

Salmon Technical Team

***PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF TENTATIVE 2017
OCEAN SALMON FISHERY
MANAGEMENT MEASURES***

April 8, 2017

Page left intentionally blank

TABLE 1. 2017 Commercial troll management measures for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries - STT analysis.
(Page 1 of 6)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS
North of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 100,000 Chinook and 60,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 50,000 Chinook and 9,600 marked coho. 3. Trade: May be considered during 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.</p>
<p>Model #: Coho-17xx, Chinook xx17</p>
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 30,000 Chinook, no more than 9,800 of which may be caught in the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River and no more than 9,900 of which may be caught in the area between Leadbetter Pt. and Cape Falcon (C.8). <p>In the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River, a landing and possession limit of 60 Chinook per vessel per calendar week (Monday through Sunday) will be in place.</p> <p>Seven days per week (C.1). All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B). Vessels in possession of salmon north of the Queets River may not cross the Queets River line without first notifying WDFW at 360-249-1215 with area fished, total Chinook and halibut catch aboard, and destination. Vessels in possession of salmon south of the Queets River may not cross the Queets River line without first notifying WDFW at 360-249-1215 with area fished, total Chinook and halibut catch aboard, and destination. When it is projected that approximately 75% of the overall Chinook guideline has been landed, or approximately 75% of the Chinook subarea guideline has been landed in the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River, or approximately 75% of the Chinook subarea guideline has been landed in the area between Leadbetter Pt. and Cape Falcon, inseason action will be considered to ensure the guideline is not exceeded. See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 1-4, July 7-September 19 or 20,000 Chinook or 9,600 coho whichever comes first; no more than 7,900 Chinook may be caught in the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River (C.8). <p>Open five days per week, Friday through Tuesday. In the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River, a landing and possession limit of 60 Chinook and 10 coho per vessel per open period will be in place (C.1, C.6). In the area from the Queets River to Cape Falcon, a landing and possession limit of 75 Chinook and 10 coho per vessel per open period will be in place (C.1, C.6).</p> <p>Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length. Coho minimum size limit of 16 inches total length (B, C.1). All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.8.d). No chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.4, C.7). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Vessels in possession of salmon north of the Queets River may not cross the Queets River line without first notifying WDFW at 360-249-1215 with area fished, total Chinook and halibut catch aboard, and destination. Vessels in possession of salmon south of the Queets River may not cross the Queets River line without first notifying WDFW at 360-249-1215 with area fished, total Chinook and halibut catch aboard, and destination. When it is projected that approximately 75% of the overall Chinook guideline has been landed, or approximately 75% of the Chinook subarea guideline has been landed in the area between the U.S./Canada border to the Queets River, inseason action will be considered to ensure the guideline is not exceeded.</p>
<p>For all commercial troll fisheries north of Cape Falcon: Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones, and beginning August 14, Grays Harbor Control Zone closed (C.5). Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. 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. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. 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 either calling 541-867-0300 ext. 271 or sending notification via e-mail to nfalcon.trollreport@state.or.us. 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. 2017 Commercial troll management measures for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries - STT analysis.
(Page 2 of 6)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS
South of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 132,749 hatchery and natural area adults. 2. Sacramento Index exploitation rate of 42.5%. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 124 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 827 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 5. OR/CA share of Klamath River fall Chinook commercial ocean harvest: 57%/43%. 6. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission.
<p>Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 15-May 31; • June 7-12, June 15-30, July 8-31; • August 7-8; • September 1-30, October 1-31 (C.9.a). <p>Seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1). 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>Beginning September 1 no more than 45 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.); and only open shoreward of the 40 fathom management line.</p> <p>In 2018, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1). Gear restrictions same as in 2017 (C.2, C.3, C.4, C.6, C.7, C.8). This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2018 meeting.</p>
<p>Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed (C.9a). <p>In 2018, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1). Gear restrictions same as in 2017 (C.2, C.3, C.4, C.6, C.7, C.8). This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2018 meeting.</p>
<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed (C.9.a). <p>In 2018, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1). Gear restrictions same as in 2017 (C.2, C.3, C.4, C.6, C.7, C.8). This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2018 meeting.</p>
<p>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed (C.9.b)
<p>Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed. <p>When the fishery is closed between the OR/CA border and Humbug Mountain and open to the south, vessels with fish on board caught in the open area off California may seek temporary mooring in Brookings, Oregon prior to landing in California only if such vessels first notify the Chetco River Coast Guard Station via VHF channel 22A between the hours of 0500 and 2200 and provide the vessel name, number of fish on board, and estimated time of arrival (C.6).</p>

