## REVIEW OF 2008 FISHERIES AND SUMMARY OF 2009 STOCK ABUNDANCE ESTIMATES

Dr. Robert Kope, Salmon Technical Team (STT) Chair, will review the results of the stock assessment and fisheries evaluation for 2008 and the stock abundance projections for 2009. The agencies, tribes, Council advisors, and public will then be afforded an opportunity to comment on these issues. Under agency comments, the states of Oregon and Washington may also provide details of 2008 mark-selective recreational and commercial fisheries.

The abundance forecast methods for Oregon Production Index (OPI) and Oregon Coast Natural (OCN) coho were changed for 2009. The Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) is scheduled to review new methodology prior to this agenda item and report their findings to the Council.

Available stock abundance forecasts for Chinook and coho are presented in Tables I-1 and I-2 (respectively) of Preseason Report I.

#### **Council Action:**

- 1. Receive and discuss relevant information.
- 2. Adopt 2009 stock abundance forecasts.

#### Reference Materials:

- 1. Review of 2008 Ocean Salmon Fisheries (Included with Briefing Book).
- 2. *Preseason Report I: Stock Abundance Analysis for 2009 Ocean Salmon Fisheries* (Included with Briefing Book).

#### Agenda Order:

a. Report of the Salmon Technical Team (STT)

Robert Kope

- b. Reports and Comments of Agencies and Advisory Bodies
- c. Public Comment
- d. **Council Action:** Review and Discuss Relevant Fishery Information and Act on 2009 Abundance Estimates as Necessary

PFMC 02/11/09

#### SCIENTIFIC AND STATISTICAL COMMITTEE REPORT ON REVIEW OF 2008 FISHERIES AND SUMMARY OF 2009 STOCK AUNDANCE ESTIMATES

Dr. Robert Kope, from the Salmon Technical Team (STT), provided the Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) with an overview of the 2008 salmon fisheries and abundance estimates for 2009. Dr. Pete Lawson, from the SSC, reviewed a change in the approach to forecasting abundance for Oregon Coast Natural (OCN) and Oregon Production Index (OPI) coho salmon.

The SSC notes that: (1) the Klamath River Fall Chinook stock has failed to achieve its minimum spawner escapement target in four of the last five years and (2) the preseason forecast for the Sacramento River Fall Chinook stock is for an abundance only slightly greater than the 122,000 minimum escapement target.

With regard to the OCN predictor, the Oregon Production Index Technical Team (OPITT) has adopted a new abundance time series based on new run reconstructions and application of the backwards FRAM model. The new data series has the advantage of being consistent with the data series used for FRAM modeling, but it is much shorter than the data series used in previous years and has less contrast in the environmental variables. The OCN forecast model developed for 2009 is similar to previously used models but incorporates an environmental variable that accounts for different productivity during warm and cold ocean regimes. The SSC recommends that OCN forecast methods be reviewed at the salmon methodology review in the fall.

The SSC commends the STT for adding figures to Preseason Report I that compare preseason with corresponding post-season estimates for various stocks making significant contributions to Council area fisheries (Figures I-1, I-2a, and I-2b). This additional information facilitates the visual evaluation of uncertainty regarding preseason estimates. As a further step towards a formal evaluation of uncertainty and risk in salmon management, the SSC recommends that Preseason Report I include prediction intervals for estimates of salmon abundance and exploitation rates. Given the uncertainties in projecting salmon abundance and exploitation rates, it is difficult to assess the chances of achieving management objectives or to evaluate whether a management goal has been attained. The explicit recognition of uncertainty in salmon management decision making. Quantifying this uncertainty may be needed to meet ACL requirements in the future.

PFMC 03/08/09

#### IDENTIFICATION OF STOCKS NOT MEETING CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES

#### **Overfishing Concern**

Each year, exclusive of stocks listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), the Salmon Technical Team (STT) must identify any of the natural salmon stocks with conservation objectives identified in the Salmon Fishery Management Plan (FMP) that have failed to meet their conservation objective in each of the past three years (Agenda Item D.2.a, Attachment 1). For any stock so identified that does not meet the exception criteria, an Overfishing Concern is triggered. An Overfishing Concern requires the Council direct the STT and Habitat Committee (HC) to work with State and Tribal fishery managers to complete an assessment of the cause of the conservation shortfalls and provide recommendations to the Council for stock recovery. Based on those recommendations, the Council must take actions within one year of an identified concern to prevent overfishing and begin rebuilding the stock.

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

#### **Conservation Alert**

The Salmon FMP (Attachment 1) states that any stock <u>projected</u> to fall short of its conservation objective triggers a Conservation Alert. If the stock in question has not met its conservation objective in the previous two years, the Council shall request the pertinent State and Tribal managers to complete a formal assessment of the primary factors leading to the shortfalls and report their conclusions and recommendations to the Council no later than the March meeting prior to the next salmon season.

Table I-3 in Preseason Report I compares stock specific conservation objectives with recent year stock performance, which will determine if any stocks have triggered an Overfishing Concern or Conservation Alert. The STT may update some of the information in that table for the Council (Agenda Item D.2.b, Supplemental STT Report).

#### **Council Action**:

- **1.** Identify naturally spawning stocks failing to meet their conservation objectives (exclusive of stocks listed under the ESA).
- 2. Identify naturally spawning stocks projected to not meet their conservation objectives in 2009 (exclusive of stocks listed under the ESA).
- **3.** Confirm implementation of the actions required by the Council's Overfishing Concern and Conservation Alert procedures in the salmon FMP.

Reference Materials:

- 1. Agenda Item D.2.a, Attachment 1: Excerpt from the Pacific Coast Salmon Plan § 3.2. Overfishing Criteria.
- 2. Preseason Report I: Stock Abundance Analysis for 2009 Ocean Salmon Fisheries (Included with Briefing Book).
- 3. Agenda Item D.2.b, Supplemental STT Report.

#### Agenda Order:

Agenda Item Overview a.

Reports and Comments of Agencies and Advisory Bodies b.

- Public Comment c.
- d. Council Action: Direct Necessary Actions Required by the Salmon Fishery Management Plan

PFMC 02/19/09

Chuck Tracy

#### EXCERPT FROM THE PACIFIC COAST SALMON PLAN

#### 3.2 OVERFISHING CRITERIA

"Any fishery management plan . . . shall . . . specify objective and measurable criteria for identifying when the fishery . . . is overfished . . . and, . . . contain conservation and management measures to prevent overfishing or end overfishing and rebuild the fishery;" Magnuson-Stevens Act, § 303(a)(10)

"The terms overfishing and overfished mean a rate or level of fishing mortality that jeopardizes the capacity of a fishery to produce the maximum sustainable yield on a continuing basis."

Magnuson-Stevens Act, § 3(29)

In applying the Magnuson-Stevens Act definition of overfishing to salmon fisheries and establishing criteria by which to identify it, the Council must consider the uncertainty and theoretical aspects of MSY as well as the complexity and variability unique to naturally producing salmon populations. These unique aspects include the interaction of a short-lived species with frequent, sometimes protracted, and often major variations in both the freshwater and marine environments. These variations may act in unison or in opposition to affect salmon productivity in both positive and negative ways. In addition, variations in natural populations may sometimes be difficult to measure due to masking by artificially produced salmon.

#### **3.2.1** General Application to Salmon Fisheries

In setting criteria from which to judge the conservation status of salmon stocks, the unique life history of salmon must be considered. Chinook, coho, and pink salmon are short-lived species (generally two to six years) that reproduce only once shortly before dying. Spawning escapements of coho and pink salmon are dominated by a single-year class and chinook spawning escapements may be dominated by no more than one or two-year classes. The abundance of year classes can fluctuate dramatically with combinations of natural and human-caused environmental variation. Therefore, it is not unusual for a healthy and relatively abundant salmon stock to produce occasional spawning escapements which, even with little or no fishing impacts, may be significantly below the long-term average associated with the production of MSY. This phenomenon has been observed in recent years for numerous salmon stocks, including Klamath River fall chinook and several Washington coho stocks.

Numerous West Coast salmon stocks have suffered, and continue to suffer, from an onslaught of nonfishing activities that severely reduce natural survival by such actions as the elimination or degradation of freshwater spawning and rearing habitat. The consequence of this man-caused, habitat-based variation is two fold. First, these habitat changes increase large scale variations in stock productivity and associated stock abundances, which in turn complicate the overall determination of MSY and the specific assessment of whether a stock is producing at or below that level. Secondly, as the productivity of the freshwater habitat is diminished, the benefit of

further reductions in fishing mortality to improve stock abundance decreases. Clearly, the failure of several stocks managed under this FMP to produce at an historic or consistent MSY level has little to do with current fishing impacts and often cannot be rectified with the cessation of all fishing.

To address the requirements of the Magnuson-Stevens Act to clearly identify when a stock may be approaching an overfished condition or is overfished, the Council has established two separate criteria based on a stock's failure to meet its conservation objective. These criteria are denoted as a "conservation alert" and an "overfishing concern". The criteria for these two categories are based on the unique life history of salmon and the large variations in annual stock abundance due to numerous environmental variables. They also take into account the uncertainty and imprecision surrounding many estimates of MSY, fishery impacts, and spawner escapements. In recognition of the unique salmon life history, the criteria differ somewhat from the general guidance in the National Standard Guidelines (§ 600.310), but equal or exceed them in addressing the overfishing issue as it relates to salmon.

#### **3.2.2** Conservation Alert

"A fishery shall be classified as approaching a condition of being overfished if, based on trends in fishing effort, fishery resource size, and other appropriate factors, the Secretary estimates that the fishery will become overfished within two years." Magnuson-Stevens Act, § 304(e)(1)

To anticipate and react to potential stock declines which might lead to overfishing, the Council has established a conservation alert process with criteria and actions as described below.

#### 3.2.2.1 Criteria

A conservation alert is triggered during the annual preseason process (Chapter 9) if a natural stock or stock complex, listed in Table 3-1, is projected to fall short of its conservation objective (MSY, MSY proxy, MSP, or floor in the case of some harvest rate objectives [e.g., 35,000 natural Klamath River fall Chinook spawners]). While a projected one-year shortfall may be of little biological concern, it may also represent the beginning of production problems and is worthy of note to help prevent future stock decline.

#### 3.2.2.2 Council Action

For all natural stocks which meet the conservation alert criteria, the Council will notify pertinent fishery and habitat managers, advising that the stock may be temporarily depressed or approaching an overfishing concern (depending on its recent conservation status), and request that state and tribal fishery managers identify the probable causes, if known. If the stock in question has not met its conservation objective in the previous two years, the Council will request the pertinent state and tribal managers to do a formal assessment of the primary factors leading to the shortfalls and report their conclusions and recommendations to the Council no later than the March meeting prior to the next salmon season.

The Council will take the following actions for stocks which trigger a conservation alert that do not qualify as exceptions under Section 3.2.4 (see Table 3-1):

- 1. Close salmon fisheries within Council jurisdiction that impact the stock.
- 2. In the case of Washington coastal and Puget Sound salmon stocks and fisheries managed under U.S. District Court orders, the Council may allow fisheries which meet annual spawner targets developed through relevant U.S. v. Washington, Hoh v. Baldrige, and subsequent U.S. District Court ordered processes and plans, which may vary from the MSY or MSP conservation objectives
- 3. In the case of Klamath River fall Chinook, fisheries subject to Council Action under a Conservation Alert are those between Cape Falcon, Oregon and Point Sur, California. Within the Cape Falcon to Point Sur area, the Council may allow *de minimis* fisheries, which: permit an ocean impact rate of no more than 10% on age-4 Klamath River fall Chinook, if the projected natural spawning escapement associated with a 10% age-4 ocean impact rate, including river recreational and tribal impacts, is between the conservation objective (35,000) and 22,000. If the projected natural escapement associated with a 10% age-4 ocean impact rate is less than 22,000, the Council shall further reduce the allowable age-4 ocean impact rate to reflect the status of the stock.

During the preseason planning process to set an allowable age-4 ocean impact rate the Council shall ensure that the projected allowable ocean impact rate will not jeopardize the capacity of the fishery to produce the maximum sustainable yield on a continuing basis. In making this determination, the Council shall consider the following:

a) The potential for critically low natural spawner abundance, including the risk of Klamath Basin substocks dropping below crucial genetic thresholds;

b) A series of low spawner abundance in recent years;

c) The status of co-mingled stocks;

d) The occurrence of *El Niño* or other adverse environmental conditions;

e) Endangered Species Act (ESA) considerations; and

f) Other considerations as appropriate.

Implementation of *de minimis* fisheries will depend on year specific estimates of ocean abundance and age composition, and will be determined by the STT prior to the March Council meeting. Ocean fishery impacts to the returning brood incurred during the previous fall/winter fisheries will be counted against the allowable age-4 ocean impact rate.

Other than the exceptions noted above, the Council may not recommend ocean salmon fisheries which are expected to trigger a conservation alert.

If postseason estimates confirm that a stock conservation objective is not met, a rebuilding program for the following year is implicit in the conservation objective since it is based on annually meeting MSY or MSP. In addition, the Council reviews stock status annually and, where needed, identifies actions required to improve estimation procedures and correct biases. Such improvements provide greater assurance that objectives will be achieved in future seasons.

Consequently, a remedial response is built into the preseason planning process to address excessive fishing mortality levels relative to the conservation objective of a stock.

The Council does not believe that a one year departure from the MSY/MSP spawner objective for salmon affects the capacity of a stock to produce MSY over the long-term (i.e., does not constitute overfishing as defined by the Magnuson-Stevens Act). However, the Council's use of a conservation alert and the rebuilding effect of the conservation objectives provides for sound resource management and responds to the concept in the National Standard Guidelines for action to address overfishing concerns in any one year. The Council's conservation objectives which are used to trigger a conservation alert are generally based on MSY or MSP rather than a minimum stock size threshold. In this respect, the Council's management approach is more conservative than recommended by the National Standard Guidelines.

#### 3.2.3 Overfishing Concern

"For a fishery that is overfished, any fishery management plan, amendment, or proposed regulations . . . for such fishery shall–(A) specify a time period for ending overfishing and rebuilding the fishery that shall–(i) be as short as possible, taking into account the status and biology of any overfished stocks of fish, the needs of the fishing communities, recommendations by international organizations in which the United States participates, and the interaction of the overfished stock within the marine ecosystem; and (ii) not exceed 10 years, except in cases where the biology of the stock of fish, other environmental conditions, or management measures under an international agreement in which the United States participates dictate otherwise. . ..."

Magnuson-Stevens Act, § 304(e)(4)

The Magnuson-Stevens Act requires overfishing be ended and stocks rebuilt in as short a period as possible and, depending on other factors, no longer than ten years. For healthy salmon stocks which may experience a sudden reduction in production and/or spawner escapement, the limitation on fishing impacts provided by the Council's MSY or MSY proxy conservation objectives provide a stock rebuilding plan that should be effective within a single salmon generation (two years for pinks, three years for coho, and three to five years for Chinook). However, additional actions may be necessary to prevent overfishing of stocks suffering from chronic depression due to fishery impacts outside Council authority, or from habitat degradation or long-term environmental fluctuations. Such stocks may meet the criteria invoking the Council's overfishing concern.

#### 3.2.3.1 Criteria

The Council's criteria for an overfishing concern are met if, in three consecutive years, the postseason estimates indicate a natural stock has fallen short of its conservation objective (MSY, MSP, or spawner floor as noted for some harvest rate objectives) in Table 3-1. It is possible that this situation could represent normal variation, as has been seen in the past for several previously referenced salmon stocks which were reviewed under the Council's former overfishing definition. However, the occurrence of three consecutive years of reduced stock size or spawner escapements, depending on the magnitude of the short-fall, could signal the beginning of a critical downward trend (e.g., Oregon coastal coho) which may result in fishing that jeopardizes

the capacity of the stock to produce MSY over the long term if appropriate actions are not taken to ensure the automatic rebuilding feature of the conservation objectives is achieved.

#### 3.2.3.2 Assessment

When an overfishing concern is triggered, the Council will direct its STT to work with state and tribal fishery managers to complete an assessment of the stock within one year (generally, between April and the March Council meeting of the following year). The assessment will appraise the actual level and source of fishing impacts on the stock, consider if excessive fishing has been inadvertently allowed by estimation errors or other factors, identify any other pertinent factors leading to the overfishing concern, and assess the overall significance of the present stock depression with regard to achieving MSY on a continuing basis.

Depending on its findings, the STT will recommend any needed adjustments to annual management measures to assure the conservation objective is met, or recommend adjustments to the conservation objective which may more closely reflect the MSY or ensure rebuilding to that level. Within the constraints presented by the biology of the stock, variations in environmental conditions, and the needs of the fishing communities, the STT recommendations should identify actions that will recover the stock in as short a time as possible, preferably within ten years or less, and provide criteria for identifying stock recovery and the end of the overfishing concern. The STT recommendations should cover harvest management, potential enhancement activities, hatchery practices, and any needed research. The STT may identify the need for special programs or analyses by experts outside the Council advisors to assure the long-term recovery of the salmon population in question. Due to a lack of data for some stocks, environmental variation, economic and social impacts, and habitat losses or problems beyond the control or management authority of the Council, it is likely that recovery of depressed stocks in some cases could take much longer than ten years.

In addition to the STT assessment, the Council will direct its Habitat Committee (HC) to work with federal, state, local, and tribal habitat experts to review the status of the essential fish habitat affecting this stock and, as appropriate, provide recommendations to the Council for restoration and enhancement measures within a suitable time frame.

#### 3.2.3.3 Council Action

Following its review of the STT report, the Council will specify the actions that will comprise its immediate response for ensuring that the stock's conservation objective is met or a rebuilding plan is properly implemented and any inadvertent excessive fishing within Council jurisdiction is ended. The Council's rebuilding plan will establish the criteria that identify recovery of the stock and the end of the overfishing concern. In some cases, it may become necessary to modify the existing conservation objective/rebuilding plan to respond to habitat or other long-term changes. Even if fishing is not the primary factor in the depression of the stock or stock complex, the Council must act to limit the exploitation rate of fisheries within its jurisdiction so as not to limit recovery of the stock or fisheries, or as is necessary to comply with ESA consultation standards. In cases where no action within Council authority can be identified which has a reasonable expectation of providing benefits to the stock unit in question, the Council will identify the actions required by other entities to recover the depressed stock. Upon review of the report from

the HC, the Council will take actions to promote any needed restitution of the identified habitat problems.

For those fishery management actions within Council authority and expertise, the Council may change analytical or procedural methodologies to improve the accuracy of estimates for abundance, harvest impacts, and MSY escapement levels, and/or reduce ocean harvest impacts when shown to be effective in stock recovery. For those causes beyond Council control or expertise, the Council may make recommendations to those entities which have the authority and expertise to change preseason prediction methodology, improve habitat, modify enhancement activities, and re-evaluate management and conservation objectives for potential modification through the appropriate Council process.

#### 3.2.4 Exceptions

"Conservation and management measures shall take into account and allow for variations among, and contingencies in, fisheries, fishery resources, and catches." Magnuson-Stevens Act, National Standard 6

This plan contains three exceptions to the application of overfishing criteria and subsequent Council actions for stocks or stock complexes with conservation objectives in Table 3-1: (1) hatchery stocks, (2) stocks for which Council management actions have inconsequential impacts, and (3) stocks listed under the ESA.

#### 3.2.4.2 Natural Stocks with Minimal Harvest Impacts in Council-Managed Fisheries

Several natural stock components identified within this FMP are subject to minimal harvest impacts in Council fisheries because of migration timing and/or distribution. As a result, the Council's ability to affect the overall trend in the abundance of these components through harvest restrictions is virtually nil. Components in this category are identified by a cumulative adult equivalent exploitation rate of less than five percent in ocean fisheries under Council jurisdiction during base periods utilized by the fishery regulation assessment models (1979-1982 for Chinook and 1979-1981 for coho). Council action for these components, when a conservation alert or an overfishing concern are triggered, will consist of confirming negligible impacts of proposed Council fisheries, identifying factors which have led to the decline or low abundance (e.g., fishery impacts outside Council jurisdiction, or degradation or loss of essential fish habitat), and monitoring of abundance trends and total harvest impact levels. Council action will focus on advocating measures to improve stock productivity, such as reduced interceptions in non-Council-managed fisheries, and improvements in spawning and rearing habitat, fish passage, flows, and other factors affecting overall stock survival.

#### 3.2.4.3 Stocks Listed Under the Endangered Species Act

The Council regards stocks listed as endangered or threatened under the ESA as a third exception to the application of overfishing criteria of the Magnuson-Stevens Act. The ESA requires federal agencies whose actions may jeopardize listed salmon to consult with NMFS. Because NMFS implements ocean harvest regulations, it is both the action and consulting agency for actions taken under the FMP. To ensure there is no jeopardy, NMFS conducts internal consultations with respect to the effects of ocean harvest on listed salmon. The Council implements NMFS' guidance as necessary to avoid jeopardy, as well as in recovery plans approved by NMFS. As a result of NMFS' consultation, an incidental take statement may be issued which authorizes take of listed stocks under the FMP that would otherwise be prohibited under the ESA. The Council believes that the requirements of the ESA are sufficient to meet the intent of the Magnuson-Stevens Act overfishing provisions. Those provisions are structured to maintain or rebuild stocks to levels at or above MSY and require the Council to identify and develop rebuilding plans for overfished stocks. For many fish species regulated under the Magnuson-Stevens Act, the elimination of excess fishing pressure is often the sole action necessary to rebuild depressed stocks. This is, however, not the case for many salmon stocks and, in particular, for most listed populations.

Although harvest has certainly contributed to the depletion of West Coast salmon populations, the primary reason for their decline has been the degradation and loss of freshwater spawning, rearing, and migration habitats. The quality and quantity of freshwater habitat are key factors in determining the MSY of salmon populations. The Council has no control over the destruction or recovery of freshwater habitat nor is it able to predict the length of time that may be required to implement the habitat improvements necessary to recover stocks. While the Council could theoretically establish new MSY escapement goals consistent with the limited or degraded habitat available to listed species, adoption of revised goals would potentially result in an ESA-listed stock being classified as producing at MSY and; therefore, not overfished under the Magnuson-Stevens Act. The Council believes that the intent of the ESA and the Magnuson-Stevens Act is the recovery of stocks to MSY levels associated with restored habitat conditions.

The Council considers the consultation standards and recovery plans developed by NMFS for listed populations as interim rebuilding plans. Although NMFS' consultation standards and recovery plans may not by themselves recover listed populations to historical MSY levels within ten years, they are sufficient to stabilize populations until freshwater habitats and their dependent populations can be restored and estimates of MSY developed consistent with recovered habitat conditions. As species are delisted, the Council will establish conservation objectives with subsequent overfishing criteria and manage to maintain the stocks at or above MSY levels.

#### SCIENTIFIC AND STATISTICAL COMMITTEE REPORT ON IDENTIFICATION OF STOCKS NOT MEETING CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES

Dr. Robert Kope reported to the Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) on identification of Pacific salmon stocks not meeting conservation objectives. Four stocks have failed to meet their escapement goals for three or more consecutive years. These stocks are Queets Spring/Summer Chinook, Quillayute Spring/Summer Chinook, Klamath River fall Chinook (KRFC), and Western Strait of Juan de Fuca coho. The Queets and Quillayute Chinook stocks are exceptions to the Council's overfishing policy because they are harvested at less than five percent exploitation rate in Council fisheries. KRFC are currently subject to an overfishing concern, and are being managed under a rebuilding plan.

Sacramento River fall Chinook failed to meet its escapement goal in 2007 and 2008, and are forecast to be only slightly above the minimum escapement goal in 2009, in the absence of fishing.

Abundance for Stillaguamish coho and Snohomish coho are projected to be below their escapement goals in 2009. Because these two stocks fall under the *U.S. v. Washington* agreement, the Council may allow fishing impacts on these stocks in 2009 if annual management objectives are agreed to by the relevant Parties.

The SSC has concerns about the unavailability of data necessary for a timely assessment of the status for some stocks (e.g., the 2008 postseason escapement estimates are currently not available for Grays Harbor and Queets natural coho).

PFMC 03/09/09

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

Based on information in the Review of 2008 Ocean Salmon Fisheries and Preseason Report I, the following natural stocks failed to achieve their Salmon Fishery Management Plan (FMP) conservation objective in the most recent year(s) assessed:

Sacramento River fall Chinook (2007-2008) Klamath River fall Chinook (2008) Oregon Coast Chinook (2007-2008) Columbia Lower River Wild (LRW) fall Chinook (2007-2008) Grays Harbor Spring Chinook (2007) Grays Harbor fall Chinook (2007) Queets River spring/summer Chinook (2003-2008) Queets River fall Chinook (2006-2007) Hoh River spring/summer Chinook (2007-2008) Quillayute spring/summer Chinook (2004-2008) Skagit summer/fall Chinook (2007) Stillaguamish-Snohomish summer fall Chinook (2007) Grays Harbor coho (2006-2008) Queets River coho (2006-2008) Western Strait of Juan de Fuca coho (2005-2008) Stillaguamish coho (2008) Snohomish coho (2007-2008)

Many of these stocks are exceptions to the FPM's Overfishing Criteria by virtue of having low exploitation rates in Council-area fisheries (Washington Coastal) or being listed under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) (LRW and Puget Sound Chinook). Others (Washington coastal and Puget Sound coho) may have annual management objectives that differ from the FMP conservation objectives if agreed to by *Hoh v. Baldrige* or *U.S. v. Washington* Parties; however they are not exceptions to the FMP Overfishing Criteria and required Council actions.

Three stocks subject to the Overfishing Criteria, Strait of Juan de Fuca coho, Stillaguamish coho, and Snohomish coho have failed to achieve their FMP conservation objective in the three most recent years, triggering an Overfishing Concern.

Several other stocks are close to triggering an Overfishing Concern, including Sacramento River fall Chinook (SRFC), Oregon Coastal Chinook, and Snohomish coho. None of these stocks are exceptions to the FMP Overfishing Criteria.

In 2009, two stocks, Stillaguamish and Snohomish coho are projected to fall short of their conservation objectives, although they are subject to provisions of *U.S. v. Washington*. SRFC and Skagit coho are close to the trigger point and may provide limited harvestable surplus.

Klamath River fall Chinook (KRFC), which triggered an Overfishing Concern in 2007, achieved the spawning escapement floor of 35,000 in 2007 with an escapement of 60,670 natural spawning adults, but fell below the 35,000 floor in 2008, despite closing most ocean fisheries impacting the returning brood, and freshwater fisheries with catch well below expectations. The rebuilding plan for KRFC adopted by the Council in 2008 requires achieving either two consecutive years with a natural area spawning escapement of at least 40,700 adults or three of four consecutive years with a natural area spawning escapement of at least 35,000 adults in order to end the Overfishing Concern triggered in 2007. Because of the failure to meet the 35,000 floor in 2008, the soonest the Overfishing Concern could end is after the 2010 return year.

PFMC 03/9/09

#### IDENTIFICATION OF MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND PRELIMINARY DEFINITION OF 2009 SALMON MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

Using the Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS) management recommendations as a base, the Council should identify the range of management elements in the options for public review (harvest ranges, special restrictions, and basic season structure). The Salmon Technical Team (STT) will attempt to collate the Council's identified management elements into coordinated coastwide options. The collated options will be returned to the Council for review and any further direction on Tuesday, March 10, 2009 followed by STT analysis and final adoption of the options on Thursday, March 12, 2009. Agenda Item D.3.a, Attachment 1 provides guidance for developing and assessing the options.

Any option considered for adoption that deviates from Salmon Fishery Management Plan (FMP) objectives will require implementation by emergency rule. If an emergency rule appears to be necessary, the Council must clearly identify and justify the need for such an action consistent with emergency criteria established by the Council (Agenda Item D.3.a, Attachment 2) and National Marine Fisheries Service (Agenda Item D.3.a, Attachment 3).

Before defining the options, the Council should be briefed on any pertinent management constraints resulting from: actions by the Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC), action by the California Fish and Game Commission to set the allocation of Klamath River fall Chinook for the inside recreational fishery, and National Marine Fisheries Service constraints for stocks listed under the Endangered Species Act. The Council may also want to consider recommendations for inseason action to modify fisheries scheduled to open prior to May 1, 2009, as impacts accrued in these fisheries may be subject to provisions in the FMP regarding Overfishing Criteria and they will affect opportunity in summer fisheries. Currently, commercial and recreational fisheries from Cape Falcon to the OR/CA border are scheduled to open March 15, 2009.

#### Council Task:

- **1.** Using the SAS proposals and other agency and public input, define basic management elements and alternatives for STT collation into coastwide management options.
- 2. Consider the need for inseason action to address fisheries opening prior to May 1, 2009.

#### Reference Materials:

- 1. Agenda Item D.3.a, Attachment 1: Guidance for Option Development and Assessment.
- 2. Agenda Item D.3.a, Attachment 2: Emergency Changes to the Salmon FMP.
- 3. Agenda Item D.3.a, Attachment 3: FR 97-22094: Policy Guidelines for the Use of Emergency Rules.
- 5. Agenda Item D.3.c, NMFS Report 1: GSI Sampling Plan Letter
- 4. Agenda Item D.3.h, Public Comment.
- 5. Agenda Item D.3.c, Supplemental NMFS Report 2: ESA Guidance Letter.
- 6. Agenda Item D.3.f, Supplemental SAS Report: SAS Proposed Initial Salmon Management Options for 2008 Non-Indian Ocean Fisheries.

#### Agenda Order:

- a. Agenda Item Overview
- b. Report of the Pacific Salmon Commission
- c. NMFS Recommendations
- d. Tribal Recommendations
- e. State Agencies Recommendations
- f. Report of the Salmon Advisory Subpanel
- g. Reports and Comments of Advisory Bodies
- h. Public Comment
- i. Council Recommendations for Initial Options for STT Collation and Description

PFMC 02/13/09

Chuck Tracy Gordy Williams Frank Lockhart David Sones P. Anderson, S. Williams, M. Vojkovich

#### GUIDANCE FOR OPTION DEVELOPMENT AND ASSESSMENT

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

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

#### 2. April Meeting:

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

PFMC 02/12/09

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

#### CRITERIA FOR REQUESTING EMERGENCY CHANGES TO THE SALMON FMP

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

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

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

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

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

#### <u>Criteria</u>

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

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

#### Process

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

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

PFMC 02/12/09

THEFT RATES OF MODEL YEAR 1995 PASSENGER MOTOR VEHICLES STOLEN IN CALENDAR YEAR 1995—Continued

	Manufacturer	Make/model (line)	Thefts 1995	Production (mfgr's) 1995	1995 (per 1,000 vehi- cles pro- duced) theft rate
205	ROLLS-ROYCE	SIL SPIRIT/SPUR/MULS	0	132	0.0000
206	ROLLS-ROYCE	TURBO R	0	19	0.0000
207	VOLKSWAGEN	EUROVAN	0	1,814	0.0000
208	VOLVO	LIMOUSINE	0	6	0.0000

Issued on: August 18, 1997. **L. Robert Shelton,**  *Associate Administrator for Safety Performance Standards.* [FR Doc. 97–22263 Filed 8–20–97; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 4910–59–P

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

#### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

#### 50 CFR Chapter VI

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

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

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

ACTION: Policy guidelines for the use of emergency rules.

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

DATES: Effective August 21, 1997. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Paula N. Evans, NMFS, 301/713–2341. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

#### Background

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

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

#### **Rationale for Emergency Action**

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

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

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

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

4. The Secretary may promulgate emergency regulations that respond to a public health emergency or an oil spill. Such emergency regulations may remain in effect until the circumstances that created the emergency no longer exist, provided that the public has had an opportunity to comment on the regulation after it has been published, and in the case of a public health emergency, the Secretary of Health and Human Services concurs with the Secretary's action.

#### Policy

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

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

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

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

#### Guidelines

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

#### **Emergency Criteria**

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

(1) Results from recent, unforeseen events or recently discovered circumstances; and

(2) Presents serious conservation or management problems in the fishery; and

(3) Can be addressed through emergency regulations for which the immediate benefits outweigh the value of advance notice, public comment, and deliberative consideration of the impacts on participants to the same extent as would be expected under the normal rulemaking process.

#### **Emergency Justification**

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

(1) Ecological—(A) to prevent overfishing as defined in an FMP, or as defined by the Secretary in the absence of an FMP, or (B) to prevent other serious damage to the fishery resource or habitat; or

(2) Economic—to prevent significant direct economic loss or to preserve a significant economic opportunity that otherwise might be foregone; or

(3) Social—to prevent significant community impacts or conflict between user groups; or (4) Public health—to prevent significant adverse effects to health of participants in a fishery or to the consumers of seafood products.

Dated: August 14, 1997.

#### Gary C. Matlock,

Acting Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service. [FR Doc. 97–22094 Filed 8–20–97; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 3510–22–F

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

#### 50 CFR Part 285

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

RIN 0648-AJ93

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

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

ACTION: Final rule.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Proposed Import Restrictions**

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

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

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



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE Northwest Fisheries Science Center 2725 Montlake Boulevard East Seattle, WA 98112-2097

February 5, 2009

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Barry Thom, Acting Regional Administrator, Northwest Region

Usha Varanasi

FROM:

Usha Varanasi, Science and Research Director Northwest Fisheries Science Center

and

Nam Pontos

Norm Bartoo, Acting Science and Research Director Southwest Fisheries Science Center

SUBJECT:

2009 Sampling Plan for West Coast Salmon Genetic Stock Identification Collaboration

This Memorandum provides our request for a Scientific Research Permit to conduct sampling of Chinook salmon in closed times and areas off the West Coast in 2009. The permit holders would be Dr. Churchill Grimes, SWFSC, and Dr. Peter Lawson, NWFSC, principal investigators for the project.

The West Coast Salmon Genetic Stock Identification (GSI) Collaboration (WCGSI) is a partnership of fisherman organizations, universities, states, tribes, and the National Marine Fisheries Service, formed in 2006 to explore potential uses of GSI for West Coast salmon fisheries management. It is built around sampling techniques developed by the Collaborative Research on Oregon Ocean Salmon project (Project CROOS) that enable fishermen to sample their catch at sea. The resulting data allow analysis of stock-specific spatial catch distributions at a scale that may provide new opportunities to manage fisheries, in-season, to target strong stocks while limiting weak-stock impacts. To date, the WCGSI has sampled only during times and areas open to commercial trolling for Chinook salmon. There are situations, however, where sampling in closed times and areas would provide useful scientific information. Sampling in these areas would be catch and release, with no retention of fish unless otherwise specified in the Scientific Research Plan. The exact nature of the permit will be determined by the seasons set and impacts allowed through the Pacific Fishery Management Council's preseason planning process.

Objectives: Objectives of sampling will vary depending on the configuration of open seasons. The most ambitious objective is to map the distribution of Chinook salmon stocks caught in U.S. area ocean fisheries weekly from May through October. This will only be possible in years when there are substantial ocean fisheries, and sufficient impacts available to allow us to take limited samples from closed times and areas. More limited objectives include concentrated sampling in areas of high economic or scientific interest, sampling to develop and test protocols and statistical designs, and non-catch sampling activities to gather oceanographic data and test new data collection hardware and software.

Sampling protocol: Sampling will be conducted by commercial salmon trollers under charter to sample specific areas or collect specific data. All fishing in closed times and areas will be catch and release. Boats will be directed



by NMFS staff to fish in accordance with the Scientific Research Plan. Boats are equipped with geographic information system (GIS) recorders to monitor the vessel track and to record the exact time and location of each fish caught. The fishermen collect tissue and scale samples for GSI and age analysis, and record fish length and depth of capture. Fish may be tagged for future identification. To reduce handling time and stress to the fish, each boat will have two fishermen (captain and crew) specially trained and equipped in catch and release sampling. Handling methods were developed by one of the investigators (Lawson) and participating fishermen while conducting hooking mortality studies in the 1990s.

Research Vessels: Commercial fishing vessels will be chartered to participate in this study by the Oregon Salmon Commission and the California Salmon Council. These are both state agencies, eligible to charter Scientific Research Vessels as described below:

Scientific research vessel means a vessel owned or **chartered by**, and **controlled by**, a foreign government agency, U.S. Government agency (including NOAA or institutions designated as federally funded research and development centers), **U.S. state** or territorial **agency**, university (or other educational institution accredited by a recognized national or international accreditation body), international treaty organization, or scientific institution.

The research vessels will be chosen from a pool of pre-registered applicants, based on suitability for specific sampling and availability at the time. Pre-registration will include the following process. Names of applicant vessels will be submitted by the Oregon Salmon Commission and California Salmon Council to NMFS for approval. Vessels will be screened for proper licenses, certifications, inspections, insurance (if required), and other requirements as determined by NMFS and the permit holders (Drs Lawson and Grimes). Permit holders will issue letters for each boat to carry while engaged in research activities. Final boat selection and operation instructions will be the responsibility of the Permit holders. Enforcement entities will be informed of the identities and dates and areas of activity of research vessels.

Vessels will be operating under a Scientific Research Plan prepared by and directed by NMFS scientists in consultation with other members of the WCGSI collaboration. The exact Research Plan to be used depends on decisions made by the PFMC during their March and April meetings.

#### Scientific Research Plan

Three conceptual plans are presented here for consideration, but the details will depend on seasons and allocations that will be determined through the Council's preseason planning process. These plans include a synoptic sampling design, a limited sampling design, and zero-impact testing of oceanographic equipment and data recording techniques without using terminal fishing gear. The final plan may combine various elements of the options described here. Approximate impacts presented here are preliminary estimates. The PFMC Salmon Technical Team (STT) will prepare impact estimates for all stocks during the PFMC's season-setting process. Compliance of the proposed research activities with ESA and NEPA requirements will be assessed during the Council's annual planning process.

Plan 1 -- Synoptic sampling: The object of this sampling plan is to collect 240 samples from each fishery management area (or subdivision) for each week that fish are available to be caught from May through October. The sample size of 240 per area-week derives from considerations of sampling statistical uncertainties and GSI stock assignment uncertainties. This plan can be implemented when large areas of the coast are opened for commercial fishing and permit sampling can be used to "complete the picture" by sampling the closed areas. We do not anticipate that this will be an option in 2009.

Approximate impacts: There are eight primary management areas south of Cape Falcon, Oregon and, for May through October, 26 weekly periods. Thus, there are a total of 208 area-week periods. If the entire fishery were closed and all of the area-weeks were sampled under the permit, this would result in 208 x 240 = 49,920 fish encountered and released. The total mortality expected for this type of sampling would be 31% of the encounters:



49,920 x 0.31 = 15,475 mortalities. The fraction of encounters expected to be Sacramento River fall Chinook (SRFC), varies considerably by area-week and by year, but overall might be on the order of 50%: 15,475 x 0.50 = 7,738 SRFC mortalities. In contrast, under the 2007 season structure, in which there were 105 closed area-weeks from May through October, sampling under the permit would be expected to result in 105 x 240 x 0.31 = 7,812 mortalities, of which perhaps  $7,812 \times 0.50 = 3,906$  would be SRFC mortalities. Actual mortality estimates for all stocks, including SRFC, will be provided by the STT during the PFMC 2009 salmon preseason management process.

Plan 2 -- Limited sampling: Separate studies are proposed for Oregon and California.

Oregon proposes to test the feasibility of fishery-independent surveys and compare results with boats engaged in normal commercial fishing operations (except that all the fish caught would be released). In the central Oregon (Newport) management area, over a four week period, three to five boats would be chartered to fish normally (catch and release), while another three to five boats would run fishing transects through the management area (also catch and release). Results of fish encountered would be compared between the two modes of fishing to determine the relationship between fish distributions derived under uniform versus opportunistic sampling. With three years of sampling in this area (samples were collected in 2006 and 2007) data could be analyzed for year to year consistency; important information for management applications. This experiment would also provide an initial indication of the usefulness of test fisheries for determining stock composition and distribution.

Approximate impacts: The number of fish encountered would be 2 survey methods x 4 weeks x 240 fish/method-week = 1920, resulting in 1920 x 0.31 = 595 total mortalities. At historical contribution rates for Sacramento River fall Chinook in this area of 60%, this would amount to  $595 \times 0.60 = 357$  SRFC mortalities. At more recent SRFC contribution rates of 30%, this would amount to  $595 \times 0.30 = 178$  SRFC mortalities. Actual mortality estimates for all stocks, including SRFC, will be provided by the STT during the PFMC 2009 salmon preseason management process.

California proposes to repeat an experiment first conducted in May and July of 2007 in the San Francisco northern and southern management sub-areas. The objective of this limited study is to test for differences in Klamath River fall Chinook (KRFC) encounters per unit of effort between these two sub-areas, which are currently managed as a single unit. If there is a clear difference in the KRFC encounter rate, and this difference is maintained over several years, this would suggest managing the two sub-areas separately which could lead to a reduction in KRFC encounters and an increase in commercial fishing opportunity in the San Francisco area. The proposal is to conduct sampling in these two areas over a four week period to test for differences in the KRFC encounter rate between the two areas.

