishing gear defined*: Angling tackle consisting of a line with no more than one artificial lure or natural bait attached. Off Oregon and Washington, the line must be attached to a rod and reel held by hand or closely attended; the rod and reel must be held by hand while playing a hooked fish. No person may use more than one rod and line while fishing off Oregon or Washington. Off California, the line must be attached to a rod and reel held by hand or closely attended. Weights directly attached to a line may not exceed four pounds (1.8 kg). While fishing off California north of Point Conception, no person fishing for salmon, and no person fishing from a boat with salmon on board, may use more than one rod and line. Fishing includes any activity which can reasonably be expected to result in the catching, taking, or harvesting of fish.
  - Trolling defined*: Angling from a boat or floating device that is making way by means of a source of power, other than drifting by means of the prevailing water current or weather conditions.
  - Circle hook defined*: A hook with a generally circular shape and a point which turns inward, pointing directly to the shank at a 90° angle.

TABLE 2. **Recreational** management options collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 4 of 4)

**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 preseason 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 preseason 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, and California may establish limited seasons in state waters. Oregon State-water fisheries are limited to Chinook salmon. Check state regulations for details.

TABLE 3. Treaty Indian ocean troll management options collated by the STT for ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 1 of 2)					
<b>A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS</b>					
<b>Supplemental Management Information</b>					
1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 41,600 Chinook and 40,000 coho. 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.					
<b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</b> • May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 22,500 chinook quota. 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).  • July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 19,100 preseason Chinook quota, or 40,000 coho quota. All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).					
<b>B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches) (See C.1)</b>					

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

- Single point, single shank, barbless hooks are required in all fisheries.
- No more than 8 fixed lines per boat.
- 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

- The quotas include troll catches by the S'Klallam and Makah tribes in Washington State Statistical Area 4B from May 1 through September 15.
- The 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.
- 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 and 2005. 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

- 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.
- 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 4. Chinook and coho harvest quotas and guidelines (\*) for tentative 2006 ocean salmon fishery management measures collated by the STT. (Page 1 of 1)

Fishery or Quota Designation	Chinook	Coho
TREATY INDIAN OCEAN TROLL <sup>a/</sup>		
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho)	22,500	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Species)	19,100	40,000
Subtotal Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	41,600	40,000
NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL		
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho)	21,450	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Species) <sup>c/</sup>	11,050	14,400
Subtotal Non-Indian Commercial Troll	32,500	14,400
RECREATIONAL <sup>d/</sup>		
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava	3,400 *	7,307 <sup>c/</sup>
Cape Alava to Queets River	1,450 *	2,002
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt.	18,950 *	28,491
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon <sup>d/</sup>	8,700 *	37,800
Subtotal Recreational	32,500	75,600
TOTAL NORTH OF CAPE FALCON	106,600	130,000
COMMERCIAL TROLL (all except coho)		
Humbog Mt. to Oregon/California border (Sept)	800	-
Oregon/California Border to Humboldt S. Jetty (Sept.)	0	-
Subtotal Troll	800	-
RECREATIONAL		
Cape Falcon to Oregon/California Border <sup>d/</sup>	-	20,000
TOTAL SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON	800	20,000

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

b/ The coho quota is a landed catch of coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip.

c/ Does not include Area 4B add on selective fishery of 3,000 coho marked with healed adipose fin clip

d/ Does not include Buoy 10 fishery expected catch of 8,100 marked coho in August and September.



TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for tentative 2006 ocean fishery management measures analyzed by the STT.<sup>a/</sup> (Page 1 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement <sup>b/</sup> or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)	CHINOOK	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
Columbia Upriver Brights	250.5	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	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	31.1	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 14.1 adults for hatchery egg-take, with average conversion and no lower river mainstem or tributary harvest.
Columbia Lower River Natural Tules <sup>c/</sup> (threatened)	47.4%	≤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	5.7	MSY spawner goal for North Lewis River fall chinook (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Spring Creek Hatchery Tules	49.9	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	64.9%	≤70.0%	Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Klamath River Fall	19.3	35.0	Minimum number of adult spawners to natural spawning areas.
Spawner reduction rate	40.8%	≤66.7%	Equals 13.3 (thousand) fewer adult natural spawners due to fishing.
Federally recognized tribal harvest	50.0%	50.0%	Equals 11.7 (thousand) adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa tribal fisheries.
Adult river mouth return	46.2	NA	
Age 4 ocean harvest rate	13.8%	≤16.0%	NMFS ESA consultation standard for threatened California coastal chinook.
KMZ sport fishery share	8.1%	17.0%	2006 KFMC recommendation.
CA-OR troll fishery share	51.49	50:50	2006 KFMC recommendation.
River recreational fishery allocation	0.0%	15.0%	2005 California Fish and Game Commission specification; none specified for 2006. Equals 0.3 (thousand) adult fish catch and release mortality associated with other anadromous recreational 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	?		

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TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for tentative 2006 ocean fishery management measures analyzed by the STT.a/ (Page 2 of

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement		Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
	or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)	COHO	
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)	9.3%(3.6%)	≤10.0%	Total exploitation rate for all U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border based on 2002 PSC coho agreement.
Skagit	37%(3.1%)	≤60.0%	2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement <sup>c/</sup>
Stillaguamish	87.6 41%(4.6%)	30.0 MSP level of adult spawners identified in FMP. ≤50.0%	2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement <sup>c/</sup>
Snohomish	32.7 39%(4.6%)	17.0 MSP level of adult spawners identified in FMP. ≤60.0%	2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement <sup>c/</sup>
Hood Canal	98.1 38%(3.0%)	70.0 MSP level of adult spawners identified in FMP. ≤65.0%	2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement <sup>c/</sup>
Strait of Juan de Fuca	47.0 10%(3.3%)	21.5 MSP level of adult spawners identified in FMP. ≤40.0%	2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement <sup>c/</sup>
Quillayute Fall	23.7 13.0	12.8 MSP level of adult spawners identified in FMP. 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	5.5	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	7.1	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	60.0	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)	11.5%	≤15.0%	Marine and mainstem Columbia River fishery exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard). Value depicted is ocean fishery exploitation rate only.
Upper Columbia <sup>d/</sup>	77%	50%	Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam.
Columbia River Hatchery Early	178.5	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	61.4	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	10.2%	≤15.0%	Marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate.
Northern California (threatened)	5.5%	≤13.0%	Marine fishery exploitation rate for R/K hatchery coho (NMFS ESA consultation standard).

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for tentative 2006 ocean fishery management measures analyzed by the STT.a/ (Page 3 of

- a/ Projections in the table assume a WCVI mortality for coho of the 2005 observed level. Southeast Alaska, North Coast BC, and WCVI troll and outside sport fisheries were assumed to have the same exploitation rates as expected preseason in 2005. Assumptions for these chinook fisheries will be changed prior to the April meeting when allowable catch levels for 2006 under the PST are known.
- b/ Ocean escapement is the number of salmon escaping ocean fisheries and entering freshwater with the following clarifications. Ocean escapement for Puget Sound stocks is the estimated number of salmon entering Area 4B that are available to U.S. net fisheries in Puget Sound and spawner escapement after impacts from the Canadian, U.S. ocean, and Puget Sound troll and recreational fisheries have been deducted. Numbers in parentheses represent Council area exploitation rates for Puget sound coho stocks. For Columbia River early and late coho stocks, ocean escapement represents the number of coho after the Buoy 10 fishery. Exploitation rates for OCN coho include impacts of freshwater fisheries.
- c/ Annual management objectives may be different than FMP goals, and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders. Total exploitation rate includes Alaskan, Canadian, Council area, Puget Sound, and freshwater fisheries and is calculated as total fishing mortality divided by total fishing mortality plus spawning escapement. These total exploitation rates reflect the initial base package for inside fisheries developed by state and tribal comanagers. It is anticipated that total exploitation rates will be adjusted by state and tribal comanagers during the preseason planning process to comply with stock specific exploitation rate constraints.
- d/ Includes minor contributions from East Fork Lewis River and Sandy River.
- e/ The fisheries in this option will need to be restructured if negotiations in the North of Falcon forum or final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries do not result in an SRFI at or below 0.700 as required by the NMFS ESA consultation standard.
- f/ The fisheries in this option will need to be restructured if negotiations in the North of Falcon forum or final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries do not result in a total exploitation rate for all U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border of no more than 10.0% as required by the 2002 PSC agreement.
- g/ Includes projected impacts of inriver fisheries that have not yet been shaped, but have been reduced from 2005 preseason levels based on 2006 abundance.

TABLE 7. Expected coastwide lower Columbia River (LCR) Oregon coastal natural (OCN) and Rogue/Klamath (RK) coho exploitation rates by fishery for tentative 2006 ocean fisheries management measures analyzed by the STT.  
(Page 1 of 1)

Fishery	Exploitation Rate (Percent)		
	LCR	OCN	RK
SOUTHEAST ALASKA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
BRITISH COLUMBIA	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%
PUGET SOUND/STRAIT	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON			
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	1.9%	0.6%	0.0%
Recreational	4.9%	1.1%	0.0%
Non-Indian Troll	1.4%	0.4%	0.0%
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON			
Recreational:	2.3%		
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.		3.1%	0.2%
Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ)		0.2%	0.2%
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)		0.5%	1.2%
Fort Bragg		0.7%	1.6%
South of Pt. Arena		0.7%	1.2%
Troll:	0.7%		
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.		0.5%	0.0%
Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ)		0.0%	0.0%
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)		0.0%	0.0%
Fort Bragg		0.0%	0.0%
South of Pt. Arena		0.6%	0.6%
BUOY 10	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%
ESTUARY/FRESHWATER	NA	1.1%	0.2%
TOTAL	11.5% <sup>a/</sup>	10.2%	5.5%

a/ Does not include Buoy 10 impacts, which are not counted against the ocean fishery constraint of no more than 10%.

Klamath fall Chinook landed catch by area and month.

Klamath Harvest: ocean troll											
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total
NO	226	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	756
CO	3282	729	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4010
KO	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111
KC	276	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	276
FB	609	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	609
SF	158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1927	0	2722
MO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	468	0	1499
Total	4662	797	0	0	0	0	0	0	2395	90	9985

Klamath Harvest: ocean sport

	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total
NO	142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	169
CO	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	22	90
KO	131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	55	215
KC	387	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	139	169	732
FB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	34	105	247
SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	15	74	217
MO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	7	14	82
Total	677	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	206	440	1752



## FINAL ACTION ON 2006 SALMON MANAGEMENT MEASURES

The Salmon Technical Team (STT) will briefly review its analysis of the tentative management measures and answer Council questions. Final adoption of management measures will follow the comments of the advisors, tribes, agencies, and public.

**This action is for submission to the U.S. Secretary of Commerce, and the final motions must be visible in writing.** To avoid unnecessary delay and confusion in proposing final regulations, minor edits may be made to the STT analysis and other documents provided by staff. If major deviations from existing documents are anticipated, Council members should be prepared to provide a written motion that can be projected on a screen or quickly photocopied. Please prepare your motion documents or advise Council staff of the need for, or existence of, additional working documents as early as possible before the final vote.

### Council Action:

**Adopt final treaty Indian troll, non-Indian commercial and recreational ocean salmon fishery management measures for submission to the U.S. Secretary of Commerce.**

### Reference Materials:

1. Agenda Item E.6.b, Supplemental STT Report: STT Analysis of Tentative 2006 Ocean Salmon Fishery Management Measures.

### Agenda Order:

- a. Agenda Item Overview
- b. STT Analysis of Impacts
- c. KFMC Comments
- d. State, Tribal, and Federal Agency Recommendations
- e. Reports and Comments of Advisory Bodies
- f. Public Comment
- g. **Council Action:** Adopt Final Measures

Chuck Tracy  
Dell Simmons  
Curt Melcher

PFMC  
03/16/06

**Agenda Item E.6.b**  
**Supplemental EC report**  
**April 2006**

The enforcement consultants have the following recommendations for landing language in the 2006 Salmon regulations.

The first item deals with fisherman that fish in one area and then land in a closed area.

**C. Requirements, Definitions, Restrictions, or Exceptions**

**C.1. Compliance with minimum Size or 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. Salmon may be landed in an area that is closed only if they comply with the minimum size, trip limit, or other special requirements for the area in which they were caught and for the area into which they are landed.

There have been issues with fisherman catching fish in one area and then making landings in another area that was open with trip limits restrictions but was closed for a few days. Some times because of the 24 hours to land catch allowance, one boat would be landing a trip limit catch and next boat would have a landing in excess of the limit but claimed to have fished in an area without restrictions. The thought of this change is to limit all fisherman delivering in an area to the most restrictive limit.

**Language to be used in California Commercial Salmon regulations. To restrict landing for catch accounting and quota management situations.**

All salmon must be landed south of Horse Mt.. [ This would appear in all areas south of Horse Mt. to Point Arena ( Fort Bragg)

Additionally in the area of Horse Mt to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)

All Salmon harvested in September must be landed in the Horse Mt. and Point Arena area.

Additionally in the area of Pt Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)

All Salmon harvested in September must be landed in the Pt Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco) area.



SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM

***ANALYSIS OF TENTATIVE 2006  
OCEAN SALMON FISHERY  
MANAGEMENT MEASURES***

April 6, 2006

**TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006.**  
(Page 1 of 5) 4/6/2006 1:20 PM

North of Cape Falcon	
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS	
Supplemental Management Information	
<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 65,000 Chinook and 80,000 marked coho. Trade: 6,000 coho to the recreational fishery in exchange for 1,500 Chinook.</p> <p>2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 34,000 Chinook and 8,400 marked coho.</p> <p>3. Treaty Indian commercial ocean troll quotas of: 41,600 Chinook (22,500 in May and June; 19,100 for all-salmon season July through Sept. 15 with no rollover allowed from Chinook season); and 40,000 coho.</p>	
<p><b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 22,450 Chinook quota.</li> </ul> <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 an 80 Chinook possession and landing limit for each four-day open period. If insufficient quota remains to prosecute openings prior to the June 24-27 open period, the remaining quota will be provided for a June 27-30 open period with a per vessel landing and possession limit to be determined inseason. All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). 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><b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 15 through earlier of September 15 or 11,550 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 8,400 marked coho quota (C.8.d). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5).</li> </ul> <p>Open Saturday through Tuesday July 15 through August 1. All salmon; landing and possession limit of 35 Chinook and 35 marked coho per vessel per four day open period (C.2, C.3). Open August 5 through September 15; 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 30 Chinook and 40 marked coho per vessel per three day open period. Gear restricted to plugs 6 inches (15.2 cm) or longer (C.2, C.3) 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>	

<b>TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006.</b> (Page 2 of 5) 4/6/2006 1:20 PM	
<b>A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS</b>	
<b>South of Cape Falcon</b>	
<b>Supplemental Management Information</b>	
1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 300 adult fish catch and release mortality associated with other anadromous fisheries. 2. Non-Indian commercial troll Klamath fall Chinook impact allocation 56% Oregon:44% California. 3. Tribal allocation equal to non-Indian Impacts	
<b>Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty (Newport)</b> • June 4-7, 11-14, 18-21, 25-28; July 9-11, 16-18, 23-25; August 1-3; September 17-30; October 17-31 (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. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3) and Oregon State regulations for a description of special regulations at the mouth of Tillamook Bay.  In 2007, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 28 inch total length Chinook minimum size limit. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2007 meeting.	
<b>Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt. (Coos Bay)</b> • Closed  In 2007, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 28 inch Chinook minimum size limit. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2007 meeting.	
<b>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</b> • Closed.  In 2007, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 28 inch Chinook minimum size limit. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2007 meeting.	
<b>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)</b>  • Closed	
<b>Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt.</b>  • Closed	
<b>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</b> • September 1 through the earlier of September 15 or a Chinook quota of X,000 . All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).  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.	
<b>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</b> • July 26-31; August 1-31; September 1-30. All salmon except coho; landing and possession limit of X Chinook per vessel per calendar week during September. Chinook minimum size limit 28 inches total length in July and August; 27 inches in September (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).  <b>Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)</b> • October 2-6; 9-13. 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).	
<b>Pigeon Pt. to Pt. Sur (Monterey)</b> • May 1-31; July 26-31; August 1-31; September 1-30. All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 28 inches total length in July and August; 27 inches in May and September (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	
<b>Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</b> • 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 (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).

**TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 3 of 5) 4/6/2006 1:20 PM**

<b>B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches) (See C.1)</b>					
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			
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. 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 and for the area being landed.

C.2. Gear Restrictions:

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

C.3. Gear Definitions:

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

*Troll fishing gear defined:* One or more lines that drag hooks behind a moving fishing vessel. In that portion of the fishery management area (FMA) off Oregon and Washington, the line or lines must be affixed to the vessel and must not be intentionally disengaged from the vessel at any time during the fishing operation.

*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.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.

**TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 4 of 5) 4/6/2006 1:20 PM**

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

**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.

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).

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.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.

**TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 5 of 5) 4/6/2006 1:20 PM**

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

- 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 analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 1 of 4)
<b>A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS</b>
<b>North of Cape Falcon</b>
<b>Supplemental Management Information</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 65,000 Chinook and 90,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). Trade: 1,500 Chinook to the commercial fishery in exchange for 6,000 coho.</li> <li>2. Recreational TAC: 31,000 Chinook and 81,600 marked coho.</li> <li>3. Area 4B add-on fishery opens upon ocean closure with a quota of 3,000 marked coho and Chinook non-retention (C.5).</li> <li>4. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 8,300 marked coho in August and September.</li> </ol>
<b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• June 30 through earlier of Sept. 18 or 7,058 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 3,200 Chinook. Tuesday through Saturday. All salmon, except no chum retention August 1 through Sept. 18, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook (Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must be marked. See gear restrictions (C.2). 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.4).</li> </ul>
<b>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• June 30 through earlier of September 18 or 1,889 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,300 Chinook. Tuesday through Saturday;</li> <li>• Sep. 23 through Oct. 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.</li> </ul> <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 be marked. See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).</p>
<b>Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• July 3 through earlier of September 18 or 27,603 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 18,100 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 be marked. 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).</li> </ul>
<b>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• July 3 through earlier of September 30 or 36,600 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 8,100 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 be marked. 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).</li> </ul>



TABLE 2. **Recreational** management options analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 2 of 4)  
4/6/2006 1:20 PM

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS
South of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 300 adult fish catch and release mortality associated with other anadromous fisheries.</p> <p>2. KMZ recreational fishery share: 8.8%.</p> <p>3. Tribal allocation equal to non-Indian Impacts.</p>
<p><b>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be March 15 through October 31 (C.6).</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mark selective fishery: Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border</li> </ul> <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 close July 5-31, concurrent with the KMZ season listed below.</p> <p>September 1 through the earlier of September 6 or a landed catch of any remaining quota from the June 17 through July 31 fishery.</p> <p>Open seven days per week, all salmon, two fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must be marked with 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 day following the closure of the mark selective coho fishery.</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><b>Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (Klamath Management Zone)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Except as provided above during the selective fishery, the season will be May 15 through July 4; and September 1-6 (C.6).</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho, except as noted above in the coho selective fishery. Chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length (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><b>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>February 18 through May 31; June 1-4, 7-11, 14-18, 21-25, 28-30; July 1-9, 15-16, 22-23, 26-31; August 1 through November 12 (C.6).</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 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><b>Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>April 1-30 inside 3 nm (state waters only; C.6).</li> <li>May 1 through June 11; June 14 through July 9; July 12 through November 12 (C.6).</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 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><b>Pigeon Point to Pt. Sur (Monterey)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>April 1-30 inside 3 nm (state waters only; C.6).</li> <li>May 1 through September 24 (C.6).</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 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><b>Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>April 1 through September 24 (C.6).</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 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>

TABLE 2. Recreational management options analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 3 of 4)

**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.
- U.S./Canada Border to Point Conception, California: No more than one rod may be used per angler; and single point, single shank, barbless hooks are required for all fishing gear. [Note: ODFW regulations in the state-water fishery off Tillamook Bay may allow the use of barbed hooks to be consistent with inside regulations.]
  - Cape Falcon, Oregon, to Point Conception, California: Anglers must use no more than two single point, single shank, barbless hooks.
  - Horse Mt., California, to Point Conception, California: Single point, single shank, barbless circle hooks (below) must be used if angling with bait by any means other than trolling, and no more than two such hooks shall be used. When angling with two hooks, the distance between the hooks must not exceed five inches when measured from the top of the eye of the top hook to the inner base of the curve of the lower hook, and both hooks must be permanently tied in place (hard tied). Circle hooks are not required when artificial lures are used without bait.
- C.3. Gear Definitions:
- Recreational fishing gear defined*: Angling tackle consisting of a line with no more than one artificial lure or natural bait attached. Off Oregon and Washington, the line must be attached to a rod and reel held by hand or closely attended; the rod and reel must be held by hand while playing a hooked fish. No person may use more than one rod and line while fishing off Oregon or Washington. Off California, the line must be attached to a rod and reel held by hand or closely attended. Weights directly attached to a line may not exceed four pounds (1.8 kg). While fishing off California north of Point Conception, no person fishing for salmon, and no person fishing from a boat with salmon on board, may use more than one rod and line. Fishing includes any activity which can reasonably be expected to result in the catching, taking, or harvesting of fish.
  - Trolling defined*: Angling from a boat or floating device that is making way by means of a source of power, other than drifting by means of the prevailing water current or weather conditions.
  - Circle hook defined*: A hook with a generally circular shape and a point which turns inward, pointing directly to the shank at a 90° angle.

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

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

- a. **Columbia Control Zone:** An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09" N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" W. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°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 preseason 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 preseason 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, and California may establish limited seasons in state waters. Oregon State-water fisheries are limited to Chinook salmon. Check state regulations for details.

TABLE 3. Treaty Indian ocean troll management options analyzed by the STT for ocean salmon fisheries, 2006. (Page 1 of 2)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS
Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 41,600 Chinook and 40,000 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.</p>
<p><b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 22,500 chinook quota.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 19,100 preseason Chinook quota, or 40,000 coho quota.</li> </ul> <p>All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).</p>
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

- Single point, single shank, barbless hooks are required in all fisheries.
- No more than 8 fixed lines per boat.
- 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

- The quotas include troll catches by the S'Klallam and Makah tribes in Washington State Statistical Area 4B from May 1 through September 15.
  - The 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 and 2005. 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

- 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.
- 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.

Klamath fall Chinook landed catch by area and month.

Klamath Harvest: ocean troll

	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total
NO	226	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	120	84	590
CO	3,282	729	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,010
KO	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111
KC	276	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	276
FB	609	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	609
SF	158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	686	696	1,540
MO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,037	0	186	24	1,247
Total	4,662	797	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,037	92	991	805	8,384

Klamath Harvest: ocean sport

	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total
NO	142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	9	170
CO	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	23	40	9	92
KO	131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	56	21	0	213
KC	387	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	173	38	0	674
FB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	34	79	76	21	215
SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	15	70	75	3	210
MO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	7	14	26	3	83
Total	677	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	140	415	293	46	1,655

TABLE 4. Chinook and coho harvest quotas and guidelines (\*) for tentative 2006 ocean salmon fishery management measures analyzed by the STT. (Page 1 of 1)

Fishery or Quota Designation	Chinook	Coho
<b>TREATY INDIAN OCEAN TROLL<sup>a/</sup></b>		
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho)	22,500	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Species) <sup>c/</sup>	19,100	35,000
Subtotal Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	41,600	35,000
<b>NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL</b>		
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho)	22,450	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Species) <sup>c/</sup>	11,550	6,800
Subtotal Non-Indian Commercial Troll	34,000	6,800
<b>RECREATIONAL<sup>d/</sup></b>		
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava	3,200 *	7,058 <sup>c/</sup>
Cape Alava to Queets River	1,400 *	1,939
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt.	18,100 *	27,603
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon <sup>d/</sup>	8,300 *	36,600
Subtotal Recreational	31,000	73,200
<b>TOTAL NORTH OF CAPE FALCON</b>	<b>106,600</b>	<b>115,000</b>
<b>COMMERCIAL TROLL (all except coho)</b>		
Humbog Mt. to Oregon/California border (Sept)	0	-
Oregon/California Border to Humboldt S. Jetty (Sept.)	0	-
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Sept.)	4,000	-
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (Sept.)	20,000	-
Subtotal Troll	24,000	-
<b>RECREATIONAL</b>		
Cape Falcon to Oregon/California Border <sup>d/</sup>	-	20,000
<b>TOTAL SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>

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

b/ The coho quota is a landed catch of coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip.

c/ Does not include Area 4B add on selective fishery of 3,000 coho marked with healed adipose fin clip

d/ Does not include Buoy 10 fishery expected catch of 8,400 marked coho in August and September.

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for tentative 2006 ocean fishery management measures analyzed by the STT.<sup>a/</sup> (Page 1 of 2)

TABLE 3: Projected key stock escapements (as a percentage of spawning potential) for 2017-2020		Projected Ocean Escapement <sup>a/</sup> or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
Key Stock/Criteria			
CHINOOK			
Columbia Upriver Brights		249.1	57.3 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 46.0 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest.
Mid-Columbia Brights		86.6	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		57.5	31.1 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 14.1 adults for hatchery egg-take, with average conversion and no lower river mainstem or tributary harvest.
Columbia Lower River Natural Tules <sup>a/</sup>		47.2%	≤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	5.7 MSY spawner goal for North Lewis River fall chinook (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Spring Creek Hatchery Tules		51.9	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		64.1%	≤70.0% Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Klamath River Fall		21.1	35.0 Minimum number of adult spawners to natural spawning areas.
Spawner reduction rate		35.2%	≤66.7% Equals 13.3 (thousand) fewer adult natural spawners due to fishing.
Federally recognized tribal harvest		50.0%	50.0% Equals 10.0 (thousand) adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa tribal fisheries.
Adult river mouth return		47.6	NA
Age 4 ocean harvest rate		11.5%	≤16.0% NMFS ESA consultation standard for threatened California coastal chinook.
KMZ sport fishery share		8.8%	17.0% 2006 KPMC recommendation.
CA:OR troll fishery share		44:56	50:50 2006 KPMC recommendation.
River recreational fishery allocation		15.0%	15.0% 2005 California Fish and Game Commission specification; none specified for 2006. Equals 0.3 (thousand) adult fish catch and release mortality associated with other anadromous 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 tentative 2006 ocean fishery management measures analyzed by the STI.a/ (Page 2 of

Projected Ocean Escapement or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)		Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
COHO		
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)	9.1%(3.3%)	≤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%(2.8%) 87.9	≤60.0% 2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement <sup>c/</sup> 30.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Stillaguamish	40%(4.0%) 32.7	≤50.0% 2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement <sup>c/</sup> 17.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Snohomish	39%(4.0%) 98.2	≤60.0% 2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement <sup>c/</sup> 70.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Hood Canal	37%(2.7%) 46.5	≤65.0% 2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement <sup>c/</sup> 21.5 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Strait of Juan de Fuca	11%(2.8%) 23.6	≤40.0% 2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement <sup>c/</sup> 12.8 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Quillayute Fall	13.1	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	5.6	2.0-5.0 MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Queets Wild	7.2	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	60.5	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 <sup>d/</sup> Columbia River Hatchery Early	10.2% 78% 182.9	≤15.0% Marine and mainstem Columbia River fishery exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard). Value depicted is ocean fishery exploitation rate only. 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	64.9	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 Northern California (threatened)	9.6% 5.2%	≤15.0% Marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate. ≤13.0% Marine fishery exploitation rate for R/K hatchery coho (NMFS ESA consultation standard).



TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for tentative 2006 ocean fishery management measures analyzed by the STT.a/ (Page 3 of

- a/ Projections in the table assume a WCVI mortality for coho of the 2005 observed level. Southeast Alaska, North Coast BC, and WCVI troll and outside sport fisheries were assumed to have the same exploitation rates as expected pre-season in 2005. Assumptions for these chinook fisheries will be changed prior to the April meeting when allowable catch levels for 2006 under the PST are known.
- b/ Ocean escapement is the number of salmon escaping ocean fisheries and entering freshwater with the following clarifications. Ocean escapement for Puget Sound stocks is the estimated number of salmon entering Area 4B that are available to U.S. net fisheries in Puget Sound and spawner escapement after impacts from the Canadian, U.S. ocean, and Puget Sound troll and recreational fisheries have been deducted. Numbers in parentheses represent Council area exploitation rates for Puget Sound coho stocks. For Columbia River early and late coho stocks, ocean escapement represents the number of coho after the Buoy 10 fishery. Exploitation rates for OCN coho include impacts of freshwater fisheries.
- c/ Annual management objectives may be different than FMP goals, and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders. Total exploitation rate includes Alaskan, Canadian, Council area, Puget Sound, and freshwater fisheries and is calculated as total fishing mortality divided by total fishing mortality plus spawning escapement. These total exploitation rates reflect the initial base package for inside fisheries developed by state and tribal managers. It is anticipated that total exploitation rates will be adjusted by state and tribal managers during the pre-season planning process to comply with stock specific exploitation rate constraints.
- d/ Includes minor contributions from East Fork Lewis River and Sandy River.
- e/ The fisheries in this option will need to be restructured if negotiations in the North of Falcon forum or final pre-season catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries do not result in an SRFI at or below 0.700 as required by the NMFS ESA consultation standard.
- f/ The fisheries in this option will need to be restructured if negotiations in the North of Falcon forum or final pre-season catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries do not result in a total exploitation rate for all U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border of no more than 10.0% as required by the 2002 PSC agreement.
- g/ Includes projected impacts of inriver fisheries that have not yet been shaped, but have been reduced from 2005 pre-season levels based on 2006 abundance.

TABLE 7. Expected coastwide lower Columbia River (LCR) Oregon coastal natural (OCN) and Rogue/Klamath (RK) coho exploitation rates by fishery for tentative 2006 ocean fisheries management measures analyzed by the STT.  
(Page 1 of 1)

Fishery	Exploitation Rate (Percent)		
	LCR	OCN	RK
SOUTHEAST ALASKA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
BRITISH COLUMBIA	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%
PUGET SOUND/STRAIT	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON			
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	1.6%	0.6%	0.0%
Recreational	4.7%	1.1%	0.0%
Non-Indian Troll	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON			
Recreational:	2.3%		
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.		3.1%	0.2%
Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ)		0.1%	0.2%
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)		0.5%	1.1%
Fort Bragg		0.6%	1.4%
South of Pt. Arena		0.8%	1.3%
Troll:	0.5%		
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.		0.3%	0.0%
Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ)		0.0%	0.0%
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)		0.0%	0.0%
Fort Bragg		0.0%	0.0%
South of Pt. Arena		0.6%	0.6%
BUOY 10	1.0%	0.2%	0.0%
ESTUARY/FRESHWATER	NA	1.1%	0.2%
TOTAL	10.2% <sup>av</sup>	9.6%	5.2%

Klamath fall Chinook landed catch by area and month.

Klamath Harvest: ocean troll

	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total
NO	226	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	120	84	590
CO	3,282	729	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,010
KO	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111
KC	276	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	276
FB	609	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	609
SF	158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	686	696	1,540
MO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,037	0	186	24	1,247
Total	4,662	797	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,037	92	991	805	8,384

Klamath Harvest: ocean sport

	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total
NO	142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	9	170
CO	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	23	40	9	92
KO	131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	56	21	0	213
KC	387	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	173	38	0	674
FB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	34	79	76	21	215
SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	15	70	75	3	210
MO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	7	14	26	3	83
Total	677	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	140	415	293	46	1,655

**TESTIMONY OF  
THE COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY TRIBES  
BEFORE PACIFIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL  
April 6, 2006  
Sacramento, CA**

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

As we near the completion of the planning for 2006 ocean fisheries, we would like to remind the Council of some of the issues bringing us where we are now and some of the events outside the Council process that will influence where we will end up in the future.

Salmon returning to the Columbia River run a gauntlet of fisheries from Alaska through Canada and west coast as well as in-river fisheries. If we do not continue to protect Columbia and Snake River salmon, all these fisheries and fishing communities including tribal communities will suffer.

We have concerns about how we are managing our ocean fisheries. We are concerned that some, especially Canadian fisheries, are not being monitored and sampled appropriately. We are also concerned that CWT data from a number of ocean fisheries do not seem to be finalized in the PSMFC Coded Wire Tag database on a timely basis. We understand that some 2004 ocean CWT recovery data are not finalized yet. This complicates post season analysis of ocean fisheries and makes it technically more difficult to use historic data to plan future fisheries.

There are implications not only for planning northern fisheries but Council area fisheries as well. We also need to continually work on ensuring we are using technically sound release mortality rates. We also need to address the problem of increased uncertainty in our modeling due to damage to the CWT system as a result of mass marking and selective fisheries. The increased cost of mass marking fish reduces the amount of money available for other fishery management activities such as sampling

fisheries. We hope that progress can be made in addressing these management shortcomings in the near future.

We are also concerned that there are indications that we are entering a period of lower ocean productivity. We recommend that the co-managers work together to develop appropriate forecasting and modeling techniques to ensure that we are able to account for natural changes in ocean productivity in our fishery planning.

Additionally we recommend that when fisheries are constrained to protect wild stocks that appropriate measures are taken to protect the offspring of the fish that fisheries forego harvest on. In the Columbia, we believe that when fisheries need to be constrained, **it is appropriate and necessary for flows and temperatures to be managed to support survival of the next generation of juveniles.** Keeping migrating fish in the river with proper flow and spill will increase survival instead of barging and trucking which has not shown real benefits. **Un-naturally high populations of fish, bird and mammal predators need to be controlled to protect migrating salmon.** The states need to work through the Section 120 process of the Marine Mammal Protection Act to address the sea lion problem in the Columbia.

Record returns of Snake River fall Chinook have occurred in recent years. While several years of better ocean survival can not be discounted as a contributing factor, the supplementation program can not be denied as the primary reason for this strong increase in run sizes. Supplementation needs to be continued especially in light of recent evidence of reduced ocean survival. However, this situation does not eliminate the need for ocean fisheries to be managed conservatively to ensure continued progress towards recovery. Even with this success, the supplementation program is not without critics. The tribes are largely responsible for the initiation of fall Chinook supplementation programs above Lower Granite dam and continue to work cooperatively with our state and federal co-managers to manage this program in ways that benefit both fisheries and recovery of the natural fall Chinook run. The tribes have long supported the appropriate use of hatcheries to support recovery of all salmon stocks

throughout the Columbia Basin. We are very concerned about cuts in Bonneville Power Administration funding supporting salmon recovery programs. BPA has a financial responsibility to maintain this essential funding. The federal government must continue to protect and restore the resources guaranteed to the tribes through their treaties.

This year's ocean fishery planning has involved lots of hard work and very difficult decisions that will hopefully help insure a lot of Snake River fall Chinook are going to reach the spawning grounds. However, because of Federal Government policy, the offspring of these fish we are working to protect face a very uncertain future from poor water management. While we commend those who have made decisions to reduce their fisheries to protect fish that are so important to the tribes and other people, it is a perfectly natural question for you to ask, "Why are we going through this very difficult exercise when the end result will be that the fish we save will produce offspring that will be simply ground up in the eight Federal dams?"

Because of the Tribes' cultural and spiritual connection with salmon, the tribes are extremely focused on the health of the salmon and the water they live in. This is what produces our desire to recover fish populations. The Umatilla Tribe has successfully shown that it is possible to work with private landowners and irrigators and the State of Oregon to re-introduce coho, spring Chinook and lamprey into the Umatilla River. By working cooperatively the tribes have shown that it is possible to make improvements to habitat and water conditions to support salmon and make rivers healthy again by reintroducing species. The Nez Perce Tribe has worked successfully with the State of Idaho and the USFWS to reintroduce coho into the Clearwater. The Yakama Nation and the State of Washington have coho recovery programs and programs for other species in the Yakama and Wenatchee. The Warm Springs tribes have spring Chinook restoration programs in the Hood River and programs in other areas restoring other species. While these programs are all still works in progress, it shows that by working cooperatively with the tribes it is possible to do things that both support salmon recovery and provide fishery benefits for ocean and in-river fisheries. The tribes working with

their strong allies and their co-managers have worked hard to recover fish populations for the benefit of all, but need continued funding to maintain and expand these programs.

