

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE (NMFS) KLAMATH RIVER COHO
RECOVERY PLAN

The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA), as amended in 2006 and signed into law by President Bush on January 12, 2007, requires the Secretary of Commerce to complete a recovery plan for Klamath River coho within six months. The National Marine Fisheries Service is in the early stages of developing the required recovery plan and will brief the Council on its proposed process and progress.

Council Task:

Receive information.

Reference Materials:

Agenda Item G.1.b, NMFS Report: Summary of the Magnuson-Stevens Act Klamath Coho Recovery Plan.

Agenda Order:

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

Chuck Tracy
Mark Helvey

PFMC
03/15/07

SUMMARY OF THE MAGNUSON-STEVENSONS ACT KLAMATH COHO RECOVERY PLAN

On January 12, 2007 the President signed into law the reauthorization of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act). Section 315 of the updated Magnuson-Stevens Act includes several new requirements that the Secretary of Commerce must complete related to salmon in the Klamath River Basin. In particular, within 6 months after the date of enactment of the reauthorization of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, the Secretary of Commerce must complete a recovery plan for Klamath River coho salmon and make it available to the public. The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) will be compiling and synthesizing the best available *existing* published information on coho salmon in the Klamath River in a cohesive framework to develop the “Magnuson-Stevens Act Klamath River Coho Recovery Plan”. The Magnuson-Stevens Act Klamath River Coho Recovery Plan should not be confused with the recovery plan that NMFS is currently developing for the federally-listed Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast coho salmon evolutionary significant unit under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The Magnuson-Stevens Act Klamath River Coho Recovery Plan will include the following: (1) overview of the status and trends of coho salmon populations in the Klamath Basin; (2) overview of coho salmon life history and habitat use; (3) coho salmon population structure and abundance and trends; (4) coho salmon population threats in the Klamath Basin; (5) an overview of completed and ongoing restoration efforts in the Klamath Basin; and (6) summarize coho salmon recovery and restoration goals from existing recovery plans or restoration programs specific to the Klamath Basin.

The Klamath River Coho Recovery Plan will be drawing heavily from existing recovery and restoration plans developed with substantial stakeholder participation (e.g., the California Department of Fish and Game Recovery Strategy for California Coho Salmon and the Trinity River Restoration Program). Since the Magnuson-Stevens Act Klamath River Coho Recovery Plan is not a regulatory document, it will not have regulatory authority over west coast ocean salmon fisheries. The effects of these fisheries on listed coho populations will continue to be controlled by the ESA biological opinion and incidental take statement issued by NMFS on April 28, 1996. NMFS will provide an update on the status of its development of the Magnuson Act Klamath River Coho Recovery Plan at the Council’s April 2007 meeting.

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**HOOPA VALLEY TRIBAL COMMENTS ON
NMFS Klamath River Coho Recovery Plan**

The Hoopa Valley Tribe is appreciative of the special recognition in the Magnuson reauthorization made for Klamath Basin coho. We are encouraged by the urgency placed upon coho recovery and would extend this resolve to encompass all anadromous fish of Klamath Basin.

Coho are an indicator of all anadromous fish species health. Hence coho recovery will be coincident with general improvement of anadromous fish habitat benefiting chinook as well.

In Klamath Basin, coho recovery efforts will require a coordinated effort by governmental agencies, restoration of necessary stream flows, and long term funding strategies.

The alarming incidence of fish diseases in Klamath has been shown in recent years to greatly affect year-class strength for anadromous fish. An immediate focused effort under federal leadership must be initiated to make progress on this critical issue.

California's coho recovery strategy document offers numerous rehabilitation concepts for Klamath Basin. For example, the Trinity Record of Decision for anadromous fish restoration is embraced in the strategy document. A remedy for funding shortfalls in the implementation of the Trinity ROD are the subject of present legislative efforts. Meanwhile, in 2006, California invested \$10 million towards seeding the recovery effort in Klamath Basin.

SALMON ADVISORY SUBPANEL REPORT ON THE KLAMATH RIVER COHO
RECOVERY PLAN

The Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS) appreciates recognition of the importance of Klamath River issues, as indicated by the recently reauthorized Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, which requires NMFS to develop a recovery plan for Klamath River coho salmon. However, we note that single species management has contributed to the currently depressed status of Klamath Basin fish populations, and we recommend that managers address habitat from a total ecosystem approach. Therefore, we recommend that NMFS consider the future needs for maintaining a healthy Klamath Basin ecosystem and how the report could contribute to such efforts.

PFMC
04/03/07

TENTATIVE ADOPTION OF
2007 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 4, 2007 (Agenda Item G.4) 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 G.2.c). A summary of public comment letters received at the Council office by March 16 are included in Agenda Item G.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 2007 Ocean Salmon Fisheries* (mailed prior to the hearings and available at meeting).
2. Agenda Item G.2.j, Summary of Written Public Comment.
3. Agenda Item G.2.k, Public Comment.
4. Agenda Item G.2.c, Supplemental Public Hearing Reports 1 through 3: Summary of Public Hearings.
5. Agenda Item G.2.i, Supplemental SAS Report: Proposed 2006 Ocean Salmon Management Measures For Tentative Adoption.
6. Agenda Item G.2.k, Supplemental Public Comment.

Agenda Order:

- a. Agenda Item Overview Chuck Tracy
- b. Update on Estimated Impacts of March 2007 Options Dell Simmons
- c. Summary of Public Hearings Hearings Officers
- d. U.S. Section of the Pacific Salmon Commission Recommendations Curt Melcher
- e. North of Cape Falcon Forum Recommendations Oregon, Washington, and Tribes
- f. NMFS Recommendations Frank Lockhart
- g. Tribal Recommendations David Sones
- h. State Recommendations Phil Anderson/Curt Melcher/Maria Vojkovich
- i. Reports and Comments of Advisory Bodies
- j. Summary of Written Public Comments Chuck Tracy
- k. Public Comment
- l. **Council Action:** Tentatively Adopt Management Measures for 2007 Ocean Salmon Fisheries

PFMC
03/15/07

SUMMARY OF WRITTEN PUBLIC COMMENT

The Council received three written public comments on the ocean salmon management measure options prior to the March 16 briefing book deadline. One comment expressed a preference for Option II in the central Oregon commercial fishery because it provided the most opportunity in October when prices would be highest. One comment expressed dissatisfaction with past Council management practices in regard to Klamath River fall Chinook. One comment requested a five month commercial season in the Fort Bragg area.

PFMC
03/20/07

Subject: [Fwd: 2007 ocean commercial non-Indian Salmon Fishing Options]
From: PFMC Comments <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>
Date: Fri, 16 Mar 2007 08:45:03 -0700
To: Chuck Tracy <Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov>

Agenda Item G.2.k
Public Comment
April 2007

Subject: 2007 ocean commercial non-Indian Salmon Fishing Options
From: Laurel Johnson <sloughview@verizon.net>
Date: Thu, 15 Mar 2007 21:42:57 -0700
To: pfmc.comments@noaa.gov

March 15, 2007

To The Pacific Fisheries Management Council:

I am writing to express my support for Option Two in the ocean salmon troll fishery. The primary reason that I feel Option Two is better than options One or Three, is because October would be open in Oregon with a 75 fish weekly limit the entire month. To be able to fish early and late in the season is very important to me, because the price is so high. I feel that that is more important than fishing in July, when Alaska and B.C are fishing wide open and the price of Chinook is generally low. For example, if the fishery had opened on March 15th, as of this writing, the forecast was great for a four day trip. So much for the scary March weather. There is no guarantee that the weather is going to be that much better in July, (last year it certainly wasn't), but it is practically a given that the price will be half or less that of the March price. The same goes for October and as a fisher who depends primarily on salmon, the longevity of the season is of paramount importance to me. Since Option Two only has a few more days in early July, but far more significant opportunity in October, I think it would translate into better economic stability and opportunity, especially for that part of the salmon fleet for whom crabbing and other fisheries are less of a consideration. It is those people that I believe the salmon seasons should primarily be designed around. I oppose the short openings proposed for September and October in Options One and Three. It is too short of a time to hope for good weather as well as locate a concentration of fish. The opposition to these short (less than a full week) openings is, from everything I have heard, unanimous. I am suprised to see that they were even proposed. On the other hand, I don't mind the weekly fish limits, because until it is proven that they have no bearing on price, I believe that they are a valuable management tool whose time has come and need to be utilized.

For us to cede the early and late high-dollar fisheries to Alaska and B.C, just so down here we can catch a zillion fish and give them away, is absurd. If a fisher wants to do that they can go tuna fishing. Please maximize the number of fishing days available in the fall, with a limit, and a line if absolutely necessary. I say Option Two provides the best economic stability for the Oregon salmon fleet and their communities.

Respectfully,

Paavo Carroll
Laurel Johnson
F/V Titan
62296 #A Crown Pt Rd
Charleston, OR 97420

2007 ocean commercial non-Indian Salmon Fishing Options

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Ad Hoc Committee

P.O.Box 484
Occidental, CA 95465
707 874-3855 ph/FAX

Pacific Fisheries Management Council

1 of 2
2/10/07

re: Faulty Salmon Management Plan

- PFMC is presenting an unreasonable management plan based on the controversial assertion that falling below 35,000 natural spawners in the Klamath River requires slashing ocean salmon trolling down to nothing and/or next to nothing thus ruining the commercial salmon fishing industry. The fact is that salmon runs *below* 35,000 in the Klamath are consistently the most productive, and runs *above* 35,000 show dramatic declines three years later. This suggests that water withdrawals and diversions in the basin have dramatically dropped the carrying capacity of the river well *below* 35,000 natural spawners. It makes no sense to celebrate the return of 75,000 or 100,000 natural spawners because 25 years of Klamath data show that the river does not support their offspring.
- PFMC is authoring a controversial and inadequate "Environmental Assessment" that presents a minimal (*de minimis*) fishery plan for no commercial trolling from Point Arena north to Coos Bay, whenever the number of natural spawners is predicted to be between 22,000 and 35,000 in the Klamath River, effectively destroying the trolling industry of Fort Bragg;
- PFMC's Salmon Management Plan (page 4-2) and the Magnuson-Stevens Act specifically require that the PFMC *shall* address in-river conditions affecting salmon habitat causing low stock abundance; and that the PFMC will "work too assure that Pacific salmon ... receive equal treatment with other purposes of water and land resource development". The PFMC has failed to uphold this mandate;
- Excessive water diversions from the Klamath for irrigation agriculture (alfalfa, potatoes), lawns, horses, cattle and domestic uses are causing the collapse of salmon runs due to low water and consequent high water temperatures. PFMC has failed to assert adequate influence per Magnuson-Stevens and their own Fisheries Management Plan to curtail the diversions, and has failed to work closely with certain regulatory agencies and thus failed to uphold their mandate.
- In spite of tremendous protest, the controversial PFMC slashed 2006 commercial salmon trolling in spite of a projected record abundance of *Sacramento River* stocks. Only 4000 female and 4000 male chinook are needed for Hatchery reproduction. *But typically, tens of thousands, even hundreds of thousands more salmon return to Sacramento hatcheries in excess of spawning needs!* Instead of being caught in the ocean by commercial salmon fishermen, these "excess" salmon are given away *free of charge* by the California Department of Fish and Game to a private company in Bellingham, Washington. The filets are designated to be trucked back to California Food Banks and the roe and unused meat "cover expenses". Why an *out of state* company trucking hundreds of thousands of pounds of salmon to the Canadian border and back across three states?

- What is the gross revenue of this private "excess salmon" operation? *How much more revenue do they make from the increase in "excess" fish arriving at the hatchery when commercial salmon fishing is shut down?* Hatcheries were established as *mitigation* for loss of spawning and loss of revenue to the fishing industry. Why isn't some of this revenue returned to the *fishing community* of the State of California? What is the market price for salmon *roe* -- domestically? in the Asian market? in the South American market? Is there a market for milt? How much of the salmon meat is smoked and sold by this private company? Are eggs sold to fish farms? What are the expenses for handling the "excess" fish? How big an operation is it? *Does revenue from processing "excess" Hatchery fish exceed the revenue of the entire California commercial salmon fleet?*
- The PFMC, in *de minimis* conditions, wants *no commercial salmon trolling* in California north of Point Arena, but allows a *full season* for recreational and party boats. This is an inequitable and unfair distribution of the resource.
- The PFMC in *de minimis* conditions wants *no commercial salmon trolling* in California north of Point Arena, but allows trawlers in the Klamath Management Zone. This is unreasonable and inequitable allocation of the resource.
- Commercial fishermen should be allowed, at the very minimum, a catch equal to that granted to holders of a sport fishing license. If the Council does not agree with our reasoning regarding the inappropriateness of the 35,000 Klamath River natural spawner floor, at the very least, they should advocate that each commercial fishing licensee be allowed to catch the equivalent of a sport licensee (2 salmon per man, or whatever is permitted the sport fisherman) during what the Council considers adverse spawning conditions.

With regards to your discussions with NMFS in 2005 and 2006 about the closure of commercial salmon fishing in California and Oregon, please explain your plan for the "excess" fish that would return to Sacramento Hatcheries and the excess "natural" spawners in the Sacramento River system. What did you expect would happen to salmon that were *not* caught in the ocean but would return to the Sacramento river and its tributaries to attempt to spawn and then die. Since you anticipated a "record run" for the Sacramento, didn't you expect there would be a morass of foul stinking carcasses at the base of the dam, or spread out along the river? Did you expect that the number of "natural spawners" could exceed the Sacramento's carrying capacity? How and when did you conceive of a plan to deal with the excessive returns to the Sacramento?

Please send me copies of correspondence between your agency and the California Department of Fish and Game regarding your joint planning for this consequence of your fishing closure policy.



Ann Maurice

"Blue Northern"

Owner: Keith Olson

RECEIVED

MAR 16 2007

March 16, 2007

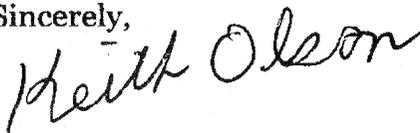
PFMC

Dear P.F.M.C.,

I Keith Olson am a commercial Salmon fisherman form Fort Bragg. I have fished for over 30 years out of Fort Bragg. I am very concerned about the Fort Bragg area having as much of a salmon season this year as possible. There are several people that are unable for safety purposes or other reasons to travel out of the area to fish Salmon.

I have attended council meetings for 20 years and have seen the numbers on fish populations projected for this year. There are projected to be an abundance of Klamath and Sacramento rivers fish available in the ocean this year therefore there should be no reason what so ever why we shouldn't get a traditional 5 months season in the Fort Bragg area. There are no statistics anywhere that can prove that Salmon caught off Fort Bragg have negatively affected any runs on any river.

Sincerely,



Keith Olson
Fishing vessel "Blue Northern"

PH. 707 964 1532 P.O. BOX 1713 FORT BRAGG, CALIF. 95437



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 22, 2007

Mr. Donald Hansen, Chair
Pacific Fishery Management Council
7700 NE Ambassador Place
Portland, OR 97220

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dan".

Dear Mr. Hansen:

By this letter, I am approving Amendment 15 to the Pacific Coast Salmon Fishery Management Plan (FMP). As you know, the purpose of Amendment 15 is to provide limited opportunity for harvest when fisheries would otherwise be closed to mitigate, to the degree possible, severe economic consequences to local communities and states. Historically, Klamath River fall Chinook (KRFC) was a primary contributor to marine fisheries off the coasts of Oregon and California. While this amendment seeks to provide additional management flexibility in times of low KRFC abundance, the overriding purpose remains to preserve the long-term productive capacity of the stock and thereby ensure it continues to contribute meaningfully to ocean and river fisheries in the future.

The Council prepared Amendment 15 to the FMP under the provisions of the Magnuson-Stevens Act and submitted it for review by the Secretary on December 13, 2006. A notice of availability for Amendment 15 was published in the Federal Register on December 20, 2006 announcing a public comment period, this comment period closed on February 20, 2007. A proposed rule to implement Amendment 15 is currently under review, and we expect to have the final rule effective for the 2008 fishing season. Regulations implementing Amendment 15 will include an amended Federal regulation at 50 CFR 660.410.

It should be clearly understood that we do not interpret Amendment 15 to set a fixed schedule of allowable salmon harvest whenever the forecasted abundance of natural spawners falls within the range of 35,000 to 12,000. Rather, we understand Amendment 15 to allow the Council to entertain, without emergency rulemaking, the possibility of some *de minimis* harvest of KRFC in order to allow mixed stock ocean fisheries to occur when the preseason forecast of naturally-spawning KRFC falls below 35,000.

Nothing in this Amendment automatically predetermines that a particular level of harvest of Klamath fall Chinook will be acceptable or allowed. The extent of the harvest actually allowed in a particular year will be limited by the general requirements of the Magnuson-Stevens Act to maintain maximum sustainable fisheries on a continuing basis, by the specific factors listed in



Amendment 15, and by the requirement to meet our trust responsibilities to affected Indian tribes.

The factors for consideration listed in the Amendment are important and need to be weighed based on the specific circumstances of each applicable future harvest season, and using the best available scientific information, which will continue to develop in the future. We anticipate that the maximum allowable 10% ocean impact rate will be implemented only when the anticipated escapement is near the 35,000 natural spawner floor. As escapement falls below approximately 30,000 the impact rate will need to decline substantially.

There may be some opportunity for harvest when projected escapements are in the range of 12,000 to 22,000, but the opportunity would be limited at best, and justified only to the degree that there are mitigating year specific circumstances. We acknowledge that, in 2006, Klamath fall Chinook harvests were approved down to a projected escapement of 22,000. However, this determination was based on the unique circumstances of that year and should not be understood as a precedent that harvest at that level will be regularly acceptable. In addition, although the Amendment allows for harvest if escapement is projected below 12,000, when we take into account the considerations stated in Amendment 15, we see little or no prospect for harvest when projected escapement is at that level.

We will continue to work with the Council to support the best possible fishery management decisions. While we hope that the Klamath runs will rebuild to the point that it will not be necessary to even consider harvest questions at the levels described in Amendment 15, should it become necessary to do so, we will work closely with you to develop an appropriate evaluation and sound decision based on what we know at that time.

NMFS appreciates the Council's ongoing efforts to protect salmon stocks and ensure the long term health of the species.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Bob".

D. Robert Lohn
Regional Administrator

SALMON MANAGEMENT OPTION HEARING SUMMARY

Date:	March 26, 2007	Hearing Officer:	Mr. Mark Cedergreen
Location:	Chateau Westport Westport, WA	Other Council Members:	Mr. Phil Anderson
Attendance:	34	NMFS:	Dr. Peter Dygert
Testifying:	9	Coast Guard:	ENS Darek Schramel
		Salmon Team Member:	Mr. Doug Milward
		Council Staff:	Ms. Laura Bozzi
Organizations Represented: Washington Trollers Association, Ilwaco Charterboat Association, Westport Charterboat Association			

Synopsis of Testimony

Of the 9 people testifying:

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

Special Opening Remarks

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

Commercial Troll Comments

- Consider non-retention of Chinook in Area 1 in spring and summer seasons.
- Consider a 5-day open period for July.
- Support for a 2 Chinook to 1 halibut catch ratio with a 30 fish cap.
- Consider a 100 fish/ trip limit during the open period for May/June; a July 1 opener with a 50 Chinook limit per period for the summer; and for July-September in Area 1, if the Chinook quota has already been reached then allow only retention of coho.

- Opposed to the change by NMFS in the exploitation rate of Lower Columbia River tules from 49 percent to 42 percent. One person explained that, when applied to last year's average price per pound, the difference between 49 and 42 percent is \$1.25 million for the state's coastal economy. Another person noted that there are other problems bringing about the low numbers of tules, such as predation by sea lions and in-river issues, which includes hydroelectric dams.