Approximate impacts: The number of fish encountered would be 2 areas x 4 weeks x 240 fish/area-week = 1920, resulting in 1920 x 0.31 = 595 total mortalities. At historical contribution rates for Sacramento River fall Chinook in this area of 90%, this would amount to  $595 \times 0.90 = 535$  SRFC mortalities. At more recent SRFC contribution rates of 50%, this would amount to  $595 \times 0.50 = 297$  SRFC mortalities. Actual mortality estimates for all stocks, including SRFC, will be provided by the STT during the PFMC 2009 salmon preseason management process.

Preliminary estimates of combined impacts for the California and Oregon Plan 2 studies would be 1190 total mortalities and from 475 to 902 SRFC mortalities. Actual estimates will be provided by the STT during the PFMC 2009 salmon preseason management process.

Plan 3 -- Zero impact activities: Oregon is developing an electronic data entry system to allow fishermen to enter data directly into an on-board computer using a terminal in the cockpit during their regular fishing operations. The on-board systems will transmit data to a shore-side data base to increase efficiency of data entry and for use by project personnel to track and direct the sampling operations. In the absence of a GSI study impact allocation, Oregon proposes to test these systems at sea under simulated sampling conditions. Oregon is also developing techniques to deploy oceanographic sensors from fishermen's lines. One challenge will be to relate the sensor data



to the on-board sampling data, so sensors and on-board data entry testing would be done simultaneously. Boats in this experiment will have lines in the water, but no fishing gear on the lines. A permit is requested for this activity to ensure that enforcement personnel understand the nature of the activities the boats are engaged in. These experiments would be conducted in the central Oregon (Newport) management area.

Approximate impacts : 0

#### Reports

A summary of the final Scientific Research Plan, based on the PFMC's decision, will be included in Preseason Report III. Data, as appropriate, will be made available in a timely manner on <u>www.pacificfishtrax.org</u> and a written reported submitted to the PFMC for consideration at its November meeting. It is anticipated that results will be reviewed by the PFMC Scientific and Statistical Committee and STT as part of the salmon methodology review process. A summary of activities and results will also be included in the annual Review of Ocean Salmon Fisheries.

Address communication concerning this memorandum to Peter Lawson (<u>peter.w.lawson@noaa.gov</u>) or Churchill Grimes (churchill.grimes@noaa.gov).

Cc: Frank Lockhart Peter Dygert Mariam McCall Peggy Busby John Stein Mike Ford Peter Lawson Churchill Grimes Michael Mohr Carlos Garza Mark Helvey Jennifer Ise Meghan Donahue Don McIsaac Chuck Tracy Gil Sylvia Renee Bellinger Nancy Fitzpatrick David Goldenberg





PACIFICFISHTRAX.org

Agenda Item D.3.c Supplemental NMFS Powerpoint March 2009



Coastal Oregon Marine Experiment Station







Community Seafood Initiative



Fish & Wildlif



first or last days of the month unless otherwise specified.

# Enabling technologies



## Hardware

- •Electronic data loggers
- •Temperature/depth loggers
- •Bar-code readers



### **Data collection**

- •Buoys
- •Doppler radar
- •Autonomous gliders



## Communication

- •Cell phones
- •Satellite phones
- •Email
- Internet
- •World-wide web



Satellite-based •GPS •Communications •Remote sensing



**Computer-based** 

- •Data base software
- •GIS
- Ocean models
- Visualization software

## GAPS

Genetic Analysis of Pacific Salmon

 Provides a microsatellite baseline for ~160 populations of West Coast Chinook Salmon

•Collaborative effort of genetic labs from Alaska to California

•Funded by NOAA and Pacific Salmon Commission





### PACIFICFISHTRAX SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES BETTER SCIENCE NEW SOLUTIONS

Home About Us The Fish The Fisheries The People The Market Place Find Your Fish Resource
--

Welcome to Our Beta Site! We are developing this space for people who want to know more about local fish and what fishing communities are doing to sustain our fish. As we continue to develop this site in 2009, we hope you share with us how Pacific Fish Trax works for you.



The Managers



The Fishermen



Find Your Fish



The Market



The Fishing Community

#### **News and Events**

TOP STORY: Pacific Fish Trax Oregon albacore now available at New Seasons Market

Take our Survey and get \$2 off Oregon Albacore. We are eager to know what you think. What you think about the Pacific Fish Trax website, local seafood and fishing communities. Please spend a few minutes exploring our site and then follow the links to take survey. Link is provided at the bottom of each page.



The Marine Scientists



The Way to Market





2007 Catch, Effort, and Stock Composition





## Chinook catch and satellite SSTs in 2006

Sept 17-19





Analysis by Bobby Ireland

# GSI in Management

- The GSI project exists because of its potential for use in management.
  - Impetus was Klamath stock failure in 2005.
  - Access strong stocks and control impacts on weak stocks
- Multiple partners
  - Fishermen
  - Managers
  - Scientists
  - Processors and Marketers
- In the short term usefulness will be limited.
- As we collect data over a number of years we will gain confidence in stock distributions time and space.
- Potential management applications will become apparent over time.
# Management in GSI

 We need to think seriously about potential management applications to West Coast fisheries

- Models, season setting, in-season, other?

- Multiple management agencies are involved
- Develop action plan
- Dialog with the Council

# What have we learned so far?

- GSI is not "stand-alone" solution.
  - combine with CWTs, scales, mass marking
- Can estimate stock compositions from fewer fish with higher resolution compared with CWTs.
- In addition to catch, can get more specific effort data.
- Can be used effectively to sample other fisheries.
  - whiting

# Limitations

- No intrinsic age determination

   scales
  - controversial, may not be useful in all situations
- Stock discrimination different from CWTs

   disconnect with management structure
- Hatchery and wild stocks usually the same
  - fill in assumptions from CWTs about similar distributions
  - in combination with mass marking or constant fractional marking, can separate hatchery and wild components

# Sampling

- In 2006 and 2007 sampling was conducted in open times and areas.
- Because of current limited harvest opportunities sampling in closed areas will be needed.
  - adequately define GSI-based stock distributions over the area managed by the Council.
  - Continue project development in the near future.
- Saltonstall-Kennedy grant was received to sample closed areas in California.
- A permit system will be needed to conduct these experiments

# Scientific Research Permit

- All sampling activities in closed times and areas must be approved by the Council.
- Impacts are modeled in the regular season setting process.
- All fishing in closed times and areas will be catch and release.
- A permit is required for all activities in closed times and areas.
- A NMFS Scientific Research Permit (SRP) is the best mechanism for this project.

# Scientific Research Plan

- Three options presented in NMFS Memo
  - 1. Synoptic sampling
  - 2. Limited sampling
  - 3. Zero impact activities

# 1. Synoptic sampling

- All areas and weeks
  - 8 management areas
  - 26 weeks from May through October
  - 208 sample units x 240 fish =
  - 49,920 fish encountered
  - SRFC mortalities range from 4000 to 8000

### 2. Limited sampling -- California

- Repeat San Francisco area North/South sampling
- Test for differences in KRFC encounter rates
  - -2 areas
  - -4 weeks
  - 8 sample units x 240 fish = 1920 fish
  - SRFC mortalities range from 297 to 535

### 2. Limited sampling -- Oregon

- Test feasibility of fishery independent surveys
  - 5 boats fishing normally
  - 5 boats running transects
  - 2 fishing strategies
  - -4 weeks
  - 8 sampling units × 240 fish = 1920 fish
  - SRFC mortalities range from 178 to 357

### 3. Zero impact sampling -- Oregon

- Develop sampling methods and technology
  - At-sea data entry system
  - Oceanographic data loggers
- Boats would have lines in the water but no terminal gear.
- Permit requested for three reasons
  - 1. Enforcement considerations
  - 2. Protection of skippers
  - 3. Test permitting system





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The Marine Scientists



The Way to Market

Agenda Item D.3.c Supplemental NMFS Report 2 March 2009



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 3, 2009

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

Dear Mr. Hansen:

The Pacific Coast Salmon Fishery Management Plan (Salmon FMP) requires that the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) manage their fisheries consistent with consultation standards developed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) regarding actions necessary to protect species listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). This letter summarizes NOAA Fisheries' consultation standards and provides guidance regarding the effects of the 2009 season on listed species. The letter comments briefly on a proposal for a Scientific Research Permit to collect information on the stock composition of Chinook salmon using genetic stock identification (GSI) techniques. Because of the circumstances this year, this letter also comments on the status of unlisted Sacramento River fall Chinook and Klamath River fall Chinook and the related effects on fisheries.

#### **Genetic Stock Identification Sampling Proposal**

On February 5, 2009, the NOAA Fisheries Northwest and Southwest Fisheries Science Centers submitted a request to the NOAA Fisheries Northwest Region for a Scientific Research Permit (SRP) to conduct sampling of Chinook salmon in closed times and areas off the West Coast in 2009 (a copy of this memo, including a description of the research plan, is provided in the March 2009 PFMC briefing book). While the principal investigators for the scientific research are the NWFSC and SWFSC, the overall effort is part of the West Coast Salmon Genetic Stock Identification Collaboration (WCGSI), a partnership of west coast fishermen's organizations, universities, states, tribes, and NOAA Fisheries, formed in 2006 to explore potential uses of GSI for west coast salmon fisheries management. The specific amount of sampling authorized under the NOAA Fisheries SRP will be determined by the seasons set and impacts allowed as determined through the PFMC's 2009 preseason planning process for salmon fisheries. The memo describes three proposed sampling plans with varying levels of impacts. Any sampling that occurs within open seasons and areas would be conducted within, and consistent with, the 2009 regulations; any sampling within closed seasons and areas would be permitted under the SRP and consistent with the preseason analyses.

There are differing opinions about the potential applications of GSI data for fisheries management, as well as the feasibility and cost of collecting and incorporating such data in the long-term. However, without a sufficient baseline of GSI data with which to perform analyses and test some of the hypotheses, the potential benefits and/or shortcomings of incorporating GSI data cannot be determined. For this reason, NOAA Fisheries recommends that the Council consider providing some opportunity for sampling to begin building a database to perform the potential solution.

analyses. NOAA Fisheries encourages communication between scientists, advisory committees, and the Council to help direct development of GSI technologies to best serve the needs of the Council.

#### CHINOOK SALMON

#### **Sacramento River Fall Chinook**

The conservation objective for Sacramento River fall Chinook requires an escapement of 122,000-180,000 adult spawners to hatcheries and natural areas. The 2008 escapement of approximately 66,300 adult spawners represented the lowest escapement on record and the second year in a row that the conservation objective was not met. Preliminary indications based on the escapement of age-2 fish in 2008 are that the 2009 projected ocean abundance will be higher than the estimated ocean abundance observed last year, yet substantially lower than abundances from 1983-2007. Sacramento River fall Chinook are the primary stock contributing to ocean fisheries off California and Oregon with little else present except Klamath River Chinook and ESA listed stocks that are all depressed and have constrained fisheries in recent years. Available information suggests that impacts to Sacramento River fall Chinook in North of Falcon fisheries are low, and therefore will not constrain those northern fisheries. These circumstances have already come to the Council's attention and will obviously be key to our preseason planning process. However, rather than presuming some course of action based on preliminary information, it is appropriate to await further information that will be developed through the Council process over the next few weeks.

As noted above, Sacramento River fall Chinook stock did not meet its conservation objective in 2007 or 2008. The 2009 preseason forecast of the Sacramento Index is extremely close to the lower bound of the escapement goal range for the stock. If the 2009 escapement is below the conservation objective, this will trigger a conservation alert under the Salmon FMP and indicate that the stock is approaching an overfishing concern. This would require that the Council direct a formal assessment of the factors that contributed to the escapement shortfall.

These circumstances also highlight the need for further discussion with the Council about how and when we make determinations that a stock is approaching an overfished condition or is overfished. This same issue came up recently in our discussion related to the status of Klamath River fall Chinook, but is symptomatic of what we see as a general problem. In our view, the FMP does not provide clear criteria for making the necessary stock status determinations. This is a problem we hope to address when the salmon plan is amended for consistency with the annual catch limit requirements, but we also need to discuss how we will make status determinations in the meantime.

#### **Klamath River Fall Chinook**

The conservation objective for Klamath River fall Chinook (KRFC) requires a long-term average escapement of 33-34% of potential adult natural spawners, but no fewer than 35,000 naturally spawning adults in any one year. KRFC did not meet its conservation objective in 2004, 2005, and 2006, triggering an overfishing concern under the FMP. Pursuant to the FMP the Council directed the Salmon Technical Team (STT) to review the causes of the escapement shortfall and provide appropriate recommendations. Based on a STT report, the Council submitted recommendations to NOAA Fisheries in June 2008 that proposed to end the overfishing concern

and management measures to implement during rebuilding. NOAA Fisheries is preparing the NEPA analysis and will publish the proposed rebuilding plan for public comment in early 2009. The Council's recommendations for dealing with the overfishing concern include a number of provisions. Those that relate directly to how the Council will manage ocean fisheries for KRFC include:

- Consider the overfishing concern of KRFC ended when a natural area spawning escapement of at least 35,000 adults is achieved in three out of four consecutive years or when a natural area spawning escapement of at least 40,700 adult KRFC (the adopted estimate of the maximum sustainable yield level of adult spawners, SMSY) is achieved in two consecutive years.
- Target a natural spawning escapement of 40,700 adult KRFC until the overfishing concern is ended. When implementing de minimis fisheries during the period the overfishing concern is in effect, provide for an age-4 ocean impact rate of no more than 10 percent when preseason stock abundance forecasts result in pre-fishing spawning escapement projections of less than about 54,000.
- Restrict fall marine fishing opportunity in areas impacting KRFC abundance during periods the Overfishing Concern is in effect.

The natural-area escapement of KRFC in 2007 was 60,700, but there was a shortfall again in 2008. Ocean fishery impacts on KRFC in the 2008 management year occurred primarily during fall 2007 fisheries, since winter/spring/summer Chinook fisheries in 2008 were nearly all closed due to Sacramento River fall Chinook. Despite the fishery limitations, the natural-area spawner escapement floor was not met in 2008; the estimated 2008 natural-area escapement was approximately 30,900 adults.

A partial explanation for the failure of KRFC to exceed the spawner escapement floor in 2008 is due to the lower than expected age-4 return. The age-3 return was weak as expected, but the age-2 return was very strong. Based on the 2008 returns, the forecast for 2009 is mixed: a weak age-4 component coupled with a strong age-3 component. Because the criteria recommended by the Council for ending the overfishing concern have not been met, fisheries should be managed in 2009 consistent with the recommended rebuilding plan to target a natural spawning escapement of 40,700.

#### **California Coastal Chinook Salmon**

California Coastal (CC) Chinook salmon are listed as threatened under the ESA. The 2000 biological opinion on CC Chinook identified KRFC as the best available indicator stock for estimating and limiting ocean harvest impacts on CC Chinook populations, and the 2005 reinitiation of consultation on CC Chinook reaffirmed the requirement that management measures be designed such that the KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate forecast not exceed 16%.

#### Sacramento River Winter Chinook Salmon

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

<u>Recreational Seasons South of Point Arena, CA</u>: The recreational season between Point Arena and Pigeon Point shall open no earlier than the first Saturday in April and close no later than the second Sunday in November; the recreational season between Pigeon Point and the U.S.-Mexico Border shall open no earlier than the first Saturday in April and close no later than the first Sunday in October. The minimum size limit shall be at least 20 inches total length.

<u>Commercial Seasons South of Point Arena, CA</u>: Commercial seasons between Point Arena and the U.S.-Mexico border shall open no earlier than May 1 and close no later than September 30, with the exception of an October season conducted Monday through Friday between Point Reyes and Point San Pedro, which shall end no later than October 15. The minimum size limit shall be at least 26 inches total length.

These measures, which NOAA Fisheries believes will avoid jeopardizing the continued existence of winter Chinook, are in addition to measures specified by the FMP or required by NOAA Fisheries' biological opinions for other listed salmon stocks. Since 1998, the California Department of Fish and Game and the Council have recommended certain terminal gear restrictions, including the use of circle hooks while mooching in the recreational fishery between Horse Mountain and Point Conception, CA, which are designed to reduce hook and release mortality. Those restrictions should continue.

As indicated above, the term of the current biological opinion related to Sacramento winter Chinook expires on April 30, 2010. NOAA Fisheries will therefore be reviewing the available information and completing a new opinion regarding the effects of the Council's fisheries on the ESU. We expect to complete that opinion in time to provide the necessary guidance for the 2010 fishery planning cycle.

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

The Central Valley spring Chinook Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU) was first listed as threatened in 1999. NOAA Fisheries' April 18, 2000, biological opinion on the effects of ocean harvest on Central Valley spring Chinook and California Coastal Chinook, concluded that ocean salmon fisheries, as regulated under the Salmon FMP and NOAA Fisheries consultation standards for Sacramento River winter-run Chinook, were not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of Central Valley spring Chinook. After the consultation was completed, the abundance of Central Valley spring Chinook increased significantly with the combined spawning escapement to Deer, Mill, and Butte creeks from 2001 to 2005 averaging 19,500 fish. The number of spring Chinook spawners has since tapered off with combined escapements to those same creeks of approximately 10,700, 9,000, and 11,900 in 2006, 2007, and 2008, respectively. Although these escapements are lower than those observed in the previous five year period, they are still higher than escapements generally observed prior to 1998. The trend is also coincident with a much broader salmon decline observed in California and Oregon, which makes a basinspecific cause appear unlikely at this point. Therefore, although NOAA Fisheries intends to monitor this stock closely in the near future with the aim of avoiding any continued decline, we have determined that no further actions are required to supplement those specified in the 2000 biological opinion.

#### Lower Columbia River Chinook Salmon

The Lower Columbia River (LCR) Chinook ESU is one of several listed ESUs in this region that has been the focus in recent years of intensive recovery planning efforts in Washington and Oregon. These efforts have included planning and some initial on-the-ground implementation of habitat restoration and hatchery reform measures, all directed at improving over time the status of listed salmon ESUs in the Lower Columbia River. Meanwhile, NOAA Fisheries has been providing harvest management guidance on a year-by-year basis for LCR Chinook. Given the progress in recovery planning, NOAA Fisheries believes the opportunity now has arrived to identify a longer-term approach to harvest management that will ensure that exploitation rates *over time* are properly aligned with recovery objectives under anticipated levels of improved productivity resulting from implementation of recovery actions. NOAA Fisheries is calling upon itself and other co-managers and recovery planners to review and update recovery planning strategies and objectives to ensure that the level of information provided is sufficient to support a multi-year harvest management regime beginning in 2010.

In 2009 we will continue to operate consistent with the theme of ongoing transition; the harvest management guidance provided below will therefore apply only to the 2009 fishing season. NOAA Fisheries will work with co-managers and recovery planners over the next year to identify and/or clarify multi-year expectations related to all factors affecting listed LCR salmon ESUs. NOAA Fisheries is currently reviewing a draft of Oregon's recovery plan which will eventually be integrated with Washington's previously completed interim regional recovery plan, which itself is undergoing review. The ultimate result will be a comprehensive recovery plan that sets the broader context within which a longer-term harvest management approach can be implemented and thus enable NOAA Fisheries to develop a multi-year biological opinion for harvest in 2010 and beyond. A multi-year approach to harvest management of LCR Chinook will reduce uncertainty associated with recovery of ESA listed populations, allow managers to better anticipate and sustain adjustments based upon monitoring results, and add predictability to recreational, commercial and tribal fisheries subject to the biological opinion during the recovery period.

NOAA Fisheries recognizes and shares the co-managers' goal of achieving survival and recovery of the species while providing, to the degree possible, opportunities to harvest surplus hatchery fish and other fish from healthy natural populations. We also recognize that harvest has been reduced significantly over the last several years. Whether further reductions will be required depends on the final outcome of the review and planning process, the extent to which commitments for future hatchery and habitat actions are met, and ultimately on the overall effectiveness of the actions at providing the survival improvements necessary to achieve recovery. Completing the work described above will provide a plan for the future and the basis for a biological opinion in 2010 that we envision will set harvest limits for the next several years. In keeping with this intent, NOAA Fisheries looks forward to working with other co-managers during calendar year 2009 to ensure a solid foundation for the multi-year harvest BO. This will likely involve augmenting existing analyses to compare the sensitivity of projected outcomes across a range of habitat productivity and capacity, hatchery reform and harvest expectations. Through a comparison of expected outcomes, decision makers should be able to weigh the benefits at the ESU scale of a particular harvest approach against the costs across all sectors. As part of this effort, NOAA Fisheries expects near-term and medium-term milestones associated with an updated recovery strategy for the Lower Columbia River to be identified so that they may be included in the 2010 consultation standards for Council-managed fisheries and used in support of the multi-year BO for those fisheries.

In this and the following paragraphs, NOAA Fisheries addresses the circumstances and provides guidance relevant to the management of fisheries in 2009. The Lower Columbia River (LCR) Chinook ESU is comprised of a spring component, a "far-north" migrating bright component, and a component of north migrating tules. The bright and tule components both have fall run timing. The four extant spring stocks within the ESU include those in the Cowlitz, Kalama, and Lewis rivers on the Washington side, and in the Sandy River on the Oregon side. The historic habitat for the spring Chinook stocks on the Washington side is now largely inaccessible to salmon due to impassable dams. The remaining spring stocks are therefore dependent, for the time being, on the associated hatchery production programs. The Lower Columbia Salmon Recovery Plan (LCSRP)<sup>1</sup> specifies actions to be taken to facilitate recovery of spring Chinook populations. The Cowlitz and Lewis hatcheries are being used, for example, for reintroduction of spring Chinook into the upper basin areas above existing dams. A supplementation program is being developed for the Kalama population. Spring Chinook in the Sandy River are also managed with an integrated hatchery supplementation program. Maintaining the hatchery brood stock is therefore essential for implementation of specified recovery actions. The hatcheries have met their escapement objectives in recent years, and are expected to do so again in 2009, thus ensuring that what remains of the genetic legacy is preserved and can be used to advance recovery. NOAA Fisheries expects that the management agencies will continue to manage inriver fisheries to meet hatchery escapement goals, but no additional management constraints on Council fisheries are considered necessary.

Two extant natural-origin bright populations have been identified in the LCR Chinook ESU: the North Fork Lewis River and Sandy River populations. The North Fork Lewis River population is used as a harvest indicator for ocean and in-river fisheries. The escapement goal used for management purposes for this population is 5,700, based on estimates of maximum sustained yield derived from spawner-recruit analysis. The escapement was below goal in 1998, 1999, 2007 and 2008, but has otherwise exceeded the goal by a wide margin in every year since at least 1980. The escapement shortfall in 1998 and 1999 were generally attributed to severe flooding events during the parent years; the shortfall in 2007and 2008 is consistent with a pattern of low escapements for other far-north migrating stocks in the region and can likely be attributed to poor ocean conditions. The Sandy River population is considered at low risk and viable under current harvest conditions. Given the long history of healthy returns, and other management constraints that will be in place this year, NOAA Fisheries does not anticipate the need to take specific management actions in the ocean to protect the bright component of the LCR Chinook ESU in 2009.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>This plan was developed by Washington's Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board. In February 2006, NOAA Fisheries approved the plan as an Interim Regional Recovery Plan. Such a plan is intended to lead to an ESA recovery plan but is not yet complete, in this case because it addresses only a portion of the Lower Columbia River ESUs. NOAA Fisheries endorses use of the plan until a final plan covering the full ESUs is complete. Work is underway to complete a plan for the remaining portions of the Lower Columbia ESUs and a final ESA plan is expected by the end of 2009. For additional information, see <a href="http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/Salmon-Recovery-Planning/Recovery-Domains/Willamette-Lower-Columbia/Interim-Recovery.cfm">http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/Salmon-Recovery-Planning/Recovery.cfm</a>

NOAA Fisheries does expect that the states of Washington and Oregon will continue to monitor the status of the LCR bright populations and take appropriate actions through their usual authorities to deliver spawning escapement through the fisheries they manage sufficient to maintain the health of these populations.

The 2004 Lower Columbia River Salmon Recovery Plan identified twenty one separate populations within the tule component of this ESU. Unlike the spring or bright populations of the ESU, LCR tule populations are caught in large numbers in Council fisheries, as well as fisheries to the north and in the Columbia River. Beginning in 1999 when LCR Chinook were first listed, the Coweeman population has been used as the indicator stock for managing the tule component of the LCR Chinook ESU. The Coweeman population is unusual among LCR tule populations in that there is a relatively long time series of escapement data and the population is thought not to have been greatly affected by out-of-basin hatchery straying, thus providing the biological data necessary to calculate a Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (RER) without the confounding considerations of hatchery strays. Based on initial analysis of these data, NOAA Fisheries advised the Council to limit the exploitation rate on Coweeman fall Chinook to 49%, inclusive of all fisheries. This 49% Coweeman-based standard was applied from 2002 to 2006.

Since at least 2006, harvest management for LCR Chinook tule populations has been in a continuing state of change. As noted above, NOAA Fisheries and the co-managers have been developing and incrementally implementing a comprehensive management and recovery strategy that seeks to better integrate harvest, hatchery, and habitat reforms and actions. The harvest component of this evolving strategy has been informed by these efforts as well as the efforts of a work group convened by NOAA Fisheries specifically to advance our understanding of population status and the effects of harvest on LCR tule populations. It has also been informed by ongoing recovery planning, contemporaneous analyses by the Hatchery and Scientific Review Group (HSRG), and the continuing identification, development and/or refinement of actions needed to improve habitat conditions. We have described the status of this transitional process as it relates to harvest management in our annual guidance letters to the Council and also in the associated biological opinions. As a result of our continuing review, we have taken action to reduce the total exploitation rate on tule populations from 49% in 2006, to 42% in 2007, and then to 41% in 2008, and have explained the rationale for each reduction in our annual guidance letter. These reductions were reflective of improved information and analyses, and have had the intended beneficial effect of reducing exploitation rates on all comingled LCR tule populations. Whether the resulting exploitation rate on all tule populations is sufficiently low, and how it should change over the longer term will depend on the specific population-specific recovery strategy that will emerge over the next year from the recovery planning processes described above. In the meantime, we must deal with the circumstances that present themselves in 2009.

The United States recently approved a new Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) Agreement that was negotiated and recommended by the Pacific Salmon Commission. That Agreement includes a new Chinook regime that reduces the allowable annual Chinook catch by 30% in Canada's West Coast Vancouver Island (WCVI) troll and sport fishery and 15% in Alaska's Southeast Alaska all-gear fishery. Lower Columbia River tule Chinook particularly will benefit from the reduction in the WCVI fishery. The United States negotiated for harvest reductions in Canadian intercepting fisheries largely to benefit the escapement of natural origin stocks. LCR tule and Puget Sound Chinook were specifically identified to Canada as the intended beneficiaries of

these reductions. NOAA Fisheries indicated in its biological opinion on the PST Agreement that it intended to ensure that reductions in tule harvest secured by the new agreement would be passed through to escapement. In 2008 the total exploitation rate on LCR tule Chinook was limited to a maximum of 41%. NOAA Fisheries estimated in its biological opinion on the new PST Agreement that the catch reductions in the northern fisheries would reduce the exploitation rate on tule Chinook by approximately three percentage points relative to what would have occurred under the previous Chinook regime. Therefore, for 2009, Council fisheries should be managed such that the total exploitation rate in all fisheries on LCR tule Chinook does not exceed 38%. This reduction is a further step intended to address the needs of the LCR Chinook ESU and the weaker tule populations in the ESU in particular.

As indicated above, NOAA Fisheries intends to continue its review of harvest and other limiting factors and seek to implement changes that are consistent with the evolving information, the expected evolution of the hatchery programs, and the long term goal of recovery being developed through the recovery planning process. Nevertheless, NOAA Fisheries is mindful of the consequences to the fishery of the 38% exploitation rate limit when applied to the forecast abundance for 2009, particularly as that abundance may be affected by key hatchery runs that comprise a substantial portion of the total harvest. This constraint may be what limits fishing opportunity and the total allowable catch in 2009. However, an alternative course, one that might increase impacts on listed natural tule populations in southern fisheries is not appropriate in light of the current status of our efforts to mesh harvest management with longer term recovery plans, and would not be consistent with the justification used in Pacific Salmon Commission negotiations to seek reductions in northern fisheries.

#### Upper Columbia River Spring Chinook Salmon Upper Willamette River Chinook Salmon

#### Snake River Spring/Summer Chinook Salmon

NOAA Fisheries has considered the effects of Council area fisheries on spring stocks from the Upper Columbia River and Upper Willamette River Basins and spring/summer stocks from the Snake River in prior biological opinions. These stocks are rarely caught in Council fisheries. NOAA Fisheries has determined that management actions designed to limit catch from these ESUs beyond what will be provided by harvest constraints for other stocks are not necessary.

#### **Snake River Fall Chinook Salmon**

NOAA Fisheries recently completed a biological opinion on the new Pacific Salmon Treaty Agreement where we again considered the effects of fisheries, including Council area fisheries, on Snake River fall Chinook. In that opinion we evaluated the effect of fisheries, in part, by using the guidance standard for ocean fisheries used over the last several years. We concluded that the existing standard continued to provide a necessary and appropriate level of protection for Snake River fall Chinook. NOAA Fisheries' guidance with respect to Snake River fall Chinook is therefore unchanged from that of the last several years. NOAA Fisheries requires that the Southeast Alaskan, Canadian, and Council fisheries, in combination, achieve a 30.0% reduction in the age-3 and age-4 adult equivalent total exploitation rate relative to the 1988-1993 base period. The Council fisheries therefore must be managed to ensure that the 30.0% base period reduction criterion for the aggregate of all ocean fisheries is achieved.

#### **Puget Sound Chinook Salmon**

In March, 2005, NOAA Fisheries approved fishing activities conducted in accordance with the harvest component of the Comprehensive Management Plan for Puget Sound Chinook, a Resource Management Plan (RMP) submitted by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Puget Sound Treaty tribes under Limit 6 of the ESA 4(d) rule. The terms of the RMP have also been incorporated into the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Plan adopted by NOAA Fisheries on January 19, 2007. The take limit for fisheries implemented under the terms of the RMP apply to the 2005-2009 fishing years (May 1, 2005 through April 30, 2010). This is therefore the final year for guidance issued under the terms of this plan. NOAA Fisheries anticipates a new RMP for Puget Sound Chinook will be in place for the 2010 fishing season.

The current RMP management approach consists of a two tiered harvest regime (normal and minimum), depending on stock status. The harvest objectives in the RMP are a mixture of total and southern U.S. exploitation rates (termed in the RMP - Rebuilding Exploitation Rates<sup>2</sup> or RERs) and escapement goals. Under conditions of normal abundance, the RERs and escapement goals, listed on the left of Table 1, apply. However, when a particular management unit is 1) not expected to meet its low abundance threshold, or, 2) if the total exploitation rate is projected to exceed its RER under a proposed set of fisheries, the co-managers will constrain their fisheries such that either the RER is not exceeded, or the Critical Exploitation Rate Ceiling (CERC)<sup>3</sup>, listed on the right of Table 1, is not exceeded.

Procedurally, the Council and associated North of Falcon processes provide the appropriate forums for doing the necessary management planning. Under the current management structure, Council fisheries are included as part of the suite of fisheries that comprise the fishing regime negotiated each year by the co-managers under <u>U.S. v. Washington</u> to meet management objectives for Puget Sound and Washington Coastal salmon stocks. The comprehensive nature of the management objectives and the management planning structure strongly connect Council and Puget Sound fisheries. Therefore, in adopting its regulations, the Council must determine that its fisheries, when combined with the suite of other fisheries impacting this ESU, meet the management targets set for stocks within this ESU.

Having established the connection between Council and Puget Sound fisheries, it is also appropriate to acknowledge that impacts on Puget Sound Chinook stocks in Council fisheries are generally quite low. Exploitation rates on Puget Sound spring Chinook and fall Chinook stock aggregates have been less than one percent and four percent on average, respectively, in recent years.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> These are not to be confused with the Rebuilding Exploitation Rates used by NOAA Fisheries Service to assess proposed harvest actions under the ESA since they are derived by different methodologies and used for different purposes. The RERs in Table 1 are those developed by the co-managers in the RMP approved by NOAA Fisheries Service and therefore fisheries conducted consistent with these RERs are not subject to an ESA prohibition on take of listed Puget Sound Chinook.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The ceiling rate used by the co-managers may be below the CERC shown on the right side of Table 1 if the 2003 fisheries modeled with 2005 abundances results in rates less than the CERC.

Management actions taken to meet exploitation rate targets will therefore occur primarily in the Puget Sound fisheries, but since impacts in all fisheries must be considered, ocean fisheries are potentially subject to constraint to ensure impacts are consistent with the limits defined by the RMP.

NOAA Fisheries recognizes that there is also a sequence to the planning process for Puget Sound Chinook: the March Council meeting, the North of Falcon process, and the subsequent April Council meeting where final recommendations for oceans seasons are made. Therefore, the final option adopted at the April Council meeting must, when combined with Puget Sound fisheries negotiated during the North of Falcon process, meet the escapement goals and exploitation rates for each Puget Sound Chinook management unit included in Table 1, after applying the appropriate regime to the status of each management unit anticipated in 2009.

Table 1. Guidance on ESA listed Puget Sound Chinook for the 2008Council ocean salmon fisheries.							
	Normal Abundance Regime			Minimum Fishing Regime			
Management Unit/Population	Rebuilding Exploitation Rate			Low	Critical Exploitation Rate		
	Total	Southern US (PT=Preterminal)	Escapement Goal <sup>1</sup>	Abundance Threshold	So. US	Preterminal So. US	
Nooksack spring NF Nooksack SF Nooksack	Minimum fishing regime applies			1,000 <sup>3</sup> 1,000 <sup>3</sup>	7.0%/9.0% <sup>2</sup>		
Skagit Summer/Fall Upper Skagit Lower Skagit Lower Sauk	50.0%			4,800 2,200 900 400	17.0%		
Skagit Spring Suiattle Upper Sauk Cascade	38.0%			576 170 130 170	18.0%		
Stillaguamish NF Stillaguamish SF Stillaguamish	25.0%			650 <sup>3</sup> 500 <sup>3</sup>	15.0%		
Snohomish Skykomish Snoqualmie	21.0%			2,800 1,745 <sup>3</sup> 521 <sup>3</sup>	15.0%		
Lake Washington <sup>4</sup>		15.0% PT		200 <sup>3</sup>		12.0%	
Green		15.0% PT	5,800	1,800		12.0%	
White River	20.0%			200	15.0%		
Puyallup <sup>5</sup>	50.0%			500		12.0%	
Nisqually			1,100	1,100			
Skokomish		15.0% PT	1,200 natural <sup>6</sup> 1,000 hatchery	800 natural <sup>7</sup> 500 hatchery		12.0%	
Mid-Hood Canal		15.0% PT		400		12.0%	
Dungeness		10.0%		500	6.0%		
Elwha		10.0%		1,000	6.0%		

<sup>1</sup> When escapement is expected to be less than the goal, the co-managers will take additional management measures with the objective of meeting or exceeding the goal. <sup>2</sup> Expected Southern US rate will not exceed 7.0% in 4 out of 5 years and 9.0% in 1 out of 5 years.

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

<sup>4</sup> Cedar River.

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

<sup>6</sup> The aggregate escapement goal is 3,650 hatchery and natural spawners. However, anticipated hatchery or natural escapements below these spawner abundances trigger specific additional management actions.
 <sup>7</sup> The aggregate low abundance threshold is 1,300 hatchery and natural spawners. However, anticipated hatchery or natural escapements below these spawner abundances trigger specific additional management actions.

#### **COHO SALMON**

#### **Oregon Coast Coho Salmon**

The ESA listing status of Oregon Coast (OC) coho has changed over the years. On February 11, 2008 NOAA Fisheries again listed OC coho as threatened under the ESA (73 FR 7816 February 11, 2008). Regardless of their listing status, the Council has managed OC coho consistent with the terms of Amendment 13 of the Salmon FMP as modified by the expert advice of the 2000 ad hoc Work Group. NOAA Fisheries approved the management provisions for OC coho through its section 7 consultation on Amendment 13 in 1999, and has since supported use of the related expert advice. For the 2009 season, the applicable spawner status is in the "low" category while the marine survival index "medium". Under this circumstance, the Work Group report requires that the exploitation rate be limited to no more than 15%.

#### Lower Columbia River Coho

Lower Columbia River coho are caught, for the most part, in fisheries off the Washington and Oregon coast, and in the Columbia River in the area below Bonneville Dam. Lower Columbia River coho were listed as threatened under the ESA on June 25, 2005. NOAA Fisheries conducted section 7 consultations and issued biological opinions regarding the effects of Council fisheries and fisheries in the Columbia River in 2006, 2007, and 2008. Unlike the earlier opinions, our 2008 opinion provided guidance for 2008 and the foreseeable future. As a result, the 2008 opinion also provides the basis for our guidance in 2009.

The states of Oregon and Washington have focused on use of a harvest matrix for LCR coho, developed by Oregon, following their listing under Oregon's State ESA. Under the matrix the allowable harvest in a given year depends on indicators of marine survival and brood year escapement. The matrix has both ocean and inriver components which can be combined to define a total exploitation rate limit for all ocean and inriver fisheries. Generally speaking, NOAA Fisheries supports use of management planning tools that allow harvest to vary depending on the year-specific circumstances. Conceptually, we think Oregon's approach is a good one. However, NOAA Fisheries has taken a more conservative approach for LCR coho in recent years because of unresolved issues related to application of the matrix. NOAA Fisheries has relied on the matrix, but limited the total harvest impact rate to that allowed for ocean fisheries. Given the particular circumstances regarding marine survival and escapement, the allowable exploitation rates in 2006, 2007, and 2008 were 15%, 20%, and 8% respectively.

The harvest matrix for LCR coho is keyed to the status of Clackamas and Sandy populations. However, it remains unclear whether reliance on these two indicators is adequately protective of other populations in the ESU. The state of Oregon is currently engaged in recovery planning for all listed species in the lower Columbia River, and Washington is updating their interim Recovery Plan to address coho. We are aware that progress is being made on recovery planning and hope that the necessary planning can be completed this year. Through recovery planning we expect the states will identify recovery objectives for all populations, and identify those populations that will be prioritized for high viability. Once completed, the information can then be used to refine the matrix to ensure that it addresses the needs of priority populations in particular and all populations in general. We also think that it is appropriate to review the information related to seeding capacity that sets the abundance criteria in the matrix for each population. Until these issues are resolved and we can revisit details of the current matrix, NOAA Fisheries will continue to apply the matrix as we have in the past, but limit the total harvest to that allowed for the ocean fisheries.

Guidance to the Council for 2009 depends on the matrix and the particular circumstances for the indicator populations. In 2009 abundance indicators are mixed. The Clackamas and Sandy are both in the medium status categories, based on brood year escapements. The marine survival index is also in the medium category. Given these circumstances the harvest matrix prescribes an ocean impact rate of 20%, an impact rate for freshwater fisheries of 11.5%, and a combined exploitation rate for all fisheries of 29.2%. However, the 2008 biological opinion limits the overall exploitation rate under these circumstances to that specified in the ocean portion of the matrix. As a consequence, ocean salmon fisheries under the Council's jurisdiction in 2009, and commercial and recreational salmon fisheries in the mainstem Columbia River, including select area fisheries (e.g., Youngs Bay), should be managed subject to a total exploitation rate limit on LCR coho not to exceed 20%.

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

NOAA Fisheries consultation standards for Southern Oregon/Northern California Coastal coho were developed from a supplemental biological opinion dated April 28, 1999. The Rogue/Klamath hatchery stock is used as an indicator of the effects of fisheries on SONCC coho. NOAA Fisheries' 1999 biological opinion requires that management measures developed under the Salmon FMP achieve an ocean exploitation rate on Rogue/Klamath hatchery stocks of no more than 13.0%.

#### Central California Coastal Coho Salmon

Consultation standards for Central California Coastal coho were also developed from the April 28, 1999 biological opinion. Little information on past harvest rates or current hooking mortality incidental to Chinook fisheries exists for CCC coho. Absent more specific information, the 1999 biological opinion on listed coho requires that coho-directed fisheries and coho retention in Chinook-directed fisheries be prohibited off California.

#### **CHUM SALMON**

#### **Hood Canal Summer Chum**

Chum salmon are not targeted and rarely are caught in Council salmon fisheries. However, the Pacific Coast Salmon FMP requires fisheries to be managed consistent with NOAA Fisheries' ESA standards for listed species, which includes the Hood Canal summer-run chum salmon ESU. The Summer Chum Salmon Conservation Initiative (PNPTC and WDFW 2000), approved by NOAA Fisheries under Limit 6 of the ESA 4(d) Rule describes the harvest actions that must be taken to protect listed Hood Canal summer-run chum salmon both in Washington fisheries managed under the jurisdiction of the PFMC and Puget Sound fisheries managed by the state and tribal fishery managers.

Under the terms of the Conservation Initiative, chum salmon must be released in non-treaty sport and troll fisheries in Washington catch Area 4 from August 1 through September 30. The Conservation Initiative does not require release of chum salmon in tribal fisheries in catch Area 4 during the same period, but does recommend that release provisions be implemented. As in previous years, tribal managers will discuss implementation of these provisions during the North of Falcon planning process.

