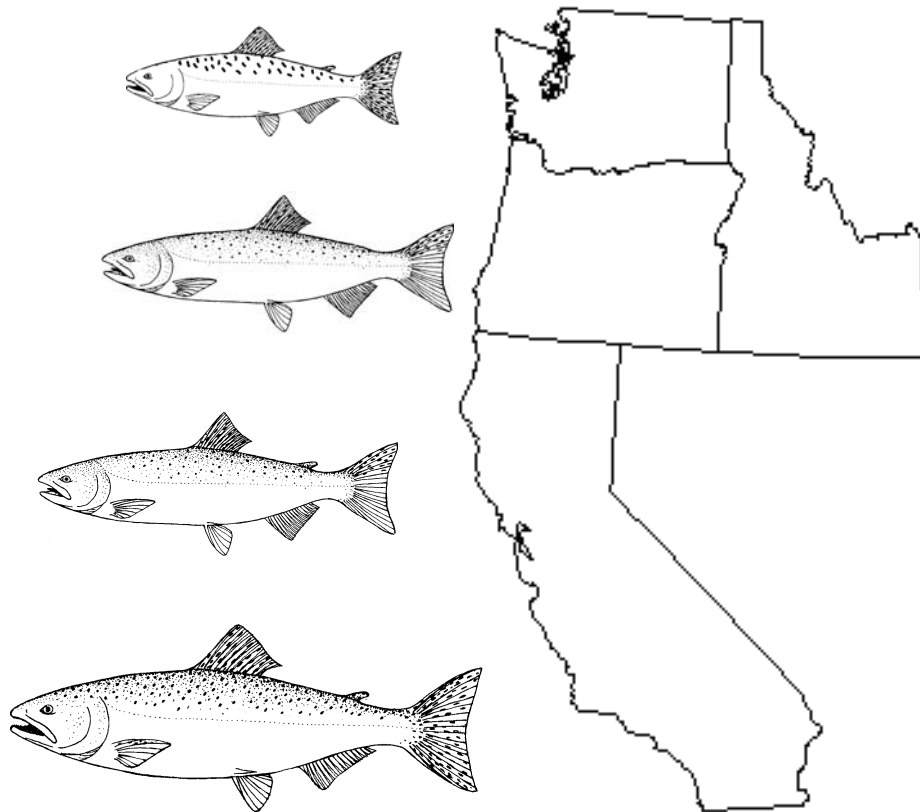


# **PRESEASON REPORT II**

## **ANALYSIS OF PROPOSED REGULATORY OPTIONS FOR 2009 OCEAN SALMON FISHERIES**



**Pacific Fishery Management Council**  
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**March 2009**

# PUBLIC HEARINGS ON SALMON OPTIONS

*All Hearings Begin at 7 p.m.*

***Monday, March 30***

Chateau Westport  
Beach Room  
710 W Hancock  
Westport, WA 98595

(360) 268-9101

***Tuesday, March 31***

Red Lion Hotel Eureka  
Evergreen Room  
1929 Fourth Street  
Eureka, CA 95501

(707) 441-4712

***Monday, March 30***

Red Lion Hotel  
South Umpqua Room  
1313 N Bayshore Drive  
Coos Bay, OR 97420

(541) 269-4099

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*Public comment on the options will also be accepted during the April Council meeting on Monday, April 6, during the public comment period for Agenda Item H.3 at the Westin San Francisco Airport, 1 Old Bayshore Highway, Millbrae, CA 94030 Phone: 888-627-8404. **Written comments** received at the Council office **by 4:30 p.m., on Monday, March 30, 2009** will be distributed to all Council members.*

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This document may be cited in the following manner:

Pacific Fishery Management Council. 2009. *Preseason Report II: Analysis of Proposed Regulatory Options for 2009 Ocean Salmon Fisheries*. (Document prepared for the Council and its advisory entities.) Pacific Fishery Management Council, 7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101, Portland, Oregon 97220-1384.

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A report of the Pacific Fishery Management Council pursuant to National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Award Number NA05NMF4410008.

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AABM	Aggregate Abundance Based Management
AEQ	adult equivalent
BO	biological opinion
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CFGC	California Fish and Game Commission
CO	central Oregon (Florence south jetty to Humbug Mt.)
Council	Pacific Fishery Management Council
CVI	Central Valley index
CWT	coded-wire tag
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESU	Evolutionarily Significant Unit
FB	Fort Bragg (Horse Mt. to Point Arena)
FRAM	Fishery Regulation Assessment Model
FMP	fishery management plan
GSI	genetic stock identification
ISBM	Individual Stock Based Management
KC	California Klamath Management Zone (Oregon/California border to Horse Mt.)
KO	Oregon Klamath Management Zone (Humbug Mt. to Oregon/California border)
KOHM	Klamath Ocean Harvest Model
KMZ	Klamath Management Zone (the ocean zone between Humbug Mountain and Horse Mountain where management emphasis is on Klamath River fall Chinook)
KRFC	Klamath River fall Chinook
LCN	lower Columbia River natural (coho)
LCR	lower Columbia River (natural tule Chinook)
LRH	lower river hatchery (tule fall Chinook returning to hatcheries below Bonneville Dam)
MCB	Mid-Columbia River brights (bright hatchery fall Chinook released in the mid-Columbia River)
MEW	Model Evaluation Workgroup
MO	Monterey (Pigeon Point to Point Sur)
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NO	northern Oregon (Cape Falcon to Florence south jetty)
ODFW	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
OCN	Oregon coastal natural (coho)
PSC	Pacific Salmon Commission
PST	Pacific Salmon Treaty
RER	rebuilding exploitation rate
RMP	Resource Management Plan
RK	Rogue/Klamath (hatchery coho)
SCH	Spring Creek Hatchery (tule fall Chinook returning to Spring Creek Hatchery)
SF	San Francisco (Point Arena to Pigeon Point)
SHM	Sacramento Harvest Model
SI	Sacramento index
SRFC	Sacramento River fall Chinook
SRFI	Snake River fall (Chinook) index
SRW	Snake River wild fall Chinook
STT	Salmon Technical Team
TL	total length
URB	upper river brights (bright fall Chinook normally migrating past McNary Dam)
WCVI	West Coast Vancouver Island
WDFW	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife



## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This document has been prepared by the staff of the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) and the Salmon Technical Team (STT) to describe the Council's proposed ocean salmon management options for 2009 and characterize their expected impacts on ocean salmon fisheries and the stocks which support them. The Council solicits public comments on the proposed management options in preparation for adopting final management recommendations at its April meeting. This report is analogous to a draft National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis of a range of alternatives for 2009 ocean salmon management measures.

Oral and written comments may be presented at public hearings at the times and locations displayed on the inside front cover of this report. Additional comment will be accepted at the April Council meeting at the Westin San Francisco Airport, Millbrae, California. Written comments received at the Council office by March 30, 2009 will be copied and distributed to all Council members (Council staff cannot assure distribution of comments received after March 31).

## **2.0 SELECTION OF FINAL MANAGEMENT MEASURES**

The Council's final ocean salmon season recommendations will be based on the range of options presented in this report and guidance received from deliberations at management fora such as the north of Cape Falcon planning process - sponsored by the States of Washington and Oregon and the treaty Indian tribes in that area, and from public hearings sponsored by the Council and the States of Washington, Oregon, and California. Final recommendations concerning season dates, catch quotas, and exploitation rates may vary from the range of options presented in this report depending upon determination of allocations, allowable harvest levels, public comment, or the final impact analyses completed by the STT. Elements of the options may be recombined to alter season patterns; measures such as bag limits, days of fishing per week, special landing restrictions, and other specific regulatory details may also change. In addition, inseason modification of management measures may be used to ensure achievement of the Council's management objectives.

Specific details pertaining to season structure and special regulations for the treaty Indian troll fishery north of Cape Falcon are established in tribal regulations. Chinook and coho quota levels for the treaty Indian troll fishery may be adjusted if significant changes in incidental fishing mortality result from tribal regulations, preseason or inseason.

The impact analyses presented in this document reflect uncertainties and limitations of information available at the time of the March 2009 Council meeting. At this point in the planning cycle, the STT's impact assessments reflect four key assumptions relative to stocks impacted by Canadian and Alaskan fisheries: (1) abundance levels for Canadian Chinook and coho stocks identical to 2008 forecasts; (2) 2009 catch levels for southeast Alaskan, north-central British Columbia, and West Coast Vancouver Island (WCVI) fisheries equal to 2008 catch ceilings established under the aggregate abundance based management (AABM) provisions of the 1999 Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) Agreement (WCVI outside sport catch assumed to equal the 2008 observed level), reduced from 2008 in accordance with the 2009 Chinook Annex to the PST, with minimum size limits identical to those in place for 2008; (3) 2008 observed catch levels and size limits for Canadian fisheries operating under individual stock based management (ISBM) regimes pursuant to the 1999 PST agreement; and (4) base packages for management of southern U.S. inside fisheries. In mid-March, U.S. and Canadian fishery managers will exchange information regarding preseason expectations for fisheries and the status of Chinook and coho stocks. Following this exchange, the Pacific Salmon Commission's (PSC's) Chinook model will be calibrated by the PSC Chinook Technical Committee to determine the allowable catch ceilings under the 2009 PST agreement. Abundances and fishery expectations will be adjusted in the Council's fishery planning models, and inside fisheries will be shaped by state and tribal co-managers. The adjustments of

stock abundances and fishery expectations, and the shaping of inside fisheries, may result in estimated stock impacts that differ from those presented in this report. The final regulations adopted by the Council in April are intended to be consistent with Council's salmon fishery management plan (FMP) objectives, guidance provided by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), obligations under the PST, and other applicable law.

### **3.0 SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM CONCERNS**

#### **3.1 *Oregon Coastal Chinook***

The STT does not make a quantitative forecast of the Oregon coast fall Chinook. In the past, the STT has relied on an increasing trend in escapement, and the fact that the stock consistently met or exceeded its goal for many years, to justify an expectation that the stock would continue meet its conservation objective. The escapement index for north migrating Oregon coast fall Chinook has declined sharply for the past four years and the stocks failed to meet their post-season escapement goal in 2007 and 2008.

#### **3.2 *Need for Landing Requirements***

The STT recommends that landing restrictions be employed to require landings within the area where the fish are caught. Unless such restrictions are adopted, fleet mobility increases the difficulty of inseason management, catch accountability, and collection of biological data such as genetic stock identification (GSI) samples or coded-wire-tag (CWT) recoveries.

### **4.0 SALMON FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN REQUIREMENTS**

The Council's Salmon FMP includes objectives for setting annual management measures to regulate ocean salmon fisheries between the U.S./Canada border and the U.S./Mexico border. The objectives include biological, administrative, and allocation requirements. In recommending final management measures, the Council attempts to meet all objectives in a fair and balanced manner, while maintaining established priorities.

Biological objectives for stocks originating in the Council area or impacted by Council area ocean fisheries are listed in Table 3-1 of the Salmon FMP. The objectives generally consist of meeting spawning escapement numbers associated with maximum sustainable yield (MSY), or exploitation rate limits designed to support recovery of depressed stocks while encompassing a long term average harvest approximating MSY.