Recreational Comments

- Most of those testifying spoke in favor of Option 1. No one testified in favor of Options 2 or 3.
- Evaluate a 26 inch (rather than 24 inch) minimum size limit north of Cape Falcon.
- Consider a 7 day per week fishery south of Leadbetter Point and 5 day per week north of Leadbetter Point.
- Take actions to assure that the recreational Chinook quota north of Cape Falcon is not pre-empted by commercial trollers.
- Concern about the possibility that Oregon boats will fish north of Cape Falcon and exceed the troll quota, which could put the recreational fishery in jeopardy. Consider non-retention of Chinook south of Leadbetter Point to prevent an influx of Oregon trollers.
- Stretch the recreational share out to create as long a season as possible.

Written Statements (Attached)

- Westport Charterboat Association

PFMC
03/27/07

WESTPORT CHARTERBOAT ASSOCIATION
P. O. BOX 654 • WESTPORT, WASHINGTON 98595

March 26, 2007

To: Pacific Fishery Management Council

From: Westport Charterboat Association
Steve Westrick, President

Re: 2007 Salmon regulations

As always, we are in favor of salmon regulations that give us maximum opportunity to fish. We support the quota levels in Option 1 and hope you will seek whatever solution possible to make the grade on Chinook constraints.

Given that, we have three requests for your consideration.

First, we think that it's possible that a 26" minimum size limit for Chinook in all recreational areas north of Cape Falcon might dampen the Chinook catch rate more than enough to compensate for the off-setting lower quota that would be required to be mortality-neutral. A smaller quota at 26" might go further in meeting season length objectives than the higher retention rate of a 24" minimum size at a larger quota. We believe this to be particularly true in a year when Coho are more abundant. We ask that you fully investigate and consider the pros and cons of this management option prior to making a final decision.

Second, we support starting with a 7-day per week fishery south of Point Leadbetter but not to the north. The Columbia River area has no fishing opportunity in July other than ocean salmon fishing. Additionally, only 20% of the Chinook caught in that area are caught before the first of August.

On the other hand, a majority of the Chinook caught north of Point Leadbetter are caught before August in years when there is no in-season liberalization of Chinook constraints. The longest possible season lengths in all areas, along with best meeting the goals and objectives of the Salmon Framework plan, will be met with a 7-day south, 5 day north weekly fishing schedule.

Finally, we have a great concern that, in a year of such diminished Chinook opportunity, the recreational Chinook quota North of Falcon could be pre-empted by the Troll fishery. Two years ago unexpected troll effort in Area 1 originating from South of Falcon resulted in an exceeding of the troll quota for north of Falcon and a lowering of the recreational quota to prevent exceeding the overall Chinook quota north of Falcon. Although this did not result in any impacts on the recreational fishery in a year of greater Chinook abundance and quota, in 2007 it could devastate our industry by shortening an already potentially very short season. We ask that you either prohibit Chinook retention in the troll fishery in Area 1 or reduce days per week and landing limits to a manageable level during the summer fishery.

Thank you for hearing our concerns.


Steve Westrick

SALMON MANAGEMENT OPTION HEARING SUMMARY

Date:	March 26, 2007	Hearing Officer:	Mr. Rod Moore
Location:	Red Lion Hotel Coos Bay, Oregon	Other Council Members:	
Attendance:	43	NMFS:	Ms. Sarah McAvinchey
Testifying:	14	Coast Guard:	LTJG Fitzwater
		Salmon Technical Team:	Mr. Craig Foster
		Council Staff:	Mr. Chuck Tracy
Organizations Represented: Port of Coos Bay			
Port of Brookings Harbor;			
Oregon Salmon Commission;			
Oregon South Coast Fishermen;			

Synopsis of Testimony

Of the 14 people testifying:

- 12 commented primarily on the commercial troll fishery.
- 2 commented primarily on the recreational fishery.
- 2 commented on issues associated with Klamath River water management issues.
- 2 commented on salmon predation issues.

Special Opening Remarks

Mr. Moore 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

- Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.: Most of those testifying supported Option I with two modifications: 1) include the 10,000 non selective coho fishery contained in Option III, and; 2) set a trigger of 15,000 Chinook during the month of August that would require inseason action to close the area between the Bandon South Jetty and Humbug Mt. outside of six nautical miles. One person recommended the closed area be defined as south of a line running west from 43°71.00' N. lat; 124° 37.00'W. long.; north of a line running west from 42°40.50' N. lat., and west of the line running between those two points. One person supported the season structure in Option II because it provided a full month of fishing in October when prices would be highest.
- KMZ One person testified in support of Option I.
- Other: Three people requested salmon trollers be allowed to retain ling cod.

Recreational Comments

- Two people testified in support of Option I with a 24 inch Chinook minimum size limit statewide.

Other Comments

- One person expressed concern regarding the ability of the Klamath Ocean Harvest Model (KOHM) to accurately predict impacts in 2007.
- Two people encouraged the Council to maintain pressure on water management issues in the Klamath Basin.

Written Statements (Attached)

Responsible Management Option for 2007

PFMC
03/29/07

RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT OPTION FOR 2007

Background:

Last year for the 1st time in nearly a hundred years, the Coos Bay area and much of the State of Oregon did not have any Troll Chinook Salmon Fishery in Federal Waters. This was horrible, caused by problems on the Klamath River that were not the fault of the fishery, and is still causing grave economic hardship and consequences. **We do not want to ever return to that total closure scene again.**

The troll industry stepped up to this situation. We did go into panic mode, yes. We sought and are still seeking disaster funding. However we also were proactive in seeking long term solutions:

- **--We initiated dialog with Klamath Basin Farmers and Tribes about potential solutions to the problems in-river.**
- **--We educated ourselves on the disease problems, and are working as we speak to secure additional long-term funding to better understand the real factors that are causing the boom and bust cycle of the Klamath River Salmon.**
- **--We began DNA sampling with project CROOS, to try to better manage our ocean fisheries and avoid troubled Klamath stocks in our harvest of the future.**

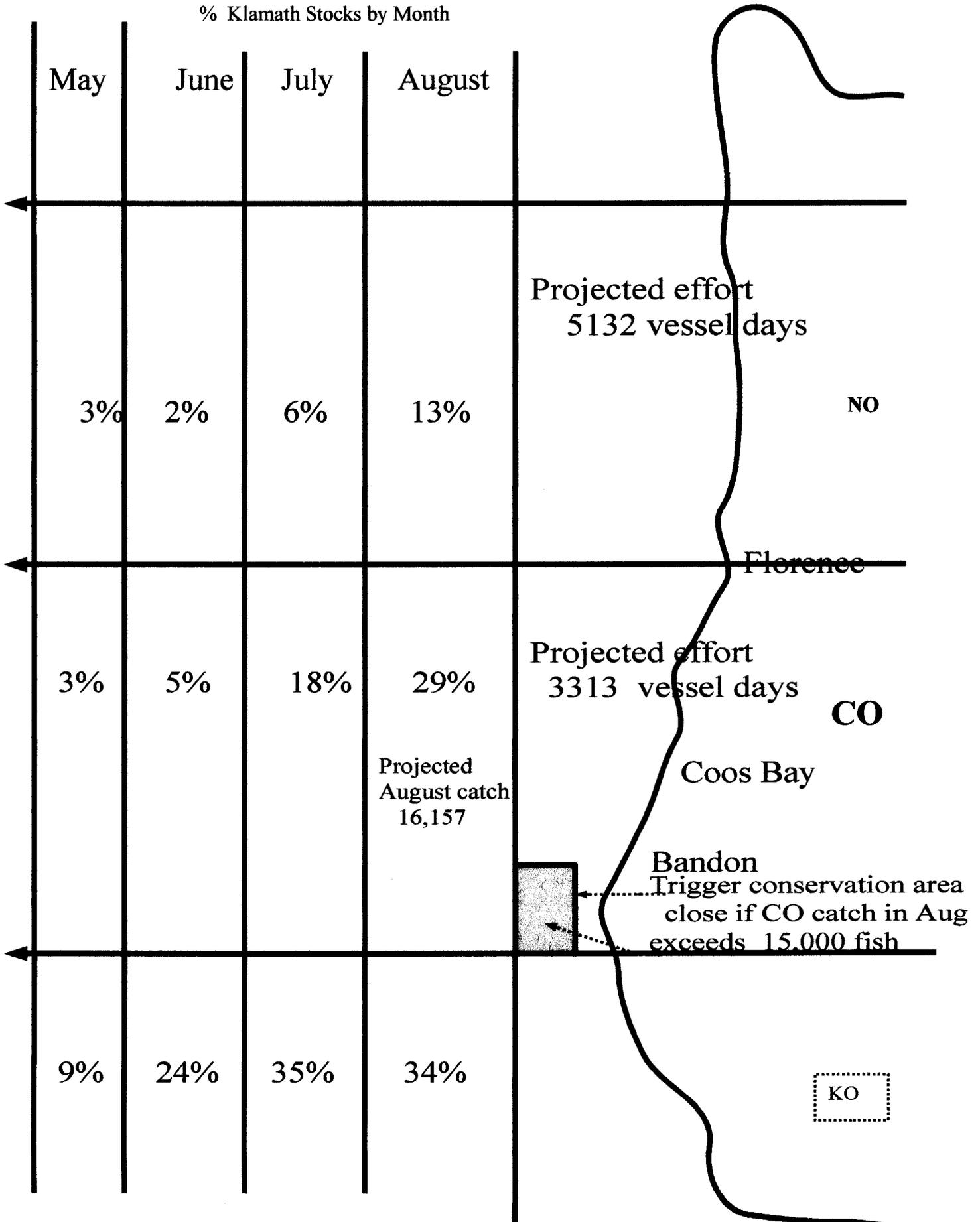
In short, we acted responsibly to try to both protect the stocks and our fishery for the future. Given that the Klamath River did not meet its escapement goal for the third year in a row, the Council will have to initiate an overfishing review of the Klamath River. This is a misnomer. You should call it something else!! There was not too much fishing on Klamath River salmon, the problems were the millions of juvenile salmon killed by disease and parasites. But still, by law, the council must call it overfishing and initiate a review. That will occur this next year. Additionally, we know that the 4 year old component of the Klamath Chinook Salmon run is predicted to be the smallest or one of the smallest on record. We need to be careful!! The worst thing for this industry would be for 2007 fishery to impact Klamath Chinook at a much higher rate than planned. The ocean management plan for this season, 2007, will provide for good spawning escapement if we meet it. We must try our best to meet it, to be responsible stewards as harvestors and part of the larger coastal community.

The Model:

Last year the Council technical staff used a different model to try to estimate ocean impacts on Klamath Stocks. This model had a very short data set, and we objected, both because we felt it was unfairly and inaccurately restricting our fishery last year, and because it just did not make sense to use only a few abnormal years to try to predict the performance of the fishery in the next year. Frankly, there is never a "normal" year on the ocean, every year is unique, which is one of the huge reasons we are implementing the DNA sampling project and developing the ability to actually manage an ocean fishery for what we are finding in any given year.

This year, due to this same short data base, we feel the model could risk overharvesting Klamath 4 year old stocks. Perhaps we are unnecessarily worried, but perhaps we should be cautious, as there are truly errors in the model that are obvious. We need to be careful. We need to have some **trigger point** where if it looks like we might be exceeding our target harvest rate, we can adjust the fishery to better manage the Klamath 4 year old stock. Not close it down, but adjust the fishery. Below is a map showing the Klamath contribution rates for this year, **2007**, as predicted by this years model run.

% Klamath Stocks by Month



Responsible Conservation Option

Trigger:

If August harvests in the Coos Bay Cell exceed 15,000 Chinook Salmon, then the Bandon High Spot, (the area below the Bandon South Jetty and outside of 6 miles from Oregon's Shoreline), would be closed to salmon trolling for the remainder of the month of August.

Technical Rational:

- -4 year old Klamath Chinook are projected to be very weak in 2007
- -August is the highest percentage of Klamath Chinook in the harvest of any month (29%)
- -projected effort is likely wrong due to the shortness of the data base. Coos Bay and Newport usually have similar numbers of vessel days
- -based on experience, trollers feel the proposed closure area, if the trigger is met, offers the best option for achieving 2007 management goals.
- -In the future, DNA testing and real time management may offer a better alternative to the current model

This option is offered as a rational response to try to meet Klamath Chinook Salmon Management goals. We realize it could be more restrictive than the proposed options, but feel there is sufficient technical reason to be conservative and adjust the fishery if needed based on a clear performance standard. It would be in addition to any of the other options.

Scott Boley

3/26/07

SALMON MANAGEMENT OPTION HEARING SUMMARY

Date:	March 27, 2007	Hearing Officer:	Mr. Roger Thomas
Location:	Hilton Sonoma Wine Country Hotel, Santa Rosa, California	Other Council Members:	
Attendance:	35	NMFS:	Mr. Mark Helvey
Testifying:	9	Coast Guard:	ENS Everett Fujii
		Salmon Technical Team:	Mr. Allen Grover
		Council Staff:	Mr. Chuck Tracy
<u>Organizations Represented:</u> Fort Bragg Salmon Trollers Marketing Association; Coastside Fishing Club; Fishermen’s Marketing Association of Bodega Bay; Fishermen’s Marketing Association of Moss Landing; Humboldt Fisherman’s Marketing Association; Half Moon Bay Fisherman’s Marketing Association; As Hoc Committee; North Coast Consumers Alliance			

Synopsis of Testimony

Of the 9 people testifying:

- 7 commented primarily on the commercial troll fishery.
- 1 commented on both the recreational and commercial fisheries.
- 1 commented on economic or other aspects of the fisheries.
- 1 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

- Fort Bragg Area: Three people testified in support of Option II, three testified in favor of allowing a five month season;
- San Francisco Area: Two people testified in support of Option II;
- Monterey Area: One person testified in support of Option I.

Recreational Comments

- One person testified in support of Option I;
- One Commercial fisherman felt the Option I May 1 opening in the KMZ assumed impacts that were unlikely to occur because of weather issues, which could be better used in Commercial fisheries during the summer.

Other Comments

- Two people encouraged the Council to maintain pressure on water management issues in the Klamath Basin.
- Two people testified that the management line at Point Arena posed safety concerns for trollers required to return to Fort Bragg to land their catch.

Written Statements (Attached)

- Ad Hoc Committee

PFMC
03/29/07

Ad Hoc Committee

P.O. Box 484
Occidental, CA 95465
707 874-3855

page 1 of 2

3/27/07

RE: Salmon Options Agenda Item

To: The Pacific Fishery Management Council:

25-year Chart showing relationship between Fort Bragg salmon landings and Klamath River Runs
(Decimating trolling did NOT result in higher numbers of returns to the Klamath River)

We are opposed to any options to curtail Salmon trolling in the Fort Bragg area because 25 years of data (see attached chart) shows that drastically limiting Salmon trolling out of Fort Bragg in the 90's did NOT increase Klamath River salmon returns. Stopping trolling all but destroyed the Fort Bragg commercial salmon industry, but produced no measurable increase in Klamath salmon runs.



Ann Maurice

Fort Bragg season slashed and catch reduced by 93% in 1990's
but yields **NO INCREASE** in Klamath run

	A	B	C	D
1		MONTHS	TOTAL CATCH	TOTAL RUN
2		FISHED	IN THOUSANDS	SIZE
3		FORT BRAGG	FORT BRAGG	KLAMATH
4	YEAR			
5				
6	1981	5	116.8	80.1
7	1982	5	177.2	66.5
8	1983	5	55.9	57.5
9	1984	5	49.8	47.1
10	1985	5	149.6	64.4
11	1986	5	272.4	194.8
12	1987	5	341.2	208.8
13	1988	5	424.7	191.3
14	1989	5	144.2	124
15	1990	5	79.6	35.8
16				
17	TEN YR TOTAL		1811.2	1070.3
18	YEARLY AVERAGE		181.12	107.03
19				
20	1991	2	35.6	32.6
21	1992	0	0	26.7
22	1993	2	19.9	57.2
23	1994	1	5.2	63.9
24	1995	1	8.7	222.7
25	1996	2	22.9	175.7
26	1997	1	3.8	83.7
27	1998	1	2.9	90.06
28	1999	1	2.3	51
29	2000	1	30.8	218
30				
31	TEN YR. TOTAL		132.1	1022.1
32	YEARLY AVERAGE		13.21	102.21
33				
34				
35	2001	1	14.9	187.3
36	2002	2	65.3	160.7
37	2003	4	248.8	191.9
38	2004	3	107.2	79.1
39	2005	1	45.7	65.2
40				
41	FIVE YR TOTAL		481.9	684.2
42	FIVE YR AVERAGE		96.4	136.8
43				
44				
45				

Compiled from:

"Review of 1990 Ocean Salmon Fisheries", Table A-2; "Review of 1998 Ocean Salmon Fisheries", Table A-3, Table B-4; "Review of 2005 Ocean Salmon fisheries", Table A-3, Table B-4; published by the Pacific Fisheries Management Council, 7700 NE Ambassador Place, Ste. 200, Portland, OR 97220, (503) 820-2280; (See Appendix attached)

**TESTIMONY OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY TRIBES
BEFORE PACIFIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL**

April 3, 2007

SeaTac, WA

Good afternoon Mr. Chairman and members of the Council. My name is Herb Jackson. I am a member of the fish and wildlife committee of the Nez Perce Tribe and a treaty fisherman on the Columbia River. I am here today to provide Testimony on behalf of the four Columbia River treaty tribes: the Yakama, Warm Springs, Umatilla and Nez Perce tribes.

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

The tribes are concerned about mixed messages that are being given by the federal government. On Thursday March 29, Bob Lohn, the NMFS Northwest Region Administrator was quoted in the Tri City Herald newspaper as saying that, "Salmon runs have improved dramatically in the Columbia River Basin in the last six or seven years, thanks to improvements at the dams and long term fish monitoring." First we would like to clarify that since 2001, we had record or near record returns for most runs in the Columbia in recent decades. Since then most runs have trended downward. To what ever extent that changes in hydrosystem management have had any positive effect on fish, this has not been sustained. In the tribes opinion, the hydrosystem has not done nearly enough. Mr. Lohn also stated that salmon have somehow adapted to changes in the river management and implied that harvest and tributary habitat should be the areas we focus on to achieve recovery. We are baffled that that someone in the Regional Administrator's position either does not understand the relative impacts of harvest versus the hydrosystem or worse may be biased against fishing. The hydrosystem has significantly more mortality on salmon and steelhead than fisheries. The

tribes on the other hand believe we should be supporting efforts to analyze the costs and benefits of removal of the lower Snake River dams such as was discussed in public comment yesterday. The tribes are extremely confident that any fair analysis of dam breaching or dam removal will show that breaching or removal of the lower Snake River Dams will be beneficial to both salmon recovery and society in general. Dam removal will be a win-win decision for us all.

Another issue of concern to the tribes is an article that appeared recently in the Northwest Fishletter, an online news source, in which a high ranking NMFS staff member is quoted discussing the US federal government's apparent position that Canada should adopt Chinook selective fisheries targeting Columbia River hatchery tules. Besides the tribal concern about the lack of protocol in discussing what the tribes view as confidential international negotiations in the media, we have trouble balancing these remarks with the statements in the NMFS ESA guidance letter this year that states that there should not only be reduced harvest impacts on Coweeman tules, but reduced Columbia River tule production as well. We have difficulty in making sense of NMFS's support for increased foreign harvest of Columbia River tules and supporting reduced production of these same fish. Where will this leave U.S. Indian and non-Indian fishermen?

The tribes, on the other hand, support responsible use of hatchery programs to support fish populations while we make changes to habitat and passage conditions that will allow salmon recovery. The tribes believe this can be done at the same time as hatchery fish are produced to support both treaty and non-treaty fisheries. **This has been the objective of the four tribally sponsored production and supplementation 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. Excessive predation from sea mammals and birds need to be controlled as well.

Finally, we encourage the Council to support the tribes in our efforts to ensure proper river management to help recover the ecosystem and appropriate hatchery production that supports fisheries and salmon recovery.

The four Columbia River Treaty Tribes do not want to be faced with an unfair portion of the conservation burden for Columbia and Snake River stocks.