#### SOCKEYE SALMON

#### Snake River Sockeye Salmon Ozette Lake Sockeye Salmon

Sockeye salmon are rarely are caught in Council salmon fisheries. In previous biological opinions, NOAA Fisheries determined that PFMC fisheries were not likely to adversely affect Snake River or Ozette Lake sockeye salmon. Therefore, management constraints in ocean fisheries for the protection of listed sockeye salmon are not considered necessary.

#### **STEELHEAD**

NOAA Fisheries has listed two Distinct Population Segment (DPS) of steelhead as endangered and nine DPSs as threatened in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and California. The listing of the Puget Sound steelhead DPS as threatened is the most recent with the listing becoming effective on June 11, 2007. All eleven listed DPSs have been considered in biological opinions on the effects of PFMC fisheries.

Steelhead are rarely caught in ocean fisheries and retention of steelhead in non-treaty tribal fisheries is currently prohibited. This requirement is consistent with the take prohibitions as proposed. Based on currently available information, NOAA Fisheries believes ocean fishery management actions beyond those already in place that seek to shape fisheries to minimize impacts to steelhead are not considered necessary. The Council and states should continue to prohibit the retention of steelhead with intact adipose fins in ocean non-treaty tribal fisheries to minimize the effect of whatever catch may occur.

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

Sincerely,

Barry A. Thom Acting Northwest Regional Administrator

for Rodney R. McInnis Southwest Regional Administrator

cc: Frank Lockhart Peter Dygert

### Agenda Item D.3.d Supplemental Hoopa Valley Tribe Report March 2009

#### HOOPA VALLEY TRIBAL COMMENTS ON Identification of Management Objectives and Preliminary Definition of 2009 Salmon Management Options

Introducing Mr. Billy Matilton and Mr. George Kautsky of Hoopa Valley Tribal Fisheries Department.

The Klamath Fall Chinook remain under the heightened protection of a rebuilding plan for a Council managed stock subject to Overfishing Concern.

Allowance for fall fisheries ("Credit Card Fisheries") in any year poses a measure of management risk. A primary unknown is whether fall fishing impacts will fall within the allowable harvest levels in the following spring? The 2008 Council document: "Assessment of Factors Affecting Natural Area Escapement Shortfall of Klamath River Fall Chinook in 2004-2006" recommends that, "During periods of stock rebuilding, fall fishing opportunity in areas impacting KRFC abundance should be restricted." The effect of these fall fisheries on future fisheries is problematic in any year. Therefore, given the heightened concern for KRFC conservation, we would advise against allowing any fall fisheries in 2009 in areas where KRFC may be impacted.

Consistent with Recommendation 9 of the "Assessment of Factors Affecting Natural Area Escapement Shortfall of Klamath River Fall Chinook in 2004-2006" report, we urge Co-Managers to pursue 25% Constant Fractional Marking coded-wire-tagging program be implemented at Iron Gate Hatchery. The facility releases between 5-6 million juvenile chinook annually and marking rates presently vary inter-annually and are typically well below 10% of production. Implementation of a 25% CFM strategy at IGH would improve management precision by improving estimates of contribution of Klamath chinook to fisheries. HVT pioneered CFM at Trinity River Hatchery over ten years ago, and the approach has recently been introduced to Central Valley hatcheries.

Agenda Item D.3.d Supplemental Tribal Comment 2 March 2009

### TESTIMONY OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY TRIBES BEFORE PACIFIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL MARCH 9, 2009 SeaTac, Washington

Good day 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. I am here with Bruce Jim from the Warm Springs Tribe, and Rapheal Bill of the Umatilla Tribe to provide Testimony on behalf of the four Columbia River treaty tribes: the Yakama, Warm Springs, Umatilla and Nez Perce tribes. We will each read part of our testimony.

Salmon are of critical cultural importance to the tribes. Our relationship with the fish goes back to time immemorial. Our tribes depend on salmon to meet our ceremonial and subsistence as well as our economic needs. Our ceremonial and subsistence needs take precedent over other needs. Our rights to these fish are protected by treaties with the United States.

### The tribes are extremely upset by a proposal we expect from WDFW to implement mark selective recreational fisheries in Ocean Areas 1 and 2 and at Buoy 10 at the mouth of the Columbia River.

The U.S. v. Oregon parties will manage 2009 in-river fisheries according to the 2008-2017 U.S. v. Oregon management agreement. This agreement states, "If mark selective fisheries are implemented that impact upriver fall Chinook, the non-treaty ocean and in-river fisheries may not harvest more than 50% of the harvestable surplus of upriver fall Chinook, consistent with the applicable federal allocation caselaw." The tribes have had a bad experience with the way the states have implemented mark selective in-river spring Chinook fisheries in ways that have allowed the non-treaty harvest to exceed the allowed tribal harvest in many years. The tribes believe that the implementation of mark selective fisheries impacting fall Chinook stocks will cause similar problems for tribal fisheries. We are very concerned that if these fisheries are implemented this year that they will expand in future years and soon the non-treaty fisheries catches will exceed 50% of the harvestable surplus. This will adversely affect tribal fisheries and make it difficult to meet the spawning needs for fish.

Tribal staff had a brief opportunity to meet with the Salmon Technical Team (STT)

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regarding concerns over mark selective fisheries and we appreciate the team's willingness to discuss issues with us. WDFW also shared the 2009 Ocean Sampling Plan with us which we also appreciate.

The tribes have a number of concerns with the proposed implementation of mark selective fisheries. First, the release mortality rates for ocean fisheries are high. We understand the STT has been instructed to use a 14% release mortality rate plus a 5% drop off mortality rate for Chinook and coho recreational fisheries. This means that the STT expects that 21% of all unmarked fish will die if handled in ocean recreational fisheries. Various scientific literature suggests that the actual release mortality rates could be over 50%. If the Council is underestimating the true release mortality rates in these fisheries, the actual number of unmarked wild fish that are killed in these fisheries may be significantly higher that the pre-season planning models suggest. The tribes believe that as a precautionary principle, the Council should model ocean recreational fisheries using higher release mortality rates. In addition, Buoy 10 fisheries may have a higher mortality on fish as it is in a transition zone from an ocean to freshwater environment where fish are stressed, and would experience a higher mortality than in either the ocean or freshwater environment. Unless the mark rate is very high, mark selective fisheries will have to sort through large numbers of unmarked fish and in the ocean will kill large numbers of wild fish in order to retain just a few marked fish. We believe there should be comprehensive research to determine the true release mortality rates before new mark selective fisheries are implemented.

Second, the tribes understand that the ocean FRAM calculates fishery impacts on the marked and unmarked components of various stocks. However, the tribes do not understand how the FRAM can calculate impacts to the unmarked portion of the Columbia River Upriver Bright (URB) stock. The *U.S. v. Oregon* Technical Advisory Committee does not do a forecast for the unmarked URBs. We believe that WDFW staff have made some estimates of unmarked URBs but we have not seen these estimates and do not have any idea if they are reasonable. We also do not understand the precise method by which mark rates for Chinook will be estimated pre-season. The tribes will not be able to accept the results of ocean fishery modeling until these and other questions can be answered to our satisfaction.

Third, we also understand that there is no way to model multiple encounters within any time step of the FRAM. We regard this as a serious shortcoming that renders the FRAM inappropriate for modeling mark selective fisheries. The tribes believe it is highly likely that  $E:\D3 March0909CRITFCTestimony.doc$ 

some fish may be caught and released in Area 2 fisheries and then caught and released in Area 1 fisheries and then potentially caught in the Buoy 10 fishery. We believe there may be significant additional release mortality with each successive encounter. Until research can be done to determine the level of mortality associated with multiple encounters, the Council should not recommend mark selective fisheries or it should model fisheries with appropriately precautionary release mortality rates to account for this risk.

Fourth, Party boat rules should be eliminated. The tribes believe that recreational fishermen should catch their own fish and quit fishing when they have captured their daily limit of fish. Party boat rules can allow boats to handle very large numbers of unmarked fish especially when mark rates are low. We believe these rules result in biased estimates of release mortality of the unmarked fish.

Fifth, it is imperative to the tribes that the STT and the states of Oregon and Washington provide estimates of impacts to Spring Creek Hatchery tules to ensure that mark selective fisheries do not harvest so many of these mass marked hatchery fish that it results in the tribes being forced to take actions in the tribal fishery to restrict tribal catch to meet the hatchery escapement goal. With the modest pre-season forecast for Spring Creek tules, we see this as a serious risk. We believe that the states should provide written assurances that if their fisheries result in the overharvest of this stock forcing the tribes to take actions to meet broodstock goals, then the states will reduce their fisheries in future years as a payback (or reduce their in-river fisheries as a result of ocean take in the current year).

Sixth, because of the requirements that the tribes have access to 50% of the harvestable surplus of fall Chinook destined to return to the tribal fishing areas, the tribes will need to know the actual impacts of ocean fisheries on our fish prior to the beginning of the in-river fall Chinook fisheries and Buoy 10 fishery in August and then again at the conclusion of the ocean fisheries in September. It is critical that this information be provided so that if the actual ocean fisheries have caught more of our stocks than was planned pre-season, then the Buoy 10 and in-river fisheries can be adjusted so that the tribal fishery will still have the opportunity to harvest its share of the fish. This will involve adequately sampling ocean fisheries, reading Coded WireTags in season, and making accurate assessments of the actual impacts to our fish. We understand the STT does not do any in-season management that can provide this information, nor does it do post season assessments of how many Columbia River fish are actually killed in ocean fisheries. We regard this as a serious short-coming that needs to be fixed. If this information can not be provided in a

timely manner, the tribes may need to take action within *U.S. v. Oregon* to ensure that the in-river non-treaty fisheries do not begin until we know if the combination of the actual ocean fisheries along with planned in-river fisheries will adversely affect the tribes opportunity to harvest 50% of the harvestable surplus.

Seventh, international agreements such as the Pacific Salmon Treaty use Coded Wire Tag information to evaluate the impacts of ocean fisheries on natural stocks, but they have to assume there are the same impacts on marked and unmarked fish. The technical groups have strongly recommended that if there are such fisheries, there must be Double Index Tag groups so the difference in impact to wild fish can be estimated. Even then, it will be extremely difficult to assess impacts on a fishery specific. Thus, these fisheries will erode the ability to measure whether we are meeting international obligations. We should avoid situations where we cannot evaluate or quantify the impacts of these fisheries on the unmarked or natural components of these stock groups until we develop the necessary tools.

For the Council's information, we also have concerns about the in-river fisheries. We believe that Buoy 10 is a terrible place to implement mark selective fisheries for either Chinook or coho. We believe that fish are already under stress as they are making the transition from salt to fresh water. We think that handling and release will result in very high levels of release mortality, especially if ODFW insists on maintaining the rule allowing barbed hooks in this fishery. The *U.S. v. Oregon* Technical Advisory Committee does not currently have an agreed to release mortality rate estimate for Chinook at Buoy 10. Unless the states can provide research showing the basis for an appropriate release mortality rate for use in an estuarine environment, the tribes will not agree to this fishery. We also do not have an agreed to model in-river mark selective fisheries.

The Buoy 10 fishery primarily harvests Spring Creek Hatchery tules and Lower River hatchery fish. But it also harvests reasonable numbers of URBs many of which are unmarked wild fish, along with ESA listed Snake River fall Chinook. In 2008, fishery modeling in October suggested that the Buoy 10 fishery had a 1.2 percent harvest rate on URBs. If the Buoy 10 fishery is managed as a mark selective fishery, it would not be allowed to target or retain unmarked URBs including abundant wild fish returning to the Hanford Reach. Because of this the tribes do not believe the states would require the entire allowed harvest rate on URBs. The tribes will seek to have this allowed harvest rate for in-river fisheries reduced, because it will no longer be needed.

We also are concerned about the affect of mark selective fisheries on the supplementation  $E:\D3$  March0909CRITFCTestimony.doc

program for Snake River fall Chinook. Many of the supplementation fish are adipose fin clipped for monitoring and evaluation purposes – not simply to provide fish for non-Indian sport fisheries. In large part due to tribal restoration programs for Snake River Fall Chinook, over 16,000 Snake River fall Chinook reached Lower Granite Dam in 2008. This was a record return. The tribes believe this is further evidence that the long term supplementation of Snake River fall Chinook is working. This program has been successful in providing benefits to both tribal and non-tribal fishers while providing a buffer to get us through periods of low survival. The tribes have no problem with reasonable levels of harvest impacting these fish, but mark selective fisheries will compound the already difficult job of monitoring and evaluation.

The tribes remind the Council that it is also necessary that 50 percent of the upriver coho must be passed to the treaty fishing area upstream of Bonneville Dam. We believe there is a need to improve forecasting for upriver coho so harvest impacts can be better assessed on this stock. We are not satisfied with the way upriver coho are split out of the overall OPI forecast. The tribes believe that we should do a comprehensive assessment of the affects that coho selective fisheries have had both on wild stocks and on terminal fishery opportunity.

Some groups such as the National Marine Fisheries Service and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife are continually pushing to expand mark selective fisheries when clearly they have shown no benefit to natural origin fish stocks. We are disappointed that the federal government seems more concerned about simplistic implementation of mark selective fisheries than it does about assessing the true impact of mark selective fisheries on ESA listed fish or on fulfilling its trust responsibility to the tribes by protecting tribal fisheries. The federal government should be concerned that the intensity of mark selective fisheries on ESA listed stocks like lower Columbia River tules, may be rapidly increasing in intensity with mark selective fisheries in Canada, the Strait of Juan de Fuca, the Washington Coast and at Buoy 10. The Council's Model Evaluation Group has previously stated that mark selective fisheries are more problematic as they increase in intensity. Yet as of right now, we have not heard any concerns expressed by the federal government on how to address this increase in intensity.

Requirements to mass mark hatchery fish are responsible for many of these problems. The federal government is requiring that most federally funded hatchery programs mass mark 100% of their hatchery releases. Most state hatchery programs are also mass marking 100% of their fish. Most hatchery coho have been mass marked since the mid 1990's. The only coho populations to make fairly steady increases are the mid and upper Columbia populations which are heavily supplemented with unmarked hatchery fish. Most other coho populations are static or declining. Steelhead have been mass marked since the 1980's which did nothing to prevent ESA listings. And the Lower Columbia Coho ESU was listed as threatened after the large scale implementation of mark selective coho fisheries. Clearly mass marking coho and steelhead and implementing mark selective coho and steelhead fisheries has done nothing for wild coho populations.

Since nearly all federally funded hatchery Chinook are mass marked, there is ever increasing pressure to implement Chinook selective fisheries. The Pacific Salmon Commission has previously reported the many problems that Chinook selective fisheries cause for the coast wide Coded Wire Tag Program. The tribes' experience with spring Chinook selective fisheries has shown that mark selective fisheries have caused problems with the allocation of in-river catches. And mark selective spring Chinook fisheries have shown absolutely no benefit to natural stocks. Yet every year there is more and more pressure to increase mark selective fisheries. With the anticipated difficulties ahead in planning 2009 ocean fisheries, many people hope that selective fisheries will solve their problems. This is a false hope. The tribes believe that mark selective fisheries are absolutely the wrong way to work towards recovering salmon stocks and providing healthy fisheries for everyone. Mark selective fisheries have never been implemented in a way to produce any conservation benefit. They are only implemented to provide more and more fishing opportunity primarily for sport fisheries.

### The tribes strongly recommend that the Council not approve any options for mark selective Chinook fisheries impacting Columbia River fall Chinook.

This concludes our statement. Thank You.

### Preliminary Definition of 2009 Management Options to the Pacific Fishery Management Council March 9, 2009

- The forecasts for coho on the Washington coast for both wild and hatchery stocks are higher than last year, whereas Puget Sound coho is somewhat down. We believe that these forecasts will allow for some moderate harvest this year while taking into consideration the needs of the Lower Columbia River natural coho, Oregon Natural Coho and Canadian Interior Fraser (Thompson).
- For Chinook, the tule hatchery stocks should provide some harvest opportunity in the ocean fisheries. We continue to live up to the commitment that we made in 1988 to the Columbia River Tribes to not increase our impacts on Columbia River chinook stocks of concern. However, additional listed chinook stocks will require continued attention to shape fisheries that meet the ESA requirements for these stocks.
- The tribes continue to have concerns about our ability to appropriately analyze and manage selective fisheries. We believe a rigorous monitoring, sampling and enforcement plan needs to be in place for all mark selective fisheries. The Tribes also encourage the state to continue communication on this issue with the all tribes.
- The Coastal tribes also request that a comprehensive multi-year assessment be conducted of the mark selective coho fishery that has been occurring in the ocean since 2000.
- The Washington tribes, in cooperation with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, are beginning the process of establishing a package of fisheries that will ensure acceptable levels of harvest of natural stocks of concern. In addition, we have joint Tribal/State agreement on specific 2008 management objectives for Puget Sound and Washington coastal chinook and coho salmon.

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

### **Treaty Troll Options**

	<u>Coho</u>	Chinook	
Option I	80,000	45,000	
Option II	70,000	35,000	
Option III	60,000	25,000	

For Chinook, Option I: to be modeled with 22,500 taken in the May/June Chinook-directed fishery and 22,500 would be taken in the July/August/ September all-species fishery.

Option II: 17,500 taken in the May/June Chinook-directed fishery and 17,500 in the July/August/ September all-species fishery.

Option III: 12,500 taken in the May/June Chinook-directed fishery and 12,500 in the July/August/ September all-species fishery.
### WDFW and Tribal 2009 Management Objectives for Puget Sound Chinook and Coho Salmon

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

As provided for in Amendment 14, WDFW and the effected tribes have established, pursuant to their obligations and authorities under <u>U.S. v. Washington</u>, management objectives for Puget Sound Chinook and coho salmon. The attached tables provide the objectives for use during the 2009 regulation setting process. They are based on a similar approach to the objectives provided to the Council the past several years. The management objectives define the maximum impact levels allowed for 2009 fisheries.

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

PFMC 03/09/09

Management Unit	Preseason Forecast Of Abundance (Ocean Age Three)	<u>Management</u> <u>Status</u>	<u>Allowable</u> Exploitation Rate
Strait of Juan de Fuca	20,460	low	40%
Hood Canal	48,610	normai	65%
Skagit	33,370	low	35%
Stillaguamish	13,400	No	35%
Snohomish	67,000	MOI	40%

# 2009 Puget Sound Primary Natural Coho Management Unit Exploitation Rate Ceilings

Note: Preseason Forecast rounded to nearest 10 fish.

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	Rebuilding	Low	Critical Exploitation Rate	
Management Unit	Exploitation Rate	Abundance	Ceiling	
		Threshold		
Nooksack				
North Fork	Under	1000 <sup>1/</sup>	7% / 9% SUS <sup>3/</sup>	
South Fork	development	1000 <sup>1/</sup>		
Skagit Summer/Fall		4,800		
Upper Skagit Summer		2,200		
Sauk Summer	50%	400	15% SUS even-years 17%	
Lower Skagit Fall		900	SUS odd-years	
Skagit Spring		576		
Upper Sauk		130	18% SUS	
Upper Cascade	38%	170		
Suiattle		170		
Stillaguamish		650 <sup>1/</sup>		
North Fork Summer	25%	500 <sup>1/</sup>	15% SUS	
South Fk & MS Fall		N/A		
Snohomish		2,800 <sup>1/</sup>	15% SUS	
Skykomish	21%	1,745 <sup>1/</sup>		
Snoqualmie		521 <sup>1/</sup>		
Lake Washington	15% PT SUS		12% PT SUS	
Cedar River		200 <sup>1/</sup>		
Green	15% PT SUS	1,800	12% PT SUS	
White River Spring	20%	200	15% SUS	
Puyallup Fall	50%	500	12% PT SUS	
Nisqually	Terminal Fishery ma	Terminal Fishery managed to achieve 1,200 natural Spawners		
Skokomish	15% PT SUS	1300 <sup>2/</sup>	12% PT SUS	
Mid-Hood Canal	15% PT SUS	400	12% PT SUS	
Dungeness	10% SUS	500	6% SUS	
Elwha	10% SUS	1,000	6% SUS	
Western JDF	10% SUS	500	6% SUS	

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

1/ Natural-origin spawners

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

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

Agenda Item D.3.f Supplemental SAS Report March 2009

## SALMON ADVISORY SUBPANEL

# PROPOSED INITIAL SALMON MANAGEMENT OPTIONS FOR 2009 NON-INDIAN OCEAN FISHERIES

March 9, 2009

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options proposed I	by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Pag	ge 1 of 9) 3/8/2009 9:49 PM		
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS				
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III		
North of Cape Falcon	North of Cape Falcon	North of Cape Falcon		
Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information		
<ol> <li>Overall non-Indian TAC: 60,000 Chinook and an impact equivalent quota of 250,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</li> <li>Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 20,000 Chinook and 40,000 marked coho.</li> <li>Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting</li> <li>Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Overall non-Indian TAC: 40,000 Chinook and an impact equivalent quota of 225,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</li> <li>Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 20,000 Chinook and 36,000 marked coho.</li> <li>Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting 4. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Overall non-Indian TAC: 20,000 Chinook and an impact equivalent quota of 200,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</li> <li>Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 20,000 Chinook and 32,000 marked coho.</li> <li>Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting</li> <li>Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</li> </ol>		
<ul> <li>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</li> <li>May 2 through earlier of June 30 or 13,400 Chinook quota.</li> <li>Saturday through Tuesday with a landing and possession limit of 75 Chinook per vessel for each open period north of Leadbetter Point or 75 Chinook south of Leadbetter Point (C.1). All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery, Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</li> <li>May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 13,400 Chinook quota.</li> <li>Open May 1-5, then Saturday through Tuesday thereafter, with a landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook per vessel for each open period north of Leadbetter Point or 50 Chinook south of Leadbetter Point (C.1). All salmon except coho. (C.7). Cape Flattery, Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Point</li> <li>May 2 through earlier of June 30 or 6,700 Chinook quota.</li> <li>Saturday through Tuesday with a landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook per vessel for each open period north of Leadbetter Point or 50 Chinook south of Leadbetter Point (C.1). All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery and Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul>		
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 or in possession of salmon while fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while 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).				

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009 (Page 2 of 9)       3/8/2009 9:49 F				
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS				
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III		
<ul> <li>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</li> <li>The following season structure will operate subject to a 6,600 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or an impact equivalent quota of 40,000 marked coho (C.8.d).</li> <li>July 4-21, Saturday through Tuesday. Landing and possession limit of 35 Chinook and 100 coho per vessel per open period north of Leadbetter Point or 35 Chinook and 100 coho south of Leadbetter Point (C.1).</li> <li>August 15-25, Saturday through Tuesday. Landing and possession limit of 35 Chinook and 100 coho per vessel per open period north of Leadbetter Point (C.1).</li> <li>August 15-25, Saturday through Tuesday. Landing and possession limit of 35 Chinook and 100 coho per vessel per open period north of Leadbetter Point or 20 Chinook and 150 coho south of Leadbetter Point (C.1).</li> <li>August 29-September 15, Saturday through Tuesday. Landing and possession limit of 10 Chinook and 250 coho per vessel per open period south of Leadbetter Point. Closed north of Queets River.</li> <li>All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington beginning August 1 (C.7). All coho must have a healed adipose fin clip prior to August 29 (C.8.d). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Cape Flattery, Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon The following season structure will operate subject to a 6,600 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or an impact equivalent quota of 36,000 marked coho (C.8.d). <ul> <li>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava:</li> <li>July 4-28, Saturday through Tuesday. Landing and possession limit of 30 Chinook and 100 coho per vessel per open period.</li> <li>August 1 through September 15 Landing and possession limit of 0 Chinook and 30 coho per vessel per open period. Gear restricted to flashers with barbless hooks and pink hoochies less than three inches in total length or flashers with barbless bare blued hooks. </li> <li>Queets River to Cape Alava: July 4 through September 15, Saturday through Tuesday. Landing and possession limit of 30 Chinook and 100 coho per vessel per open period (C.1).</li> <li>Cape Falcon to Queets River:</li> <li>July 4 through August 25, Saturday through Tuesday. Landing and possession limit of 30 chinook and 100 coho per vessel per open period (C.1).</li> <li>August 29 through September 15, Saturday through Tuesday. Landing and possession limit of Leadbetter Point. (C.1).</li> <li>August 29 through September 15, Saturday through Tuesday. Landing and possession limit of 20 coho per vessel per open period north of Leadbetter Point. (C.1).</li> </ul></li></ul>	<ul> <li>U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Point</li> <li>July 1 through the earlier of Sept. 15 or 3,300 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 32,000 marked coho quota</li> <li>Open July 1-2, then Saturday through Tuesday thereafter, with a landing and possession limit of 35 Chinook and 100 coho per vessel for each open period north of Leadbetter Point and 25 Chinook and 200 coho south of Leadbetter Point. All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington beginning August 1 (C.7). All coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5).</li> </ul>		
	All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington beginning August 1 (C.7). All coho must have a healed adipose fin clip prior to August 29 (C.8.d). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columbia Control Zones closed; Cape Flattery control Zone closed prior to August 1(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 or in possession of salmon while fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and	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 (45º46'00" 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 may not fish in more than one area during any given open period. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing in	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 or in possession of salmon while fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and		

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north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing or in possession	an area must land and deliver their fish within that area,	north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing or in possession
of salmon while fishing south of Leadbetter Point must	except that Oregon permitted vessels fishing south of	of salmon while fishing south of Leadbetter Point must
land and deliver their fish within the area and south of	Leadbetter Point may also land their fish in Garibaldi,	land and deliver their fish within the area and south of
Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels	Oregon. Oregon State regulations require all fishers	Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels
may also land their fish in Garibaldi, Oregon. Oregon	landing salmon into Oregon from any fishery between	may also land their fish in Garibaldi, Oregon. Oregon
State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into	Leadbetter Point, Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon	State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into
Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point,	must notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or prior to	Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point,
Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon must notify ODFW	transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-	Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon must notify ODFW
within one hour of delivery or prior to transport away from	0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and	within one hour of delivery or prior to transport away from
the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271.	number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and	the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271.
Notification shall include vessel name and number,	location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery.	Notification shall include vessel name and number,
number of salmon by species, port of landing and location	Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later	number of salmon by species, port of landing and location
of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason	fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall	of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason
actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to	allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8).	actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to
achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll		achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll
harvest impacts (C.8).		harvest impacts (C.8).

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 4 of 9)       3/8/2009 9:49 PM				
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS				
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III		
South of Cape Falcon	South of Cape Falcon	South of Cape Falcon		
Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information		
<ol> <li>Sacramento Basin recreational fishery allocation:</li> <li>Klamath River recreational fishery allocation:</li> <li>Klamath tribal allocation:</li> <li>Overall recreational TAC: 140,000 marked coho</li> <li>Commercial coho TAC: 15,000 un-marked coho plus impact neutral inseason transfer of surplus recreational TAC less than 130,000 prior to September 1.</li> <li>Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission.</li> <li>All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Sacramento Basin recreational fishery allocation:</li> <li>Klamath River recreational fishery allocation:</li> <li>Klamath tribal allocation:</li> <li>Overall recreational TAC: 100,000 marked coho</li> <li>Commercial coho TAC: 10,000 un-marked coho plus impact neutral inseason transfer of surplus recreational TAC less than 92,000 prior to September 1.</li> <li>Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission.</li> <li>All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Sacramento Basin recreational fishery allocation:</li> <li>Klamath River recreational fishery allocation:</li> <li>Klamath tribal allocation:</li> <li>Klamath tribal allocation:</li> <li>Overall recreational TAC: 70,000 marked coho</li> <li>Commercial coho TAC: 5,000 un-marked coho plus impact neutral inseason transfer of surplus recreational TAC less than 65,000 prior to September 1.</li> <li>Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission.</li> <li>All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</li> </ol>		
<ul> <li>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</li> <li>September 1 through October 31. All salmon except coho except coho retention allowed September 5 through the earlier of October 31 or a coho quota of 15,000 plus any impact neutral inseason transfer from the Cape Falcon to OR/CA border recreational mark selective coho fishery prior to September 1 (C.7).</li> <li>Chinook 27 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.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</li> <li>September 1 through October 31. All salmon except coho with a landing and possession limit of 100 Chinook per vessel per calendar week, except coho retention allowed September 5 through the earlier of October 31 or a coho quota of 10,000 plus any impact neutral inseason transfer from the Cape Falcon to OR/CA border recreational mark selective coho fishery prior to September 1 with a landing and possession limit of 50 coho per vessel per calendar week. (C.7).</li> <li>Chinook 27 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.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</li> <li>September 1 through October 31. All salmon except coho with a landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook per vessel per calendar week (C.7).</li> <li>Chinook 27 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.</li> </ul>		
In 2010, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 27 inch Chinook minimum size limit. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2010 meeting.	In 2010, same as Option I	In 2010, same as Option I		

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options proposed b	e 5 of 9) 3/8/2009 9:49 PM			
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS				
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III		
<ul><li>Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border</li><li>May 1 through October 31.</li></ul>	<ul><li>Cascade Head to Florence South Jetty</li><li>May 1 through August 31.</li></ul>	Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border May 1 through August 31.		
Sufficient Chinook impacts to conduct an experimental genetic stock identification study collecting 240 samples per area per week. Areas include Cape Falcon to Cascade Head, Cascade Head to Florence south Jetty, Florence south Jetty to Humbug Mountain, and Humbug Mountain to the OR/CA Border. All salmon must be released in good condition after collection of biological samples.	Sufficient Chinook impacts to conduct a four week experimental genetic stock identification study to test a normal fishing pattern vs. fishery independent stratified sampling program. All salmon must be released in good condition after collection of biological samples.	Closed, except that an experimental genetic stock identification study would be conducted with no terminal gear to test an electronic data entry and transfer system.		
<ul> <li>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</li> <li>September 1 through earlier of September 30, or a 3,000 Chinook quota; (C.9)</li> <li>All salmon except coho. Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit (B). Landing and possession limit of 100 Chinook per vessel per calendar week. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Vessels must land their fish in Port Orford, Gold Beach, 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.</li> <li>In 2010, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 27 inch Chinook minimum size limit. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2010 meeting.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</li> <li>September 8 through earlier of September 30, or a 1,500 Chinook quota; (C.9)</li> <li>All salmon except coho. Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit (B). Landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook per vessel per calendar week. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Vessels must land their fish in Port Orford, Gold Beach, 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.</li> <li>In 2010, same as Option I</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</li> <li>September 8 through earlier of September 30, or a 500 Chinook quota; (C.9)</li> <li>Monday through Thursday. All salmon except coho. Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit (B). Landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook per vessel per calendar week. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Vessels must land their fish in Port Orford, Gold Beach, 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.</li> </ul>		

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 6 of 9)       3/8/2009 9:50				
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS				
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III		
OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ) Closed.	OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ) Closed.	OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ) Closed.		
Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt. Closed.	Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt. Closed.	Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt. Closed.		
Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg) Closed.	Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg) Closed.	Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg) Closed, except that an experimental genetic stock identification study would be conducted with no terminal gear to test an electronic data entry and transfer system.		
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco) Closed.	<ul> <li>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</li> <li>Closed except for sufficient impacts to conduct experimental genetic stock identification study during two weeks in May and two weeks in July to test for differences in Klamath River fall Chinook impacts north and south of Point Reyes.</li> <li>All salmon must be released in good condition after collection of biological samples.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</li> <li>Closed, except that an experimental genetic stock identification study would be conducted with no terminal gear to test an electronic data entry and transfer system.</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Pigeon Pt. to Pt. Sur (Monterey)</li> <li>Closed.</li> </ul>	Pigeon Pt. to Pt. Sur (Monterey) Closed.	<ul> <li>Pigeon Pt. to Pt. Sur (Monterey)</li> <li>Closed, except that an experimental genetic stock identification study would be conducted with no terminal gear to test an electronic data entry and transfer system.</li> </ul>		
Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Morro Bay) <ul> <li>Closed.</li> </ul>	Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Morro Bay) Closed.	<ul> <li>Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Morro Bay)</li> <li>Closed, except that an experimental genetic stock identification study would be conducted with no terminal gear to test an electronic data entry and transfer system.</li> </ul>		

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management op	tions proposed by the	SAS for non-I	Indian ocean salmo	n fisheries, 2009.	(Page 7 of 9)	3/8/2009 9:50 PM
		B. MIN	NIMUM SIZE (Inche	es) (See C.1)		
	Chin	ook	Co	oho		
Area (when open)	Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	Pink	
North of Cape Falcon	28.0	21.5	16.0	12.0	None	
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border	27.0	21.5	-	-	None	
OR/CA Border to U.S./Mexico Border	-	-			-	

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

C.1. <u>Compliance with Minimum Size or Other Special Restrictions</u>: 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 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: Salmon may be taken only by hook and line using barbless hooks.

- 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. <u>Transit Through Closed Areas with Salmon on Board</u>: 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.

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 TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 8 of 9)
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 C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (continued)
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### 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. 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°16.50' W. long. to 48°02.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long.
- c. Columbia Control Zone An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09' N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" W. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°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.
- d. 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).
- e. Klamath Control Zone The ocean area at the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N. lat. (approximately six nautical miles north of the Klamath River mouth); on the west, by 124°23'00" W. long. (approximately 12 nautical miles off shore); and on the south, by 41°26'48" N. lat. (approximately six nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).
- C.6. <u>Notification When Unsafe Conditions Prevent Compliance with Regulations</u>: 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 29,362 pound preseason allocation or the total Area 2A non-Indian commercial halibut allocation, NMFS will take inseason action to prohibit retention of halibut in the non-Indian salmon troll fishery.

Option *I*: Beginning May 1, license holders may land no more than one Pacific halibut per each **three** Chinook, except one Pacific halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than **35** halibut may be landed per trip. Pacific halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on). Options *II and III*: Beginning May 1, license holders may land no more than one Pacific halibut per each **two** 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).

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 TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 9 of 9)
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 C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (continued)

 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.; 124°59' W. long.;

48°11' N. lat.; 124°59 W. long.; 48°04' N. lat.; 125°11' W. long.; 48°04' N. lat.; 125°11' W. long.; 48°00' 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 Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS).
  - c. At the March 2009 meeting, the Council will consider inseason recommendations for special regulations for any experimental fisheries (proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November 2008).
  - 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. Check state regulations for details.
  - b. The State of California may establish limited fisheries in selected state waters.
- C.10. For the purposes of California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) Code, Section 8232.5, the definition of the Klamath Management Zone (KMZ) for the ocean salmon season shall be that area from Humbug Mt., Oregon, to Horse Mt., California.

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TABLE 2. Recreational management options proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 1 of 7)       3/8/2009 9:51 PM				
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS				
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III		
North of Cape Falcon	North of Cape Falcon	North of Cape Falcon		
Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information		
<ol> <li>Overall non-Indian TAC: 60,000 Chinook and an impact equivalent quota of 250,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</li> <li>Recreational TAC: 40,000 marked Chinook and 210,000 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked.</li> <li>Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting</li> <li>No Area 4B add-on fishery.</li> <li>Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 80,000 marked coho in August and September.</li> <li>Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</li> <li>June 28 through earlier of September 20 or 21,840 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 2,200 marked Chinook (C5).</li> <li>Seven days per week. All salmon except no chum beginning August 1. Two fish per day plus two additional pink salmon. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained Chinook and coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Overall non-Indian TAC: 40,000 Chinook and an impact equivalent quota of 225,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</li> <li>Recreational TAC: 20,000 Chinook and 189,000 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked.</li> <li>Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting</li> <li>No Area 4B add-on fishery.</li> <li>Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 100,000 marked coho in August and September.</li> <li>Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</li> <li>June 28 through earlier of September 13 or 19,660 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 2,200 Chinook (C5).</li> <li>Seven days per week. All salmon except no chum beginning August 1. Two fish per day, only one of which can be a Chinook, plus two additional pink salmon. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Overall non-Indian TAC: 20,000 Chinook and an impact equivalent quota of 200,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</li> <li>Recreational TAC: 10,000 Chinook and 168,000 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked.</li> <li>Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting</li> <li>No Area 4B add-on fishery.</li> <li>Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 125,000 marked coho in August and September.</li> <li>Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</li> <li>June 30 through earlier of September 13 or17,470 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,100 Chinook (C5).</li> <li>Tuesday through Saturday. All salmon. Two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook, plus two additional pink salmon. 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.a) during Council managed ocean fishery. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC</li> </ol>		
<ul> <li>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</li> <li>June 28 through earlier of September 20 or 5,460 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,300 marked Chinook (C5).</li> <li>September 26 through earlier of October 11 or 100 marked coho quota or 100 marked Chinook quota (C5): In the area north of 47°50'00 N. lat. and south of 48°00'00" N. lat. (C.6).</li> <li>Seven days per week. All salmon except, two fish per day plus two additional pink salmon. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained Chinook and coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</li> <li>June 28 through earlier of September 13 or4,910 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,000 Chinook (C5).</li> <li>September 26 through earlier of October 11 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).</li> <li>Seven days per week. All salmon. Two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook, plus two additional pink salmon. All retained coho must be marked. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</li> <li>June 30 through earlier of September 13 or4,380 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 500 Chinook (C5).</li> <li>September 19 through earlier of October 4 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).</li> <li>Tuesday through Saturday. All salmon. Two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook, plus one additional pink salmon. All retained coho must be marked. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the</li> </ul>		

TABLE 2. Recreational management options proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 2 of 7)       3/8/2009 9:51 PM				
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS				
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III		
Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)	Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)	Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)		
<ul> <li>June 28 through earlier of September 20 of 77,700 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 25,000 marked Chinook (C.5).</li> </ul>	• June 28 through earlier of September 13 or 69,930 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 11,500 Chinook (C.5).	<ul> <li>July 5 through earlier of 3 p.m. September 13 of 62,150 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 5,800 Chinook (C.5).</li> </ul>		
Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day plus	Sunday through Thursday through July 24, seven days per	Sunday through Thursday. All salmon, two fish per day, no		
minimum size limit (B). All retained Chinook and coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. See	week thereafter. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook, plus one additional pink salmon. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit)	additional pink salmon. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained coho must be marked.		
gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Grays Harbor Zone closed beginning August 1 (C.4.b). Inseason	(B). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2,	See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Grays Harbor Zone closed beginning August 1 (C.4.b). Inseason		
management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	C.3). Grays Harbor Zone closed beginning August 1 (C.4.b). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).		
Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River	Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River	Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River		
<ul> <li>Subarea)</li> <li>June 28 through earlier of September 30 or 105,000 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 11,500 marked Chinook (C.5).</li> <li>Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained Chinook and coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.c). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Subarea)</li> <li>June 28 through earlier of September 30 or 94,500 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 5,300 Chinook (C.5).</li> <li>Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.c). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Subarea)</li> <li>June 28 through earlier of September 30 or 84,000 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 2,600 Chinook (C.5).</li> <li>Sunday through Thursday through July 24, seven days per week thereafter. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which can 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.c). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</li> </ul>		

TABLE 2. Recreational management options proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 3 of 7)3/8/2009 9:51 PM				
	A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS			
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III		
South of Cape Falcon	South of Cape Falcon	South of Cape Falcon		
Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information		
1. Sacramento Basin recreational fishery allocation:      2. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation:	Sacramento Basin recreational fishery allocation:      S. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation:	Sacramento Basin recreational fishery allocation:      Z. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation:		
<ol> <li>Klamath tribal allocation:</li> <li>Overall recreational TAC: 140,000 marked coho</li> <li>Commercial coho TAC: 15,000 un-marked coho plus impact neutral inseason transfer of surplus recreational TAC less than 130,000 prior to September 1.</li> <li>Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives or upon receipt of new</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Klamath tribal allocation:</li> <li>Overall recreational TAC: 100,000 marked coho</li> <li>Commercial coho TAC: 10,000 un-marked coho plus impact neutral inseason transfer of surplus recreational TAC less than 92,000 prior to September 1.</li> <li>Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management, objectives, or upon receipt of new</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Klamath tribal allocation:</li> <li>Overall recreational TAC: 70,000 marked coho</li> <li>Commercial coho TAC: 5,000 un-marked coho plus impact neutral inseason transfer of surplus recreational TAC less than 65,000 prior to September 1.</li> <li>Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management, objectives, or upon receipt of new</li> </ol>		
allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission.	allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission.	allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission.		
<ul> <li>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</li> <li>June 20 through earlier of August 31 or a landed catch of 130,000 marked coho for the area between Cape Falcon to the OR/CA border (C.6).</li> <li>Seven days per week. All salmon except Chinook, three fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area (C.4.d) restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational 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).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</li> <li>June 20 through earlier of August 31 or a landed catch of 95,000 marked coho for the area between Cape Falcon to the OR/CA border (C.6).</li> <li>Seven days per week. All salmon except Chinook, two fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area (C.4.d) restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational 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).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</li> <li>June 20 through earlier of August 31 or a landed catch of 65,000 marked coho for the area between Cape Falcon to the OR/CA border (C.6).</li> <li>Seven days per week. All salmon except Chinook, two fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area (C.4.d) restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational 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).</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>September 1 through earlier of September 30 or a landed catch of 10,000 marked coho (C.6).</li> <li>All salmon, release of legal fish prohibited, the first two legal fish caught per day must be retained, no more than one of which can 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) Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area (C.4.d) 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).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>September 1 through earlier of September 30 or a landed catch of 5,000 marked coho (C.6).</li> <li>All salmon, no more than one of which can 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) Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area (C.4.d) 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).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>September 1 through earlier of September 30 or a landed catch of 5,000 marked coho (C.6).</li> <li>All salmon <u>except Chinook</u>. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained coho must be marked.</li> <li>See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3) Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area (C.4.d) 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).</li> </ul>		
In 2010, the season between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mt. 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 2009 (C.2, C.3).	In 2010, same as Option I.	In 2010, same as Option I.		

