
CHAPTER I

COASTWIDE OCEAN FISHING SUMMARY

Chapter I contains, or references, tables which summarize the current and historical ocean salmon fishing regulations and harvest data. In addition, the chapter provides a brief summary of the Council's regulatory objectives, by management area, for the most recent fishing year and reports on the results of the Council's selective fisheries for marked hatchery coho and resulting bycatch mortality of wild salmon. The final section in the chapter provides a brief summary of management information and harvests under the authority of the PSC.

COUNCIL-AREA REGULATIONS AND LANDINGS

Summaries of the 2003 non-Indian commercial troll, treaty Indian commercial troll, and recreational ocean salmon fishing regulations for both the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) (3 to 200 nautical miles from shore) and state territorial waters (0 to 3 nautical miles from shore) are provided in Tables I-1, I-2, and I-3, respectively. Historical summaries of the regulations for each of the three West Coast states and for treaty Indian troll fisheries are provided in Appendix C, Tables C-1 through C-7. Table C-9 provides a summary of inseason regulatory actions and events during the 2003 season.

Catch, quota, and fishing effort statistics are presented in a series of tables as listed below:

- % Table I-4: Council area commercial and recreational ocean salmon fishing effort and landings of chinook, coho, and pink salmon by state of landing.
- % Table I-5: Council area commercial and recreational ocean salmon fishing effort and landings of chinook, coho, and pink salmon by management area.
- % Table I-6: The 2003 coho and chinook quotas for each fishery compared with actual harvests.
- % Appendix A Tables A-1 through A-19: Historical monthly ocean salmon harvest data by state and port area.
Tables A-20 through A-29: Historical monthly ocean salmon harvest data by management area.
- % Appendix B Tables B-1 through B-43: Historical inside harvest and escapement data.
- % Appendix C Table C-8: Historical record of annual preseason catch quotas for the area north of Cape Falcon, as well as the stocks that were critical for ocean salmon management actions.

TABLE I-1. Summary of actual ocean **non-Indian commercial troll** salmon fishing regulations for 2003. (Page 1 of 2)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota (Guideline*)		Special Restrictions ^{af}
		Chinook	Coho	
U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, Oregon				Vessels must land and deliver their fish within the area or in Garibaldi, Oregon, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. State regulations require that fishers south of Cape Falcon intending to fish within this area, and/or fishers fishing within this area intending to land salmon in Garibaldi, Oregon, notify Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) before transiting the Cape Falcon line (45°46'00" N latitude) Cape Flattery and Columbia River Control Zones closed; Grays Harbor Control Zone closed beginning August 16.
May 1-June 6; June 26-30 (Season total of 42 days)	All except coho	40,000	-	- Landing limit of no more than 50 chinook per 5-day open period.
July 3-Sept. 14, open Thursdays through Sundays (54 Days)		32,400 ^{bf}	75,000	Landing limit of no more than 75 chinook for the first 5-day open period, then 150 chinook per 5-day open period thereafter.
Cape Falcon to Florence south jetty, Oregon Mar. 15-July 16, Aug. 1-19; Sept. 1-Oct. 31 (204 days)	All except coho	None	-	Chinook 26 inch minimum size limit, except 27 inches May 1 through September 30 and 28 inches October 1 through October 31.
Twin Rocks to Pyramid Rock, Oregon Mar. 15-July 16, Aug. 1-19; Sept. 1-Nov. 14 (218 days)	Chinook only	None	-	Open 0-3 nautical miles. Chinook 26 inch minimum size limit, except 27 inches May 1 through September 30 and 28 inches October 1 through October 31.
Florence south jetty to Humbug Mt., Oregon Mar. 15-June 30, July 17-31 Aug. 11-29; Sept. 1-Oct. 31 (203 days)	All except coho	None	-	Chinook 26 inch minimum size limit, except 27 inches May 1 through September 30 and 28 inches October 1 through October 31.
Cape Blanco to Humbug Mt., Oregon (off Elk R.) Nov. 1-Dec. 15 (45 days)	Chinook only	None	-	Open 0-3 nautical miles. Landings restricted to Port Orford.
Humbug Mt. to Oregon/California border Mar. 15- May 31	All except coho	None	-	-
Jun. 1-30		2,500	-	Landing limit of 50 fish per trip June 1 through Aug. 29, and 65 fish per trip
July 1-31		1,200	-	Sept. 1 through 30. All fish must be landed and delivered to Gold Beach,
Aug. 1-29		2,500	-	Port Orford, or Brookings within 24 hours of closure. Chinook 26 inch
Sept. 1-30 (season total of 198 days)		3,000	-	minimum size limit prior to Sept. 1 and 28 inches in September.
Twin Rocks (42°05'36" N) to Oregon/California border (off Chetco R.) Oct. 13-Nov. 3 (22 days)	Chinook only	1,000	-	Open 0-3 nautical miles. Landings restricted to the Port of Brookings. Daily landing limit of 25 chinook.
Oregon/California border to Humboldt south jetty, California Sept. 1-30 (30 days)	All except coho	10,000	-	Landing limit of 40 fish per day. All fish must be landed within the area and within 24 hours of closure. Klamath control zone closed.
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena May 1-31 (31 days)	All except coho	None	-	
July 3-14 (12 days)	All except coho	None	-	Possession and landing limit of 150 fish per day per vessel and all fish must be landed within the area and within 24 hours of closure.
July 18-Sept. 30 (75 days)	All except coho	None	-	