This concludes my statement. Thank You.

HOOPA VALLEY TRIBAL COMMENTS ON
TENTATIVE ADOPTION OF 2007 OCEAN SALMON MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR
ANALYSIS

The Hoopa Valley Tribe expresses a degree of discouragement in the wake of the expired Klamath Fishery Management Council and the 2007 salmon management cycle of PFMC.

We initiated two calls to caucus with co-managers and interested parties in the 2007 salmon management cycle which have received limited response.

Engagement with co-managers over issues affecting Klamath fishery management would be constructive in making recommendations to this Council.

In the absence of this collaboration, we are faced with the alternatives for 2007 salmon management that potentially conflict with the Fishery Management Plan. The Plan calls for harvest rate management and that in all years the 35,000 adult natural spawner floor be cleared. Instead, two of the options developed in April provide additional escapement beyond the floor level thereby affecting the total harvestable surplus, and potentially the tribal harvest level. Indeed the options appear to conflict with this Council's actions of 2006 in which fishing was enabled at the expense of sub-floor spawner escapement.

The Hoopa Valley Tribe was not consulted regarding any new information that would require added conservation burdens in 2007.

Accordingly, the Tribe advises the Council that its harvest will be based on the FMP conservation standard assuming 50-50 sharing between tribal and non-tribal sectors of the harvestable surplus.

**Tentative Adoption of 2007 Management Measures
April 3, 2007**

- ❖ This year a few of our coho stocks are down somewhat from last year and there are specific conservation concerns for the Skagit and Snohomish stocks. We are also 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 low exploitation rate objectives defined in our Comprehensive Chinook Harvest Plan for Puget Sound Chinook and meeting the new guidelines for Columbia Lower River Natural Tules. 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 2007 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 Chinook quota of: 35,000

A coho quota of: 38,000

This would consist of a May/June chinook only fishery and a July/August/September all species fishery. The chinook will be split 50/50 between the two fisheries. Gear restrictions, size limits and other appropriate regulations would be as stated in previous Salmon Technical Team analysis, (Table 3).

SALMON ADVISORY SUBPANEL

***PROPOSED 2007
OCEAN SALMON MANAGEMENT MEASURES
FOR TENTATIVE ADOPTION***

April 3, 2007

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management measures proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 1 of 6) 4/3/2007 8:01 AM

North of Cape Falcon
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS
Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 32,500 Chinook and 140,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). Trade: None.</p> <p>2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 16,250 Chinook and 22,400 marked coho.</p>
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 10,850 Chinook quota. <p>Open May 1-2 with a landing and possession limit of 75 Chinook per vessel for the 2-day open period north of Leadbetter Point and 30 Chinook south of Leadbetter Point; beginning May 5, open Saturday through Tuesday with a landing and possession limit of 75 Chinook per vessel for each four-day open period north of Leadbetter Point and 30 Chinook south of Leadbetter Point. All salmon except coho (C.7). Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, 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>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 1 through earlier of September 16 or 5,400 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 22,400 marked coho quota (C.8.d). <p>Open Saturday through Tuesday. Landing and possession limit of 40 Chinook per vessel per open period north of Leadbetter Point and 20 Chinook south of Leadbetter Point (C.2, C.3). All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.7). All coho must have a healed adipose fin clip, except an inseason conference call may occur to consider allowing retention of all legal sized coho, in the area between Leadbetter Point and Cape Falcon, no earlier than September 1 (C.8.d). Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). 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 measures proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 2 of 6) 4/3/2007 8:01 AM

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS
South of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: set to provide an escapement of 35,000 adult KRFC after allocation to the tribal fishery.</p> <p>2. KMZ ocean recreational fishery share: ____%.</p> <p>3. Non-Indian commercial troll Klamath fall Chinook impact allocation ____% California: __% Oregon.</p> <p>4. Klamath tribal allocation: _____.</p>
<p>Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty (Newport)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Except as provided below during the non-selective coho fishery, the season will be April 10-29; May 1 through June 30; July 11 through August 29; September 6-12, 20-26; October 4-10, 18-24. <p>Landing and possession limit of 100 Chinook per vessel per calendar week in April; 75 Chinook per vessel per calendar week in September and October (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size (B). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3) and Oregon State regulations for a description of special regulations at the mouth of Tillamook Bay.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-selective coho fishery: August 15 through the earlier of September 26 or a 10,000 non-mark-selective coho quota. Open August 15-29 Sept. 6-12; 20-26; All salmon; no coho mark restriction; landing and possession limit of 50 coho per vessel per calendar week; landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook per vessel per calendar week in September (C.7). The all salmon except coho seasons reopen the earlier of September 26 or attainment of the coho quota. Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size (B). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3) and Oregon State regulations for a description of special regulations at the mouth of Tillamook Bay. <p>In 2008, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2008 meeting.</p>
<p>Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt. (Coos Bay)</p> <p>Same as Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty, above, except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The non-selective coho quota of 10,000 includes the entire area from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. If the August catch is projected to reach 15,000 Chinook, inseason action will be taken to close the area between Bandon south jetty and Humbug Mt. outside 6 nm through October 24.
<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 10-29; May 1-31; June 1 through earlier of June 30, or a 2,600 Chinook quota; July 11 through earlier of July 31, or a 1,600 Chinook quota; Aug. 1 through earlier of Aug. 29, or a 2,500 Chinook quota; Sept. 6 through earlier of Sept. 30, or a 1,000 Chinook quota; (C.9) <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size limit (B). Landing and possession limit of 100 Chinook per vessel per calendar week in April; 30 Chinook per vessel per day and 90 Chinook per vessel per calendar week during June, July, August, and September. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Prior to June 1, all vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon. June 1 through September 30, vessels must land their fish in Gold Beach, Port Orford, or Brookings, Oregon, and within 24 hours of closure. State regulations require fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch to other locations after first landing in one of these ports notify ODFW prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271, with vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery.</p> <p>In 2008, 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 2008 meeting.</p>
<p>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 10 through earlier of September 30, or 6,000 Chinook quota. <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length. Landing and possession limit of 30 fish per vessel per day. All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area. See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed (C.5.). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith and Klamath rivers. When the fishery is closed between the OR/CA border and Humbug Mt. and open to the south, vessels with fish on board caught in the open area off California may seek temporary mooring in Brookings, Oregon prior to landing in California only if such vessels first notify the Chetco River Coast Guard Station via VHF channel 22A between the hours of 0500 and 2200 and provide the vessel name, number of fish on board, and estimated time of arrival.</p>
<p>Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closed (C.9)

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management measures proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 3 of 6) 4/3/2007 8:01 AM

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS
<p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 9 through the earlier of April 27 or a Chinook quota of 2,000; open Monday to Friday • August 1-29; September 1-30 (C.9) <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length in April and September; 28 inches total length in August (B). Landing and possession limit of 20 fish per vessel per day in April. All fish caught in the area must be landed within the area in April; all fish must be offloaded within 24 hours of any closure (C1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2008, the season will open April 7-25, Monday to Friday 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 2008 meeting.</p>
<p>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 11-31; July 1 through August 29; September 1-30. (C.9). <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length in May, June, and September; 28 inches total length in July and August (B). All fish must be offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 and September 30 closures (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • October 1-5; 8-12. <p>Open Monday through Friday. All salmon except coho (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>
<p>Pigeon Pt. to Pt. Sur (Monterey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1-31; July 1 through August 29; September 1-30. (C.9). <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length in May, June, and September; 28 inches total length in July and August (B). All fish must be offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>
<p>Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1 through September 30. <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length in May, June, and September; 28 inches total length in July and August. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management measures proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 4 of 6) 4/3/2007 8:01 AM

B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches) (See C.1)					
Area (when open)	Chinook		Coho		Pink
	Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	
North of Cape Falcon	28.0	21.5	16.0	12.0	None
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border	28.0	21.5			
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, landing/possession limit, or other special requirements for the area being fished and the area in which they are landed if the area is open. Salmon may be landed in an area that has been closed more than 96 hours only if they meet the minimum size, landing/possession limit, or other special requirements for the area in which they were caught. Salmon may be landed in an area that has been closed less than 96 hours only if they meet the minimum size, landing/possession limit, or other special requirements for the areas in which they were caught and landed.

States may require fish landing/receiving tickets be kept on board the vessel for 90 days after landing to account for all previous salmon landings.

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.

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).
- d. *Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area* - The area in Washington Marine Catch Area 3 from 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long. to 48°02.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long. to 48°02.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. and connecting back to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long.

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 ___ 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.

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 2008 meeting, the Council will consider inseason recommendations for special regulations for any experimental fisheries (proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November 2007).
- 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 measures proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 6 of 6) 4/3/2007 8:01 AM

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

C.9. Consistent with Council management objectives:

- a. the State of Oregon may establish additional late-season fisheries in state waters.
- b. the State of California may establish limited fisheries in selected 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 measures proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 1 of 4)
4/3/2007 8:02 AM

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS
North of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 32,500 Chinook and 140,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). Trade: None.</p> <p>2. Recreational TAC: 16,250 Chinook and 117,600 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked.</p> <p>3. No Area 4B add-on fishery.</p> <p>4. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of _____ marked coho in August and September.</p>
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 3 through earlier of September 16 or 12,230 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,725 Chinook. Tuesday through Saturday. All salmon, except no chum retention August 1 through Sept. 16; two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook, plus one additional pink salmon beginning August 1. 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.5).
<p>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 3 through earlier of September 16 or 2,960 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 725 Chinook (C5). September 22 through October 7 or 100 marked coho quota or 100 Chinook quota (C5): In the area north of 47°50'00" N. lat. and south of 48°00'00" N. lat. (C.6). <p>Tuesday through Saturday. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook, plus one additional pink salmon beginning August 1. 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.5).</p>
<p>Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 1 through earlier of September 16 or 43,510 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 9,400 Chinook (C.6). 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). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).
<p>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 1 through earlier of September 30 or 58,800 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 4,300 Chinook (C.6). Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained coho must be marked. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.a). 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).

TABLE 2. Recreational management measures proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 2 of 4)
4/3/2007 8:02 AM

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS
South of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: set to provide an escapement of 35,000 adult KRFC after allocation to the tribal fishery.</p> <p>2. KMZ ocean recreational fishery share: ____%.</p> <p>3. Klamath tribal allocation: ____.</p> <p>4. All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</p>
<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be March 15 through October 31 (C.6). All salmon except coho; two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mark selective fishery: Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border: June 23 through earlier of Sept. 16 or a landed catch of 50,000 marked coho, except that the area south of Humbug Mt. will close Sept. 4, concurrent with the KMZ season listed below. The all salmon except coho seasons reopen the earlier of September 17 or attainment of the coho quota. <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. Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length. 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 2008, the season will open March 15 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 2007 (C.2, C.3).</p>
<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Except as provided above during the selective fishery, the season will be May 12 through September 4 (C.6). All salmon except coho, except as noted above in the coho mark selective fishery. Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). Seven days per week, two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).
<p>OR/CA Border. to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 12 through September 4 (C.6). All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 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>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> February 17 through November 11. All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). <p>In 2008, season opens February 16 (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 2007 (C.2, C.3).</p>
<p>Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 7 through November 11. All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). <p>In 2008, the season will open April 5 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 2007 (C.2, C.3).</p>
<p>Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey South)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 7 through October 7. All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). <p>In 2008, the season will open April 5 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 2007 (C.2, C.3).</p>

TABLE 2. Recreational management measures proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 3 of 4)
4/3/2007 8:02 AM

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.	24.0	16.0	None
Humbug Mt. to Horse Mountain	24.0	-	None, except 20.0 off CA
Horse Mt. to U.S./Mexico Border	20.0	-	20.0

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

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

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

- C.2. **Gear Restrictions:** All persons fishing for salmon, and all persons fishing from a boat with salmon on board, must meet the gear restrictions listed below for specific areas or seasons.
- a. U.S./Canada Border to Point Conception, California: No more than one rod may be used per angler; and single point, single shank, barbless hooks are required for all fishing gear. [Note: ODFW regulations in the state-water fishery off Tillamook Bay may allow the use of barbed hooks to be consistent with inside regulations.]
 - b. Cape Falcon, Oregon, to Point Conception, California: Anglers must use no more than two single point, single shank, barbless hooks.
 - c. Horse Mt., California, to Point Conception, California: Single point, single shank, barbless circle hooks (below) must be used if angling with bait by any means other than trolling, and no more than two such hooks shall be used. When angling with two hooks, the distance between the hooks must not exceed five inches when measured from the top of the eye of the top hook to the inner base of the curve of the lower hook, and both hooks must be permanently tied in place (hard tied). Circle hooks are not required when artificial lures are used without bait.

C.3. **Gear Definitions:**

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

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

C.4. Control Zone Definitions:

- a. *Columbia Control Zone*: An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09" N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" W. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°15'48" N. lat., 124°05'20" W. long. and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N. lat., 124°04'05" W. long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.
- b. *Grays Harbor Control Zone* - The area defined by a line drawn from the Westport Lighthouse (46° 53'18" N. lat., 124° 07'01" W. long.) to Buoy #2 (46° 52'42" N. lat., 124°12'42" W. long.) to Buoy #3 (46° 55'00" N. lat., 124°14'48" W. long.) to the Grays Harbor north jetty (46° 36'00" N. lat., 124°10'51" W. long.).
- c. *Klamath Control Zone*: The ocean area at the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N. lat. (approximately six nautical miles north of the Klamath River mouth); on the west, by 124°23'00" W. long. (approximately 12 nautical miles off shore); and, on the south, by 41°26'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).
- d. *The Bonilla-Tatoosh Line*: A line running from the western end of Cape Flattery to Tatoosh Island Lighthouse (48°23'30" N. lat., 124°44'12" W. long.) to the buoy adjacent to Duntze Rock (48°28'00" N. lat., 124°45'00" W. long.), then in a straight line to Bonilla Point (48°35'30" N. lat., 124°43'00" W. long.) on Vancouver Island, British Columbia.
- e. *Stonewall Bank Groundfish Conservation Area*: The area defined by the following coordinates in the order listed:
 44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°24.92' W. long.;
 44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°23.63' W. long.;
 44°28.71' N. lat.; 124°21.80' W. long.;
 44°28.71' N. lat.; 124°24.10' W. long.;
 44°31.42' N. lat.; 124°25.47' W. long.;
 and connecting back to 44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°24.92' W. long.

C.5. Inseason Management: Regulatory modifications may become necessary inseason to meet 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.

Dean Estep
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RECEIVED

MAR 26 2007

PFMC

Pacific Fishery Management Council:

Fort Bragg fishermen have been punished far to long. Fort Bragg was one of the largest salmon landing port on the west coast.

With seven fish processors in our harbor. Now we only have one. We have been scapegoats for agency failure to maintain the carrying capacity for the Klamath River

I, would recommend you that you read 4.2 compensations for natural production losses. Page 4-3 of the Pacific Coast Salmon Plan.

4.2 COMPENSATION FOR NATURAL PRODUCTION LOSSES

When ever unavoidable fish population losses occur as a result of various development programs or other action, the Council will recommend compensatory measures that, to the extent practicable, meet the following guidelines:

1. Replacement of losses will be by an equivalent number of fish of the appropriate stock of the same fish species or by habitat capable of producing the equivalent number of fish of the species that suffered the loss.
2. Mitigation or compensation programs will be located in the immediate area of loss.
3. In addition to direct losses of fish production, compensation programs will include consideration of the opportunity to fish and potential unrealized production at the same time of the project.
4. Measures for replacement of runs lost due to construction of water control projects should be completed in advance of, or concurrent with, completion of the project.

The escapements that failed to meet the 35,000 natural spawning in 2004, 2005 & 2006 primarily consisted of fish from the 2000 to 2002 brood years all very high escapement years.

For years 2000 to 2002 Fort Bragg was only allowed 30 days, 51 days & 64 days why?

For Pacific Fishing Management Councils to allow 129 days - 155 days commercial fishing north of the Klamath River management zone is outrageous. Again I, recommend that you read 5.3 allocation page 5-4 Pacific Coast Salmon Plan.

5.3 ALLOCATION

"Conservation and management measures shall not discriminate between residents of different states. If it becomes necessary to allocate or assign fishing privileges among various United States fishermen, such allocation shall be (A) fair and equitable to all such fishermen; (B) reasonably calculated to promote conservation; and (C) carried out in such manner that no particular individual, corporation, or other entity acquires an excessive share of such privileges."

Magnuson-Stevens Act. National Standard 4

To not give us our FULL 5 MONTH SEASON Back is very, very wrong.

Dean Estep

Please distribute this chart
compiled by William Marks of
Fort Bragg to the Council

Ann Maurice
3/27/07

**Fort Bragg season slashed and catch reduced by 93% in 1990's
but yields NO INCREASE in Klamath run**

	A	B	C	D
1		MONTHS	TOTAL CATCH	TOTAL RUN
2		FISHED	IN THOUSANDS	SIZE
3		FORT BRAGG	FORT BRAGG	KLAMATH
4	YEAR			
5				
6	1981	5	116.6	80.1
7	1982	5	177.2	66.5
8	1983	5	55.9	57.5
9	1984	5	49.8	47.1
10	1985	5	149.6	64.4
11	1986	5	272.4	194.8
12	1987	5	341.2	208.8
13	1988	5	424.7	191.3
14	1989	5	144.2	124
15	1990	5	79.6	35.8
16				
17	TEN YR TOTAL		1811.2	1070.3
18	YEARLY AVERAGE		181.12	107.03
19				
20	1991	2	35.6	32.6
21	1992	0	0	26.7
22	1993	2	19.9	57.2
23	1994	1	5.2	63.9
24	1995	1	8.7	222.7
25	1996	2	22.9	175.7
26	1997	1	3.8	83.7
27	1998	1	2.9	90.06
28	1999	1	2.3	51
29	2000	1	30.8	218
30				
31	TEN YR. TOTAL		132.1	1022.1
32	YEARLY AVERAGE		13.21	102.21
33				
34				
35	2001	1	14.9	187.3
36	2002	2	65.3	160.7
37	2003	4	248.8	191.9
38	2004	3	107.2	79.1
39	2005	1	45.7	65.2
40				
41	FIVE YR TOTAL		481.9	684.2
42	FIVE YR AVERAGE		96.4	136.8
43				
44				
45				

Compiled from:

"Review of 1990 Ocean Salmon Fisheries", Table A-2; "Review of 1998 Ocean Salmon Fisheries", Table A-3, Table B-4; "Review of 2005 Ocean Salmon fisheries", Table A-3, Table B-4; published by the Pacific Fisheries Management Council, 7700 NE Ambassador Place, Ste. 200, Portland, OR 97220, (503) 820-2280; (See Appendix attached)

*North Coast Consumers Alliance**P.O. Box 351**Redwood Valley, Ca 95470*

3/27/07

RE: Salmon Options Agenda Item

To the Pacific Fisheries Management Council:

Last night at the duly noticed public hearing in Santa Rosa I was **unfairly prevented** from giving my oral testimony. The only notice I saw, said simply "2007 Salmon Regulatory Meetings"... "March 27 PFMC Hilton Sonoma Wine Country 3555 Round Barn Blvd Santa Rosa CA 95403 **collect public testimony**". It did **not** specify a particular topic. "Collect public testimony" means **ANY** testimony relevant to the Pacific Ocean and fishing and the PFMC. (see attached)

I spent four hours preparing my testimony and fitting it into a three-minute presentation then drove another four hours round trip to Santa Rosa! I was shocked that the chairman **narrowed the written agenda** and forced me to choose one of the three salmon regulatory options **only** and declared that anything else I wanted to say would not be allowed because it was "Off Agenda". I was not off the agenda I saw, an agenda that was widely distributed! And my testimony was relevant to the choice of fishing options anyway. My testimony, that was cut off, was about oil, natural gas and fish farming interests that are at work on the north coast. The narrowing of the Fort Bragg fishing season per any of the "options" **only** serves to weaken the fishing community economically and politically **without** benefiting the Klamath River runs. The benefit of such weakening serves **only** oil and gas special interests.