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TABLE 2. Recreational management options proposed by the	he SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 4	of 7) 3/8/2009 9:51 PM	
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS			
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III	
<ul> <li>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ)</li> <li>June 20 through earlier of August 31 or a landed catch of 130,000 marked coho for the area between Cape Falcon to the OR/CA border (C.6).</li> <li>Except as provided below for the all salmon fishery, All salmon except Chinook, two fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip.</li> <li>July 3-6; August 15 through September 7 (C.6). Seven days per week. Except as provided above for the mark selective coho fishery, all salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ)</li> <li>June 20 through earlier of August 31 or a landed catch of 95,000 marked coho for the area between Cape Falcon to the OR/CA border (C.6).</li> <li>Except as provided below for the all salmon fishery, All salmon except Chinook, two fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip.</li> <li>August 15 through September 7 (C.6).</li> <li>Seven days per week. Except as provided above for the mark selective coho fishery, all salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ)</li> <li>June 20 through earlier of August 31 or a landed catch of 65,000 marked coho for the area between Cape Falcon to the OR/CA border (C.6).</li> <li>Except as provided below for the all salmon fishery, All salmon except Chinook, two fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip.</li> <li>August 29 through September 7 (C.6).</li> <li>Seven days per week. Except as provided above for the mark selective coho fishery, all salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul>	
In 2010, 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 2008 (C.2, C.3).	In 2010, same as Option I.	In 2010, same as Option I.	
<ul> <li>OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)</li> <li>July 3-6; August 15 through September 7 (C.6).</li> <li>Seven days per week. All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.e).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)</li> <li>August 15 through September 7 (C.6).</li> <li>Seven days per week. All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.e).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)</li> <li>August 29 through September 7 (C.6).</li> <li>Seven days per week. All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.e).</li> </ul>	

TABLE 2. Recreational management options proposed by t	he SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page S	5 of 7) 3/8/2009 9:51 PM	
	A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III	
<ul><li>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</li><li>Closed.</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</li> <li>Closed.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</li> <li>Closed</li> </ul>	
In 2010, season opens February 13 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 2008 (C.2, C.3).	In 2010, same as Option 1.		
<ul><li>Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)</li><li>Closed.</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)</li> <li>Closed</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)</li> <li>Closed.</li> </ul>	
In 2010, the season will open April 3 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 2008 (C.2, C.3).	In 2010, same as Option I		
Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey South) <ul> <li>Closed.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</li> <li>Closed.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</li> <li>Closed.</li> </ul>	
In 2010, the season will open April 3 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 2008 (C.2, C.3).	In 2010, same as Option I.		

Area (when open)	Chinook	Coho	Pink	
North of Cape Falcon	24.0	16.0	None	
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border	24.0	16.0	None	
OR/CA Border to Horse Mountain	24.0	-	20.0	
Horse Mt. to U.S./Mexico Border	-	-	-	

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

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

C.1. <u>Compliance with Minimum Size and Other Special Restrictions</u>: 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: Salmon may be taken only by hook and line using barbless hooks. 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.

TABLE 2. Recreational management options proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 6 of 7)

c. Horse Mt., California, to Point Conception, California: Single point, single shank, barbless circle hooks (below) are required when fishing 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; the rod and reel 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.
- . Circle hook defined: A hook with a generally circular shape and a point which turns inward, pointing directly to the shank at a 90° angle.

TABLE	E 2. Recreational management options proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 7 of 7)	3/8/2009 9:51 PM
	C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS	
C.4. <u>C</u>	Control Zone Definitions:	
a.	. 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	2" 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 Van	couver Island, British Columbia.
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. Ion	g.) 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. l	long.).
c.	. Columbia Control Zone: An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the	e 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 l	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/so	uthwest 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	he Buov #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.), a	nd then along the south letty to the
	point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.	3
d	Stonewall Bank Groundfish Conservation Area: The area defined by the following coordinates in the order listed:	
	44°27 46' N lot 124°24 02' W long :	

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.

- 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 e. 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.5. Inseason Management: Regulatory modifications may become necessary inseason to meet preseason management objectives such as guotas, 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 Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS).
  - 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 d. 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, Oregon, and California may establish limited seasons in state waters. Oregon State-water fisheries are limited to Chinook salmon. Check state regulations for details.

Subject: [Fwd: Reopening of the Salmon fishing]
From: PFMC Comments <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>
Date: Mon, 09 Feb 2009 08:08:11 -0800
To: Chuck Tracy <Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov>

Agenda Item D.3.h Public Comment March 2009

Subject: Reopening of the Salmon fishing From: "Harvey W. Meade III" <tothea@mcn.org> Date: Sat, 07 Feb 2009 06:30:53 -0800 To: pfmc.comments@noaa.gov

I think your crazy to reopen any season on salmon fishing for the next twenty years or so. Didn't we learn anything from the Passenger Pegion or the Great Auk? Dose mankind today, still show the <u>Stupidity</u> of such, in asking "The reopening of the Salmon Season", knowing that there is a very limited source of the fish in the first place all for the sake of money? Sure our economy has hurt from the closure of the logging, the fishing, but is declinning the population of a speices to a tipping point of extinction a smart move cause some people want to be greedy or to be privilidge with taking what few numbers there are for the sake of our economy or pleasure. The Passenger Pegion, was the largist population of birds on the face of the earth. The salmon has never reached that size in numbers in it's entire history of the fish. But mankind seemed to be able to wipe the bird from the face of the planet in no time as for as time of the earth and mankinds existance.

How do we know for sure what number of the speice's needs to exist to ensure a increase or the tipping of extiction we are now seeing being done to the salmon.

Ya, I'm all for it as I am sure alot of sane people are for it, RIGHT. I say keep it closed get over it, them days are gone and you need to accept it. And so dose The North Coast community's. You want to draw people into our coastal town's, then you better come up with some good marketing skills to draw them here. and stop using the so called tourist decline to destory more of the animale and marine life here on the coast. and the loss of another great American Icon., of the west.

Here's another thought on your Opening of the Salmon fishing, did you know that there is several campgrounds that are along the creaks and near the banks of rivers that are now too full and too polluted that is doing even more harm to the fishing industery's. one to mention is the one out on the left side of hwy 20, namely "Wildwood Campgrounds". I have friends that are living there, the water is polluted the ground it polluted from the so called long time renters from urinating and defacting out and about there trialer homes, not to mention all the chemicals from growing pot, the damage's that are inreversalbe in the so called mushroom harvest time of the year. all for what the Sake of Money. How long are we to stand by and let the powers that be in charge continue to rape our forest and our coast lines.

The Seo otter, Sea lions that used to be in pretty good numbers are gone now from our coastline, most say it's due to the closure of the fishing industery's. not fish guts and such for them to feed on so they left. I think alot had to do with the almost total removal of deit they fed upon that mankind seemed to think we needed to radicate so the abalone would florish, the removal of the Sea urchines.

Another mistake here on the coast of Fort Bragg, Mendocino. We lost wild life, beach errosion is happening now, I have lived here in Fort Bragg for some 20 years now, and have seen many changes to the environment in the forest as well as on the coastal beach's. Ya rapped the sea urchin beds that could have been farmed for years to come for a megger income for the coastal towns. now you want to finish off the salmon as well. Well I Say NO. to reopening of it anytime in the near future let alone in the distant future.

One against the Idea, Harvey Meade

Peopening of the Solmon fishing only	<b>Content-Type:</b>	message/rfc822
Reopening of the Samon Iisning.emi	Content-Encoding: 7	7bit

Subject: [Fwd: Salmon Fishing in Pacific Ocean]
From: PFMC Comments <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>
Date: Wed, 11 Feb 2009 16:13:44 -0800
To: Chuck Tracy <Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov>

Subject: Salmon Fishing in Pacific Ocean From: Carole Southam <southm@pulsarco.com> Date: Wed, 11 Feb 2009 15:50:35 -0800 To: pfmc.comments@noaa.gov

Dear Council: I am 65 years old and have been fishing in the Pacific Ocean all of my life. Salmon fishing is my favorite type of fishing off the coast of Fort Bragg, CA. Please allow a sportfishing season this year. The coastal towns and industries are disappearing. In this troubled time of our nation, we do not need other industries closing and raising the unemployment.

The Commercial fishermen are losing money and most are trying to sell their boats and equipment. This also hurts the coastal towns and industries, and jobs for the local people. The Pacific Salmon are the best tasting fish in this country. Are we going to have to import all of our salmon or eat farm-raised salmon the rest of our lives?

There are many more reasons for keeping a Sportfishing and Commercial Salmon Season in 2009. I'm sure you have heard them all. Please remember to HEAR what the people say, not just what the GREEN PEACE PEOPLE want you to hear. Look at all the facts on both sides of this issue; TRUE FACTS; which means they should be proved at least 3 times to be a true fact!

Thank you for your time and effort in these issues! JERRY AND CAROLE SOUTHAM 1749 County Road Y Butte City, CA 95920 (530)982-2092 FAX

Salmon Fishing in Pacific Acaan aml	<b>Content-Type:</b>	message/rfc822
annon Fishing in Facine Ocean.cim	<b>Content-Encoding:</b>	7bit

Andrew Kilmer 757 S. Wasson Street Coos Bay OR 97420

# RECEIVED NOV 1 0 2008

# PFMG

Pacific Fisheries Management Council 7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101 Portland, OR, 97220-1384

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I think that the closing of the salmon season in Coos Bay Oregon was wrong. Here are some reasons why I think that way.

In Coos Bay we live near the ocean and some of the people that come to our town like to fish for salmon. If you take away the salmon season you are taking away some of the tourists that come to Coos Bay.

Another thing is that we live in a completely different state. We are separated by like 300 miles. I can understand why you would close Brookings and Gold Beach but that is because they are close. I don't think that we had anything to do with the returning fish to the Klamath River.

Another reason why I think that it was wrong is because I don't even think that you would even find one of Klamath's salmon in our river. I thought that returning fish go to the original river they were from and if that is the case why would we need to close the season or give us a 9000 fish quota.

These are the reasons why I think it wasn't fair because I fish for salmon in the ocean and I didn't get to this year. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Andrew Kilmer 1515 Wasson St Coos Bay OR 97420



# County of Santa Cruz

### **BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

701 OCEAN STREET, SUITE 500, SANTA CRUZ, CA 95060-4069 (831) 454-2200 FAX: (831) 454-3262 TDD: (831) 454-2123

JOHN LEOPOLDELLEN PIRIENEAL COONERTYTONY CAMPOSFIRST DISTRICTSECOND DISTRICTTHIRD DISTRICTFOURTH DISTRICT

MARK W. STONE

January 15, 2009

### RECEIVED

California Fish and Game Commission P.O. Box 944209 Sacramento, CA 94244-2090

JAN 2 0 2008

PEMC

RE: REQUEST TO THE STATE FISH AND GAME COMMISSION FOR CONSIDERATION OF A LIMITED RECREATIONAL FISHING SEASON FOR CHINOOK SALMON IN THE SANTA CRUZ HARBOR

Dear Members of the Commission:

It is our Board's understanding that the State Fish and Game Commission will be considering salmon season regulations in early February. As part of your deliberation of this matter, I am writing at the unanimous direction of the Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors to urge that the State allow a limited recreational fishing season for chinook salmon in Santa Cruz Harbor from October 1, 2009, to November 15, 2009.

We understand the State's determination to close the season for ocean fishing for commercial and recreational salmon in 2008 as a precaution against what was predicted to be a very low return of Sacramento fall run chinook. Locally, however, 180,000 chinook salmon smolts were planted by the Monterey Bay Salmon and Trout Project out of the Santa Cruz Harbor in 2007 with the intention of enhancing recreational salmon fishing in the Monterey Bay. While some of these chinook salmon should return to the Sacramento River system, it is expected that at least some adult chinook salmon will be in the Santa Cruz area waiting for cues to swim upstream and spawn in local streams that historically have not included chinook salmon. Since Arana Creek upstream of the harbor and other Santa Cruz streams do not provide suitable chinook spawning and rearing habitat, these salmon will die or be eaten by local sea lions and harbor seals.

Given the concern that the salmon season will remain closed in 2009, our Board considered a request from the Santa Cruz County Fish and Game Advisory Commission that the Board of Supervisors urge that the State allow a very limited recreational salmon fishing season to target the chinook salmon that were planted out of the Santa Cruz Harbor in 2007. Public fishing would be restricted to the east and west jetties of the Santa Cruz Harbor January 15, 2009 Page 2

and no fishing from boats would be allowed. The Santa Cruz Port District considered this matter in November and December and adopted the attached resolution supporting a specific limited recreational salmon fishing zone within Santa Cruz Harbor between October 1 and November 15, 2009.

Accordingly, I am writing to convey our Board's request that the California Fish and Game Commission authorize a limited recreational chinook salmon fishing season from October 1 to November 15, 2009, within the Santa Cruz Harbor only, as outlined above. Please feel free to contact me if you have any additional questions or need any further information to consider our request.

Sincerely,

Minux

NEAL COONERTY, Chairperson Board of Supervisors

NC:ted

Attachments

cc: √Donald Hansen, Council Chair, Pacific Fishery Management Council

Neil Manji, Fisheries Branch Chief, Department of Fish and Game

Kristen Kittleson, Fishery Resource Planner, County of Santa Cruz

Santa Cruz Port District

Clerk of the Board

4647A6



# COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ

FISH AND GAME ADVISORY COMMISSION 701 OCEAN STREET, ROOM 312, SANTA CRUZ, CA 95060 (831) 454-3154 FAX: (831) 454-3128 TDD: (831) 454-2123

December 30, 2008

Board of Supervisors 701 Ocean Street, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor Santa Cruz, CA 95060

# SUBJECT: Letter to California Fish and Game Commission in Support of a Recreational Fishing Season for Chinook Salmon in the Santa Cruz Harbor

Dear Board of Directors,

The Fish and Game Advisory Commission requests that you send a letter to the California State Fish and Game Commission requesting the establishment of a recreational salmon fishing season within the Santa Cruz Harbor between October 1 and November 15, 2009. This limited recreational salmon fishing season will target the chinook (or king) salmon that were planted out of the Santa Cruz Harbor in 2007 by the Monterey Bay Salmon and Trout Project. Local fishing-related businesses will benefit from this special fishing season.

In April 2008, the California Fish and Game Commission, the Pacific Fishery Management Council and NOAA Fisheries took emergency action to close all commercial and recreational ocean salmon fishing for 2008. Fishery scientists predicted a very low return of Sacramento fall run chinook in 2008 and closed all ocean fishing as a precaution. Fishery scientists think that poor ocean conditions for smolts (young salmon going to the ocean environment) are responsible for the dramatic declines in Sacramento chinook salmon in 2007 and 2008. However, limited recreational river fishing for chinook salmon remained open in the Klamath, Trinity and Smith Rivers and in the Upper Sacramento River.

In 2007, the Monterey Bay Salmon and Trout Project planted 180,000 chinook salmon smolts out of the Santa Cruz Harbor with the intention of enhancing recreational salmon fishing in the Monterey Bay. While some of these chinook salmon should return to the Sacramento River system, it is expected that at least some adult chinook salmon will be in the Santa Cruz area waiting for cues to swim upstream and spawn in local streams that historically did not have chinook salmon ij



them. Since Arana Creek upstream of the harbor and other Santa Cruz streams do not provide suitable chinook spawning and rearing habitat, these salmon will die or be eaten by local sea lions and harbor seals.

In anticipation that the salmon season could remain closed in 2009, we would like the Board to request a special fishing season within the Santa Cruz Harbor that would run from October 1 to November 15, 2009. Public fishing would be restricted to the east and west jetties at the harbor's entrance; no fishing from boats would be allowed. By restricting fishing to within the harbor, it better ensures that the targeted salmon are returns from the 2007 planting and avoids accidental catch of chinook salmon returning to the Sacramento River system or of endangered coho salmon. Hours, gear and other restrictions would be the same as a regular salmon season.

The Santa Cruz Harbor District considered this proposal at their November 18 and December 16, 2008 meetings and supports the proposed fishing season to allow public fishing from the East and West Levees only (see Attachment A).

### **Recommendation:**

It is therefore RECOMMENDED that your Board direct the Chairperson to send a letter to the Fish and Game Commission requesting a recreational chinook salmon fishing season from October 1 to November 15, 2009 within the Santa Cruz Harbor.

7

Sincerely,

Hilder

James Ritchey, Chair Fish and Game Advisory Commission

### ATTACHMENTS:

A. Santa Cruz Port District, Resolution #08-10

W:\Fish and Game\08 Dec Fishing Season FGAC

### Santa Cruz Port District RESOLUTION #08-10

December 16, 2008

ON THE MOTION OF COMMISSIONER LEE

DULY SECONDED BY \_\_\_\_\_ COMMISSIONER SMITH

A resolution of the Santa Cruz Port District Commission in support of a limited recreational salmon fishing zone within Santa Cruz Harbor.

WHEREAS, the County of Santa Cruz Fish and Game Advisory Commission is seeking support for a recreational Chinook salmon fishing zone to be established within Santa Cruz Harbor between October 1 and November 15, 2009; and,

WHEREAS, this limited recreational fishing zone would target Chinook (or King) salmon that were planted out of the Santa Cruz Harbor in 2007, by the Monterey Bay Salmon and Trout Project; and,

WHEREAS, the Santa Cruz Port District Commisson considered this proposed recreational fishing zone at its public meeting of November 18, 2008, and directed Port District staff to work with the Fish and Game Advisory Commission to explore options for allowing such a seaon on a limited basis; and,

WHEREAS, a proposal for a limited fishing zone has has been developed with the following conditions:

- Fishing will be allowed from the jetties only (no fishing from boats);
- Fishermen must be licensed, and abide by Department of Fish and Game rules and regulations.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Santa Cruz Port District Commission supports the Fish and Game Advisory Commission requesting a special salmon fishing season within Santa Cruz Harbor for 2009.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 16<sup>th</sup> day of December, 2008, by the following vote:

AYES: GODDARD, GEISREITER, LEE, MARTIN, SMITH

NOES: NONE

ABSENT: NONE

APPROVED BY:

Bill Geisreiter, Vice-Chairman (Acting-Chair)

### A & N Public Accounting Services

718 Healdsburg Avenue, Suite A Healdsburg, CA 95448 (707) 431-0165 Fax (707) 431-0166

January 16, 2009

Pacific Fisheries Management Council Attn. Mr. Donald K. Hansen 7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101 Portland, OR 97220-1384

# received

JAN 2 0 2008 PFMC

Dear Donald,

As an accountant in Northern California, I can attest to the fact that the recession has been difficult. By closing the salmon season in the ocean completely, as you did last year, many businesses will be forced to close and other ocean resources will take the pressure and we will be faced with additional environmental problems. Below you will only find two situations, but I know for a fact that you could find thousands of examples.

I have a restaurant client in Fort Bragg, CA and 2008 gross sales have dropped by 60 percent. Gross sales from 2007 to 2008 have dropped from \$954,000 to \$381,000. This drop forced the client to lay off employees and decrease food cost purchases. This client depends on both sportsman and commercial fisherman. This client will be forced to close if there is no salmon fishing season. Thus, this business alone will affect many families and other businesses.

As a sports fisherman, I believe that by closing the salmon season, sportsman and commercial fisherman will put pressure on other types of fishing. For example, our crab season and rock fishing season have been terrible and if these people put more pressure on crabbing and rock fishing, the crabs and rockfish will diminish and we will be forced to deal with these issues also.

I strongly believe that if we have strict limits using a punch card system, we will gain valuable information, not put all the pressure on other types of fishing, save business from closing, and help our entire country with our current recession. The punch card system should also include the fact that all salmon must be taken and tagged regardless of size and type because many fish are being released bleeding and will die. Any type of strict limit needs to be strictly enforced along with license forfeiture and monetary restitution.

Thus, we are faced with a difficult decision, but by closing the salmon season completely, we will affect many people and the environment. I hope the above will help you in making the proper decision and new laws that will help us all.

Thank you for your consideration,

Angel Nunez, Owner A & N Public Accounting Services



North ( oast Pishing Association

P. O. Box 2075, Fort Bragg, CA 95437

# RECEIVED JAN 1 5 2008 PFMC.

Dear Sir:

The economic impact on our community by the recession has been difficult at best.

If you close the salmon season in the ocean completely, as you did last year, many businesses will have to close.

I spoke with 3 different business owners. One trailer part owner claims a \$120,000 decrease in gross sales. A restaurant and lodge owner claims a \$250,000 decrease in gross sales. And a liquor store owner sees a decrease of about \$200 a day in gross sales when our fishing seasons close. There are also countless other businesses that are affected when the fishing season is closed.

Please give us at least some form of season. A punch card or limited fishing days, i.e. weekends. This could also provide data for your studies of the salmon population,

Thank you for your consideration.

North Coast Fishing assn. Mike Williamson, President

# received

JAN 2 2 2008

PFMC

Dear Sir:

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Please give us at least some form of season. A punch card or limited fishing days, i.e. weekends. This could also provide data for your studies of the salmon population,

Thank you for your consideration,

Ed & Sharon Secco P.O. BOX 35 Manchester, Ca 95459

### JOHN H. INNES

P.O. Box 2330 Mendocino, CA. 95460 (707) 937-1333 ph. (925) 200-5249 cell jinnes7@comcast.net

January 15, 2009

# Received

Mr. Donald K. Hansen Pacific Fisheries Management Council 7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101 Portland, OR 97220-1384

pfMC

.IAN 2 0 2008

Dear Mr. Hansen;

As a resident of the North Coast, and an avid recreational fisherman, I am aware of the economic impact to our community to have gone through 2008 without a salmon season.

Our community lost logging as it's primary economic driver in 1998 and has worked very diligently with various groups in the community to replace it with tourism. To this end, we have been able to build a very respectable recreational fishing industry which we believe brings in excess of \$20 million to this area. As you can imagine, the lack of any salmon season and the major reduction of our bottom fishing has impacted the community in major proportions

I would request that the PFMC consider the possibility of a very limited salmon season either utilizing a few very specific fishing days (ie designed around weekends and holidays) or utilizing a punch card which would restrict fishing to a minimum number of fish.

I am well aware of the counts in the Sacramento and Klamath rivers, but believe that the small impact this would have on the fishery, would be justified. Should the counts be as low as some advise, I would believe few fish would be caught on the North Coast. It is interesting to note that Oregon has utilized a "flexible" system of fishing days based on fish caught and counts. This has allowed a small amount of fishing to occur and in many cases improved the economy of the coastal communities.

Respectfully Submitted

# RECEIVED

Dear Sir,

JAN 2 1 2008

### PFMC

Our survival as a small business in Fort Bragg depends on fishing and in particular salmon fishing. Please consider at least weekend salmon fishing for us. Businesses in Fort Bragg seem to be closing at an alarming rate. I've talked to people daily and hear, and I quote, "I don't know how much longer I can hang on".

Fishing is a long held tradition in Fort Bragg and with our lumber mill shut down, there is no industry left in town to speak of and our livelihood depends on tourism. The main draw for tourism is fishing.

Fisherman come bringing there families to shop, camp at our campgrounds and eat at our restaurants. The economic impacts to our community is staggering. I've talked to businesses that have lost gross incomes as much as \$250,000. Multiply this by our campgrounds, restaurants and other shops and you can begin to see how the lack of a salmon season and only a 12 week rock cod season has devastated our economy.

Thank you for your consideration.  $P_{atu} = 1 - 19 - 09$ 

Karen Heaviside Patrick & Karen Heaviside Fort Bragg Sportfishing (707)-961-9692

# received JAN 2 0 2008 PFMC

Dear Sir:

The economic impact on our community by the recession has been difficult at best.

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I spoke with 3 different business owners:

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- And a liquor store owner sees a decrease of about \$200 a day in gross sales when our fishing seasons close.

There are also countless other businesses that are affected when the fishing season is closed.

Please give us at least some form of season. A punch card or limited fishing days, i.e. weekends. This could also provide data for your studies of the salmon population,

Thank you for your consideration,

JA when brong

Cw

P.S. CAN YOU I MAGINE THE LOSS OF REWINNEE TO OUR STATE IF NO ONE BULYS A FISHING LICENCE THIS YMAR. This is The FIRST YEAR THAT I HAVE PULT OF THE PURCHASE OF ONE. J AFTOR All IF ONE CANIT FISH, A LICENCU IS NOT NUEDED.

Donald O. McIsaac, Executive Director Pacific Fishery Management Council 7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101 Portland, Or 97220-1384

### RECEIVED

RE; Salmon Management JAN 2 8 2008

### PFMC

I just wanted to share how, I was affected by 2008 Salmon Season Closure. My Name is Victor Silva, Sales Representative for Core Mark International. I sell products to small stores in and around The Fort Bragg, California area. Due to the salmon season closure my sales fell off, at least 20%. My Bonus averages 1,500 to 2,000 dollars per month. Factor in four months I have lost at least 8,000 dollars. That would have gone to my mortgage, taxes and Family.

I urge PFMC to look at how our local community is affected by such closures. I am willing to share more information, on how this has affected my family And community.

d\_ Sincerely

Victor M. Silva 2062 Primrose Dr Willits Ca, 95490

### WORLD'S END DOCK SERVICES

# 32110 N. HARBOR DR., FORT BRAGG, CA 95437

### 707/964-2612

### RECEIVED

January 26, 2009 JAN 2 8 2008

### PFMC

Donald O. McIsaac, Executive Driector Pacific Fishery Management Council 7700 NE Ambassador Place, Ste 101 Portland, Or 97220-1384

Re: Salmon Management

My name is Dusty Dillion and I own 2 acres and 350' of commercial pier with a fish receiving station/crane here in Noyo Harbor, Fort Bragg, CA.

We purchased this property in 2003 and had a fish buyer-processor as a tenant for three years until the salmon season was curtailed. We calculate that we are loosing \$35,000 a year in revenue because of the regulations currently in effect.

There are fish here, please don't hurt us for another year. Please provide for salmon fishing in the Fort Bragg region.

Respectfully, Val

T.D. "Dusty" Dillion P.O. Box 1490 Fort Bragg, CA 95437

CC: Rep Mike Thompson Jim Martin, Recreational Fishing Alliance David Pellandini, North Coast Fishing Assoc.
January 28<sup>th</sup>, 2009

Emerald Dolphin Inn 1211 South Main St. Fort Bragg, Ca. 95437 (707) 964-6699 Phone (707) 962-0338 Fax

# AECEIVED JAN 3 0 2008 PFMC

### Re: 2009 Salmon Season

### Attn: Donald O McIsaac, Executive Director Pacific Fishery Management Council

Dear Mr. McIsaac,

You are receiving this letter from Kim & David Queen, Managing Owners / Operators of the Emerald Dolphin Inn located in Fort Bragg, Ca. The Northern Coast of Ca. is a prime vacation town and my family has resided here for the past 5 generations. The Emerald Dolphin Inn opened it's doors 8 years ago. Since that time we have become very familiar with the needs and desires of the tourist traveling to our area.

Each area will have it's particular draw to travelers. Since we are located on the Pacific Coast one of the biggest draws is of course related. Fishing & Whale watching trips. This is something many travelers plan on doing when they come to the coast. Whale season last for only a couple winter months and can also be done from the shore. The fishing industry however brings a vast amount of tourism to our area and is instrumental to the economy. With the closer of last season we can estimate that the loss to our lodge alone was somewhere between 7 - 8 thousand dollars. When we lose travelers it doesn't just effect us. The restaurants, Gas stations, shops,etc. all lose from what would have been spent by these travelers. Our economy at this point is solely relied upon by the tourist industry and by losing this type of business is something we can't afford to have happen again this year.

We all urge you to take the time to consider how devastating this has has been to the coastal communities. Families and businesses depend on you and your council to put much thought into what the cost to our community would be if you took away another salmon season.

Sincerely Yours,

Kim Queen

76 DON O. MEISAAC-EXEC DILECTOR! RECEIVED PACIFIC Fishery MANAgement Council JAN 2 6 2008 DEWC Pluse consider the problem's OF NO SAlmon fishing on our Town's on The North COAST OF CHIFOUNIA. We need & fisting Setson On Salutu and Longer on bottom Fish. because It verily helps The Economy of our Aver's. Beve Is not much Industry In our waves so All The people Couring to fish verily helps our ECOMORY! The past year sur our Town or Ft Brigg Lose hundreds of Thousands of dollars AS A Result OF NO Fishing. Motels, Holets Trailer proks, camping Avers, vesturants, Grocary SToros And All other Local bysikesses - I would hope you give us some Salmon Disking and it Lot OF bottom Aisling. Please Consider These Arits when setting This years Season' Thrukyoy To S. Coluin 510 WALNUTST, Apt 2 Ft Bragg, CA 95437

Mr. Donald K. Hansen	received
Pacific Fisheries Management Council 7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101	JAN 2 6 2008
Portland, OR. 97220-1384	PFMC

Mr. Donald K. Hansen

I am a sport fisherman that loves to fish in the Northern Pacific Ocean for sport fish.

When the 2008 Salmon season was closed due to poor fish counts on the Sacramento River, I was not happy but conceded that something had to be done.

However, when I found out that fishing was being allowed on the river, I was outraged. How can fishing be allowed for the very fish that are traveling up the river to spawn. These fish are enroute to the spawning grounds as programmed in their genetic makeup so their specie will survive.

As proponents to the survival of the species, I believe the wrong decision was made to allow fishing to one type of fisherman and not allow another type to fish. How does this make sense?

Don't take it the wrong way; I am all for sustainable fishing and to do what we have to so we can have fishing for generations to come.

My proposal is to give the fisherman some sort of fishing for the 2009 fishing season, weather it be a punch card system, a boat limit, or a 1 fish a day limit.

Another impact that no fishing season has is on the business of the small towns. I reside in Fort Bragg, California. My wife is the manager of the Seabird Lodge. The lodge business was down quite substantial during the what would be a normal Chinook salmon fishing season because of the canceling of the 2008 season.

Please allow the sport fisherman and the business that rely on the business of the fisherman to have a fishing season for the 2009 season

Sincerely

770/04 

Mark Reynolds 200 S Harrison St Fort Bragg, CA. 95437

1-29-09

Mr. Donald K. Hansen Pacific Fisheries Management Council 7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101 Portland, OR 97220-1384

## RECEIVED

FEB 0 2 2009

PFMC

Dear Mr. Hansen,

I am writing to request the Pacific Fisheries Management Council give consideration to some type of alternative season for the upcoming Chinook Salmon season in California rather than a complete closure as we had last year.

As a sport fisherman who lives in Fort Bragg, CA I have witnessed severe financial hardships for many of my friends and neighbors who rely on the tourist and sport fishing industry in our city due to the closure last year. My friends who are commercial fishermen also suffered significant financial hardships. I would like to see these hardships reduced this year. Since commercial fishermen received Federal financial aid for the losses they suffered last year, my suggestions that follow only apply to sport fishermen. It is the money that they spend that has a significant impact on our local community. We depend on the money they spend on hotels, meals, bait, gas, and the shopping conducted by fishermen's wives to bolster our community during the fishing season. All of this was lost last year.

I feel that these burdens can be somewhat reduced by some sort of alternative rather than a complete closure. One alternative would be a season limited to some sort of limited season restriction i.e., week-end only fishing, or Tues. & Thurs. fishing. Another alternative might be similar to the current abalone restrictions where fishermen buy a card allowing so many salmon per season and he/she has to affix a tag on each fish caught and also fill out a registration card for each fish caught. When the card gets filled that fisherman's season is over.

Another alternative would be to shorten the season or have the season open in alternative months. I would suggest an open season during March and April, and June and July.

I would suggest that you give your most serious consideration to my next suggestion for an alternative solution to the problem.

As you know, native silver salmon are an endangered species. This is not so for hatchery raised silver salmon. In fact, there is a significant hatchery raised silver salmon fishery in Washington and Oregon. Sport fishermen are allowed a legal bag limit of hatchery silvers in both states. It is only because of politics that Californians are not allowed the same privilege. I am told that members of the PFMC vote California down every year when the matter is brought to the table.

From personal experience I can tell you that there is a significant number of hatchery raised silvers caught each year in California that have to be released. Unless one knows what they are doing, many of these released fish become sea lion or crab food. Often when fishing for Kings you can't get to deeper depths without catching silvers. That is how thick they are. Ask any Ft. Bragg salmon fisherman, sport or commercial, and they will attest to this claim. Our waters are infested with them. It's hard to keep them off our hooks.

Since hatchery raised silvers are so plentiful, I would suggest as an alternative that we leave the Chinooks alone for another year and open a limited season for hatchery raised silvers in California waters. My suggestion would be for both sport fishermen and party boat operators. Let's take the politics out of the equation. I know Washington, Oregon and Idaho members feel that since the hatcheries are in their states they should be the only ones to able to catch these fish. That argument is wrong headed. We don't restrict Washington and Oregon crabbers or commercial fishermen from California waters. Turn about should be fair play.

This alternative would allow the Chinook to replenish for another year. It would also satisfy the needs of the salmon sport fishermen. If the other state PFMC members are concerned about the financial loss of these fish, let California DFG sell season punch cards and give part of the proceeds to these other states to help make up for their losses.

Mr. Hansen, I appreciate all the efforts to save the Chinook Salmon fishery. No one wants to sustain the fishery more that the average salmon fisherman. My only fear is that too much emphasis is placed on flawed data and that overreaction is wrongly applied. I believe that any of the alternatives I suggested above would be more reasonable than a complete closure and would serve the same basic purpose, which is to save the Chinook fishery. The last alternative that I suggested would be the least intrusive on the Chinooks, yet still allow the sport fishery to continue.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

wice a Winshall

Bruce A. Marshall 30801 Highway 20 Fort Bragg, CA 95437

#### February 2, 2009

Mr. Donald K. Hansen Chairman Pacific Fishery Management Council 7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101 Portland, Oregon 97220-1384

RECEIVED FEB 0 4 2009 PFMC

Dear Chairman Hansen,

Fort Bragg, California, was once an industrial town thriving on both the logging and the commercial fishing industries. Unfortunately both of these industries have virtually disappeared from our local economy. Now in 2009, like it or not, Fort Bragg's economy is dependent on tourism.

One of the main tourist attractions of Fort Bragg has always been its prolific salmon fishery. Recreational salmon fishermen and women travel from all over the country to participate in this fishery. The economic contribution of recreational salmon fishing to this town is in the millions of dollars. In 2008, the PFMC voted to shut down the salmon fishery entirely. The economic impact to Fort Bragg was devastating. While some of the business that are directly related to the fishery were able to get some financial relief from the Federal Government, business that are indirectly related to fishing have suffered tremendously due to the closure. These businesses include restaurants, retail stores, motels, and many other local establishments.

Now in 2009 we face yet another total closure. This comes at a time when both our national and local economies face the worst recession in over 50 years. Many Fort Bragg businesses are on the brink of bankruptcy. Another fishing closure will most certainly push them over the edge.

While the 2008 Fall and Late Fall hatchery returns are showing that the salmon runs are far from recovering, I ask that the PFMC consider the affect of their decisions on the human lives involved as well as the effect on the salmon.

Sincerely,

Brad Clark 20800 Huckleberry Lane Fort Bragg, CA 95437

Mr. Donald K. Hansen Pacific Fisheries Management Council 7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101 Portland, OR 97220-1384

RECEIVED FEB 0 4 2009 PFMC

Dear Council:

RE: 2009 Salmon Season

I urge you to give us a limited Salmon Season such as May-August. Wednesday, Saturday, Sunday. 2 fish per day, 8 per season.

The economic impact to this state and fishing communities is a lot. I personally buy a license, gear, fuel, motel, restaurants and my wife shops while I fish. We spend about \$500 for one fishing trip in the Ft. Bragg area.

Recent studies are showing that fisherman are probably not the problem causing declining numbers.

The current drought will cause many fish to die going up rivers.

Sincerely,

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Řobert A. Ruddock 3912 Scotts Valley Rd. Lakeport, Ca 95453

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23 Strongen Stander (1995) - Friender (1995) - Strongen (1995) - Strongen (1995) - Strongen (1995) - Strongen (1995) Strongen Strongen (1995) - Strongen (19 To: Donald O. McIsaac, Executive Director Pacific Fishery Management Council 7700NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101 Portland, OR 97220-1384 Fax: (503) 820-2299

Re: Salmon Management

Dear Mr. McIsaac,

I am Tarey Cannon, the owner of Manchester Beach KOA here in Manchester California.

We are a KOA campground & have been here for over 30 years.

My business depends very much on the fishing industry & has always, in the past, provided revenue from campers who only camp here because of the fishing.

I would estimate that we have lost at least \$10,000 in revenue because there was no salmon fishing in 2008.

Small businesses such as mine, in this area, will find it very difficult to make ends meet without the fishing industry.

I urge you to provide for salmon fishing opportunities in this region. The Fort Bragg region.

Thank You,

Tarey Carmon Owner Manchester Beach KOA 44300 Kinney Rd. Manchester Ca 95459 (707) 882-2375

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Monday, February 09, 2009

Donald Mc Isaac Pacific Fishery Management Council 7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101 Portland, Oregon 97220-1384 RECEIVED

FEB 1 0 2009

PFMC

RE: Salmon Management

Dear Mr.Mc Isaac,

I am writing to you to express my concern over the loss of recreational salmon fishing off the Mendocino Coast. My Name is Denise Parrott and I am a small business owner in downtown Fort Bragg. My tourist business comprises almost 45% of my business. I sell womens lingerie, and I am fortunate to have many "fishing widows" spend their time my shop. I do not know exactly how many there are, but I do know that it's a lot. Last summer my regular tourists just were not here. I believe that there should be regulation, but not to the exclusion of recreational salmon fishing. It impacts us all over here in our very fragile economy. Please reconsider for the sake of Fort Bragg! Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Denise Parrott Owner, Understuff! 310 North Franklin St. Fort Bragg, CA 95437 (707) 964-5013 9645013@sbcglobal.net February 5, 2009

David L. Pellandini P.O. Box 920 Mendocino, Ca 95460

Donald O. McIsaac, Executive Director Pacific Fishery Management Council 7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101 Portland, Or 97220-1384 RECEIVED FEB 1 0 2009 PFMC

Dear Mr. McIsaac:

As you contemplate the delicate balance of our salmon fishery and the possibility of a season for the 2009 year, please also factor into the equation the economic instability of our community.

Already effected by our national economic conditions and further devastated by one year of very poor fishing (2007( and another year of no salmon fishing (2008) the prospect of another year of salmon fishing closure will certainly be the final nail in the coffin of many of our businesses.

Even a reduced season that will help our community survive without further endangering the delicate balance of our salmon fishery will contribute to the survival of many business in our community.

Please consider these options carefully while making your decisions.

Thank you for your time and thoughts in this matter.

Sincerely,

avid Rellande

David L. Pellandini

Mr. Donald Hansen	RECEIVED
Pacific Fisheries Management Council 7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101	FEB 1 1 2009
Portland, OR 97220-1384	PFMC

Dear Mr. Hansen

May I urge the Pacific Fisheries Management Council to consider and vote in favor of some type of salmon sport fishing season this year. A modified season would be beneficial.

One suggestion for a modified season which would have a very positive ripple effect for our small town economy, that is dependent primarily on tourism, is for a season limited to weekends and holidays. With at least this much, our local businesses could manage to move in the right direction until conditions are more favorable for recovery. Our community is working very hard to save the environment and care for our fishing industry.

Thank you for your efforts and application of positive energy towards this important matter.

Sincerely,

Ruth Sommer 19230 Basin View Drive Fort Bragg, California 95437

FEB 1 3 2009

PFMC

Mr. Donald Hansen Pacific Fisheries Management Council 7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101 Portland, OR 97220-1384

Dear Mr. Hansen

I am asking the Pacific Fisheries Management Council to allow some type of salmon sport fishing season this year. A modified season would be beneficial because other than helping the economy here, it would provide valuable information to DFG fish counters with location, depth, size, and quantity.

My suggestion is for a limited season to weekends and holidays which would have a positive ripple effect for our small town economy which is dependent on tourism. With at least this amount, our local businesses could manage to move positively until conditions have recovered. Our community is working hard to save the environment and care for our fishing industry.

Thank you for your efforts towards this important matter. I urge you to give this proposal serious consideration.