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management measures for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries - STT analysis.
(Page 3 of 6)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS	
<p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 1-30 (C.9.b). <p>Seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B, C.1). In 2018, the season will open April 16-30 for all salmon except coho, with a 27 inch Chinook minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2017. All fish caught in the area must be landed in the area. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2018 meeting.</p>	
<p>Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> August 1-29; September 1-30 (C.9.b). <p>Seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length prior to September 1, 26 inches thereafter (B, C.1). All fish must be landed in California. All salmon caught in California prior to September 1 must be landed and offloaded no later than 11:59 p.m., August 30 (C.6). During September, all fish must be landed south of Point Arena (C.6). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>Point Reyes to Point San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> October 2-6 and 9-13. <p>Five days per week, Monday through Friday. All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 26 inches total length (B, C.1). All fish caught in this area must be landed between Point Arena and Pigeon Point (C.6). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>	
<p>Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1-31; June 1-30 (C.9.b). <p>Seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B, C.1). All fish must be landed in California. All salmon caught in California prior to September 1 must be landed and offloaded no later than 11:59 p.m., August 30 (C.6). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>	
<p>California State regulations require all salmon be made available to a CDFW representative for sampling immediately at port of landing. Any person in possession of a salmon with a missing adipose fin, upon request by an authorized agent or employee of the CDFW, shall immediately relinquish the head of the salmon to the state (California Fish and Game Code §8226).</p>	

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

Area (when open)	Chinook		Coho		Pink
	Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	
North of Cape Falcon	28	21.5	16	12	None
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	28	21.5	-	-	None
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border	-	-	-	-	-
OR/CA border to Humboldt S. Jetty	-	-	-	-	-
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	27	20.5	-	-	None
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. < Sept. 1	27	20.5	-	-	None
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. ≥ Sept. 1	26	19.5	-	-	None
Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border	27	20.5	-	-	None

TABLE 1. 2017 Commercial troll management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries - STT analysis.
(Page 4 of 6)

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 or has been closed less than 48 hours for that species of salmon. Salmon may be landed in an area that has been closed for a species of salmon more than 48 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 not be filleted prior to landing.

Any person who is required to report a salmon landing by applicable state law must include on the state landing receipt for that landing both the number and weight of salmon landed by species. States may require fish landing/receiving tickets be kept on board the vessel for 90 days or more after landing to account for all previous salmon landings.

C.2. Gear Restrictions:

- a. Salmon may be taken only by hook and line using single point, single shank, barbless hooks.
- 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 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 and/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. Vessel Operation in Closed Areas with Salmon on Board:

- a. Except as provided under C.4.b below, it is unlawful for a vessel to have troll or recreational gear in the water while in 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.
- b. When Genetic Stock Identification (GSI) samples will be collected in an area closed to commercial salmon fishing, the scientific research permit holder shall notify NOAA OLE, USCG, CDFW, WDFW, ODFW and OSP at least 24 hours prior to sampling and provide the following information: the vessel name, date, location and time collection activities will be done. Any vessel collecting GSI samples in a closed area shall not possess any salmon other than those from which GSI samples are being collected. Salmon caught for collection of GSI samples must be immediately released in good condition after collection of samples.

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. *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° 55'36" N. lat., 124°10'51" W. long.).
- d. *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.
- e. *Klamath Control Zone* - The ocean area at the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 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).

TABLE 1. 2017 Commercial troll management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries - STT analysis.
(Page 5 of 6)

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

f. Waypoints for the 40 fathom regulatory line from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. (50 CFR 660.71 (k) (12)-(70).