Therefore, I am taking additional time to put my testimony in writing and FAXing it to you as quickly as possible and request that it be included in the testimony you distribute to the council prior to the meeting in Washington because my oral testimony was denied.

(The PFMC meeting in Santa Rosa last night was taped, so you can verify the accuracy of my statements)

Ellen Faulkner

North Coast Consumers Alliance

*P.O. Box 351
Redwood Valley, Ca 95470
707 485-5867*

3/27/07

To the Pacific Fisheries Management Council:

Chevron and Texaco have taken over the Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA) implementation. The Act is supposed to be about conservation and protection...Texaco/Chevron? Conservation? Protection?

I read the Biographic statements for the MLPA Task Force which is running the show. One individual is former chief of staff with Texaco and is now COO (Chief Operations Officer) of the Western States Petroleum Alliance, which I assume is the coalition of all the industry's petroleum and natural gas producers, importers and distributors. This is a member of the Task Force responsible for making recommendations to the Fish and Game Commission regarding placement of "Protected Areas".

Do you think that such a COO, captain of industry is taking time out of her busy corporate schedule to take care of the little fishies? To help the little mom and pop fishing outfits?

You, the PFMC are mandated to set the fishing regulations to preserve and protect Marine Life and determine where and when to fish. What is happening here?

One of the fishermen at the March 26th MLPA meeting in Half Moon Bay, alleged that fishermen gave the Task Force the locations of all the best fishing spots in the South Central Area {Pigeon Point (San Mateo county) to Point Conception (Santa Barbara County)} only to find that it was these high abundance spots that would be taken over as no fishing conservation areas.

Right now Malibu is fighting a proposed enormous and experimental 14-story Natural Gas Port for importing and storing natural gas off their coast. It's 4 times wider than it is high. That's a huge volume of flammable gas. A bomb! If the industry can't get it built near Malibu, where else will they strike? Fort Bragg? Are their meetings a "fishing" expedition, looking for other likely spots to lease?

Speaking of Gas and Oil interests, Chevron/Texaco is connected with the decommissioned oil rig in the Santa Barbara Channel. San Diego's Seaworld is a prime promoter of Fish Farming. They have been responsible for setting up a fish and shellfish farm on that rig. It is considered to be a model project for ocean fish farming.

Another member of the MLPA Task Force is the former Mayor of San Diego, home to Seaworld. How can this individual not promote Seaworld and their projects?

Is this a "conflict of interest"? It's a conflict with our interests! Is it appropriate for people with such corporate special interests or connections to such special interests to be setting up conservation areas? Is this an example of government outsourcing to private industry its responsibilities to the public?

Ellen Faulkner

2007 SALMON REGULATORY MEETINGS

DATE	AGENCY	LOCATION	PURPOSE
February 1-2	Fish and Game Commission (Commission)	Beach Resort Monterey Bayview Conference Room, 2600 Sand Dunes Drive, Monterey, CA, 93940	Initiate State regulatory process and discuss in-river allocation
February 21	Department of Fish and Game (DFG)	Sonoma County Water Agency 404 Aviation Blvd. Santa Rosa, CA 95403	Provide 2007 salmon outlook and collect public testimony
February 28	DFG	Humboldt Area Foundation 373 Indianola Rd Bayside, CA, 95524	Provide 2007 salmon outlook and collect public testimony
March 1-2	Commission	Humboldt State University, Nelson Hall West Goodwin Forum, 1 Harpst Street, Arcata, CA, 95521	Collect public testimony on State regulatory actions and finalize in-river allocation
March 5-9	Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC)	Doubletree Hotel Sacramento 2001 Point West Way, Sacramento, CA, 95815	Develop Federal regulatory options and collect public testimony
March 27	PFMC	Hilton Sonoma Wine Country 3555 Round Barn Blvd, Santa Rosa, CA, 95403	Collect public testimony
April 2-6	PFMC	Seattle Marriott Hotel, Sea Tac 3201 S. 176th Street, Seattle, WA, 98188	Adopt final Federal regulations
April 12-13	Commission	Bodega Bay Marine Laboratory Lecture Hall, 2099 Westside Rd., Bodega Bay, CA, 94923	Adopt final State regulations

Please contact the agency directly for more information:

Department of Fish and Game
475 Aviation Blvd., Suite 130
Santa Rosa, CA 95814
(707) 576-2882 phone
(707) 576-7132 fax
www.dfg.ca.gov

Fish and Game Commission
1416 9th Street, Room 1320
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 653-4866 phone
(916) 653-5040 fax
www.fgc.ca.gov

Pacific Fishery Management Council
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200
Portland, OR 97220
(503) 820-2280 phone
(503) 820-2299 fax
www.pcouncil.org
Review of Salmon Fisheries

March 20, 2006

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

SUBJECT: RECREATIONAL Season setting Options for 2007

ATTENTION: Charles A. Tracy, Staff Officer, PFMC

Good Morning Chuck:

Upon Review of the PFMC Pre-Season Report II I would like to provide considered testimony into the Public Process.

Issue : 8.2 Recreational - page 12 next to the last paragraph states “Option III requires closure of the Tillamook Head to Cape Falcon area beginning August 1 to reduce impacts to overfished rockfish species”.

Phone conversation with Don Bodenmiller, ODFW Staff at ODFW Newport Oregon who received input from Eric Schlindler, ODFW Supervising Biologist of Marine Resources Program, Newport Oregon and conversation with ODFW Staff assigned to Groundfish Management Team (GMT) indicated to me that there is NO BIOLOGICAL REASON to implement this action in any Recreational Option.

I am of the opinion that this option should be removed from the option package.

RATIONAL: Fishing North of Falcon by Garibaldi Oregon Charter Boats and Recreational Fishermen has not only been a traditional fishery in August targeting Coho with some additional harvest of nearshore rockfish, it is a very important part of the economic income to Tillamook County Oregon.

Fishing North of Falcon between Tillamook Head and Cape Falcon also has provided opportunity for boats that launch off the beach at Cannon Beach Oregon to participate in the Coho opportunity in the month of August when weather is at its best.

ODFW has confirmed there is NO BIOLOGICAL REASON to close this fishery based on “*overfished rockfish species*”, I urge the PFMC Council Members to strike this option from the package and base their decisions on Science.

Thank-you for the opportunity to provide considered testimony into the 2007 Salmon Season setting process.

**Don Stevens
4505 E. Portland Rd
Newberg, Oregon 97132
503 537 0976
Spirit.Spirit@verizon.net**

File

**Cc Representative Debbie Boone
Senator Betsy Johnson
Mark Labhart, Tillamook County
Tim Josi, Tillamook County
Butch Smith, SAS
Richard Heap, SAS
Mike Sorenson, SAS
Port of Garibaldi
Pacific City Chamber
Garibaldi Marina
Tillamook Anglers
Paul Hanneman
Frank Warrens, PFMC
Rod Moore, PFMC**

Subject: Comments to PFMC: RECREATIONAL SALMON SEASON 2007

From: J Holloway <manleydesign@comcast.net>

Date: Wed, 21 Mar 2007 10:49:36 -0700

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

CC: Garibaldi Charters <fishon@garibaldicharters.com>, Walter Chuck <the4chucks@hotmail.com>, Dennis Richey <denn2311@comcast.net>, Don Stevens <spirit.spirit@verizon.net>

March 21, 2007

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

SUBJECT: RECREATIONAL Season setting Options for 2007

ATTENTION: Charles A. Tracy, PFMC

Chuck,

The Recreational Fishing Alliance, Oregon Chapter, and Oregon Anglers is in full support of the contents of the attached letter submitted to the PFMC by Mr. Don Stevens on March 20, 2007.

We find it odd that a fishery with minimal impacts on overfished rockfish species would be closed to protect those stocks while the fishery with direct impacts would be left open. There are management measures in place with Oregon Dept. of Fish & Wildlife to address impacts on these species. Inseason tracking of these impacts is ongoing throughout the year. These measures are designed to have the greatest effect on this bycatch.

Area closures and depth restrictions, if necessary, would provide a much greater result than a salmon fishery closure.

Sincerely,

**John Holloway,
Rec. Fishing Alliance
Oregon Anglers
503-452-7919**

Comment RECREATIONAL SEASON 2007.doc

Content-Type: application/msword

Content-Encoding: base64

March 21, 2007

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

SUBJECT: COMMERCIAL TROLL OREGON, Season setting Options for 2007

ATTENTION: Charles A. Tracy, Staff Officer, PFMC

Good Morning Chuck:

Upon Review of the PFMC Pre-Season Report II I would like to provide considered testimony into the Public Process.

Issue: Commercial Troll – page 11 next to the last paragraph states “Options II and III North of Cape Falcon have dropped the option for Oregon permitted vessels to land their fish in Garibaldi, Oregon. The intent of this change is to reduce variability in monitoring landings inseason to ensure the relatively small Chinook quota north of Cape Falcon is not exceeded.”

Several phone conversations with Doug Milward, WDFW and Eric Schindler ODFW as well as numerous email exchanges have produced attached Exhibit I.

Having been a past member of the Salmon Advisory Subpanel, (SAS) to PFMC for 9+ years had the experience of participating in numerous “In-Season” Conference calls concerning the North of Falcon (NOF) Salmon Troll fishery. I feel my comments are relevant. Some years as few as 1 or 2 calls occurred other years as many as 10 or more occurred. All of the participants preferred the years of just 1 or 2 calls.

Throughout these calls the NOF Chinook Troll Quota was the main topic. Some calls did deal with NOF Coho Quota. NMFS always had the final say based on input from the SAS Advisors, Salmon Technical Team (STT) members, the States of Oregon and Washington and on some calls interested members of the Washington and Oregon Salmon Troll Fleets.

It should be noted that the NOF Troll Chinook quotas have been very low in past years. Reasons included, preseason predictions of low returns of Snake River Fall Chinook, low returns of Spring Creek Hatchery Tule Chinook, low returns of Lower River Coweeman Tule Chinook to name a few. 2007 pre-season abundance although low is nothing new.

In past years Oregon and Washington SAS members negotiated throughout the March and April season-setting process and attempted to come to agreement as to how to access the quotas in a reasonable and rational way. This was not always accomplished in the end as WDFW and ODFW some years changed the season structure on the Council (PFMC) floor at the eleventh hour. Some Council members may remember the “End Runs” in the past decade or two. I do.

It appears clear to me that once again WDFW and ODFW are pushing their agenda when it is not necessary. An End Run? I don't know.

2007 preseason predictions indicate once again the Lower River Chinook (LRC) are in low abundance. It appears NMFS has pulled another stock from the deck and are using new stocks of concern within the LRC Evolutionary Significant Unit (ESU).

Phone conversation with NMFS (Kope 3/22,2007) indicated that the joint staffs of NMFS/WDFW/ODFW have chosen the Grays River, as it appears to be the weakest component of the LRC/ESU. I was unaware that ODFW was involved in these discussions to any degree.

Exhibit I indicates the following information:

Deliveries of Chinook from NOF to Garibaldi is an important part of many Oregon Trollers business plan as dictated by the landing data. 41% of the Chinook landings from ODFW Area 2 (WDFW Area 1) came from North of Cape Falcon in 2006 and were landed into Garibaldi Oregon. This is not a new trend and has become a standard practice. Curtailing the deliveries into Garibaldi or Closing Oregon Area 2 to Salmon Trolling is not acceptable.

The 2007 Options for Troll Chinook Quota fisheries NOF are very low with choices of 50 Chinook weekly possession and landing limits in Options II and III and 75 Chinook in Option I. These proposed Options are not at all unusual NOF and have been used in 2001, 2003, 2004 and one in-season adjustment (2005) the landing and possession limit went as low as 30 Chinook.

Reviewing the attached e-mail responses from ODFW it is quite clear that Oregon Salmon Trollers have had as much flexibility as Washington Salmon Trollers in past opportunity NOF. This flexibility should not be changed.

It should be additionally noted that Oregon Salmon Trollers have been held to a higher standard than Washington Salmon Trollers in that they must call-in to ODFW upon any landing of Chinook or Coho caught NOF.

“Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into Oregon from any fishery between Ledbetter 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 of salmon by species, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery.”

The language above has been observed and implemented on a continuing basis since 2001 with delivery of Chinook and Coho caught NOF into Garibaldi.

It should be additionally noted that the Coho quota NOF has been increased for 2007 and should be accessible by all trollers fishing NOF and weekly landing and possession limits should be allowed to be delivered into Garibaldi, Oregon.

There is no valid reason to change the delivery language into Garibaldi as suggested by ODFW pre-season.

Issue 2. One additional note is a new proposal to close the Area from Ledbetter Pt. Washington to Cape Falcon Oregon for the 2007 Troll season.

It should be quite obvious to all Council (PFMC) members that 2007 is a different year with different abundance's, particularly Klamath Fall Chinook and there will most likely be less effort by Oregon Salmon Trollers NOF. **THIS IS NOT A REASON TO CLOSE THE AREA** and provide the entire quota to Washington Licensed Salmon Trollers exclusively north of Ledbetter Point when the impacts would be very similar. Closing one area over the other has little if any affect on the impacts to Lower River Tule Chinook and provides a “Special” fishery for Washington Troll License holders.

What's next a Chinook Fin-Clipped retention fishery?

I urge the Council (PFMC) to maintain the area from Leadbetter Point, Washington to Cape Falcon Oregon OPEN to all Washington and Oregon Salmon Trollers and maintain as well the opportunity for Oregon Salmon Trollers to deliver into Garibaldi Oregon by adopting the language in Option I (U.S. Canadian Border to Cape Falcon).

I also urge the Council (PFMC) to adopt Option I North of Falcon and validate the Canadian interceptions this spring (2007) as CDFO has indicated through news releases the landings are well below the small quotas adopted for Canadian Troll.

Thank-you for the opportunity to provide considered testimony into the 2007 Troll Salmon Season setting process.

**Don Stevens
4505 E. Portland Rd
Newberg, Oregon 97132
503 537 0976
Spirit.Spirit@verizon.net**

File

**CC Representative Debbie Boone
Senator Betsy Johnson
Mark Labhart, Tillamook County
Tim Jose, Tillamook County
Paul Heikkila, SAS
Port of Garibaldi
Pacific City Chamber
Garibaldi Marina
Tillamook Anglers
Paul Hanneman
Frank Warrens PFMC
Rod Moore PFMC
Bill Hogarth NOAA Fisheries**

Don

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

From: [Eric Schindler](#)

To: spirit.spirit@verizon.net

Cc: [Doug Milward](#) ; [FOSTER Craig A](#) ; [MELCHER Curt](#) ; [Robert Ames](#)

Sent: Monday, January 29, 2007 3:39 PM

Subject: More on: RE: Request for Information

Don: I also had our crew put together the spring (May-June) vs. summer (July-September) splits in state of residence for the Columbia River catch area troll landings. For the spring fishery: 31 boats with Washington residence (27%), 80 boats with Oregon residence (70%), and 3 boats with California residence (3%). In the summer fishery: 6 boats with Washington residence (17%) and 29 boats with Oregon residence (83%).

~~~~~

**Eric Schindler, Supervising Biologist**

**Oregon Dept. of Fish and Wildlife**

**Marine Resources Program**

**2040 SE Marine Science Dr.**

**Newport, OR 97365**

**(541)867-0300 x252**

**e-mail: [eric.d.schindler@state.or.us](mailto:eric.d.schindler@state.or.us)**

**FAX: (541)867-0311**

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**From:** Eric Schindler

**Sent:** Monday, January 29, 2007 3:22 PM

**To:** 'spirit.spirit@verizon.net'

**Cc:** Doug Milward; FOSTER Craig A; MELCHER Curt; 'Robert Ames'

**Subject:** RE: Request for Information

Don: From the 2006 ocean salmon commercial seasons North of Cape Falcon, we had landings into Oregon from a total of 125 separate troll vessels. Of those vessels,

ownership/residence by state split out with 34 from Washington (27%), 88 from Oregon (70%), and the remaining 3 from California (2%).

~~~~~

Eric Schindler, Supervising Biologist

Oregon Dept. of Fish and Wildlife

Marine Resources Program

2040 SE Marine Science Dr.

Newport, OR 97365

(541)867-0300 x252

e-mail: eric.d.schindler@state.or.us

FAX: (541)867-0311

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From: spirit.spirit@verizon.net [mailto:spirit.spirit@verizon.net]

Sent: Monday, January 29, 2007 7:42 AM

To: Eric Schindler

Cc: file; Doug Milward

Subject: Request for Information

Good Morning Eric

I was talking to Doug last week about the encounter study that WDF/Makah has been doing NOF . Makah Bio's have indicated they would like to do a similar study off the River. Of course it is not my call so I forwarded the email to Paul Heikkila for discussion within the fleet.

I have a request. Can you provide me with the number of individual trollers participating in the 2006 fishery NOF and if they were listed as Washington or Oregon residents. Doug said you would have access to this info. I don't want specific names or boat names, nothing confidential.

I received a call last week that Washington boats with Oregon licenses were fishing (legally) off the river and delivering into Oregon in 2006. I would like to know if the boats fishing off the river were Oregon or Washington residents.

Any help you might provide would be appreciated.

Thanks

Don

P.S. Craig called Friday and said the Klamath Natural Escapement would be available this week from Klamath Tech Team meeting and now that CDF&G has their CWT's up the Credit Card debt can be assumed before total expansion. Cursury review indicated Cal trollers had lower debt than Ore Trollers.

Subject: [Fwd: G-2 Commercial ocean salmon options]
From: PFMC Comments <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>
Date: Mon, 26 Mar 2007 08:20:55 -0700
To: Chuck Tracy <Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov>

Subject: G-2 Commercial ocean salmon options
From: lucky50@humboldt1.com
Date: Thu, 22 Mar 2007 21:07:47 -0700 (PDT)
To: pfmc.comments@noaa.gov

Dear Councilmembers,

For the 2007 ocean commercial ocean salmon options from the OR/CA border to Pt. Arena, we would like to see you adopt option II. Many of our members count on a Salmon fishery on the North Coast and after a meager crab and beach fish season following last years complete salmon closure option II provides a glimmer of hope to starving families. Local fish processors and local seafood markets that depend on KMZ salmon are completely out and any relief we can get will be greatly appreciated. If option II is not chosen option III is an acceptable alternative. Thanks for your consideration.

Mike Zamboni
CA Commercial Beach Fishermen's

G-2 Commercial ocean salmon options	Content-Type: message/rfc822 Content-Encoding: 7bit
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Jay Beckman
F/V Legacy II
P.O. Box 1159
Cannon Beach, OR 97110
503-436-9659

Sunday, March 25, 2007

Dear Pacific Fish Management Council:

We, the Oregon Trollers, would like to emphasize the importance of the North of Falcon Fishery to the Oregon licensed trollers. Many of us have fished the Northern Coast for many years and have counted on this area to supply us with a portion of our income. We consider this area part of our backyard. The proximity to our homes and home ports make this ideal fishing grounds for many of us at different times thorough out the season.

We would like to respectfully request the opportunity to continue to fish Area 2. We lost opportunity to fish in the Federal waters North of Leadbetter (Area 1) two years ago and under **no circumstances** would we understand if a ruling was made that would cut us out of the waters adjacent to our Oregon land, ports, and homes.

Clearly most of the Oregon Trollers will be fishing South of Falcon in 2007 however, we do not want to give up the option to fish North if needed. Additionally, we will all be fishing for the same fish in Area 1 and 2 so it makes no sense to allow the quota in Area 1 to be given only to Washington Trollers.

Limiting the delivery to exclude Garibaldi is a total disregard for the fishermen's business and the buyers at Garibaldi. We have diligently followed rules about call-ins, above any restrictions put on Washington Trollers, so penalizing Oregon by limiting free market sales appears to have some other agenda.

Please feel free to contact me if I can provide additional information on the importance of this decision to our livelihood.