The reason that the Ocean fishery and lower Columbia River fisheries are required to ensure that 50% of the upriver coho reach Bonneville Dam is not just to meet treaty fishery needs but to ensure enough fish return so that these recovery programs can continue to produce harvestable and sustainable runs of coho in the future.

The tribes have many other programs and proposals that will assist with recovering all salmon runs to healthy harvestable levels. The tribes have engaged in many successful habitat improvement projects in many tributaries throughout the basin and develop an annual water management plan for the Columbia River that proposes flows, temperatures, and spills that will provide benefits to fish while including appropriate allowances for irrigation and power generation. Unlike programs like the flawed barging program, it is these types of positive pro-active programs that need to be implemented in order to recover fish populations to healthy sustainable harvestable levels. The barging program claims to be successful simply because fish are still alive when they let them out of the barge, but the program is not successful because many of these fish do not return as adults. Mortality from barging and delayed mortality is a significant concern. We feel confident that the jointly agreed to transportation study program being implemented this year will demonstrate this to be the case.

This concludes my statement and I would be happy to answer any questions. Thank You.

HOOPA VALLEY TRIBAL COMMENTS ON  
Final Action on 2006 Salmon Management Measures

My name is Mike Orcutt, I am the Director for Hoopa Tribal Fisheries. The Hoopa Valley Tribe (Tribe) thanks the Council for this opportunity to share its perspectives on the Final Action on 2006 Salmon Management Measures

1. We appreciate the comments of Mr. Roth (USFWS) this morning with respect to the Klamath situation. The Tribe also is looking forward to better days for Klamath chinook that have provided for the Hupa People since time immemorial and have contributed to communities coast wide for more than a century.
2. The Hoopa Valley Tribe is concerned for resource conservation. We recognize the impending economic impacts to communities expected in 2006 and look forward. We urge the Council to explore every opportunity to optimize economic opportunities while conserving the Klamath stock to ensure viable and sustainable fisheries in the future.
3. The Hoopa Valley Tribe reserves its right to match the impacts resulting in non-tribal fisheries on a fish-for-fish basis in its 2006 fishery. The Council may anticipate 50:50, tribal:non-tribal sharing of impacts to Klamath fish when projecting 2006 Klamath fall chinook adult natural area escapement in 2006.
4. In our testimony last March at Sea-Tac, the Tribe expressed concern over the general lack of impact analyses for fall fisheries. We reiterate our concern today, and strongly urge that a tool be developed for estimating fall fisheries during the modeling and analysis phase of spring and summer fisheries in the same calendar year.

PPMC  
04/06/06



Chuck Wise  
President  
David Bitts  
Vice-President  
Larry Miyamura  
Secretary  
Marlyse Battistella  
Treasurer  
*In Memoriam:*  
Nathaniel S. Bingham  
Harold C. Christensen

## PACIFIC COAST FEDERATION of FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS

W.F. "Zeke" Grader, Jr.  
Executive Director  
Glen H. Spain  
Northwest Regional Director  
Mitch Farro  
Fishery Enhancement Director  
Vivian Bolin  
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Duncan MacLean  
Salmon Advisor

~~Please Respond to:~~

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6 April 2006

The Honorable Arnold Schwarzenegger  
Governor of California  
State Capitol  
Sacramento, CA 95814

The Honorable Theodore Kulongoski  
Governor of Oregon  
160 State Capitol  
Salem, OR 97301-4047

RE: Request for Joint State Action to Address Klamath River Salmon Crisis

Dear Governors:

The Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations (PCFFA) respectfully requests your development of a joint Oregon-California state action plan to address the current crisis in the Klamath River and its salmon stocks that affects the fisheries, citizens and economies of both the states.

At the outset, we wish to thank you both for your assistance to date. Governor Schwarzenegger, your California Resources Agency has been outspoken in its calls for fixes in the Klamath Basin, from the late summer 2002 spawner fish kill to the current negotiations aimed at resolving the problems created by the four PacifiCorps dams on the mainstem Klamath. Governor Kulongoski, you have provided badly needed leadership, too, demonstrated last week by your calling an "emergency summit" on Tuesday to mobilize state and federal agencies to provide relief for fishermen and their communities and for your staff to report by 14 April on steps the state can take in response to the economic hardship heading for Oregon's salmon fleet and its coastal economy.

We believe the time is now for the two states to jointly develop a plan aimed at addressing the environmental and economic needs of the basin's fish and the fisheries and the wide swath of West Coast affected by actions in the Klamath.

Joint action is certainly called for. The actions in a river system in one state, we have learned, affect the fisheries and citizens of another, as assuredly as they would if one were downstream of the other. California has an interest in the Columbia, since listed stocks of Snake River salmon can affect fisheries pursued off California. Oregon has an interest in the Sacramento and the rest of the Central Valley river system that produces much of the salmon harvested offshore Oregon. And while the salmon problems in the Klamath may be occurring on the California side, actions



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

*Zeke Grader*  
*Agenda Item E.6*  
*Supplemental Public Comment*

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upstream in Oregon can affect the survival of the fish downstream and Oregon's salmon fisheries and coastal economies are directly affected, as we saw last year and this year, by federally imposed fishing restrictions for the Klamath.

It is an understatement to say we are in a crisis right now, desperately in need of leadership. Fishing didn't cause the problem in the Klamath, as any reputable scientist will confirm. The fish kills that occurred from 2002 forward that have led to the low numbers of Klamath salmon could have been prevented by the federal government or at least mitigated, but that did not happen. The federal government's response to its failure - to close the fishery - is unconscionable. Moreover, for them not to have a plan in place to address and prevent the parasitic infestation in the mainstem of the river is grossly irresponsible. Although the recent rains and good snowpack may provide some relief, we cannot be sure die-offs will not continue in the river this year or in the next few years until some of the promised long-term fixes are in place. This is why your leadership is needed and why a joint state action plan is warranted.

We are requesting a joint state plan of action that would include the following five elements:

#### **Intervention – Action Plan to Prevent Further Die-Offs in the River**

The first thing we believe is called for is the implementation of an immediate plan in the basin to prevent the parasitic infestation of salmon in the river and any further die-offs of the juvenile fish. Such a plan should have been in place at least two years ago and could have mitigated the impact of the parasite in the mainstem of the river – a reported 80 percent of the juvenile fish were infected, with a near 100 percent mortality resulting from the parasitic infestation. Bear in mind the removal of the dams is probably at least a decade away and other fixes will take time to put in place; we need a plan now to address the fish die-offs taking place in the river, so there will be fish to repopulate the basin when the long-term fixes are implemented.

Without an implementable action plan to prevent the die-offs, we may as well have a full-on fishery this year in the ocean, since the fish that escape to the river or their progeny will likely be lost to the parasites or from other adverse conditions in the river. We need to be sure that any sacrifices made by fishermen – commercial, recreational and tribal – will in fact benefit the resource and are not wasted due to agency inaction and failure to address in-river conditions.

To this end, we suggest you call for an immediate meeting in the region – either Eureka/Arcata, Yreka or Klamath Falls - within the next two weeks to bring together the key fishery biologists, as well as water managers, from the two state fishery agencies, National Marine Fisheries Service, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Yurok, Hupa and Karuk tribes, academia, and a few key representatives from the fishery (commercial and recreational) organizations, to develop a plan of action for protecting the fish in-river over the intervening period until such time as the long-term fixes are put in place.

Some of the elements of such a plan we recommend for consideration, include:

- 1) Implementing and funding an active and thorough monitoring for water quality and parasites in the river – from Iron Gate Dam to the mouth;

- 2) Continuing the current fish monitoring program in the basin (the funds for this will soon run out);
- 3) Developing methods to assist the fish in avoiding infested areas of the river or to better survive those areas, that may include: a) trapping juvenile fish and trucking them around problem areas in the river; b) providing fish flows adequate to move the fish safely through problem areas of the river; c) grow-out pens adjacent to the tributaries for rearing the naturally spawned fish to a larger size to increase their survival in the river; and
- 4) Fully-funding a fish health program to help our understanding of the river's parasites that can provide guidance on avoidance measures.

Although some of these elements are in place, their continued funding is uncertain, or the funding is simply inadequate (e.g., fish health). And, there are no plans in place to save the fish in the event of another parasitic infestation. We think a meeting among some of the experts familiar with the river, is needed to put together such a plan and identify the funding needs as quickly as possible. Funding this is mainly a federal responsibility and that is where we would anticipate where the monies would be coming from (e.g., an increase in the appropriation for the Pacific Coastal Salmon Restoration Fund).

### **Request an Emergency Rule to Allow Some Fishing**

Commercial, recreational and tribal fishermen all recognize the fisheries will be restricted this year due to the low numbers of Klamath salmon and for a problem they did not cause. However, we believe the available science indicates some level of fishing is warranted to maintain our fishery infrastructures both to lessen the brunt of an even more severe economic hit, but also because a fishery below the established floor can be sustained over a short term period provided there are still enough spawners to maintain the run, and even more important that those returning fish are able to spawn and their progeny survive in the river so they can go to sea.

The 35,000 natural spawner floor for fall-run chinook salmon is designed to provide for maximum production from the Klamath River over the long-term given the current configuration of the system (i.e., the impassable PacifiCorp dams blocking passage to the upper watershed). Escapement levels have gone below the floor numerous times in the past and, indeed, some of the largest runs in recent history have been produced with an escapement of less than 20,000 natural-spawning fall-run chinook returning to the basin. The point is, the run will not collapse if the escapement is below the 35,000 floor or even at 20,000 fish, nor will it likely affect the time to rebuild the stocks once the problems in the river are addressed.

For the long-term we believe the science is solid supporting the 35,000 natural spawning escapement floor and would probably expect that floor to be raised at some point after the dams come down. For now, however, given the question of the survival of the fish in the river and until that immediate problem is fixed, and coupled with the economic losses – estimated at between a half and one billion dollars to the economies of the two states, it does not make sense to try to achieve something close to the floor. A number of around 20,000 makes more sense for this coming year and perhaps the next two years until the problems that have cropped up since 2002 in the river are addressed.

We should also point out that more than just the salmon fishery is affected here. Certainly if the federal government pursues a salmon closure, then it cannot justify a Pacific Whiting fishery south of the Columbia River because of that fishery's bycatch of salmon. Any "science" trying to justify a salmon fishing closure while permitting the Pacific Whiting fishery south of the Columbia would be political, not biological.

We ask therefore that you jointly request the Secretary of Commerce for an emergency rule to allow for an ocean salmon fishery this year. This will lessen the economic impact, help maintain a fishery infrastructure for the future (which once lost may never rebuild) and, coupled with the in-river intervention plan outlined above, will do far more for the resource than the federal government's current proposal to shut down salmon fishing and ignore the immediate threat of die-offs in the river.

### **Resolution of Basin Issues**

Our third recommendation to you is to convene a series of meetings between representatives of Klamath Basin agriculture, the three tribes (Yurok, Hupa and Karuk) and the fishing community, to begin developing, together with agency fishery biologists and water managers, a long-term water strategy for the river to prevent the types of conflicts that arose in 2001 and 2002 and thereafter. The law is settled for now by Judge Armstrong's decision of the 27<sup>th</sup> on the flows – unless the federal government pursues an appeal. The good rainfall in the basin coupled with the large snowpack means that both irrigated agriculture in the basin and the fish will have adequate water for this year. This gives us the needed time to craft a solution for how to handle the normal and dry years. Water banking, some land retirement (from irrigation) and farming in the wildlife refuge consistent with the purposes of the refuge. are the types of issues we would expect to see discussed in such negotiations, but these should not be seen as exclusive or any one of them necessarily a solution. We should note that private foundation funding is likely to be available for land retirement from willing sellers.

While there have been other efforts to bring together the river's stakeholders, most of those have simply been talk. We need discussions that will lead to substantive decisions. And, we need your leadership to bring together such negotiations.

### **Disaster Relief**

Even under the most optimistic of scenarios, any fishery this year will be greatly curtailed with economic losses to commercial fishermen, fish processors, recreational fishing businesses, and the vast infrastructure that supports both fisheries, along with the coastal communities. Some form of disaster relief is warranted, particularly since the problem here was not brought on by fishing. We don't know what can be done for the tribes for their losses, but they certainly have to be considered in these calculations. To that end, we are requesting a disaster declaration for the salmon fishery from both of you and further ask that you request of the Congress an appropriation to provide funding under Section 312(a) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, 16 USC 1861(a), for the adversely impacted fisheries. We recognize the difficulty of this request, given the federal government is now running a nine trillion dollar deficit, there is no money in the MSA fund, and state funds (for any match) are tight, but the economic losses here are real and our fleets are every bit as devastated as those in Louisiana, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi from their vessel and gear losses resulting from hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

It is not simply funds for fishermen and affected businesses, however, which should be considered in any type of disaster relief. We should look to funding fishermen working in restoration efforts (similar to what took place after the 1994 disaster that resulted from a seven year drought and draw downs of salmon rivers) and in research projects to better detect where the various fish stocks are and means of targeting on abundant ones, while avoiding those of concern. This latter research effort is long overdue. Further, to help relieve some of the economic hurt from restrictions or closures some short-term terminal fisheries should be considered for river systems having abundant runs such as the Sacramento.

### **Press for Long-Term Solutions**

Finally, we ask that you jointly press for the long-term solutions needed to fix the Klamath River. We urge the focus be centered on the foundation for that river's recovery which is clearly flow and removal of the four PacifiCorp dams – Iron Gate, Copco I, Copco II and J.C. Boyle. These dams not only block fish migration to the upper basin, but exacerbate poor water quality in the mainstem of the river by heating up, in their shallow reservoirs during the summer, nutrient rich water that results in toxic algal blooms and hypoxia in the river below Iron Gate (the lowest dam on the river). We believe the water in the reservoirs and the discharges currently violate Clean Water Act standards and the answer is, clearly, the removal of the dams.

While there are many problems facing fish production in the Klamath, it is important that we first build the foundation for that restoration by addressing the problems in the mainstem. Without addressing the mainstem problems, all the good work that has been done in the tributaries is for nothing. Without adequate flow and good water quality on the mainstem of the river, everything in the tributaries is meaningless. Even the implementation of the Trinity River Record of Decision (ROD) and the positive effects it has had for fish in that Klamath tributary has been compromised when Trinity stocks become infected in the mainstem of the Klamath.

The leadership by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, in the discussions on relicensing of these dams by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, has been heartening on the federal side. However, as Governors, we need you to keep the pressure on so the decommissioning of PacifiCorp's Klamath unit is not met with interminable delays as we've seen with planned dam removals on the Elwha River and Battle Creek.

We ask you set as a goal the removal of these dams within the decade. We also ask Oregon cease approving any further water appropriations from the Klamath River, and we ask California implement strong and effective TMDL's (Total Maximum Daily Loading standards pursuant to the Clean Water Act) for the Klamath and its tributaries (e.g., Scott, Shasta).

### **Conclusion**

The salmon fishery for Native Americans dates back 14,000 years; it has sustained native cultures and been an integral part of both their diet and religion. Salmon is the oldest non-native fishery on the west coast as well, dating back to the 1840's when the fish were used to feed miners on the way to the goldfields. The fish and the fishery are part of our culture and cuisine too, providing jobs, recreation, food production and exports, sustaining our bodies and souls.

We must commit that we will not lose this fishery or these fish on our watch or ever. We cannot let this all be lost due to failed government policies, inaction and indifference. We urge your immediate action and leadership to save these fish and this fishery and bring about the changes needed for abundant fish stocks in the future and vibrant commercial, recreational and tribal salmon fisheries for the benefit of Oregonians, Californians and all Americans. We look forward to working with you in this endeavor.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W.F. Zeke Grader, Jr.", written in a cursive style.

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

cc: Members of the Oregon and California Congressional Delegation

<http://sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?file=/c/a/2006/04/03/EDG62I1K131.DTL>

## **The Klamath clash**

*San Francisco Chronicle* Editorial

Monday, April 3, 2006

THE KLAMATH may be the sickest river on the West Coast -- dammed, diverted and degraded. But if the competing interests along its shoreline can agree, the waterway's health could be revived.

The first-stage test is a decision later this week on reducing salmon fishing to conserve plummeting numbers of Klamath chinook. Federal authorities should keep at least part of the North Coast season open. Totally closing it would destroy fishermen's livelihood and harm harbor businesses, who suffered through a half-season last year.

But a change in fishing rules is only a start. There is plenty else to do: reviving the riverbed for salmon spawning, evening out waterflows that are diverted to farming with disastrous effects on fish and dealing with impacts from four dams near the Oregon border.

Until now, the federal government has been no help. In 2001, it set in motion policies that shunted water to farmers and left the lower Klamath River running so low that the year's salmon run was nearly wiped out. A federal court last week ordered a new policy to prevent a repeat.

That's not the only change brewing. The operator of the four power dams is engaged in closed-door talks that could yield improvements. Also, federal wildlife authorities, ineffective up to now, are pushing other Washington regulators to unblock a path to spawning grounds imposed by the dams.

Salmon need steady flows of cold, clean water. That sounds impossible in a region where Indian tribes, cattle operations, farms and timber companies all work the land and river.

But improved management and science have elevated salmon numbers on the nearby Sacramento, an even bigger river. It will take time and cooperation, but the Klamath can be saved.

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<http://www.oregonlive.com/editorials/oregonian/index.ssf?/base/editorial/1141953932266010.xml&coll=7>

**On the Klamath River, pain flows downstream**



## **It's business as usual for irrigators and dam operators, while salmon and coastal towns suffer the consequences**

*The Oregonian*

Friday, March 10, 2006

Remember when the government shut off water to farmers in the upper Klamath Basin, and everybody from the White House to The Wall Street Journal came running to the rescue?

Well, where are they now that the feds are poised to shut off the economic lifeblood of coastal towns from central Oregon on down the full length of California, because the Klamath River is too shallow and sick to sustain salmon?

When it comes to economic power, political support and public sympathy, it sure makes a difference what end of the river you call home. It seemed like every elected official in Oregon trooped down to Klamath Falls during that long, hot summer of 2001 to stick up for the family farmer. Today, with federal fisheries officials talking seriously about shutting down fishing along 700 miles of coastline, there is no similar rush to the aid of the family fisherman.