45°46.00' N. lat., 124°04.49' W. long.;	44°08.38' N. lat., 124°16.79' W. long.;
45°44.34' N. lat., 124°05.09' W. long.;	44°08.30' N. lat., 124°16.75' W. long.;
45°40.64' N. lat., 124°04.90' W. long.;	44°01.18' N. lat., 124°15.42' W. long.;
45°33.00' N. lat., 124°04.46' W. long.;	43°51.61' N. lat., 124°14.68' W. long.;
45°32.27' N. lat., 124°04.74' W. long.;	43°42.66' N. lat., 124°15.46' W. long.;
45°29.26' N. lat., 124°04.22' W. long.;	43°40.49' N. lat., 124°15.74' W. long.;
45°20.25' N. lat., 124°04.67' W. long.;	43°38.77' N. lat., 124°15.64' W. long.;
45°19.99' N. lat., 124°04.62' W. long.;	43°34.52' N. lat., 124°16.73' W. long.;
45°17.50' N. lat., 124°04.91' W. long.;	43°28.82' N. lat., 124°19.52' W. long.;
45°11.29' N. lat., 124°05.20' W. long.;	43°23.91' N. lat., 124°24.28' W. long.;
45°05.80' N. lat., 124°05.40' W. long.;	43°20.83' N. lat., 124°26.63' W. long.;
45°05.08' N. lat., 124°05.93' W. long.;	43°17.96' N. lat., 124°28.81' W. long.;
45°03.83' N. lat., 124°06.47' W. long.;	43°16.75' N. lat., 124°28.42' W. long.;
45°01.70' N. lat., 124°06.53' W. long.;	43°13.97' N. lat., 124°31.99' W. long.;
44°58.75' N. lat., 124°07.14' W. long.;	43°13.72' N. lat., 124°33.25' W. long.;
44°51.28' N. lat., 124°10.21' W. long.;	43°12.26' N. lat., 124°34.16' W. long.;
44°49.49' N. lat., 124°10.90' W. long.;	43°10.96' N. lat., 124°32.33' W. long.;
44°44.96' N. lat., 124°14.39' W. long.;	43°05.65' N. lat., 124°31.52' W. long.;
44°43.44' N. lat., 124°14.78' W. long.;	42°59.66' N. lat., 124°32.58' W. long.;
44°42.26' N. lat., 124°13.81' W. long.;	42°54.97' N. lat., 124°36.99' W. long.;
44°41.68' N. lat., 124°15.38' W. long.;	42°53.81' N. lat., 124°38.57' W. long.;
44°34.87' N. lat., 124°15.80' W. long.;	42°50.00' N. lat., 124°39.68' W. long.;
44°33.74' N. lat., 124°14.44' W. long.;	42°49.13' N. lat., 124°39.70' W. long.;
44°27.66' N. lat., 124°16.99' W. long.;	42°46.47' N. lat., 124°38.89' W. long.;
44°19.13' N. lat., 124°19.22' W. long.;	42°45.74' N. lat., 124°38.86' W. long.;
44°15.35' N. lat., 124°17.38' W. long.;	42°44.79' N. lat., 124°37.96' W. long.;
44°14.38' N. lat., 124°17.78' W. long.;	42°45.01' N. lat., 124°36.39' W. long.;
44°12.80' N. lat., 124°17.18' W. long.;	42°44.14' N. lat., 124°35.17' W. long.;
44°09.23' N. lat., 124°15.96' W. long.;	42°42.14' N. lat., 124°32.82' W. long.;
	42°40.50' N. lat., 124°31.98' W. long.

C.6. Notification When Unsafe Conditions Prevent Compliance with Regulations: If prevented by unsafe weather conditions or mechanical problems from meeting special management area landing restrictions, vessels must notify the U.S. Coast Guard and receive acknowledgment of such notification prior to leaving the area. This notification shall include the name of the vessel, port where delivery will be made, approximate amount of salmon (by species) on board, the estimated time of arrival, and the specific reason the vessel is not able to meet special management area landing restrictions.

In addition to contacting the U.S. Coast Guard, vessels fishing south of the Oregon/California border must notify CDFW within one hour of leaving the management area by calling 800-889-8346 and providing the same information as reported to the U.S. Coast Guard. All salmon must be offloaded within 24 hours of reaching port.

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. When halibut are caught and landed incidental to commercial salmon fishing by an IPHC license holder, any person who is required to report the salmon landing by applicable state law must include on the state landing receipt for that landing both the number of halibut landed, and the total dressed, head-on weight of halibut landed, in pounds, as well as the number and species of salmon landed.