Sincerely, Kan Jonwy

Ronald Sommer Sport Fisherman 19230 Basin View Drive Fort Bragg, California 95437

RECEIVE				
FEB 1 3 2009	JTH Busi Judy Haun	i <b>ness Manageme</b> ~ Tara Larson ~ He	e <b>nt, Inc</b> len Haun	
PFMC	1 Fo	80 Boatyard Drive rt Bragg, CA 95437		
Ph: (	707) 964-5873 Ph: (707) 964-5873 H	Fax: (707) 964-5873	EM: jth(	Ph: (707) 964-6575 or 964-5873 @mcn.org
Trailer ( Mobile Hom 32800	C <b>ove Park</b> ne & RV Park ) Highway 20 < Physical a	ddresses only, mail to above JTH	address>	<b>Todd Farmhouse</b> Antiques & Collectibles 100 Highway 20

February 9, 2009

Re: Loss of Business & Income due to Fishing Season Closure

I have been the Manager of Trailer Cove Trailer Park for the past 24 years. We are an adult (55+) park located above the Noyo Basin, right off Hwy. 20. Most of my residents are senior citizens on a fixed, limited income. I provide affordable housing to some of the coast's neediest.

In the 20+ years prior to the fishing season closure, my R.V. section had always been full from May through September with people even on the waiting list for spaces. That was until the mandated closing of our local fishing season. Now, for the past three years or so, my R.V. section has *never* been full because all my 'fishermen' and their wives are staying home. They are not going to make the trip to Fort Bragg when there's no fishing allowed.

Five months, from May to September, is a lot of lost revenue for many Fort Bragg businesses. My fishing residents eat out at local restaurants often, go to the show, attend bingo games, buy groceries, fishing supplies and pay me space rent. I have approximately 15 R.V. spaces (42% of my total RV spaces) that are empty now from May to September. That is lost income of \$7,500.00 a month, and up to \$37,500 for the season. I am a small, family run business and the lost income has put a serious financial strain on the business.

The fishing season closure has seriously 'hurt' our already struggling community. I urge the PFMC to reopen the sports fishing season off the Fort Bragg coast.

Sincerely, Judy Haun Trailer Cove Trailer Park

Agenda Item D.3.h Supplemental Public Comment 2 March 2009

February 16, 2009

Donald O. McIsaac Executive Director Pacific Fishery Management Council 7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101 Portland, Oregon 97220

Re: Comments on Salmon Fishing Decision

Dear Mr. McIsaac,

As the Coordinator for the Nature Tourism Coalition of Mendocino County, I am writing to comment on the upcoming decision concerning salmon fishing in 2009. The Coalition's mission is "to provide information and education about nature-based travel and recreational opportunities in Mendocino County [and] to promote a sustainable ecology for the responsible enjoyment of nature by fostering and supporting sound conservation practices."

Mendocino County economy is supported by tourism. Salmon fishing was once a significant part of our county's recreational opportunity base. That said, we recognize the need for restoration of salmon habitat and conservation of this treasured resource.

In the interest of recreation and conservation, we request that you consider, instead of a total ban on salmon fishing, a more flexible but nonetheless careful regulatory model. According to the North Coast Fishing Association, the Oregon model may be helpful to consider. The Association states that Oregon Fish & Game has allowed a few days of salmon fishing designated for weekends and holidays. This "season" is watched and adjusted according to available fish.

While the Oregon model may take considerable more work to implement, we hope that in these harsh economic times, the PFMC evaluate the circumstances and find that a more fine tuned approach would be reasonable.

Sincerely, Karen Bowers Coordinator, Mendocino County, Nature Tourism Coalition

cc: Mendocino County Promotional Alliance Mendocino County Lodging Association NTC Steering Committee North Coast Fishermen's Association

FEB 0 4 2009 PFMC NEAR SIR; I AM A LOCAL RESIDENT OF FORT BRAGG AND ALSO ONE OF THE LOCAL GAR- BAGEMEN. I HAVE SEEN FIRST HAND THE DECLINE OF OUR COMMUNITIES ECO- NOMICS. CLOSURE OF ANOTHER SALMON SEASON WILL ONLY BRING FURTHER DECLINE OF AN ALREADY STRUGGING LOCAL ECONOMY. CONSIDERATION OF A LIMITED SEASON OR MAYBE A PUNCH CARD, SIMILAR TO THAT USED FOR ABALONE, WOULD BRING MUCH NEEDED ECONSHIER AN OPENING OF A SHLHON SEASON.		<u> Film Cirl</u> V Mill
PFMC DEPAR SIR; I AM A LOCAL RESIDENT OF FORT BRAGG AND ALSO ONE OF THE LOCAL GAR- BAGE MEN. I HAVE SEEN FIRST HAND THE DECLINE OF OUR COMMUNITIES ECO- NOMICS. CLOSURE OF ANOTHER SALMON SEASON WILL ONLY BRING FURTHER DECLINE OF AN ALREADY STRUGGING LOCAL ECONOMY. CONSIDERATION OF A LIMITED SEASON OR MAYBE A PUNCH CARD, STMILLAR TO THAT USED FOR ABALONE, WOULD BRING MUCH NEEDED ECONOMIC RELIEF TO OUR TOWN MLEASE CONSIDER AN OPENING OF A SALMON SEASON.		FEB 0 4 2009
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STEVEN MALSOM	5	TEVEN MALSOM

February 15, 2009

Donald O. McIssac, Executive Director Pacifica Fishery Management Council 7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101 Portland, OR 97220-1384 Fax# (503) 820-2299

# RECEIVED FEB 1 8 2009 PFMC

Re: Salmon Management

My name is Janet Carter. I along with my husband and son own and operate POMO CAMPGROUND in Fort Bragg, California. There are many fishermen that stay in our park. Many of them did not come and others chose to shorten their stay.

I would estimate that our income would have been down approximately \$28.800.00 had it not been for the wild fires in California. People escaping the smoke and fires helped to offset our losses in 2008.

We urge you to consider some kind of a fishing season for our area. Saturdays, Sundays and holidays or perhaps weekends and a day or two during the week so not all pressure would be concentrated on short period of time.

I know this "NO FISHING POLICY" is hurting our communities and with the present economy, many of us may not survive. It is devastating to Fort Bragg and Mendocino. Thank you for your consideration.

The Carter

Janet Carter Ray Carter Larry Carter

17999 Tregoning Lane Fort Bragg, CA 95437

Feb. 14, 2009

Mr. Donald K. Hansen Pacific Fisheries Management Council 7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101 220-1384 , Portland, OR 97220-1384

## RECEIVED

FEB 1 7 2009

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Dear Mr. Hansen,

As the council takes up the question of what sort of salmon fishing season to allow on the West Coast for 2009, I hope you will take into consideration the economic impact complete closure has on small towns such as Ft. Bragg. 1910 - 19<sup>9</sup> - 1910 - 191

We depend very much on tourism, and sport fishing is a big part of the draw. Campgrounds, motels, restaurants, and stores all rely on fishing tourists for a big part of their business. Last year's closure was rough on them, and another year, particularly in these economic times, would be catastrophic.

Speaking selfishly, salmon fishing is a great activity that provides time on the water, attention to the elements, food on the table, and salve to the soul. I miss it very much.

While the health of the salmon runs themselves are of first importance, and you have my sincerest appreciation for what you trying to accomplish. I hope there might be some way to have a shortened or limited season this year, to keep up afloat as well.

Thank you,

Mark Taylor 512 South Main Street Ft. Bragg, CA 95437

To Mr. Donald K. Hansen

I moved to Fort Bragg some 27 years ago. My brother in law took me out sport fishing for salmon. First time I was ever out in the ocean.

I cought a 30 pounder. Then I was hooked. Went out as many times as I could and always got my limit. To me salmon fishing is very relaxing.

It takes me away from every day stress. I would like to have a limited salmon season so that at least we can go out and get a few salmon.

Even if it were only two salmon a year, that would be better than nothing. There are several other kinds of a restricted season we could have.

Please try and implicate something.

# RECEIVED FEB 1 7 2009 PFMC

Dan Woodward Animal Care and Control Mendocino County Fort Bragg Shelter

Mr. Donald Hansen Pacific Fisheries Management Council 7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101 Portland, OR 97220-1384

FEB 1 7 2009 **PFMC** 

Dear Mr. Hansen

I am asking the Pacific Fisheries Management Council to allow some type of salmon sport fishing season this year. A modified season would be beneficial because other than helping the economy here, it would provide valuable information to DFG fish counters with location, depth, size, and quantity.

My suggestion is for a limited season to weekends and holidays which would have a positive ripple effect for our small town economy which is dependent on tourism. With at least this amount, our local businesses could manage to move positively until conditions have recovered. Our community is working hard to save the environment and care for our fishing industry.

Thank you for your efforts towards this important matter. I urge you to give this proposal serious consideration.

Arthur Figueiredo Sincerely,

Arthur Figueiredo

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# received

Mr. Donald O. McIsaac Executive Director Pacific Fishery Management Council 7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101 Portland, OR 97220-1384

FEB 1 8 2009 **PFMC** 

February 17, 2009

Dear Mr. McIsaac,

Hello, my name is Randall Marler, and I am with The Recreational Fishing Alliance. I would like to voice my opinion about the economic disaster that would occur on the west coast if there was a closure of the salmon season for the year 2009. I know the letters that we have sent the Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) is just something to laugh at when you make your decision. I and everyone else knows your minds are already made up, however if I did not comment about this up coming season I would have to settle for whatever you decide on. At least this way I can say I tried.

We feel that if you close this season on the north coast everyone who relies on the sale of fishing equipment, restaurant owners, lodging owners, party boat owners and anyone else who has a business will lose everything. I have talked to the business owners and just about all of them have lost thousands of dollars in revenue on the north coast.

First off we feel that if you close the north coast to fishing, you should close the whole coast. Every time I talk to someone from California Department of Fish & Game (CDFG) all I hear is that "the fishermen have caught too many fish". The large fish kill that happened on the Klamath River wasn't the fishermen's fault. Nor was the 85,000 or so fingerlings salmon that died for lack of oxygen in the delivery truck.

Also, I understand that there was 2 million or so fertile eggs that were dumped into the Sacramento River. Why if this is true you could not put them somewhere else? I know you cannot put fish eggs in just any streams, but it seems to me they may have been better utilized by hatcheries or in other locations rather than dumped.

In addition, the water that is pumped from the Sacramento River catches so many different species of fish that are sucked on the screens at the pumps and die. It seems to me this situation also needs to be corrected.

It appears that when the season is closed completely on the coast you open the season on the Upper Sacramento River for fishing to the river guides? Especially just when the salmon are ready to spawn. I am not sure I understand this if you are trying to protect the fishery. I've talked with some of the guides on the upper Sacramento River who said they would be broke if they could not run their businesses. I would like to know how they manage to get special favoritism to so we could pursue this as well.

Mr. Donald O. McIsaac

February 17, 2009

Page Two

I do not care what kind of salmon fishing season we have but feel we should be entitled to some sort of fishing season. A punch card or a couple of months of salmon fishing would be fine. But I do know your minds are made up already, so whatever you decide just be fair with the whole situation. And if you choose to close one area close it all.

Thank you for this opportunity to share my thoughts on behalf of The Recreational Fishing Alliance. Feel free to contact me should you have questions or need further information in regards to this letter.

Sincerely, undere marle

Randall Marler 30581 Jacobson Lane Fort Bragg, CA 95437 (707) 964-3542 Donald Hansen Pacific Fisheries Management Council 7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101 Portland, OR 97220-1384 RECEIVED FEB 2 0 2009 PFMC

Dear Mr. Hansen,

I am glad you are trying to manage our fish responsibly. I appreciate our Wild Salmon so much! Please please please ...I hope you have the power to help us get at least one Salmon on our plate. Responsible limits are fine...everything in moderation! I could be greedy about my need for Salmon...Just a little bit, please! It's the very best food for us in the whole world and it's my favorite by far (not to mention the cranky guys around here who can't fish and the effects on the economy). But do what you have to do to get our Salmon back, I never took it for granted and I never will. Wouldn't strict limits on Sport be enough to get the results we want started?

Respectfully, Karen Todd

22500 Ridgeway Hwy. Potter Valley, Ca. 95469

FEB 1 9 2009

PFMC

I area instituted as a weaper of have Merado to Deronocratic terated Committee andros a consid citezer, We really need a Salas sears this year to help and loca econo and a This area is very typest depend ed their is concertify high rate talt fag l' tranget of grann fo saird pluou racers pales a anallah picihaid babasa mura ai ab morene dail sens sill of gralt, dail tary atakt aroun docregand & determine in justa tos with osd we in goda ant ship, atomstales are no Tel energe of a most should papara down a shot an Salmon acasa Theo year well know? notrol 9 sur3 Sort Braze Les

FEB 1 9 2009

PFMC

Sin-It would pure be nice to have pome part of Palmon Reason This year. A punch could - at 10 would generate more revenue for Dolmon Studie and fisheries. I have been bearing with the some captain out of Port Bragg for and 20 years and have seen his got dwindle down the nothing. There is no life on the dock's that pretain to fishing or the pell of bashing equitment. There need's to be some port of polynon: Deason the give there people back Their Jobs and life.

Thank you Denni Laum

RECEIVED 2-1-09 FEB 1 9 2009 Sir. Enclosed you will find a few examples of why the Sulmon season should mot be closed again PFMC this last year we could see fort Blagg just Closing up. Bragg twenty years plus for the fishing. Walone diving, shopping and enjoy wil the special events fort Bragg has to offer Paul Bienon Days Stunk Sain are just a few thing to mention. And also let alone the wonder ful ife long friend we have made now our children take thier fandes to Art Bragg on Vacations to to Close Sulmon season a gain Will not only hust the fishermen and their family it wal suit everyone Und any one so many jobs lost all Demany jobles and homeless we meed to wark to gether to keep roops over peoples heads. Anceraly Unice Lawrece PO Box 492 Kelseyville, Ca 95451 1079 928-4028 95451

FEB 2 5 2009

2 /22/09

PFMC March Council Meeting

PFMC

Dear Sir:

In considering the ocean salmon season in the Klamath Zone I wish you would take into consideration the following facts.

1) In the Sacramento River during Nov. and Dec. 2008 Chinook fishing was allowed. The spin is that these represent winter and late fall run fish. Certainly an honest Calif. F&G biologist would agree that there is a peripheral group of Chinook that appear and mix with the delineated groups based on known and unknown factors throughout the fall on different dates. I saw many pictures of large Chinook taken during the Nov. and Dec. 2008 on the Sac. River.

2) We were not allowed to fish in the Ocean Klamath Zone in 2008 with the reason being given that we might catch a Sac. Chinook.

I have heard that there may be 1 in 50, if that, that are Chinook Sac. River fish. in the salmon group in the ocean Klamath zone. I also have heard that the threatened fish in the Sac. River are mainly through with their run by late Sept. or early Oct. If this is true and considering the distance the few salmon destined for the Sac. River have to run to get to the Sac. River would not a season for Klamath Zone Chinooks in August and Sept. be available out in the ocean without threatening the concerned stock?

3) The Klamath River Quota in 2008 was the largest I have heard of in the years past when there have been heavy restrictions both in the ocean and the river. And yet despite salmon in the Klamath River tributary spawning beds competing for room to spawn after the Iron Gate small hatchery quota is reached we in the ocean are not allowed to access these fish that have their eggs lost.

4) There is a perception by my contacts that a strong influence is exerted by the River Guides on both the PFMC and the Cal. F&G.

Whether this is true or not we do know that this group has a strong lobby while the individual fishermen has little if any impact on the options. We have all heard, "if we can just save one fish" and "the stock in the ocean is overfished"

5) The salmon fisherman effort in the Klamath Zone during a season is minescule compared to those zones further South. Weather also plays a significant factor in the small amount of time allowed on the water. An entire Holiday weekend can be wiped out by weather in far No. Cal.

I have not touched on the other factors involved i.e. economic impact, water use, destruction of habitat,etc. as you are aware of these. I do urge you to offer a/season in the ocean this year, particularly in the Klamath Zone. I am 77 and would like to have a couple of more years on the Pacific along with my elderly friends and family.

Respectfully, Hugh D. Washburn, Trinidad, Cal.

Hugh D. Washburn

### COUNCIL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 2009 MANAGEMENT OPTION ANALYSIS

The Salmon Technical Team (STT) will present the Council with coordinated coastwide management options which embody, to the extent possible, the management elements identified by the Council under Agenda Item D.3 on Monday, March 9, 2009. At this time, the Council may need to clarify STT questions and should assure the options presented are those for which the Council desires full STT analysis and consideration for final adoption on Thursday.

### Council Task:

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

### Reference Materials:

1. Agenda Item D.4.b, Supplemental STT Report: Collation of Preliminary Salmon Management Options for 2009 Ocean Fisheries.

### Agenda Order:

- a.Agenda Item OverviewChuck Tracyb.Report of the STTRobert Kopec.Reports and Comments of Agencies and Advisory BodiesKope
- d. Public Comment
- e. Council Direction to the STT and Salmon Advisory Subpanel on Options Development and Analysis

PFMC 02/13/09

Agenda Item D.4.b Supplemental STT Report March 2009

## SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM

# COLLATION OF PRELIMINARY SALMON MANAGEMENT OPTIONS FOR 2009 OCEAN FISHERIES

March 10, 2009

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 1 of 9)3/10/2009 1:32 PM			
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS			
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III	
North of Cape Falcon	North of Cape Falcon	North of Cape Falcon	
Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information	
<ol> <li>Overall non-Indian TAC: 60,000 Chinook and an impact equivalent quota of 250,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</li> <li>Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 20,000 Chinook and 40,000 marked coho.</li> <li>Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting</li> <li>Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</li> <li>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon         <ul> <li>May 2 through earlier of June 30 or 13,400 Chinook quota.</li> <li>Saturday through Tuesday with a landing and possession limit of 75 Chinook per vessel for each open period north of Leadbetter Point or 75 Chinook south of Leadbetter Point (C.1). All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery, Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<ol> <li>1.Overall non-Indian TAC: 40,000 Chinook and an impact equivalent quota of 225,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</li> <li>2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 20,000 Chinook and an impact equivalent quota of 36,000 marked coho.</li> <li>3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting</li> <li>4. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</li> <li>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</li> <li>May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 13,400 Chinook quota.</li> <li>Open May 1-5, then Saturday through Tuesday thereafter, with a landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook per vessel for each open period north of Leadbetter Point or 50 Chinook south of Leadbetter Point (C.1). All salmon except coho. (C.7). Cape Flattery, Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Overall non-Indian TAC: 20,000 Chinook and an impact equivalent quota of 200,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</li> <li>Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 10,000 Chinook and 32,000 marked coho.</li> <li>Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting</li> <li>Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</li> <li>U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Point</li> <li>May 2 through earlier of June 30 or 6,700 Chinook quota.</li> <li>Saturday through Tuesday with a landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook per vessel for each open period north of Leadbetter Point or 50 Chinook south of Leadbetter Point (C.1). All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery and Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ol>	
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 or in possession of salmon while fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while 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).			

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009 (Page 2 of 9)       3/10/2009 1:32 PM				
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS				
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III		
<ul> <li>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon The following season structure will operate subject to a 6,600 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or an impact equivalent quota of 40,000 marked coho (C.8.d). </li> <li>July 4-21, Saturday through Tuesday. Landing and possession limit of 35 Chinook and 100 coho per vessel per open period north of Leadbetter Point or 35 Chinook and 100 coho south of Leadbetter Point or 20 Chinook and 150 coho south of Leadbetter Point (C.1). </li> <li>August 15-25, Saturday through Tuesday. Landing and possession limit of 35 Chinook and 100 coho per vessel per open period north of Leadbetter Point or 20 Chinook and 150 coho south of Leadbetter Point (C.1). August 29-September 15, Saturday through Tuesday. Landing and possession limit of 10 Chinook and 250 coho per vessel per open period south of 10 Chinook and 250 coho per vessel per open period south of Leadbetter Point. Closed north of Queets River. All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington beginning August 1 (C.7). All coho must have a healed adipose fin clip prior to August 29 (C.8.d). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Cape Flattery, Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5).</li></ul>	<ul> <li>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon The following season structure will operate subject to a 6,600 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or an impact equivalent quota of 36,000 marked coho (C.8.d). <ul> <li>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava:</li> <li>July 4-28, Saturday through Tuesday. Landing and possession limit of 30 Chinook and 100 coho per vessel per open period.</li> <li>August 1 through September 15 Landing and possession limit of 0 Chinook and 30 coho per vessel per open period. Gear restricted to flashers with barbless hooks and pink hoochies less than three inches in total length or flashers with barbless bare blued hooks. </li> <li>Cape Alava to Queets River: July 4 through September 15, Saturday through Tuesday. Landing and possession limit of 30 Chinook and 100 coho per vessel per open period (C.1).</li> <li>Queets River to Cape Falcon: <ul> <li>July 4 through August 25, Saturday through Tuesday. Landing and possession limit of 30 Chinook and 100 coho per vessel per open period (C.1).</li> <li>Queets River to Cape Falcon: <ul> <li>July 4 through August 25, Saturday through Tuesday. Landing and possession limit of 30 Chinook and 100 coho per vessel per open period north of Leadbetter Point. (C.1).</li> <li>August 29 through September 15, Saturday through Tuesday. Landing and possession limit of 10 Chinook and 200 coho per vessel per open period north of Leadbetter Point. (C.1).</li> <li>August 29 through September 15, Saturday through Tuesday. Landing and possession limit of 10 Chinook and 200 coho per vessel per open period north of Leadbetter Point. (C.1).</li> </ul> </li> <li>August 29 through August 1 (C.7). All coho mark selective regulations not in effect.</li> <li>All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington beginning August 1 (C.7). All coho must have a healed adipose fin clip except August 29 through September 15 south of Leadbetter Point (C.8.d). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columb</li></ul></li></ul></li></ul>	<ul> <li>U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Point</li> <li>July 1 through the earlier of Sept. 15 or 3,300 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 32,000 marked coho quota</li> <li>Open July 1-2, then Saturday through Tuesday thereafter, with a landing and possession limit of 35 Chinook and 100 coho per vessel for each open period north of Leadbetter Point or 25 Chinook and 200 coho south of Leadbetter Point. All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington beginning August 1 (C.7). All coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5).</li> </ul>		
Cregon 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 or in possession of salmon while fishing north of Leadbetter	Cregon 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. <u>August 29 through</u> September 15 vessels may not fish in more than one of	Cregon 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 or in possession of salmon while fishing north of Leadbetter		
Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing or in possession	the four defined subarea during any given open period. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing	Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing or in possession		

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MARCH 2009

of salmon while fishing south of Leadbetter Point must	north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish	of salmon while fishing south of Leadbetter Point must
land and deliver their fish within the area and south of	within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels	land and deliver their fish within the area and south of
Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels	fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing south of	Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels
may also land their fish in Garibaldi, Oregon. Oregon	Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the	may also land their fish in Garibaldi, Oregon. Oregon
State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into	area and south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon	State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into
Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point,	permitted vessels may also land their fish in Garibaldi,	Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point,
Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon must notify ODFW	Oregon. Oregon State regulations require all fishers	Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon must notify ODFW
within one hour of delivery or prior to transport away from	landing salmon into Oregon from any fishery between	within one hour of delivery or prior to transport away from
the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271.	Leadbetter Point, Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon	the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271.
Notification shall include vessel name and number,	must notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or prior to	Notification shall include vessel name and number,
number of salmon by species, port of landing and location	transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-	number of salmon by species, port of landing and location
of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason	0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and	of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason
actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to	number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and	actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to
achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll	location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery.	achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll
harvest impacts (C.8).	Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later	harvest impacts (C.8).
	fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall	
	allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8).	

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 4 of 9)       3/10/2009 1:32 PM				
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS				
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III		
South of Cape Falcon	South of Cape Falcon	South of Cape Falcon		
Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information		
<ol> <li>Sacramento Basin recreational fishery allocation: 1,200.</li> <li>Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 30,016.</li> <li>Klamath tribal allocation: 30,937.</li> <li>Overall recreational TAC: 140,000 marked coho</li> <li>Commercial coho TAC: 15,000 un-marked coho plus impact neutral inseason transfer of surplus recreational TAC less than 130,000 prior to September 1.</li> <li>Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission.</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Sacramento Basin recreational fishery closed to salmon retention June 1 through December 31.</li> <li>Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 30,318.</li> <li>Klamath tribal allocation: 31,008.</li> <li>Overall recreational TAC: 100,000 marked coho</li> <li>Commercial coho TAC: 10,000 un-marked coho plus impact neutral inseason transfer of surplus recreational TAC less than 95,000 prior to September 1.</li> <li>Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission.</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Sacramento Basin recreational fishery closed to salmon retention June 1 through December 31.</li> <li>Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 30,773.</li> <li>Klamath tribal allocation: 30,895.</li> <li>Overall recreational TAC: 70,000 marked coho</li> <li>Commercial coho TAC: 0.</li> <li>Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission.</li> </ol>		
<ul> <li>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</li> <li>September 1 through October 31. All salmon except coho except coho retention allowed September 5 through the earlier of October 31 or a coho quota of 15,000 plus any impact neutral inseason transfer from the Cape Falcon to OR/CA border recreational mark selective coho fishery prior to September 1 (C.7).</li> <li>Chinook 27 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.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</li> <li>September 1 through October 31. All salmon except coho with a landing and possession limit of 100 Chinook per vessel per calendar week, except coho retention allowed September 5 through the earlier of October 31 or a coho quota of 10,000 plus any impact neutral inseason transfer from the Cape Falcon to OR/CA border recreational mark selective coho fishery prior to September 1 with a landing and possession limit of 50 coho per vessel per calendar week. (C.7).</li> <li>Chinook 27 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.</li> <li>In 2010, same as Option I</li> </ul>	Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border May 1 through August 31. Closed, except that an experimental genetic stock identification study would be conducted with no terminal gear to test an electronic data entry and transfer system.		
except coho, with a 27 inch Chinook minimum size limit. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2010 meeting.				

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TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 5 of 9)       3				
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS				
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III		
<ul> <li>Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border</li> <li>May 1 through October 31.</li> <li>Sufficient Chinook impacts to conduct an experimental genetic stock identification study collecting 240 samples per area per week. Areas include Cape Falcon to Cascade Head, Cascade Head to Florence south Jetty, Florence south Jetty to Humbug Mountain, and Humbug Mountain to the OR/CA Border. All salmon must be released in good condition after collection of biological samples.</li> </ul>	Cascade Head to Florence South Jetty • August 1-31. Sufficient Chinook impacts to conduct a four week experimental genetic stock identification study to test a normal fishing pattern vs. fishery independent stratified sampling program. All salmon must be released in good condition after collection of biological samples.			
<ul> <li>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</li> <li>September 1 through earlier of September 30, or a 3,000 Chinook quota; (C.9)</li> <li>All salmon except coho. Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit (B). Landing and possession limit of 100 Chinook per vessel per calendar week. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Vessels must land their fish in Port Orford, Gold Beach, 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.</li> <li>In 2010, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 27 inch Chinook minimum size limit. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2010 meeting.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</li> <li>September 8 through earlier of September 30, or a 1,000 Chinook quota; (C.9)</li> <li>All salmon except coho. Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit (B). Landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook per vessel per calendar week. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Vessels must land their fish in Port Orford, Gold Beach, 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.</li> <li>In 2010, same as Option I</li> </ul>			

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TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options collated by	the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 6	6 of 9) 3/10/2009 1:32 PM		
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS				
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III		
OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ) Closed.	OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ) Closed.	<ul> <li>OR/CA Border to U.S./Mexico Border</li> <li>Closed, except that an experimental genetic stock identification study would be conducted with no terminal gear to test an electronic data entry and transfer system.</li> </ul>		
Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt. Closed.	Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt. Closed.			
Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg) Closed.	Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg) Closed.			
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco) Closed.	<ul> <li>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</li> <li>Closed except for sufficient impacts to conduct experimental genetic stock identification study during two weeks in May and two weeks in July to test for differences in Klamath River fall Chinook impacts north and south of Point Reyes.</li> <li>All salmon must be released in good condition after collection of biological samples.</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Pigeon Pt. to Pt. Sur (Monterey)</li> <li>Closed.</li> </ul>	Pigeon Pt. to Pt. Sur (Monterey) Closed.			
Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Morro Bay) <ul> <li>Closed.</li> </ul>	Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Morro Bay) Closed.			

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 7 of 9)						3/10/2009 1:32 PM
		B. MIN	IIMUM SIZE (Inche	es) (See C.1)		
	Chin	ook	C	bho		
Area (when open)	Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	Pink	
North of Cape Falcon	28.0	21.5	16.0	12.0	None	
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border	27.0	21.5	-	-	None	
OR/CA Border to U.S./Mexico Border	_	_	_	_	-	

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

C.1. <u>Compliance with Minimum Size or Other Special Restrictions</u>: 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 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: Salmon may be taken only by hook and line using barbless hooks.

- 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. <u>Transit Through Closed Areas with Salmon on Board</u>: 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.

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TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 8 of 9) 3/10/2009 1:32 PM C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (continued)

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

- a. Cape Flattery Control Zone The area from Cape Flattery (48°23'00" N. lat.) to the northern boundary of the U.S. EEZ; and the area from Cape Flattery south to Cape Alava (48°10'00" N. lat.) and east of 125°05'00" W. long.
- b. 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°16.50' W. long. to 48°02.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long.
- c. Columbia Control Zone An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09' N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" W. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°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.
- d. 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).
- e. Klamath Control Zone The ocean area at the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N. lat. (approximately six nautical miles north of the Klamath River mouth); on the west, by 124°23'00" W. long. (approximately 12 nautical miles off shore); and on the south, by 41°26'48" N. lat. (approximately six nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).
- C.6. <u>Notification When Unsafe Conditions Prevent Compliance with Regulations</u>: 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 29,362 pound preseason allocation or the total Area 2A non-Indian commercial halibut allocation, NMFS will take inseason action to prohibit retention of halibut in the non-Indian salmon troll fishery.

Option *I*: Beginning May 1, license holders may land no more than one Pacific halibut per each **two** 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). Options *II and III*: Beginning May 1, license holders may land no more than one Pacific halibut per each **two** Chinook, except **three** 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).

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TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 9 of 9)

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

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:

Wing 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°04' N. lat.; 125°11' W. long.; 48°04' N. lat.; 125°11' W. long.; 48°00' N. lat.; 124°59' W. long.; 48°00' N. lat.; 124°59' 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 Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS).
  - c. At the March 2009 meeting, the Council will consider inseason recommendations for special regulations for any experimental fisheries (proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November 2008).
  - 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. Check state regulations for details.
  - b. The State of California may establish limited fisheries in selected state waters.
- C.10. For the purposes of California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) Code, Section 8232.5, the definition of the Klamath Management Zone (KMZ) for the ocean salmon season shall be that area from Humbug Mt., Oregon, to Horse Mt., California.

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TABLE 2. Recreational management options collated by the	e STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 1 of	f 7) 3/10/2009 1:33 PM							
	A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS								
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III							
North of Cape Falcon	North of Cape Falcon	North of Cape Falcon							
Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information							
<ol> <li>Overall non-Indian TAC: 60,000 Chinook and an impact equivalent quota of 250,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</li> <li>Recreational TAC: 40,000 marked Chinook and 210,000 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked.</li> <li>Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting</li> <li>No Area 4B add-on fishery.</li> <li>Buoy 10 fishery opens August 1 with an expected landed catch of 80,000 marked coho in August and September.</li> <li>Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Overall non-Indian TAC: 40,000 Chinook and an impact equivalent quota of 225,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</li> <li>Recreational TAC: 20,000 Chinook and 189,000 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked.</li> <li>Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting</li> <li>No Area 4B add-on fishery.</li> <li>Buoy 10 fishery opens August 1 with an expected landed catch of 100,000 marked coho in August and September.</li> <li>Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan ficheries</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Overall non-Indian TAC: 20,000 Chinook and an impact equivalent quota of 200,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</li> <li>Recreational TAC: 10,000 Chinook and 168,000 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked.</li> <li>Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting</li> <li>No Area 4B add-on fishery.</li> <li>Buoy 10 fishery opens August 1 with an expected landed catch of 125,000 marked coho in August and September.</li> <li>Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Capadian and Alaskan fisheries</li> </ol>							
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)	U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)	U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)							
<ul> <li>June 28 through earlier of September 20 or 21,840 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 4,300 marked Chinook (C5).</li> <li>Seven days per week. All salmon except no chum beginning August 1. Two fish per day plus two additional pink salmon. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained Chinook and coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>June 28 through earlier of September 13 or 19,660 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 2,200 Chinook (C5).</li> <li>Seven days per week. All salmon except no chum beginning August 1. Two fish per day, only one of which can be a Chinook, plus two additional pink salmon. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>June 30 through earlier of September 13 or 17,470 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,100 Chinook (C5).</li> <li>Tuesday through Saturday. All salmon except no chum beginning August 1. Two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook, plus one additional pink salmon. 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.a) 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).</li> </ul>							

TABLE 2. Recreational management options collated by the	STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 2 o	f 7) 3/10/2009 1:33 PM					
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS							
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III					
<ul> <li>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</li> <li>June 28 through earlier of September 20 or 5,360 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,900 marked Chinook (C5).</li> <li>September 26 through earlier of October 11 or 100 marked coho quota or 100 marked Chinook quota (C5) in the area north of 47°50'00 N. lat. and south of 48°00'00" N. lat. (C.6).</li> <li>Seven days per week. All salmon. Two fish per day plus two additional pink salmon. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained Chinook and coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</li> <li>June 28 through earlier of September 13 or 4,810 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 900 Chinook (C5).</li> <li>September 26 through earlier of October 11 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).</li> <li>Seven days per week. All salmon. Two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook, plus two additional pink salmon. All retained coho must be marked. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</li> <li>June 30 through earlier of September 13 or 4,280 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 400 Chinook (C5).</li> <li>September 19 through earlier of October 4 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).</li> <li>Tuesday through Saturday prior to September 19, seven days per week thereafter. All salmon. Two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook, plus one additional pink salmon. All retained coho must be marked. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</li> </ul>					
<ul> <li>Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)</li> <li>June 28 through earlier of September 20 or 77,700 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 23,200 marked Chinook (C.5).</li> <li>Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day plus one additional pink salmon. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained Chinook and coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Grays Harbor Zone closed beginning August 1 (C.4.b). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)</li> <li>June 28 through earlier of September 13 or 69,930 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 11,500 Chinook (C.5).</li> <li>Sunday through Thursday through July 23, seven days per week thereafter. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook, plus one additional pink salmon. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Grays Harbor Zone closed beginning August 1 (C.4.b). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)</li> <li>July 5 through earlier of September 13 or 62,150 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 5,800 Chinook (C.5).</li> <li>Sunday through Thursday. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook, plus one additional pink salmon. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained coho must be marked. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Grays Harbor Zone closed beginning August 1 (C.4.b). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</li> </ul>					
<ul> <li>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)</li> <li>June 28 through earlier of September 30 or 105,000 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 10,500 marked Chinook (C.5).</li> <li>Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained Chinook and coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.c). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)</li> <li>June 28 through earlier of September 30 or 94,500 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 5,300 Chinook (C.5).</li> <li>Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.c). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)</li> <li>June 28 through earlier of September 30 or 84,000 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 2,600 Chinook (C.5).</li> <li>Sunday through Thursday through July 23, seven days per week thereafter. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which can 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.c). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</li> </ul>					

TABLE 2. Recreational management options collated by the	STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 3 of	f 7) 3/10/2009 1:33 PM						
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS								
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III						
South of Cape Falcon	South of Cape Falcon	South of Cape Falcon						
Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information						
<ol> <li>Sacramento Basin recreational fishery allocation: 1,200.</li> <li>Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 30,016.</li> <li>Klamath tribal allocation: 30,937.</li> <li>Overall recreational TAC: 140,000 marked coho</li> <li>Commercial coho TAC: 15,000 un-marked coho plus impact neutral inseason transfer of surplus recreational TAC less than 130,000 prior to September 1.</li> <li>Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission.</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Sacramento Basin recreational fishery closed to salmon retention June 1 through December 31.</li> <li>Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 30,318.</li> <li>Klamath tribal allocation: 31,008.</li> <li>Overall recreational TAC: 100,000 marked coho</li> <li>Commercial coho TAC: 10,000 un-marked coho plus impact neutral inseason transfer of surplus recreational TAC less than 95,000 prior to September 1.</li> <li>Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission.</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Sacramento Basin recreational fishery closed to salmon retention June 1 through December 31.</li> <li>Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 30,773.</li> <li>Klamath tribal allocation: 30,895.</li> <li>Overall recreational TAC: 70,000 marked coho</li> <li>Commercial coho TAC: 0.</li> <li>Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission.</li> </ol>						
<ul> <li>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</li> <li>June 20 through earlier of August 31 or a landed catch of 130,000 marked coho for the area between Cape Falcon to the OR/CA border (C.6).</li> <li>Seven days per week. All salmon except Chinook, three fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area (C.4.d) 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).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</li> <li>June 20 through earlier of August 31 or a landed catch of 95,000 marked coho for the area between Cape Falcon to the OR/CA border (C.6).</li> <li>Seven days per week. All salmon except Chinook, two fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area (C.4.d) restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational 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).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</li> <li>June 20 through earlier of August 31 or a landed catch of 65,000 marked coho for the area between Cape Falcon to the OR/CA border (C.6).</li> <li>Seven days per week. All salmon except Chinook, two fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area (C.4.d) 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).</li> </ul>						
<ul> <li>September 1 through earlier of September 30 or a landed catch of 10,000 marked coho (C.6).</li> <li>All salmon. Two fish per day, no more than one of which can 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) Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area (C.4.d) 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).</li> </ul>	• September 1 through earlier of September 30 or a landed catch of 5,000 marked coho (C.6). All salmon. Two fish per day, no more than one of which can 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) Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area (C.4.d) 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).	<ul> <li>September 1 through earlier of September 30 or a landed catch of 5,000 marked coho (C.6).</li> <li>All salmon except Chinook. Two fish per day. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained coho must be marked. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3) Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area (C.4.d) 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).</li> </ul>						
In 2010, the season between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mt. 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 2009 (C.2, C.3).	In 2010, same as Option I.	In 2010, same as Option I.						

TABLE 2. Recreational management options collated by the	STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 4 of	f 7) 3/10/2009 1:33 PM						
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS								
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III						
<ul> <li>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ)</li> <li>June 20 through earlier of August 31 or a landed catch of 130,000 marked coho for the area between Cape Falcon to the OR/CA border (C.6).</li> <li>Except as provided below for the all salmon fishery. All salmon except Chinook, two fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip.</li> <li>July 3-6; August 15 through September 7 (C.6). Seven days per week. Except as provided above for the mark selective coho fishery, all salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ)</li> <li>June 20 through earlier of August 31 or a landed catch of 95,000 marked coho for the area between Cape Falcon to the OR/CA border (C.6).</li> <li>Except as provided below for the all salmon fishery. All salmon except Chinook, two fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip.</li> <li>August 15 through September 7 (C.6).</li> <li>Seven days per week. Except as provided above for the mark selective coho fishery, all salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ)</li> <li>June 20 through earlier of August 31 or a landed catch of 65,000 marked coho for the area between Cape Falcon to the OR/CA border (C.6).</li> <li>Except as provided below for the all salmon fishery. All salmon except Chinook, two fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip.</li> <li>August 29 through September 7 (C.6). Seven days per week. Except as provided above for the mark selective coho fishery, all salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul>						
In 2010, 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 2008 (C.2, C.3).	In 2010, same as Option I.	In 2010, same as Option I.						
OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ) • July 3-6; August 15 through September 7 (C.6). Seven days per week. All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.e).	<ul> <li>OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)</li> <li>August 15 through September 7 (C.6).</li> <li>Seven days per week. All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.e).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)</li> <li>August 29 through September 7 (C.6).</li> <li>Seven days per week. All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.e).</li> </ul>						

TABLE 2. Recreational management options collated by the	e STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 5	of 7) 3/10/2009 1:33 PM
	A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS	
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<ul> <li>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</li> <li>Closed.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</li> <li>Closed.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</li> <li>Closed</li> </ul>
In 2010, season opens April 3 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 2008 (C.2, C.3).	In 2010, same as Option 1.	
<ul><li>Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)</li><li>Closed.</li></ul>	Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)     Closed	Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)     Closed.
In 2010, the season will open April 3 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 2008 (C.2, C.3).	In 2010, same as Option I	
Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey South) <ul> <li>Closed.</li> </ul>	Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey) Closed.	Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey) Closed.
In 2010, the season will open April 3 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 2008 (C.2, C.3).	In 2010, same as Option I.	

Area (when open)	Chinook	Coho	Pink
North of Cape Falcon	24.0	16.0	None
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border	24.0	16.0	None
OR/CA Border to Horse Mountain	24.0	-	20.0
Horse Mt. to U.S./Mexico Border	-	-	-

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

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

C.1. <u>Compliance with Minimum Size and Other Special Restrictions</u>: 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: Salmon may be taken only by hook and line using barbless hooks. 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.