TABLE I-1. Summary of actual ocean **non-Indian commercial troll** salmon fishing regulations for 2003. (Page 14 of 2)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota (Guideline*)		Special Restrictions ^{a/}
		Chinook	Coho	
Pt. Arena to U.S./Mexico Border May 1-Sept. 30 (153 days)	All except coho	None	-	-
Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro Oct 1-3; Oct 6-10; Oct 13-17 (13 days)	All except coho	None	-	-

a/ Single-point, single-shank barbless hooks required in all open areas coastwide. In California, when fishing with bait and angling by any other means than trolling, single-point, single-shank barbless circle hooks with no offset must be used. No more than 4 spreads per line off Oregon south of Cape Falcon. No more than 6 lines per boat allowed off California. Unless otherwise noted, minimum size limits (total length): chinook - 28 inches north of Cape Falcon; 26 inches south of Cape Falcon; coho - 16 inches.

b/ The 32,400 quota includes the preseason quota of 24,400 plus 3,000 remaining from the May/June opening and 5,000 chinook transferred from the recreational guideline for the Cape Falcon to Leadbetter Point area.

TABLE I-2. Summary of actual **treaty Indian commercial ocean and Area 4B troll** salmon seasons for 2003. (Page 1 of 1)

Tribe and Area	Salmon Species	Seasons ^{a/}			Minimum Size Limit (Inches)	
		Dates	Days	Chinook	Coho	
Quinault						
Areas 2 and 3	Chinook Only	May 1-June 30	61	24	-	
	All	Jul. 1- Sept. 15	77	24	16	
Hoh						
Area 2-3	Chinook Only	May 1-June 30	61	24	-	
	All	Jul. 1-Sept. 15	77	24	16	
Quileute						
Area 3	Chinook Only	May 1-June 30	61	24	-	
	All	Jul. 1-Sept. 15, Sept. 16-Oct. 15	107	24	16	
Makah						
Areas 3N, 4, and 4A	Chinook Only	May 1-June 30	61	24	-	
	All	Jul. 1- Sept. 15	77	24	16	
Area 4B	Chinook Only	Jan. 1-Apr. 15; May 1-June 30; Sept. 16-Dec. 31	273	24 ^{b/}	-	
	All	Jul. 1-Sept. 15	77	24	16	
S'Klallam						
Area 4B	Chinook Only	May 1-June 30	61	24	-	
	All ^{c/}	Jan. 1-Apr. 15, Jul. 1-Dec. 31	289	24 ^{b/}	16	

a/ The overall quotas for these fisheries during the May 1-Sept. 15 ocean salmon management period were 60,000 chinook and 90,000 coho. These quotas include troll catches by the S'Klallam and Makah tribes in Washington State Statistical Area 4B from May 1-Sept. 15. The overall chinook quota was divided to provide 30,000 chinook for the May 1-Jun. 30 chinook-directed season and 30,000 chinook for the Jul.-Sept. all-salmon season. Transfer of any unused chinook quota from the May-June season to the Jul.-Sept. season was not allowed. Barbless hooks were required in all ocean fisheries.

b/ Minimum length limit 22 inches prior to May 1 and after October 31.

c/ Retention of steelhead prohibited; retention of chum prohibited prior to September 30.