Dave Bitts, vice president of the Pacific Coast Federation of Fisherman Associations, a California fish lobby, predicted that one closed season would knock out much of the already weakened Pacific salmon fishing fleet. This is no small economic hit to the region: Salmon trolling and its associated jobs represent \$150 million in economic activity in Oregon and California.

A full closure would be a tragedy for fishing ports and families up and down the coast. But at this point, it's hard to see how a fishing shutdown can be avoided this summer. Klamath River chinook populations have plunged below the numbers needed to sustain the species. Yes, there are many other salmon from other rivers in the ocean, but there is no selective way to harvest them without killing more Klamath salmon.

The real issue here is that the Klamath River is sick, rife with disease, dewatered by irrigation and blocked by dams. No one should lay all this at the feet of upper Klamath Basin farmers, who are among a cast of thousands, including huge agribusinesses in California's central valley, that rely on water from the Klamath River and its tributaries.

Yet if you want to understand who's won and who's lost the fight for water in the Klamath, look upriver, and look back to 2002. The farmers, thanks to the intervention of the Bush administration and Congress, got their water back. Then a few months later, an estimated 70,000 salmon, some of them chinook, died in the warm, diseased waters of the Klamath.

There's been a fierce debate about the cause of the die-off. However, an investigation by the California Department of Fish & Game blamed federal policies for the low, warm water and disease outbreak. However you want to assign blame, the region sure could use the offspring from those 70,000 Klamath fish about now.

Of course, that is warm water under the bridge. But what is still alive is the question of whether the federal government is willing to balance the economic interests of upstream and downstream communities, not just on the Klamath, but everywhere fish and fishermen continue to come in last.

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[http://seattletimes.nwsources.com/html/editorialsopinion/2002850635\\_fished08.html](http://seattletimes.nwsources.com/html/editorialsopinion/2002850635_fished08.html)

## **Editorial: Klamath Basin salmon echoes**

*Seattle Times*

3/8/06

A sharply reduced salmon-fishing season may be the unhappy outcome of a meeting of policymakers in Seattle this week. They are dealing with poor decisions made by others five years ago in Oregon's Klamath Basin.

Dramatically reducing the season from Northern Oregon into California, a 700-mile stretch, is necessary to save chinook at sea as they commingle with other salmon. Protecting one means cutting back on the catch of all. The options for the Pacific Fishery Management Council range from bad to devastating, but the choices between levels of curtailment and outright ban are about saving a fishery. It's that fundamental.

Chinook runs on the Klamath River never rebounded from a historic fish kill in the basin in fall 2002, and from devastating and successive bouts of a parasite that claimed juvenile salmon.

In a region with complex water issues, a brutal political shorthand reduced the competition for water to one of fish vs. farmers. Agriculture had suffered through a terrible drought in 2001. Over the protests of federal agencies, the headgates were opened with a flourish in spring 2002 by two Bush administration Cabinet members to increase water for irrigation.

By fall, salmon died in numbers subsequently estimated at 70,000 because of low flows of warm water. An investigation by the California Department of Fish & Game laid the blame on the federal government for conditions that allowed disease to flourish and spread.

This fishery is dwarfed by the salmon harvest from Alaska and competition grows from farm-raised salmon, but the economic impact is still significant. The alternative, really not a choice at all, is to risk harm that jeopardizes incomes beyond recovery.

The council's final recommendation will come next month at a meeting in Sacramento. The hard choices driven by the Klamath experience come after a success story on the Sacramento River, which enjoyed a healthy rebound of salmon.

Poor choices five years ago in one basin haunt an entire industry.

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<http://www.mercurynews.com/mld/mercurynews/14240237.htm>

## **THE SEASON THAT GOT AWAY?**

### **Salmon season at risk for state's fishermen**

By Ken McLaughlin  
*San Jose Mercury News*  
Posted on Sat, Apr. 01, 2006

The picturesque harbors that dot the central and Northern California coast are unusually sleepy these days, and the fishermen are unusually angry.

The federal government is on the verge of canceling the salmon fishing season -- a move that would idle a \$150 million industry and drive up the cost of the West's signature seafood.

Fishermen like Duncan MacLean of Half Moon Bay are being told they must sacrifice to save a strain of salmon that breeds 400 miles to the north in the once-mighty, now-sickened Klamath River.

The Klamath's parasite-infected water, too warm and clogged with toxic algae, is killing its fish. So regulators are proposing drastic steps to protect them, both in the river and in the ocean, where they mingle with more plentiful salmon from other West Coast tributaries.

"What's wrong with the Klamath has nothing to do with fishing," said a frustrated MacLean, 56, who makes his living crabbing and fishing for salmon out of Pillar Point Harbor. "But fishermen are paying the price. The federal regulators know what kind of economic hardships and devastation closing the salmon season will cause."

The powerful Pacific Fishery Management Council will meet in Sacramento next week to decide whether to cancel or drastically reduce the salmon season. The action would affect 700 miles of the Pacific coast, from Falcon Point in northern Oregon to Point Sur south of Monterey.

Though they spawn in specific rivers, salmon live much of their life in the ocean, where it is impossible to distinguish Klamath salmon from any other variety. "There's no way to tell which ones you're catching," said Brian Gorman, spokesman for the National Marine Fisheries Service.

The fishermen are furious at regulators for suggesting that the only way to protect salmon is to rope off a huge part of the ocean. Fishermen point out that there is no evidence ocean salmon are being overfished -- and that the salmon-rich Sacramento, Columbia and American rivers have been revived.

The way to solve the problem is to fix the Klamath, they say.

Gorman said this will be the third year that the number of Klamath salmon dips below a previously set "floor" of 35,000 spawners -- and the council's management plan calls for drastic measures if that happens.

Surprisingly, the government finds little support among environmental groups. They blame the Bush administration for triggering the Klamath fiasco by giving water to southern Oregon farmers in 2002 -- a decision that killed as many as 70,000 adult salmon.

"We are really sympathetic to the salmon fishermen," said Rod Fujita, a marine ecologist in the Oakland office of Environmental Defense. "Overfishing is not the problem. It's under-watering of the river."

The fishermen say that the "fishing infrastructure" in towns from Morro Bay to Moss Landing to Bodega Bay is so fragile that one lost salmon season could kill California's fishing culture.

"If we lose the processors and the businesses that buy the salmon, we'll lose the market and never get it back," said Monterey native Mike Ricketts, 70, who's been salmon fishing commercially for 35 years.

The Klamath debacle is the latest crisis facing commercial fishing in California. Global markets and the proliferation of fish farms have exported jobs and sent prices plummeting. Many fishermen feel they're under siege because of soaring fuel prices and the current movement to establish more marine reserves -- akin to oceanic national parks that provide a haven for sea life.

The uncertainty is already having a dramatic effect on fishing towns like Half Moon Bay, Santa Cruz, Moss Landing and Monterey. At this time of year, the harbors are usually buzzing with activity as excited salmon fishermen get their boats ready for the commercial season, which traditionally begins May 1 in California.

Not this year.

Joe Donatini, owner of Johnson Hicks Marine Electronics in Santa Cruz, said his sales are down more than 20 percent this month.

"Everybody is really still hesitant to go out there and spend a lot of money on electronic equipment until we know we will actually have a season," said Donatini, whose business sells GPS and radar devices, fish finders and auto pilots.

The recreational salmon season starts today, allowing sport fishermen to fish in state waters, three miles from shore. But the state Fish & Game Commission is expected to quickly end the season if regulators prohibit fishing in federal waters -- hurting businesses such as charter-boat companies and bait-and-tackle shops that depend on the recreational fishermen.

Canceling the salmon season will devastate the fishermen more than economically.

Many of the commercial salmon fishermen are in their 50s, 60s and 70s and see themselves as a dying breed. They have hands as weathered as their boats and faces creased through years of exposure to the sun, wind and constant spray of salt water.

"Salmon to the West Coast is like lobster to New England," said Zeke Grader, executive director of the Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations in San Francisco.

"It's part of California's heritage," said Mike Stiller, current president of the Santa Cruz Commercial Fisherman's Association.

The collapse of the Klamath salmon runs can be traced to a drought in 2001, when federal authorities cut water deliveries to farmers in the Klamath basin, causing bankruptcies and other economic hardship among southern Oregon farmers.

A year later, then-Interior Secretary Gale Norton decided to open the headgates on irrigation canals in Klamath Falls, Ore., to give the farmers the water they needed. Environmentalists, American Indian groups and fishermen protested, predicting calamity for the fish downstream.

They were right. In September 2002, an environmental disaster left between 50,000 and 70,000 adult salmon rotting in the Klamath.

The California Department of Fish and Game concluded the fish kill -- the largest die-off of adult salmon ever recorded in the West -- was directly caused by Norton's decision to pump extra water to the farmers.

The administration was embarrassed again six months later when the Wall Street Journal reported that White House political strategist Karl Rove had worked behind the scenes to shore up Oregon's GOP agricultural base by pushing for a change in the Klamath policy.

Rep. Sam Farr, D-Salinas, said Friday that he agrees with fishermen who say federal agencies have not done enough to rescue the Klamath. And he hopes that regulators can be convinced to allow at least a partial salmon season -- a compromise now being proposed by fishermen.

"The only way to get attention to a problem in Washington is to create a crisis and hear the whistle blow," Farr said. "The whistle has certainly blown on this one, and the administration needs to show some leadership."

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[http://cbs5.com/localwire/localnews/bcn/2006/03/25/n/HeadlineNews/SALMON-SEASON/resources\\_bcn\\_html](http://cbs5.com/localwire/localnews/bcn/2006/03/25/n/HeadlineNews/SALMON-SEASON/resources_bcn_html)

## **SALMON SEASON SEES FACE-OFF ON FISHING RESTRICTIONS**

03/25/06 7:20 PST

*Bay Cities News Service*

Salmon season in the Bay Area this year may offer slim pickings for fans of the popular fish when the Pacific Fishery Management Council decides in early April which level of restrictions on salmon fishing in California and Oregon to impose for 2006 - and opponents are already up in arms.

Diminished numbers of naturally spawning Klamath River Chinook salmon has prompted the council to consider three options for 2006 ocean salmon fisheries.

The three plans provide for various combinations of restrictions, including limits on the time and geographic area of the season and the size of catch permitted, according to council documents.

The April 2-7 meetings will involve public comment followed by a preliminary decision, and then consultations with scientists, more public comment and a revision of preliminary options, according to the council.

The final decision will be made late in the week either Thursday or Friday.

Critics of the plans to restrict salmon fishing include commercial, recreational and Karuk Nation fishers, according to Small Boat Commercial Salmon Fishing Association president Mike Hudson.

Canceling the salmon season could result in losses as high as \$150 million, according to SBCSFA.

Consumer could face higher salmon prices too.

"We're probably talking in the neighborhood of \$15 to \$20 a pound," depending on the availability of Alaskan fish, said Zeke Grader, executive director of the Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations.

Grader said that restricting fishing won't solve the real problem, the prevalence of the naturally occurring C. Shasta and two other viruses that in large quantities become deadly and infect young salmon once they reach the main stem of the Klamath River.

"It doesn't matter whether we're fishing or not, the fish are dying," he said.

"Our request is that all these problems the government has known about for years would be addressed," Hudson said. Hudson also argued that over-fishing is not the problem and urged the government to help bring "fresh, clean water," essential to the survival of salmon to the river.

"We would like to see the whole river system fixed in a way that is workable for us and the farmers and everybody, the whole neighborhood," he said.

SBCSFA and other opponents of the fishing ban are calling for Portland based utility PacifiCorp to take down "the antiquated complex of dams" it owns along the lower Klamath River. The four dams prevent fish from making their way along the river, he explained.

The Federal Regulatory Commission is in the process of considering whether to re-license the dams, a process that takes place once every 50 years, Hudson said.

In a statement Grader said "we cannot continue to give power companies free reign over our rivers. It is costing fishing families and their livelihoods and destroying salmon dependent Tribal cultures. It's time we fought back and held PacifiCorp accountable for the damage they have caused."

Hudson also stressed the importance of tracking river fish around hotspots in rivers.

The SBCSFA and other opponents to restrictions on salmon season will meet and rally in Santa Rosa on Tuesday, when the PFMC will meet to discuss which fishing restriction options to present at its April meetings.

The rally will include representatives of sport fishing organizations, a California commercial fishing fleet, recreational fishers' groups and a Karuk Nation fisherman.

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[http://www.tidepool.org/original\\_content.cfm?articleid=187854](http://www.tidepool.org/original_content.cfm?articleid=187854)

## **Net Loss for Salmon Fishermen**

### **What's behind the drastic call to ban the chinook catch**

by SETH ZUCKERMAN

*The Tidepool*

Posted 03.28.06

Sometime during the first week of April, regulators will decide whether to close a 700-mile stretch of the California and Oregon coasts to commercial salmon fishing, and much of the West Coast will learn whether locally caught king salmon will show up at fish markets this summer.

At first blush, it seems like a case of short-run consumption versus far-sighted conservation. But it's not that simple. It's a tale of the tangles that snarl the West when our appetites grow so big that there isn't enough to go around.

King salmon -- also known as chinook -- were hammered by twin catastrophes on the Klamath River in 2002-'03, when most of this year's catch would have hatched. Tens of thousands died in the fetid lower river on their way to reproduce. Then the progeny of the surviving spawners emerged into a river swarming with parasites, dooming the vast majority of fingerlings.

As a result, even without any fishing, just 29,000 Klamath chinook are expected to reach their spawning grounds this year -- below the minimum level needed to sustain the run, according to biologists. The anticipated fish number is just a few percent of the hordes that used to throng the river, originally the third-mightiest salmon producer in the Lower 48.

The proposal to take a break from fishing this year might be an open-and-shut case if Klamath chinook were the only fish affected. But the region's commercial salmon fishing occurs at sea, where Klamath fish mingle with much more numerous runs from other rivers. The Sacramento alone is expected to yield several hundred thousand catchable kings this year.

This system of ocean fishing, known as trolling, worked fine when all rivers produced relatively strong runs. Now, fishermen are held hostage to the weakest of them. This year, that's the Klamath.

Projections from the Pacific Fishery Management Council suggest that keeping the fishermen at their docks would save about 5,000 Klamath chinook, while letting nearly a quarter-million other kings off the hook.

As fishermen see it, that's a lot of fish to forgo just to let a few thousand more spawners take their chances in an inhospitable Klamath. Without efforts to address the root causes of the fishery's decline, says Zeke Grader, executive director of the Pacific Federation of Fishermen's Association, "putting fish back into a river that's killing them makes as much sense as tossing virgins into a volcano."

Behind the 2002-'03 fish kills lies a river that is worked to the bone. Its upstream waters are captured to irrigate fields of hay, potatoes and barley near the California-Oregon border; several aging hydroelectric dams stopper its main stem; and its largest tributary is tapped for agribusiness hundreds of miles to the south, in California's Central Valley. With the Klamath's life-giving flow sidetracked, river conditions leave the salmon susceptible to infections like the ones that overtook them three years ago.

Unfortunately, the way the West is run, it's almost impossible to address those root causes comprehensively. The dams go up for relicensing before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Water diversions are the province of the Bureau of Reclamation and private irrigation districts. Fishing seasons are set by the Department of Commerce.

Apart from the difficulty of coordinating those agencies' efforts, any federal action these days is colored by the calculus of what seems like a perpetual campaign. As the *Wall Street Journal* uncovered in 2003, the decision to allow upstream farmers to irrigate full-bore in 2002 -- which precipitated subsequent salmon die-offs -- revolved around a photo of Republican Sen. Gordon Smith of Oregon opening the irrigation headgates as part of his re-election drive.

The effects may reverberate much longer than Smith's senate term. Fishermen worry that missing an entire season will cripple their industry. The salmon fleet in California and Oregon has dropped to less than a third of its 1990 numbers, at about 1,500 boats. By the time the salmon regain their strength, fishermen warn, condos and arcades are apt to have displaced their harbors' ice houses and fuel docks. At that point, the West Coast's fishing towns would become one more example of Old West resource-industry facades hiding New West gentrification within their hollow shells.



The saddest part of that scenario is that mining towns have inherently limited lifetimes, since they are based on finite deposits of minerals. But if we would take good care of salmon and their rivers, the story on the coast wouldn't have to end that way.

*Seth Zuckerman, the former publisher of Tidepool, also contributes to Writers on the Range. He divides his time between Seattle and his home on the northern California coast.*

*Writers on the Range is an op-ed service of High Country News. Please contact Betsy Marston if you are interested in writing or buying articles.*

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<http://www.dailystorian.com/main.asp?SectionID=2&SubSectionID=398&ArticleID=32143&TM=67024.02>

## **White House is 'screwing fishermen'**

By KATE RAMSAYER  
***The Daily Astorian***  
 3/24/2006 1:21:00 PM

Cutting fishermen's salmon catch is not the way to recover healthy salmon runs, commercial and recreational fishermen agreed at the Fishermen's Rally for Salmon Solutions Thursday in Astoria.

"Restricting fishing is not going to bring back the salmon," said Hobe Kytr of Salmon for All. "It's a smokescreen to focus on fishing restrictions and then ignore the hydropower system."

A couple hundred fishermen and politicians at the rally in front of the Columbia River Maritime Museum voiced opposition to the Bush administration's support for Northwest dams and policies that reduce fishing opportunities.

Studies have shown that the dams account for approximately 80 percent of salmon mortality in the Columbia River system, said Jim Wells, president of Salmon For All. Habitat loss accounts for another 15 percent, he said, and fishing of all kinds – tribal, commercial, and sport - makes up the remaining 5 percent of salmon deaths.

But the government's response is to promote ways to curb fisheries.

"It'll kill coastal communities like ours, it's not the way to do it," Wells said.

U.S. Rep. David Wu spoke to the assembled fishermen and warned the administration, and Bush's environment and natural resources advisor James Connaughton, not to cut into the salmon catch.

"What we don't need is some pencil-necked presidential science advisor come in here to build a wall between us and our river, between us and our fish," Wu said.

The salmon crisis is the result of the administration's mismanagement of upriver water resources, Wu said, but the response to fishermen has been "a sharp stick in the eye."

"We are not going to take this, we are not going to accept this," he said.