Biological objectives can be modified through formal plan amendment, technical amendment, or regulatory amendment. For the 2009 management measures, an additional management objective for KRFC has been proposed by regulatory amendment. The current KRFC conservation objective requires a spawner reduction rate of no more than 67 percent and a minimum of 35,000 adults spawning in natural areas. The proposed regulatory amendment would require a minimum natural area spawning escapement of 40,700 adult KRFC as a preseason management objective in 2009 and 2010, and possibly beyond. This proposal resulted from a rebuilding plan adopted by the Council after KRFC triggered an Overfishing Concern by failing to meet the 35,000 natural area adult spawner objective in 2004, 2005, and 2006.

Administrative objectives are requirements for meeting other applicable law outside of the Salmon FMP. These requirements include ESA consultation standards, international treaties, and tribal trust responsibilities. The Salmon FMP defers to NMFS consultation standards for salmon stocks listed under the ESA in regards to biological conservation objectives. The Council considers the ESA requirements sufficient to meet the intent of FMP conservation objectives for the annual management measures as well as the Magnuson-Stevens Act (MSA) overfishing provisions requiring rebuilding of depressed stocks to



MSY levels. Section 5.0 of this document provides greater detail on ESA listed stocks, while impacts of the Council adopted salmon management measures on ESA listed stocks are included in Table 5.

The Salmon FMP requires compliance with relevant terms of the PST. Section 6.0 of this document provides greater detail on PST provisions and stocks, while impacts of the Council adopted salmon management measures on those stocks are included in Table 5.

Treaty trust responsibilities of the Salmon FMP require the Council to abide by Court orders in the *U.S. v. Washington* (Puget Sound), *Hoh v. Baldrige* (Washington coast), and *U.S. v. Oregon* (Columbia River) cases, and the Solicitor General opinion (Klamath River) governing allocation and management of shared salmon resources. Much of the North of Falcon forum is dedicated to annual negotiations establishing allocation among the tribes, non-Indian fishing sectors, and ocean and inside interests. The results of these negotiations allow the Council to complete final management measure recommendations while meeting its biological, administrative, and allocation objectives. Among the annual agreements reached by the co-managers in the North of Falcon forum are conservation objectives for Puget Sound and Washington coastal stocks. These objectives can supersede the Salmon FMP conservation objectives for annual management measures and for Council action when a Conservation Alert is triggered; however, they cannot be used in place of the FMP objectives for determination of an Overfishing Concern; nor can they supersede ESA consultation standards. In recent years, the annual agreed to conservation objectives for Puget Sound and Washington coastal coho have been based on the comprehensive coho agreement.

The Columbia River treaty tribes establish periodic management agreements with the state co-managers and Federal agencies. These agreements are approved pursuant to provisions of *U.S. v. Oregon* procedures. Recent agreements have included an entitlement for the treaty tribes of 50 percent of the coho return destined for areas upstream from Bonneville Dam. Council area fisheries are shaped in order to meet this requirement in some years.

The Yurok and Hoopa Valley tribes are entitled to up to 50 percent of the harvest of KRFC, which is calculated as a harvest of KRFC equal to that taken in all non-Indian fisheries. The Council must account for all harvest impacts when assessing the achievement of KRFC conservation objectives.

In addition to the allocation objectives associated with sharing between treaty Indian and non-Indian sectors, the Salmon FMP includes formulas for sharing Chinook and coho quotas north of Cape Falcon between commercial and recreational sectors, and among recreational port areas, and for coho south of Cape Falcon between commercial and recreational sectors. Options for the 2009 salmon management measures adopted by the Council meet the allocation requirements for fisheries north of Cape Falcon in the Salmon FMP. The allocation provisions for the area south of Cape Falcon are also met, although the available coho impacts are less than the minimum required for distribution of directed harvest to the commercial sector. The Salmon FMP allows flexibility to provide some directed harvest to the commercial sector during the annual preseason process.

## 5.0 SPECIES LISTED UNDER THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

Since 1989, NMFS listed the following 17 Evolutionarily Significant Units (ESUs) of salmon under the ESA:

Species	ESU	Status	Federal Register Notice
Chinook Salmon ( <i>O. tshawytscha</i> )	Sacramento River Winter	Endangered	70 FR 37160 6/28/05
	S Snake River Fall	Threatened	70 FR 37160 6/28/05
	S Snake River Spring/Summer	Threatened	70 FR 37160 6/28/05
	Puget Sound	Threatened	70 FR 37160 6/28/05
	Lower Columbia River	Threatened	70 FR 37160 6/28/05
	Upper Willamette River	Threatened	70 FR 37160 6/28/05
	Upper Columbia River Spring	Endangered	70 FR 37160 6/28/05
	Central Valley Spring	Threatened	70 FR 37160 6/28/05
	California Coastal	Threatened	70 FR 37160 6/28/05
Chum Salmon ( <i>O. keta</i> )	Hood Canal Summer-Run	Threatened	70 FR 37160 6/28/05
	Columbia River	Threatened	70 FR 37160 6/28/05
Coho Salmon ( <i>O. kisutch</i> )	Central California Coastal	Endangered	70 FR 37160 6/28/05
	S. Oregon/ N. California Coastal	Threatened	70 FR 37160 6/28/05
	Oregon Coastal	Threatened	73 FR 7816 2/11/08
	Lower Columbia River	Threatened	70 FR 37160 6/28/05
Sockeye Salmon ( <i>O. nerka</i> )	S Snake River	Endangered	70 FR 37160 6/28/05
	Ozette Lake	Threatened	70 FR 37160 6/28/05

As the listings have occurred, NMFS has initiated formal consultations and issued biological opinions (BOs) that consider the impacts resulting from implementation of the Salmon FMP, or from annual management measures, to listed salmonid species. NMFS has also reinitiated consultation on certain ESUs when new information has become available on the status of the stocks or on the impacts of the Salmon FMP on the stocks. The consultation standards referred to in this document include (1) reasonable and prudent alternatives, (2) conservation objectives for which NMFS conducted Section 7 consultations and arrived at a no-jeopardy conclusion, and (3) NMFS requirements under Section 4(d) determinations. A list of current BOs in effect, the species they apply to, and their duration follows:

Date	Evolutionarily Significant Unit covered and effective period
March 8, 1996	S Snake River Chinook and sockeye (until reinitiated)
April 28, 1999	Oregon Coastal natural coho, Southern Oregon/ Northern California coastal coho, Central California coastal coho (until reinitiated)
April 28, 2000	Central Valley spring Chinook (until reinitiated)
April 27, 2001	Hood Canal summer chum 4(d) limit (until reinitiated)
April 30, 2001	Upper Willamette Chinook, Upper Columbia spring Chinook, Lake Ozette sockeye, ten steelhead ESUs and Columbia River chum (until reinitiated)
April 27, 2004	Sacramento River winter Chinook (April 30, 2010)
March 4, 2005	Puget Sound Chinook (April 30, 2010)
June 13, 2005	California coastal Chinook (until reinitiated)
Expected Prior to May 1, 2009	Lower Columbia River natural coho, Lower Columbia River Chinook

Amendment 12 to the Salmon FMP added the generic category “species listed under the ESA” to the list of stocks in the salmon management unit and modified respective escapement goals to include “manage consistent with NMFS jeopardy standards or recovery plans to meet immediate conservation needs and

long-term recovery of the species”. Amendment 14 specified those listed ESUs and clarified which stocks in the FMP management unit were representative of the ESUs.

NMFS, in a letter received by the Council on March 3, 2009, provided guidance on protective measures for species listed under the ESA during the 2009 fishing season. The letter summarized the requirements of NMFS’ BOs on the effects of potential actions under the salmon FMP on listed salmon and provided the anticipated consultation standards of the BOs in preparation for the 2009 management season, as well as further guidance and recommendations for the 2009 management season.

The ESA consultation standards, exploitation rates, and other criteria in place for the 2009 management season are presented in Table 5. Some listed stocks are either rarely caught in Council fisheries (e.g., spring Chinook from the upper Columbia River) or already receive sufficient protection from other salmon FMP and ESA standards (e.g., Central Valley spring Chinook). NMFS 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.

Of the listed Chinook and coho, Council-managed fisheries have a significant impact on Sacramento River winter Chinook, Central Valley spring Chinook, California Coastal Chinook, Snake River wild (SRW) fall Chinook, lower Columbia River (LCR) fall Chinook, and all of the coho stocks. Additional listed salmonid ESUs found within the Council area, but not significantly impacted by Council managed fisheries, include:

Chinook

Snake River spring/summer (threatened)  
Upper Willamette (threatened)

Puget Sound (threatened)  
Upper Columbia River spring (endangered)

Sockeye

Snake River (endangered)

Ozette Lake Sockeye (threatened)

Chum

Columbia River (threatened)

Hood Canal summer (threatened)

Steelhead

Southern California (endangered)  
South-central California coast (threatened)  
Upper Columbia River (endangered)  
Middle Columbia River (threatened)  
Snake River Basin (threatened)

Central Valley, California (threatened)  
Central California coast (threatened)  
Upper Willamette River (threatened)  
Lower Columbia River (threatened)  
Northern California (threatened)

## 6.0 OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE PACIFIC SALMON TREATY

### 6.1 Chinook Salmon Management

A new agreement under the Pacific Salmon Treaty was negotiated in 2008 and formally accepted by both the U.S. and Canada in December of 2008. This new agreement took effect on January 1, 2009, and includes 30 percent reductions in the catch ceilings for aggregate abundance based management (AABM) fisheries off the West Coast Vancouver Island, and in Northern British Columbia, and a 15 percent reduction in the catch ceilings for AABM fisheries in Southeast Alaska Chinook relative to the catch ceilings in effect for these fisheries since 1999. Under the terms of the 2008 agreement, Council fisheries for Chinook salmon continue to be subject to the individual stock based management (ISBM) provisions of Annex 4, Chapter 3, adopted in 1999. These provisions require the AEQ exploitation rate by all U.S.

fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border be reduced by 40 percent from the 1979-1982 base period for Chinook stocks failing to achieve escapement goals adopted by the Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC).

Many Chinook stocks of concern to the Council are affected by fisheries off Canada and Alaska. Maximum allowable catches by aggregate abundance based management (AABM) fishery complexes off the WCVI, Northern British Columbia, and Southeast Alaska are determined through the annual calibration of the PSC Chinook Model. Canadian fisheries that are not included in AABM complexes are managed under ISBM constraints which require a 36.5 percent reduction in AEQ exploitation rates relative to the 1979-1982 base period on Chinook stocks that are not expected to achieve agreed MSY spawning escapement goals. Expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries harvest and stock abundance forecasts are incorporated into Chinook FRAM to estimate total exploitation rate impacts from all marine fisheries (Table 5).

Key considerations for Canadian domestic fishery management for Chinook in 2009 include, (1) meeting domestic conservation obligations for WCVI, Strait of Georgia, and Fraser River stocks; (2) Chinook harvests by native fisheries; and (3) incidental impacts during commercial and native fisheries directed at pink (odd years), sockeye and chum salmon. It is anticipated that the details of the fishery regulatory package off WCVI will be driven by levels of allowable impact on WCVI, Lower Strait of Georgia, and Fraser River Chinook and Interior Fraser (Thompson River) coho.