TABLE I-3. Summary of actual ocean **recreational** salmon fishing regulations for 2003. (Page 1 of 2)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota (*Guideline)		Daily Limit and Special Restrictions ^{a/}
		Chinook	Coho	
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava, Washington (Neah Bay subarea) 7 days per week June 22-Sept. 14 (85 days)	All Salmon		23,400	2 salmon daily plus one additional pink salmon, only one of which may be a chinook; all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip.
Cape Alava to Queets River, Washington (LaPush subarea) 7 days per week June 22-Sept. 14 (85 days)	All salmon	The chinook quota for all subareas between the U.S./Canada border and Cape Falcon, Oregon combined was 54,600 ^{b/}	5,750	2 salmon daily plus one additional pink salmon, only one of which may be a chinook; all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip.
Teahwhit Head to "Q" buoy to Cake Rock east to the shoreline Sept. 20-Oct. 56 (16 days)	All Salmon		100	2 salmon daily plus one additional pink salmon, only one of which may be a chinook; all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip.
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt., Washington (Westport subarea) Sun.-Thurs.: June 14 -July 24 7 days per week July 25-Sept. 14 (Season total of 77 days)	All salmon		83,250	2 salmon daily, only one of which may be a chinook; all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Grays Harbor Control Zone closed beginning August 16.
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon, Oregon (Columbia River subarea) Sun.-Thurs.: June 14 -July 24 7 days per week July 25 -Sep. 30 (Season Total of 93 days)	All salmon		112,500	2 salmon daily, only one of which may be a chinook; all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Closed south of Tillamook Head beginning Aug. 1. Columbia Control Zone closed.
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt., Oregon (except as listed for Twin Rocks to Pyramid Rock subarea below) Mar. 15-June 20; Aug.20-Oct. 31 (171 days) June 21-Aug. 19 (60 days)	All except coho All salmon	None None	- 88,000	2 salmon daily. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip.
Twin Rocks to Pyramid Rock (off Tillamook Bay inside 3 nm) Mar. 15-June 20 (98 days)	Chinook only	None	-	Barbed hooks allowed; 2 adult and 5 jack salmon daily.
Aug. 20-Nov. 15 (88 days)	Chinook only	None	-	Barbed hooks allowed; 2 adult and 5 jack salmon daily; no more than 4 adults in 7 consecutive days.
June 21-Aug. 19 (60 days)	All salmon	None	-	Barbless hooks required; 2 salmon daily, all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip.
Cape Blanco to Humbug Mt., Oregon (off Elk River inside 3 nm) Nov. 1-Dec. 15 (45 days)	Chinook only	None	-	2 salmon daily.

TABLE I-3. Summary of actual ocean **recreational** salmon fishing regulations for 2003. (Page 2 of 2)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota (*Guideline)		Daily Limit and Special Restrictions ^{a/}
		Chinook	Coho	
Humbug Mt., Oregon to Horse Mt., California May 17-Sept. 14 (121 days)	All except coho	None	-	2 salmon daily. Klamath Control Zone closed. Special gear restriction. ^{c/}
Twin Rocks, Oregon (42°05'36" N latitude) to Oregon/California border (off Chetco River inside 3 nm) Oct. 1-12 (12 days)	Chinook only	None	-	2 salmon daily; no more than 4 fish per season.
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena, California Feb. 15-Nov. 16 (275 days)	All except coho	None	-	2 salmon daily. Minimum size 24 in. prior to May 1. Special gear restrictions. ^{c/d/}
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. Apr. 12-Nov. 9 (212 days)	All except coho	None	-	2 salmon daily. Minimum size 24 in. prior to May 1. Special gear restrictions. ^{c/h/}
Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border Mar. 29-Sept. 28 (184 days)	All except coho	None	-	2 salmon daily. Minimum size 24 in. prior to May 1. Special gear restrictions. ^{c/h/}

a/ No more than one rod and single-point, single-shank barbless hooks required north of Pt. Conception, California. Unless otherwise noted: minimum size limits are (1) 26 inches for chinook and 16 inches for coho north of Cape Falcon, and (2) 20 inches for chinook and 16 inches for coho south of Cape Falcon.