He said that if the fisheries managers close the salmon season, fishermen should come back in August with a couple tons of dead salmon to dump at the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration regional headquarters in Seattle.

"If they dare to close our salmon season, we will lay the dead fish where they belong, at the doors of the people who made the bad water policy that caused the problem in the first place," Wu said.

State Rep. Brad Witt also sent a message to the federal administration, calling its policy for salmon recovery simplistic and misguided.

"We're not going to tolerate our fishing people, our heritage, being pushed off this river," Witt said. "I won't tolerate it, you won't tolerate it, and that's why we're here today. We're here to ask for help, not for destruction."

He asked the administration to work toward improving ocean conditions, the Columbia's estuary, upland spawning beds and passage for fish around the dams.

Representatives of fishing organizations spoke up as well.

Zeke Grader, of the Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations, said that the administration's "wrong-headed" policies call for "saving the dams, killing the fish and closing the fisheries."

"It's clear here that until we fix the problems of fish passage around the dams, and until we remove those four Snake River dams, things aren't going to get better," Grader said.

Looking at salmon from an angler's point of view, Bob Rees of the Northwest Guides and Anglers Association said that people get excited by the chance to come to coastal communities to fish. Together they spend millions of dollars while they're here.

"And now our government is telling us they want to take this all away," Rees said. "They have the audacity to point the blame at harvest ... while hydropower quietly sends millions of juvenile salmon through the turbines in the name of progress."

It's vital that fishermen from along the coast unite to oppose the administration's policy, said Dale Kelley, executive director of the Alaska Trollers Association. "The one thing we haven't tried is unity, and we must," she said.

"In a just world we would all be pursuing our livelihoods or our recreation," instead of making or

listening to speeches, said Bruce Buckmaster. He said that there are "well-informed and powerful people" who know that cutting salmon catch won't help, but don't want "any solution that is politically or economically inconvenient."

Prior to the speakers, Joel Kawahara of the Washington Trollers Association said that the rally was a way to protest and publicize the federal government's anti-fishing policies.

"I want people to know how badly the Bush administration is screwing fishermen," he said. The rally is a watershed one, he said, in that it's bringing all kinds of fishermen together.

One of the many who attended was Bart Oja, a gillnetter from Astoria.

"The fish deserve water to be left in the river, that comes first," he said. He added that he hoped the rally would bring a change in policy and changes within the hydropower system, although he added that "it's easy to restrict harvest."

Still, as a fourth generation fisherman, he said that he is optimistic that future generations will be able to fish the river.

"I'm always hopeful. That's the nature of being a fisherman."

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[http://seattlepi.nwsourc.com/local/6420AP\\_WST\\_Shrinking\\_Salmon.html](http://seattlepi.nwsourc.com/local/6420AP_WST_Shrinking_Salmon.html)

## **Salmon fishermen's turn to pay price for Klamath River failures**

By JEFF BARNARD

AP ENVIRONMENTAL WRITER

Saturday, March 18, 2006 · Last updated 9:48 a.m. PT

NEWPORT, Ore. -- Just two years ago, Don Snow boated a chinook salmon that dressed out at 48 pounds 6 ounces - the biggest he's ever caught in the lower 48 states.

Commercial fishermen were feeling good about salmon in 2004. As a result of aggressive marketing, prices for chinook caught by trolling the Pacific were up after years of being driven down by more plentiful farmed fish.

Those good times have gone bust this year. The third straight season of poor chinook returns to Northern California's Klamath River to spawn have federal fisheries managers considering closing 700 miles of coastline to salmon fishing for this year's May through October season, despite plentiful stocks elsewhere. They have already closed this year's spring season and forecasts for next year are not good.

Because there is no way to harvest plentiful stocks from other watersheds without killing Klamath fish, fans of wild salmon expect to have a tough time getting troll-caught chinook, and salmon fishermen like Snow will be scrambling to keep their boats.

The problems affecting salmon in the Klamath River - aging dams, poor water quality, deadly parasites attacking young fish, and battles over allocating scarce water between farms and wildlife - remain.

"For so many years we were told nobody wants your product, they just want it cheap," Snow said. "We finally turn the tide, and now this.

"I'm sure if we have a zero season or a severely restricted season, some people will go broke, and it doesn't really need to be," he said. "We need proper science and agreements with water users for habitat."

The Pacific Fishery Management Council makes its final decision the first week of April. If it shuts down sport and commercial salmon fishing from Cape Falcon on the northern Oregon Coast to Point Sur south of San Francisco, salmon won't disappear from supermarkets. Sixty percent of world supply is farm-raised in Chile, Norway and Canada, and the bulk of the ocean catch - pink and sockeye - comes from Alaska.

The 668,000 chinook or king salmon caught by some 1,200 active West Coast trollers last year account for less than 1 percent of U.S. consumption. But it is the filet mignon of salmon, prized for superior taste and texture as well as heart-healthy oils.

The demand for wild salmon has encouraged fishermen to boost their prices by handling their fish carefully - bleeding them before putting them on ice, avoiding bruising, and sometimes flash-freezing them at sea.

Some will still be caught off southeast Alaska and Washington, and small harvests may be allowed inside state waters off Oregon and California. But millions of pounds will be off the market.

Mark Newell, a salmon fisherman and wholesaler who serves on the Oregon Salmon Commission said the \$3.18 per pound he was paying fishermen last year is likely to go over \$4 this year if there is any fishing allowed.

"They're saying next year doesn't look any better than this year," said Newell. "If you lose this for two years, you'll lose a lot of these fishermen."

Commercial salmon landings last year were worth \$13 million in Oregon and \$23.3 million in California, according to the council. Recreational fisheries were worth another \$5.2 million in Oregon and \$17.9 million in California.

By the time that money runs through restaurants, seafood markets, and gear stores, the overall losses from closing the season will be more like \$150 million, said Glen Spain of the Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations, which represents California salmon fishermen.

That money depends on healthy salmon in the Klamath River.

Cutting through the Cascade and Siskiyou mountains in southern Oregon and Northern California, the Klamath was traditionally the third-biggest producer of salmon on the West Coast, after the Columbia and Sacramento, which this year expect healthier returns than the Klamath.

During the gold rush of the 1850s, the Klamath suffered the ravages of hydraulic mining. In 1917, the first of a series of hydroelectric dams blocked hundreds of miles of spawning habitat. Political and legal wrangling continue over how much water goes to irrigating 180,000 acres of potatoes, hay, mint, grain and cattle pasture in the Klamath Reclamation Project and how much goes down the river for salmon.

In 2001 those farmers paid the price. Drought forced the federal government to cut back irrigation so there would be enough water for coho salmon, a threatened species that shares the Klamath with chinook. An Oregon State University study put crop losses between \$27 million and \$46 million. That's comparable to the \$36.3 million in 2005 commercial salmon landings in Oregon and California that fishermen stand to lose this year.

The Bush administration threw its support behind farmers, and in 2002 Interior Secretary Gale Norton and Agriculture Secretary Ann Veneman made a special trip to turn the valves that restored full irrigation. That September, low warm water led to the deaths of some 70,000 adult chinook returning to the Klamath to spawn, according to the California Department of Fish and Game.

The fish kill meant thousands of fish would not be spawned to return this year.

"The fix is obvious. It is the political will that is not," said Spain. "You've got to put more water in the river and you need to take down the four hydropower dams."

The Oregon Natural Resources Council, a conservation group, figures the Bush administration has put \$100 million into the Klamath to boost flows for fish, help struggling farmers, and improve fish habitat, but problems remain.

Four dams block salmon from hundreds of miles of habitat upstream. Their reservoirs warm the water, which carries high levels of agricultural runoff. Young fish migrating to the ocean run a gauntlet of parasites whose impacts are poorly understood, but may be exacerbated by the poor water quality and the lack of high flows.

The dams are up for relicensing this year by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, which will decide whether they need to be modified or removed to restore salmon access to hundreds of miles of habitat. Indian tribes, fishermen and conservation groups would like to see them

removed, but the Portland utility PacifiCorp wants to keep them. Participants in closed-door negotiations report a growing spirit of cooperation after years of fighting.

Bob Kemp, who bought his first salmon boat in 1973, is planning to fill a cooler with crab and beer and head to the Klamath Basin to get to know farmers better. He is less interested in getting disaster relief than fixing the Klamath so he can fish for salmon. He's already been working as a deck hand on a crab boat, putting out traps for black cod, and is a partner in an albacore canning operation, so figures he can survive a closure.

"I'm determined not to get angry," said Kemp. "And I'm not going to give up."

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On the Net:

Pacific Fishery Management Council: <http://www.pcouncil.org>

Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations: <http://www.pcffa.org>

Local Ocean Seafoods: <http://www.localocean.net>

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<http://www.latimes.com/news/printedition/california/la-me-salmon11mar11,1,7186313.story?coll=la-headlines-pe-california>

## **Salmon Ban Would Hit Towns Hard**

By Steve Chawkins, Times Staff Writer

*Los Angeles Times*

March 11, 2006

Fishing towns along the Northern California coast are bracing for a shutdown of this year's salmon season — a possibility that grew more real with a decision Friday by a federal advisory panel.

At its meeting in Seattle, the Pacific Fishery Management Council included an unprecedented closure of the six-month fishing season as one of three options it will place before the National Marine Fisheries Service this spring after a series of public hearings. The action was triggered by dramatically dwindling stocks of Chinook salmon on the Klamath River, which empties into the Pacific north of Eureka, Calif.

After a week of bitterly contentious meetings with commercial fishermen and charter-boat operators, the council also laid out two other options, according to Jim Martin, a Fort Bragg sportfishing advocate who was at the meeting: continuing salmon fishing at last year's

diminished level, and banning salmon fishing at different times along different stretches of coast.

The fisheries service will make the final decision.

The management council will hold hearings on the proposals in Washington state, Oregon and Santa Rosa, Calif., in the last week of March.

Canceling the season would be a blow to towns along the rugged Mendocino coast, where the timber and fishing industries have been severely curtailed.

"It's depressing," said Martin, with the Recreational Fishing Alliance in Fort Bragg. "It's so much a part of our identity here."

As recently as the 1980s, the town, 150 miles north of San Francisco, was known as one of the biggest salmon ports on the West Coast.

Since then, an annual Fourth of July cookout touted as "the world's largest salmon barbecue" has raised funds for a nearby salmon hatchery. Last year, the local fish supply was so thin that the salmon had to be shipped in from Alaska, Martin said.

Debbie DeGrew, executive director of the Mendocino Coast Chamber of Commerce, said she's spoken with charter operators who fear a salmon ban would drive them out of business.

"We're very concerned," she said. "If the charter boats are gone, it'll be like a ghost town down at the harbor, and the effects will start to ripple all through town and down the coast."

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[http://www.insidebayarea.com/sanmateocountytimes/localnews/ci\\_3594909](http://www.insidebayarea.com/sanmateocountytimes/localnews/ci_3594909)

## **Salmon ban crushing blow to fishing industry**

**Local fishermen could feel the devastation brought on by controversial decision**

By Julia Scott, STAFF WRITER

*San Mateo County Times*

Article Last Updated: 03/12/2006 6:25 AM PST

PRINCETON BY-THE-SEA — A total ban on commercial and sport salmon fishing, or even a sharp curtailment, would mean the loss of at least half the annual income of the 40 salmon skiffs docked in Pillar Point Harbor.

But its true impact would ripple far beyond the fishermen themselves to an entire industry built around them — and by extension, an entire way of life on the San Mateo County coast.

"This is a fishing community — it's what we're based on," said Pillar Point Harbormaster Dan Temko. "Salmon is the big fishery. The small guys are going to get hammered. ... It could be devastating for the restaurants, the hotels — everyone."

Mike McHenry has been fishing salmon off the San Mateo coast for 47 years. His boat, the Merva W., was built with salmon money in 1971. A total fishing ban would be unprecedented and would cost him most of his annual livelihood, he said.

"There's going to be no income from April all the way to September. The docks, the gear shops, the buyers, the bars — there's going to be a huge trickle down. We're all going to suffer over this," McHenry said.

Captain Tom Mattusch of the Huli Cat, a sport fishing vessel docked in Princeton, said he stood to lose \$120,000 from a salmon ban this year.

He said he would attempt to make up for the shortfall by fishing albacore, crab, shrimp and squid, but there was no guarantee that they would be in good supply. And the cost of slip rent, insurance and maintenance would add up regardless of whether he took the boat out, he said.

"We're wondering if we're going to have to look for jobs," Mattusch said. "We can't sit around and do nothing." Losing local boats would mean losing a full 25 percent of Pillar Point Harbor's annual income as well, Temko said. The district sometimes makes more than \$300 a day on vessels that pay to use its launch ramp, not to mention berth rent.

Temko said he felt for the fishermen, whom he believed were being punished for a problem they didn't create on the Klamath River. He said the Klamath salmon die-off occurred when the water was diverted for agriculture, leaving the salmon stranded in shallow, cloudy, warm water filled with parasites.

"It's not because (the boats) were overfishing. They were killed by man-made conditions," Temko said. "Rice farmers get subsidies for not farming their fields, but there's no subsidy for our local fishermen. It's hard for them to swallow."

Temko pointed out that Sacramento River salmon had always been plentiful. Banning salmon fishing outright was no way to address the real problem, he said.

"I think we need to look at how the fishing is managed and the fact that the river has failed, and move on from that," Temko said.

McHenry remembered the first time regulators tried to scale back the salmon season because of dwindling Klamath numbers — by pushing the start date from April into May, sometime in the late 1970s or early 80s. He and nearly 100 other Bay Area fishermen formed a protest blockade with their boats under the Golden Gate Bridge and served free salmon to the public, a move that sparked a huge local demand for the fish.



"We saw what was happening," McHenry said. "Once the government gets their foot in the door, it's not going to stop."

He said fishermen would have "nothing to lose" if they staged a similar action this year, and said he would be happy to join them.

Just as serious as a possible loss in earnings would be the loss of fishermen who could abandon the industry as a result of the Fisheries Management Council decision, said Mattusch.

"There's always doom and gloom with fishermen, but this year it's real," he said. "How do you ask people to buy a fishing license if there's no opportunity to fish?"

Staff writer Julia Scott can be reached at (650) 348-4340 or at [jscott@angnewspapers.com](mailto:jscott@angnewspapers.com).

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<http://sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?file=/chronicle/archive/2006/03/20/EDGU9GJD121.DTL>

## **Where are the Klamath salmon?**

*San Francisco Chronicle* Editorial  
Monday, March 20, 2006

**GOT SALMON?** Come next month, federal rule-makers may so restrict fish-catching off Northern California that the season will all but end.

The reason is diminishing population of the migrating fish on the Klamath River. Farm diversions, dams and a long drought have reduced river flows, decimating salmon schools stuck in warm, unhealthy pools along the North Coast river. For several years, the numbers have dipped below a 35,000-fish-count judged minimal to perpetuate chinook salmon.

The water-quality problem isn't much in doubt, not after federal studies and a review by the National Academy of Sciences. The hard part is coming up with a solution that will revive salmon runs.

One painful step will begin in April. A federal fishery agency will likely recommend a reduced salmon season that will drop from a half to a quarter of last year's catch. Though salmon pour into the Pacific from many rivers, the silvery schools are impossible to tell apart -- hence the need to limit all fishing to save a sub-species reared in just one watershed.

But stopping fishing, by itself, won't fill the Klamath with future generations of fish. If boat owners, deck hands and their orbit of wharf-side businesses endure hardship, there should be a response by the federal government that can do much to repair the larger problem of a sick river.

For years, upstream farmers in eastern California and southern Oregon have held off calls for change. The salmon will come back after a bad patch, this group says in defending their historic

water rights. But that's a delusional position, given the weak fish numbers. Farm runoff is tainting the water. Dams warm the water flows to fish-killing temperatures.

Change can only come if there is concerted pressure on Washington to negotiate a compromise to a complicated, multisided problem. U.S. Sen. Dianne Feinstein and Rep. Mike Thompson, D-Napa, have shown an interest in the problem and should push for a solution.

For starters, the Department of Commerce, which sets fishing catches, needs to press the Department of Interior, which watches over crucial water flows. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission also has a role because it is relicensing four dams on the Klamath River's upper end.

Finding the money for these changes won't be easy. Washington has little to spare with the Iraq war, a Katrina fix-up and a deficit hitting \$400 billion this year. But doing nothing means fewer salmon, ever-shorter fishing seasons and angrier participants from all sides.

The prospects aren't hopeless. Sinking numbers of salmon along the Sacramento River, the state's biggest fish-nursery waterway, have shot up, thanks to better management and water conditions. That's a fish story worth repeating.

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[http://www.times-standard.com/opinion/ci\\_3608126](http://www.times-standard.com/opinion/ci_3608126)

## **Fix the damage before it is too late**

***The Times-Standard***

Article Launched: 03/16/2006 4:46 AM PST

Lawmakers are working on an infrastructure bond that contains money aimed at buying and removing dams on the Klamath River.

The Klamath provision is an unspecified amount of money in a \$700 million article that includes money to restore the San Joaquin River, the Sacramento River delta and Lake Tahoe.

In 2001, there was an uproar when the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation cut off water to some farms in the upper basin. The next year, the policy was reversed, and up to 68,000 fish died in a warm, shallow river. Diseases have been killing young fish and reservoirs have seen spikes in toxic algae. Fish runs have been small the past three years, and this year federal fisheries managers may close all salmon fishing from Northern Oregon to Big Sur.

It is hoped that the money involved will help facilitate a settlement of this issue. It is important that the removal of the dams be a part of the restoration of the Klamath.

There is more at stake than fish. While every measure must be taken to guarantee the survival of our once-rich fisheries, fish kills and toxic algae are signs that we are killing the river and our

resources. The quality of the river is in serious decline and if something is not done to reverse the damage we may reach the point where we won't be able to.

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<http://www.oregonlive.com/news/oregonian/index.ssf?/base/news/1143633201105150.xml&coll=7>

## **Judge weighs in on side of salmon**

**Courts - A ruling orders an immediate plan to manage water in the Klamath River Basin**

*The Oregonian*

Wednesday, March 29, 2006

SAN FRANCISCO -- A federal judge has ordered the government to institute a Klamath River management plan immediately instead of waiting five more years, which means farmers could be deprived of irrigation if water levels drop low enough to threaten the survival of coho salmon.