TABLE 2. Recreational management options collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 6 of 7)

c. Horse Mt., California, to Point Conception, California: Single point, single shank, barbless circle hooks (below) are required when fishing 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; the rod and reel 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.
- . 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
C.4. (	Control Zone Definitions:
a	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.
b	5. Grays Harbor Control Zone - The area defined by a line drawn from the Westport Lighthouse (46° 53'18" N. lat., 124° 07'01" W. long.) to Buoy #2 (46° 52'42" N. lat.,
	124°12'42" W. long.) to Buoy #3 (46° 55'00" N. lat., 124°14'48" W. long.) to the Grays Harbor north jetty (46° 36'00" N. lat., 124°10'51" W. long.).
c	:. Columbia Control Zone: An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N.
	lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09' N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from
	the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" W. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted
	Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°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	J. 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.;
Ĺ	44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°24.92' W. long.;

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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.

- e. 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.5. <u>Inseason Management</u>: 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.

TABLE 2. Recreational management options collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 7 of 7)

- 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 Salmon Advisory Subpanel (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. <u>Additional Seasons in State Territorial Waters</u>: Consistent with Council management objectives, the States of Washington, 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 troll management options collated by the STT ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 1 of 2)       3/10/2009 1:33 PM									
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS									
OPTION I OPTION II OPTION III									
Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information							
<ol> <li>Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 45,000 Chinook and 80,000 coho.</li> <li>Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 35,000 Chinook and 70,000 coho.</li> <li>Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 25,000 Chinook and 60,000 coho.</li> <li>Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries</li> </ol>							
<ul> <li>May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 22,500 Chinook quota.</li> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 17,500 Chinook quota.</li> <li>All salmon except coho. If the Chinook quota for the May-June fishery is not fully utilized, the excess fish can 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).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 12,500 Chinook quota.</li> <li>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).</li> </ul>							
July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 22,500 preseason Chinook quota, or 80,000 coho quota.     All Salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).	July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 17,500 preseason Chinook quota, or 70,000 coho quota. All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).	July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 12,500 preseason Chinook quota, or 60,000 coho quota. All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C)							

TABLE 3. Treaty Indian troll management options collated by the STT for ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 2 of 2)						
	B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches)					
	Chir	book	Co	ho		
Area (when open)	Total Length	Head-off	 Total Length	Head-off	Pink	

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

24.0 (61.0 cm)

18.0 (45.7 cm)

16.0 (40.6 cm) 12.0 (30.5 cm)

C.1. <u>Tribe and Area Boundaries</u>. All boundaries may be changed to include such other areas as may hereafter be authorized by a Federal court for that tribe's treaty fishery. <u>S'KLALLAM</u> - Washington State Statistical Area 4B (All).

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

North of Cape Falcon

- 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 2004-2008. Fish taken during this fishery are to be counted against treaty troll quotas established for the 2009 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.

None

-	Criteria (Col	Incil Area impa	cts in parens)	-
Key Stock/Criteria	Option I	Option II	Option III	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
Columbia Univer Drights	070 5	074.0	075 5	CHINOOK
Columbia Opriver Brights	273.5	274.3	275.5	88.2 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 60.0 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest.
Mid-Columbia Brights	99.3	99.6	100.0	13.2 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 4.7 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	85.8	89.3	93.4	25.5 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 12.0 adults for hatchery egg-take, with average conversion and no lower river mainstem or tributary harvest.
Columbia Lower River Natural Tules (threatened)	37.6%	36.5%	32.1%	≤ 38.0% ESA guidance met by a total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate on Coweeman tules (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Columbia Lower River Wild <sup>d/</sup> (threatened)	8.7	8.7	8.8	6.8 Minimum ocean escapement to attain MSY spawner goal of 5.7 for N. Lewis River fall Chinook (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Spring Creek Hatchery Tules	54.2	57.5	60.6	8.8 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	46.9%	44.1%	36.6%	≤ 70.0% Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Klamath River Fall	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7 Minimum number of adult spawners to natural spawning areas. 2009 Council guidance.
Federally recognized tribal harvest	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0% Equals 30.9, 31.0, and 30.9 (thousand) adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa tribal fisheries.
Spawner Reduction Rate	50.1%	50.1%	50.1%	≤ 66.7% Equals 65.2, 65.2, and 65.2 (thousand) fewer adult spawners due to fishing.
Adult river mouth return	129.5	129.9	130.2	NA
Age 4 ocean harvest rate	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%	≤ 16.0% NMFS ESA consultation standard for threatened California coastal chinook.
KMZ sport fishery share	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	No Council guidance for 2009.
CA:OR troll fishery share	NA	NA	NA	50:50 2006 KFMC recommendation, no guidance for 2009.
River recreational fishery share	97.0%	97.8%	99.6%	≥ 15% 2009 Council Guidance. Equals 30.0, 30.3, and 30.8 (thousand) adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries.
Sacramento River Winter (endangered)	Met	Met	Met	Recreational seasons: Point Arena to Pigeon Point between the first Saturday in April and the second Sunday in November; Pigeon Point to the U.S./Mexico Border between the first Saturday in April and the first Sunday in October. Minimum size limit ≥ 20 inches total length. Commercial seasons: Point Arena to the U.S./Mexico border between May 1 and September 30, except Point Reyes to Point San Pedro between October 1 and15. Minimum size limit ≥ 26 inches total length. (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Sacramento River Fall	119.8	121.5	122.1	122.0-180.0 FMP objective for Sacramento River fall natural and hatchery adult spawners.
Ocean commercial impacts	0.9	0.4	0.0	All options include fall (Sept-Dec) 2008 impacts: equals 0 SRFC.
Ocean recreational impacts	0.3	0.3	0.1	All options include fall 2008 (0 SRFC)
River recreational impacts	1.2	0.0	0.0	Options II and III assume no Chinook retention in river recreational fisheries between June 1 and December 31.
Hatchery spawner goal	Met	Met	Met	16.0 Aggregate number of adults to achieve egg take goals at Coleman, Feather River, and Nimbus hatcheries.

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2009 ocean fishery options collated by the STT.<sup>a/</sup> (Page 1 of 3) Projected Ocean Escapement<sup>b/</sup> or other

	Projected O	cean Escapem	ent <sup>b/</sup> or other	
	Criteria (Cou	incil Area impad	cts in parens)	
Key Stock/Criteria	Option I	Option II	Option III	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
				СОНО
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)	10.1%(6.9%)	9.1%(6.1%)	8.2%(5.1%)	≤ 10.0% Total exploitation rate for all U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border
				based on 2002 PSC coho agreement.
Skagit	35.3%(6.4%)	34.6%(5.5%)	33.9%(4.7%)	≤ 35.0% 2008 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement <sup>c/</sup>
	26.5	26.8	27	30.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Stillaguamish	33.2%(4.3%)	32.7%(3.7%)	32.2%(3.2%)	$\leq$ 35.0% 2008 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement <sup>27</sup>
	10.2	10.2	10.3	17.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Snohomish	26.5%(4.3%)	26.0%(3.7%)	25.5%(3.2%)	≤ 40.0% 2008 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement <sup>c/</sup>
	52.1	52.5	52.8	70.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Hood Canal	43.5%(6.7%)	42.9%(5.8%)	42.3%(5.0%)	$\leq$ 65.0% 2008 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement <sup>c/</sup>
	36.4	36.8	37.2	21.5 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Strait of Juan de Fuca	10.6%(5.2%)	9.9%(4.4%)	9.2%(3.7%)	$\leq$ 40.0% 2008 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement <sup>c/</sup>
	18.5	18.6	18.8	12.8 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Quillayute Fall	17.7	17.8	18.0	6.3-15.8 FMP objective MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual
Hoh	7.7	7.9	8.2	2.0-5.0 management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between
Queets Wild	24.8	25.5	26.1	5.8-14.5 WDFW and the Washington coastal treaty tribes under U.S. District Court
Grays Harbor	53.2	53.9	54.5	35.4 orders.
Lower Columbia River Natural	15.5%	12.7%	10.1%	≤ 20.0% Total marine and mainstem Columbia River fishery exploitation rate (NMFS
(threatened)				ESA consultation standard). Value depicted is ocean fishery exploitation rate only
Upper Columbia <sup>g/</sup>	≥ 50%	≥ 50%	≥ 50%	≥ 50% Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam.
Columbia River Hatchery Early	351.1	376.3	390.9	38.7 Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 16.0 early adult
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.
Columbia River Hatchery Late	202.7	221.6	238.1	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	15.8%	12.1%	8.7%	≤ 15.0% Marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate.
Northern California (threatened)	4.8%	3.5%	2.1%	≤ 13.0% Marine fishery exploitation rate for R/K hatchery coho (NMFS ESA consultation standard).

TABLE 5. Projected key	stock escapements (	thousands of fish) or manad	ement criteria for 2009 ocean	shery options collated b	v the STT. <sup>a/</sup>	(Page 2 of 3)
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### TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2009 ocean fishery options adopted by the Council.<sup>a/</sup> (Page 3 of 3)

a/ Projections in the table assume a WCVI mortality for coho of the 2008 observed level. Chinook fisheries in Southeast Alaska, North Coast BC, and WCVI troll and outside sport fisheries were assumed to have the same exploitation rates as expected preseason in 2008 as modified by the 2008 annex to the PST. Assumptions for these Chinook fisheries will be changed prior to the April meeting when allowable catch levels for 2009 under the PST are known.

b/ Ocean escapement is the number of salmon escaping ocean fisheries and entering freshwater with the following clarifications. Ocean escapement for Puget Sound stocks is the estimated number of salmon entering Area 4B that are available to U.S. net fisheries in Puget Sound and spawner escapement after impacts from the Canadian, U.S. ocean, and Puget Sound troll and recreational fisheries have been deducted. Numbers in parentheses represent Council area exploitation rates for Puget sound coho stocks. For Columbia River early and late coho stocks, ocean escapement represents the number of coho after the Buoy 10 fishery. Exploitation rates for LCN coho include all marine impacts prior to the Buoy 10 fishery. Exploitation rates for OCN coho include impacts of freshwater fisheries.

c/ Annual management objectives may be different than FMP goals, and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders. Total exploitation rate includes Alaskan, Canadian, Council area, Puget Sound, and freshwater fisheries and is calculated as total fishing mortality divided by total fishing mortality plus spawning escapement. These total exploitation rates reflect the initial base package for inside fisheries developed by state and tribal comanagers. It is anticipated that total exploitation rates will be adjusted by state and tribal comanagers during the preseason planning process to comply with stock specific exploitation rate constraints.
 d/ Includes minor contributions from East Fork Lewis River and Sandy River.

e/ The fisheries in this option will need to be restructured if negotiations in the North of Falcon forum or final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries do not result in an SRFI at or below 0.700 as required by the NMFS ESA consultation standard.

f/ The fisheries in this option will need to be restructured if negotiations in the North of Falcon forum or final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries do not result in a total exploitation rate for all U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border of no more than 10.0% as required by the 2002 PSC agreement.

g/ Includes projected impacts of inriver fisheries that have not yet been shaped.

	Exploitation Rate (Percent)											
		LCN Coho			OCN Coho			RK Coho			LCR Tule	
Fishery	I			I	11		I					
SOUTHEAST ALASKA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	1.7%	1.8%
BRITISH COLUMBIA	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	12.6%	12.7%	13.0%
PUGET SOUND/STRAIT	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON												
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	3.4%	2.9%	2.5%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	5.7%	4.2%
Recreational	5.8%	5.1%	4.5%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	1.8%	2.2%	1.1%
Non-Indian Troll	1.8%	1.6%	1.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%	4.6%	2.3%
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON												
Recreational:	3.2%	2.3%	1.6%							0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.				5.9%	3.8%	2.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%			
Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ)				1.0%	0.7%	0.5%	2.2%	1.6%	1.1%			
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)				0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.2%			
Fort Bragg				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
South of Pt. Arena				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
Troll:	1.0%	0.6%	0.0%							0.5%	0.5%	0.0%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.				2.9%	1.8%	0.0%	0.8%	0.5%	0.0%			
Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ)				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)				0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%			
Fort Bragg				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
South of Pt. Arena				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
BUOY 10	2.5%	2.8%	3.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0 50/	0 70/	0.20/
ESTUARY/FRESHWATER	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.0%	3.0%	3.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	9.3%
TOTAL <sup>a/</sup>	15.5%	12.7%	10.1%	15.8%	12.1%	8.7%	4.8%	3.5%	2.1%	37.6%	36.5%	32.1%

TABLE 7. Expected coastwide lower Columbia Natural (LCN) Oregon coastal natural (OCN) and Rogue/Klamath (RK) coho, and Lower Columbia River (LCR) tule Chinook exploitation rates by fishery for 2009 ocean fisheries management options collated by the STT. (Page 1 of 1)

### STT analysis - 6:00 pm, Monday, March 9, 2009

	Option I	Option II	Option III
SRFC			
adult spawners	119,785	121,526	122,050
Troll GSI impacts			
OR	866	48	0
CA	0	357	0
	866	405	0
Sport impacts			
NO coho selective	29	29	29
CO coho selective	48	48	48
KO coho selective	43	43	43
KO direct chinook	64	44	8
KC direct chinook	160	101	18
total	344	265	146
Total ocean impacts	1,210	670	146
Sac River Fishery	1,200	0	0

	Option I	Option II	Option III
KRFC			
natural spawners	40,700	40,700	40,700
Troll GSI impacts			
OR	798	60	0
CA	0	120	0
	798	180	0
Sport harvest			
KO direct chinook	411	336	59
KC direct chinook	509	354	62
	921	690	122
Klam River Fishery	30,016	30,318	30,773
Tribal Fishery	30,937	31,008	30,895
	GOIOR		
		GSICA	
KMZ sport days open	21	17	3
(through Aug 31)			

## Ocean Fishery Impacts on Sacramento River Fall Chinook (SRFC) by time, area, and fishery, 2009

March 9, 2009 6pm

	, nory			ouon			
SRFC Ocean Impacts: Troll							
Momt area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total		
NO (2 areas)	1/15	120	118	40g	/87		
	71	68	110	35	221		
KO	15	38	40	28	158		
KC	40	00	-11	20	100		
FB							
SE							
MO							
Total	262	234	213	158	867		
SPEC Occor	. Imnaa	te: Sno	<b>r</b> 4				
Coho Selectiv	r impac /e Fishe	ts: spo ries	n				
Mgmt area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total		
NO		3	15	12	29		
CO		8	27	13	48		
КО		6	24	13	43		
KC							
FB							
SF							
MO							
Total		17	66	38	121		
Chinook Dire	cted Fisi	heries					
Momt area	Mav	Jun	Jul	Aua	Total		
NO				- 0			
со							
КО			20	44	64		
KC			59	101	160		
FB							
SF							
MO							
Total			77	145	222		
Total Sport In	npacts						
Mgmt area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total		
NO		3	15	12	29		
CO		8	27	13	48		
КО		6	44	57	107		
KC			59	101	160		
FB							
SF							
MO			4.10	400			
Iotal		17	143	183	343		
TOTAL OCEA	N FISHE	RY IMP	ACTS				
	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total		
	262	251	356	341	1,210		
	Sacrar	nento F	River Ha	rvest	1,200		
	S	RFC Ad	ult Spav	wners	119,785		

SRFC Oce GSI Study	an Impa	cts: Tro	11		
Mgmt area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total
NO				48	48
CO					
KO					
KC					
FB					
SF	190		166		357
MO					
Total	190		166	48	405

**OPTION II** 

# SRFC Ocean Impacts: Sport

Cono Selective Fisheries						
Mgmt area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	
NO		3	15	12	29	
СО		8	27	13	48	
KO		6	24	13	43	
KC						
FB						
SF						
MO						
Total		17	66	38	121	

### **Chinook Directed Fisheries**

Mgmt area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total
NO					
CO					
KO				44	44
KC				101	101
FB					
SF					
MO					
Total				145	144

#### Total Sport Impacts

Mgmt area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	
NO		3	15	12	29	
CO		8	27	13	48	
KO		6	24	57	87	
KC				101	101	
FB						
SF						
MO						
Total		17	66	183	265	
TOTAL OCE	AN FISH	ERY IMP	ACTS			
	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	
	190	17	232	231	670	
Sacramento River Harvest 0						
SRFC Adult Spawners 121,526						

OPTION III					
SRFC Ocea	n Impa	acts: Tro	11		
GSI Study	•				
Mgmt area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total
NO					
CO					
KO					
KC					
ГВ QE					
SF MO					
Total					
	_			•	
SRFC Ocea	n Impa	acts: Spo	ort		
Momt area	May	Jun	Jul	Aua	Total
NO	inay	3	15	12	29
CO		8	27	13	48
KO		6	24	13	43
KC					
FB					
SF					
MO		47			
lotal		17	66	38	121
Chinook Dire	ected F	isheries		Í	
Mgmt area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total
NO					
CO					
KO				8	8
KC				18	18
ГВ QE					
SF MO					
Total				26	25
Total Sport I	mpacts				
Mgmt area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total
NO		ა ი	15	12	29
KO		0 6	21	13	40 51
KC		0	24	21 18	18
FB				10	10
SF					
MO					
Total		17	66	64	146
TOTAL OCE	AN FISI	HERY IMF	PACTS		
	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total
	-	17	66	64	146
	Sacra	mento R	iver Ha	rvest	0
	:	SRFC Adu	ult Spav	vners	122,050

Chuck Tracy

Robert Kope

### COUNCIL DIRECTION FOR 2009 MANAGEMENT OPTIONS (IF NECESSARY)

If necessary, the Salmon Technical Team (STT) will request clarification or direction regarding the management elements identified by the Council under Agenda Item D.3 on Monday and/or Agenda Item D.4 on Tuesday. The Council should assure the options presented are those for which the Council desires full STT analysis and consideration for final adoption on Thursday.

### **Council Task:**

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

Reference Materials:

None.

### Agenda Order:

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

PFMC 02/12/09

Agenda Item D.5.b Supplemental STT Report March 2009

# SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM

# INITIAL ANALYSIS OF PRELIMINARY SALMON MANAGEMENT OPTIONS FOR 2009 OCEAN FISHERIES

March 11, 2009

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options initially analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 1 of 7)       3/11/2009 12:24 PM							
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS							
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III					
North of Cape Falcon	North of Cape Falcon	North of Cape Falcon					
Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information					
<ol> <li>Overall non-Indian TAC: 58,000 Chinook and an impact equivalent quota of 225,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</li> <li>Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 20,000 Chinook and 36,000 marked coho.</li> <li>Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting</li> <li>Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</li> <li>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon         <ul> <li>May 2 through earlier of June 30 or 13,400 Chinook quota.</li> <li>Saturday through Tuesday with a landing and possession limit of 75 Chinook per vessel for each open period north of Leadbetter Point or 75 Chinook south of Leadbetter Point (C.1, C.8.e). All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery, Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Overall non-Indian TAC: 45,000 Chinook and an impact equivalent quota of 225,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</li> <li>Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 22,500 Chinook and an impact equivalent quota of 36,000 marked coho.</li> <li>Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting</li> <li>Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</li> <li>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon         <ul> <li>May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 15,100 Chinook quota.</li> <li>Open May 1-5, then Saturday through Tuesday thereafter, with a landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook per vessel for each open period north of Leadbetter Point or 50 Chinook south of Leadbetter Point (C.1, C.8.e). All salmon except coho. (C.7). Cape Flattery, Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Overall non-Indian TAC: 20,000 Chinook and an impact equivalent quota of 200,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</li> <li>Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 10,000 Chinook and 32,000 marked coho.</li> <li>Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting</li> <li>Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</li> <li>U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Point</li> <li>May 2 through earlier of June 30 or 6,700 Chinook quota.</li> <li>Saturday through Tuesday with a landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook per vessel for each open period north of Leadbetter Point or 50 Chinook south of Leadbetter Point (C.1, C.8.e). All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery and Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ol>					
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 (45º46'00" 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 or in possession of salmon while fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while 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).							

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options initially analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009 (Page 2 of 7)       3/11/2009 12:2							
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS							
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III					
<ul> <li>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon The following season structure will operate subject to a 6,600 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or an impact equivalent quota of 40,000 marked coho (C.8.d). </li> <li>July 4-21, Saturday through Tuesday. Landing and possession limit of 35 Chinook and 100 coho per vessel per open period north of Leadbetter Point or 35 Chinook and 100 coho south of Leadbetter Point (C.1, C.8.e). August 15-25, Saturday through Tuesday. Landing and possession limit of 35 Chinook and 100 coho per vessel per open period north of Leadbetter Point or 20 Chinook and 150 coho south of Leadbetter Point (C.1, C.8.e). August 29-September 15, Saturday through Tuesday. Landing and possession limit of 10 Chinook and 250 coho per vessel per open period south of 10 Chinook and 250 coho per vessel per open period south of Leadbetter Point. Closed north of Queets River and Leadbetter Point or 10 Chinook and 250 coho per vessel per open period south of Leadbetter Point. Closed north of Queets River (C.1, C.8.e). All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington beginning August 1 (C.7). All coho must have a healed adipose fin clip prior to August 29 (C.8.d). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Cape Flattery, Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). Oregon State regulations require that fishers south of Cap</li></ul>	<ul> <li>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon The following season structure will operate subject to a 7,000 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or an impact equivalent quota of 36,000 marked coho (C.8.d). <ul> <li>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava:</li> <li>July 4-28, Saturday through Tuesday. Landing and possession limit of 30 Chinook and 100 coho per vessel per open period (C.1, C.8.e).</li> <li>August 1 through September 15 Landing and possession limit of 0 Chinook and 30 coho per vessel per open period (C.1, C.8.e).</li> <li>August 1 through September 15 Landing and possession limit of 0 Chinook and 30 coho per vessel per open period (C.1, C.8.e). Gear restricted to flashers with barbless hooks and pink hoochies less than three inches in total length or flashers with barbless bare blued hooks.</li> <li>Cape Alava to Queets River: July 4 through September 15, Saturday through Tuesday. Landing and possession limit of 30 Chinook and 100 coho per vessel per open period (C.1, C.8.e).</li> <li>Queets River to Cape Falcon: <ul> <li>July 4 through August 25, Saturday through Tuesday. Landing and possession limit of 30 Chinook and 100 coho per vessel per open period (C.1, C.8.e).</li> <li>August 29 through September 15, Saturday through Tuesday. Landing and possession limit of 30 Chinook and 200 coho per vessel per open period north of Leadbetter Point. (C.1, C.8.e).</li> <li>August 29 through September 15, Saturday through Tuesday. Landing and possession limit of 10 Chinook and 200 coho per vessel per open period north of Leadbetter Point. (C.1, C.8.e). Coho mark selective regulations not in effect.</li> </ul> </li> <li>All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington beginning August 1 (C.7). All coho must have a healed adipose fin clip except August 29 through September 15 south of Queets River (C.8.d). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columbia Control Zone closed; Cape Flattery control Zone closed prior to August 1(C.5).<td><ul> <li>U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Point</li> <li>July 1 through the earlier of Sept. 15 or 3,300 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 32,000 marked coho quota</li> <li>Open July 1-2, then Saturday through Tuesday thereafter, with a landing and possession limit of 35 Chinook and 100 coho per vessel for each open period north of Leadbetter Point or 25 Chinook and 200 coho south of Leadbetter Point (C.1, C.8.e). All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington beginning August 1 (C.7). All coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5).</li> <li>Department of Fish and Wildlife before transiting the Cape</li> </ul></td></li></ul></li></ul>	<ul> <li>U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Point</li> <li>July 1 through the earlier of Sept. 15 or 3,300 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 32,000 marked coho quota</li> <li>Open July 1-2, then Saturday through Tuesday thereafter, with a landing and possession limit of 35 Chinook and 100 coho per vessel for each open period north of Leadbetter Point or 25 Chinook and 200 coho south of Leadbetter Point (C.1, C.8.e). All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington beginning August 1 (C.7). All coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5).</li> <li>Department of Fish and Wildlife before transiting the Cape</li> </ul>					

MARCH 2009

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. Option II: August 29 through September 15 vessels may not fish in more than one of the four defined subarea during any given open period. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. 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).

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TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options initially anal	yzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009.	(Page 3 of 7) 3/11/2009 12:24 PM					
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS							
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III					
South of Cape Falcon	South of Cape Falcon	South of Cape Falcon					
Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information					
<ol> <li>Sacramento Basin recreational fishery allocation: 1,200.</li> <li>Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 30,016.</li> <li>Klamath tribal allocation: 30,937.</li> <li>Overall recreational TAC: 137,000 marked coho</li> <li>Commercial coho TAC: 14,000 un-marked coho plus impact neutral inseason transfer of surplus recreational TAC less than 130,000 prior to September 1.</li> <li>Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission.</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Sacramento Basin recreational fishery closed to salmon retention June 1 through December 31.</li> <li>Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 30,318.</li> <li>Klamath tribal allocation: 31,008.</li> <li>Overall recreational TAC: 100,000 marked coho</li> <li>Commercial coho TAC: 10,000 un-marked coho plus impact neutral inseason transfer of surplus recreational TAC less than 95,000 prior to September 1.</li> <li>Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission.</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Sacramento Basin recreational fishery closed to salmon retention June 1 through December 31.</li> <li>Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 30,773.</li> <li>Klamath tribal allocation: 30,895.</li> <li>Overall recreational TAC: 70,000 marked coho</li> <li>Commercial coho TAC: 0.</li> <li>Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission.</li> </ol>					
<ul> <li>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</li> <li>September 1 through October 31. All salmon except coho except coho retention allowed September 5 through the earlier of October 31 or a coho quota of 14,000 plus any impact neutral inseason transfer from the Cape Falcon to OR/CA border recreational mark selective coho fishery prior to September 1 (C.7).</li> <li>Chinook 27 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.</li> <li>In 2010, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 27 inch Chinook minimum size limit. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2010 meeting.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</li> <li>September 1 through October 31. All salmon except coho (C.7) with a landing and possession limit of 100 Chinook per vessel per calendar week .8.e), except coho retention allowed September 5 through the earlier of October 31 or a coho quota of 10,000 plus any impact neutral inseason transfer from the Cape Falcon to OR/CA border recreational mark selective coho fishery prior to September 1 with a landing and possession limit of 50 coho per vessel per calendar week. (C.8.e).</li> <li>Chinook 27 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.</li> <li>In 2010, same as Option I</li> </ul>	Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border May 1 through August 31. Closed, except that an experimental genetic stock identification study would be conducted with no terminal gear to test an electronic data entry and transfer system.					

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TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options initially ana	lyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009.	(Page 4 of 7) 3/11/2009 12:24 PM					
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS							
OPTION I	OPTION I OPTION II OPTION II						
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border	Cascade Head to Florence South Jetty						
Closed.	August 1-31.						
	Sufficient Chinook impacts to conduct a four week						
	experimental genetic stock identification study collecting						
	480 samples per week to test a normal fishing pattern vs.						
	fishery independent stratified sampling program. All						
	salmon must be released in good condition after collection						
	of biological samples.						
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)	Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)						
• September 1 through earlier of September 30, or a	• September 8 through earlier of September 30, or a						
3,000 Chinook quota; (C.9)	1,000 Chinook quota; (C.9)						
minimum size limit (B) Landing and possession limit of	minimum size limit (B) Landing and possession limit of 50						
100 Chinook per vessel per calendar week (C.8.e) See	Chinook per vessel per calendar week (C.8.e) See gear						
dear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Vessels must	restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Vessels must land						
land their fish in Port Orford, Gold Beach, or Brookings,	their fish in Port Orford, Gold Beach, or Brookings,						
Oregon, and within 24 hours of closure. State regulations	Oregon, and within 24 hours of closure. State regulations						
require fishers intending to transport and deliver their	require fishers intending to transport and deliver their						
catch to other locations after first landing in one of these	catch to other locations after first landing in one of these						
ports notify ODFW prior to transport away from the port of	ports notify ODFW prior to transport away from the port of						
name and number number of calmon by species location	name and number number of salmen by species location						
of delivery and estimated time of delivery	of delivery and estimated time of delivery						
In 2010, the season will open March 15 for all salmon	In 2010, same as Option I						
except coho, with a 27 inch Chinook minimum size limit.							
This opening could be modified following Council review at							
its March 2010 meeting.							
OR/CA Border to U.S./Mexico Border	OR/CA Border to U.S./Mexico Border	OR/CA Border to U.S./Mexico Border					
• Closed.	Closed.	Closed.					

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management op	tions initially analyzed	by the STT fo	r non-Indian ocean	salmon fisheries,	2009. (Page 5 of 7)	3/11/2009 12:24 PM
		B. MIN	IIMUM SIZE (Inche	es) (See C.1)		
	Chin	ook	Co	oho		
Area (when open)	Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	Pink	
North of Cape Falcon	28.0	21.5	16.0	12.0	None	
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border	27.0	21.5	-	-	None	
OR/CA Border to U.S./Mexico Border	_		-	_	-	

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

C.1. <u>Compliance with Minimum Size or Other Special Restrictions</u>: 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 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: Salmon may be taken only by hook and line using barbless hooks.

- 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. <u>Transit Through Closed Areas with Salmon on Board</u>: 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.

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 TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options initially analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 6 of 7)
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 C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (continued)
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### 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. 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°16.50' W. long. to 48°02.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long.
- c. Columbia Control Zone An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09' N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" W. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°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.
- d. 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).
- e. Klamath Control Zone The ocean area at the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N. lat. (approximately six nautical miles north of the Klamath River mouth); on the west, by 124°23'00" W. long. (approximately 12 nautical miles off shore); and on the south, by 41°26'48" N. lat. (approximately six nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).
- C.6. <u>Notification When Unsafe Conditions Prevent Compliance with Regulations</u>: 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 29,362 pound preseason allocation or the total Area 2A non-Indian commercial halibut allocation, NMFS will take inseason action to prohibit retention of halibut in the non-Indian salmon troll fishery.

Option *I*: Beginning May 1, license holders may land no more than one Pacific halibut per each **two** 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). Options *II and III*: Beginning May 1, license holders may land no more than one Pacific halibut per each **two** Chinook, except **three** 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).

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TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options initially analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 7 of 7)	3/11/2009 12:24 PM
C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (continued)	
A "C-shaped" yelloweye rockfish conservation area is an area to be voluntarily avoided for salmon trolling. NMFS and the Council request salmor area in order to protect velloweve rockfish. The area is defined in the Pacific Council Halibut Catch Sharing Plan in the North Coast subarea (Washi	trollers voluntarily avoid this
following coordinates in the order listed:	3

wing 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 on a fishery impact equivalent basis if there is agreement among the areas' representatives on the Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS).
  - c. At the March 2009 meeting, the Council will consider inseason recommendations for special regulations for any experimental fisheries (proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November 2008).
  - 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.
  - e. Landing limits may be modified inseason to sustain season length and keep harvest within overall quotas.
- C.9. Consistent with Council management objectives:
  - a. The State of Oregon may establish additional late-season fisheries in state waters. Check state regulations for details.
  - b. The State of California may establish limited fisheries in selected state waters.
- C.10. For the purposes of California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) Code, Section 8232.5, the definition of the Klamath Management Zone (KMZ) for the ocean salmon season shall be that area from Humbug Mt., Oregon, to Horse Mt., California.

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TABLE 2. Recreational management options initially analyze	ed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (	Page 1 of 6) 3/11/2009 12:28 PM
	A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS	
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
North of Cape Falcon	North of Cape Falcon	North of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information
<ol> <li>Suppermental Management mormation</li> <li>Overall non-Indian TAC: 58,000 Chinook and an impact equivalent quota of 225,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</li> <li>Recreational TAC: 38,000 Chinook and 189,000 marked coho.</li> <li>Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting</li> <li>No Area 4B add-on fishery.</li> <li>Buoy 10 fishery opens August 1 with an expected landed catch of 100,000 marked coho in August and September.</li> <li>Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</li> <li>June 28 through earlier of September 20 or 19,660 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 2,200 Chinook (C5).</li> <li>Seven days per week. All salmon except no chum beginning August 1. Two fish per day plus two additional pink salmon. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Overall non-Indian TAC: 45,000 Chinook and an impact equivalent quota of 225,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</li> <li>Recreational TAC: 22,500 Chinook and 189,000 marked coho.</li> <li>Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting</li> <li>No Area 4B add-on fishery.</li> <li>Buoy 10 fishery opens August 1 with an expected landed catch of 100,000 marked coho in August and September.</li> <li>Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</li> <li>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</li> <li>June 28 through earlier of September 13 or 19,660 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 2,400 Chinook (C5).</li> <li>Seven days per week. All salmon except no chum beginning August 1. Two fish per day, only one of which can be a Chinook, plus two additional pink salmon. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Supplemental Management information</li> <li>Overall non-Indian TAC: 20,000 Chinook and an impact equivalent quota of 200,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</li> <li>Recreational TAC: 10,000 Chinook and 168,000 marked coho.</li> <li>Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting</li> <li>No Area 4B add-on fishery.</li> <li>Buoy 10 fishery opens August 1 with an expected landed catch of 125,000 marked coho in August and September.</li> <li>Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</li> <li>June 30 through earlier of September 13 or 17,470 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,100 Chinook (C5).</li> <li>Tuesday through Saturday. All salmon except no chum beginning August 1. Two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook, plus one additional pink salmon. 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-</li> </ol>
healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	retained colo must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	(B). All retained coho must be marked. See ge restrictions (C.2). Beginning August 1, Chinook no retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.4.a) duri Council managed ocean fishery. Inseason manageme may be used to sustain season length and keep harve within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north Cape Falcon (C.5).

FABLE 2. Recreational management options initially analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 2 of 6)       3/11/2009 12:28							
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS							
OPTION I OPTION II OPTION III							
<ul> <li>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</li> <li>June 28 through earlier of September 20 or 4,810 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,200 Chinook (C5).</li> <li>September 26 through earlier of October 11 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).</li> <li>Seven days per week. All salmon. Two fish per day plus two additional pink salmon. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</li> <li>June 28 through earlier of September 13 or 4,810 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,100 Chinook (C5).</li> <li>September 26 through earlier of October 11 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).</li> <li>Seven days per week. All salmon. Two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook, plus two additional pink salmon. All retained coho must be marked. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</li> <li>June 30 through earlier of September 13 or 4,280 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 400 Chinook (C5).</li> <li>September 19 through earlier of October 4 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).</li> <li>Tuesday through Saturday prior to September 19, seven days per week thereafter. All salmon. Two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook, plus one additional pink salmon. All retained coho must be marked. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</li> </ul>					
<ul> <li>Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)</li> <li>June 28 through earlier of September 20 or 69,930 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 23,600 marked Chinook (C.5).</li> <li>Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day plus one additional pink salmon. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained Chinook and coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Grays Harbor Zone closed beginning August 1 (C.4.b). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)</li> <li>June 28 through earlier of September 13 or 69,930 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 13,000 Chinook (C.5).</li> <li>Sunday through Thursday through July 23, seven days per week thereafter. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook, plus one additional pink salmon. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Grays Harbor Zone closed beginning August 1 (C.4.b). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)</li> <li>July 5 through earlier of September 13 or 62,150 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 5,800 Chinook (C.5).</li> <li>Sunday through Thursday. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook, plus one additional pink salmon. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained coho must be marked. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Grays Harbor Zone closed beginning August 1 (C.4.b). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</li> </ul>					
<ul> <li>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)</li> <li>June 28 through earlier of September 30 or 94,500 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 10,900 marked Chinook (C.5).</li> <li>Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained Chinook and coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.c). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)</li> <li>June 28 through earlier of September 30 or 94,500 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 5,900 Chinook (C.5).</li> <li>Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.c). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)</li> <li>June 28 through earlier of September 30 or 84,000 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 2,600 Chinook (C.5).</li> <li>Sunday through Thursday through July 23, seven days per week thereafter. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which can 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.c). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</li> </ul>					

TABLE 2. Recreational management options initially analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 3 of 6)3/11/2009 12:28 PM				
	A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS			
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III		
South of Cape Falcon	South of Cape Falcon	South of Cape Falcon		
Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information		
<ol> <li>Sacramento Basin recreational fishery allocation: 1,200.</li> <li>Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 30,016.</li> <li>Klamath tribal allocation: 30,937.</li> <li>Overall recreational TAC: 137,000 marked coho</li> <li>Commercial coho TAC: 14,000 un-marked coho plus impact neutral inseason transfer of surplus recreational TAC less than 130,000 prior to September 1.</li> <li>Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission.</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Sacramento Basin recreational fishery closed to salmon retention June 1 through December 31.</li> <li>Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 30,318.</li> <li>Klamath tribal allocation: 31,008.</li> <li>Overall recreational TAC: 100,000 marked coho</li> <li>Commercial coho TAC: 10,000 un-marked coho plus impact neutral inseason transfer of surplus recreational TAC less than 95,000 prior to September 1.</li> <li>Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission.</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Sacramento Basin recreational fishery closed to salmon retention June 1 through December 31.</li> <li>Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 30,773.</li> <li>Klamath tribal allocation: 30,895.</li> <li>Overall recreational TAC: 70,000 marked coho</li> <li>Commercial coho TAC: 0.</li> <li>Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission.</li> </ol>		
<ul> <li>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</li> <li>June 20 through earlier of August 31 or a landed catch of 130,000 marked coho for the area between Cape Falcon to the OR/CA border (C.6).</li> <li>Seven days per week. All salmon except Chinook, three fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area (C.4.d) restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational 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).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</li> <li>June 20 through earlier of August 31 or a landed catch of 95,000 marked coho for the area between Cape Falcon to the OR/CA border (C.6).</li> <li>Seven days per week. All salmon except Chinook, two fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area (C.4.d) restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational 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).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</li> <li>June 20 through earlier of August 31 or a landed catch of 65,000 marked coho for the area between Cape Falcon to the OR/CA border (C.6).</li> <li>Seven days per week. All salmon except Chinook, two fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area (C.4.d) restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational 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).</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>September 1 through earlier of September 30 or a landed catch of 7,000 marked coho (C.6).</li> <li>All salmon. Two fish per day, no more than one of which can 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) Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area (C.4.d) 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).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>September 1 through earlier of September 30 or a landed catch of 5,000 marked coho (C.6).</li> <li>All salmon. Two fish per day, no more than one of which can 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) Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area (C.4.d) 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).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>September 1 through earlier of September 30 or a landed catch of 5,000 marked coho (C.6).</li> <li>All salmon except Chinook. Two fish per day. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained coho must be marked. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3) Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area (C.4.d) 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).</li> </ul>		
In 2010, the season between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mt. 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 2009 (C.2, C.3).	In 2010, same as Option I.	In 2010, same as Option I.		

TABLE 2. Recreational management options initially analyz	ed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (	(Page 4 of 6) 3/11/2009 12:28 PM
	A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS	
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<ul> <li>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ)</li> <li>June 20 through earlier of August 31 or a landed catch of 130,000 marked coho for the area between Cape Falcon to the OR/CA border (C.6).</li> <li>Except as provided below for the all salmon fishery. All salmon except Chinook, two fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip.</li> <li>August 15 through September 7 (C.6).</li> <li>Seven days per week. Except as provided above for the mark selective coho fishery, all salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ)</li> <li>June 20 through earlier of August 31 or a landed catch of 95,000 marked coho for the area between Cape Falcon to the OR/CA border (C.6).</li> <li>Except as provided below for the all salmon fishery. All salmon except Chinook, two fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip.</li> <li>August 29 through September 7 (C.6).</li> <li>Seven days per week. Except as provided above for the mark selective coho fishery, all salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ)</li> <li>June 20 through earlier of August 31 or a landed catch of 65,000 marked coho for the area between Cape Falcon to the OR/CA border (C.6).</li> <li>Except as provided below for the all salmon fishery. All salmon except Chinook, two fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip.</li> </ul>
In 2010, 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 2008 (C.2, C.3).	In 2010, same as Option I.	In 2010, same as Option I.
OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ) • August 29 through September 7 (C.6). Seven days per week. All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.e).	<ul> <li>OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)</li> <li>Closed.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)</li> <li>Closed.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Horse Mt. to U.S./Mexico Border</li> <li>Closed.</li> <li>In 2010, season opens April 3 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 2008 (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul>	Horse Mt. to U.S./Mexico Border • Closed. In 2010, same as Option 1.	Horse Mt. to U.S./Mexico Border • Closed

TABLE 2. Recreational management options initially analyzed by the STT for non-India	3/11/2009 12:28 PM			
B. MINIMUM SIZ	ZE (Inches) (See C.1)			
Area (when open)	Chinook	Coho	Pink	
North of Cape Falcon	24.0	16.0	None	
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border	24.0	16.0	None	
OR/CA Border to Horse Mountain	24.0	-	24.0	
Horse Mt. to U.S./Mexico Border	-	-	-	

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

C.1. <u>Compliance with Minimum Size and Other Special Restrictions</u>: 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. <u>Gear Restrictions</u>: <u>Salmon may be taken only by hook and line using barbless hooks.</u> 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) are required when fishing 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; the rod and reel 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				
~ 1					
C.4.	Control Zone Definitions:				
	a. 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.				
	b. Gravs 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 Gravs Harbor north jetty (46° 36'00" N. lat., 124°10'51" W. long.).				
	c. Columbia Control Zone: An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N.				
	at. 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 porth jetty (46°15'48" N lat 124°05'20" W long and then along the porth jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line: and on the south				
	buy " to the point of the relation of the real lighted Buy #4 and the of the routh bith (4814)02" N Let 24% (4015 W Leng ) and the routh bith into the set				
	by a line forming normeasysources between the red lighted buby #4 and up of the source jetty (46 14 03 N. lat., 124 04 05 W. long.), and then along the source jetty to the				
	point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.				