b/ 54,600 quota includes 59,600 preseason quota minus 5,000 traded to the north of Cape Falcon non-Indian commercial troll fishery.

c/ No more than 2 single-point, single-shank barbless hooks and one rod per angler when fishing for salmon or fishing from a boat with salmon on board.

d/ If angling by any other means than trolling between Horse Mt. and Pt. Conception, no more than 2 single-point, single-shank, barbless circle hooks shall be used. The distance between the 2 hooks must not exceed 5 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. Trolling defined: Angling from a boat or floating device that is moving forward by means of a source of power, other than drifting by means of the prevailing water current or weather conditions, except when landing a fish. 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 I-4. Council area **commercial and recreational** ocean salmon fishing **effort and landings** by state. Data are provisional, pending further review of data compilation methods. A double dash ("-") indicates no records are available. Fewer than 50 fish or pounds may be shown as zero. (Page 1 of 4)

Year or Average	Effort (thousands of days fished)	COMMERCIAL TROLL						RECREATIONAL					
		Catch			Thousands of Pounds (Dressed Weight)			Effort (thousands of salmon angler trips)	Catch (thousands of fish)				Salmon Per Angler Trip
		Thousands of Fish	Chinook	Coho	Pink	Chinook	Coho		Pink	Chinook	Coho	Pink	
WASHINGTON^{a/}													
1966-70	NA	172.5	717.2	96.2	1,810.0	4,557.0	431.6	401.9	152.6	427.7	14.6	595.0	1.5
1971-75	56.2	275.4	870.3	31.6	2,925.5	4,800.8	147.4	482.9	210.4	567.4	6.1	784.0	1.6
1976-80	45.3	205.8	753.1	171.1	2,363.8	3,674.8	788.8	429.8	114.1	511.8	9.5	635.5	1.5
1981-85 ^{b/}	13.4	72.6	226.9	90.4	776.4	1,059.2	357.7	163.3	54.7	172.4	3.6	230.6	1.4
1986-90	8.1	73.2	139.5	13.5	719.1	610.1	48.6	119.4	26.1	165.1	0.8	191.9	1.6
1991	7.6	51.0	136.2	48.1	482.9	634.3	160.6	127.2	12.7	207.7	2.2	222.6	1.8
1992	6.4	66.8	93.6	0.0	677.8	334.8	0.0	108.9	18.4	123.6	0.0	142.0	1.3
1993	6.7	55.8	73.1	6.3	563.4	336.1	19.9	128.8	13.0	126.0	2.4	141.4	1.1
1994	0.3	5.2	-	0.0	52.8	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1995	1.2	11.3	56.2	41.7	85.1	254.8	136.7	54.8	0.5	68.3	2.8	71.6	1.3
1996	1.0	13.8	36.0	0.0	0.0	215.8	0.0	43.3	0.2	51.4	0.0	51.6	1.2
1997	0.9	21.8	15.7	1.8	80.9	94.0	--	29.7	4.0	26.8	1.4	32.1	1.1
1998	0.3	20.3	7.9	0.0	227.7	43.0	0.0	19.7	2.2	20.7	0.0	22.9	1.2
1999	1.1	45.0	37.3	1.6	417.8	137.9	5.2	50.8	9.9	40.1	2.2	52.2	1.0
2000	0.7	17.9	27.4	0.0	191.2	141.0	0.0	48.9	8.5	68.2	0.0	76.7	1.6
2001	1.1	49.3	65.6	1.0	518.0	375.6	9.6	126.6	23.0	168.3	3.9	195.2	1.5
2002	1.3	92.9	17.7	0.0	1,134.6	101.0	0.0	95.2	57.8	74.1	0.0	131.9	1.4
2003 ^{c/}	2.0	90.9	19.9	0.5	1,257.8	116.3	2.0	119.2	34.2	139.1	13.4	186.7	1.6