U.S. District Judge Sandra Armstrong, who sits in Oakland, Calif., said that if river levels fail to meet 100 percent of the water flow needed for the coho as determined by the National Marine Fisheries Service, then farmers who rely on the Klamath will have to do without.

That should not be a problem this year because a wet winter has left Northwest rivers swollen.

"Everyone should get what they need," said Kristen Boyles, an Earthjustice attorney who represents the Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations and other groups that oppose the government's plan for balancing water needs between the coho salmon and farms.

But how to meet the salmon water requirements of farmers during dry seasons remains an open question.

"The wet winter does give us time to sit down with them and see how we can meet those requirements," said Zeke Grader, executive director of the fishermen's associations in San Francisco.

Commercial fishing organizations and environmental groups sued the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation in 2002, alleging that the government's plan to wait eight years to provide the full amount of water needed for coho survival in the water-scarce basin was insufficient to ensure the salmon's survival.

The 9th Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals agreed last year, ruling that the plan was arbitrary and capricious and not supported by science. Judge Armstrong on Monday rejected government arguments that it had new explanations supporting its plan.

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<http://www.sacbee.com/content/news/environment/story/14235715p-15056929c.html>

## **Coast fishermen win court ruling**

**Federal judge orders government to boost Klamath River flow to protect salmon.**

By Matt Weiser – *Sacramento Bee* Staff Writer

Published 2:15 am PST Tuesday, March 28, 2006

Story appeared on Page A3 of The Bee

Embattled Pacific Coast salmon fishermen won a key court victory Monday against the federal government, but it probably comes too late to save this year's fishing season.

A federal court in Oakland on Monday ordered the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation to boost flows in the Klamath River as soon as Saturday. It marks a major setback for federal water policy on the river, where water diversions in 2002 have been blamed for killing thousands of fish and touching off a population crash that could force a closure of this year's ocean salmon season.

"It's not going to save this season. We're going to have a diminished season or maybe no season," said Zeke Grader, executive director of the Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations. "It does point to the fact that there is hope for the future with this decision if we can keep the fleet alive."

The case stems from a decision by the Bush administration to divert more water from the Klamath River in spring 2002 to benefit farmers in the Klamath basin. It was a drought year, and by fall, there wasn't enough water in the river to accommodate migrating fish. About 70,000 fish died - at least half of them salmon.

Grader's group and nine other plaintiffs sued the Bureau of Reclamation and the National Marine Fisheries Service, claiming the government's 10-year water management plan for the Klamath River was based on biological studies for the salmon that failed to follow federal law and relied on flawed science.

In October, the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled against the government, saying the studies, called a "biological opinion," failed to provide enough water for salmon until the end of the 10-year management period, the so-called "phase 3" water flows.

That decision sent the case back to U.S. District Court in Oakland for resolution. On Monday, Judge Sandra Armstrong issued an injunction ordering the government to boost water flow in the Klamath River to the phase 3 level starting April 1, the usual start of the irrigation season.

The judge also ordered the government to develop a new biological opinion for Klamath salmon, and to maintain flows at the phase 3 level until it is finished.

"An injunction is necessary to ensure that flows in the Klamath River are sufficient to prevent harm to coho salmon and their habitat while the agencies comply with the law," Armstrong wrote.

The plaintiffs sued to protect the coho salmon because it is protected under the Endangered Species Act, but the ruling also benefits chinook salmon in the Klamath River, the target of commercial fishermen.

The ruling came on the eve of a hearing by the Pacific Fisheries Management Council in Santa Rosa, which will take testimony today on a National Marine Fisheries Service plan to close all salmon fishing along 700 miles California and Oregon coast to protect the few Klamath River fish still alive in the ocean.

Commercial and sport fishing groups plan a rally at today's meeting to demand at least a partial salmon season.

A final recommendation by the council won't come until it meets next week in Sacramento. The council's opinion carries weight, but is only advisory.

Fishermen hope the court ruling persuades the government to allow at least a partial season so the fishing fleet can hold on until salmon recover.

"It says there is a future for these fish and for the fishery," said Grader.

The case was argued for the plaintiffs by Kristen Boyles, an attorney with Earthjustice, a nonprofit organization based in Oakland. She said the ruling could mean 45 percent more water in the river for fish.

The government can appeal the ruling, but no decision has been made, said Jeff McCracken, a spokesman for the Bureau of Reclamation. He said bureau and fisheries service officials are already discussing a new biological opinion and preparing to meet the court-ordered flow requirements.

"That will obviously be our primary responsibility, to meet those flows, and then do the best we can with the remaining supply," McCracken said. "It could mean less water for farmers."

No shortages are expected this year because of a wet winter. There should be ample water for fish and farmers, he said.

Greg Addington, executive director of the Klamath Water Users Association, said there should be adequate water in an average year, but not in a dry year.

"In a dry water year it would be devastating, there's no doubt about it," said Addington. His group is a co-defendant with the government. "There would just flat out not be enough water."

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[http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2006/04/01/AR2006040101112\\_pf.html](http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2006/04/01/AR2006040101112_pf.html)

## **River May Flow Again, Full of Salmon Decisions Limiting Irrigation and Damming on Klamath Could Lead to Revival**

By Blaine Harden  
*Washington Post* Staff Writer  
Sunday, April 2, 2006; A03

SEATTLE -- Big rivers in the West are reliable sources of bad news. Dammed for electricity and drained for irrigation, they have pushed salmon into extinction, fishermen into bankruptcy and Indians into despair.

This dismal pattern, though, may be ending on the Klamath, which straddles the Oregon-California border and has long been one of the nation's most thoroughly fouled-up rivers. Its woes include massive fish kills, blooms of poisonous algae, diabetic Indians, fuming irrigators, litigious environmentalists and aging dams that produce little power while squatting stolidly in the way of reviving the river.

Two decisions last week -- one by a federal court in California, the other by the Bush administration -- raise the surprising possibility that the Klamath may overcome many of these troubles. For the first time in the nearly eight decades since the river was dammed, Indians and commercial fishermen, environmentalists and federal fish scientists agree that there are sound reasons to believe in the comeback of a river that once supported the third largest salmon runs on the West Coast.

"After a lot of grim years, this was a big week for us," said a spokesman for the Karuk, a tribe whose salmon-centered existence collapsed when the river was dammed. Tribal members have since skidded into an epidemic of obesity, heart disease and early-onset diabetes.

"People may look back on this past week and say that is when things really turned around for fish in the Klamath," said Brian Gorman, a spokesman for National Marine Fisheries Services, the federal agency charged with protecting endangered fish.

"It feels hopeful, and it feels different," said Kristen L. Boyles, a staff lawyer for Earthjustice, which has often sued the Bush administration to protect West Coast salmon. "Credit is due the government scientists who are finally saying the right thing and the politicians who are allowing them to say it."

For generations, the Klamath has had two overarching problems: low flows of water as a result of irrigation diversions and dams that block migrating salmon, and also make the river an unnaturally warm breeding ground for fish-killing bacteria and algae.

Salmon runs have plummeted from historic highs of a million fish a year in the early 1900s to a prediction this year of fewer than 30,000. Three consecutive years of such near-record low returns of adult salmon are forcing the likely closure this year of commercial and sport fishing in all areas where Klamath chinook salmon might be caught. A decision is expected this week. If it occurs, it would be one of the largest and most costly fishery closures in West Coast history, affecting 700 miles of the Oregon-California coastline.

A federal court ruling last week, however, may go a long way toward solving the problem of lethal low flows in future years.

In Oakland, U.S. District Court Judge Sandra B. Armstrong ordered that the federal Bureau of Reclamation, which operates one of the nation's oldest irrigation projects on the Klamath, must limit the quantity of water sucked out of the river for farmers in dry years. There are scientifically set minimum flows needed to protect migrating salmon, the judge ordered, and the federal government cannot fiddle with them.

This was a repudiation of Bush administration policy. During a severe drought in 2002, the administration -- with Karl Rove, the president's senior adviser, personally championing the cause of farmers -- gave the Klamath federal irrigation project its normal allotment of water. Salmon were left to bear the brunt of the drought. That fall, in a fish kill that made national headlines, more than 30,000 adult salmon died. The state of California blamed it on low river flows, warm water, crowding of fish and an outbreak of bacterial disease.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit last fall found the Bush administration's plan for operating the Klamath to be in conflict with the "underlying science" of salmon biology. Implementing that finding last week, Armstrong ordered the federal government to come up with a "new biological opinion based on the current scientific evidence."

Environmental groups and Indian tribes said the fish have won what they need to survive, while irrigators said that they have been pushed into a new era of uncertainty. Dry years, said Greg Addington of the Klamath Water Users Association, "are going to be very tough."

As for the four large dams that block salmon passage, it was the Bush administration's own fisheries experts who demanded last week that the privately owned dams either be removed or rebuilt in a hugely expensive way that allows fish passage.

The decision surprised environmentalists because the Bush administration in recent years has insisted that hydroelectric dams on some Western rivers are part of the "environmental baseline." During visits to federal dams on the Snake River in Washington state, Bush has personally vowed that they would never be removed -- despite environmentalists' assertions that they are marginal power producers and responsible for the extinction of salmon.

But the Klamath, as of last week, seems to be different, as far as the federal government is concerned.

"Dam decommissioning and dam removal," the Department of Interior and the National Marine Fisheries Service declared last week, "would go a long way toward resolving decades of degradation where Klamath River salmon stocks are concerned."

In its prescription for relicensing Klamath dams, whose license expired in March, the federal government is pushing the dam owner into what may be a financially untenable position:

Get started on what would be the largest dam demolition project in U.S. history, or spend about \$200 million on fish ladders and other fish-passage equipment. The annual value of electricity produced by the four dams is only about \$27 million, according to the California Energy Commission.

The dams' owner is PacifiCorp, a Portland, Ore., company that was recently acquired by MidAmerican Energy Holdings Co., a company owned by Warren E. Buffett's Berkshire Hathaway Inc.

As of now, PacifiCorp wants to keep the dams in the river producing electricity, and it does not believe that spending \$200 million for fish ladders will help revive salmon runs, said Dave Kvamme, a company spokesman.

PacifiCorp, though, has a record for flexibility when it comes to the labyrinthine process of renewing a federal license to operate a dam. It has recently agreed to remove three dams in the Pacific Northwest. For the past two years, it has been in private settlement talks with other stakeholders on the Klamath.

Federal biologists believe that those settlement talks -- in the aftermath of the court ruling and administration demand last week -- may soon produce a breakthrough for the Klamath.

"We have an historic doorway that is opening here," said Steve Thompson, California-Nevada operations manager for the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. "It is potentially very good for everybody who lives on the river."

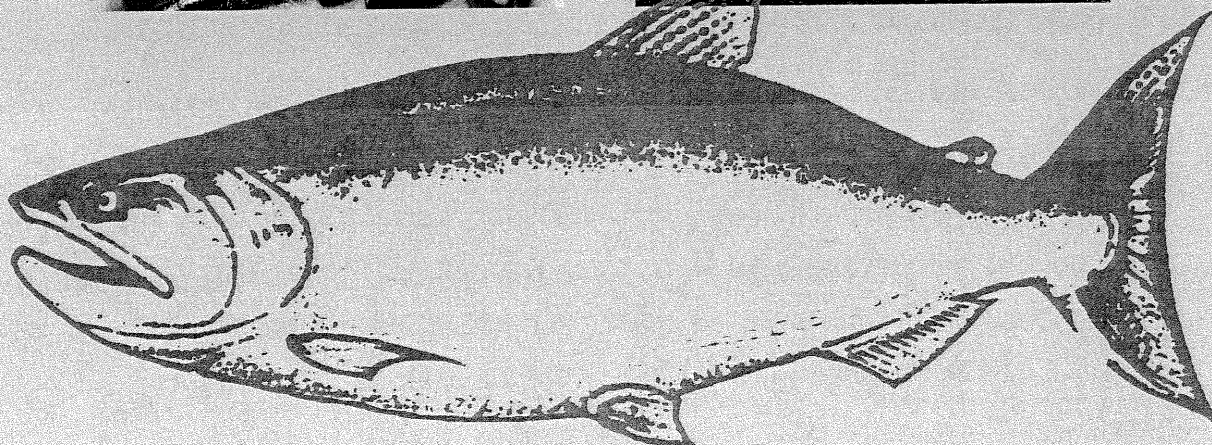
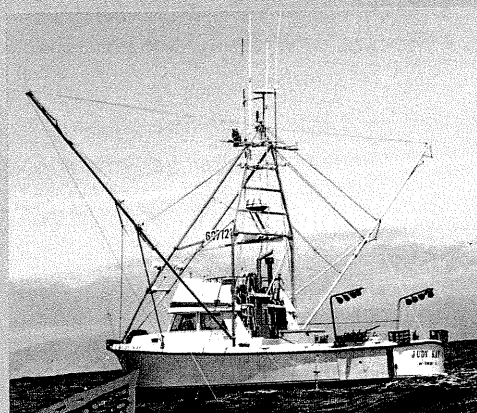
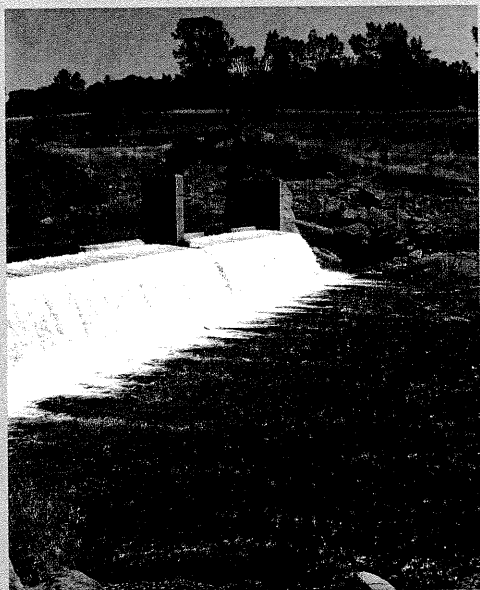
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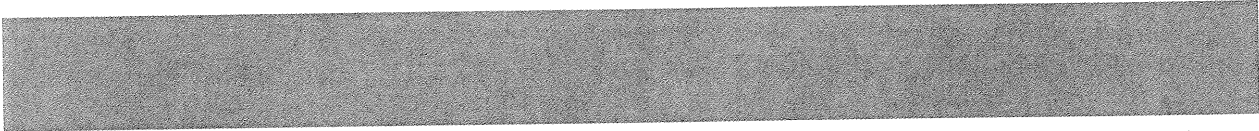
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# Commercial Salmon Stamp

Commercial Salmon Trollers Advisory Committee

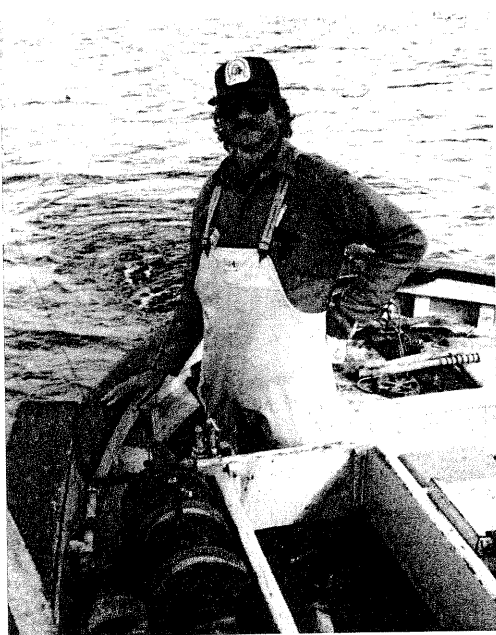




This booklet was produced by the Commercial Salmon Trollers Advisory Committee (Commercial Salmon Stamp) under contract with the California Salmon Council. The Committee would like to recognize the Department of Fish and Game and the following individuals for assisting in the production of this booklet: Jerry Ayers, David Bitts, Mitch Farro, Zeke Grader, Bob Mandella, Diane Pleschner, Jimmy Smith, John Staiti and Roger Thomas. The Committee also recognizes the achievements made by Nat Bingham, and the dedicated commercial and charter boat industry fishermen.

# Nat Bingham

**T**his booklet is dedicated to Nat Bingham, without whose efforts there would most likely be no commercial salmon fishery in California today. Nat initiated, organized, and shepherded so many projects essential to the continuation of the fishery that we probably couldn't list them all in this booklet. They included helping found



His love of fishing and knowledge of salmon biology caused Nat Bingham to spend more time on land working to remove environmental barriers

PCFFA in the '70s, successfully opposing the Peripheral Canal, in the early 1980s, and initiating the Winter Run Captive Broodstock Program and getting the legislation passed that made it happen, as well as getting the Spring Run Work Group up and running in the early '90s.

Nathaniel Shaw Bingham, (1939-1998), was a husband, father, civic leader, fisherman, historian, environmentalist, activist, and consensus builder. Nat was all these and more.

A native of New London, Connecticut, Nat came from a prominent New England family. He was named after an ancestor who had been a whaling captain and arms supplier to George Washington. His great-great grandfather, Hiram Bingham, and great grandfather, Hiram II, were early Congregationalist missionaries to the Gilbert and Sandwich (Hawaiian) Islands. His grandfather, Hiram III, was the Yale archaeologist who led the exploration discovering the Incan city of Machu Picchu in 1911 and later became Governor and U.S. Senator from Connecticut.

Nat carried on the family tradition of public service through his efforts to protect and restore our nation's fisheries. Nat's professional history is impressive and demonstrates his boundless energy, dedication, and ability.