## **6.2 Coho Salmon Management**

In 2002, the PSC adopted a management plan for coho salmon originating in Washington and Southern British Columbia river systems. The plan is directed at the conservation of key management units, four from Southern British Columbia (Interior Fraser, Lower Fraser, Strait of Georgia Mainland, and Strait of Georgia Vancouver Island) and nine from Washington (Skagit, Stillaguamish, Snohomish, Hood Canal, Strait of Juan de Fuca, Quillayute, Hoh, Queets, and Grays Harbor). Exploitation rate limits for intercepting fisheries are established for individual management units through formulas specified in the 2002 PSC Coho Plan, and are based on total allowable fishery exploitation rates. Based on preseason abundance forecasts, total allowable exploitation rates for U.S. management units in 2009 are summarized in the table below.

The categorical status of U.S. coho management units is reported to comply with obligations pursuant to the 2002 PSC Southern Coho Agreement. Categorical status is employed by the PST under the 2002 Coho Agreement to indicate general ranges of allowable total exploitation rates for U.S. and Canadian coho management units. Three categories are employed: low (total exploitation rate less than 20 percent), moderate (total exploitation rate 20 percent to 40 percent), and abundant (total exploitation rate greater than 40 percent). For the Puget Sound management units, the 2002 Coho Agreement uses the thresholds and stepped harvest rate goals from the Comprehensive Coho management plan, developed by Washington and the Puget Sound tribes. Actual exploitation rate constraints for Canadian fisheries on U.S. coho management units are determined by formulas that specify sharing of allowable exploitation rates and a “composite rule.” The composite rule adjusts constraints for Canadian fishery exploitation rates based on the number of U.S. management units which fall in a given category. For example, if only one Washington coastal coho management unit is in low status, Canadian fisheries are constrained to a total exploitation rate on that unit of 12 percent; if two or more Washington coastal management units are in low status, the constraint becomes 10 percent. The minimum allowable exploitation rate by Canadian fisheries on U.S. coho management units is 10 percent.

Some confusion may arise from the methods employed to report the categorical status for Washington coastal coho management units. For these units, a range is reported for the allowable exploitation rates based on the relationship between the pre-season abundance forecast and the upper and lower values of

the spawning escapement ranges corresponding to MSY production. Maximum exploitation rates are computed using the lower end of the escapement range and minimum exploitation rates are computed using the upper end of the escapement range. For purposes of reporting the categorical status, an allowable exploitation rate is computed using the mid-point of the MSY escapement range.

U.S. Management Unit	Total Exploitation Rate Constraint <sup>a/</sup>	Categorical Status <sup>b/</sup>
Skagit	35%	Moderate
Stillaguamish	35%	Moderate
Snohomish	40%	Moderate
Hood Canal	65%	Abundant
Strait of Juan de Fuca	40%	Moderate
Quillayute Fall <sup>c/</sup>	18%-67% (43%)	Abundant
Hoh <sup>c/</sup>	47%-79% (63%)	Abundant
Queets <sup>c/</sup>	54%-82% (68%)	Abundant
Grays Harbor	40%	Abundant

a/ Preliminary, total mortality exploitation rate ceilings. Constraints will ultimately be determined through preseason planning processes. For Puget Sound management units, the exploitation rate constraints reflect application of draft Comprehensive Coho rules. For the Quillayute, Hoh, and Queets management units, exploitation rate constraints represent the potential range associated with escapement goal ranges (the values in parentheses reflect the exploitation rate associated with the mid-point of the spawning escapement goal range).

b/ Category titles correspond to the general exploitation rate ranges depicted in paragraph 3(a) of the 2002 PSC Coho Agreement or the exploitation rate status determinations exchanged during the negotiations that culminated in the 2002 Agreement. For Puget Sound management units, the categorical status categories reflect application of draft Comprehensive Coho rules. No formal status classification system has yet been developed for Washington coastal management units; the categorical status levels are based on exploitation rate values depicted in parentheses.

c/ For Washington Coastal coho management units, spawning escapement ranges correspond to estimates for MSY escapements. The exploitation rate ranges for these management units are based on preseason abundance forecasts and the upper and lower ends of the ranges. Maximum exploitation rates are computed using the lower end of the escapement range; minimum exploitation rates are computed using the upper end of the escapement range. The categorical status is determined based on the mid-point of the escapement range. Note that the exploitation rates used to report categorical status do not represent maximum allowable rates for the management units.

Key considerations for Canadian fishery management for coho in 2009 are expected to include, (1) meeting domestic conservation obligations for Interior Fraser (including Thompson River) coho; (2) coho harvests by native fisheries; (3) incidental impacts during commercial and native fisheries directed at Chinook, sockeye, pink, and chum salmon; and (4) the desire to provide increased opportunity for sport fisheries through mark-selective retention regulations. The Canadian fishery regimes affecting coho will be driven by Canadian domestic allowable impacts on the Thompson River component of the Interior Fraser management unit (in previous years, Canadian fisheries were managed so as not to exceed a 3 percent maximum exploitation rate).

The projected status of Canadian coho management units in 2009 indicates continuing concerns for the condition of Interior Fraser coho. The Interior Fraser coho management unit is anticipated to remain in *low* status, resulting in a requirement to constrain the total mortality fishery exploitation rate for all 2009 U.S. fisheries to a maximum of 10.0 percent.

## 7.0 CHINOOK SALMON MANAGEMENT

### 7.1 *South of Cape Falcon*

Prior to 2008, Chinook salmon management south of Cape Falcon was typically predicated on the Central Valley Index (CVI) and KRFC stock abundance forecasts. However, concern over a very low CVI forecast for 2008 led to the development of an abundance forecast and harvest model based specifically on SRFC. The Sacramento Index (SI) abundance forecast and Sacramento Harvest Model (SHM) are confined to the area south of Cape Falcon. The 2009 abundance projections relevant to Chinook harvest management south of Cape Falcon are:

- *SRFC*. The SI forecast is 122,200 SRFC adults. When compared to post-season estimated values of the SI, the forecast value is ranked the second lowest, with only the 2008 value being lower.
- *KRFC*. The age-3 forecast is 474,900 fish, which is above average. In contrast, the age-4 forecast of 25,200 is the lowest on record. The age-5 forecast is 5,600 fish. The 2008 preseason forecast was 31,600 age-3, 157,200 age-4, and 1,900 age-5 fish.
- *Oregon Coastal Chinook*. Quantitative abundance predictions are not made for these stocks for use in annual development of Council area fishery regulations. Qualitative expectations of abundance are based on parental year spawner escapements and hatchery indicator stock data used in the PSC management process.

### 7.1.1 Objectives

Key Chinook salmon management objectives shaping the options south of Cape Falcon are:

- NMFS consultation standards and annual guidance for ESA listed stocks as provided in Section 5.0 above. Relevant stocks for the area south of Cape Falcon include Sacramento River winter Chinook, California Coastal Chinook, SRW fall Chinook, and LCR natural tule Chinook.
- *SRFC*. Hatchery and natural-area spawner escapement goal of 122,000 to 180,000 adults (FMP conservation objective).
- *KRFC*. Natural area spawning escapement of at least 40,700 adults (2009 Council guidance) and spawner reduction rate not to exceed 66.7 percent (FMP conservation objective), 50:50 tribal:non-tribal sharing of adult harvest (Department of Interior Solicitor Opinion).
- *Oregon Coastal Chinook*. An escapement of 150,000 to 200,000 naturally spawning adults represented by 60-90 naturally spawning adults per mile in nine standard index streams (FMP conservation objective).

### 7.1.2 Achievement of Objectives

Fishery quotas under the Options are presented in Table 4. Stock-specific management criteria and their forecast values under the Options are provided in Table 5. Projected fishery landings, bycatch, and bycatch mortality under the Options are summarized in Table 6. Table 7 provides a breakdown of impacts by fishery and area for LCR tule Chinook. Appendix A presents tables of SRFC impacts by fishery/time/area under the three options.

- *SRFC*. The SRFC conservation objective of 122,000 to 180,000 adult spawners is met by each of the three Options. However, at the time of publication, the structure of potential recreational Chinook fisheries in the Sacramento River Basin had not been determined by the California Fish and Game Commission, which has jurisdiction over California inriver recreational fisheries. In 2008, a Sacramento River late-fall Chinook target fishery occurred from November 1 through December 31, 2008. In the region of the Sacramento River where this fishery took place, the STT assumes that half the November catch is SRFC, while the other half is Sacramento River late-fall run. The forecast escapement under Option I (Table 5) assumes that 65 SRFC would be harvested in a Sacramento River late-fall run target fishery if it began in late November rather than the November 1 opening that occurred in 2008. However, if the 2008 Sacramento River late-fall run target fishery were to be repeated in 2009, a harvest of 1,200 SRFC would be assumed. Given the 2008 river fishery structure and ocean fisheries described in Option I, the forecast escapement of SRFC adults would be 120,900, which is below the lower end of the conservation objective.

- *Oregon Coastal Chinook.* Council-area fisheries have a minor impact on mid- and north-Oregon coastal Chinook stocks and negligible impacts on most Chinook stocks subject to the 1999 PST Agreement. Stock abundance forecasts for some Canadian stocks, and actual PST landing limits on Canadian fisheries are not presently known. These stock abundance forecasts and PST landings limits will be known prior to the April Council meeting. Constraints on SRFC will minimize Council area fishery impacts to south-Oregon coastal Chinook.

All of the Options for Chinook fisheries south of Cape Falcon satisfy NMFS ESA consultation standards and guidance, FMP conservation objectives, and all other objectives for other relevant stocks listed in Table 5.

## 7.2 North of Cape Falcon

Abundance projections relevant to Chinook harvest management north of Cape Falcon are:

- *Columbia River hatchery tules.* Combined production of Lower River Hatchery (LRH) and Spring Creek Hatchery (SCH) stocks is predicted to be nearly equal to the 2008 preseason expectations. The 2009 LRH forecast abundance is 88,800, up from 59,000 in 2008. The 2009 SCH forecast abundance is 59,300, which is down from the 87,200 forecast in 2008.

### 7.2.1 Objectives

The key Chinook salmon management objectives shaping the options are:

- NMFS consultation standards and annual guidance for ESA listed stocks as provided in Section 5.0 above. Relevant stocks for the area north of Cape Falcon include Columbia Lower River wild fall Chinook, LCR natural tule Chinook, SRW fall Chinook, and Puget Sound natural Chinook.

### 7.2.2 Achievement of Objectives

Fishery quotas under the options are presented in Table 4. Stock-specific management criteria and their forecast values under the Options are provided in Table 5. Projected fishery landings, bycatch, and bycatch mortality under the Options are summarized in Table 6. Table 7 provides a breakdown of impacts by fishery and area for LCR tule Chinook.