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Year or Average	Effort (thousands of days fished)	COMMERCIAL TROLL						RECREATIONAL					
		Catch			Thousands of Pounds (Dressed Weight)			Effort (thousands of salmon angler trips)	Catch (thousands of fish)				Salmon Per Angler Trip
		Thousands of Fish	Chinook	Coho	Pink	Chinook	Coho		Pink	Chinook	Coho	Pink	
OREGON^{d/}													
1966-70	NA	122.0	804.5	--	1,158.6	5,358.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1971-75	47.4	208.5	979.0	--	2,127.9	6,015.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1976-80	56.3	234.1	796.5	--	2,406.1	4,251.2	138.8	387.7	40.0	289.2	--	329.2	0.8
1981-85	26.0	150.7	320.8	21.0	1,431.6	1,536.8	117.2	233.5	33.1	165.4	2.7	200.1	0.9
1986-90	38.3	397.6	399.1	4.3	3,730.9	1,957.2	21.0	241.1	35.8	220.0	0.5	256.3	1.1
1991	14.9	74.8	306.9	1.8	694.7	1,411.0	7.6	190.1	14.4	259.1	0.3	273.8	1.4
1992	9.2	110.5	49.8	0.0	1,012.6	206.6	0.0	165.3	12.6	185.8	0.0	198.5	1.2
1993	9.5	81.5	1.7	0.0	760.6	9.1	0.0	79.6	6.4	58.1	0.0	64.6	0.8
1994	3.8	25.3	-	0.0	286.6	-	0.0	26.9	6.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.2
1995	7.9	214.8	-	0.1	1,940.6	-	0.4	35.8	6.7	11.9	0.0	18.7	0.5
1996	8.5	177.2	-	0.0	1,925.1	-	0.0	44.0	11.2	7.2	0.0	18.4	0.4
1997	7.8	149.7	-	0.0	1,539.9	-	0.1	30.1	7.7	6.0	0.0	13.7	0.5
1998	7.2	124.9	-	0.0	1,397.7	-	0.0	26.0	4.1	2.3	0.0	6.4	0.2
1999	5.1	63.5	0.2	0.1	720.6	-	0.2	49.4	7.7	13.6	0.0	21.4	0.4
2000	7.5	136.4	12.0	0.0	1,481.0	71.4	0.0	78.6	25.5	33.2	0.0	58.7	0.7
2001	11.2	276.7	9.4	0.3	2,899.1	52.4	1.2	120.5	27.2	94.3	0.0	121.5	1.0
2002	12.0	319.3	1.5	0.0	3,488.7	10.7	0.0	107.6	47.5	36.5	0.0	84.0	0.8
2003 ^{d/}	12.4	327.9	6.4	0.0	3,621.7	42.7	0.2	144.5	40.7	113.7	0.0	154.3	1.1

TABLE I-4. Council area **commercial and recreational** ocean salmon fishing **effort and landings** by state. Data are provisional, pending further review of data compilation methods. A double dash ("-") indicates no records are available. Fewer than 50 fish or pounds may be shown as zero. (Page 3 of 4)