Growing up in New England and the Bahamas, Nat developed a relationship with the sea which led him to begin fishing in Northern California nearly forty years ago. In 1964 he bought his first boat and began commercial fishing for salmon, crab, and albacore tuna. He sold his last boat, FV Elliot-M, in 1995, after his more than full-time work on salmon restoration and fish habitat issues had kept him off the water for several years. During his early years he took on the first of many Northwest fisheries leadership positions, serving as president of his local fisherman's association, the Fort Bragg Salmon Troller's Marketing Association. In 1982, Nat became president of the Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations (PCFFA, the largest commercial fishermen's organization on the west coast), a position he held for nine years. He served as the organization's Habitat Coordinator at the time of his death. Nat received the fishing industry's highest award, "Highliner of the Year", in 1989. In 1993, at President Clinton's Forest Conference in Portland, Oregon, Nat was the leading fishing industry representative and delivered eloquent testimony on the declines of the salmon fishery and healthy salmonid habitat. *(Nat Bingham continued on page 23)*



A true steward, Nat contributed more to the cause than he could harvest

*"Everyone has to be able to envision a future."*  
—Nat Bingham

# History and Background

California has a long tradition of harvesting salmon for food. With the coming of settlers and gold miners to California, commercial gillnetting began as early as 1851 on the Sacramento River. The spawning runs awed those early fishermen; the fish were large and their huge populations seemed inexhaustible. All too soon the runs began to decline as sediment from hydraulic mining washed into the rivers, choking spawning gravels and smothering juvenile salmon.

As California's human population grew, some of the nation's first environmental protection laws were enacted by the State of California to prevent mining debris from damaging the Sacramento and Feather rivers. Just as salmon runs were beginning to recover, irrigated agriculture began to develop, driven by droughts and the need to feed California's growing population. Hundreds of small dams and diversions were built in the Central Valley for hydropower and irrigation; then, beginning in the 1940's, and continuing today, the largest water diversion and delivery systems in the world were constructed. Unfortunately, mitigation for losses of salmon caused by the water projects was all too often an afterthought, insufficient to maintain runs at pre-project levels, or nonexistent.

Below some of the largest dams, salmon hatcheries were constructed to mitigate for the thousands of miles of habitat lost to dam construction. The hatcheries produced fish, but not enough to stem the tide of decline, not even in the rivers where hatcheries were built. In undammed drainages, problems caused by logging, road building, livestock grazing, irrigation, and other land-use practices added

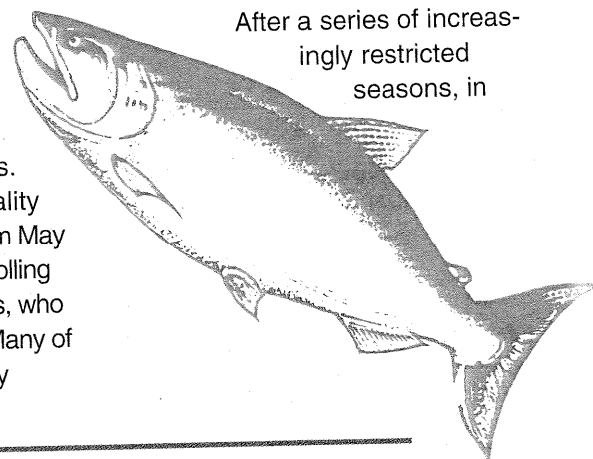
tremendously to the overall decline in salmon numbers. In dammed drainages where hatcheries were built, success in restoring salmon numbers has been mixed. In California's Central Valley drainage, where five major production hatcheries attempt to mitigate losses of salmon from dams, fall-run chinook salmon populations appear to have responded well to hatchery culture, while the spring and winter runs have declined dramatically. But throughout the Central Valley, year after year most returning spawners (in recent years usually far more than the escapement goal) spawn in gravel but probably came from hatcheries. Hundreds of diversions remain unscreened in spite of the excellent work by DFG's screen shops, while the Delta pumps that deliver water to the south remain a formidable obstacle for juvenile salmon trying to find the ocean.

Though ocean trolling began in the early 1900's, most commercial salmon fishing in California was once done with gillnets in the rivers. With statutory closing of the last such fishery in 1957, ocean trolling became the only way of commercially landing salmon in California. In recent years, mooching (drifting with rod-and-reel gear) has also become popular. With either method, California commercial salmon fishermen work from relatively small, ocean-going boats equipped with what amounts to numerous heavy-duty barbless hook-and-line fishing rigs. This technique produces high-quality fresh salmon available to market from May through September. Most salmon trolling vessels are owned by their operators, who work alone or with one deckhand. Many of the top producing boats are fished by husband-and-wife teams.

Salmon trolling became more than just an industry. A unique subculture, dependent on the annual foraging movements of California salmon along the Pacific coast, developed in small coastal communities. Some fishermen acquired larger boats capable of following salmon at sea as they migrate along the coast, while others followed the fish by trailering their small boats from port to port. As the salmon troll fishery grew, the economies of coastal ports along California's coast from Morro Bay to Crescent City developed an infrastructure and support industry based on salmon landings. It has been estimated that by 1980, as many as 50,000 California jobs were based on recreational and commercial salmon fisheries.

As habitat loss drove salmon stocks into decline, state and federal fishery managers used the powers granted them under the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976, which created the PFMC, to recommend ever more restrictive fishing seasons and quotas on the fishery. It would be a decade before federal fisheries managers would acknowledge that habitat loss, not over-fishing, was causing salmon runs to decline.

After a series of increasingly restricted seasons, in







## Monthly Precipitation, EUREKA WSO CITY, CALIFORNIA

Page 20

									Sup	Oct	Nov	Dec	
1980	3.19	4.67	6.14	4.18	1.70	0.42	0.00	0.07	0.14	1.38	2.49	6.10	30.
1981	7.67	3.72	4.64	0.71	2.02	0.57	0.00	0.01	0.97	3.71	9.39	9.88	43.
1982	4.75	5.76	7.06	5.97	0.07	0.78*	0.08	0.03	0.62	4.89	7.83	10.30	48.
1983	8.48	9.18	10.73	5.47	1.12	0.65	0.89	3.42	0.87	1.87	10.40	14.13	67.
1984	0.76	5.18	4.70	2.76	2.51	1.07	0.03	0.05	0.55	3.67	15.15	4.27	40.
1985	0.66	3.69	4.68	0.45	1.14	0.89	0.15	0.52	1.06	4.07	2.98	2.78	23.
1986	7.19	10.08	6.12	1.46	2.34	0.21	0.02	0.00	2.70	1.75	1.85	3.83	37.
1987	6.48	3.38	6.10	1.15	0.41	0.26	0.20	0.06	0.02	1.05	4.23	10.92	34.
1988	7.13	0.54	1.18	2.06	2.70	2.22	0.05	0.00	0.12	0.41	8.93	6.26	31.
1989	4.71	2.88	7.63	2.01	1.67	0.21	0.08	0.13	0.85	2.90	1.60	0.80	25.
1990	7.20	4.50	3.30	1.41	3.74	0.32	0.22	0.71	0.19	1.73	3.07	2.91	29.
1991	1.65	2.75	6.94	2.52	2.16	0.26	1.13	0.37	0.00	1.06	1.95	2.36	23.
1992	3.99	3.80	3.51	2.42	0.06	1.27	0.25	0.01	0.33	2.08	2.21	9.33	29.
1993	7.15	5.93	4.72	5.94	4.44	1.23	0.37	0.54	0.03	0.56	1.35	7.12	39.
1994	5.09	7.12	2.06	3.30	1.10	0.71	0.08	0.00	0.06	0.54	8.21	7.00	35.
1995	12.74	1.40	11.18	7.47	1.21	1.85	0.08	0.22	0.69	0.53	2.26	11.56	51.
1996	10.74	8.11	3.51	4.64	2.40	0.05	0.03	0.00	1.21	3.50	5.16	21.26	60.
1997	8.81	2.55	2.73	3.06	0.90	1.25	0.00	0.84	2.05	2.73	7.39	4.73	37.
1998	13.42	13.95	7.83	2.23	3.12	0.33	0.16	0.01	0.08	3.06	14.09	5.40	63.
1999	4.37	10.32	8.94	1.79	1.62	0.15	0.04	0.30	0.05	1.60	7.36	3.02	39.
2000	9.71	7.00	2.81	2.15	1.86	0.54	0.04	0.00	0.55	2.99	3.51	1.97	33.
2001	3.79	3.60	2.45	2.54	0.71	0.69	0.20	0.21	0.28	1.00	7.71	11.56	34.
2002	6.37	5.76	4.32	2.42	0.55	0.28	0.03	0.01	0.06	0.06	2.66	23.31	45.
2003	5.51	3.84	4.91	11.25	1.74	0.04	0.02	0.49	0.35	0.55	5.78	11.35	45.
2004	6.29	8.12	2.38	1.68	1.37	0.06	0.06	0.43	0.68	5.71	1.87	9.43	38.
2005	5.91	2.41	6.24	4.70	3.90	3.08	0.05	0.07	0.08	2.40	8.52	14.84	52.
2006	13.81	7.89	2.42z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	21.

## Period of Record Statistics

MEAN	6.89	5.35	5.21	3.00	1.69	0.65	0.13	0.34	0.76	2.66	5.73	7.15	39.
S.D.	3.58	2.81	2.50	2.24	1.31	0.68	0.22	0.61	0.77	2.24	3.70	4.46	9.
SKEW	0.33	0.62	0.40	1.69	1.43	1.68	3.05	3.09	1.42	2.00	0.98	1.35	0.
MAX	13.92	13.95	11.18	11.25	6.05	3.08	1.13	3.42	3.35	13.04	16.58	23.31	67.
MIN	0.66	0.54	1.18	0.31	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.28	0.52	21.
NO YRS	58	58	57	57	57	57	58	58	58	58	58	58	

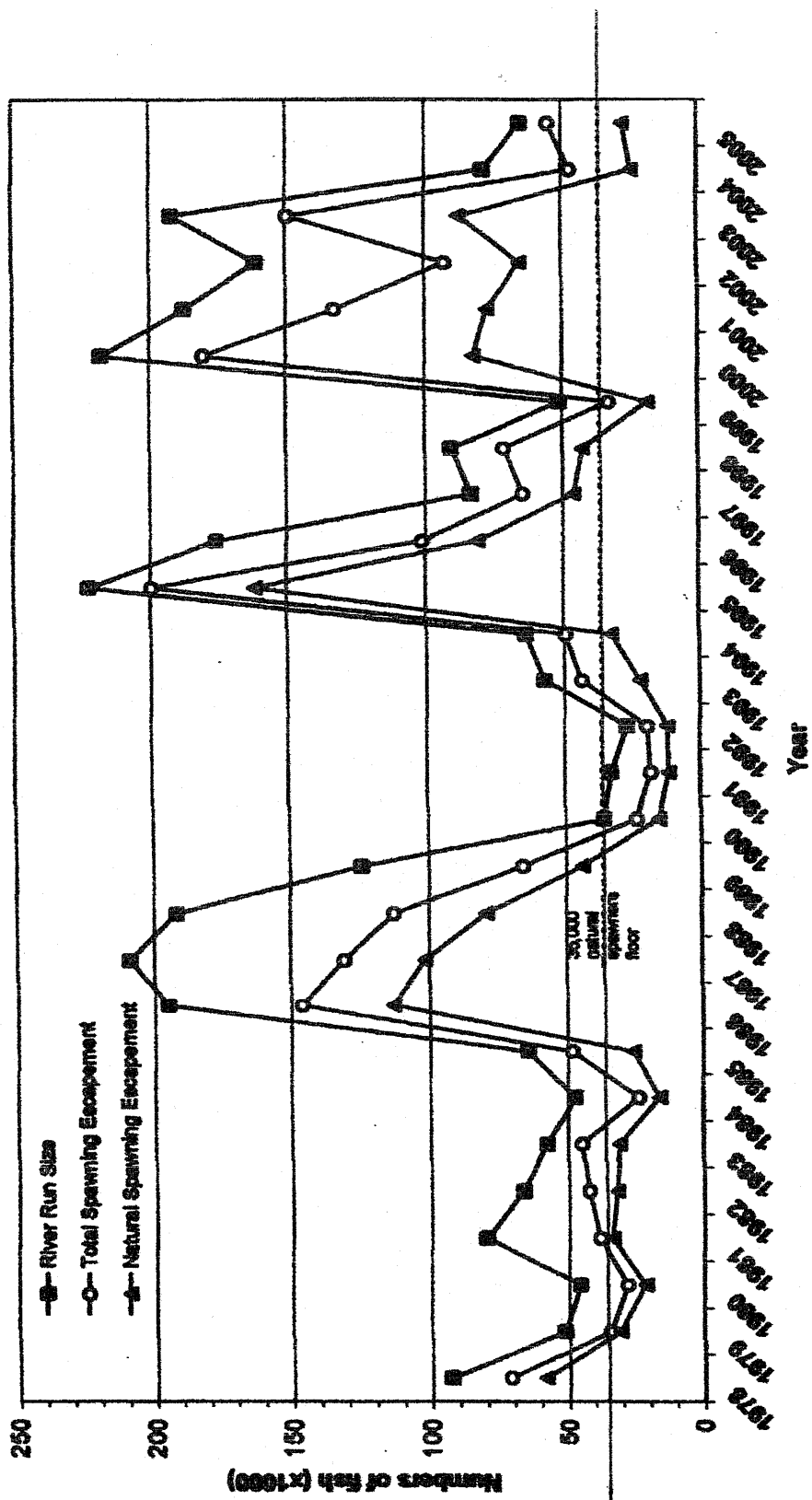


Figure II-2. Klamath River adult fall Chinook returns and spawning escapements, 1978-2005.

*Read by Tom Rith 04/06/06 5:13pm*

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TELEPHONE: (415) 507-9554

## Agenda Item E.6

April 6, 2006

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

Re: Comments to the Pacific Fisheries Management Council  
Regarding the 2006 Salmon Season

Chairman Hansen and Council Members:

Today the Pacific Fisheries Management Council has the unenviable task of choosing a salmon season that is least harmful to the resource it is intended to protect while being sensitive to the needs of those whom depend upon salmon for their livelihoods.

What is to be done about protecting the Klamath River runs of Chinook now down below the 35,000 fish floor for three years in a row? The experts agree that the real problems with the Klamath's Chinook fishery is deteriorating habitat. We need to create new fish passages and in some cases remove the dams that impound warm water and host the salmon killing disease *Ceratomyxa Shasta*. We need to increase monitoring of the disease. We need to return cool flows to the Klamath diverted for agriculture. We need **never** to repeat the decisions by federal regulators that led to the banks of the Klamath being lined with the carcasses of up to 78,000 salmon in 2002.

Unfortunately, all the PFMC can do is regulate fishing activities, knowing that even a closed season will have only a marginal effect on Klamath River Chinook recovery.



Ironically, you are considering shutting down the season in a year of plentiful Sacramento salmon, a year when west coast fishermen are poised to reap the bounty resulting from good management and restoration on the Sacramento River. I find this situation outrageous. Commercial, recreational and tribal fishermen should not be made to pay the entire cost of agencies' willful ignoring of biological data, resulting poor management, and decision making that has favored certain economic interests over the health of the Klamath River and its fishery.

No salmon season this year will mean the end of the line for many commercial fishermen. It was tough for commercial fishermen to lose more than half of the season last year; a total loss this year would be catastrophic to fishermen and the coastal communities that depend on them.

I believe there is hope for the Klamath River fishery.

In the short term, with agency cooperation and assistance from the fishing community, this year's gush of storms could lessen the threat of disease and improve habitat conditions throughout the watershed, producing a greater number of smolt, even if returns are low. Klamath Chinook have made even greater comebacks in the past, when the conditions are right.

A lawsuit filed by fishermen and environmentalists will force dam managers to increase flows necessary for endangered Coho to the Klamath. Federal regulators have called for new fish passages around dams, and license renewal processes hold promise for even more stringent dam mitigation and possible removal. And there is hope in that Klamath River stakeholders are now sitting down together to resolve their conflicts.

There is much work to be done, in the agencies, in stakeholder meetings, in Washington D.C, and ultimately on the ground in the watersheds. But I can tell you that the leaders on coastal issues in Congress are acutely aware of the problems of the Klamath and how they affect our entire salmon fishery, and will support positive efforts to bring back this river. We are also putting pressure on NOAA to complete last year's economic disaster assessment so that emergency assistance can be provided to commercial fishermen – assistance that sadly may also be needed this year.

But the question today is, will you provide some hope for the fishermen?

Bodega Bay in my district is the homeport for about 72 commercial fishing boats. By and large they are a responsible lot. They practice conservation for the very practical reason that they understand that their livelihood, their way of life, diminishes and disappears with the fish. They are prepared to make some sacrifices – although they are not prepared **to be sacrificed** for bureaucratic and political expediency.

As you well know, you can draw lines far to the north and south of the Klamath River, set catch limits, and design a season that provides the vast majority of Klamath River Chinook safe passage to the mouth of the Klamath. Your task should be to use all the expertise that is available to you to minimize the catch of Klamath Chinook and maximize fishing opportunities for other salmon stocks.

I also ask the PFMC to communicate to NOAA Fisheries and FERC the immediate need to take the actions necessary to restore the Klamath Fishery. Unless there are adequate cool flows to reduce the threat of *Ceratomyxa Shasta*; unless barriers to fish passage are removed; unless polluted runoff is addressed; whatever you do today will have little effect on the long-term health of the Klamath fishery.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Lynn Woolsey".

Lynn Woolsey  
Member of Congress

EC

## Ad Hoc Committee

P.O.Box 484  
Occidental, CA 95465  
707 874-3855

Pacific Fishery Management Council

page 1 of 4

### Delay your decision -- Keep the Salmon fishing season open Conclusions of the March 29, 2006 NOAA report not justified

"PFMC" stands for Pacific Fishery Management Council, not Pacific Fishermen Management Council. Your mandate extends *beyond* managing the catch of commercial and recreational fishermen. It includes conserving and protecting the health of the **entire ecosystem** associated with the fishery.

This report upon which curtailment and closure of salmon fishing is based draws unjustified conclusions and omits ones that are justified:

1. To conclude that fishing poses too great a "risk" is not justified. The "risk" in question is the probability that returning salmon will fall below the 35,000 benchmark! And what if it does? Their data shows that high yields, three years later, typically come from years with the lowest number of spawning returns -- returns typically well below 35,000.

In fact, their own data (page 9) shows that the pitiful return of 1991 (12,000 spawners) outperformed 1988 (100,000 spawners)! 1991 produced almost 35,000 three years later, whereas the giant run of 1987 produced a paltry 12,000 returns!

This suggests that rather than concentrating on a floor, you need to concentrate on a cap! Instead of concentrating on over-fishing, you need to concentrate on the problem of over-stocking the degraded Klamath!