- *LCR natural tule fall Chinook.* All options result in an exploitation rate below the 38.0 percent consultation standard maximum. LCR tules are the constraining Chinook stock for fisheries north of Cape Falcon in 2009.
- *SRW fall Chinook.* Because LCR tules are much more constraining than SRW fall Chinook this year, SRW Chinook will not constrain ocean fisheries north of Cape Falcon in 2009.
- *Puget Sound Chinook.* Council-area fisheries have a minor impact on ESA-listed Puget Sound Chinook and negligible impacts on most Chinook stocks subject to the 1999 PST Agreement. At this point there appears to be sufficient flexibility within Council and inside area fisheries as a whole to achieve compliance with NMFS consultation standards for the Puget Sound Chinook ESU.

All of the options for Chinook fisheries north of Cape Falcon satisfy NMFS ESA consultation standards and guidance, FMP conservation objectives, and all other objectives for other relevant stocks listed in Table 5.

## 8.0 COHO SALMON MANAGEMENT

Abundance projections relevant to coho harvest management in Council area fisheries:

- *Oregon Coastal Natural (OCN) coho.* The OCN forecast of 211,600 is more than three times the 2008 preseason forecast of 60,000.
- *Oregon Production Index (OPI) Hatchery coho.* The 2009 forecast for hatchery coho from the Columbia River and the coast south of Cape Falcon of 1,073,100 is much larger than the 2008 forecast of 216,100. The Columbia River early coho forecast is 672,700 compared to the 2008 forecast of 110,300 and the Columbia River late coho forecast is 369,700 compared to the 2008 forecast of 86,400.
- *Lower Columbia River Natural (LCN) coho.* The 2009 LCN forecast is 32,700 adults returning to the mouth of the Columbia River, compared to a forecast of 13,400 in 2008.
- *Puget Sound coho.* The forecast for Skagit, Stillaguamish and Snohomish coho are below the FMP conservation objective, assuming fisheries similar to 2008. However these stocks, along with other Puget Sound coho stocks, are subject to the provisions of the 2002 PSC coho agreement and the comprehensive coho agreement, which permits harvest at specified rates based on annual stock status classification.
- *Interior Fraser (Thompson River) coho.* This Canadian stock continues to be depressed, and even with constraints for LCN and OCN coho, this stock will be a management factor in the 2009 ocean coho fisheries north of Cape Falcon.

### 8.1 Objectives

Key coho salmon management objectives shaping the options are:

- NMFS consultation standards and annual guidance for ESA listed stocks as provided in Section 5.0 above. Relevant stocks include Central California Coast coho (south of the Oregon/California border), Southern Oregon/Northern California Coastal (SONCC) coho, OCN coho, and LCN coho. Based on this guidance, the maximum allowable exploitation rates are: a combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate not to exceed 15.0 percent for OCN coho, a combined exploitation rate in Council-area and mainstem Columbia River fisheries not to exceed 20.0 percent for LCN coho, and a marine exploitation rate not to exceed 13.0 percent for Rogue/Klamath hatchery coho, used as a surrogate for the SONCC coho ESU.
- Terms and requirements of the 2002 PSC coho agreement for stocks originating along the Washington coast, Puget Sound, and British Columbia as provided in Section 6.2 above. Relevant stocks for the area north of Cape Falcon in 2009 include Skagit, Stillaguamish, Snohomish, and Upper Fraser coho.
- Minimum escapement of 50 percent of Upper Columbia coho above Bonneville Dam (*U.S. v. Oregon* annual management agreement).
- Providing sufficient escapement of Columbia River early and late coho to meet hatchery egg take goals and inriver harvest objectives.



## 8.2 Achievement of Objectives

Fishery quotas under the options are presented in Table 4. Stock-specific management criteria and their forecast values under the Options are provided in Table 5. Projected fishery landings, bycatch, and bycatch mortality under the Options are summarized in Table 6. Table 7 provides a breakdown of impacts by fishery and area for LCN, OCN, and RK coho. Table 8 provides expected coho mark rates for west coast fisheries by month.

- *LRN coho.* All options satisfy the maximum 20.0 percent exploitation rate, with marine exploitation rates ranging from 13.2 percent to 10.0 percent. These exploitation rates, while satisfying the combined Council-area marine and mainstem Columbia River fisheries, represent Council-area fisheries only. Shaping of the inriver fisheries could require changes in marine fisheries to meet the combined exploitation rate limit.
- *Skagit, Stillaguamish and Snohomish coho.* Although these stocks are below their exploitation rate ceilings, all Options fail to meet the spawner escapement goals set in the FMP. However, the FMP goal is not a constraint in 2009, as annual management goals are allowed under the FMP if they are agreed to by the parties of *U.S. v. Washington*.
- *OCN coho.* All options satisfy the maximum 15.0 percent total exploitation rate, with marine exploitation rates ranging from 10.1 percent to 8.7 percent.

All of the options for all fisheries satisfy NMFS ESA consultation standards and guidance, FMP conservation objectives, and all other objectives for other relevant stocks listed in Table 5.

## 9.0 IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THE OPTIONS

Significant changes from recent seasons are highlighted below, but this section is not intended to be a comprehensive description of the options. For detailed information on the proposed ocean salmon season options see Tables 1 (non-Indian Commercial), 2 (recreational), and 3 (Treaty Indian).

### 9.1 Commercial

All 2009 Options for fisheries south of Cape Falcon are very restrictive, owing to the low forecast abundance of SRFC. Proposed commercial fisheries in areas south of Cape Falcon begin on or after September 1, 2009 to minimize impacts on SRFC spawners returning to the Sacramento River Basin in 2009.

Option I allows for limited Chinook and coho fisheries from Cape Falcon to the Oregon/California border. From Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain, a Chinook fishery would be open from September 1 through 30 with non-mark selective coho retention until attainment of the coho quota. The coho quota is set preseason to 11,000, but a transfer from remaining July-August recreational fishery quota is allowed on an impact neutral, fishery equivalent basis. Landings would be restricted to 100 Chinook and 100 coho per vessel per calendar week. In the Oregon portion of the Klamath Management Zone (KMZ), a Chinook-only fishery would begin on September 8, with 1,000 Chinook quota and a 50 Chinook weekly landing limit. No fishing would be allowed south of the Oregon/California border.

Option II is similar in structure to Option I, but with reduced quotas for both coho and Chinook, and a reduced weekly landing limit for Chinook. The Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain season dates remain the same, but the preseason coho quota is reduced to 10,000 fish. In the Oregon KMZ, the Chinook quota is reduced to 500. No commercial fisheries would be allowed south of the Oregon/California border.

Option III is closed to all commercial salmon fishing south of Cape Falcon.

Options for the area north of Cape Falcon are generally similar in structure as seasons in recent years, although coho quotas are substantially higher, reflecting both the increased abundance of OPI hatchery coho stocks, and the more liberal 20.0 percent exploitation rate ceiling for LRN coho specified in the NMFS guidance for 2009.

A mandatory yelloweye rockfish conservation area closure was added in 2007 to the permanent salmon regulations (50 CFR 660.405) as part of NMFS regulations to implement Amendment 16-4 to the Groundfish FMP (71 FR 78638, December 29, 2006.). The closure prohibits commercial salmon trolling in Washington Marine Catch Area 3 from 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long. to 48°02.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long. to 48°02.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. and connecting back to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long. The area also overlaps part of the “C-Shaped” yelloweye rockfish conservation area (YRCA), designated as an area for salmon trollers to voluntarily avoid, which has been in place since 2003.

## **9.2 Recreational**

For areas south of Cape Falcon, all three recreational Options contain coho fishing opportunity in Oregon, while Chinook retention is only allowed in Options I and II. The Options reflect the forecast of a large abundance of coho, yet the constraining low abundance of SRFC.

Option I allows a combination of Chinook directed, coho directed, and all-species fisheries south of Cape Falcon. A mark-selective coho fishery would be open from July 1 through the earlier of August 31 or a 110,000 marked coho quota in areas between Cape Falcon and the Oregon/California border. North of Humbug Mountain, the bag limit would be three coho, while in the Oregon KMZ, the limit would be two coho. The fishery would continue north of Humbug Mountain in September with Chinook retention allowed, a 7,000 marked coho quota, and a two fish bag limit, only one of which may be a Chinook. Quota remaining from the July-August recreational fishery could be transferred to either the September recreational fishery or the September commercial fishery, on an impact neutral, fishery equivalent basis. In both the Oregon and California portions of the KMZ, a Chinook fishery would be open from August 29 through September 7. No other recreational salmon fisheries would be open in California.

Option II allows for an earlier start of the coho fishery in Oregon areas south of Cape Falcon than specified in Option I. From Cape Falcon to the Oregon/California border, a coho directed fishery would open June 20 through the earlier of August 31 or attainment of a 95,000 marked coho quota. The bag limit would be two fish per day both north and south of Humbug Mountain. As in Option I, a combined coho and Chinook fishery would be open between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain for the month of September, or until the attainment of a 5,000 marked coho preseason quota, with transfer from the June-August quota allowed. Chinook fishing would be allowed in the Oregon portion of the KMZ from August 29 through September 7. No salmon fisheries are proposed for California in this Option.

Option III does not allow any Chinook retention for areas south of Cape Falcon. Coho directed fisheries occurring from Cape Falcon to the Oregon/California border would be open July 1 through the earlier of August 30 or a preseason quota of 70,000 marked coho. The fishery would only be open Wednesday through Sunday to reduce incidental mortality of Chinook. As with Options I and II, the month of September would be open for salmon fishing from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain, but with no Chinook retention allowed and a 5,000 preseason marked coho quota, and transfer from the July-August quota allowed. No salmon fisheries are proposed for California in this Option.

North of Cape Falcon, options are generally similar in structure to seasons in recent years, although coho quotas are substantially higher than in 2008, reflecting both the increased abundance of OPI hatchery coho stocks, and the more liberal 20.0 percent exploitation rate ceiling for LRN coho specified in the NMFS guidance for 2009.

Option I includes mark-selective recreational Chinook fisheries in the area between Cape Falcon and the Queets River. Mark-selective Chinook requirements would provide more access to abundant coho stocks while meeting the constraints on ESA listed LCR tule Chinook.

In the all-species recreational fishery, all four subareas north of Cape Falcon have options for seven and five days per week. The intent of the five day per week option is to prolong the season through at least Labor Day.

There is no area 4B add on fishery in any option for 2009 as coho quotas are sufficient to provide the Neah Bay subarea with a full summer fishery.

### **9.3 *Treaty Indian***

Options are generally similar in structure as in recent years, although coho quotas are substantially higher, reflecting both the increased abundance of OPI stocks in general, and specifically the less restrictive standard for LCN coho specified in the NMFS guidance for 2009.

## **10.0 SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS OF PROPOSED OPTIONS**

The short-term economic effects of the proposed options for non-Indian fisheries are shown in Tables 9 and 10. Table 9 shows troll impacts expressed in terms of estimates of potential exvessel value. Table 10 shows recreational impacts in terms of trips generated and coastal community personal income impacts associated with the recreational fishery under each option. The exvessel values provided for the troll fishery options in Table 9 and income impact values provided for the recreational fishery options in Table 10 are not directly comparable. Long-term social and economic effects are dependent on the impacts of this year's harvest on future production. In general the Council manages to meet escapement objectives for salmon that are expected to achieve optimum yields and rebuild depressed stocks.