Year or Average	Effort (thousands of days fished)	COMMERCIAL TROLL						RECREATIONAL					
		Catch			Thousands of Pounds (Dressed Weight)			Effort (thousands of salmon angler trips)	Catch (thousands of fish)				Salmon Per Angler Trip
		Thousands of Fish	Chinook	Coho	Pink	Chinook	Coho		Pink	Chinook	Coho	Pink	
CALIFORNIA													
1966-70	NA	486.3	319.7	7.4	4,924.5	2,351.5	36.6	189.8	120.8	33.2	0.0	154.0	0.8
1971-75	45.2	562.7	361.8	4.7	5,743.0	2,211.3	22.4	247.4	169.6	48.3	0.0	217.9	0.9
1976-80	81.3	618.6	243.4	0.5	5,867.3	1,184.3	2.7	163.5	92.4	31.2	0.0	123.6	0.8
1981-85	59.8	462.7	58.7	2.4	4,453.6	344.9	13.6	147.2	108.8	19.9	0.0	128.7	0.9
1986-90	58.5	794.7	46.8	0.3	8,097.4	262.2	1.6	241.3	166.5	40.3	0.0	206.8	0.9
1991	35.3	294.9	82.3	0.0	3,237.9	459.2	0.0	196.6	80.8	69.3	0.0	150.1	0.8
1992	20.3	163.4	2.5	0.0	1,632.1	11.3	0.0	127.9	73.6	11.5	0.0	85.1	0.7
1993	25.9	279.6	-	0.0	2,536.9	-	0.0	174.9	110.0	29.8	0.0	139.8	0.8
1994	21.2	295.6	-	0.0	3,103.1	-	0.0	189.9	183.2	0.5	0.0	183.7	1.0
1995	25.8	679.3	-	0.0	6,633.5	-	0.0	378.5	397.2	0.9	0.0	398.1	1.1
1996	21.1	380.6	-	0.0	4,113.4	-	0.0	225.4	164.2	0.6	0.0	164.8	0.7
1997	18.9	487.7	-	0.0	5,247.8	-	0.0	234.3	229.0	0.5	0.0	229.5	1.0
1998	14.5	227.3	-	0.0	1,847.1	-	0.0	151.8	122.0	0.1	0.0	122.1	0.8
1999	16.5	290.9	-	0.0	3,845.8	-	0.0	147.1	87.8	0.6	0.0	88.4	0.6
2000	20.1	479.1	-	0.0	5,130.6	-	0.0	214.4	185.9	0.4	0.0	186.3	0.9
2001	13.9	193.0	-	0.0	2,408.3	-	0.0	165.1	98.8	1.3	0.0	100.1	0.6
2002	17.3	391.7	-	0.0	5,007.5	-	0.0	210.1	182.0	0.8	0.0	182.8	0.9
2003 ^d	15.6	488.8	-	0.0	6,356.3	-	0.0	132.3	93.1	0.6	0.0	93.7	0.7

TABLE I-4. Council area **commercial and recreational** ocean salmon fishing **effort and landings** by state. Data are provisional, pending further review of data compilation methods. A double dash ("-") indicates no records are available. Fewer than 50 fish or pounds may be shown as zero. (Page 4 of 4)

Year or Average	Effort (thousands of days fished)	COMMERCIAL TROLL						RECREATIONAL					
		Catch			Thousands of Pounds (Dressed Weight)			Effort (thousands of salmon angler trips)	Catch (thousands of fish)				Salmon Per Angler Trip
		Thousands of Fish	Chinook	Coho	Pink	Chinook	Coho		Pink	Chinook	Coho	Pink	
COUNCIL AREA^{a/b/d/}													
1966-70	--	780.8	1,841.4	--	7,893.1	12,266.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1971-75	--	1,046.6	2,211.1	--	10,796.4	13,027.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1976-80	182.9	1,058.6	1,793.1	292.0	10,637.2	9,110.3	--	981.0	246.5	832.2	9.6	1,088.2	1.1
1981-85	99.2	685.9	606.4	113.9	6,661.6	2,940.9	488.5	544.1	196.6	357.6	5.2	559.4	1.0
1986-90	104.9	1,265.5	585.4	18.1	12,547.4	2,829.4	71.2	601.8	228.4	425.4	1.2	655.1	1.1
1991	57.8	420.6	525.4	49.9	4,415.5	2,504.5	168.2	513.8	107.9	536.1	2.5	646.5	1.3
1992	35.9	340.7	145.9	0.0	3,322.5	552.7	0.0	402.1	104.6	320.9	0.0	425.5	1.1
1993	42.1	416.9	74.8	6.3	3,860.9	345.2	19.9	383.3	129.4	213.9	2.5	345.8	0.9
1994	25.2	326.2	0.0	0.0	3,442.5	0.0	0.0	216.8	189.2	0.5	0.0	189.8	0.9
1995	34.9	905.4	56.2	41.8	8,659.2	254.8	137.1	469.1	404.4	81.1	2.9	488.3	1.0
1996	30.6	571.6	36.0	0.0	6,038.5	215.8	0.0	312.6	175.6	59.2	0.0	234.8	0.8
1997	27.6	659.2	15.7	1.9	6,868.6	94.0	--	294.1	240.6	33.2	1.4	275.3	0.9
1998	22.0	372.5	7.9	0.0	3,472.5	43.0	0.0	197.4	128.3	23.1	0.0	151.4	0.8
1999	22.7	399.4	37.4	1.7	4,984.1	137.9	5.4	247.3	105.4	54.4	2.2	162.0	0.7
2000	28.3	633.4	39.4	0.0	6,802.8	212.4	0.0	341.9	219.9	101.8	0.0	321.7	0.9
2001	26.2	519.0	75.0	1.3	5,825.4	428.0	10.8	412.2	149.0	263.9	3.9	416.8	1.0
2002	30.6	803.9	19.2	0.0	9,630.8	111.7	0.0	412.9	287.3	111.4	0.0	398.7	1.0
2003 ^{c/}	30.0	907.6	25.9	0.5	11,235.8	159.0	2.2	396.0	168.0	253.4	13.4	434.7	3.4