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d. Stonewall Bank Groundfish Conservation Area: The area defined by the following coordinates in the order listed:

TABLE 2. Recreational management options initially analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 6 of 6)

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.

- e. 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.5. <u>Inseason Management</u>: 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 Salmon Advisory Subpanel (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. <u>Additional Seasons in State Territorial Waters</u>: Consistent with Council management objectives, the States of Washington, Oregon, and California may establish limited seasons in state waters. Oregon State-water fisheries are limited to Chinook salmon. Check state regulations for details.

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TABLE 3. Treaty Indian troll management options initially analyzed by the STT ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 1 of 2)       3/11/2009 12:28 PM						
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS						
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III				
Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information				
<ol> <li>Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 45,000 Chinook and 70,000 coho.</li> <li>Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 37,500 Chinook and 70,000 coho.</li> <li>Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 25,000 Chinook and 60,000 coho.</li> <li>Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries</li> </ol>				
• May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 22,500 Chinook quota. All salmon except coho. If the Chinook quota for the May-June fishery is not fully utilized, the excess fish <b>cannot</b> 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).	<ul> <li>May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 18,750 Chinook quota.</li> <li>All salmon except coho. If the Chinook quota for the May-June fishery is not fully utilized, the excess fish can 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).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 12,500 Chinook quota.</li> <li>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).</li> </ul>				
<ul> <li>July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 22,500 preseason Chinook quota, or 70,000 coho quota.</li> <li>All Salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 18,750 preseason Chinook quota, or 70,000 coho quota.</li> <li>All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 12,500 preseason Chinook quota, or 60,000 coho quota.</li> <li>All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C)</li> </ul>				

TABLE 3. Treaty Indian troll management options initially analyzed by the STT for ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 2 of 2)	3/11/2009 12:28 PM
B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches)	

	Chinook		Coho		
Area (when open)	Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	Pink
North of Cape Falcon	24.0 (61.0 cm)	18.0 (45.7 cm)	16.0 (40.6 cm)	12.0 (30.5 cm)	None

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

C.1. <u>Tribe and Area Boundaries</u>. All boundaries may be changed to include such other areas as may hereafter be authorized by a Federal court for that tribe's treaty fishery. <u>S'KLALLAM</u> - Washington State Statistical Area 4B (All).

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 2004-2008. Fish taken during this fishery are to be counted against treaty troll quotas established for the 2009 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.

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-	Criteria (Col	uncil Area impa	cts in parens)	
Key Stock/Criteria	Option I	Option II	Option III	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
				CHINOOK
Columbia Upriver Brights	273.8	274.1	275.5	88.2 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 60.0 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest.
Mid-Columbia Brights	99.4	99.5	100.0	13.2 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 4.7 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	86.5	89.0	93.4	25.5 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 12.0 adults for hatchery egg-take, with average conversion and no lower river mainstem or tributary harvest.
Columbia Lower River Natural Tules (threatened)	37.3%	37.1%	32.1%	≤ 38.0% ESA guidance met by a total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate on Coweeman tules (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Columbia Lower River Wild <sup>d/</sup> (threatened)	8.7	8.7	8.8	6.8 Minimum ocean escapement to attain MSY spawner goal of 5.7 for N. Lewis River fall Chinook (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Spring Creek Hatchery Tules	54.1	56.7	60.6	8.8 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	47.7%	46.4%	38.2%	≤ 70.0% Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Klamath River Fall	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7 Minimum number of adult spawners to natural spawning areas. 2009 Council guidance.
Federally recognized tribal harvest	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0% Equals 31.0, 30.9, and 30.9 (thousand) adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa tribal fisheries.
Spawner Reduction Rate	50.1%	50.1%	50.1%	$\leq$ 66.7% Equals 65.2, 65.2, and 65.2 (thousand) fewer adult spawners due to fishing.
Adult river mouth return	130.1	130.2	130.3	NA
Age 4 ocean harvest rate	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	≤ 16.0% NMFS ESA consultation standard for threatened California coastal chinook.
KMZ sport fishery share	100.0%	100.0%	NA	No Council guidance for 2009
CA OR troll fishery share	NA	NA	NA	50:50 2006 KEMC recommendation no guidance for 2009
River recreational fishery share	98.7%	99.8%	100.0%	≥ 15% 2009 Council Guidance. Equals 30.6, 30.8, and 30.9 (thousand) adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries.
Sacramento River Winter (endangered)	Met	Met	Met	Recreational seasons: Point Arena to Pigeon Point between the first Saturday in April and the second Sunday in November; Pigeon Point to the U.S./Mexico Border between the first Saturday in April and the first Sunday in October. Minimum size limit ≥ 20 inches total length. Commercial seasons: Point Arena to the U.S./Mexico border between May 1 and September 30, except Point Reyes to Point San Pedro between October 1 and15. Minimum size limit ≥ 26 inches total length. (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Sacramento River Fall	120.81	121.97	122 08	122 0-180 0 EMP objective for Sacramento River fall natural and hatchery adult spawners
Ocean commercial impacts	0.0	0.1	0.0	All options include fall (Sept-Dec) 2008 impacts: equals 0 SRFC
Ocean recreational impacts	0.2	0.1	0.1	All options include fall 2008 impacts (0 SREC)
River recreational impacts	1.2	0.0	0.0	Options II and III assume no Chinook retention in river recreational fisheries between June 1 and December 31.
Hatchery spawner goal	Met	Met	Met	22.0 Aggregate number of adults to achieve egg take goals at Coleman, Feather River, and Nimbus hatcheries.