Fishing effort estimates for the recreational fishery south of Cape Falcon are based on the effort estimates developed by the STT for their modeling of impacts. North of Cape Falcon recreational fishery average catch per unit effort (CPUE) is used for coho (the 2001 and 2007 seasons) and Chinook (the 2008 season). The CPUE for Chinook in Option I was adjusted downward for the Columbia River and Westport subareas based on expected marked Chinook encounter rates of 0.45 and 0.60, respectively. The expected harvests used to estimate effects on the commercial fishery are taken from Table 6. Additionally, last years prices have been assumed to be the best estimator of prices expected in the coming season. The 2008 commercial Chinook prices were at record high levels. To the degree that these prices were driven by the limited local supply and there is an increase in opportunity this year, there may be a decline in price in 2009; therefore, the estimates provided may overstate expected salmon exvessel revenue.

Figures 1 and 2 show estimated coastal community income impacts for the commercial troll and recreational options, respectively, compared to historic impacts in real (inflation adjusted ) dollars.

In general, income impact estimates provide information on the amount of income associated with a particular activity. Reductions in income impacts may, but do not necessarily, reflect net losses to a community but likely correlate with losses to those businesses and individuals with income dependence on the activity. Additionally, in some cases, reductions in ocean harvest may result in either greater

inside fishing opportunity or escapement, which may contribute to future production, depending on the carrying capacity of the system to which the stocks escape.

It appears that the North of Cape Falcon recreational fishery will be limited by the Chinook quotas, except where there would be a mark-selective Chinook fishery (under Option I in the Columbia River and Westport subareas). For that Option and those subareas, the coho quotas would likely be the main factor limiting total effort.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 1 of 7)		
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
North of Cape Falcon	North of Cape Falcon	North of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information
1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 58,000 Chinook and an impact equivalent quota of 225,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 20,000 Chinook and 36,000 marked coho. 3. 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.	1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 45,000 Chinook and an impact equivalent quota of 225,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 22,500 Chinook and an impact equivalent quota of 36,000 marked coho. 3. 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.	1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 20,000 Chinook and an impact equivalent quota of 200,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 10,000 Chinook and 32,000 marked coho. 3. 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.
<b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</b> • May 2 through earlier of June 30 or 13,400 Chinook quota. 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).	<b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</b> • May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 15,100 Chinook quota. 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).	<b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</b> • May 2 through earlier of June 30 or 6,700 Chinook quota. 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).
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 adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009 (Page 2 of 7)		
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p><b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</b> 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).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><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 between 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).</li></ul> <p>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).</p>	<p><b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</b> 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).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><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). <u>Gear restricted to flashers with barbless hooks and pink hoochies less than three inches in total length or flashers with barbless bare blue hooks.</u></li></ul></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 style="list-style-type: none"><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 or 30 Chinook and 100 coho south 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 or 10 Chinook and 200 coho south of Leadbetter Point. (C.1, C.8.e). <b>Coho mark selective regulations not in effect.</b></li></ul></li></ul> <p>All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington beginning August 1 (C.7). <u>All coho must have a healed adipose fin clip except August 29 through September 15 south of Queets River (C.8.d).</u> 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).</p>	<p><b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><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></ul> <p>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).</p>
<p>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. <u>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.</u> 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).</p>		

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 3 of 7)			
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 style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sacramento River Basin recreational fishery catch assumption: 65 adult Sacramento River fall Chinook.</li> <li>2. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 30,800.</li> <li>3. Klamath tribal allocation: 30,900.</li> <li>4. Overall recreational TAC: 117,000 marked coho</li> <li>5. 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>6. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, or other management objectives.</li> <li>7. Fisheries may need to be implemented by emergency rule pending a decision on Sacramento River Basin fisheries from the California Fish and Game Commission.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sacramento River Basin recreational fishery closed to salmon retention June 1 through December 31.</li> <li>2. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 30,800.</li> <li>3. Klamath tribal allocation: 30,900.</li> <li>4. Overall recreational TAC: 100,000 marked coho</li> <li>5. 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>6. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, or other management objectives.</li> <li>7. Fisheries may need to be implemented by emergency rule pending a decision on Sacramento River Basin fisheries from the California Fish and Game Commission.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sacramento River Basin recreational fishery closed to salmon retention June 1 through December 31.</li> <li>2. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 30,900.</li> <li>3. Klamath tribal allocation: 30,900.</li> <li>4. Overall recreational TAC: 70,000 marked coho</li> <li>5. Commercial coho TAC: 0.</li> <li>6. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, or other management objectives.</li> <li>7. Fisheries may need to be implemented by emergency rule pending a decision on Sacramento River Basin fisheries from the California Fish and Game Commission.</li> </ol>	
<p><b>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>September 1–30. All salmon with coho retention allowed 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 quota prior to September 1 (C.8.f, C.9).</li> </ul> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>September 1–30. All salmon with coho retention allowed 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 quota prior to September 1 (C.8.f, C.9).</li> </ul> <p>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.</p> <p>In 2010, same as Option I</p>	<p><b>Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1 through August 31 (C.9).</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>	

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 4 of 7)		
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p><b>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>September 8 through earlier of September 30, or a 1,000 Chinook quota; (C.9)</li> </ul> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>September 8 through earlier of September 30, or a 500 Chinook quota; (C.9)</li> </ul> <p>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.</p> <p>In 2010, same as Option I</p>	
<p><b>OR/CA Border to U.S./Mexico Border</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Closed.</li> </ul>	<p><b>OR/CA Border to U.S./Mexico Border</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Closed.</li> </ul>	<p><b>OR/CA Border to U.S./Mexico Border</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Closed.</li> </ul>



TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 5 of 7)					
B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches) (See C.1)					
Area (when open)	Chinook		Coho		Pink
	Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	
North of Cape Falcon	28.0	21.5	16.0	12.0	None
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border	27.0	21.5	16.0	12.0	None
OR/CA Border to U.S./Mexico Border	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

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

C.2. Gear Restrictions: 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. Transit Through Closed Areas with Salmon on Board: It is unlawful for a vessel to have troll or recreational gear in the water while transiting any area closed to fishing for a certain species of salmon, while possessing that species of salmon; however, fishing for species other than salmon is not prohibited if the area is open for such species, and no salmon are in possession.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 6 of 7)
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°14.00' W. long. to 48°02.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. and connecting back to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long.
- c. *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. Notification When Unsafe Conditions Prevent Compliance with Regulations: If prevented by unsafe weather conditions or mechanical problems from meeting special management area landing restrictions, vessels must notify the U.S. Coast Guard and receive acknowledgment of such notification prior to leaving the area. This notification shall include the name of the vessel, port where delivery will be made, approximate amount of salmon (by species) on board, and the estimated time of arrival.

C.7. Incidental Halibut Harvest: During authorized periods, the operator of a vessel that has been issued an incidental halibut harvest license may retain Pacific halibut caught incidentally in Area 2A while trolling for salmon. Halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length, measured from the tip of the lower jaw with the mouth closed to the extreme end of the middle of the tail, and must be landed with the head on. License applications for incidental harvest must be obtained from the International Pacific Halibut Commission (phone: 206-634-1838). Applicants must apply prior to April 1 of each year. Incidental harvest is authorized only during May and June troll seasons and after June 30 if quota remains and if announced on the NMFS hotline (phone: 800-662-9825). ODFW and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) will monitor landings. If the landings are projected to exceed the 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).

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

**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.; 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.
- 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 adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 1 of 6)		
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
North of Cape Falcon	North of Cape Falcon	North of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information
1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 58,000 Chinook and an impact equivalent quota of 225,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Recreational TAC: 38,000 Chinook and 189,000 marked coho. 3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting 4. No Area 4B add-on fishery. 5. Buoy 10 fishery opens August 1 with an expected landed catch of 100,000 marked coho in August and September. 6. 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.	1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 45,000 Chinook and an impact equivalent quota of 225,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Recreational TAC: 22,500 Chinook and 189,000 marked coho. 3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting 4. No Area 4B add-on fishery. 5. Buoy 10 fishery opens August 1 with an expected landed catch of 100,000 marked coho in August and September. 6. 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.	1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 20,000 Chinook and an impact equivalent quota of 200,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Recreational TAC: 10,000 Chinook and 168,000 marked coho. 3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting 4. No Area 4B add-on fishery. 5. Buoy 10 fishery opens August 1 with an expected landed catch of 125,000 marked coho in August and September. 6. 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.
<b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</b> • June 28 through earlier of September 20 or 19,660 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 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). <b>All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip.</b> See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	<b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</b> • June 28 through earlier of September 13 or 19,660 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 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).	<b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</b> • June 30 through earlier of September 13 or 17,470 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 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 adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 2 of 6)			
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS			
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III	
<p><b>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> </ul> <p>Seven days per week. All salmon. Two fish per day plus two additional pink salmon. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). <b>All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip.</b> See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>	<p><b>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> </ul> <p>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).</p>	<p><b>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• June 30 through earlier of September 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> </ul> <p>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).</p>	
<p><b>Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> </ul> <p>Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day plus one additional pink salmon. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). <b>All retained Chinook and coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip.</b> 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).</p>	<p><b>Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> </ul> <p>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).</p>	<p><b>Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> </ul> <p>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).</p>	
<p><b>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> </ul> <p>Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). <b>All retained Chinook and coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip.</b> 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).</p>	<p><b>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> </ul> <p>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).</p>	<p><b>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> </ul> <p>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).</p>	