a/ For Washington, commercial effort and landings include: (1) treaty Indian fisheries (ocean and Area 4B only from May 1-Sept. 30) beginning in 1972; (2) prior to 1978, catch off British Columbia landed in Washington; and (3) catch off Alaska landed in Washington. Beginning in 1989, recreational angler trips and catch include state-managed, late-season Area 4B fishery when open. See Table IV-15 for Area 4B data.

b/ Recreational effort and catch includes Washington-based effort and catch from Oregon state waters (July 26-Aug. 1) and Strait of Juan de Fuca after WDFW and NMFS ocean closures in 1982.

c/ Preliminary.

d/ Oregon commercial troll landings include small numbers of salmon caught outside the Council management area (i.e., Alaska) prior to 1990. Oregon recreational effort data are total angler trips prior to 1979 and salmon trips beginning in 1979. Significantly reduced salmon per angler trip beginning in 1994 reflects regulations requiring nonretention of coho in the recreational fishery south of Cape Falcon.

TABLE I-5. Council area **commercial and recreational** ocean salmon fishing **effort and landings** by management area. (Page 1 of 1)

Year	COMMERCIAL TROLL				RECREATIONAL				total	Salmon Per Angler Trip
	Effort (thousands of boat days fished)	Catch (thousands of fish)			Effort (thousands of salmon angler trips)	Catch (thousands of fish)				
		Chinook	Coho	Pink		Chinook	Coho	Pink		
----- U.S./CANADA BORDER TO CAPE FALCON -----										
Treaty Indian (U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Point):^{a/}										
1997	0.371	13.969	15.660	1.710	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	0.176	14.387	7.927	0.000	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	0.383	27.412	33.447	1.563	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000	0.232	7.625	22.174	0.000	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	0.625	28.100	57.520	2.614	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002	0.349	39.115	17.493	0.000	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003 ^{b/}	0.330	34.674	10.912	0.243	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Indian:										
1997	0.552	6.447	0.000	0.005	31.377	4.144	31.075	1.410	36.629	1.167
1998	0.139	5.929	0.000	0.000	15.400	2.180	14.185	0.013	16.378	1.064
1999	0.757	17.628	3.815	0.053	58.189	10.820	47.663	2.194	60.677	1.043
2000	0.695	12.932	17.294	0.000	53.943	9.234	77.515	0.018	86.767	1.608
2001	1.015	26.514	17.479	0.044	149.643	25.592	207.251	3.921	236.764	1.582
2002	2.054	81.579	1.695	0.000	107.183	60.555	88.508	0.000	149.063	1.391
2003 ^{b/}	2.212	69.775	15.668	0.258	144.093	36.536	168.846	13.400	218.782	1.518
----- CAPE FALCON TO HUMBUG MOUNTAIN -----										
1997	7.428	145.929	-	0.048	9.962	2.408	0.038	0.000	2.446	0.246
1998	6.960	123.468	-	0.001	9.743	2.019	0.093	0.000	2.112	0.217
1999	4.826	60.987	-	0.055	26.217	3.340	6.046	0.000	9.386	0.358
2000	6.927	130.164	-	0.003	48.111	12.878	19.401	0.000	32.279	0.671
2001	10.424	266.981	-	0.344	71.119	17.374	55.088	0.000	72.462	1.019
2002	10.843	284.589	-	0.000	75.868	34.792	22.026	0.000	56.818	0.749
2003 ^{b/}	11.442	312.408	-	0.023	110.403	32.858	83.843	0.000	116.701	1.057
----- HUMBUG MOUNTAIN TO HORSE MOUNTAIN TO (KMZ) -----										
1997	0.477	5.026	-	0.000	35.535	14.070	0.328	0.000	14.398	0.405
1998	0.361	3.244	-	0.000	24.129	4.875	0.100	0.000	4.975	0.206
1999	0.473	4.219	-	0.000	33.612	9.638	0.177	0.000	9.815	0.292
2000	0.417	5.534	-	0.000	42.329	25.292	0.257	0.000	25.549	0.604
2001	0.794	9.123	-	0.000	50.794	20.032	0.255	0.000	20.287	0.399
2002	1.033	20.270	-	0.000	41.265	26.065	0.403	0.000	26.468	0.641
2003 ^{b/}	0.664	9.289	-	0.000	30.561	14.203	0.189	0.000	14.392	0.471
----- HORSE MOUNTAIN TO U.S./MEXICO BORDER -----										
1997	18.770	485.992	-	0.000	215.418	219.985	0.285	0.000	220.270	1.023
1998	14.304	224.755	-	0.000	141.792	119.100	0.040	0.000	119.140	0.840
1999	16.262	288.062	-	0.000	129.228	81.654	0.477	0.000	82.131	0.636
2000	20.004	477.014	-	0.000	194.053	172.377	0.223	0.000	172.600	0.889
2001	13.610	187.521	-	0.007	140.442	85.959	1.143	0.000	87.102	0.620
2002	16.715	378.188	-	0.000	188.509	165.913	0.533	0.000	166.446	0.883
2003 ^{b/}	15.463	484.615	-	0.000	116.548	84.327	0.449	0.000	84.776	0.727