License applications for incidental harvest must be obtained from the International Pacific Halibut Commission (phone: 206-634-1838). Applicants must apply prior to mid-March 2017 for 2017 permits (*exact date to be set by the IPHC in early 2017*). Incidental harvest is authorized only during April, May, and June of the 2016 troll seasons and after June 30 in 2017 if quota remains and if announced on the NMFS hotline (phone: 800-662-9825 or 206-526-6667). WDFW, ODFW, and CDFW will monitor landings. If the landings are projected to exceed the IPHC's 34,123 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.

TABLE 1. 2017 Commercial troll management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries - STT analysis.
(Page 6 of 6)

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

Alternative I - (Status Quo) May 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017, and April 1-30, 2018, license holders may land or possess no more than one Pacific halibut per each three Chinook, except one Pacific halibut may be possessed or landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 20 halibut may be possessed or landed per trip. Pacific halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).

Alternative II - May 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017, and April 1-30, 2018, license holders may land or possess no more than one Pacific halibut per each two Chinook, except one Pacific halibut may be possessed or landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 30 halibut may be possessed or landed per trip. Pacific halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).

Alternative III - May 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017, and April 1-30, 2018, license holders may land or possess no more than one Pacific halibut per each two Chinook, except one Pacific halibut may be possessed or landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 35 halibut may be possessed or landed per trip. Pacific halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).

Incidental Pacific halibut catch regulations in the commercial salmon troll fishery adopted for 2017, prior to any 2017 inseason action, will be in effect when incidental Pacific halibut retention opens on April 1, 2018 unless otherwise modified by inseason action at the March 2018 Council meeting.

- 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 if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
- b. Chinook remaining from the June non-Indian commercial troll quotas in the Oregon KMZ may be transferred to the Chinook quota for the July open period if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
- c. NMFS may transfer fish between the recreational and commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon if there is agreement among the areas' representatives on the Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS), and if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
- d. At the March 2018 meeting, the Council will consider inseason recommendations for special regulations for any experimental fisheries (proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November 2017).
- e. If retention of unmarked coho is permitted by inseason action, the allowable coho quota will be adjusted to ensure preseason projected impacts on all stocks is not exceeded.
- f. Landing limits may be modified inseason to sustain season length and keep harvest within overall quotas.

- C.9. State Waters Fisheries: Consistent with Council management objectives:

- a. The State of Oregon may establish additional late-season fisheries in state waters.
- b. The State of California may establish limited fisheries in selected state waters.
Check state regulations for details.

- C.10. For the purposes of California Fish and Game Code, Section 8232.5, the definition of the Klamath Management Zone (KMZ) for the ocean salmon season shall be that area from Humbug Mountain, Oregon, to Horse Mountain, California.

TABLE 2. 2017 Recreational management measures for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries - STT analysis.
(Page 1 of 5)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS
North of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 100,000 Chinook and 60,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Recreational TAC: 50,000 Chinook and 50,400 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked. 4. No Area 4B add-on fishery. 5. Buoy 10 fishery opens August 1 with an expected landed catch of 15,000 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.</p>
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 24 through earlier of September 30 or 5,240 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 8,800 Chinook (C.5). <p>Seven days per week. All salmon, except no chum beginning August 1; two fish per day. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Beginning August 1, Chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.4.a) during Council managed ocean fishery. 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 and coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>
<p>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 24 through earlier of September 30 or 1,210 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 2,700 Chinook (C.5). October 1 through earlier of October 15 or 100 marked coho quota or 100 Chinook quota (C.5) in the area north of 47°50'00" N. lat. and south of 48°00'00" N. lat. <p>Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (see Ocean Boat Limits, C.1). 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 and coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>
<p>Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 24 through earlier of September 30 or 18,650 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 23,800 Chinook (C.5). <p>Seven days per week. All salmon; two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Grays Harbor Control Zone closed beginning August 14 (C.4.b). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook and coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>
<p>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 24 through earlier of September 30 or 25,200 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 14,600 Chinook (C.5). <p>Seven days per week. All salmon; two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). 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 and coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>