TABLE 2. Recreational management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 3 of 6)			
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 style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sacramento River Basin recreational fishery catch assumption: 65 adult Sacramento River fall Chinook.</li> <li>2. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 30,800.</li> <li>3. Klamath tribal allocation: 30,900.</li> <li>4. Overall recreational TAC: 117,000 marked coho</li> <li>5. 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>6. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, or other management objectives.</li> <li>7. Fisheries may need to be implemented by emergency rule pending a decision on Sacramento River Basin fisheries from the California Fish and Game Commission.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sacramento River Basin recreational fishery closed to salmon retention June 1 through December 31.</li> <li>2. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 30,800.</li> <li>3. Klamath tribal allocation: 30,900.</li> <li>4. Overall recreational TAC: 100,000 marked coho</li> <li>5. 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>6. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, or other management objectives.</li> <li>7. Fisheries may need to be implemented by emergency rule pending a decision on Sacramento River Basin fisheries from the California Fish and Game Commission.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sacramento River Basin recreational fishery closed to salmon retention June 1 through December 31.</li> <li>2. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 30,900.</li> <li>3. Klamath tribal allocation: 30,900.</li> <li>4. 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>5. Commercial coho TAC: 0 (C.5.e).</li> <li>6. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, or other management objectives.</li> <li>7. Fisheries may need to be implemented by emergency rule pending a decision on Sacramento River Basin fisheries from the California Fish and Game Commission.</li> </ol>	
<p><b>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• July 1 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> </ul> <p>Seven days per week. All salmon except Chinook, <u>three</u> fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must be marked.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• September 1 through earlier of September 30 or a landed catch of 7,000 marked coho (C.5.e, C.6).</li> </ul> <p>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. Coho remaining from the July through August recreational 110,000 coho quota may be transferred inseason to the coho quota for this fishery.</p> <p>See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open (call the halibut fishing hotline 1-800-662-9825 for specific dates) (C.3, C.4.d). Open days and bag limit may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available quota (C.5).</p> <p>In 2010, the season between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mt. will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (B, C.1, C.2, C.3).</p>	<p><b>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> </ul> <p>Seven days per week. All salmon except Chinook, two fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must be marked.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• September 1 through earlier of September 30 or a landed catch of 5,000 marked coho (C.5.e, C.6).</li> </ul> <p>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. Coho remaining from the July through August 95,000 recreational coho quota may be transferred inseason to the coho quota for this fishery.</p> <p>See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open (call the halibut fishing hotline 1-800-662-9825 for specific dates) (C.3, C.4.d). Open days and bag limit may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available quota (C.5).</p> <p>In 2010, same as Option I.</p>	<p><b>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> </ul> <p>Open Wednesday through Sunday. All salmon except Chinook, <u>two</u> fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must be marked</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• September 1 through earlier of September 30 or a landed catch of 5,000 marked coho (C.5.e, C.6).</li> </ul> <p>Seven days per week. All salmon except Chinook. Two fish per day. All retained coho must be marked. Coho remaining from the July through August 65,000 recreational coho quota may be transferred inseason to the coho quota for this fishery.</p> <p>See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open (call the halibut fishing hotline 1-800-662-9825 for specific dates) (C.3, C.4.d). Open days and bag limit may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available quota (C.5).</p> <p>In 2010, same as Option I.</p>	

TABLE 2. Recreational management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 4 of 6)		
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<b>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 1 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> </ul> <p>Seven days per week. Except as provided below for the all salmon fishery, all salmon except Chinook. <u>Two</u> fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>August 29 through September 7 (C.6).</li> </ul> <p>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).</p> <p>See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>	<b>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> </ul> <p>Seven days per week. Except as provided below for the all salmon fishery, all salmon except Chinook. <u>Two</u> fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>August 29 through September 7 (C.6).</li> </ul> <p>Same as Option I.</p>	<b>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> </ul> <p>Open Wednesday through Sunday. Except as provided below for the all salmon fishery. All salmon except Chinook, <u>two</u> fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip.</p>
<b>OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>August 29 through September 7 (C.6).</li> </ul> <p>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).</p>	<b>OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Closed.</li> </ul>	<b>OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Closed.</li> </ul>
<b>Horse Mt. to U.S./Mexico Border</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Closed.</li> </ul> <p>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).</p>	<b>Horse Mt. to U.S./Mexico Border</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Closed.</li> </ul> <p>In 2010, same as Option 1.</p>	<b>Horse Mt. to U.S./Mexico Border</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Closed</li> </ul>

TABLE 2. Recreational management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 5 of 6)

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

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

C.2. Gear Restrictions: 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.

- 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.]
- Cape Falcon, Oregon, to Point Conception, California: Anglers must use no more than two single point, single shank, barbless hooks.
- Horse Mt., California, to Point Conception, California: Single point, single shank, barbless circle hooks (below) 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:

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



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

**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. *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.
- d. *Stonewall Bank Groundfish Conservation Area:* The area defined by the following coordinates in the order listed:  
 44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°24.92' W. long.;  
 44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°23.63' W. long.;  
 44°28.71' N. lat.; 124°21.80' W. long.;  
 44°28.71' N. lat.; 124°24.10' W. long.;  
 44°31.42' N. lat.; 124°25.47' W. long.;  
 and connecting back to 44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°24.92' W. long.
- 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. Inseason Management:** Regulatory modifications may become necessary inseason to meet preseason management objectives such as quotas, harvest guidelines, and season duration. In addition to standard inseason actions or modifications already noted under the season description, the following inseason guidance is provided to NMFS:

- a. Actions could include modifications to bag limits, or days open to fishing, and extensions or reductions in areas open to fishing.
- b. Coho may be transferred inseason among recreational subareas north of Cape Falcon on an impact neutral basis to help meet the recreational season duration objectives (for each subarea) after conferring with representatives of the affected ports and the Council's SAS recreational representatives north of Cape Falcon.
- c. Chinook and coho may be transferred between the recreational and commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon on an impact neutral basis if there is agreement among the representatives of the 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 Humbug Mt. 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. 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. Check state regulations for details.

TABLE 3. Treaty Indian troll management options adopted by the Council for ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 1 of 2)		
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 45,000 Chinook and 70,000 coho.</p> <p>2. 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</p>	<p>1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 37,500 Chinook and 70,000 coho.</p> <p>2. 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</p>	<p>1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 25,000 Chinook and 60,000 coho.</p> <p>2. 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</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 22,500 Chinook quota.</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. If the Chinook quota for the May-June fishery is not fully utilized, the excess fish cannot be transferred into the later all-salmon season. If the Chinook quota is exceeded, the excess will be deducted from the later all-salmon season. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 18,750 Chinook quota.</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. If the Chinook quota for the May-June fishery is not fully utilized, the excess fish cannot be transferred into the later all-salmon season. If the Chinook quota is exceeded, the excess will be deducted from the later all-salmon season. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 12,500 Chinook quota.</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. If the Chinook quota for the May-June fishery is not fully utilized, the excess fish cannot be transferred into the later all-salmon season. If the Chinook quota is exceeded, the excess will be deducted from the later all-salmon season. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 22,500 preseason Chinook quota, or 70,000 coho quota.</li> </ul> <p>All Salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 18,750 preseason Chinook quota, or 70,000 coho quota.</li> </ul> <p>All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 12,500 preseason Chinook quota, or 60,000 coho quota.</li> </ul> <p>All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C)</p>

TABLE 3. Treaty Indian troll management options adopted by the Council for ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 2 of 2)					
B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches)					
Area (when open)	Chinook		Coho		Pink
	Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	
North of Cape Falcon	24.0 (61.0 cm)	18.0 (45.7 cm)	16.0 (40.6 cm)	12.0 (30.5 cm)	None

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C.2. Gear restrictions

a. Single point, single shank, barbless hooks are required in all fisheries.

b. No more than 8 fixed lines per boat.

c. No more than four hand held lines per person in the Makah area fishery (Washington State Statistical Area 4B and that portion of the FMA north of 48°02'15" N. lat. (Norwegian Memorial) and east of 125°44'00" W. long.)

C.3. Quotas

a. The quotas include troll catches by the S'Klallam and Makah tribes in Washington State Statistical Area 4B from May 1 through September 15.

b. The Quileute Tribe will continue a ceremonial and subsistence fishery during the time frame of September 15 through October 15 in the same manner as in 2004-2008. 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.

TABLE 4. Chinook and coho harvest quotas and guidelines (\*) for 2009 ocean salmon fishery management options adopted by the Council.

Fishery or Quota Designation	Chinook for Option			Coho for Option		
	I	II	III	I	II	III
<b>NORTH OF CAPE FALCON</b>						
<b>TREATY INDIAN OCEAN TROLL</b>						
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho)	22,500	18,750	12,500	-	-	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Species)	22,500	18,750	12,500	70,000	70,000	60,000
Subtotal Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	45,000	37,500	25,000	70,000	70,000	60,000
<b>NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL <sup>a/</sup></b>						
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho)	13,400	15,100	6,700	-	-	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Species)	6,600	7,000	3,300	36,000	36,000	32,000
Subtotal Non-Indian Commercial Troll	20,000	22,100	10,000	36,000	36,000	32,000
<b>RECREATIONAL <sup>a/</sup></b>						
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava	2,200 *	2,400 *	1,100 *	19,660	19,660	17,470
Cape Alava to Queets River	1,300 *	1,200 *	500 *	4,910	4,910	4,380
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt.	23,600 <sup>b/</sup>	13,000 *	5,800 *	69,930	69,930	62,150
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon <sup>c/</sup>	10,900 <sup>b/</sup>	5,900 *	2,600 *	94,500	94,500	84,000
Subtotal Recreational	38,000	22,500	10,000	189,000	189,000	168,000
<b>TOTAL NORTH OF CAPE FALCON</b>	<b>103,000</b>	<b>82,100</b>	<b>45,000</b>	<b>295,000</b>	<b>295,000</b>	<b>260,000</b>
<b>SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON</b>						
<b>COMMERCIAL TROLL</b>						
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	-	-	-	11,000	10,000	-
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	1,000	500	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Troll	1,000	500	-	11,000	10,000	-
<b>RECREATIONAL</b>						
Cape Falcon to Oregon/California Border	-	-	-	117,000	100,000	70,000
<b>TOTAL SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>128,000</b>	<b>110,000</b>	<b>70,000</b>

a/ The coho quota is a landed catch of coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip.

b/ The Chinook guideline is a landed catch of Chinook marked with a healed adipose fin clip.

c/ Does not include Buoy 10 fishery. Option I (100,000 marked coho in August and September), Option II (100,000 marked coho in August and September) Option III (125,000 marked coho in August and September).

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 1 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement <sup>b/</sup> or other Criteria (Council Area impacts in parens)			Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
	Option I	Option II	Option III	
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	89.1	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)	37.3%	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	54.9	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	47.7%	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 guidance.
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%	≤ 66.7% Equals 40.9, 40.9, and 40.9 (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 30.8, 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	122.001 <sup>d/</sup>	122.068	122.120	122.0-180.0 FMP objective for Sacramento River fall natural and hatchery adult spawners.
Ocean commercial impacts	0.0	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	Assumes 0.065, 0.000, and 0.000 (thousand) adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries. <sup>d/</sup>
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 adopted by the Council.<sup>ai</sup> (Page 2 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement <sup>ai</sup> or other Criteria (Council Area impacts in parens)			COHO	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
	Option I	Option II	Option III		
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 <i>U.S. v. Washington</i> <sup>ei</sup>
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 <i>U.S. v. Washington</i> <sup>ei</sup>
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 <i>U.S. v. Washington</i> <sup>ei</sup>
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 <i>U.S. v. Washington</i> <sup>ei</sup>
Strait of Juan de Fuca	9.9%(4.5%) 18.6	9.9%(4.4%) 18.6	9.1%(3.7%) 18.8	≤ 40.0%	2009 total exploitation rate ceiling; agreement by Parties to <i>U.S. v. Washington</i> <sup>ei</sup>
Quillayute Fall	17.8	17.9	18.0	6.3-15.8	
Hoh	7.9	7.9	8.1	2.0-5.0	FMP objective MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual
Queets Wild	25.5	25.6	26.2	5.8-14.5	management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between
Grays Harbor	53.9	54.0	54.6	35.4	WDFW and the Washington coastal treaty tribes under U.S. District Court 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>vi</sup>	≥ 50%	≥ 50%	≥ 50%	≥ 50%	Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam.
Columbia River Hatchery Early	362.8	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	217.9	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	13.3%	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 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/ Includes minor contributions from East Fork Lewis River and Sandy River.

d/ Assumes 65 adult SRFC harvested in Late Fall Chinook target recreational fishery in upper Sacramento River; escapement would be 120,866 if SRFC harvest was 1,200 (assumes the same season structure as in 2008; open November 1 to December 31), and ocean salmon fisheries may need to be implemented by emergency rule.