Sincerely,

Jay Beckman

Pacific Fishery Management Council
April 2-6, 2007 Meeting
Seattle, Washington

Item #G.2 – b & K 4/3/07

March 30, 2007

Council Members,

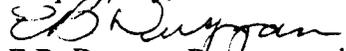
I am sending this request instead of testifying in person because I have to attend CDFG meetings on April 3rd, in Klamath, Ca. and April 5th, in Weaverville, Ca. for In-River Sports Harvest Regulations for Fall Chinook. It is very imperative that I attend these meetings, as we will be determining the rate at which the Klamath and Trinity Rivers Sports Fishermen will be able to harvest Fall Chinook. Therefore we the Trinity River Fisheries Group request that you the PFMC choose option #1 as the best option for the In-River Sports Harvest for the following reasons.

1. The TRRP has worked very hard to create more spawning grounds within the upper 40 miles of the Trinity River. We still have more work to be done but we do not have at this time sufficient area to accommodate a large Fall Chinook Run this year.
2. The Klamath basin has already been declared a DRY WATER YEAR and the Trinity is on the verge of being declared a DRY WATER YEAR. This will mean that the over all the K-T basin is in a DRY WATER YEAR and that the water supplies will be very short to provide a good quality of water for fall run spawners on both sides of the basin. If you will remember this happened in 2002.
3. 2,000cfs water flows at Terwer Gauge, near the 101brigde, on the Klamath, is one of the key triggers for extra water flows. At this time I don't believe the other trigger, 120,000 fish at the mouth, will occur but the need for extra water will have to be considered in order to provide spawning temperatures for the salmon on both sides of the basin.
4. It would be far better to harvest these salmon, "thinning of the herd" so to speak, rather than allowing them to die. If the fishermen were allowed to help reduce the numbers it would help to prevent over loading of the spawning grounds in warm low water which could lead to the in-river escapement goal that we are ALL striving for and help to provide a healthy fishery.
5. The allotment of a good salmon season this year, could help bolster the local coastal and in-river economies to the point that some economical relief would occur to help alleviate the disaster that happened last year.

You must remember that the Trinity provides 50 - 56% of the healthy fish that provides fish for the KMZ and that the TRRP is working very hard to increase these numbers to the pre-dam era when the whole basin provided a livable economy for the north coast.

We thank you for your consideration. In-River Sportsmen and Trinity River Fisheries Group

Respectfully,


E.B. Duggan, Representative

METHODOLOGY REVIEW PROCESS AND PRELIMINARY TOPIC SELECTION FOR 2007

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 2006, 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 2007 there are several issues the Council may want to consider when setting priorities for the methodology review based on the list of topics from 2006:

1. The MEW has completed work on the detailed FRAM documentation and may recommend future work priorities.
2. 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.
3. September 1 maturity date for Klamath River fall Chinook. Fall fishery impacts need to be accurately attributed to the correct brood year and appropriate tag codes used to represent the natural portion of the run. This could help reduce the uncertainty associated with setting fall fisheries.
4. Coho Fishery Regulation Assessment Model (FRAM) base period update. The Council should maintain concurrence with the Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC) coho model and review the base period update for the Coho FRAM to ensure consistency and accuracy.
5. Genetic Stock Identification (GSI) study proposal. A detailed study design for the ongoing and proposed GSI projects could be reviewed by the SSC to facilitate the issuance of exempted fishing permits, if necessary.

The SSC will receive input from the STT and the MEW, and provide recommendations for methodologies to be reviewed in 2007.

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 G.3.b, Supplemental SSC Report: Scientific and Statistical Committee Report on Methodology Reviews for 2007.

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 Review in 2007

Chuck Tracy
Bob Conrad

PFMC
03/15/07

SCIENTIFIC AND STATISTICAL COMMITTEE REPORT ON METHODOLOGY REVIEW
PROCESS AND PRELIMINARY TOPIC SELECTION FOR 2007

The Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) met with members of the Salmon Technical Team (STT) to identify and discuss methodology reviews for 2007. Four items were identified for potential SSC review this fall.

1. Chinook and Coho Fishery Regulation Assessment Model (FRAM). The Model Evaluation Workgroup (MEW) has completed work on draft documentation of the Fishery Regulation Assessment Model (FRAM). Coded wire tag (CWT) surrogates are needed for certain lower Columbia River wild coho and wild Chinook stocks. Criteria for selection and evaluation of surrogates for use in the FRAM are issues for review.
2. Coho FRAM. Two preliminary reports have been prepared: a report on base period development for input into the Coho FRAM, and a report on selection of years for base period averaging. The SSC plans to provide review comments to the authors at the June Council meeting.
3. Chinook and Coho FRAM. With completion of draft documentation for the FRAMs, the MEW should conduct sensitivity analyses of the models to major assumptions, including sensitivity to parameters related to mark-selective fisheries such as drop-off rates, drop-off mortality rates, release mortality rates, and mark misidentification. The SSC will review results of these analyses, when complete.
4. Genetic Stock Identification (GSI). Study designs for the ongoing and proposed statistical sampling of ocean salmon harvest for GSI should be reviewed.

Two issues identified by the Council relative to Klamath River fall Chinook will not be reviewed, because apparently new data or analyses are not available. These issues deal with the contact rate and catch projection portions of the Klamath Ocean Harvest Model and the assumed September 1 maturity date for Klamath River fall Chinook. If new information becomes available, the SSC can review the issues at a later time.

Further, the SSC recommends that all current FRAM documentation be made available on the Council's FTP or World Wide Web site. In addition, a central location of documentation is needed for the methods and data used in the annual pre-season abundance forecasts and post-season estimates for Chinook and Coho salmon. Currently, it is difficult to review these forecasts and estimates as documentation of methods needed for critical review is not readily available.

MODEL EVALUATION WORKGROUP REPORT ON POTENTIAL FUTURE WORK TASKS

The Model Evaluation Workgroup (MEW) has largely completed Council assigned work tasks. The Fishery Regulation Assessment Model (FRAM) documentation task will continue as new questions and future model changes require periodic updates of these documents. The task to develop alternative methods to derive annual forecasts of the ocean abundance of Columbia River fall Chinook also continues as reviewers evaluate the performance of these new methods. However, these maintenance type tasks will not be overly time consuming and at this time the MEW would be able to accept additional work projects if the Council so directs.

The MEW has met and discussed future work tasks that we feel are possible and would improve our fishery assessment tools. Potential tasks we suggest are:

- Explore how to better represent fishery impacts upon Lower Columbia River wild coho (an Endangered Species Act [ESA] listed stock). At present the aggregated impacts on hatchery unmarked stocks are used as a surrogate.
- Evaluate if there are additional, or alternative, coded-wired-tag (CWT) groups to represent fishery impacts upon Lower Columbia River wild Chinook (an ESA listed stock). At present Cowlitz Hatchery tag distribution is being used as a surrogate.
- Performance of Chinook FRAM could be improved, especially for south of Cape Falcon, if California stocks are added. This would not be a trivial task, but work needs to commence to evaluate the feasibility and lay the groundwork for adding these stocks either to FRAM or to the next generation Chinook model. CWT data for Central Valley stocks should be available within the next 8-10 years for inclusion in harvest models.
- The FRAM coho Base Period presently is 1986-1991. The Pacific Salmon Commission Coho Technical Workgroup has been working to expand the years available for construction of alternative base periods. They are nearing completion, and will add six years, covering 1986-1997. The MEW could evaluate the data, methods, and strategies of averaging this expanded set of available years.

PFMC
04/04/07

SALMON ADVISORY SUBPANEL REPORT ON METHODOLOGY REVIEW PROCESS AND PRELIMINARY TOPIC SELECTION FOR 2007

Lower Columbia River Tule Chinook

The Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS) notes that the Fishery Management Plan (FMP) Section 3.3, subsection 3.3.1 entitled “Endangered Species Act Listings” states, “In so far as is practical...NMFS will endeavor to provide opportunity for Council and peer review of any proposed consultation standards, or the objectives of recovery plans, well prior to their implementation.”

In our view, this includes the reduction in the exploitation rate on Lower Columbia Tule Fall Chinook from 49% to 42% and the addition of the East Fork Lewis and Grays River populations to the bank of indicator stocks. We do not believe this review has been accomplished per our FMP and we are very disappointed. This has been a problem in the past.

The implications of this decision as elaborated in the guidance letter of March 1, 2007 by NMFS for Coastal and Lower Columbia economies are dramatic to put it mildly. Given the gravity of this situation we think these adjustments should have been vetted by the wider scientific and management community.

We would opine that the greatest confidence in the Council’s scientific process is when it is peer-reviewed before it is used.

Fall Fishery Impacts

Each year, the Council sets salmon seasons for the current calendar year. This task must be accomplished based on projections that are available during the spring of each year. However, the Klamath Ocean Harvest Model (KOHM) does not estimate impacts to future broods in fisheries occurring in the fall time frame, September to November of the current year. Impacts from fisheries occurring in that period, the “credit card” debt, are accounted for in the analysis conducted the following spring.

Fall fisheries are historic and valuable fisheries; however without an estimate of the fish likely to be caught in the credit card fishery, (the magnitude of “credit card” debt) the ability to fish the following year can be placed at risk. The magnitude of the uncertainty is not known until after the fact, and the size of the debt can range from insignificant in years of plenty, to unacceptable in years of scarcity.

The SAS requests that the Salmon Technical Team (STT) develop some type of credit card catch projection methodology to provide us with some guidance regarding the size of the debt and the risks that we are exposing next year’s fishery to.

We recognize that the availability of quality data may not support as detailed a projection as is currently used; however the absence of any kind of credit card projection of Klamath catch overly complicates the creation of our season structure. We strongly urge that the STT address this issue and develop a modeling methodology that will allow us to assess, and thereby better manage, the following year’s fishery.

SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM REPORT ON
METHODOLOGY REVIEW PROCESS PRELIMINARY TOPIC SELECTION FOR 2007

The Salmon Technical Team (STT) believes the items below should be considered by the Council for review in the fall of 2007.

- 1) Chinook and Coho Fishery Regulation Assessment Models (FRAM). The coded-wire-tags (CWT) currently used to represent lower Columbia River wild coho and Chinook in the FRAMs should be reviewed. The practicality of adding new stocks to the FRAMs to represent these wild stocks should be explored.
- 2) The Model Evaluation Workgroup (MEW) has completed draft documentation of the FRAMs. The next task the MEW should undertake is sensitivity analyses of the FRAMs to major assumptions, including assumptions about incidental mortality and drop off rates in both mark selective and non-selective coho and Chinook fisheries.
- 3) The Northwest Fishery Science Center is preparing a report documenting the development of the Recovery Exploitation Rates currently used for Lower Columbia Wild tule Chinook stocks. The Scientific and Statistical Committee should review this report when it is completed.

PFMC
04/04/07

CLARIFY COUNCIL DIRECTION ON 2007 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
03/14/07

SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM

***PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF TENTATIVE 2007
OCEAN SALMON FISHERY
MANAGEMENT MEASURES***

April 4, 2007

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management measures collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 1 of 6) 4/4/2007 12:34 PM

North of Cape Falcon
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS
Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 32,500 Chinook and 140,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). Trade: None.</p> <p>2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 16,250 Chinook and 22,400 marked coho.</p>
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 10,850 Chinook quota. <p>Open May 1-2 with a landing and possession limit of 75 Chinook per vessel for the 2-day open period north of Leadbetter Point and 30 Chinook south of Leadbetter Point; beginning May 5, open Saturday through Tuesday with a landing and possession limit of 75 Chinook per vessel for each four-day open period north of Leadbetter Point and 30 Chinook south of Leadbetter Point. All salmon except coho (C.7). Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, 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>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 1 through earlier of September 16 or 5,400 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 22,400 marked coho quota (C.8.d). <p>If coho quota remains after the Chinook quota is projected to be reached, the area south of Leadbetter Point will remain open to all salmon except Chinook. Open Saturday through Tuesday. Landing and possession limit of 40 Chinook per vessel per open period north of Leadbetter Point and 20 Chinook south of Leadbetter Point (C.2, C.3). All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September. If sufficient coho quota remains after the Chinook quota is projected to be reached, the area south of Leadbetter Point will remain open to all salmon except Chinook, provided adequate Chinook quota remains to account for non-retention mortality. (C.7). All coho must have a healed adipose fin clip, except an inseason conference call may occur to consider allowing retention of all legal sized coho, in the area between Leadbetter Point and Cape Falcon, no earlier than September 1 (C.8.d). Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). 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 measures collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 2 of 6) 4/4/2007 12:34 PM

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS
South of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 24.1% (9,900) 2. KMZ ocean recreational fishery share: 15.3%. 3. Non-Indian commercial troll Klamath fall Chinook impact allocation 60% California: 40% Oregon. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 41,000.</p>
<p>Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Except as provided below during the non-selective coho fishery, the season will be April 10-29; May 1 through June 30; July 11 through August 29; September 6-12, 20-26; October 4-10, 18-24. <p>Landing and possession limit of 100 Chinook per vessel per calendar week in April; 75 Chinook per vessel per calendar week in September and October (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size (B). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3) and Oregon State regulations for a description of special regulations at the mouth of Tillamook Bay.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-selective coho fishery: August 15 through the earlier of September 26 or a 10,000 non-mark-selective coho quota. Open August 15-29 Sept. 6-12; 20-26; All salmon; no coho mark restriction; landing and possession limit of 50 coho per vessel per calendar week; landing and possession limit of 75 Chinook per vessel per calendar week in September (C.7). The all salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of October 4 or attainment of the coho quota, subject to the open dates listed above. Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size (B). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3) and Oregon State regulations for a description of special regulations at the mouth of Tillamook Bay. <p>In 2008, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2008 meeting.</p>
<p>Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt.</p> <p>Same as Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty, above, except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The non-selective coho quota of 10,000 includes the entire area from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. • If the August catch is projected to reach 15,000, inseason action will be taken to close the area west of a line between 43°71'00" N. lat.; 124°37'00" W. long. and 42°40'30" N. lat.; 124° 52'0" W. long. (approximately between Bandon south jetty and Humbug Mt. outside 6 nm) through October 24.
<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 10-29; May 1-31; • June 1 through earlier of June 30, or a 2,600 Chinook quota; • July 11 through earlier of July 31, or a 1,600 Chinook quota; • Aug. 1 through earlier of Aug. 29, or a 2,500 Chinook quota; • Sept. 6 through earlier of Sept. 30, or a 1,000 Chinook quota; (C.9) <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size limit (B). Landing and possession limit of 100 Chinook per vessel per calendar week in April; 30 Chinook per vessel per day and 90 Chinook per vessel per calendar week during June, July, August, and September. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Prior to June 1, all vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon. June 1 through September 30, vessels must land their fish in Gold Beach, Port Orford, or Brookings, Oregon, and within 24 hours of closure. State regulations require fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch to other locations after first landing in one of these ports notify ODFW prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271, with vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery.</p> <p>In 2008, 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 2008 meeting.</p>
<p>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • September 10 through earlier of September 30, or 6,000 Chinook quota. <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length. Landing and possession limit of 30 fish per vessel per day. All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area. See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed (C.5.). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith and Klamath rivers. When the fishery is closed between the OR/CA border and Humbug Mt. and open to the south, vessels with fish on board caught in the open area off California may seek temporary mooring in Brookings, Oregon prior to landing in California only if such vessels first notify the Chetco River Coast Guard Station via VHF channel 22A between the hours of 0500 and 2200 and provide the vessel name, number of fish on board, and estimated time of arrival.</p>
<p>Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed (C.9)

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management measures collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 3 of 6)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS
<p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 9 through the earlier of April 27 or a Chinook quota of 2,000; open Monday to Friday • August 1-29; September 1-30 (C.9) <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length in April and September; 28 inches total length in August (B). Landing and possession limit of 20 fish per vessel per day in April. All fish caught in the area must be landed within the area in April; all fish must be offloaded within 24 hours of any closure (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2008, the season will open April 7-25, Monday to Friday 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 2008 meeting.</p>
<p>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 11-31; July 1 through August 29; September 1-30. (C.9). <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length in May, June, and September; 28 inches total length in July and August (B). All fish must be offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • October 1-5; 8-12. <p>Open Monday through Friday. All salmon except coho (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>
<p>Pigeon Pt. to Pt. Sur (Monterey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1-31; July 1 through August 29; September 1-30. (C.9). <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length in May, June, and September; 28 inches total length in July and August (B). All fish must be offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>
<p>Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1 through September 30. <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length in May, June, and September; 28 inches total length in July and August. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management measures collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 4 of 6)

B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches) (See C.1)					
Area (when open)	Chinook		Coho		Pink
	Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	
North of Cape Falcon	28.0	21.5	16.0	12.0	None
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border	28.0	21.5			
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 1-12	27.0	20.5	-	-	None

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

C.1. Compliance with Minimum Size or Other Special Restrictions: All salmon on board a vessel must meet the minimum size, landing/possession limit, or other special requirements for the area being fished and the area in which they are landed if the area is open. Salmon may be landed in an area that has been closed more than 96 hours only if they meet the minimum size, landing/possession limit, or other special requirements for the area in which they were caught. Salmon may be landed in an area that has been closed less than 96 hours only if they meet the minimum size, landing/possession limit, or other special requirements for the areas in which they were caught and landed.

States may require fish landing/receiving tickets be kept on board the vessel for 90 days after landing to account for all previous salmon landings.

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 measures collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 5 of 6)

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).
- d. *Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area* - The area in Washington Marine Catch Area 3 from 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long. to 48°02.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long. to 48°02.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. and connecting back to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long.

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 ___ 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.

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 2008 meeting, the Council will consider inseason recommendations for special regulations for any experimental fisheries (proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November 2007).
- 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 measures collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 6 of 6)

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

C.9. Consistent with Council management objectives:

- a. the State of Oregon may establish additional late-season fisheries in state waters.
- b. the State of California may establish limited fisheries in selected 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 measures collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 1 of 4)
4/4/2007 12:36 PM

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS
North of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 32,500 Chinook and 140,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). Trade: None.</p> <p>2. Recreational TAC: 16,250 Chinook and 117,600 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked.</p> <p>3. No Area 4B add-on fishery.</p> <p>4. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 12,000 marked coho in August and September.</p>
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 3 through earlier of September 15 or 12,230 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,725 Chinook. Tuesday through Saturday. All salmon, except no chum retention August 1 through Sept. 15; two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook, plus one additional pink salmon beginning August 1. 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.5).
<p>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 3 through earlier of September 15 or 2,960 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 725 Chinook (C5). September 22 through October 7 or 100 marked coho quota or 100 Chinook quota (C5): In the area north of 47°50'00" N. lat. and south of 48°00'00" N. lat. (C.6). <p>Tuesday through Saturday through September 15; seven days per week beginning September 22. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook, plus one additional pink salmon beginning August 1. 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.5).</p>
<p>Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 1 through earlier of September 16 or 43,510 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 9,400 Chinook (C.6). 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). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).
<p>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 1 through earlier of September 30 or 58,800 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 4,300 Chinook (C.6). Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained coho must be marked. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.a). 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).