TABLE 2. 2017 Recreational management measures for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries - STT analysis.
(Page 2 of 5)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS
South of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 132,749 hatchery and natural area adults. 2. Sacramento Index exploitation rate of 42.5%. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 124 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 827 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 5. Overall recreational coho TAC: 30,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked), and 10,000 coho in the non-mark-selective coho fishery. 6. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the CFGC.
<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • March 15-October 31 (C.6), except as provided below during the all-salmon mark-selective and September non-mark-selective coho fisheries. <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).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-mark-selective coho fishery: September 2 through the earlier of September 30 or a landed catch of 10,000 coho (C.5). Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length. Coho minimum size limit of 16 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). <p>The all salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of October 1 or attainment of the coho quota (C.5). During October the fishery is only open shoreward of the 40 fathom management line.</p> <p>In 2018, the season between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B); and the same gear restrictions as in 2017 (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>Fishing in the Stonewall Bank yelloweye rockfish 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.b, C.4.d).</p>
<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All-salmon mark-selective coho fishery: June 24 through the earlier of August 17 or a landed catch of 30,000 marked coho (C.5). Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day. All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length. Coho minimum size limit of 16 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Any remainder of the mark-selective quota may be transferred on an impact neutral basis to the September non-mark-selective quota from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain. The all salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of August 18 or attainment of the coho quota (C.5.e). <p>Fishing in the Stonewall Bank Yelloweye Rockfish 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.b, C.4.d).</p>
<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed (C.6).
<p>OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed (C.6).

TABLE 2. 2017 Recreational management measures for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries - STT analysis.
(Page 3 of 5)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS
<p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 1-May 31; • August 15-November 12 (C.6). <p>Seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 2018, season opens April 7 for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B); and the same gear restrictions as in 2017 (C.2, C.3).</p>
<p>Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 1-30; • May 15-October 31 (C.6). <p>Seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length through April 30, 20 inches thereafter (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 2018, season opens April 7 for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B); and the same gear restrictions as in 2017 (C.2, C.3).</p>
<p>Pigeon Point to Point Sur (Monterey North)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 1-July 15 (C.6). <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).</p> <p>In 2018, season opens April 7 for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B); and the same gear restrictions as in 2017 (C.2, C.3).</p>
<p>Point Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey South)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 1-May 31 (C.6). <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).</p> <p>In 2018, season opens April 7 for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B); and the same gear restrictions as in 2017 (C.2, C.3).</p>
<p>California State regulations require all salmon be made available to a CDFW representative for sampling immediately at port of landing. Any person in possession of a salmon with a missing adipose fin, upon request by an authorized agent or employee of the CDFW, shall immediately relinquish the head of the salmon to the state. (California Code of Regulations Title 14 Section 1.73)</p>

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

Area (when open)	Chinook	Coho	Pink
North of Cape Falcon	24	16	None
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	24	16	None
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	-	-	-
OR/CA Border to Horse Mt.	-	-	-
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	20	-	20
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. ≤ April 30	24	-	24
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. > April 30	20	-	20
Pigeon Pt. to Pt. Sur	24	-	24
Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border	24	-	24

TABLE 2. 2017 Recreational management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries - STT analysis.
(Page 4 of 5)

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. Salmon may not be filleted prior to landing.

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 Chinook and coho salmon for all licensed and juvenile anglers aboard have 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 Pt. 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.]
 - Horse Mt., California, to Pt. Conception, California:* Single point, single shank, barbless circle hooks (see gear definitions 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:* Off Oregon and Washington, angling tackle consists of a single line that 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 Pt. Conception, no person fishing for salmon, and no person fishing from a boat with salmon on board, may use more than one rod and line. Fishing includes any activity which can reasonably be expected to result in the catching, taking, or harvesting of fish.
- Trolling defined:* Angling from a boat or floating device that is making way by means of a source of power, other than drifting by means of the prevailing water current or weather conditions.
- Circle hook defined:* A hook with a generally circular shape and a point which turns inward, pointing directly to the shank at a 90° angle.

C.4. Control Zone Definitions:

- 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°24'37" N. lat., 124°44'37" W. long.), then in a straight line to Bonilla Pt. (48°35'39" N. lat., 124°42'58" W. long.) on Vancouver Island, British Columbia.
- 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° 55'36" N. lat., 124°10'51" W. long.).
- 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.
- Stonewall Bank Yelloweye Rockfish 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.
- Klamath Control Zone:* The ocean area at the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 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).