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.

TABLE 6. Preliminary projections of Chinook and coho harvest impacts for 2009 ocean salmon fishery management options adopted by the Council. (Page 1 of 2)

[illegible]



TABLE 6. Preliminary projections of Chinook and coho harvest impacts for 2009 ocean salmon fishery management options adopted by the Council. (Page 2 of 2)

Area and Fishery	2009 Catch Projection			2009 Bycatch Mortality <sup>a/</sup> Projection			2009 Bycatch Projection <sup>b/</sup>			Observed in 2008	
	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	Catch	Bycatch Mortality
<b>COHO (thousands of fish)</b>											
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON											
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	70.0	70.0	60.0	4.4	4.2	3.4	14.3	13.6	11.0	14.4	1.2
Non-Indian Commercial Troll <sup>c/</sup>	36.0	36.0	32.0	11.3	11.7	9.1	36.5	37.7	29.4	2.1	1.7
Recreational <sup>d/</sup>	189.0	189.0	168.0	30.1	30.2	26.4	158.6	158.7	139.0	20.9	4.2 g/
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON											
Commercial Troll	11.0	10.0	-	0.6	0.5	0.1	1.8	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0
Recreational <sup>d/</sup>	117.0	100.0	70.0	26.0	21.7	16.0	136.9	114.0	84.2	9.9	3.3
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES											
Commercial Troll	117.0	116.0	92.0	16.3	16.4	12.6	52.6	53.0	40.6	16.5	2.9
Recreational	306.0	289.0	238.0	56.1	51.9	42.4	295.5	272.7	223.2	30.8	7.5
<b>INSIDE FISHERIES:</b>											
Area 4B <sup>e/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.0
Buoy 10 <sup>f/</sup>	100.0	100.0	125.0	14.8	14.6	17.6	77.8	76.7	92.4	8.6	1.6

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

Commercial: 26%.

Recreational, north of Pt. Arena: 14%.

Recreational, south of Pt. Arena: 16% (based on the expected proportion of fish that will be caught using mooching versus trolling gear, and the HRMs of 42.2% and 14% for these two respective gear types).

b/ Bycatch calculated as dropoff mortality plus fish released.

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

d/ Includes one or more selective fishery options that allow only retention of Chinook marked with a healed adipose fin clip.

e/ Based on observed sublegal encounter rates.

f/ Includes one or more selective fishery options that allow only retention of coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip.

g/ Based on observed unmarked encounter rates.

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

Fishery	Exploitation Rate (Percent)											
	LCN Coho			OCN Coho			RK Coho			LCR Tule		
	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III
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:	2.6%	2.3%	1.5%							0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.				5.1%	3.8%	3.0%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%			
Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ)				0.5%	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%							0.0%	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%	8.5%	8.6%	9.3%
ESTUARY/FRESHWATER	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%			
TOTAL <sup>a/</sup>	13.2%	12.7%	10.0%	13.3%	12.0%	8.9%	3.0%	3.0%	2.2%	37.3%	37.1%	32.1%

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

TABLE 8. Projected coho mark rates for 2009 fisheries under base period fishing patterns (percent marked).

Area	Fishery	June	July	August	September
Canada					
Johnstone Strait	Recreational	-	15%	12%	-
West Coast Vancouver Island	Recreational	35%	16%	11%	11%
North Georgia Strait	Recreational	30%	30%	29%	23%
South Georgia Strait	Recreational	36%	36%	30%	32%
Juan de Fuca Strait	Recreational	39%	42%	43%	39%
Johnstone Strait	Troll	35%	26%	21%	25%
NW Vancouver Island	Troll	25%	24%	26%	33%
SW Vancouver Island	Troll	45%	40%	44%	46%
Georgia Strait	Troll	38%	38%	38%	33%
Puget Sound					
Strait of Juan de Fuca (Area 5)	Recreational	57%	50%	50%	50%
Strait of Juan de Fuca (Area 6)	Recreational	55%	47%	49%	48%
San Juan Island (Area 7)	Recreational	48%	41%	40%	31%
North Puget Sound (Areas 6 & 7A)	Net	-	34%	35%	33%
Council Area					
Neah Bay (Area 4/4B)	Recreational	48%	55%	53%	59%
LaPush (Area 3)	Recreational	68%	62%	67%	42%
Westport (Area 2)	Recreational	69%	69%	69%	67%
Columbia River (Area 1)	Recreational	76%	74%	74%	75%
Tillamook	Recreational	71%	68%	65%	51%
Newport	Recreational	68%	66%	64%	49%
Coos Bay	Recreational	62%	59%	47%	31%
Brookings	Recreational	55%	43%	38%	12%
Neah Bay (Area 4/4B)	Troll	56%	52%	56%	61%
LaPush (Area 3)	Troll	60%	62%	59%	63%
Westport (Area 2)	Troll	57%	62%	68%	66%
Columbia River (Area 1)	Troll	72%	70%	69%	75%
Tillamook	Troll	68%	67%	69%	65%
Newport	Troll	66%	66%	64%	62%
Coos Bay	Troll	61%	60%	53%	39%
Brookings	Troll	51%	51%	54%	70%
Columbia River					
Buoy 10	Recreational	-	-	-	78%

TABLE 9. Preliminary projected exvessel value under Council-adopted 2009 non-Indian commercial troll regulatory options.

Exvessel Value (thousands of dollars) <sup>a/</sup>						
Management Area	Option	2009 Projected <sup>b/</sup>	2008 Actual	Percent Change from 2008	2004-2008 Average <sup>c/</sup>	Percent Change From 2004-2008 Average
North of Cape Falcon	I	2,430	1,175	107%	1,656	47%
	II	2,603		121%		57%
	III	1,523		30%		-8%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	I	1,186	6	18,929%	4,800	-75%
	II	1,164		18,576%		-76%
	III	0		-100%		-100%
Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt.	I	86	17	417%	392	-78%
	II	50		202%		-87%
	III	14		-14%		-96%
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	I	0	0	-	1,607	-100%
	II	0		-		-100%
	III	0		-		-100%
South of Pt. Arena	I	0	0	-	7,494	-100%
	II	0		-		-100%
	III	0		-		-100%
Total South of Cape Falcon	I	1,272	23	5,460%	14,293	-91%
	II	1,214		5,207%		-92%
	III	14		-37%		-100%
West Coast Total	I	3,702	1,198	209%	15,949	-77%
	II	3,816		219%		-76%
	III	1,538		28%		-90%

a/ Exvessel values are not comparable to the community income impacts shown in Table 10.

b/ Dollar value estimates are based on expected catches in the Council management area, 2008 exvessel prices and 2008 average weight per fish.

c/ Values adjusted to 2008 dollars.

TABLE 10. Preliminary projected angler trips and coastal community income impacts generated under Council-adopted 2009 recreational ocean salmon fishery regulatory options compared to 2008 and the 2004-2008 average (inflation adjusted).

Management Area	Option	Angler Trips (thousands)			Coastal Community Income Impacts (thousands of dollars) <sup>a/</sup>			Percent Change in Income Impacts	
		Estimates Based on the	2008 Actual	2004-2008 Avg.	Estimates Based on the	2008 Actual	2004-2008 Avg.	Compared to 2008 Actual	Compared to 2004-2008 Avg.
		Options			Options				
North of Cape Falcon	I	135	40	86	14,032	4,174	8,371	236%	68%
	II	80			8,352			100%	0%
	III	36			3,711			-11%	-56%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	I	74	22	58	3,689	1,101	3,526	235%	5%
	II	81			4,082			271%	16%
	III	56			2,812			155%	-20%
Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt.	I	24	5	27	1,130	223	1,366	407%	-17%
	II	21			969			335%	-29%
	III	13			602			170%	-56%
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	I	0	0	19	0	29	1,446	-100%	-100%
	II	0			0			-100%	-100%
	III	0			0			-100%	-100%
South of Pt. Arena	I	0	0	90	0	0	7,936	-	-100%
	II	0			0			-	-100%
	III	0			0			-	-100%
Total South of Cape Falcon	I	98	27	194	4,819	1,353	14,274	256%	-134%
	II	102			5,050			273%	-135%
	III	69			3,414			152%	-124%
West Coast Total	I	233	67	280	18,851	5,528	22,645	241%	-183%
	II	182			13,403			142%	-159%
	III	105			7,125			29%	-131%

a/ Income impacts are sums of the impacts for individual communities within each management area. Note that these exclude some of the additional income impacts resulting from economic linkages between individual communities and between the communities and the greater economic region. Income impacts are not comparable to the exvessel values shown in Table 9. All dollar values are adjusted to 2008 real values.