TABLE 2. Recreational management measures collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 2 of 4)
4/4/2007 12:36 PM

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS
South of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 24.1% (9,900). 2. KMZ ocean recreational fishery share: 15.3%. 3. Klamath tribal allocation: 41,000. 4. All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</p>
<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be March 15 through October 31 (C.6). All salmon except coho; two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mark selective fishery: Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border: June 23 through earlier of Sept. 16 or a landed catch of 50,000 marked coho, except that the area south of Humbug Mt. will close Sept. 4, concurrent with the KMZ season listed below. The all salmon except coho seasons reopen the earlier of September 17 or attainment of the coho quota. <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. Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length. 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 2008, the season will open March 15 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 2007 (C.2, C.3).</p>
<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Except as provided above during the selective fishery, the season will be May 12 through September 4 (C.6). All salmon except coho, except as noted above in the coho mark selective fishery. Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). Seven days per week, two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).
<p>OR/CA Border. to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 12 through September 4 (C.6). All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 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>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> February 17 through November 11. All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). <p>In 2008, season opens February 16 (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 2007 (C.2, C.3).</p>
<p>Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 7 through November 11. All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). <p>In 2008, the season will open April 5 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 2007 (C.2, C.3).</p>
<p>Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey South)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 7 through October 7. All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). <p>In 2008, the season will open April 5 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 2007 (C.2, C.3).</p>

TABLE 2. Recreational management measures collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 3 of 4)
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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.	24.0	16.0	None
Humbug Mt. to Horse Mountain	24.0	-	None, except 20.0 off CA
Horse Mt. to U.S./Mexico Border	20.0	-	20.0

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

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

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

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

- a. U.S./Canada Border to Point Conception, California: No more than one rod may be used per angler; and single point, single shank, barbless hooks are required for all fishing gear. [Note: ODFW regulations in the state-water fishery off Tillamook Bay may allow the use of barbed hooks to be consistent with inside regulations.]
- b. Cape Falcon, Oregon, to Point Conception, California: Anglers must use no more than two single point, single shank, barbless hooks.
- c. Horse Mt., California, to Point Conception, California: Single point, single shank, barbless circle hooks (below) must be used if angling with bait by any means other than trolling, and no more than two such hooks shall be used. When angling with two hooks, the distance between the hooks must not exceed five inches when measured from the top of the eye of the top hook to the inner base of the curve of the lower hook, and both hooks must be permanently tied in place (hard tied). Circle hooks are not required when artificial lures are used without bait.

C.3. **Gear Definitions:**

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

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

C.4. Control Zone Definitions:

- a. *Columbia Control Zone*: An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09" N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" W. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°15'48" N. lat., 124°05'20" W. long. and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N. lat., 124°04'05" W. long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.
- b. *Grays Harbor Control Zone* - The area defined by a line drawn from the Westport Lighthouse (46° 53'18" N. lat., 124° 07'01" W. long.) to Buoy #2 (46° 52'42" N. lat., 124°12'42" W. long.) to Buoy #3 (46° 55'00" N. lat., 124°14'48" W. long.) to the Grays Harbor north jetty (46° 36'00" N. lat., 124°10'51" W. long.).
- c. *Klamath Control Zone*: The ocean area at the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N. lat. (approximately six nautical miles north of the Klamath River mouth); on the west, by 124°23'00" W. long. (approximately 12 nautical miles off shore); and, on the south, by 41°26'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).
- d. *The Bonilla-Tatoosh Line*: A line running from the western end of Cape Flattery to Tatoosh Island Lighthouse (48°23'30" N. lat., 124°44'12" W. long.) to the buoy adjacent to Duntze Rock (48°28'00" N. lat., 124°45'00" W. long.), then in a straight line to Bonilla Point (48°35'30" N. lat., 124°43'00" W. long.) on Vancouver Island, British Columbia.
- e. *Stonewall Bank Groundfish Conservation Area*: The area defined by the following coordinates in the order listed:
 44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°24.92' W. long.;
 44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°23.63' W. long.;
 44°28.71' N. lat.; 124°21.80' W. long.;
 44°28.71' N. lat.; 124°24.10' W. long.;
 44°31.42' N. lat.; 124°25.47' W. long.;
 and connecting back to 44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°24.92' W. long.

C.5. Inseason Management: Regulatory modifications may become necessary inseason to meet 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 measures collated by the STT for ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 1 of 1)
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A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS
Supplemental Management Information
1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 35,000 Chinook and 38,000 coho.
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 17,500 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 17,500 preseason Chinook quota, or 38,000 coho quota. All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).

B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches) (See C.1)					
Area (when open)	Chinook		Coho		Pink
	Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	
North of Cape Falcon	24.0	18.0	16.0	12.0	None

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

C.1. Tribe and Area Boundaries. All boundaries may be changed to include such other areas as may hereafter be authorized by a Federal court for that tribe's treaty fishery.

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

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

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

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

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

C.2 Gear restrictions

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

C.3 Quotas

- a. The quotas include troll catches by the S'Klallam and Makah tribes in Washington State Statistical Area 4B from May 1 through September 15.
- b. The 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, 2005, and 2006. Fish taken during this fishery are to be counted against treaty troll quotas established for the 2007 season (estimated harvest during the October ceremonial and subsistence fishery: 100 Chinook; 200 coho).

C.4 Area Closures

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

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2007 ocean fishery management measures; preliminary analysis by the STT. ^{af} (Page 2)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{af} or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
CHINOOK		
<u>COLUMBIA RIVER:</u>		
Columbia Upriver Brights	185.2	57.3 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 46.0 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest.
	NA	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable because escapement objective met.
Deschutes River Fall	NA	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation)
Mid-Columbia Brights	69.0	16.6 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 5.75 adults for Bonneville Hatchery and 2.0 for Little White Salmon Hatchery egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest.
Columbia Lower River Hatchery Tules	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 ^{d/} (threatened)	42.8%	≤ 42.0% ESA guidance met by a total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate on Coweeman tules (NMFS 2007 ESA guidance).
Columbia Lower River Wild (threatened)	10.0 ^{d/}	5.7 MSY spawner goal for North Lewis River fall chinook (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Spring Creek Hatchery Tules	NA	≤60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable because escapement objective met.
	21.5	11.1 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 7.0 adults for Spring Creek Hatchery egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest.
Snake River Fall (threatened) SRFI	70.7%	≤70.0% Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation)
<u>OREGON COAST:</u>		
Nehalem Fall	NA	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation)
Siletz Fall	NA	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation)
Siuslaw Fall	NA	≤6 0.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation)
<u>CALIFORNIA :</u>		
Klamath River Fall	35.0	35.0 Minimum number of adult spawners to natural spawning areas.
Spawner reduction rate	52.6%	≤ 66.7% Equals 38.8 (thousand) fewer adult natural spawners due to fishing.
Federally recognized tribal harvest	50.0%	50.0% Equals 41.0 (thousand) adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa tribal fisheries.
Adult river mouth return	121.3	NA Includes natural and hatchery returns.
Age 4 ocean harvest rate	16.4%	≤ 16.0% NMFS ESA consultation standard for threatened California coastal chinook.
KMZ sport fishery share	15.3%	17.0% 2007 Council Guidance.
CA:OR troll fishery share	60:40	50:50 2006 KFMC recommendation, no guidance for 2007.
River recreational fishery allocation	24.1%	15.0% 2007 Council Guidance. Equals 9.9 (thousand) adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries.
Sacramento River Winter (endangered)	yes	Recreational season between Point Arena and Pigeon Point shall open no earlier than the first Saturday in April and close no later than the second Sunday in November; the recreational season between Pigeon Point and the U.S./Mexico Border shall open no earlier than the first Saturday in April and close no later than the first Sunday in October. The minimum size limit shall be at least 20 inches total length. Commercial seasons between Point Arena and the U.S./Mexico border shall open no earlier than May 1 and close no later than September 30, with the exception of an October season conducted Monday through Friday between Point Reyes and Point San Pedro, which shall end no later than October 15. The minimum size limit shall be at least 26 inches total length. (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Sacramento River Fall	266.9	122.0-180.0 Sacramento River fall natural and hatchery adult spawners.

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2007 ocean fishery management measures; preliminary analysis by the STT. ^{a/} (Page 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria	
	(Council Area Fisheries)	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
COHO		
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)	9.4%(3.4%)	≤ 10.0% Total exploitation rate for southern U.S. fisheries based on 2002 PSC coho agreement.
Skagit	33%(3.6%) 21.9	≤ 30.0% 2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/} 30.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Stillaguamish	37%(4.9%) 52.6	≤ 50.0% 2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/} 17.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Snohomish	37%(4.9%) 70.9	≤ 40.0% 2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/} 70.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Hood Canal	45%(3.8%) 31.2	≤ 65.0% 2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/} 21.5 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Strait of Juan de Fuca	9%(3.7%) 27.2	≤ 40.0% 2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/} 12.8 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Quillayute Fall	9.5	6.3-15.8 MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Hoh	4.7	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	11.5	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	53.3	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)	13.2%	≤ 20.0% Marine and mainstem Columbia River fishery exploitation rate (NMFS 2007 ESA guidance). Value depicted is marine fishery exploitation rate only.
Upper Columbia	>50%	50% Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam.
Columbia River Hatchery Early	282.5	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	71.1	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	11.3%	≤ 20.0% Marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate.
Northern California (threatened)	5.8%	≤ 13.0% Marine fishery exploitation rate for R/K hatchery coho (NMFS ESA consultation standard).

a/ Projections for coho assume fishery harvest rate scalar values derived from the 2006 post-season Coho FRAM, which employs post-season observed fishery impact levels and 2006 pre-season abundance forecasts. Assumptions for Canadian and Southeast Alaska chinook fisheries operating under aggregate abundance based management regimes are based on allowable catch levels determined under the 1999 PST chinook agreement and the 2007 calibration of the PSC Chinook Model. The allowable catch levels are for an Alaska all-gear catch of 346,800, a Northern BC troll and Queen Charlotte Islands catch of 223,200, and a WCVI troll and outside sport catch 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.

d/ Includes minor contributions from East Fork Lewis River and Sandy River.

TABLE 7. Expected coastwide lower Columbia Natural (LCN) Oregon coastal natural (OCN) and Rogue/Klamath (RK) coho, and Lower Columbia River (LCR) natural tule Chinook exploitation rates by fishery for 2007 ocean fisheries management measures; preliminary analysis by the STT. (Page 1 of 1)

Fishery	Exploitation Rate (Percent)			
	LCN	OCN	RK	LCR Tule
SOUTHEAST ALASKA	NA	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%
BRITISH COLUMBIA	NA	0.2%	0.1%	13.7%
PUGET SOUND/STRAIT	NA	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON				
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	1.7%	0.6%	0.0%	6.9%
Recreational	5.2%	1.2%	0.0%	4.1%
Non-Indian Troll	1.3%	0.4%	0.0%	4.8%
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON				
Recreational:	2.7%			
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.		2.7%	0.2%	0.0%
Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ)		0.3%	0.3%	0.0%
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)		0.7%	2.0%	0.0%
Fort Bragg		0.4%	1.0%	0.0%
South of Pt. Arena		0.4%	6.0%	0.0%
Troll:	2.2%			
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.		2.8%	0.6%	5.1%
Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ)		0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)		0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Fort Bragg		0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
South of Pt. Arena		0.3%	0.4%	0.0%
BUOY 10	0.8%	0.1%	0.0%	4.8%
ESTUARY/FRESHWATER	NA	1.1%	0.2%	
TOTAL	13.3%	11.3%	5.8%	42.8%

a/ Does not include Buoy 10 impacts, which are not counted against the ocean fishery constraint of no more than 10%.

FINAL ACTION ON 2007 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 G.5.b, Supplemental STT Report: STT Analysis of Tentative 2007 Ocean Salmon Fishery Management Measures.

Agenda Order:

- a. Agenda Item Overview
- b. STT Analysis of Impacts
- c. Agency and Tribal Comments
- d. Reports and Comments of Advisory Bodies
- e. Public Comment
- f. **Council Action:** Adopt Final Measures

Chuck Tracy
Dell Simmons

PFMC
03/14/07

SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM

***ANALYSIS OF TENTATIVE 2007
OCEAN SALMON FISHERY
MANAGEMENT MEASURES***

April 5, 2007

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management measures analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 1 of 6) 4/5/2007 2:28 PM

North of Cape Falcon
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS
Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 32,500 Chinook and 140,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). Trade: None.</p> <p>2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 16,250 Chinook and 22,400 marked coho.</p>
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 10,850 Chinook quota. <p>Open May 1-2 and 5-8 with a landing and possession limit of 60 Chinook per vessel for each open period north of Leadbetter Point and 40 Chinook south of Leadbetter Point; beginning May 12, open Saturday through Tuesday with a landing and possession limit of 60 Chinook per vessel for each four-day open period north of Leadbetter Point and 30 Chinook south of Leadbetter Point. All salmon except coho (C.7). Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Oregon State regulations require that fishers south of Cape Falcon, OR intending to fish within this area notify Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife before transiting the Cape Falcon, OR line (45°46'00" N. lat.) at the following number: 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. Vessels fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land their fish in Garibaldi, Oregon. Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point, Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon must notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8).</p>
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 1 through earlier of September 16 or 5,400 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 22,400 marked coho quota (C.8.d). <p>Open Saturday through Tuesday. Landing and possession limit of 40 Chinook per vessel per open period north of Leadbetter Point and 20 Chinook south of Leadbetter Point (C.2, C.3). All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September. If sufficient coho quota remains after the Chinook quota is projected to be reached, the area south of Leadbetter Point will remain open to all salmon except Chinook, provided adequate Chinook quota remains to account for non-retention mortality (C.7). All coho must have a healed adipose fin clip, except an inseason conference call may occur to consider allowing retention of all legal sized coho, in the area between Leadbetter Point and Cape Falcon, no earlier than September 1 (C.8.d). Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). Oregon State regulations require that fishers south of Cape Falcon, OR intending to fish within this area notify Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife before transiting the Cape Falcon, OR line (45°46'00" N. lat.) at the following number: 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. 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 measures analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 2 of 6) 4/5/2007 2:28 PM

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS
South of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 26.0% (10,400) 2. KMZ ocean recreational fishery share: 16.2%. 3. Non-Indian commercial troll Klamath fall Chinook impact allocation 63% California: 37% Oregon. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 40,800.</p>
<p>Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Except as provided below during the non-selective coho fishery, the season will be April 10-29; May 1 through June 30; July 11-30; August 4-28; September 6-10, 20-24; October 4-10, 18-24. <p>Landing and possession limit of 100 Chinook per vessel per calendar week in April; 75 Chinook per vessel per calendar week in September and October (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size (B). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3) and Oregon State regulations for a description of special regulations at the mouth of Tillamook Bay.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-selective coho fishery: August 15 through the earlier of September 26 or a 10,000 non-mark-selective coho quota. Open August 15-29 Sept. 6-10; 20-24; All salmon; no coho mark restriction; landing and possession limit of 50 coho per vessel per calendar week in August and September; landing and possession limit of 75 Chinook per vessel per calendar week in September (C.7). The all salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of October 4 or attainment of the coho quota, subject to the open dates listed above. Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size (B). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3) and Oregon State regulations for a description of special regulations at the mouth of Tillamook Bay. <p>In 2008, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2008 meeting.</p>
<p>Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt.</p> <p>Same as Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty, above, except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The non-selective coho quota of 10,000 includes the entire area from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. If the August catch is projected to reach 15,000, inseason action will be taken to close the area west of a line between 43°07'00" N. lat.; 124°37'00" W. long. and 42°40'30" N. lat; 124° 52'0" W. long. (area approximately outside 6 nm from the Bandon south jetty to Humbug Mt.) through October 24.
<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 10-29; May 1-31; June 1 through earlier of June 30, or a 1,600 Chinook quota; July 11 through earlier of July 31, or a 1,600 Chinook quota; Aug. 1 through earlier of Aug. 29, or a 1,800 Chinook quota; Sept. 6 through earlier of Sept. 30, or a 1,000 Chinook quota; (C.9) <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size limit (B). Landing and possession limit of 100 Chinook per vessel per calendar week in April; 30 Chinook per vessel per day and 90 Chinook per vessel per calendar week during June, July, August, and September. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Prior to June 1, all vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon. June 1 through September 30, vessels must land their fish in Gold Beach, Port Orford, or Brookings, Oregon, and within 24 hours of closure. State regulations require fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch to other locations after first landing in one of these ports notify ODFW prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271, with vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery.</p> <p>In 2008, 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 2008 meeting.</p>
<p>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 10 through earlier of September 30, or 6,000 Chinook quota. <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length. Landing and possession limit of 30 fish per vessel per day. All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area. See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed (C.5.). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith and Klamath rivers. When the fishery is closed between the OR/CA border and Humbug Mt. and open to the south, vessels with fish on board caught in the open area off California may seek temporary mooring in Brookings, Oregon prior to landing in California only if such vessels first notify the Chetco River Coast Guard Station via VHF channel 22A between the hours of 0500 and 2200 and provide the vessel name, number of fish on board, and estimated time of arrival.</p>
<p>Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closed (C.9)

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management measures analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 3 of 6) 4/5/2007 2:28 PM

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS
<p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 9 through the earlier of April 27 or a Chinook quota of 2,000; open Monday to Friday • August 1-29; September 1-30 (C.9) <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length in April and September; 28 inches total length in August (B). Landing and possession limit of 20 fish per vessel per day in April. All fish caught in the area must be landed within the area in April; all fish must be offloaded within 24 hours of any closure (C1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2008, the season will open April 7-25, Monday to Friday 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 2008 meeting.</p>
<p>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 9-31; July 1 through August 29; September 1-30. (C.9) <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length in May and September; 28 inches total length in July and August (B). All fish must be offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • October 1-5; 8-12. <p>Open Monday through Friday. All salmon except coho (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>
<p>Pigeon Pt. to Pt. Sur (Monterey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1-31; July 1 through August 29; September 1-30. (C.9) <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length in May and September; 28 inches total length in July and August (B). All fish must be offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>
<p>Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Morro Bay)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1 through September 30. <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length in May, June, and September; 28 inches total length in July and August. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management measures analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 4 of 6)

B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches) (See C.1)					
Area (when open)	Chinook		Coho		Pink
	Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	
North of Cape Falcon	28.0	21.5	16.0	12.0	None
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border	28.0	21.5			
OR/CA Border to Horse Mt.	28.0	21.5	-	-	None
Horse Mt. to U.S./Mexico Border					
Prior to July 1 and after August 31	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
July 1-August 31	28.0	21.5	-	-	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, landing/possession limit, or other special requirements for the area being fished and the area in which they are landed if the area is open. Salmon may be landed in an area that has been closed more than 96 hours only if they meet the minimum size, landing/possession limit, or other special requirements for the area in which they were caught. Salmon may be landed in an area that has been closed less than 96 hours only if they meet the minimum size, landing/possession limit, or other special requirements for the areas in which they were caught and landed.

States may require fish landing/receiving tickets be kept on board the vessel for 90 days after landing to account for all previous salmon landings.

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 measures analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 5 of 6)

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).
- d. *Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area* - The area in Washington Marine Catch Area 3 from 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long. to 48°02.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long. to 48°02.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. and connecting back to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long.

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 3 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 voluntarily 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 2008 meeting, the Council will consider inseason recommendations for special regulations for any experimental fisheries (proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November 2007).
- 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 measures analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 6 of 6)

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

C.9. Consistent with Council management objectives:

- a. the State of Oregon may establish additional late-season fisheries in state waters.
- b. the State of California may establish limited fisheries in selected 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 measures analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 1 of 4)
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A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS
North of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 32,500 Chinook and 140,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). Trade: None.</p> <p>2. Recreational TAC: 16,250 Chinook and 117,600 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked.</p> <p>3. No Area 4B add-on fishery.</p> <p>4. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 12,000 marked coho in August and September.</p>
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 3 through earlier of September 15 or 12,230 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,725 Chinook. Tuesday through Saturday. All salmon, except no chum retention August 1 through Sept. 15; two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook, plus one additional pink salmon beginning August 1. 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.c) during Council managed ocean fishery. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).
<p>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 3 through earlier of September 15 or 2,960 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 725 Chinook (C5). September 22 through October 7 or 100 marked coho quota or 100 Chinook quota (C5): In the area north of 47°50'00" N. lat. and south of 48°00'00" N. lat. (C.6). <p>Tuesday through Saturday through September 15; seven days per week beginning September 22. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook, plus one additional pink salmon beginning August 1. 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.5).</p>
<p>Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 1 through earlier of September 16 or 43,510 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 9,400 Chinook (C.6). 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). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).
<p>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 1 through earlier of September 30 or 58,800 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 4,300 Chinook (C.6). Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained coho must be marked. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.a). 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).