TABLE 2. 2017 Recreational management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries - STT analysis.
(Page 5 of 5)

- 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 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, and if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
 - c. Chinook and coho may be transferred between the recreational and commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon if there is agreement among the representatives of the SAS, and if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
 - d. Fishery managers may consider inseason action modifying regulations restricting retention of unmarked coho. To remain consistent with preseason expectations, any inseason action shall consider, if significant, the difference between observed and preseason forecasted mark rates. Such a consideration may also include a change in bag limit of two salmon, no more than one of which may be a coho.
 - e. Marked coho remaining from the Cape Falcon to OR/CA border recreational mark-selective coho quota may be transferred inseason to the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. non-mark-selective recreational fishery if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
- 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. 2017 Treaty Indian ocean troll management measures for ocean salmon fisheries - STT Analysis.
(Page 1 of 1)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS	
Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information
Alternative I	Alternative II
1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 40,000 Chinook and 22,000 coho. 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.	1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 40,000 Chinook and 12,500 coho. 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.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 20,000 Chinook quota. All salmon except coho. If the Chinook quota is exceeded, the excess will be deducted from the later all-salmon season (C.5). See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C). July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 20,000 Chinook quota, or 22,000 coho quota. All Salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 20,000 Chinook quota. All salmon except coho. If the Chinook quota is exceeded, the excess will be deducted from the later all-salmon season (C.5). See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C). July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 20,000 Chinook quota, or 12,500 coho quota. All Salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).

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°10'00" N. lat. (Cape Alava.) and 47°3'70" 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°08'30" W. long.
- C.2. Gear restrictions
 a. Single point, single shank, barbless hooks are required in all fisheries.
 b. No more than eight 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 2004-2015. Fish taken during this fishery are to be counted against treaty troll quotas established for the 2017 season (estimated harvest during the October ceremonial and subsistence fishery: 20 Chinook; 40 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.
- C.5. 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 treaty-Indian ocean troll harvest guideline north of Cape Falcon may be transferred to the July through September harvest guideline on a fishery impact equivalent basis.

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2017 ocean fishery management measures - STT Analysis.^{a/} (Page 1 of 4)

Key Stock/Criteria	Spaw ner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted ^{b/}		
CHINOOK			
<u>PUGET SOUND:</u>			
Elw ha Summer/Fall	7.70%	≤ 10.0%	Southern U.S. Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
Dungeness Spring	7.30%	≤ 6.0%	Southern U.S. CERC (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
Mid-Hood Canal Summer/Fall	12.0%	≤ 12.0%	Preterminal Southern U.S.(NMFS ESA consultation standard)
Skokomish Summer/Fall	54.7%	≤ 50.0%	Total Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
Nooksack Spring	11.8%	≤ 10.0%	Southern U.S. CERC, not to exceed in four out of five years (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	NA	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC General Obligation) compliance assessed postseason
Skagit Summer/Fall	36.2%	≤ 50.0%	Total Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	NA	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC General Obligation) compliance assessed postseason
Skagit Spring	23.7%	≤ 38.0%	Total Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	NA	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC General Obligation) compliance assessed postseason
Stillaguamish Summer/Fall	13.4%	≤ 15.0%	Southern U.S. Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	NA	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC General Obligation) compliance assessed postseason
Snohomish Summer/Fall	7.8%	≤ 15.0%	Southern U.S. Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	NA	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC General Obligation) compliance assessed postseason
Lake Washington Summer/Fall	22.8%	≤ 20.0%	Southern U.S. Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	NA	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC General Obligation) compliance assessed postseason
Green River Summer/Fall	11.0%	≤ 12.0%	Preterminal Southern U.S. CERC (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	5.8	≥ 1.800	Natural spaw ning escapement (Low Abundance Threshold)
	NA	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC General Obligation) compliance assessed postseason
White River Spring	18.0%	≤ 22.0%	Total Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
Puyallup Summer/Fall	50.8%	≤ 50.0%	Total Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
Nisqually River Summer/Fall	49.8%	≤ 47.0%	Total Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
<u>WASHINGTON COAST:</u>			
Hoko Fall	1.2	0.85 FMP MSY spaw ning escapement objective	
	NA	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC General Obligation) compliance assessed postseason
Quillayute Fall	>3.0	3.0 FMP MSY spaw ning escapement objective	
	129.0%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable because PSC escapement goal met
Hoh Fall	>1.2	1.2 FMP MSY spaw ning escapement objective	
	75.0%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable because PSC escapement goal met
Queets Fall	>2.5	2.5 FMP MSY spaw ning escapement objective	
	72.0%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable because PSC escapement goal met
Grays Harbor Fall	>13.5	13.5 FMP MSY spaw ning escapement objective	
	75.0%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable because PSC escapement goal met