2. What is justified by the report, but omitted from the summary, is that warm water releases from dams on the Klamath and low flow/low water conditions must stop immediately. Draconian measures are needed in this department. Why? It is admitted that poor conditions in the river, high temperatures and low water, contribute to the low abundance and spawning escapement this year. It is admitted that local environmental degradation leads to low water quality. It is admitted that a lethal

parasite is enhanced by high temperature and low water which are "optimal conditions for growth of the worm", (the host of the parasite).

Yet absent from NMFS' summary and conclusions are any Draconian measures to correct conditions in the Klamath from a worm and parasite spawning river to a salmon spawning one!

Furthermore, the Department of Fish and Game in 2004 concluded that 34,000 adult fish died on reentry to the Klamath because of parasites and bacteria thriving in warm water conditions. Were at least 10,000 of those dead fish "natural spawners"? Didn't their death cause a drop below NMFS' desired threshold of 35,000? Why no Draconian measures to immediately stop the continued parasite producing high temperature/low water now?

3. The report states that key to the risk of "failure" as they define it, is in early life survival. And, according to them, parasites affect survival rates upon out-migration and marine entry (p.8). Under "poor" early survival, the risk of achieving their goal is poor. Under "average" survival conditions the risk becomes minimal. So "survival conditions are pivotal. Clearly high temperatures and low flows contributing to parasitic and bacterial infections weakening the juveniles as they enter the marine environment is a "poor survival marine condition".

4. The degradation of the Klamath is treated as a "given" rather than as a dramatic problem requiring urgent and immediate correction. NMFS focuses on curtailing predation (fishing) to keep the escapement above 35,000 which their own data (graph on p. 9) shows is not sustainable.

Our conclusion is that the data shows that misdirected policies are responsible for the continued decline of the fishery over the last 27 years. Salmon are designed to withstand tremendous predation pressures like chickens, rabbits and mice. But they cannot survive warm water and low flows and no food. Until NMFS and NOAA stop protecting high temperatures and low flows, and populations of worms and parasites, the collapse of the fishery will continue, Do not curtail predation/fishing. Returns need to be limited until the degradation is reversed.

Ann Maurice

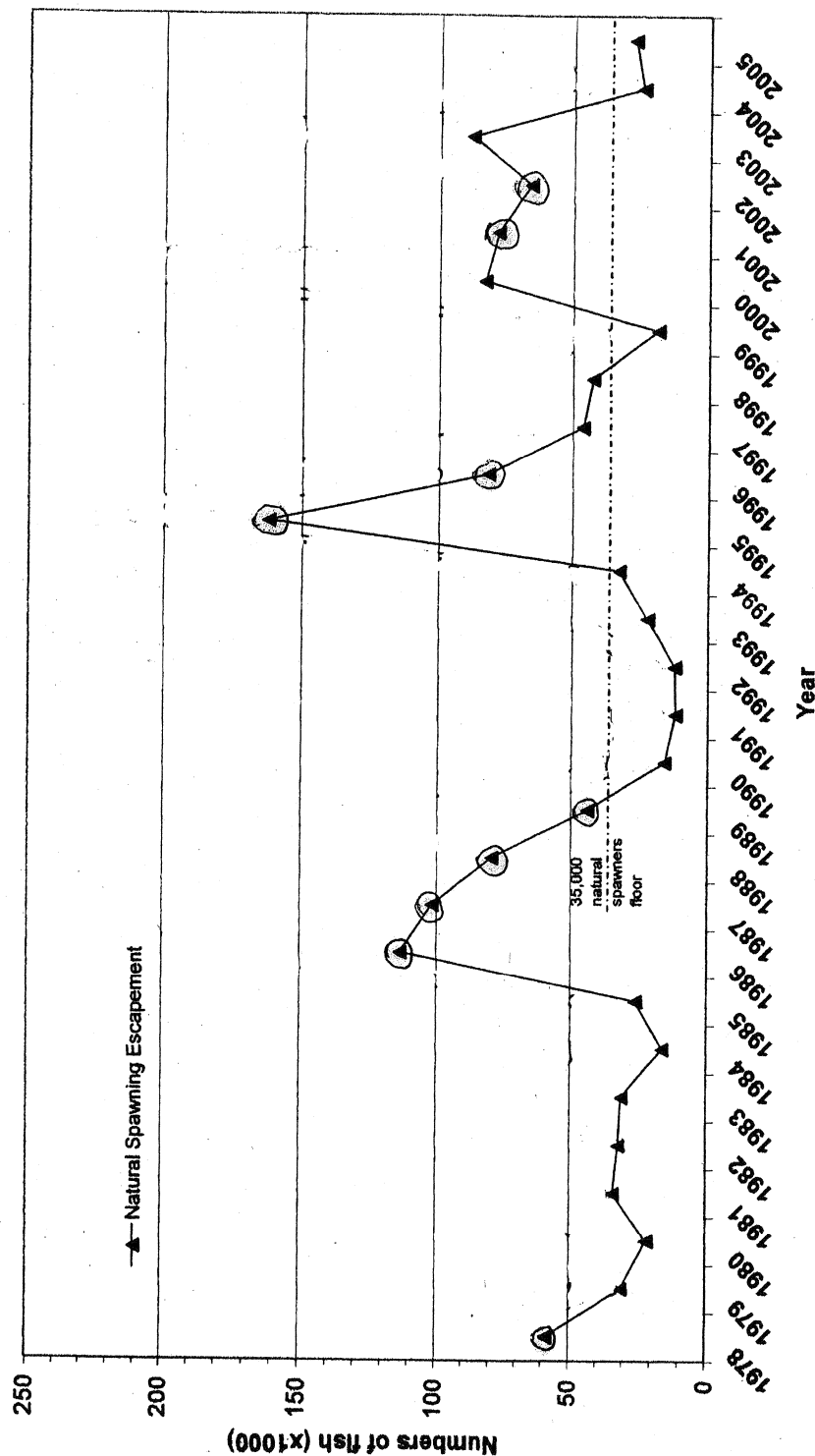


Figure II-2. Klamath River adult fall Chinook returns and spawning escapements, 1978-2005.

Count three years from each circled year to see  
 typical decline when escapement above 35,000

Excerpted from "Review of 2004 Ocean Salmon Fisheries"  
 Pacific Fishery Management Council

503 820-2280  
 www.w.pcouncil.org Feb 2005 p.52

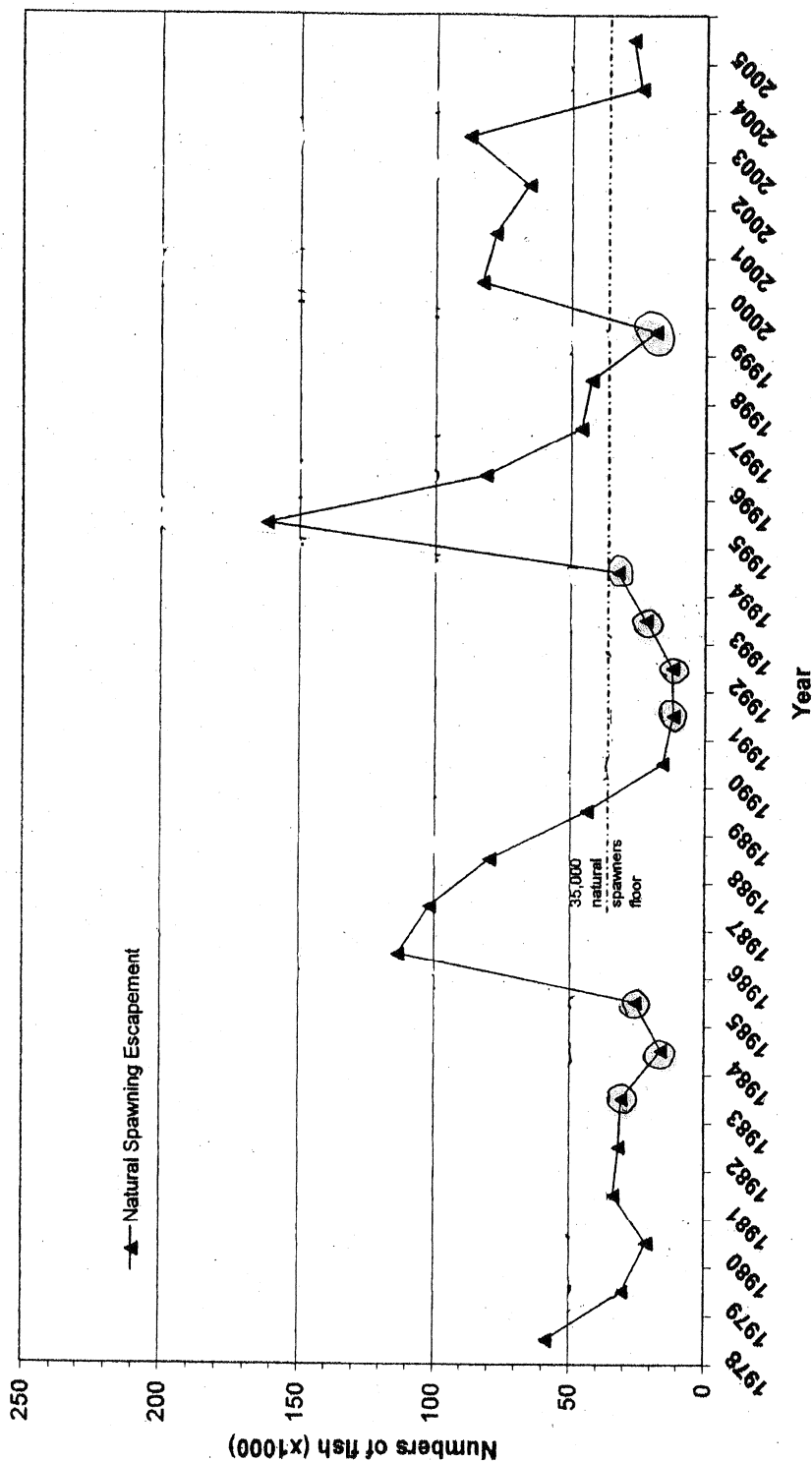
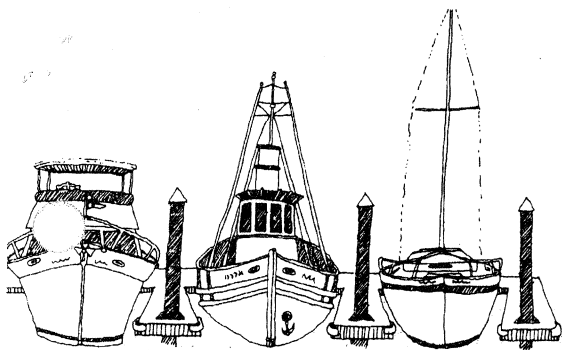


Figure II-2. Klamath River adult fall Chinook returns and spawning escapements, 1978-2005.

Count three years from each circled year to see typical significant, even dramatic rise when escapement below 35,000

(Excerpted from "Review of 2004 Ocean Salmon Fisheries")  
Pacific Fishery Management Council

503 820-2280  
www.w.pcmcouncil.org Feb 2005 p.52



## **SANTA CRUZ HARBOR**

*Gateway to the Monterey Bay  
National Marine Sanctuary*

**PFMC Meetings ~ April 2-7, 2006  
Agenda Item "E" 6.F**

April 5, 2006

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

***SUBJECT: Request to preserve as much of the sport and commercial salmon season as possible***

Dear Chairman Hansen:

This letter is an augmentation of our letter of February 27, 2006. Santa Cruz Port District operates Santa Cruz Harbor, which is home to 1,200 permanent boats. Santa Cruz Harbor represents one of the small coastal communities which would be substantially impacted by salmon season restrictions, both sport and commercial.

We can not here provide a definitive economic impact report on the salmon closure. We can estimate that the direct loss of full-time job equivalents in Santa Cruz County due to a complete closure:

<b>89.9 Full-Time Jobs</b>
<b>Estimated Personal Income Loss @ \$35,000 per Job = \$3,146,500</b>

Santa Cruz Harbor on-site businesses and programs impacted:

- Aquarius Boat Works
- Monterey Bay Marine (boat dealer / engine repair)
- Bayside Marine Bait and Tackle
- Johnson Hicks Marine Electronics
- Captain Canvas (boat covers and sails)
- Wizard Yachts (boat brokerage)
- The Rigging Shop
- Far West Marine (fish and ice sales)

- MTM Sportfishing and Marine Supply (bait, tackle and fuel)
- Cal Commercial Divers
- Pacific Yachts (boat brokerage)
- Down Under Dive Service
- Stagnaro Fishing Charters
- Park Place Excursions (fishing charter)
- Pacific Yachting and Sailing (18 charter boats)
- Team O'Neill Catamaran (charter)
- 8 each, 6-passenger charter operations
- Mariner's Rug Company
- Dockside Signs
- Vessel Assist (towing service)
- 8 to 10 independent boat businesses (e.g., hull cleaning; topside cleaning; engine repair; rigging)

Individuals directly impacted are:

- Commercial fishermen (41 crews)
- Sport fishermen (10,000 launchers/year attributable to salmon, plus 1,200 permanent boats are berthed at Santa Cruz Harbor)

Direct Port District revenue sources directly impacted by salmon restrictions are:

- Concessions (see businesses listed above)
- Launching
- Visitor berthing
- Parking revenue
- Recreational vehicle overnights
- Boat dry storage

The following harbor restaurants will also be impacted by a closed or marginal season:

- Crow's Nest
- Aldo's
- The Kind Grind (bakery / coffee shop)
- TriniDeli
- Johnny's Harborside
- Café El Palomar



Non-marine businesses within 1 block of Santa Cruz Harbor who trade with boaters from Santa Cruz Harbor and who will be impacted by salmon restrictions:

- Day's Market
- Seabright Brewery and Restaurant
- Java Junction
- Engfer's Pizza Works
- Seabright Laundry
- Harbor Café
- Deke's Market
- Harbor Inn
- Seabreeze Café

Marine-related businesses within 1 mile of the harbor will be directly impacted:

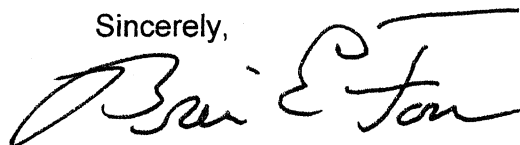
- West Marine (marine retail / products, boat equipment supplier)
- Joseph Rodgers (marine surveyor)
- Santa Cruz Yachts (boat builders)
- Christallo's Upholstery
- San Lorenzo Awnings (boat canvas)
- Larsen Sails
- Dave's Outboard
- Moore & Sons (engine sales / repair)
- 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue Boat Storage

Marine-related businesses which will be impacted on a county-wide basis:

- Capitola Boat and Bait
- Santa Cruz Boat Rentals
- Moore Sailboats
- Scroggins Fiberglass
- Lighthall Marine
- Tom Carr Enterprises (boat repair)
- Platinum RV and Boat Storage
- Santa Cruz Aptos Towing (boat storage)

We urge you and your fellow members of the Pacific Fishery Management Council to adopt a limited season, for everyone's economic well being. Thank you for your careful handling of these difficult issues.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Brian E. Foss". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "B" and a stylized "F".

Brian E. Foss  
Port Director

JT:mo

corres/salmon-1.doc

Supplemental KSBH  
 Comment  
 E. G. f  
 7252  
 sigs

PLEASE SIGN THIS!  
PETITION TO OPEN SALMON SEASON FOR  
COMMERCIAL  
AND RECREATIONAL FISHERMEN!

- | Name                       | Ph.#, e-mail, or town        |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1.) Barbara Jones          | 961-1516 21.) [Signature]    |
| 2.) JOHN WADE              | 961-1286 22.) [Signature]    |
| 3.) Larry Cusby            | 23.) [Signature]             |
| 4.) [Signature]            | 24.) [Signature]             |
| 5.) [Signature]            | 25.) [Signature] 964 7553    |
| 6.) David [Signature]      | 26.) Jason Maddox 964 9390   |
| 7.) Brandon Hughes         | 27.) [Signature] 964-8829    |
| 8.) Laura Clark Fort Bragg | 28.) [Signature] 964-0511    |
| 9.) [Signature]            | 29.) [Signature] 964-0511    |
| 10.) [Signature]           | 30.) [Signature]             |
| 11.) Peggy Woodard         | 31.) Cynthia Rose            |
| 12.) Joan E. Harris        | 32.) Dana Whitehead 964-7120 |
| 13.) [Signature]           | 33.) Wayne Evans Fort Bragg  |
| 14.) [Signature]           | 34.) Robert Fox 964 3699     |
| 15.) [Signature]           | 35.) [Signature]             |
| 16.) Casey Cannon          | 36.) [Signature]             |
| 17.) [Signature]           | 37.) [Signature]             |
| 18.) [Signature]           | 38.) [Signature]             |
| 19.) [Signature]           | 39.) [Signature]             |
| 20.) [Signature]           | 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. Our Salmon fishermen depend on Salmon fishing to make a living and our community is economically dependent as well. Many fishermen and related shoreside businesses will fail unless we have a viable season.

THIS YEAR!!!

Salmon Trollers  
 Marketing Assoc.

Fort Bragg, Ca.

Tim Anderson  
 964-3818 FB.

**MOTION**  
**For The Ocean Treaty Troll Fishery**  
**Thursday, April 6, 2006**

Mr. Chairman,

For the 2006 salmon fishery in the area from the U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, Oregon, I move the following management structure be adopted by the Council for the Treaty Indian ocean troll fisheries:

The Treaty Indian ocean troll fishery would have a quota of 42,200 chinook and 37,500 coho.

The overall chinook quota would be divided into a 22,700-chinook sub-quota for the May 1 through June 30 chinook only fishery and a 19,500-chinook sub-quota for the all species fishery in the time period of July 1 through September 15.

If the chinook quota for the May-June fishery were not fully utilized, the remaining fish would not be rolled over into the all species fishery. The Treaty troll fishery would close upon the projected attainment of either of the chinook or coho quota. Other applicable regulations are shown in Table 3 of STT Report.

CLARIFY FINAL ACTION ON 2006 MANAGEMENT MEASURES  
(IF NECESSARY)

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

**Council Action:**

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

**Reference Materials:**

None.

**Agenda Order:**

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

Chuck Tracy

PFMC  
03/16/06