TABLE 2. Recreational management measures analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 2 of 4)
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A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS
South of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 26.0% (10,600) 2. KMZ ocean recreational fishery share: 16.2%. 3. Non-Indian commercial troll Klamath fall Chinook impact allocation 63% California: 37% Oregon. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 40,800. 5. All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</p>
<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be March 15 through October 31 (C.6). All salmon except coho; two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mark selective fishery: Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border: June 23 through earlier of Sept. 16 or a landed catch of 50,000 marked coho, except that the area south of Humbug Mt. will close Sept. 4, concurrent with the KMZ season listed below. The all salmon except coho seasons reopen the earlier of September 17 or attainment of the coho quota. <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. Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length. 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.d). 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 2008, the season will open March 15 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 2007 (C.2, C.3).</p>
<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Except as provided above during the selective fishery, the season will be May 5 through September 4 (C.6). All salmon except coho, except as noted above in the coho mark selective fishery. Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). Seven days per week, two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).
<p>OR/CA Border. to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 5 through September 4 (C.6). All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 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.b). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith, Klamath, and Eel rivers.
<p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> February 17 through November 11. All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). <p>In 2008, season opens February 16 (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 2007 (C.2, C.3).</p>
<p>Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 7 through November 11. All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). <p>In 2008, the season will open April 5 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 2007 (C.2, C.3).</p>
<p>Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey South)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 7 through October 7. All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). <p>In 2008, the season will open April 5 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 2007 (C.2, C.3).</p>

TABLE 2. Recreational management measures analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 3 of 4)
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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.	24.0	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 no more than two single point, single shank, barbless hooks are required for all fishing gear. [Note: ODFW regulations in the state-water fishery off Tillamook Bay may allow the use of barbed hooks to be consistent with inside regulations.]
 - b. Cape Falcon, Oregon, to Point Conception, California: Anglers must use no more than two single point, single shank, barbless hooks.
 - c. Horse Mt., California, to Point Conception, California: Single point, single shank, barbless circle hooks (below) must be used if angling with bait by any means other than trolling, and no more than two such hooks shall be used. When angling with two hooks, the distance between the hooks must not exceed five inches when measured from the top of the eye of the top hook to the inner base of the curve of the lower hook, and both hooks must be permanently tied in place (hard tied). Circle hooks are not required when artificial lures are used without bait.

C.3. **Gear Definitions:**

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

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

C.4. Control Zone Definitions:

- a. *Columbia Control Zone:* An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09" N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" W. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°15'48" N. lat., 124°05'20" W. long. and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N. lat., 124°04'05" W. long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.
- b. *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).
- c. *The Bonilla-Tatoosh Line:* A line running from the western end of Cape Flattery to Tatoosh Island Lighthouse (48°23'30" N. lat., 124°44'12" W. long.) to the buoy adjacent to Duntze Rock (48°28'00" N. lat., 124°45'00" W. long.), then in a straight line to Bonilla Point (48°35'30" N. lat., 124°43'00" W. long.) on Vancouver Island, British Columbia.
- d. *Stonewall Bank Groundfish Conservation Area:* The area defined by the following coordinates in the order listed:
44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°24.92' W. long.;
44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°23.63' W. long.;
44°28.71' N. lat.; 124°21.80' W. long.;
44°28.71' N. lat.; 124°24.10' W. long.;
44°31.42' N. lat.; 124°25.47' W. long.;
and connecting back to 44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°24.92' W. long.

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

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

C.6. Additional Seasons in State Territorial Waters: Consistent with Council management objectives, the States of Washington and Oregon, 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 measures analyzed by the STT for ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 1 of 1)
4/5/2007 2:28 PM

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS
Supplemental Management Information
1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 35,000 Chinook and 38,000 coho.
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 21,500 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 13,500 preseason Chinook quota, or 38,000 coho quota. All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).

B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches) (See C.1)					
Area (when open)	Chinook		Coho		Pink
	Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	
North of Cape Falcon	24.0	18.0	16.0	12.0	None

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

C.1. Tribe and Area Boundaries. All boundaries may be changed to include such other areas as may hereafter be authorized by a Federal court for that tribe's treaty fishery.

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

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

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

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

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

C.2. Gear restrictions

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

C.3. Quotas

- a. The quotas include troll catches by the S'Klallam and Makah tribes in Washington State Statistical Area 4B from May 1 through September 15.
- b. The 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, 2005, and 2006. Fish taken during this fishery are to be counted against treaty troll quotas established for the 2007 season (estimated harvest during the October ceremonial and subsistence fishery: 100 Chinook; 200 coho).

C.4. Area Closures

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

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2007 ocean fishery management measures analyzed+A36 by the STT. ^{aj} (Page 2 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{aj} or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
CHINOOK		
<u>COLUMBIA RIVER:</u>		
Columbia Upriver Brights	185.2	57.3 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 46.0 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest.
	NA	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable because escapement objective met.
Deschutes River Fall	NA	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation)
Mid-Columbia Brights	69.1	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	54.2	31.1 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 14.1 adults for hatchery egg-take, with average conversion and no lower river mainstem or tributary harvest.
Columbia Lower River Natural Tules ^{dj} (threatened)	42.3%	≤ 42.0% ESA guidance met by a total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate on Coweeman tules (NMFS 2007 ESA guidance).
Columbia Lower River Wild (threatened)	10.0 ^{dj}	5.7 MSY spawner goal for North Lewis River fall chinook (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Spring Creek Hatchery Tules	NA	≤60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable because escapement objective met.
	21.3	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	69.1%	≤70.0% Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation
<u>OREGON COAST:</u>		
Nehalem Fall	NA	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation)
Siletz Fall	NA	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation)
Siuslaw Fall	NA	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation)
<u>CALIFORNIA :</u>		
Klamath River Fall	35.0	35.0 Minimum number of adult spawners to natural spawning areas.
Spawner reduction rate	52.5%	≤ 66.7% Equals 38.7 (thousand) fewer adult natural spawners due to fishing.
Federally recognized tribal harvest	50.0%	50.0% Equals 40.8 (thousand) adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa tribal fisheries.
Adult river mouth return	121.8	NA Includes natural and hatchery returns.
Age 4 ocean harvest rate	16.0%	≤ 16.0% NMFS ESA consultation standard for threatened California coastal chinook.
KMZ sport fishery share	16.2%	17.0% 2007 Council Guidance.
CA:OR troll fishery share	63:37	50:50 2006 KFMC recommendation, no guidance for 2007.
River recreational fishery share	26.0%	≥ 15% 2007 Council Guidance. Equals 10.6 (thousand) adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries.
Sacramento River Winter (endangered)	yes	Recreational season between Point Arena and Pigeon Point shall open no earlier than the first Saturday in April and close no later than the second Sunday in November; the recreational season between Pigeon Point and the U.S./Mexico Border shall open no earlier than the first Saturday in April and close no later than the first Sunday in October. The minimum size limit shall be at least 20 inches total length. Commercial seasons between Point Arena and the U.S./Mexico border shall open no earlier than May 1 and close no later than September 30, with the exception of an October season conducted Monday through Friday between Point Reyes and Point San Pedro, which shall end no later than October 15. The minimum size limit shall be at least 26 inches total length. (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Sacramento River Fall	265.5	122.0-180.0 Sacramento River fall natural and hatchery adult spawners.

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2007 ocean fishery management measures analyzed by the STT. ^{a/} (Page 3 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria	
	(Council Area Fisheries)	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
COHO		
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)	9.4%(4.1%)	≤ 10.0% Total exploitation rate for southern U.S. fisheries based on 2002 PSC coho agreement.
Skagit	33%(3.6%)	≤ 35.0% 2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/}
	21.8	30.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Stillaguamish	38%(4.9%)	≤ 50.0% 2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/}
	52.6	17.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Snohomish	38%(4.9%)	≤ 40.0% 2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/}
	71.0	70.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Hood Canal	45%(3.8%)	≤ 65.0% 2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/}
	31.2	21.5 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Strait of Juan de Fuca	9%(3.7%)	≤ 40.0% 2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/}
	27.2	12.8 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Quillayute Fall	9.5	6.3-15.8 MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Hoh	4.7	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	11.5	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	53.3	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)	13.3%	≤ 20.0% Marine and mainstem Columbia River fishery exploitation rate (NMFS 2007 ESA guidance). Value depicted is marine fishery exploitation rate only.
Upper Columbia	>50%	50% Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam.
Columbia River Hatchery Early	282.6	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	71.1	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	11.2%	≤ 20.0% Marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate.
Northern California (threatened)	5.8%	≤ 13.0% Marine fishery exploitation rate for R/K hatchery coho (NMFS ESA consultation standard).

a/ Projections for coho assume fishery harvest rate scalar values derived from the 2006 post-season Coho FRAM, which employs post-season observed fishery impact levels and 2006 pre-season abundance forecasts. Assumptions for Canadian and Southeast Alaska chinook fisheries operating under aggregate abundance based management regimes are based on allowable catch levels determined under the 1999 PST chinook agreement and the 2007 calibration of the PSC Chinook Model. The allowable catch levels are for an Alaska all-gear catch of 346,800, a Northern BC troll and Queen Charlotte Islands catch of 223,200, and a WCVI troll and outside sport catch 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.

d/ Includes minor contributions from East Fork Lewis River and Sandy River.

TABLE 7. Expected coastwide lower Columbia Natural (LCN) Oregon coastal natural (OCN) and Rogue/Klamath (RK) coho, and Lower Columbia River (LCR) natural tule Chinook exploitation rates by fishery for 2007 ocean fisheries management measures analyzed by the STT. (Page 1 of 1)

Fishery	Exploitation Rate (Percent)			
	LCN	OCN	RK	LCR Tule
SOUTHEAST ALASKA	NA	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%
BRITISH COLUMBIA	NA	0.2%	0.1%	13.7%
PUGET SOUND/STRAIT	NA	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON				
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	1.7%	0.6%	0.0%	6.2%
Recreational	5.2%	1.2%	0.0%	4.1%
Non-Indian Troll	1.3%	0.4%	0.0%	4.9%
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON				
Recreational:	2.7%			
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.		2.7%	0.2%	0.0%
Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ)		0.3%	0.3%	0.0%
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)		0.7%	2.0%	0.0%
Fort Bragg		0.4%	1.0%	0.0%
South of Pt. Arena		0.4%	0.6%	0.0%
Troll:	2.1%			
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.		2.7%	0.6%	5.1%
Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ)		0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)		0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Fort Bragg		0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
South of Pt. Arena		0.3%	0.4%	0.0%
BUOY 10	0.8%	0.1%	0.0%	4.9%
ESTUARY/FRESHWATER	NA	1.1%	0.2%	
TOTAL	13.3% ^{a/}	11.2%	5.8%	42.3%

a/ Does not include Buoy 10 impacts, which are not counted against the ocean fishery share.

SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM

***ANALYSIS OF TENTATIVE 2007
OCEAN SALMON FISHERY
MANAGEMENT MEASURES***

April 6, 2007

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management measures analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 1 of 6) 4/6/2007 7:02 AM

North of Cape Falcon
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS
Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 32,500 Chinook and 140,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). Trade: None.</p> <p>2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 16,250 Chinook and 22,400 marked coho.</p>
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 10,850 Chinook quota. <p>Open May 1-2 and 5-8 with a landing and possession limit of 60 Chinook per vessel for each open period north of Leadbetter Point and 40 Chinook south of Leadbetter Point; beginning May 12, open Saturday through Tuesday with a landing and possession limit of 60 Chinook per vessel for each four-day open period north of Leadbetter Point and 30 Chinook south of Leadbetter Point. All salmon except coho (C.7). Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Oregon State regulations require that fishers south of Cape Falcon, OR intending to fish within this area notify Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife before transiting the Cape Falcon, OR line (45°46'00" N. lat.) at the following number: 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. Vessels fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land their fish in Garibaldi, Oregon. Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point, Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon must notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8).</p>
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 1 through earlier of September 16 or 5,400 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 22,400 marked coho quota (C.8.d). <p>Open Saturday through Tuesday. Landing and possession limit of 40 Chinook per vessel per open period north of Leadbetter Point and 20 Chinook south of Leadbetter Point (C.2, C.3). All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September. If sufficient coho quota remains after the Chinook quota is projected to be reached, the area south of Leadbetter Point will remain open to all salmon except Chinook, provided adequate Chinook quota remains to account for non-retention mortality (C.7). All coho must have a healed adipose fin clip, except an inseason conference call may occur to consider allowing retention of all legal sized coho, in the area between Leadbetter Point and Cape Falcon, no earlier than September 1 (C.8.d). Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). Oregon State regulations require that fishers south of Cape Falcon, OR intending to fish within this area notify Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife before transiting the Cape Falcon, OR line (45°46'00" N. lat.) at the following number: 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. 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 measures analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 2 of 6) 4/6/2007 7:02 AM

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS
South of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 26.0% (10,400) 2. KMZ ocean recreational fishery share: 16.2%. 3. Non-Indian commercial troll Klamath fall Chinook impact allocation 63% California: 37% Oregon. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 40,800.</p>
<p>Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Except as provided below during the non-selective coho fishery, the season will be April 10-29; May 1 through June 30; July 11-30; August 4-28; September 7-10; October 1-31. <p>Landing and possession limit of 100 Chinook per vessel per calendar week in April; 75 Chinook per vessel per calendar week in September and October (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size (B). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3) and Oregon State regulations for a description of special regulations at the mouth of Tillamook Bay.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-selective coho fishery: August 15 through the earlier of September 10 or a 10,000 non-mark-selective coho quota. Open August 15-28 Sept. 7-10. All salmon; no coho mark restriction; landing and possession limit of 50 coho per vessel per calendar week in August and September; landing and possession limit of 75 Chinook per vessel per calendar week in September (C.7). The all salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of October 1 or attainment of the coho quota, subject to the open dates listed above. Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size (B). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3) and Oregon State regulations for a description of special regulations at the mouth of Tillamook Bay. <p>In 2008, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2008 meeting.</p>
<p>Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt.</p> <p>Same as Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty, above, except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The non-selective coho quota of 10,000 includes the entire area from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. • The Bandon High Spot Control Zone, defined as the area west of a line between 43°07'00" N. lat.; 124°37'00" W. long. and 42°40'30" N. lat.; 124° 52'0" W. long. (area approximately outside 6 nm from the Bandon south jetty to Humbug Mt.) will be closed in September and October (C.5.e). • If the August catch is projected to reach 15,000, inseason action will be taken to close the Bandon High Spot Control Zone through August 31 (C.5.e).
<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 10-29; May 1-31; • June 1 through earlier of June 30, or a 1,600 Chinook quota; • July 11 through earlier of July 31, or a 1,600 Chinook quota; • Aug. 1 through earlier of Aug. 29, or a 1,800 Chinook quota; • Sept. 6 through earlier of Sept. 30, or a 1,000 Chinook quota; (C.9) <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size limit (B). Landing and possession limit of 100 Chinook per vessel per calendar week in April; 30 Chinook per vessel per day and 90 Chinook per vessel per calendar week during June, July, August, and September. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Prior to June 1, all vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon. June 1 through September 30, vessels must land their fish in Gold Beach, Port Orford, or Brookings, Oregon, and within 24 hours of closure. State regulations require fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch to other locations after first landing in one of these ports notify ODFW prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271, with vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery.</p> <p>In 2008, 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 2008 meeting.</p>
<p>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • September 10 through earlier of September 30, or 6,000 Chinook quota. <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length. Landing and possession limit of 30 fish per vessel per day. All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area. See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed (C.5.). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith and Klamath rivers. When the fishery is closed between the OR/CA border and Humbug Mt. and open to the south, vessels with fish on board caught in the open area off California may seek temporary mooring in Brookings, Oregon prior to landing in California only if such vessels first notify the Chetco River Coast Guard Station via VHF channel 22A between the hours of 0500 and 2200 and provide the vessel name, number of fish on board, and estimated time of arrival.</p>
<p>Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed (C.9)

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management measures analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 3 of 6) 4/6/2007 7:02 AM

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS
<p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 9 through the earlier of April 27 or a Chinook quota of 2,000; open Monday to Friday • August 1-29; September 1-30 (C.9) <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length in April and September; 28 inches total length in August (B). Landing and possession limit of 20 fish per vessel per day in April. All fish caught in the area must be landed within the area in April; all fish must be offloaded within 24 hours of any closure (C1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2008, the season will open April 7-25, Monday to Friday 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 2008 meeting.</p>
<p>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 9-31; July 1 through August 29; September 1-30. (C.9). <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length in May and September; 28 inches total length in July and August (B). All fish must be offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • October 1-5; 8-12. <p style="margin-left: 20px;">Open Monday through Friday. All salmon except coho (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>
<p>Pigeon Pt. to Pt. Sur (Monterey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1-31; July 1 through August 29; September 1-30. (C.9). <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length in May and September; 28 inches total length in July and August (B). All fish must be offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>
<p>Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Morro Bay)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1 through September 30. <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length in May, June, and September; 28 inches total length in July and August. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management measures analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 4 of 6)

B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches) (See C.1)					
Area (when open)	Chinook		Coho		Pink
	Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	
North of Cape Falcon	28.0	21.5	16.0	12.0	None
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border	28.0	21.5			
OR/CA Border to Horse Mt.	28.0	21.5	-	-	None
Horse Mt. to U.S./Mexico Border					
Prior to July 1 and after August 31	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
July 1-August 31	28.0	21.5	-	-	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, landing/possession limit, or other special requirements for the area being fished and the area in which they are landed if the area is open. Salmon may be landed in an area that has been closed more than 96 hours only if they meet the minimum size, landing/possession limit, or other special requirements for the area in which they were caught. Salmon may be landed in an area that has been closed less than 96 hours only if they meet the minimum size, landing/possession limit, or other special requirements for the areas in which they were caught and landed.

States may require fish landing/receiving tickets be kept on board the vessel for 90 days after landing to account for all previous salmon landings.

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 measures analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 5 of 6)

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).
- d. *Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area* - The area in Washington Marine Catch Area 3 from 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long. to 48°02.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long. to 48°02.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. and connecting back to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long.
- e. *Bandon High Spot Control Zone* - The area west of a line between 43°07'00" N. lat.; 124°37'00" W. long. and 42°40'30" N. lat.; 124° 52'0" W. long. extending to the western edge of the exclusive economic zone (EEZ).

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 3 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 voluntarily 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 measures analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 6 of 6)

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 2008 meeting, the Council will consider inseason recommendations for special regulations for any experimental fisheries (proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November 2007).
 - 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:
- a. the State of Oregon may establish additional late-season fisheries in state waters.
 - b. the State of California may establish limited fisheries in selected 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 measures analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 1 of 4)
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A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS
North of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 32,500 Chinook and 140,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). Trade: None. 2. Recreational TAC: 16,250 Chinook and 117,600 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked. 3. No Area 4B add-on fishery. 4. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 12,000 marked coho in August and September.
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 3 through earlier of September 15 or 12,230 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,725 Chinook. Tuesday through Saturday. All salmon, except no chum retention August 1 through Sept. 15; two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook, plus one additional pink salmon beginning August 1. 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.c) during Council managed ocean fishery. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).
<p>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 3 through earlier of September 15 or 2,960 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 725 Chinook (C5). • September 22 through October 7 or 100 marked coho quota or 100 Chinook quota (C5): In the area north of 47°50'00" N. lat. and south of 48°00'00" N. lat. (C.6). <p>Tuesday through Saturday through September 15; seven days per week beginning September 22. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook, plus one additional pink salmon beginning August 1. 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.5).</p>
<p>Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 1 through earlier of September 16 or 43,510 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 9,400 Chinook (C.6). 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). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).
<p>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 1 through earlier of September 30 or 58,800 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 4,300 Chinook (C.6). Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained coho must be marked. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.a). 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).