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2017 ocean fishery management measures - STT Analysis.^{a/} (Page 2 of 4)

Key Stock/Criteria	Spaw ner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted ^{b/}	
CHINOOK		
<u>COLUMBIA RIVER:</u>		
Columbia Upriver Brights	273.8	74.0 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 40.0 adults over McNary Dam, w ith normal distribution and no mainstem harvest.
	126.0%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable because PSC escapement goal met
Deschutes Upriver Brights	94.0%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable because PSC escapement goal met
Mid-Columbia Brights	48.0	14.9 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 7.9 for Little White Salmon egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest.
Columbia Low er River Hatchery Tules ^{e/}	97.9	25.0 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 14.8 adults for hatchery egg-take, w ith average conversion and no low er river mainstem or tributary harvest.
Columbia Low er River Natural Tules (threatened)	37.8%	≤ 41.0% Total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate (2017 NMFS ESA guidance). Value depicted uses preliminary 2017 inriver harvest rates.
Columbia Low er River Wild ^{c/} (threatened)	13.5	6.9 Minimum ocean escapement to attain MSY spaw ner goal of 5.7 for N. Lew is River fall Chinook (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
	229.0%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable because PSC escapement goal met
Spring Creek Hatchery Tules	162.2	8.2 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 6.0 adults for Spring Creek Hatchery egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest.
Snake River Fall (threatened) SRFI	50.0%	≤ 70.0% Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Columbia Upriver Summers	64.5	29.0 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 12.1 adults over Rock Island Dam.
	335.0%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable because PSC escapement goal met
<u>OREGON COAST:</u>		
Nehalem Fall	169.0%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable because PSC escapement goal met
Siletz Fall	188.0%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable because PSC escapement goal met
Siuslaw Fall	164.0%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable because PSC escapement goal met

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2017 ocean fishery management measures - STT Analysis.^{a/} (Page 3 of 4)

Key Stock/Criteria	Spaw ner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted ^{b/}	
CHINOOK		
CALIFORNIA:		
Klamath River Fall	11,364	11,379 2017 minimum natural area adult escapement (FMP control rule).
Federally recognized tribal harvest	50.0%	50.0% Equals 0.8 (thousand) adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa Valley tribal fisheries.
Exploitation (spaw ner reduction) rate	8.2%	≤ 8.1% FMP control rule.
Adult river mouth return	18.4	NA Total adults in thousands.
Age-4 ocean harvest rate	3.2%	≤ 16.0% NMFS ESA consultation standard for threatened California Coastal Chinook.
KMZ sport fishery share	14.9%	
River recreational fishery share	15.0%	NA Equals 0.1 (thousand) adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries.
Sacramento River Winter (endangered)	12.2%	≤ 15.8% Age-3 ocean impact rate in fisheries south of Pt. Arena. In addition, the follow ing season restrictions apply: <u>Recreational</u> - Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. betw een the first Saturday in April and the second Sunday in November; Pigeon Pt. to the U.S./Mexico border betw een the first Saturday in April and the first Sunday in October. Minimum size limit ≥ 20 inches total length. <u>Commercial</u> - Pt. Arena to the U.S./Mexico border betw een May 1 and September 30, except Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro betw een October 1 and 15 (Monday-Friday). Minimum size limit ≥ 26 inches total length (NMFS 2017 ESA Guidance).
Sacramento River Fall	132.7	≥ 122.0 2017 minimum hatchery and natural area adult escapement (FMP control rule).
Sacramento Index Exploitation Rate	42.5%	≤ 47.1% FMP control rule.
Ocean commercial impacts	50.8	All Alternatives include fall (Sept-Dec) 2016 impacts (8.6 thousand SRFC).
Ocean recreational impacts	25.5	All Alternatives include fall 2016 impacts (5.1 thousand SRFC).
River recreational impacts	21.6	NA Equals 22.1% of the total harvest.
Hatchery spaw ner goal	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 2017 ocean fishery management measures - STT Analysis.^{a/} (Page 4 of 4)