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2009 ocean fishery options initially analyzed by the STT.<sup>a/</sup> (Page 1 of 3) Projected Ocean Escapement<sup>b/</sup> or other

`````````````````````````````````	Projected O	cean Escapem	ent <sup>b/</sup> or other	
	Criteria (Cou	incil Area impad	cts in parens)	
Key Stock/Criteria	Option I	Option II	Option III	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
				СОНО
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)	9.2%(6.0%)	9.1%(6.0%)	8.2%(5.1%)	≤ 10.0% Total exploitation rate for all U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border
				based on 2002 PSC coho agreement.
Skagit	32.1%(5.6%)	32.0%(5.5%)	31.5%(4.7%)	$\leq$ 35.0% 2008 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement <sup>c/</sup>
	27.4	27.4	27.6	30.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Stillaguamish	32.7%(3.8%)	32.7%(3.7%)	32.2%(3.2%)	$\leq$ 35.0% 2008 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement <sup>or</sup>
	10.2	10.2	10.3	17.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Snohomish	25.8%(3.8%)	25.8%(3.7%)	25.3%(3.2%)	$\leq$ 40.0% 2008 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement <sup>c/</sup>
	52.6	52.6	53.0	70.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Hood Canal	43.0%(5.9%)	42.9%(5.8%)	42.3%(5.0%)	$\leq$ 65.0% 2008 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement <sup>C</sup>
	36.8	36.8	37.2	21.5 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Strait of Juan de Fuca	10.0%(4.5%)	9.9%(4.4%)	9.2%(3.7%)	$\leq$ 40.0% 2008 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement <sup>c/</sup>
	18.6	18.6	18.8	12.8 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Quillayute Fall	17.8	17.8	18.0	6.3-15.8 FMP objective MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual
Hoh	7.9	7.9	8.1	2.0-5.0 management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between
Queets Wild	25.3	25.5	26.1	5.8-14.5 WDFW and the Washington coastal treaty tribes under U.S. District Court
Grays Harbor	53.7	53.8	54.5	35.4 orders.
Lower Columbia River Natural (threatened)	14.0%	12.7%	10.1%	≤ 20.0% Total marine and mainstem Columbia River fishery exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard). Value depicted is ocean fishery exploitation rate only.
Upper Columbia <sup>g/</sup>	≥ 50%	≥ 50%	≥ 50%	≥ 50% Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam.
Columbia River Hatchery Early	348.5	376.3	390.9	38.7 Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 16.0 early adult
				coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.
Columbia River Hatchery Late	212.3	221.6	238.1	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	14.6%	12.0%	8.6%	≤ 15.0% Marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate.
Northern California (threatened)	4.2%	3.0%	1.8%	≤ 13.0% Marine fishery exploitation rate for R/K hatchery coho (NMFS ESA consultation standard).

TABLE 5. Projected I	ev stock escapements	(thousands of fish	<ol> <li>or management criteria for 20</li> </ol>	09 ocean fishery	options initially	analvzed by	/ the STT. <sup>a/</sup>	(Page 2 of 3)	

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2009 ocean fishery options initially analyzed by the STT.<sup>a/</sup> (Page 3 of 3)

a/ Projections in the table assume a WCVI mortality for coho of the 2008 observed level. Chinook fisheries in Southeast Alaska, North Coast BC, and WCVI troll and outside sport fisheries were assumed to have the same exploitation rates as expected preseason in 2008 as modified by the 2008 annex to the PST. Assumptions for these Chinook fisheries will be changed prior to the April meeting when allowable catch levels for 2009 under the PST are known.

	Exploitation Rate (Percent)											
Fishery	LCN Coho			OCN Coho			RK Coho			LCR Tule		
	l			I			1			I		
SOUTHEAST ALASKA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%
BRITISH COLUMBIA	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	12.6%	12.7%	13.0%
PUGET SOUND/STRAIT	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON												
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	2.9%	2.9%	2.5%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	6.1%	4.2%
Recreational	5.2%	5.1%	4.5%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	1.9%	2.5%	1.1%
Non-Indian Troll	1.6%	1.6%	1.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%	5.2%	2.3%
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON												
Recreational:	3.1%	2.3%	1.6%							0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.				5.4%	3.8%	2.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%			
Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ)				1.0%	0.7%	0.5%	2.2%	1.6%	1.1%			
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%			
Fort Bragg				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
South of Pt. Arena				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
Troll:	0.8%	0.6%	0.0%							0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.				2.6%	1.8%	0.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.0%			
Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ)				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
Fort Bragg				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
South of Pt. Arena				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
BUOY 10	3.0%	2.8%	3.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.50/	0.00/	0.00/
ESTUARY/FRESHWATER	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	8.5%	8.6%	9.3%
TOTAL <sup>a/</sup>	14.0%	12.7%	10.1%	14.6%	12.0%	8.6%	4.2%	3.0%	1.8%	37.3%	37.1%	32.1%

TABLE 7. Expected coastwide lower Columbia Natural (LCN) Oregon coastal natural (OCN) and Rogue/Klamath (RK) coho, and Lower Columbia River (LCR) tule Chinook exploitation rates by fishery for 2009 ocean fisheries management options initially analyzed by the STT. (Page 1 of 1)

a/ Totals do not include estuary/freshwater or Buoy 10 for LRN coho and RK coho.
#### Ocean Fishery Impacts on Sacramento River Fall Chinook (SRFC) by time, area, and fishery, 2009 OPTION I

March 10, 2009 8pm

Occannis	, nory	oprici		ouoi	amonto
		OPTIO			
SRFC Ocean GSI Study	SRFC Ocean Impacts: Troll GSI Study				
Mgmt area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total
NÖ					
CO					
ко					
KC					
FB					
SF					
MO					
TOLAT				I	
SRFC Ocean	Impa	cts: Spoi	rt		
Cono Selectiv	May	lun	lul.	Aug	Total
NO	iviay	3	15	7ug 12	29
co		8	27	13	48
ко		6	24	13	43
кс					
FB					
SF					
MO					
Total		17	66	38	121
Chinook Direc	ted Fis	heries			
Mgmt area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total
NO					
CO					
KO				44	44
KC				18	18
FB					
SF MO					
Total				62	61
1 otal				02	01
Total Sport Im	pacts	lun	l. I	مبرم	Total
NO	ividy	วนก ว	15	Aug 12	20
co		8	27	13	29 48
ко		6	24	57	
кC		Ŭ		18	18
FB					
SF					
MO					
Total		17	66	100	182
TOTAL OCEA	N FISH	ERY IMP	ACTS		
	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total
	0	17	66	100	182
	Sacra	mento R	iver Ha	rvest	1,200
	:	SRFC Ad	ult Spav	vners	120,814

an Impao	cts: Tro	II		
May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total
			95	95
			95	95
	an Impao May	an Impacts: Tro May Jun	an Impacts: Troll May Jun Jul	An Impacts: Troll May Jun Jul Aug 95 95 95

# SRFC Ocean Impacts: Sport

Cono Selectiv	ve Fishe	eries			
Mgmt area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total
NO		3	15	12	29
CO		8	27	13	48
KO		6	24	13	43
KC					
FB					
SF					
MO					
Total		17	66	38	121

#### **Chinook Directed Fisheries**

Mgmt area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total
NO					
CO					
KO				8	8
KC					
FB					
SF					
MO					
Total				8	8

#### Total Sport Impacts

Mgmt area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total
NO		3	15	12	29
СО		8	27	13	48
KO		6	24	21	51
KC					
FB					
SF					
MO					
Total		17	66	46	128
TOTAL OCE	AN FISH	ERY IMP	ACTS		
	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total
	0	17	66	141	224
	Sacrar	nento R	iver Ha	rvest	0
SRFC Adult Spawners					121,972

OPTION III					
SRFC Ocean Impacts: Troll					
Momt area	Mav	Jun	Jul	Aua	Total
NO			04.	, tag	- otai
CO					
KO					
KC					
FB					
SF					
MO					
Total					
SRFC Ocea Coho Select	an Impa ive Fish	cts: Spo eries	ort		
Mgmt area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total
NO		3	15	12	29
CO		8	27	13	48
KO		6	24	13	43
KC					
FB					
SF					
MO					
Total		17	66	38	121
Chinook Dir	ected Fis	sheries			
Mgmt area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total
NO					
CO					
KO					
KC					
FB					
SF MO					
Iotai				I	
Total Sport	Impacts				
Mgmt area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total
NO		3	15	12	29
CO		8	27	13	48
KO		6	24	13	43
KC					
FB					
SF					
		17	66	38	101
iUlai		17	00	30	121
TOTAL OCE	AN FISH	IERY IMP	PACTS		
	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total
	0	17	66	38	121
	Sacrar	nento R	iver Ha	rvest	0

SRFC Adult Spawners 122,075

## FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN AMENDMENTS TO IMPLEMENT ACL REQUIREMENTS

The Magnuson-Stevens Reauthorization Act (MSRA) of 2006 established new requirements to end and prevent overfishing through the use of annual catch limits (ACLs) and accountability measures (AMs). Federal fishery management plans (FMPs) must establish mechanisms for ACLs and AMs by 2010 for stocks subject to overfishing and by 2011 for all others, with the exceptions of stocks managed under an international agreement or stocks with a life cycle of approximately one year.

On January 16, 2009, NMFS published amended guidelines for National Standard 1 (NS1) of the MSRA to provide guidance on how to comply with new ACL and AM requirements (74 FR 3178; see Agenda Item C.3.a, Attachment 1). The NS1 Guidelines include recommendations for establishing several related reference points to ensure scientific and management uncertainty are accounted for when management measures are established. These reference points in NS1 are based on catch levels, however there is language allowing flexibility for certain situations, including salmon management:

There are limited circumstances that may not fit the standard approaches to specification of reference points and management measures set forth in these guidelines. These include, among other things, conservation and management of Endangered Species Act listed species, harvests from aquaculture operations, and stocks with unusual life history characteristics (e.g., Pacific salmon, where the spawning potential for a stock is spread over a multi-year period). In these circumstances, Councils may propose alternative approaches for satisfying the NS1 requirements of the Magnuson-Stevens Act than those set forth in these guidelines.

It appears the Salmon FMP will have to be amended to some degree to fully comply with the new NS1 guidelines. Council Operating Procedure (COP) 11 (Agenda Item D.6.a, Attachment 2) guides the FMP amendment process. At this time the Council should consider the timeline and schedule for completing an amendment, the scope of the amendment (what issues to address), and how the workload will be distributed. Council staff has identified some of the issues unique to salmon management and a range of possible schedules in Agenda Item D.6.a, Attachment 3.

## Council Task:

- 1. Review final NMFS guidance on NS1.
- 2. Discuss initial issues for salmon management and potential FMP amendment to meet the new NS1 guidelines.
- 3. Provide guidance on the scope and schedule for amending the Salmon FMP.

Reference Materials:

1 Agenda Item D.6.a, Attachment 1: Council Operating Procedure 11 – Plan Amendment Cycles

2. Agenda Item D.6.a, Attachment 2: Summary of Potential Issues and Timelines for amending the Salmon FMP for compliance with NS1.

3. Agenda Item C.3.a, Attachment 1: Final rule to amend the NMFS guidelines for National Standard 1 (74 FR 3178).

## Agenda Order:

a. Agenda Item Overview

Chuck Tracy

- b. Reports and Comments of Agencies and Advisory Bodies
- c. Public Comment
- d. Council Action: Scope and Plan FMP amendments to Implement ACL Requirements

PFMC 02/20/09

Agenda Item D.6.a Attachment 1 March 2009

## COUNCIL OPERATING PROCEDURE Plan Amendment Cycles

# 11

Approved by Council: 07/10/85 Revised: 09/16/87, 04/06/95, **03/11/05** 

## PURPOSE

To serve as a guide to fishery management plan (FMP) amendment sponsors and establishes a general schedule for FMP amendments conducted by the Council, its advisory entities, and staff.

## GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT SCHEDULE

The Council may initiate the amendment process at anytime as management needs are identified. Potential amendments should be clearly identified by the sponsoring parties and address the criteria below which will be used by the Council and its advisory entities to assess the need for pursuing the amendment:

- a. Assessment of need for action and compatibility with the objectives of the pertinent fishery management plan
- b. Alternative ways to address the problem without plan amendment
- c. Potential impacts from the proposed action
- d. Possible amendment alternatives
- e. Complexity or controversial nature of the proposed action

Technically complex amendment issues may require special meetings or assignments to advisory entities to develop basic data or modeling tools before the Council determines whether or not to proceed with the amendment process.

Once the Council decides to proceed with a plan amendment, Council staff will determine whether an environmental assessment or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) must be prepared. If an EIS will be prepared, a notice of intent (NOI) must be published in the *Federal Register*. Scoping may occur before the NOI is published and must occur afterwards.

The first Council meeting listed in the schedule below occurs after the preliminary identification described above has occurred. The subsequent meetings are not necessarily consecutive meetings, but depend on the specific amendment schedule the Council develops at the first meeting.

Meeting or Interim	Management Activity
First Meeting	The Council formally identifies pertinent amendment issues based on input from advisory entities and the public. <sup>1</sup> All major issues should be identified at this time. This scoping may be conducted within the normal Council meeting agenda and/or in one or more advertised scoping sessions outside of the Council meeting agenda. <sup>a</sup>
	The Council establishes a schedule for completion of the amendment, taking into account its current meeting schedule, work load, budget, requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and other relevant issues. The Council instructs the pertinent advisory entities and staff to prepare an initial analysis. <sup>a</sup>
First Interim	The staff and pertinent advisory entities prepare the initial draft amendment package for Council review.
Second Meeting	Pertinent Council advisory entities and the public provide comments on the preliminary draft amendment package.
	The Council considers the comments, decides on the issues and the range of alternatives to be included in the amendment, selects preferred alternatives, if possible, adopts a draft amendment package for public review, and instructs the staff and other pertinent personnel to complete all necessary documentation. If the Council believes additional alternatives should be developed, additional analysis prepared, or additional public review is necessary, it may direct a repeat of the first interim and second meeting steps. <sup>a</sup>
Second Interim	Staff and pertinent advisory entities complete the final draft amendment, including a preliminary environmental impact analysis and make it available for public comment.
	For amendments that are controversial and/or have wide ranging impacts, public hearings may be held during this interim period in strategic locations pertinent to the impacts of the amendment. In other cases, there may be a formal hearing linked to the third Council meeting, or the hearing is held during a final comment period during the agenda of the third meeting.
Third Meeting	The Council considers final advisory entity and public comments, and adopts the final amendment for implementation by the Secretary of Commerce. <sup>a</sup>
	If an EIS is prepared for the action, the Council may authorize staff to

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Action required.

Meeting or Interim

Management Activity

release a complete draft for the required statutory public comment period after either the second or third meeting.

## DRAFT COUNCIL STAFF SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL ISSUES AND TIMELINES FOR AMENDING THE SALMON FMP FOR COMPLIANCE WITH NATION STANDARD 1 GUIDELINES

## **Excepted Stocks**

The Magnuson-Stevens Act (MSA) provides that stocks managed under an international agreement are excepted from the annual catch limit (ACL) provision. A number of Fishery Management Plan (FMP) stocks may qualify, including Puget Sound, Washington Coast, most Columbia River, and most Oregon coast Chinook, and all coho, as there are included in the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST).

### **Conservation Objectives**

Annual management objectives for some FMP stocks can be different than the FMP conservation objectives if agreed to by the parties to *U.S. versus Washington* or *Hoh versus Baldrige* (e.g., Puget Sound and Washington coastal coho stocks). If these stocks are classified as exceptions there may not be a conflict with the ACL requirements; however, the FMP's Overfishing Concern criteria is based only on the FMP conservation objectives. Therefore it could be possible to meet agreed to annual management objectives and still trigger an Overfishing Concern. The FMP amendment should resolve this inconsistency by making FMP and PST (or other) objectives consistent or by some other provision in the FMP.

#### **Ecosystem Components**

Many of the stocks in the FMP are not significantly impacted by Council-area fisheries, and may possibly be classified as Ecosystem Component stocks, including most of the Chinook stocks mentioned in the Excepted Stocks section above.

#### **Status Determination Criteria**

The current FMP provides criteria for a Conservation Alert and an Overfishing Concern, but does not definitively address overfishing and overfished status. Instead, an assessment is conducted when one of these conditions is triggered to determine the cause of the shortfall and to recommend appropriate actions. To align with the ACL requirements that overfishing does not occur, it may be necessary to revise the status determination criteria (SDC) to establish a clear link between overfishing and the ACL. Thus, it may be useful to have more explicit definitions of Overfished, Overfishing, and approaching an Overfished condition in the FMP.

#### **Spawning Escapement/Exploitation Rate Management**

Currently, most salmon stocks have conservation objectives stated in terms of numbers of spawners or as exploitation rate limits, or both. Although these metrics may provide the functional equivalent of catch limits, they may not be assessed until postseason. Quotas are used to manage all Council-area fisheries north of Cape Falcon, but only a few south of Cape Falcon. These different management approaches will need to be assessed in the amendment process to determine how they meet the intent of the MSA.

## Uncertainty

The reference points discussed in the National Standard 1 (NS1) guidelines are intended to account for management and scientific uncertainty when setting annual management measures. Currently there are few measures of uncertainty in the methodology used for salmon management. Instead, the FMP requires precautionary management by targeting maximum sustainable yield (spawning escapement or exploitation rate) annually, regardless of the status of the stock, and requires either closure of, or a de minimus level of fishing in. Council-area salmon fisheries impacting stocks projected to be below MSY values, thus, reducing the likelihood of overfishing. The FMP's Overfishing Concern is triggered by failure to achieve the conservation objective for three consecutive years, which is a means of accounting for annual variation by establishing a trend, or potential trend, in the stock status. It also ensures that more than one brood is considered in the Overfishing Concern, reducing the influence of annual variability in stock abundance. The relationship between these concepts currently used in salmon management and the intent of the MSA ACL requirements may need to be made clear in the FMP amendment for best compliance with the new NS1 intent.

### **Accountability Measures**

The Salmon FMP contains several measures that align with the description of AMs in the NS1 Guidelines (e.g., inseason quota management north of Cape Falcon, assessments after two years below the conservation objective, etc). These should be clearly identified in the amendment. Although inseason accountability measures (AMs) are not used in some salmon fisheries, the NS1 Guidelines acknowledge that possibility.

#### **State-Federal Fisheries**

The NS1 Guidelines acknowledge the role of state-managed fisheries in complying with ACLs and AMs, and allow specification of Federal ACLs and AMs. The amendment process should consider situations where this may be applicable.

## Schedule

The schedule for completing the ACL requirements depends on the status of stocks in the FMP. For stocks experiencing overfishing the ACL requirements must be in place for the 2010 fishing season, and for all other stocks for the 2011 fishing season.

	Most Aggressive Schedule Possible to	Moderate Schedule to meet MRSA
Stage	meet MRSA	
NS-1 Guidelines Final Rule	January 2009	January 2009
"Council Announces Scoping -EIS or		
EA Determination -Initiate FMP		
Amendments"	March 2009	March 2009
First FMP Amendment Drafts, Including		
Alternatives	June 2009	September 2009
Adopt Preliminary Preferred Alternative		
for Public Review	September 2009	April 2010
Final Council Action	November 2009	September 2010
Secretarial Approval	April 2010	January 2011
Changes in Existing Fishing Regulations	May 1 2010	May 1 2011

## Potential Timelines for Salmon FMP Amendment

PFMC 02/20/09

Agenda Item D.6.6 Supplemental NMFS Report March 2009



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE Sustainable Fisheries Division F/NWR2 7600 Sand Point Way N.E., Bldg. 1 Seattle, WA 88115-0070

FEB 2 0 2009

Dr. Donald O. McIsaac Pacific Fishery Management Council 7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101 Portland Oregon 97201

Dear Dr. McIsaac

I am writing to convey our determination regarding the status of Klamath River fall Chinook salmon (KRFC), and review the circumstances related to that decision. Our effort to make the status determination came up in response to a routine request from headquarters to clarify the status of KRFC for use in their annual report to Congress. I appreciate that salmon are unlike most other species that we manage under the Magnuson-Stevens Act (MSA). The current Fishery Management Plan (FMP) explains the unique biological characteristics of salmon and was designed to meet the requirements of the MSA. However, our recent conversations reveal that the FMP could provide clearer criteria that allow us to make overfishing and overfished status determinations. We should consider such criteria when the salmon plan is amended for consistency with the new annual catch limit requirements.

Under the MSA, overfishing determinations are generally related to a rate of fishing while overfished determinations are related to measures of abundance or biomass. The status determination benchmarks are designed to indicate when the capacity of a stock to produce maximum sustained yield (MSY) on a continuing basis is jeopardized. The Salmon FMP uses escapement as an indicator of abundance for most stocks; if escapement falls below the designated level for three consecutive years, an overfishing concern is triggered. An overfishing concern in turn leads to a workgroup review that is designed to identify the causes of that shortfall. The workgroup is also assigned to develop a rebuilding plan and criteria that can be used to define the end of the overfishing concern if appropriate. The FMP does not provide further guidance about when or under what circumstances a stock should be considered overfished.

Klamath River fall Chinook failed to meet the escapement floor for three consecutive years beginning in 2004. A workgroup was formed following the procedures specified in the FMP.



There were obviously a number of factors that contributed to the escapement shortfall, but the workgroup did conclude that overfishing had occurred in each of the three years. The workgroup did not conclude that the stock was overfished. However, the FMP does not require such a determination as part of the overfishing review and offers no criteria for making such a determination. The workgroup did report that certain key stocks were depressed raising concerns about the genetic integrity of those stocks and, in turn, the ability of KRFC to produce MSY on a continuing basis. At the June meeting the Council recommended a set of criteria for ending the overfishing concern and a rebuilding plan that was to be implemented until the rebuilding criteria were met.

One mitigating factor among the events related to KRFC is the fact that the escapement in 2007 was over 59,000 and thus well above MSY spawning escapement level. The 2007 return broke the sequence of low escapements, but was not sufficient to meet the Council's criteria for ending the overfishing concern. The Council's criteria require multiple years of higher escapements to end the overfishing concern. I understand that the escapement of KRFC was below 35,000 again in 2008.

There is no clear answer on whether KRFC should be classified as overfished or not overfished. However, there is some agency precedent to guide us. In cases where previously overfished stocks have demonstrated progress toward rebuilding, they have been determined as "not overfished - rebuilding." This general approach, although not an exact fit to this situation, seems most appropriate given the circumstances. Therefore, the National Marine Fisheries Service concludes that the status determination for KRFC will be "not overfished - rebuilding." This status determination will be reconsidered each year to determine if continued rebuilding progress has been demonstrated.

I apologize for the confusion on this matter and not communicating better with you and the Council with respect to this status determination. However, having gone through this exchange it is apparent that the FMP should be restructured to provide clearer criteria for making overfishing and overfished status determinations as required by the MSA.

I look forward to discussing this further with you and the Council.

Sincerely,

Frank Lakhat

Frank Lockhart Assistant Regional Administrator

## SALMON ADVISORY SUBPANEL REPORT ON FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN AMENDMENTS TO IMPLEMENT ACL REQUIREMENTS

The Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS) identified several issues that are important to consider within the scope of the annual catch limit (ACL) amendment process for the Salmon Fishery Management Plan (FMP).

First, there are many concepts in the current FMP that are consistent with the intent of the ACL and accountability measures (AM) requirements of the Magnuson-Stevens Act (MSA). The amendment should explain this.

The terms overfishing and overfished imply a cause for determining the status of salmon stocks. These terms are frequently inappropriate because in many cases the cause of stock depletion is not fishing. The amendment should consider including terminology for stock depletion, which is independent of fishing and fishery management. AMs should also be related to the source of problems.

The assessment of uncertainty in salmon management and salmon science will be a difficult task, particularly due to the confounding effects of environmental factors, which can have dramatic effects on salmon stocks. Because of the short life history of salmon, it can be very difficult to incorporate such uncertainty into the management process.

The amendment should consider stock aggregate ACLs, which could be used to protect individual stock or sub-stock productivity. For example, the Klamath fall Chinook spawning escapement floor was designed to ensure adequate escapement of tributary populations.

All conservation objectives should be reviewed to determine if and how uncertainty was incorporated when the objectives were developed.

The issue of multiple jurisdictions affecting achievement of conservation objectives is applicable to every stock in the FMP. The amendment should consider alternatives that establish ACLs specific to Council managed fisheries.

The amendment should consider status determination criteria that are based on risk to the productive potential of the stock, not just whether maximum sustainable yield was achieved. An example would be a minimum spawning escapement below which there is genetic risk or other depensatory mechanisms may occur.

The amendment should identify and account for salmon bycatch in other fisheries.

The amendment should consider alternatives for excepting stocks managed under the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) from the ACL and AM provisions, specifically all coho stocks in the FMP and all Chinook stocks from the mid-Oregon coast north. The relationships and any discrepancies between FMP management objectives and PST objectives (and Comprehensive Coho Agreement) objectives should be clarified and resolved in this amendment.

## SCIENTIFIC AND STATISTICAL COMMITTEE REPORT ON FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN AMENDMENTS TO IMPLEMENT ACL REQUIREMENTS

All of the Council's Fishery Management Plans (FMPs) will need to be modified to some extent due to implementation of Annual Catch Limits (ACLs). Dr. Peter Dygert discussed the applicability of the new NS1 Guidelines to salmon stocks under Council management. The Council staff summary, Agenda Item D.6.a Attachment 2 presents the latest thinking on how these guidelines could best be applied. Many aspects of the Salmon FMP are compatible with ACLs.

The principle difficulty with applying ACLs to salmon lies in accommodating the diversity of stocks and management approaches that have evolved over time to meet the individual biological and political needs of the stocks. There is flexibility in the Guidelines to accommodate some of these existing agreements. Many stocks appear to qualify as exceptions because they are included in the Pacific Salmon Treaty, or are listed under the Endangered Species Act. Other stocks are impacted at low levels in Council fisheries and may qualify as Ecosystem Components.

The FMP needs more explicit definitions of Overfished, Overfishing, and Conservation Concern. Triggers for starting and ending an Overfishing Concern should be made more explicit. In addition, the Council may wish to distinguish between cases of underproduction, where stocks are low because of environmental or habitat considerations, and overfishing, where stocks are low because of fishing activities. The management response may not be different under the two circumstances, but this could help focus restoration efforts on the appropriate sector.

Consideration of uncertainty in salmon management is implemented unevenly. In some cases it is built in to escapement goals or exploitation rate control rules. In most areas it is either not explicitly estimated or not considered. Buffers in the Guidelines are linked to uncertainty. More explicit accounting of the various sources of uncertainty in salmon management will help in establishment of realistic buffers that are not overly precautionary.

Accountability measures, as defined in the NS1 Guidelines, are applied differently North and South of Cape Falcon, largely because of the differing management methods applied. The FMP should make it clear how these accountability measures (AMs) align with NS1 Guidelines or why AMs may not be necessary in some cases.

Even the moderate schedule to accomplish this FMP amendment will be difficult to achieve, especially if new methodologies need to be developed to incorporate uncertainty.

PFMC 03/09/09

## SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM REPORT ON FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN AMENDMENTS TO IMPLEMENT ACL REQUIREMENTS

Status determination criteria currently defined in the Salmon Fishery Management Plan (FMP) are ambiguous and need clarification. The current FMP provides definitions for status determination such as "conservation alert" or "overfishing concern," but these do not align well with the Magnuson-Stevens Act (MSA) requirements. Specifically, these status designations do not provide clear indication when overfishing is occurring, or when a stock is overfished. In addition, the FMP needs to provide a clear linkage between overfishing and overfished status determination and annual catch limits (ACLs) or overfishing limits (OFLs) that would be needed to prevent overfishing. Finally, acceptable biological catches or equivalent harvest rates do not explicitly account for scientific uncertainty, which are needed to set ACLs and prevent overfishing.

While this topic is under consideration, there are many conservation objectives in the FMP that may either be outdated, or at odds with current management of the stocks. Examples include Sacramento River fall Chinook, where the current conservation objective was adopted 25 years ago, and Puget Sound coho stocks that are currently managed under stepped harvest rates instead of the escapement goals described in the FMP.

The MSA includes exceptions from ACL and accountability measures (AM) requirements for stocks that are managed under international agreements. It appears likely that this exception may apply to all coho stocks and Chinook stocks from the mid-Oregon coast north, which are managed under limits determined through the Pacific Salmon Treaty. The rationale for exception under this provision of the MSA from ACL requirements should be clearly articulated in the FMP amendment on a stock-by-stock basis. If these stocks fall under the exception, the only stocks for which ACL requirements would apply would be Sacramento River fall Chinook, Klamath River fall Chinook, and the southern portion of the Oregon coastal Chinook stocks.

For stocks that do not fall under the exceptions specified in the MSA, it may make sense to develop ACLs in terms of spawning escapement rather than catch. While the National Standard 1 (NS1) guidelines allow for flexibility in implementing these new requirements, the explicit arguments relating current conservation objectives, expressed in terms of spawning escapements, to the ACL requirements and NS1 guidelines, which are expressed in terms of catch or mortality, have not yet been made.

PFMC 03/11/09

## ADOPTION OF 2009 MANAGEMENT OPTIONS FOR PUBLIC REVIEW

The Council will review the Salmon Technical Team (STT) impact analysis (Agenda Item D.7.b, Supplemental STT Report) and comments from advisory bodies, agencies, tribes, and the public before adopting proposed ocean salmon fishery management options for public review. The adopted options should meet fishery management plan objectives (spawner escapement goals, allocations, etc.) and encompass a realistic range of alternatives from which the final management measures will emerge. Any need for implementation by emergency rule must be clearly noted and consistent with the Council's and NMFS' emergency criteria (see Agenda Item D.3.a, Attachment 2 and Attachment 3).

#### **Council Action:**

- 1. Adopt final ocean salmon fishery management options for public review.
- 2. If necessary, identify and justify any option(s) that would require implementation by emergency rule.

### Reference Materials:

1. Agenda Item D.7.b, Supplemental STT Report: Analysis of Preliminary Salmon Management Options for 2009 Ocean Fisheries.

#### Agenda Order:

a.	Agenda Item Overview	Chuck Tracy
b.	Report of the STT	Robert Kope

- Reports and Comments of Agencies and Advisory Bodies C.
- Public Comment d.
- Council Action: Adopt Management Options for Public Review e.

PFMC 02/13/09

Agenda Item D.7.b Supplemental STT Report March 2009

# SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM

# ANALYSIS OF PRELIMINARY SALMON MANAGEMENT OPTIONS FOR 2009 OCEAN FISHERIES

March 12, 2009

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options analyzed b	y the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page	e 1 of 7) 3/11/2009 8:04 PM			
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS					
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III			
North of Cape Falcon	North of Cape Falcon	North of Cape Falcon			
Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information			
<ol> <li>Overall non-Indian TAC: 58,000 Chinook and an impact equivalent quota of 225,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</li> <li>Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 20,000 Chinook and 36,000 marked coho.</li> <li>Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting</li> <li>Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</li> <li>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon         <ul> <li>May 2 through earlier of June 30 or 13,400 Chinook quota.</li> <li>Saturday through Tuesday with a landing and possession limit of 75 Chinook per vessel for each open period north of Leadbetter Point or 75 Chinook south of Leadbetter Point (C.1, C.8.e). All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery, Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Overall non-Indian TAC: 45,000 Chinook and an impact equivalent quota of 225,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</li> <li>Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 22,500 Chinook and an impact equivalent quota of 36,000 marked coho.</li> <li>Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting</li> <li>Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</li> <li>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon         <ul> <li>May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 15,100 Chinook quota.</li> <li>Open May 1-5, then Saturday through Tuesday thereafter, with a landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook per vessel for each open period north of Leadbetter Point or 50 Chinook south of Leadbetter Point (C.1, C.8.e). All salmon except coho. (C.7). Cape Flattery, Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Overall non-Indian TAC: 20,000 Chinook and an impact equivalent quota of 200,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</li> <li>Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 10,000 Chinook and 32,000 marked coho.</li> <li>Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting</li> <li>Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</li> <li>US./Canada Border to Leadbetter Point</li> <li>May 2 through earlier of June 30 or 6,700 Chinook quota.</li> <li>Saturday through Tuesday with a landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook per vessel for each open period north of Leadbetter Point or 50 Chinook south of Leadbetter Point (C.1, C.8.e). All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery and Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ol>			
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 or in possession of salmon while fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing 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).					

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009 (Page 2 of 7)       3/11/2009 8:04 PM					
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS					
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III			
<ul> <li>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon The following season structure will operate subject to a 6,600 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or an impact equivalent quota of 36,000 marked coho (C.8.d). </li> <li>July 4-21, Saturday through Tuesday. Landing and possession limit of 35 Chinook and 100 coho per vessel per open period north of Leadbetter Point or 35 Chinook and 100 coho south of Leadbetter Point (C.1, C.8.e). </li> <li>August 15-25, Saturday through Tuesday. Landing and possession limit of 35 Chinook and 100 coho per vessel per open period north of Leadbetter Point or 20 Chinook and 150 coho south of Leadbetter Point (C.1, C.8.e). </li> <li>August 29-September 15, Saturday through Tuesday. Landing and possession limit of 10 Chinook and 250 coho per vessel per open period south of 10 Chinook and 250 coho per vessel per open period south of Leadbetter Point. Closed north of Queets River (C.1, C.8.e). All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington beginning August 1 (C.7). All coho must have a healed adipose fin clip prior to August 29 (C.8.d). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Cape Flattery, Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). Oregon State regulations require that fishers south of Cap</li></ul>	<ul> <li>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon The following season structure will operate subject to a 7,000 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or an impact equivalent quota of 36,000 marked coho (C.8.d). <ul> <li>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava:</li> <li>July 4-28, Saturday through Tuesday. Landing and possession limit of 30 Chinook and 100 coho per vessel per open period (C.1, C.8.e).</li> <li>August 1 through September 15 Landing and possession limit of 0 Chinook and 30 coho per vessel per open period (C.1, C.8.e).</li> <li>August 1 through September 15 Landing and possession limit of 0 Chinook and 30 coho per vessel per open period (C.1, C.8.e). Gear restricted to flashers with barbless hooks and pink hoochies less than three inches in total length or flashers with barbless bare blued hooks.</li> <li>Cape Alava to Queets River: July 4 through September 15, Saturday through Tuesday. Landing and possession limit of 30 Chinook and 100 coho per vessel per open period (C.1, C.8.e).</li> <li>Queets River to Cape Falcon: <ul> <li>July 4 through August 25, Saturday through Tuesday. Landing and possession limit of 30 Chinook and 100 coho per vessel per open period (C.1, C.8.e).</li> <li>August 29 through September 15, Saturday through Tuesday. Landing and possession limit of 10 Chinook and 200 coho per vessel per open period north of Leadbetter Point. (C.1, C.8.e).</li> <li>August 29 through September 15, Saturday through Tuesday. Landing and possession limit of 10 Chinook and 200 coho per vessel per open period north of Leadbetter Point. (C.1, C.8.e).</li> </ul> </li> <li>August 29 through September 15, Coho mark selective regulations not in effect.</li> <li>All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington beginning August 1 (C.7). All coho must have a healed adipose fin clip except August 29 through September 15 south of Queets River (C.8.d). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columbia Control Zone closed; Cape Flattery contr</li></ul></li></ul>	<ul> <li>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</li> <li>July 1 through the earlier of Sept. 15 or 3,300 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 32,000 marked coho quota</li> <li>Open July 1-2, then Saturday through Tuesday thereafter, with a landing and possession limit of 35 Chinook and 100 coho per vessel for each open period north of Leadbetter Point or 25 Chinook and 200 coho south of Leadbetter Point (C.1, C.8.e). All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington beginning August 1 (C.7). All coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5).</li> <li>Department of Fish and Wildlife before transiting the Cape</li> </ul>			

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. Option II: August 29 through September 15 vessels may not fish in more than one of the four defined subarea during any given open period. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. 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).

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TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 3 of 7)       3/11/2009 8:04 PM					
	A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS				
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III			
South of Cape Falcon	South of Cape Falcon	South of Cape Falcon			
Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information			
<ol> <li>Sacramento Basin recreational fishery allocation: 65 to 1,200.</li> <li>Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 30,016.</li> <li>Klamath tribal allocation: 30,937.</li> <li>Overall recreational TAC: 117,000 marked coho</li> <li>Commercial coho TAC: 11,000 coho with no mark- selective restriction, plus impact neutral inseason transfer of surplus recreational TAC less than 110,000 prior to September 1 (C.8.f).</li> <li>Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission.</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Sacramento Basin recreational fishery closed to salmon retention June 1 through December 31.</li> <li>Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 30,318.</li> <li>Klamath tribal allocation: 31,008.</li> <li>Overall recreational TAC: 100,000 marked coho</li> <li>Commercial coho TAC: 10,000 coho with no mark- selective restriction, plus impact neutral inseason transfer of surplus recreational TAC less than 95,000 prior to September 1 (C.8.f).</li> <li>Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission.</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Sacramento Basin recreational fishery closed to salmon retention June 1 through December 31.</li> <li>Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 30,773.</li> <li>Klamath tribal allocation: 30,895.</li> <li>Overall recreational TAC: 70,000 marked coho</li> <li>Commercial coho TAC: 0.</li> <li>Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission.</li> </ol>			
<ul> <li>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</li> <li>September 1 through the earlier of September 30 or a coho quota of 11,000 plus any impact neutral inseason transfer from the Cape Falcon to OR/CA border recreational mark selective coho fishery prior to September 1 (C.8.f, C.9).</li> <li>Seven days per week with a landing and possession limit of 100 Chinook and 100 coho per vessel per calendar week (C.1, C.8.e). All salmon, no coho mark-selective restriction (C.7). Chinook 27 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.</li> <li>In 2010, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 27 inch Chinook minimum size limit. This opening could be modified following Council review at the mouth of Tillamook.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</li> <li>September 1 through the earlier of September 30 or a coho quota of 10,000 plus any impact neutral inseason transfer from the Cape Falcon to OR/CA border recreational mark selective coho fishery prior to September 1 (C.8.f, C.9).</li> <li>Seven days per week with a landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook and 100 coho per vessel per calendar week (C.1, C.8.e). All salmon, no coho mark-selective restriction (C.7). Chinook 27 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.</li> </ul>	Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border • May 1 through August 31 (C.9). Closed, except that an experimental genetic stock identification study would be conducted with no terminal gear to test an electronic data entry and transfer system.			

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FABLE 1. Commercial troll management options analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 4 of 7)       3/11/2009 8:04 F				
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS				
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III		
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border • August 1-31. Sufficient Chinook impacts to conduct a four week experimental genetic stock identification study collecting 480 samples per week to test a normal fishing pattern vs. fishery independent stratified sampling program. All salmon must be released in good condition after collection of biological samples.	Cascade Head to Florence South Jetty <ul> <li>Closed.</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</li> <li>September 8 through earlier of September 30, or a 1,000 Chinook quota; (C.9)</li> <li>Seven days per week with a landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook per vessel per calendar week (C.1, C.8.e) All salmon except coho (C.7). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit (B). Vessels must land their fish in Port Orford, Gold Beach, 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.</li> <li>In 2010, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 27 inch Chinook minimum size limit. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2010 meeting.</li> </ul>	Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ) • September 8 through earlier of September 30, or a 500 Chinook quota; (C.9) Seven days per week with a landing and possession limit of 25 Chinook per vessel per calendar week (C.1, C.8.e) All salmon except coho (C.7). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit (B). Vessels must land their fish in Port Orford, Gold Beach, or Brookings, Oregon, and within 24 hours of closure. State regulations require fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch to other locations after first landing in one of these ports notify ODFW prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271, with vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. In 2010, same as Option I			
<ul> <li>OR/CA Border to U.S./Mexico Border</li> <li>Closed.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>OR/CA Border to U.S./Mexico Border</li> <li>Closed.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>OR/CA Border to U.S./Mexico Border</li> <li>Closed.</li> </ul>		

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management op	TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 5 of 7)					
		B. MIN	IIMUM SIZE (Inche	es) (See C.1)		
	Chin	look	Cc	bho		
Area (when open)	Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	Pink	
North of Cape Falcon	28.0	21.5	16.0	12.0	None	
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border	27.0	21.5	-	-	None	
OR/CA Border to U.S./Mexico Border	_	_	_	_	-	

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

C.1. <u>Compliance with Minimum Size or Other Special Restrictions</u>: 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 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: Salmon may be taken only by hook and line using barbless hooks.

- 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. <u>Transit Through Closed Areas with Salmon on Board</u>: 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.

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 TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 6 of 7)
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 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. 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°16.50' W. long. to 48°02.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long.
- c. Columbia Control Zone An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09' N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" W. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°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.
- d. 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).
- e. Klamath Control Zone The ocean area at the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N. lat. (approximately six nautical miles north of the Klamath River mouth); on the west, by 124°23'00" W. long. (approximately 12 nautical miles off shore); and on the south, by 41°26'48" N. lat. (approximately six nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).
- C.6. <u>Notification When Unsafe Conditions Prevent Compliance with Regulations</u>: 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 29,362 pound preseason allocation or the total Area 2A non-Indian commercial halibut allocation, NMFS will take inseason action to prohibit retention of halibut in the non-Indian salmon troll fishery.

Option *I*: Beginning May 1, license holders may land no more than one Pacific halibut per each **two** 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). Options *II and III*: Beginning May 1, license holders may land no more than one Pacific halibut per each **two** Chinook, except **three** 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).

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TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 7 of 7)

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

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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.; 125°11' 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 on a fishery impact equivalent basis if there is agreement among the areas' representatives on the Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS).
  - c. At the March 2009 meeting, the Council will consider inseason recommendations for special regulations for any experimental fisheries (proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November 2008).
  - 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.
  - e. Landing limits may be modified inseason to sustain season length and keep harvest within overall quotas.
  - f. Marked coho remaining from the June/July through August Cape Falcon to OR/CA border recreational coho quota may be transferred to the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. non-Indian commercial non-mark-selective all salmon fishery on a fishery impact equivalent basis.
- C.9. Consistent with Council management objectives:
  - a. The State of Oregon may establish additional late-season fisheries in state waters. Check state regulations for details.
  - b. The State of California may establish limited fisheries in selected state waters.
- C.10. For the purposes of California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) Code, Section 8232.5, the definition of the Klamath Management Zone (KMZ) for the ocean salmon season shall be that area from Humbug Mt., Oregon, to Horse Mt., California.

TABLE 2. Recreational management options analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 1 of 6)3/11/2009 8:05 PM				
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS				
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III		
North of Cape Falcon	North of Cape Falcon	North of Cape Falcon		
Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information		
<ol> <li>Overall non-Indian TAC: 58,000 Chinook and an impact equivalent quota of 225,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</li> <li>Recreational TAC: 38,000 Chinook and 189,000 marked coho.</li> <li>Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting</li> <li>No Area 4B add-on fishery.</li> <li>Buoy 10 fishery opens August 1 with an expected landed catch of 100,000 marked coho in August and September.</li> <li>Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</li> <li>June 28 through earlier of September 20 or 19,660 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Overall non-Indian TAC: 45,000 Chinook and an impact equivalent quota of 225,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</li> <li>Recreational TAC: 22,500 Chinook and 189,000 marked coho.</li> <li>Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting</li> <li>No Area 4B add-on fishery.</li> <li>Buoy 10 fishery opens August 1 with an expected landed catch of 100,000 marked coho in August and September.</li> <li>Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</li> <li>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</li> <li>June 28 through earlier of September 13 or 19,660 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Overall non-Indian TAC: 20,000 Chinook and an impact equivalent quota of 200,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</li> <li>Recreational TAC: 10,000 Chinook and 168,000 marked coho.</li> <li>Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting</li> <li>No Area 4B add-on fishery.</li> <li>Buoy 10 fishery opens August 1 with an expected landed catch of 125,000 marked coho in August and September.</li> <li>Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</li> <li>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</li> <li>June 30 through earlier of September 13 or 17,470 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of</li> </ol>		
2,200 Chinook (C5). Seven days per week. All salmon except no chum beginning August 1. Two fish per day plus two additional pink salmon. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	2,400 Chinook (C5). Seven days per week. All salmon except no chum beginning August 1. Two fish per day, only one of which can be a Chinook, plus two additional pink salmon. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	1,100 Chinook (C5). Tuesday through Saturday. All salmon except no chum beginning August 1. Two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook, plus one additional pink salmon. 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.a) 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).		

TABLE 2. Recreational management options analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 2 of 6) 3/11/2009 8:05 PM				
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS				
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III		
<ul> <li>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</li> <li>June 28 through earlier of September 20 or 4,810 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,200 Chinook (C5).</li> <li>September 26 through earlier of October 11 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).</li> <li>Seven days per week. All salmon. Two fish per day plus two additional pink salmon. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</li> <li>June 28 through earlier of September 13 or 4,810 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,100 Chinook (C5).</li> <li>September 26 through earlier of October 11 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).</li> <li>Seven days per week. All salmon. Two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook, plus two additional pink salmon. All retained coho must be marked. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</li> <li>June 30 through earlier of September 13 or 4,280 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 400 Chinook (C5).</li> <li>September 19 through earlier of October 4 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).</li> <li>Tuesday through Saturday prior to September 19, seven days per week thereafter. All salmon. Two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook, plus one additional pink salmon. All retained coho must be marked. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)</li> <li>June 28 through earlier of September 20 or 69,930 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 23,600 marked Chinook (C.5).</li> <li>Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day plus one additional pink salmon. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained Chinook and coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Grays Harbor Zone closed beginning August 1 (C.4.b). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)</li> <li>June 28 through earlier of September 13 or 69,930 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 13,000 Chinook (C.5).</li> <li>Sunday through Thursday through July 23, seven days per week thereafter. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook, plus one additional pink salmon. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Grays Harbor Zone closed beginning August 1 (C.4.b). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)</li> <li>July 5 through earlier of September 13 or 62,150 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 5,800 Chinook (C.5).</li> <li>Sunday through Thursday. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook, plus one additional pink salmon. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained coho must be marked. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Grays Harbor Zone closed beginning August 1 (C.4.b). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)</li> <li>June 28 through earlier of September 30 or 94,500 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 10,900 marked Chinook (C.5).</li> <li>Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained Chinook and coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.c). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)</li> <li>June 28 through earlier of September 30 or 94,500 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 5,900 Chinook (C.5).</li> <li>Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.c). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)</li> <li>June 28 through earlier of September 30 or 84,000 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 2,600 Chinook (C.5).</li> <li>Sunday through Thursday through July 23, seven days per week thereafter. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which can 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.c). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</li> </ul>		

TABLE 2. Recreational management options analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 3 of 6)3/11/2009 8:05 PM				
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS				
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III		
South of Cape Falcon	South of Cape Falcon	South of Cape Falcon		
Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information		
<ol> <li>Sacramento Basin recreational fishery allocation: 65 to 1,200.</li> <li>Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 30,016.</li> <li>Klamath tribal allocation: 30,937.</li> <li>Overall recreational TAC: 117,000 marked coho</li> <li>Commercial coho TAC: 11,000 coho with no mark- selective restriction, plus impact neutral inseason transfer of surplus recreational TAC less than 110,000 prior to September 1 (C.5.e).</li> <li>Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission.</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Sacramento Basin recreational fishery closed to salmon retention June 1 through December 31.</li> <li>Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 30,318.</li> <li>Klamath tribal allocation: 31,008.</li> <li>Overall recreational TAC: 100,000 marked coho</li> <li>Commercial coho TAC: 10,000 coho with no mark- selective restriction, plus impact neutral inseason transfer of surplus recreational TAC less than 95,000 prior to September 1 (C.5.e).</li> <li>Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission.</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Sacramento Basin recreational fishery closed to salmon retention June 1 through December 31.</li> <li>Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 30,773.</li> <li>Klamath tribal allocation: 30,895.</li> <li>Overall recreational TAC: 70,000 marked coho with an impact neutral inseason transfer of surplus July-August subquota to the September subquota (C.5.e).</li> <li>Commercial coho TAC: 0 (C.5.e).</li> <li>Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission.</li> </ol>		
<ul> <li>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</li> <li>June 20 through earlier of August 31 or a landed catch of 110,000 marked coho for the area between Cape Falcon and the OR/CA border (C.5.e, C.6). Seven days per week. All salmon except Chinook, three fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area (C.4.d) 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 and bag limit may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available quota (C.5).</li> <li>September 1 through earlier of September 30 or a landed catch of 7,000 marked coho (C.6). Seven days per week. All salmon. Two fish per day, no more than one of which can 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) Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area (C.4.d) 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).</li> <li>In 2010, the season between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mt. will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, two fish per day and the minimum length conservation area for all salmen except coho, two fish per day and call the marked provide the marked per day.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</li> <li>June 20 through earlier of August 31 or a landed catch of 95,000 marked coho for the area between Cape Falcon and the OR/CA border (C.5.e, C.6). Seven days per week. All salmon except Chinook, two fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area (C.4.d) restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishing hotline 1-800-662-9825 for additional dates) (C.3, C.4.d). Open days and bag limit may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available quota (C.5).</li> <li>September 1 through earlier of September 30 or a landed catch of 5,000 marked coho (C.6). Seven days per week. All salmon. Two fish per day, no more than one of which can 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) Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area (C.4.d) restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open (see 70 FR 20304, and call the 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).</li> <li>In 2010, same as Option I.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</li> <li>July 1 through earlier of August 30 or a landed catch of 65,000 marked coho for the area between Cape Falcon and the OR/CA border (C.5.e, C.6).</li> <li>Open Wednesday through Sunday. All salmon except Chinook, two fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area (C.4.d) restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishing hotline 1-800-662-9825 for additional dates) (C.3, C.4.d).</li> <li>September 1 through earlier of September 30 or a landed catch of 5,000 marked coho (C.5.e, C.6).</li> <li>Seven days per week. All salmon except Chinook. Two fish per day. All retained coho must be marked. Coho remaining form the July through August recreational coho quota may be transferred inseason to the coho quota for this fishery. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3) Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area (C.4.d) restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational dates) (C.3, C.4.d).</li> <li>In 2010, same as Option I.</li> </ul>		

TABLE 2. Recreational management options analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 4 of 6)3/11/2009 8:05 PM				
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS				
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III		
<ul> <li>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ)</li> <li>June 20 through earlier of August 31 or a landed catch of 110,000 marked coho for the area between Cape Falcon and the OR/CA border (C.5.e, C.6).</li> <li>Seven days per week. Except as provided below for the all salmon fishery, all salmon except Chinook. Two fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ)</li> <li>June 20 through earlier of August 31 or a landed catch of 95,000 marked coho for the area between Cape Falcon and the OR/CA border (C.5.e, C.6).</li> <li>Seven days per week. Except as provided below for the all salmon fishery, all salmon except Chinook. Two fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ)</li> <li>July 1 through earlier of August 30 or a landed catch of 65,000 marked coho for the area between Cape Falcon and the OR/CA border (C.5.e, C.6).</li> <li>Open Wednesday through Sunday. Except as provided below for the all salmon fishery. All salmon except Chinook, two fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip.</li> </ul>		
• August 29 through September 7 (C.6). Seven days per week. Except as provided above for the mark selective coho fishery, all salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	• August 29 through September 7 (C.6). Same as Option I.			
In 2010, 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 2008 (C.2, C.3).	In 2010, same as Option I.	In 2010, same as Option I.		
<ul> <li>OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)</li> <li>August 29 through September 7 (C.6).</li> <li>Seven days per week. All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.e).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)</li> <li>Closed.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)</li> <li>Closed.</li> </ul>		
Horse Mt. to U.S./Mexico Border • Closed.	Horse Mt. to U.S./Mexico Border • Closed.	Horse Mt. to U.S./Mexico Border <ul> <li>Closed</li> </ul>		
In 2010, season opens April 3 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 2008 (C.2, C.3).	In 2010, same as Option 1.			

TABLE 2. Recreational management options analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 5 of 6)			3/11/2009 8:05 PM	
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 OR/CA Border	24.0	16.0	None	
OR/CA Border to Horse Mountain	24.0	-	24.0	
Horse Mt. to U.S./Mexico Border	-	-	-	

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

C.1. <u>Compliance with Minimum Size and Other Special Restrictions</u>: 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. <u>Gear Restrictions</u>: <u>Salmon may be taken only by hook and line using barbless hooks</u>. 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) are required when fishing 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; the rod and reel 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
	ntrol Zone Definitioner
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а.	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.
b.	Gravs 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.).
с.	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.

c. Columbia Control Zone: An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09' N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" W. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°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.

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d. Stonewall Bank Groundfish Conservation Area: The area defined by the following coordinates in the order listed:

TABLE 2. Recreational management options analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 6 of 6)

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.

- e. *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.5. <u>Inseason Management</u>: 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 Salmon Advisory Subpanel (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.
  - e. Marked coho remaining from the June/July through August Cape Falcon to OR/CA border recreational coho quota may be transferred to the September Cape Falcon to OR/CA border recreational fishery, or the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. non-Indian commercial non-mark-selective all salmon fishery on a fishery impact equivalent basis.

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

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TABLE 3. Treaty Indian troll management options analyzed by the STT ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 1 of 2)       3/11/2009 8:05 PM					
	A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS				
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III			
Supplemental Management Information Supplemental Management Information		Supplemental Management Information			
<ol> <li>Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 45,000 Chinook and 70,000 coho.</li> <li>Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 37,500 Chinook and 70,000 coho.</li> <li>Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 25,000 Chinook and 60,000 coho.</li> <li>Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries</li> </ol>			
<ul> <li>May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 22,500 Chinook quota.</li> <li>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).</li> <li>Inter all through the earlier of September 15, or 22,500</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 18,750 Chinook quota.</li> <li>All salmon except coho. If the Chinook quota for the May-June fishery is not fully utilized, the excess fish can 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).</li> <li>Interval through the earlier of September 15, or 18,750</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 12,500 Chinook quota.</li> <li>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).</li> <li>Inter all through the earlier of September 15, or 12,500</li> </ul>			
July 1 through the earlier of September 15, of 22,500 preseason Chinook quota, or 70,000 coho quota.     All Salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).	July 1 through the earlier of September 15, of 18,750 preseason Chinook quota, or 70,000 coho quota. All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).	July 1 through the earlier of September 15, of 12,500 preseason Chinook quota, or 60,000 coho quota. All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C)			

TABLE 3. Treaty Indian troll managemen	t options analyzed by the STT for ocear	salmon fisheries. 2009. (Page 2 of 2)
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	Chinook		Coho		
Area (when open)	Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	Pink
North of Cape Falcon	24.0 (61.0 cm)	18.0 (45.7 cm)	16.0 (40.6 cm)	12.0 (30.5 cm)	None

B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches)

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

C.1. <u>Tribe and Area Boundaries</u>. All boundaries may be changed to include such other areas as may hereafter be authorized by a Federal court for that tribe's treaty fishery. <u>S'KLALLAM</u> - Washington State Statistical Area 4B (All).

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 2004-2008. Fish taken during this fishery are to be counted against treaty troll quotas established for the 2009 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.

<u>5</u>

	Projected Ocean Escapement of other			
-	Criteria (Cou	incil Area impa	cts in parens)	_
Key Stock/Criteria	Option I	Option II	Option III	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
			(	CHINOOK
Columbia Upriver Brights	273.8	274.1	275.5	88.2 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 60.0 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest.
Mid-Columbia Brights	99.4	99.5	100.0	13.2 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 4.7 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	86.4	89.1	93.4	25.5 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 12.0 adults for hatchery egg-take, with average conversion and no lower river mainstem or tributary harvest.
Columbia Lower River Natural Tules (threatened)	37.4%	37.1%	32.1%	≤ 38.0% ESA guidance met by a total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate on Coweeman tules (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Columbia Lower River Wild <sup>c/</sup> (threatened)	8.7	8.7	8.8	6.8 Minimum ocean escapement to attain MSY spawner goal of 5.7 for N. Lewis River fall Chinook (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Spring Creek Hatchery Tules	54.9	56.7	60.6	8.8 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	47.8%	46.3%	38.1%	≤ 70.0% Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Klamath River Fall	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7 Minimum number of adult spawners to natural spawning areas. 2009 Council quidance.
Federally recognized tribal harvest	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0% Equals 30.9, 30.9, and 30.9 (thousand) adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa tribal fisheries.
Spawner Reduction Rate	50.1%	50.1%	50.1%	$\leq$ 66.7% Equals 65.2, 65.2, and 65.2 (thousand) fewer adult spawners due to fishing.
Adult river mouth return	130.2	130.3	130.3	NA
Age 4 ocean harvest rate	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	≤ 16.0% NMFS ESA consultation standard for threatened California coastal chinook.
KMZ sport fishery share	100.0%	100.0%	NA	No Council guidance for 2009.
CA:OR troll fishery share	NA	NA	NA	50:50 2006 KFMC recommendation, no guidance for 2009.
River recreational fishery share	99.6%	99.8%	100.0%	≥ 15% 2009 Council Guidance. Equals 30.7, 30.8, and 30.9 (thousand) adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries.
Sacramento River Winter (endangered	Met	Met	Met	Recreational seasons: Point Arena to Pigeon Point between the first Saturday in April and the second Sunday in November; Pigeon Point to the U.S./Mexico Border between the first Saturday in April and the first Sunday in October. Minimum size limit ≥ 20 inches total length. Commercial seasons: Point Arena to the U.S./Mexico border between May 1 and September 30, except Point Reyes to Point San Pedro between October 1 and 15. Minimum size limit ≥ 26 inches total length. (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Sacramento River Fall	121.889 <sup>d/</sup>	122.07	122.12	2.0-180.0 FMP objective for Sacramento River fall natural and hatchery adult spawners.
Ocean commercial impacts	0.1	0.0	0.0	All options include fall (Sept-Dec) 2008 impacts; equals 0 SRFC.
Ocean recreational impacts	0.1	0.1	0.1	All options include fall 2008 impacts (0 SRFC).
River recreational impacts	0.1	0.0	0.0	Options II and III assume no Chinook retention in river recreational fisheries between June 1 and December 31.
Hatchery spawner goal	Met	Met	Met	22.0 Aggregate number of adults to achieve egg take goals at Coleman, Feather River, and Nimbus hatcheries.

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2009 ocean fishery options analyzed by the STT.<sup>a/</sup> (Page 1 of 3) Projected Ocean Escapement<sup>6/</sup> or other

	Projected O	cean Escapem	ent <sup>or</sup> or other	
	Criteria (Cou	uncil Area impac	cts in parens)	
Key Stock/Criteria	Option I	Option II	Option III	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
				СОНО
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)	9.2%(6.0%)	9.2%(6.0%)	8.2%(5.0%)	≤ 10.0% Total exploitation rate for all U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border based on 2002 PSC coho agreement.
Skagit	32.1%(5.5%) 27.4	32.1%(5.5%) 27.4	31.3%(4.6%) 27.7	≤ 35.0% 2009 total exploitation rate ceiling; agreement by Parties to U.S. v. Washington <sup>el</sup> 30.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Stillaguamish	32.7%(3.7%) 10.2	32.7%(3.7%) 10.2	32.2%(3.1%) 10.3	≤ 35.0% 2009 total exploitation rate ceiling; agreement by Parties to U.S. v. Washington <sup>el</sup> 17.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Snohomish	25.8%(3.7%) 52.6	25.8%(3.7%) 52.6	25.2%(3.1%) 53.0	≤ 40.0% 2009 total exploitation rate ceiling; agreement by Parties to U.S. v. Washington <sup>el</sup> 70.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Hood Canal	42.9%(5.8%) 36.8	42.9%(5.8%) 36.8	42.2%(4.9%) 37.3	≤ 65.0% 2009 total exploitation rate ceiling; agreement by Parties to U.S. v. Washington <sup>el</sup> 21.5 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Strait of Juan de Fuca	9.9%(4.5%) 18.6	9.9%(4.4%) 18.6	9.1%(3.7%) 18.8	<ul> <li>≤ 40.0% 2009 total exploitation rate ceiling; agreement by Parties to U.S. v. Washington<sup>el</sup></li> <li>12.8 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.</li> </ul>
Quillayute Fall	17.8	17.9	18.0	6.3-15.8 FMP objective MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual
Hoh	7.9	7.9	8.1	2.0-5.0 management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between
Queets Wild	25.5	25.6	26.2	5.8-14.5 WDFW and the Washington coastal treaty tribes under U.S. District Court
Grays Harbor	53.9	54.0	54.6	35.4 orders.
Lower Columbia River Natural (threatened)	13.2%	12.7%	10.0%	≤ 20.0% Total marine and mainstem Columbia River fishery exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard). Value depicted is ocean fishery exploitation rate only.
Upper Columbia <sup>t/</sup>	≥ 50%	≥ 50%	≥ 50%	≥ 50% Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam.
Columbia River Hatchery Early	364.0	376.5	390.4	38.7 Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 16.0 early adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.
Columbia River Hatchery Late	217.3	221.7	239.2	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	13.1%	12.0%	8.9%	≤ 15.0% Marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate.
Northern California (threatened)	3.0%	3.0%	2.2%	≤ 13.0% Marine fishery exploitation rate for R/K hatchery coho (NMFS ESA consultation standard).

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2009 ocean fishery options analyzed by the STT.<sup>a/</sup> (Page 2 of 3)

#### TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2009 ocean fishery options analyzed by the STT.<sup>a/</sup> (Page 3 of 3)

a/ Projections in the table assume a WCVI mortality for coho of the 2008 observed level. Chinook fisheries in Southeast Alaska, North Coast BC, and WCVI troll and outside sport fisheries were assumed to have the same exploitation rates as expected preseason in 2008 as modified by the 2008 annex to the PST. Assumptions for these Chinook fisheries will be changed prior to the April meeting when allowable catch levels for 2009 under the PST are known.

b/ Ocean escapement is the number of salmon escaping ocean fisheries and entering freshwater with the following clarifications. Ocean escapement for Puget Sound stocks is the estimated number of salmon entering Area 4B that are available to U.S. net fisheries in Puget Sound and spawner escapement after impacts from the Canadian, U.S. ocean, and Puget Sound troll and recreational fisheries have been deducted. Numbers in parentheses represent Council area exploitation rates for Puget sound coho stocks. For Columbia River early and late coho stocks, ocean escapement represents the number of coho after the Buoy 10 fishery. Exploitation rates for LCN coho include all marine impacts prior to the Buoy 10 fishery. Exploitation rates for OCN coho include impacts of freshwater fisheries.

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

d/ Assumes 65 SRFC harvested in Late Fall Chinook target recreational fishery in upper Sacramento River; escapement would be 120,754 if SRFC harvest was 1,200.
 e/ Annual management objectives may be different than FMP goals, and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders. Total exploitation rate includes Alaskan, Canadian, Council area, Puget Sound, and freshwater fisheries and is calculated as total fishing mortality divided by total fishing mortality plus spawning escapement. These total exploitation rates reflect the initial base package for inside fisheries developed by state and tribal comanagers. It is anticipated that total exploitation rates will be adjusted by state and tribal comanagers during the preseason planning process to comply with stock specific exploitation rate constraints.
 f/ Includes projected impacts of inriver fisheries that have not yet been shaped.

	Exploitation Rate (Percent)											
		LCN Coho			OCN Coho			RK Coho			LCR Tule	
Fishery			111	I			1			I		
SOUTHEAST ALASKA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%
BRITISH COLUMBIA	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	12.6%	12.7%	13.0%
PUGET SOUND/STRAIT	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON												
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	2.9%	2.9%	2.5%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	6.1%	4.2%
Recreational	5.1%	5.1%	4.4%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	1.9%	2.5%	1.1%
Non-Indian Troll	1.6%	1.6%	1.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%	5.2%	2.3%
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON												
Recreational:	2.7%	2.3%	1.5%							0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.				4.9%	3.8%	3.0%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%			
Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ)				0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	1.2%	1.6%	1.5%			
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%			
Fort Bragg				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
South of Pt. Arena				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
Troll:	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%							0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.				2.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%			
Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ)				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
Fort Bragg				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
South of Pt. Arena				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
BUOY 10	2.9%	2.8%	3.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0 50/	0.60/	0.20/
ESTUARY/FRESHWATER	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	6.5%	0.0%	9.3%
TOTAL <sup>a/</sup>	13.2%	12.7%	10.0%	13.1%	12.0%	8.9%	3.0%	3.0%	2.2%	37.4%	37.1%	32.1%

TABLE 7. Expected coastwide lower Columbia Natural (LCN) Oregon coastal natural (OCN) and Rogue/Klamath (RK) coho, and Lower Columbia River (LCR) tule Chinook exploitation rates by fishery for 2009 ocean fisheries management options analyzed by the STT. (Page 1 of 1)

a/ Totals do not include estuary/freshwater or Buoy 10 for LCN coho and RK coho.

## Ocean Fishery Impacts on Sacramento River Fall Chinook (SRFC) by time, area, and fishery, 2009

March 10, 2009 8pm

		OPTION	<u>  </u>	<b>e</b> ue.	
SPEC Oncor	Imnes		••		
GSI Study	impac	ts: Iroll			
Mgmt area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total
NO				95	95
со					
КО					
KC					
FB					
SF					
MO				0.5	
Iotal				95	95
SRFC Ocean	Imnac	ts: Snor	+		
Coho Selectiv	e Fishe	ries	•		
Mgmt area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total
NÔ	,	3	15	12	29
со		8	27	13	48
КО		6	24	13	43
KC					
FB					
SF					
MO		17	66	20	101
Total		17	60	38	121
Chinook Dired	ted Fis	heries			
Mgmt area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total
NO					
со					
KO				8	8
KC				18	18
FB					
SF MO					
Total				26	26
lotai				20	20
Total Sport Im	pacts				
Mgmt area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total
NO		3	15	12	29
CO		8	27	13	48
KO		6	24	21	51
KC				18	18
FB					
MO					
Total		17	66	64	146
			50	<b>.</b> .	
TOTAL OCEA	N FISHE	ERY IMP	ACTS		
	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total
	0	17	66	159	242
	Sacran	nento Riv	ver Har	vest *	65
	5	SRFC Adu	ult Spav	vners	121,889

OPTION II									
SRFC Ocean Impacts: Troll GSI Study									
Mgmt area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total				
NO									
CO									
KO									
KC									
FB									
SF									
MO									
Total									

# SRFC Ocean Impacts: Sport

Cono Selective Fishenes									
Mgmt area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total				
NO		3	15	12	29				
CO		8	27	13	48				
KO		6	24	13	43				
KC									
FB									
SF									
MO									
Total		17	66	38	121				

#### **Chinook Directed Fisheries**

Mgmt area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total
NO					
CO					
KO				8	8
KC					
FB					
SF					
MO					
Total				8	8

#### Total Sport Impacts

May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total				
	3	15	12	29				
	8	27	13	48				
	6	24	21	51				
	17	66	46	128				
AN FISH	ERY IMP	ACTS						
May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total				
0	17	66	46	224				
Sacramento River Harvest 0								
SRFC Adult Spawners 122,068								
	May AN FISH May 0 Sacran S	May Jun 3 8 6 17 AN FISHERY IMP May Jun 0 17 Sacramento R SRFC Adu	May Jun Jul 3 15 8 27 6 24 17 66 AN FISHERY IMPACTS May Jun Jul 0 17 66 Sacramento River Hat SRFC Adult Spav	May         Jun         Jul         Aug           3         15         12           8         27         13           6         24         21           17         66         46           AN FISHERY IMPACTS         May         Jun         Jul         Aug           0         17         66         46           Sacramento         River         Harvest           SRFC         Adult         Spawners				

OPTION III							
SRFC Oce	an Impa	cts: Tro	11				
GSI Study	Mov	lun	l. d	مبرم	Total		
Ngmt area	way	Jun	Jui	Aug	Total		
0							
KO							
KC							
FB							
SF							
MO							
Total							
SRFC Oce	an Impa	cts: Spo	ort				
Coho Selec	tive Fish	eries					
Mgmt area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total		
NO			11	8	19		
00			20	10	29		
KO			18	9	27		
SE							
MO							
Total			49	38	76		
Chinook Dir	octod Fi	charias		I			
Mamt area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total		
NO	iviay	oun	Uui	nug	Total		
CO							
KO							
KC							
FB							
SF							
MO							
Total							
Total Sport	Impacts						
Mgmt area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total		
NO			11	8	19		
CO			20	10	29		
KO			18	9	27		
KC							
FB							
SF							
Total			49	38	76		
			10	<u> </u>			
TOTAL OCE	EAN FISH	ERY IMP	PACTS				
	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total		
	0		49	38	76		

Sacramento River Harvest

SRFC Adult Spawners 122,120
## Agenda Item D.7.c Supplemental Comments of Hoopa Valley Tribe March 2009

### HOOPA VALLEY TRIBAL COMMENTS ON Adoption of 2009 Management Options for Public Review

Mr. Michael Orcutt and Mr. Billy Matilton of the Hoopa Valley Tribal Fisheries Department present the following comments relative to Adoption of 2009 Management Options for Public Review.

The Tribe is concerned over the future of marine fisheries dependent upon both Sacramento and Klamath river salmon. The depressed returns of fall chinook to Sacramento River are disturbing to the entire fishing community. While the Hoopa Valley Tribe is dependent upon Klamath chinook in particular, we cannot ignore the profound significance of curtailed fisheries off the coasts of California and Southern Oregon as a result of habitat loss. The Trinity River is artificially linked to the Central Valley through the Trinity River Division which implies our participation in determining the future of California water management.

Short-term solutions for the reduced survival of Central Valley fish stocks need to be the focus of sate and federal resource managers. Longer-term solutions (e.g. California water supply) need to be managed in a manner that ensures recovery of California fisheries. We hope to work collaboratively with non-Tribal fishers to ensure a consistent voice for sustainable fisheries.

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.

In the ensuing weeks, the Tribe will consider its 2009 objectives including the possibility for elevating tribal harvest levels in the event that the river recreational fishery fails to fully utilize the balance of the non-tribal share. We are inviting the participation of our state and federal co-managers in this regard.

The Hoopa Valley Tribal Fisheries Department continues to develop information necessary for managing Klamath spring chinook. Here again, participation by comanagers would ensure a comprehensive approach to future management of this stock. Presently, we note that several options for both troll and recreational fisheries include spring 2010 opportunities with the potential of impacting Klamath spring Chinook. We advocate evaluation of these impacts in the context of conservation and fishery allocation of this stock.

Agenda Item D.7.c Supplemental Tribal Comment 2 March 2007

# TESTIMONY OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY TRIBES BEFORE PACIFIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL MARCH 12, 2009 SeaTac, Washington

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

The Columbia River tribes are co-managers of the salmon resources in the Columbia River. We are very displeased with the way mark selective fisheries are being pushed through this year. We do not think that the model inputs and the in-river model have been prepared and reviewed in a timely manner. The tribes do not feel that the states are living up to their responsibilities as co-managers.

The marked and unmarked estimates of Columbia River Chinook stocks used as inputs in ocean and in-river models were developed by WDFW staff. They are not jointly developed estimates done by the *U.S. v. Oregon* Technical Advisory Committee and the Columbia River tribes will not accept them as valid unless and until they are reviewed and adopted by the *U.S. v. Oregon* Technical Advisory Committee.

Because of this problem, the Columbia River tribes do not accept the estimated impacts on Columbia River Chinook reported by the STT for Option 1. The tribes consider these numbers to be no more useful than if they had simply been made up without any basis. It is not appropriate for any agency to unilaterally produce such critical model inputs.

Additionally, the tribes received a copy on Tuesday of an in-river model that attempts to analyze a mark selective fishery at Buoy 10. The U.S. v. Oregon TAC has neither reviewed nor adopted this model for use. The tribes do not consider it valid at this time. The model uses a 16% release mortality rate at Buoy 10. The states have not presented any justification to the tribes as to why this is an appropriate rate and the tribes do not accept it especially considering the possibilities of multiple encounters in the Area 1 and 2 fisheries.

If the states want to propose new selective fisheries in the Columbia River during either the summer or fall management periods, they should do research first to determine appropriate release mortality rates.

The states have also not presented the tribes with a monitoring and evaluation plan for the Buoy 10 fishery that includes on the water monitoring to determine actual mark rates and actual numbers of released fish. Nor have the states provided us with any information as

to how they will report actual impacts in ocean mark selective fisheries prior to the beginning of in-river fisheries.

Sports fishermen have opportunities to fish in the ocean, in-river, and again in tributaries. There is no reason why so much fishing effort needs to be focused in the Columbia River mouth. Many other river mouths are closed fishing areas to protect fish aggregating in these areas. If Oregon were to place reasonable limits on the number of fishing guide licenses, the Buoy 10 fishery would be much easier to manage and there would be less pressure for mark selective fisheries there.

The tribes may be the only people speaking publicly against mark selective fisheries, but there are other non-tribal fishermen who do not support this proposal.

In conclusion, the tribes recognize the difficulty of planning ocean fisheries and realize that in 2009, some people will have to forego some of their hoped for fishing opportunity. The tribes were forced to make due with very minimal spring and summer fishing opportunity for decades. But if we continue to work together, we can restore fish runs to healthy levels so everyone can fish.

Finally, the Columbia River tribes strongly recommend that Option 1 be immediately dropped from further consideration.

Thank you

# Tribal Motion for the 2009 Treaty Ocean Troll Salmon Season to the Pacific Fishery Management Council March 12, 2009

For the 2009 Treaty Ocean Troll Salmon Season, I move for the establishment of three options for public review.

**Option I** - quota levels of 45,000 Chinook, and 70,000 coho

Option II - quota levels of 37,500 Chinook, and 70,000 coho

Option III - quota levels of 25,000 Chinook, and 60,000 coho

The salmon season will consist of a May/June chinook directed fishery and a July/August/September all-species fishery. The chinook harvest will be split between the two periods with the following sub-quotes: Option I: 22,500; Option II: 18,750; Option III: 12,500 for the May/June Chinook directed fishery and the remainder in each option for the July/August/September all species fishery.

The basic regulation package is to remain the same as contained in the 2008 Ocean Salmon Management Measures, which includes minimum size limits and gear restrictions.

I would also like to state for the record, that the tribes and state are just <u>beginning</u> the North of Falcon planning process in which we will evaluate the total impacts of all proposed fisheries on Puget Sound and Columbia River stocks. At the conclusion of these discussions in April, the tribes will be requesting the Council to adopt a treaty ocean troll quota that best meets the management objectives for these stocks, while also meeting the cultural and economic needs of the tribes.

#### SALMON HEARINGS OFFICERS

Agenda Item D.8.a, Attachment 1 provides a schedule of public hearings for the Council management options. Three hearings are scheduled as follows: March 30 in Westport, Washington and Coos Bay, Oregon; and March 31 in Eureka, California. The public will also be able to provide their comments and recommendations on the options in Millbrae, California, during the April Council meeting.

The California Department of Fish and Game, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife also may announce additional state-sponsored hearings.

#### **Council Action**:

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

#### Reference Materials:

1. Agenda Item D.8.a, Attachment 1: Schedule of Salmon Fishery Management Option Hearings.

#### Agenda Order:

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

Chuck Tracy Don Hansen

PFMC 02/12/09

### SCHEDULE OF SALMON FISHERY MANAGEMENT OPTION HEARINGS Pacific Fishery Management Council March 30-31, 2009<sup>ar</sup>

Date Day/Time	Location	Council	NMFS	USCG	Staff	Salmon Team	Meeting Facility Contact
March 30 Monday 7 p.m.	Chateau Westport Beach Room 710 West Hancock Westport, WA 98595				Jennifer Gilden	Doug Milward	Kathy or Linda (360) 268-9101 Phone (360) 268-1646 Fax
March 30 Monday 7 p.m.	Red Lion Hotel South Umpqua Room 1313 North Bayshore Drive Coos Bay, OR 97420				Chuck Tracy	Craig Foster	Ms. Qynne McKibben (541) 269-4099 Phone (541) 269-4060 Fax
March 31 Tuesday 7 p.m.	Red Lion Hotel Eureka Evergreen Room 1929 Fourth Street Eureka, CA 95501.				Chuck Tracy	Melodie Palmer- Zwahlen	Ms. Laura Bringhurst (707) 445-0844 Phone (707) 441-4725 Fax

a/ The Council will also receive public comment at the Millbrae, California meeting during the week of April 5-9, 2009.

PFMC 2/18/2009