TABLE 2. Recreational management measures analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 2 of 4)
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A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS
South of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 26.0% (10,600) 2. KMZ ocean recreational fishery share: 16.2%. 3. Non-Indian commercial troll Klamath fall Chinook impact allocation 63% California: 37% Oregon. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 40,800. 5. All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</p>
<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be March 15 through October 31 (C.6). All salmon except coho; two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mark selective fishery: Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border: June 23 through earlier of Sept. 16 or a landed catch of 50,000 marked coho, except that the area south of Humbug Mt. will close Sept. 4, concurrent with the KMZ season listed below. The all salmon except coho seasons reopen the earlier of September 17 or attainment of the coho quota. <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. Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length. 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.d). 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 2008, the season will open March 15 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 2007 (C.2, C.3).</p>
<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Except as provided above during the selective fishery, the season will be May 5 through September 4 (C.6). All salmon except coho, except as noted above in the coho mark selective fishery. Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). Seven days per week, two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).
<p>OR/CA Border. to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 5 through September 4 (C.6). All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 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.b). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith, Klamath, and Eel rivers.
<p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> February 17 through November 11. All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). <p>In 2008, season opens February 16 (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 2007 (C.2, C.3).</p>
<p>Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 7 through November 11. All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). <p>In 2008, the season will open April 5 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 2007 (C.2, C.3).</p>
<p>Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey South)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 7 through October 7. All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). <p>In 2008, the season will open April 5 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 2007 (C.2, C.3).</p>

TABLE 2. Recreational management measures analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 3 of 4)
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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.	24.0	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 no more than two single point, single shank, barbless hooks are required for all fishing gear. [Note: ODFW regulations in the state-water fishery off Tillamook Bay may allow the use of barbed hooks to be consistent with inside regulations.]
 - b. Cape Falcon, Oregon, to Point Conception, California: Anglers must use no more than two single point, single shank, barbless hooks.
 - c. Horse Mt., California, to Point Conception, California: Single point, single shank, barbless circle hooks (below) must be used if angling with bait by any means other than trolling, and no more than two such hooks shall be used. When angling with two hooks, the distance between the hooks must not exceed five inches when measured from the top of the eye of the top hook to the inner base of the curve of the lower hook, and both hooks must be permanently tied in place (hard tied). Circle hooks are not required when artificial lures are used without bait.

C.3. **Gear Definitions:**

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

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

C.4. Control Zone Definitions:

- a. *Columbia Control Zone:* An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09" N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" W. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°15'48" N. lat., 124°05'20" W. long. and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N. lat., 124°04'05" W. long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.
- b. *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).
- c. *The Bonilla-Tatoosh Line:* A line running from the western end of Cape Flattery to Tatoosh Island Lighthouse (48°23'30" N. lat., 124°44'12" W. long.) to the buoy adjacent to Duntze Rock (48°28'00" N. lat., 124°45'00" W. long.), then in a straight line to Bonilla Point (48°35'30" N. lat., 124°43'00" W. long.) on Vancouver Island, British Columbia.
- d. *Stonewall Bank Groundfish Conservation Area:* The area defined by 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 measures analyzed by the STT for ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 1 of 1)
4/6/2007 7:02 AM

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS
Supplemental Management Information
1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 35,000 Chinook and 38,000 coho.
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 21,500 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 13,500 preseason Chinook quota, or 38,000 coho quota. All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).

B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches) (See C.1)					
Area (when open)	Chinook		Coho		Pink
	Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	
North of Cape Falcon	24.0	18.0	16.0	12.0	None

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

C.1. Tribe and Area Boundaries. All boundaries may be changed to include such other areas as may hereafter be authorized by a Federal court for that tribe's treaty fishery.

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

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

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

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

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

C.2. Gear restrictions

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

C.3. Quotas

- a. The quotas include troll catches by the S'Klallam and Makah tribes in Washington State Statistical Area 4B from May 1 through September 15.
- b. The 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, 2005, and 2006. Fish taken during this fishery are to be counted against treaty troll quotas established for the 2007 season (estimated harvest during the October ceremonial and subsistence fishery: 100 Chinook; 200 coho).

C.4. Area Closures

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

TABLE 4. Chinook and coho harvest quotas and guidelines (*) for 2007 ocean salmon fishery management measures analyzed by the STT. (Page 1 of 1)

Fishery or Quota Designation	Chinook	Coho ^{a/}
TREATY INDIAN OCEAN TROLL		
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho)	21,500	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Species)	13,500	38,000
Subtotal Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	35,000	38,000
NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL		
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho)	10,850	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Species) ^{c/}	5,400	22,400
Subtotal Non-Indian Commercial Troll	16,250	22,400
RECREATIONAL		
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava	1,725 *	12,230
Cape Alava to Queets River	825 *	3,060
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt.	9,400 *	43,510
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon ^{b/}	4,300 *	58,800
Subtotal Recreational	16,250	117,600
TOTAL NORTH OF CAPE FALCON	67,500	178,000
COMMERCIAL TROLL		
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. (All Species in Aug. and Sept)	-	10,000
Humbug Mt. to Oregon/California border (All except Coho; June-Sept)	6,000	-
Oregon/California Border to Humboldt S. Jetty (All Except Coho; Sept.)	6,000	-
Ft. Bragg (All Except Coho; April)	2,000	-
Subtotal Troll	14,000	10,000
RECREATIONAL		
Cape Falcon to Oregon/California Border	-	50,000
TOTAL SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON	14,000	60,000

a/ Coho quotas are landed catch of coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip except for the Treaty Indian ocean troll and the commercial troll fishery south of Cape Falcon, which are landed catch of all coho.

c/ Does not include Buoy 10 fishery, which has a projected catch of 12,000 marked coho in August and September.

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2007 ocean fishery management measures analyzed+A36 by the STT. ^{aj} (Page 2 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{aj} or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
CHINOOK		
<u>COLUMBIA RIVER:</u>		
Columbia Upriver Brights	185.2	57.3 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 46.0 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest.
	NA	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable because escapement objective met.
Deschutes River Fall	NA	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation)
Mid-Columbia Brights	69.1	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	54.4	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 ^{dj} (threatened)	42.0%	≤ 42.0% ESA guidance met by a total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate on Coweeman tules (NMFS 2007 ESA guidance).
Columbia Lower River Wild (threatened)	10.0 ^{dj}	5.7 MSY spawner goal for North Lewis River fall chinook (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Spring Creek Hatchery Tules	NA	≤60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable because escapement objective met.
	21.3	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	68.5%	≤70.0% Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation
<u>OREGON COAST:</u>		
Nehalem Fall	NA	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation)
Siletz Fall	NA	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation)
Siuslaw Fall	NA	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation)
<u>CALIFORNIA :</u>		
Klamath River Fall	35.0	35.0 Minimum number of adult spawners to natural spawning areas.
Spawner reduction rate	52.5%	≤ 66.7% Equals 38.7 (thousand) fewer adult natural spawners due to fishing.
Federally recognized tribal harvest	50.0%	50.0% Equals 40.8 (thousand) adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa tribal fisheries.
Adult river mouth return	121.8	NA Includes natural and hatchery returns.
Age 4 ocean harvest rate	16.0%	≤ 16.0% NMFS ESA consultation standard for threatened California coastal chinook.
KMZ sport fishery share	16.2%	17.0% 2007 Council Guidance.
CA:OR troll fishery share	63:37	50:50 2006 KFMC recommendation, no guidance for 2007.
River recreational fishery share	26.0%	≥ 15% 2007 Council Guidance. Equals 10.6 (thousand) adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries.
Sacramento River Winter (endangered)	yes	Recreational season between Point Arena and Pigeon Point shall open no earlier than the first Saturday in April and close no later than the second Sunday in November; the recreational season between Pigeon Point and the U.S./Mexico Border shall open no earlier than the first Saturday in April and close no later than the first Sunday in October. The minimum size limit shall be at least 20 inches total length. Commercial seasons between Point Arena and the U.S./Mexico border shall open no earlier than May 1 and close no later than September 30, with the exception of an October season conducted Monday through Friday between Point Reyes and Point San Pedro, which shall end no later than October 15. The minimum size limit shall be at least 26 inches total length. (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Sacramento River Fall	265.5	122.0-180.0 Sacramento River fall natural and hatchery adult spawners.

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2007 ocean fishery management measures analyzed by the STT. ^{a/} (Page 3 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria	
	(Council Area Fisheries)	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
COHO		
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)	10.0%(4.1%)	≤ 10.0% Total exploitation rate for southern U.S. fisheries based on 2002 PSC coho agreement.
Skagit	34%(3.6%)	≤ 35.0% 2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/}
	21.7	30.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Stillaguamish	39%(4.9%)	≤ 50.0% 2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/}
	52.0	17.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Snohomish	39%(4.9%)	≤ 40.0% 2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/}
	70.1	70.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Hood Canal	46%(3.8%)	≤ 65.0% 2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/}
	30.9	21.5 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Strait of Juan de Fuca	12%(3.7%)	≤ 40.0% 2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/}
	26.6	12.8 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Quillayute Fall	9.6	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	4.7	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	11.5	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	53.2	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)	13.3%	≤ 20.0% Marine and mainstem Columbia River fishery exploitation rate (NMFS 2007 ESA guidance). Value depicted is marine fishery exploitation rate only.
Upper Columbia	>50%	50% Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam.
Columbia River Hatchery Early	282.6	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	71.1	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	11.3%	≤ 20.0% Marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate.
Northern California (threatened)	5.8%	≤ 13.0% Marine fishery exploitation rate for R/K hatchery coho (NMFS ESA consultation standard).

a/ Projections for coho assume fishery harvest rate scalar values derived from the 2006 post-season Coho FRAM, which employs post-season observed fishery impact levels and 2006 pre-season abundance forecasts. Assumptions for Canadian and Southeast Alaska chinook fisheries operating under aggregate abundance based management regimes are based on allowable catch levels determined under the 1999 PST chinook agreement and the 2007 calibration of the PSC Chinook Model. The allowable catch levels are for an Alaska all-gear catch of 346,800, a Northern BC troll and Queen Charlotte Islands catch of 223,200, and a WCVI troll and outside sport catch 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.

d/ Includes minor contributions from East Fork Lewis River and Sandy River.

TABLE 6. Preliminary projections of Chinook and coho harvest impacts for 2007 ocean salmon fishery management measures analyzed by the STT. (Page 1 of 1)

Area and Fishery	Catch Projection	Bycatch Mortality ^{a/} Projection	Bycatch Projection ^{b/}	Observed in 2006	
				Catch	Bycatch Mortality
CHINOOK (thousands of fish)					
<u>OCEAN FISHERIES^{c/}:</u>					
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	35.0			30.0	4.0 ^{d/}
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	16.3			27.3	11.9 ^{d/}
Recreational	16.3			11.2	1.5
CAPE FALCON TO HUMBUG MT.					
Commercial Troll	119.2	21.4	58.1	23.7	3.0
Recreational	17.0	2.1	7.9	9.3	1.4
HUMBUG MT. TO HORSE MT.					
Commercial Troll	13.0	2.3	6.3	0.7	0.1 ^{d/}
Recreational	30.1	3.8	14.0	18.0	2.3 ^{d/}
SOUTH OF HORSE MT.					
Commercial	199.1	35.6	96.9	68.8	12.3 ^{d/}
Recreational	75.5	9.4	30.5	73.3	9.2 ^{d/}
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES					
Commercial Troll	382.6	59.3	161.3	150.5	31.4
Recreational	138.9	15.3	52.4	111.8	14.4
<u>INSIDE FISHERIES:</u>					
Buoy 10	NA	NA	NA	1.7	NA
COHO (thousands of fish)					
<u>OCEAN FISHERIES^{c/}:</u>					
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll ^{e/}	38.0	2.6	8.5	31.7	2.2
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	22.4	8.5	27.3	2.7	2.4
Recreational	117.6	21.0	110.5	41.5	8.3
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Commercial Troll ^{e/}	10.0	12.1	38.9	0.0	3.4
Recreational	50.0	20.4	107.1	11.6	6.5
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES					
Commercial Troll	70.4	23.2	74.7	34.4	4.6
Recreational	167.6	41.4	217.6	53.1	14.8
<u>INSIDE FISHERIES:</u>					
Area 4B	-	-	-	-	-
Buoy 10	12.0	2.1	11.0	3.7	0.1

a/ The bycatch mortality reported in this table consists of drop-off mortality (includes predation on hooked fish) plus hook-and-release mortality of Chinook and coho salmon in Council-area fisheries. Drop-off mortality for both chinook and coho is assumed to be equal to 5% of total encounters. The hook-and-release mortality (HRM) rates used for both Chinook and coho are:

Commercial: 26%.

Recreational, north of Pt. Arena: 14%.

Recreational, south of Pt. Arena: 20% (based on the expected proportion of fish that will be caught using mooching versus

b/ Bycatch calculated as dropoff mortality plus fish released.

c/ Includes Oregon territorial water, late season Chinook fisheries.

d/ Based on observed sublegal encounter rates.

e/ Includes a fishery that allows retention of all coho.

TABLE 7. Expected coastwide lower Columbia Natural (LCN) Oregon coastal natural (OCN) and Rogue/Klamath (RK) coho, and Lower Columbia River (LCR) natural tule Chinook exploitation rates by fishery for 2007 ocean fisheries management measures analyzed by the STT. (Page 1 of 1)

Fishery	Exploitation Rate (Percent)			
	LCN	OCN	RK	LCR Tule
SOUTHEAST ALASKA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%
BRITISH COLUMBIA	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	13.7%
PUGET SOUND/STRAIT	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON				
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	1.7%	0.6%	0.0%	6.2%
Recreational	5.2%	1.2%	0.0%	4.1%
Non-Indian Troll	1.3%	0.4%	0.0%	4.9%
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON				
Recreational:	2.7%			
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.		2.7%	0.2%	0.0%
Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ)		0.3%	0.3%	0.0%
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)		0.7%	2.0%	0.0%
Fort Bragg		0.4%	1.0%	0.0%
South of Pt. Arena		0.4%	0.6%	0.0%
Troll:	2.1%			
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.		2.7%	0.6%	4.8%
Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ)		0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)		0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Fort Bragg		0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
South of Pt. Arena		0.3%	0.4%	0.0%
BUOY 10	0.8%	0.1%	0.0%	4.9%
ESTUARY/FRESHWATER	NA	1.1%	0.2%	
TOTAL	13.3% ^{a/}	11.3%	5.8%	42.0%

a/ Does not include Buoy 10 impacts, which are not counted against the ocean fishery share.

**TESTIMONY OF
THE COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY TRIBES
BEFORE PACIFIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
April 5, 2007
SeaTac, WA**

Good afternoon Mr. Chairman and members of the Council. My name is Kirby Heath. I am a member of the Fish and Wildlife Committee of the Warm Springs 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 2007 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.

It is a struggle for all of us to plan reasonable fisheries when we are faced with so many weak wild stocks. The tribes believe when fisheries are constrained to protect wild stocks, that appropriate measures are taken to protect the offspring of these fish that fisheries foregone 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.

We are dismayed with WDFW's response to the challenges of planning fisheries by proposing increasing numbers of mark selective fisheries within Puget Sound. We do not think this is a useful response to provide fair levels of treaty and non-treaty fisheries or to help recover naturally spawning fish. The tribes are concerned that selective fisheries are increased without a full analysis of the effects of the release mortality rates and the effects of reducing the size limits for the fish. These selective fisheries will have adverse effects on the coast-wide coded wire tag system. We are also concerned about whether these proposed selective fisheries can be adequately

monitored and evaluated. We are opposed to this accelerated schedule for implementing new selective fisheries and are worried that WDFW will soon be proposing selective Chinook fisheries in the ocean.

We also believe that **un-naturally high populations of fish, bird and mammal predators need to be controlled to protect migrating salmon.** The states of Oregon and Washington should be commended for beginning work through the Section 120 process of the Marine Mammal Protection Act to address the sea lion problem in the Columbia. Several Northwest congressmen have reintroduced legislation that will potentially allow the lethal removal of problem sealions. Fishermen should contact their congressmen and let them know their views on this legislation.

Increased returns of Snake River fall Chinook have occurred in the last few 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. Hatchery 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. We 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. Funding for Mitchell Act and other hatchery programs in the Columbia Basin is at risk. If hatchery programs are not funded adequately, fisheries and salmon recovery will suffer.

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. All four tribes use hatchery supplementation as part of their restoration programs. 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 are initiating reintroduction programs above Round Butte Dam. 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. We 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. For the tribes, water is a sacred giver of life and is necessary to support tribal cultural and spiritual practices. Unlike programs like the flawed barging program, it is these types of positive proactive 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.

In conclusion, we do think that this years' ocean fishery package should provide adequate escapement of Spring Creek Hatchery tules but only just barely. The tribes do not want to be faced with an unfair portion of the conservation program.

This concludes my statement. Thank You.

Agenda Item G.5.c
Supplemental Comments of Hoopa Valley Tribe
April 2007

HOOPA VALLEY TRIBAL COMMENTS ON
Final Action on 2007 Salmon Management Measures

The Hoopa Valley Tribe looks forward to better collaboration with co-managers in development of the 2008 salmon management cycle. Uncoordinated harvest objectives of the 1980s resulted in an unacceptable risk to the resource.

Reviewing the options before the Council, we acknowledge the Council's efforts to address our concerns to ensure full utilization of harvestable Klamath fall chinook.

Presently, the developed alternative appears neutral in its effect upon the harvestable surplus allocable to Klamath Basin tribal fisheries while being consistent with the conservation objectives for fall chinook as specified in the FMP.

The Tribe will consider its 2007 harvest objective including possibly elevating tribal harvest levels in the event that the river recreational fishery fails to fully utilize the balance of the non-tribal share.

We continue to develop information needs for managing Klamath spring chinook. Here again, continued participation by co-managers will ensure a comprehensive approach to future management of this stock. Presently, we note that California regulates the harvest of Klamath spring chinook in the absence of specified objectives or comprehensive management plan.

THE 2007 OCEAN TREATY TROLL FISHERY
Thursday, April 5, 2007

At the appropriate time, I will offer a Motion for Treaty troll Chinook and coho quotas. I would like to offer a few comments first.

As I indicated in my previous statements, the tribes have been working on a package of fisheries that meets resource constraints of this year's forecasted abundances and fairly distributes the burden of conservation.

- ❖ The fisheries that the tribes have proposed are consistent with this year's resource conditions and take into account the need for each tribe to have some fishing opportunity in their area.
- ❖ The Treaty troll quotas represent a balance of the Treaty rights of the Coastal Tribes, as well as the four Columbia River Tribes and the Puget Sound Tribes given the conservation constraints of the many salmon stocks in 2007.
- ❖ The proposed quotas for the ocean Treaty Indian troll fishery meets the ESA considerations for Columbia Lower River natural tules, Snake River Chinook, Lower Columbia River natural coho, and Puget Sound Chinook.
- ❖ The proposed quotas also meet the commitments made under the Pacific Salmon Treaty.
- ❖ The ocean Treaty troll fishery presents an opportunity to exercise our Treaty rights in the ocean this year. One must remember; the Treaty tribes must exercise their Treaty rights in their established Usual & Accustomed (U&A) fishing areas, so the Treaty troll tribes cannot simply move their fisheries to alternative locations in order to reduce impacts.

MOTION
For The Ocean Treaty Troll Fishery
Thursday, April 5, 2007

For the 2007 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 salmon troll fisheries:

The Treaty Indian ocean troll fishery would have a quota of 35,000 Chinook and 38,000 coho.

The overall chinook quota would be divided into a 21,500-Chinook sub-quota for the May 1 through June 30 chinook only fishery and a 13,500-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 is not fully utilized, the remaining fish may be taken in the July-September time period at a ratio of 0.35 to 1. The number of Chinook redistributed from the May-June time period to the July-September time period will not exceed 2,000 Chinook. 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 Preliminary Analysis of Tentative 2007 Ocean Salmon Fishery Management Measures (April 5, 2007) – Agenda Item G.5.b.

CLARIFY FINAL ACTION ON 2007 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 Needed)

Chuck Tracy

PFMC
03/14/07