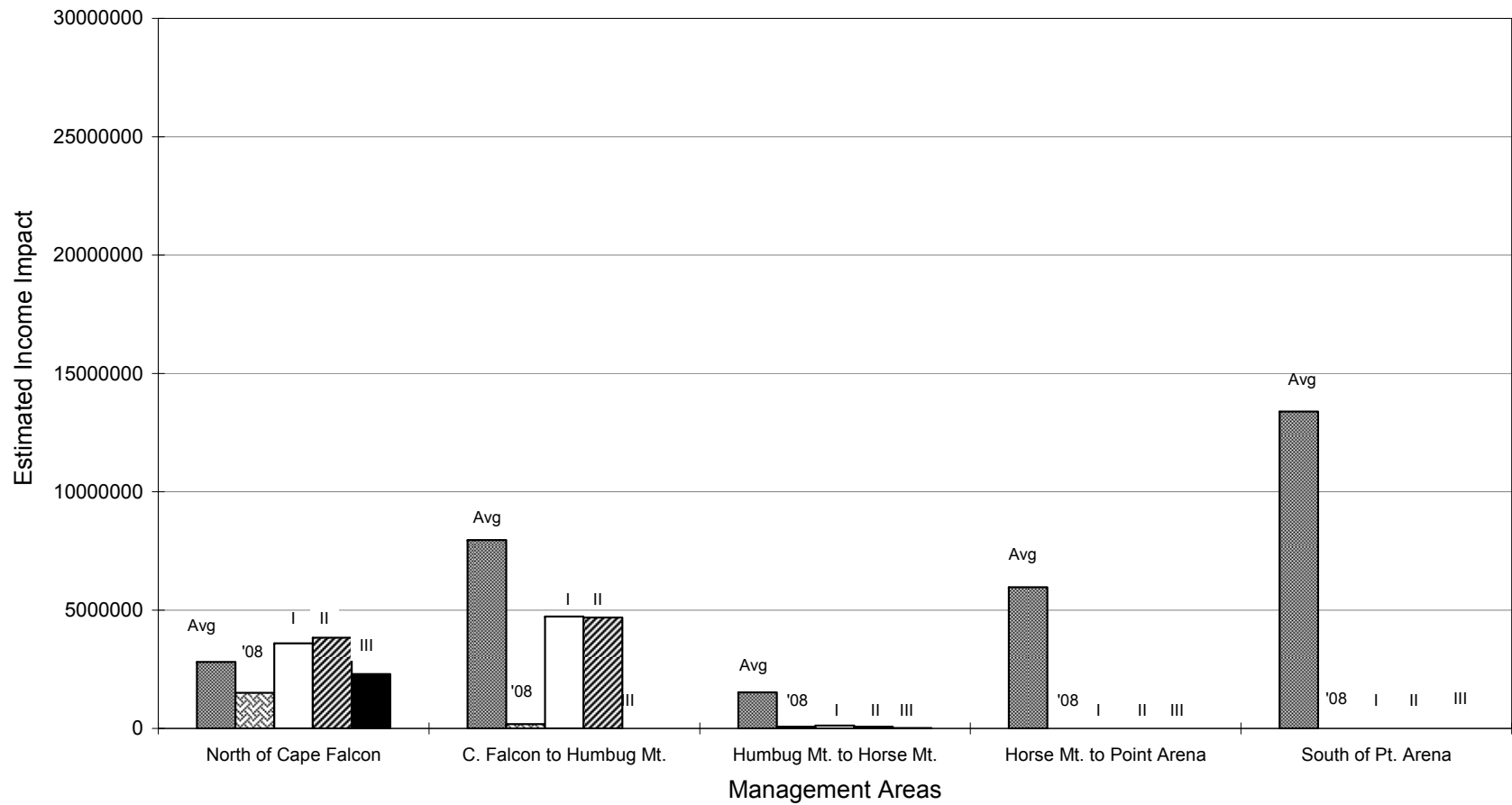


FIGURE 1. Projected coastal community income impacts associated with the Council adopted 2009 commercial fishery options compared to 2008 and the 2004-2008 average in real (inflation adjusted) dollars.

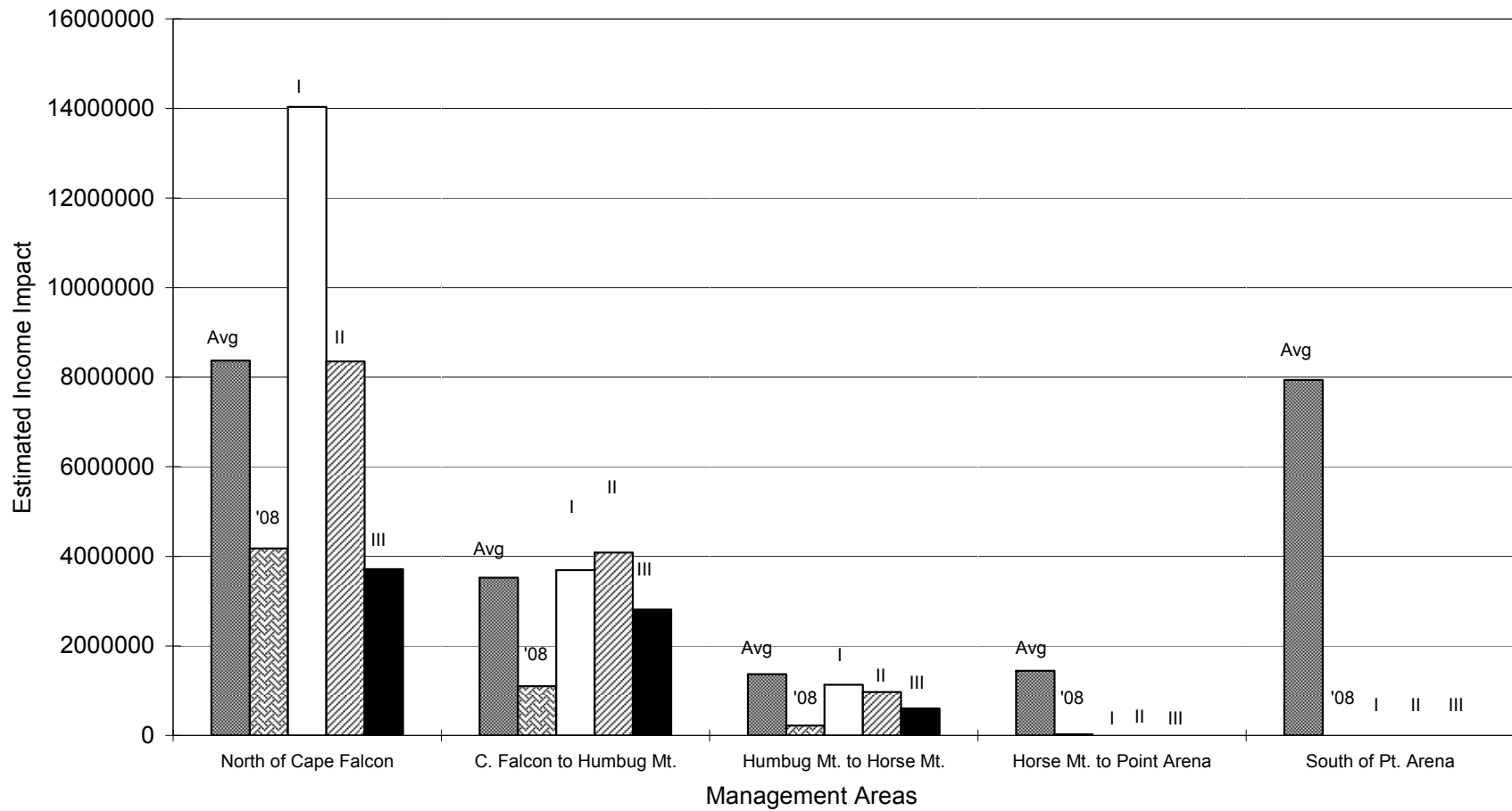


FIGURE 2. Projected coastal community income impacts associated with the Council adopted 2009 recreational fishery options compared to 2008 and the 2004-2008 average in real (inflation adjusted) dollars.

## APPENDIX A

### SACRAMENTO RIVER FALL CHINOOK OCEAN IMPACTS BY FISHERY AND OPTION

TABLE A-1. Sacramento River fall Chinook ocean impacts by fishery and option. Sacramento River fall Chinook impacts were estimated for the fall of 2008 and projected for each of the proposed 2009 fishing season options. The impacts are displayed for each option by fishery, port area, and month.

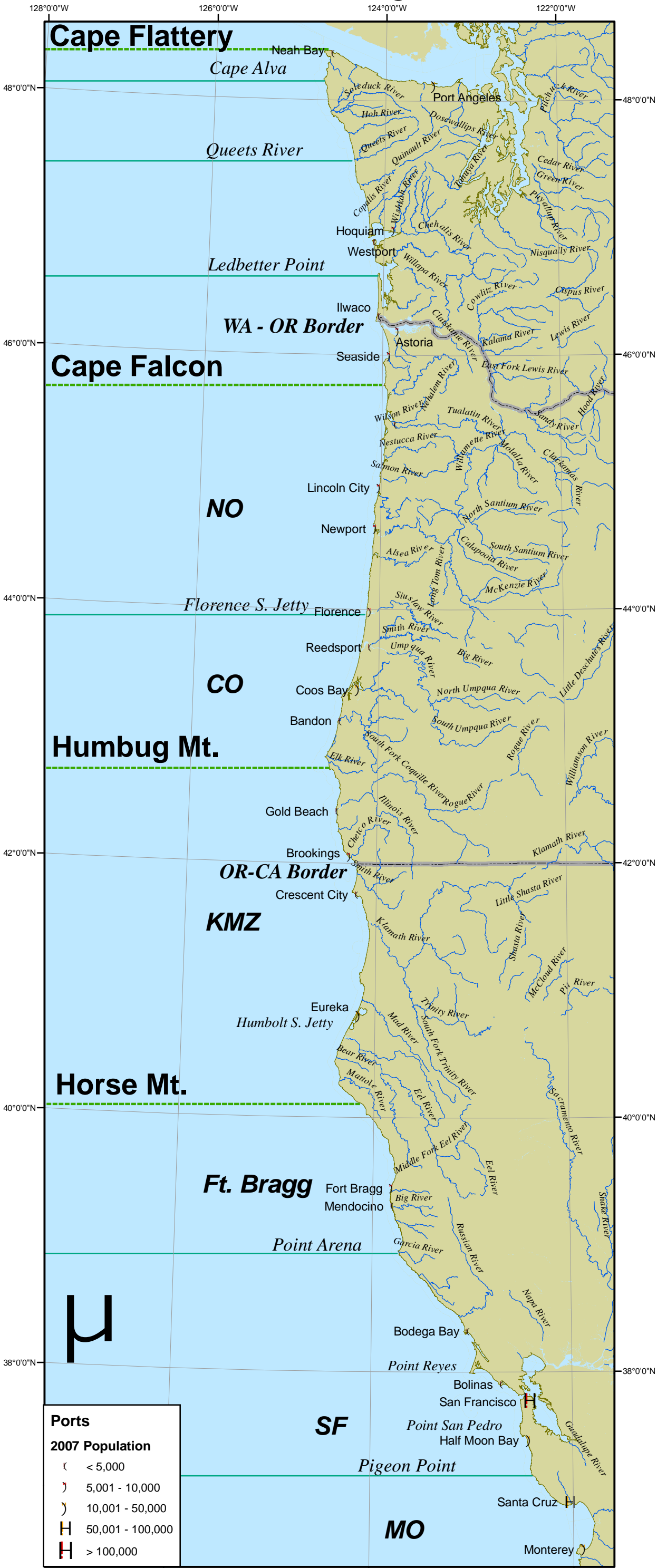
Commercial											Recreational											
Option I											Option I											
Port Area	Fall '08		Summer '09					Summer Total	Year Total	Port Area	Fall '08			Summer '09					Summer Total	Year Total		
	Sept	Oct	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug				Sep	Oct	Nov	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug		
NO	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	NO	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	15	12	27	27	
CO	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	CO	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	27	13	40	40	
KO	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	KO	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	24	21	45	45	
KC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	KC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18	18	
FB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total																		66	64	130	130	

Option II											Option II											
Port Area	Fall '08		Summer '09					Summer Total	Year Total	Port Area	Fall '08			Summer '08					Summer Total	Year Total		
	Sep	Oct	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug				Sep	Oct	Nov	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug		
NO	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	NO	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	3	15	12	29	29
CO	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	CO	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	8	27	13	48	48
KO	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	KO	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	6	24	21	51	51
KC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	KC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total																		17	66	46	128	128

Option III											Option III											
Port Area	Fall '08		Summer '09					Summer Total	Year Total	Port Area	Fall '08			Summer '08					Summer Total	Year Total		
	Sep	Oct	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug				Sep	Oct	Nov	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug		
NO	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	NO	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	8	19	19
CO	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	CO	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	20	10	30	30
KO	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	KO	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	9	27	27
KC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	KC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total																		49	27	76	76	



# Marine Fisheries Management Zones



Washington  
Department of  
**FISH** and  
**WILDLIFE**

0 25 50 100 km

Projection: UTM Zone 10, NAD83

Andrew Weiss  
Fish Program  
Biological Data Systems  
Feb. 2009