Key Stock/Criteria	Spaw ner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted ^{b/}		
	COHO		
	Alternative I	Alternative II	
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)	9.8%(3.1%)	8.9%(2.2%)	≤ 10.0% 2017 Southern U.S. exploitation rate ceiling; PSC coho agreement.
Skagit	15.2%(3.1%)	14.4%(2.2%)	≤ 20.0% 2017 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Stillaguamish	9.8%(2.1%)	9.2%(1.5%)	≤ 20.0% 2017 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Snohomish	16.5%(2.1%)	16.0%(1.5%)	≤ 40.0% 2017 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Hood Canal	41.7%(3.2%)	41.2%(2.3%)	≤ 65.0% 2017 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Strait of Juan de Fuca	7.4%(2.8%)	6.8%(2.1%)	≤ 40.0% 2017 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Quillayute Fall	15.0	15.2	6.3 FMP MSY adult spaw ner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Hoh	5.5	5.6	2.0 FMP MSY adult spaw ner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Queets Wild	5.7	5.7	5.8 FMP MSY adult spaw ner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement. ^{d/}
Grays Harbor (Quinault Forecast) ^{f/}	47.1	47.4	35.4 FMP MSY adult spaw ner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Willapa Bay Natural	33.7	34.0	17.2 FMP MSY adult spaw ner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Low er Columbia River Natural (threatened)	10.8%	10.1%	≤ 18% Total marine and mainstem Columbia R. fishery exploitation rate (2017 NMFS ESA guidance). Value depicted is ocean fisheries only.
Upper Columbia ^{e/}	≥ 50%	≥ 50%	≥ 50% Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam.
Columbia River Hatchery Early	169.4	170.4	77.2 Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 21.7 early adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.
Columbia River Hatchery Late	109.9	110.7	9.7 Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 6.4 late adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.
Oregon Coastal Natural	13.1%	13.0%	≤ 30.0% Marine and freshw ater fishery exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (threatened)	3.5%	3.5%	≤ 13.0% Marine fishery exploitation rate for R/K hatchery coho (NMFS ESA consultation standard).

a/ Reflects 2017 fisheries and abundance estimates.

b/ Ocean escapement is the number of salmon escaping ocean fisheries and entering freshw ater w ith the following clarifications. Numbers in parentheses represent Council area exploitation rates. For Columbia River early and late coho stocks, ocean escapement represents the number of coho after the Buoy 10 fishery. Exploitation rates for OCN coho include impacts of freshw ater fisheries. Values reported for Klamath River fall Chinook are natural area adult spaw ners. Values reported for Sacramento River fall Chinook are hatchery and

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

d/ 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. It is anticipated that fishery management will be adjusted by state and tribal comanagers during the preseason planning process to comply w ith stock management objectives.

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

Table A-1. Klamath River fall Chinook ocean impacts in numbers of fish by month, area, and fishery.

Commercial											Recreational											
Port Area	Fall 2016		Summer 2017						Summer Total	Year Total	Port Area	Fall 2016			Summer 2017						Summer Total	Year Total
	Sept	Oct-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug				Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug		
NO	0	0		22	68	35	42	16	183	183	NO	78	0		0	0	0	0	5	4	9	87
CO	0	0									CO	45	0	0	0	0	1	5	12	9	27	72
KO		0									KO	20	20									40
KC	0										KC	70										70
FB	0										FB	0	0	0	2	11				6	19	19
SF	0	0						101	101	101	SF	0	0		13	4	29	29	2		77	77
MO					74	68			142	142	MO				10	2	3	3			18	18
Total	0	0		22	143	102	42	117	426	426	Total	214	20	0	0	25	18	37	50	20	150	384

11,364 natural area spawners, 8.2% exploitation rate, 3.2% age-4 ocean harvest rate

Table A-2. Sacramento River winter Chinook age-3 ocean impact rate south of Pt. Arena by month, area, and fishery. Max Rate: 15.8%.

Commercial										Recreational										
Port Area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total	Port Area	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total
SF				0.36	0.05	0.06			0.47	SF	0.14	0.47	1.21	1.81	0.66	0.10	0.23			4.62
MO	0.55	2.42							2.97	MO	1.06	0.62	1.18	1.25						4.12
Total	0.55	2.42		0.36	0.05	0.06			3.44	Total	1.20	1.09	2.39	3.06	0.66	0.10	0.23			8.74

12.2% total impact rate

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|---|
| NO | Cape Falcon to Florence S. Jetty | FB | Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg) |
| CO | Florence S. Jetty to Humbug Mt. | SF | Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco) |
| KO | Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ) | MO | Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey) |
| KC | OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ) | | |