a/ May through September.

b/ Preliminary.

TABLE I-6. **Coho and chinook harvest quotas** and guidelines (*) for 2003 compared with actual harvest by management area and fishery. (Page 1 of 1)

Fishery Governed by Quota	Chinook			Coho		
	Quota or Guideline ^{a/}	Catch	Catch/ Quota	Quota	Catch	Catch/ Quota
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON						
TREATY INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL	60.0	34.8	0.6	90.0	10.9	0.1
NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL						
Canada to Cape Falcon (May-June)	40.0	36.4	0.9	-	-	-
Canada to Cape Falcon (July-Sept.)	29.4	33.4	1.1	75.0	15.7	0.2
Subtotal Non-Indian Commercial Troll	69.4	69.8	1.0	75.0	15.7	0.2
RECREATIONAL (selective coho fisheries)						
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava	3.9	4.7	1.2	23.4	19.7	0.8
Cape Alava to Queets River	2.3	1.9	0.8	5.7	3.4	0.6
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt.	40.6	21.8	0.5	83.3	39.3	0.5
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon	12.7	8.1	0.6	112.5	106.4	0.9
Subtotal Recreational	59.5	36.5	0.6	224.9	168.8	0.8
TOTAL NORTH OF CAPE FALCON	188.9	141.1	0.7	389.9	195.4	0.5
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON						
COMMERCIAL TROLL (all except coho)						
Humbug Mt. to Oregon/California border (June-Sept.)	9.2	3.8	0.4			
Oregon/California Border to Humboldt S. Jetty (Sept.)	10.0	2.2	0.2			
Subtotal Troll	19.2	6.0	0.3	-	-	-
RECREATIONAL						
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	-	-	-	88.0	83.8	1.0
TOTAL SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON	19.2	6.0	0.3	88.0	83.8	1.0

a/ Guidelines for chinook fisheries are marked with an asterisk (*).

REGULATORY OBJECTIVES BY MANAGEMENT AREA

The sections below provide a brief outline of the regulatory objectives that shaped the 2003 ocean salmon fisheries by management area and species. Further details of the conservation and allocation objectives by salmon stock and an assessment of performance are provided in Chapters II and III for chinook and coho, respectively.

Horse Mountain to U.S./Mexico Border

Fisheries management in this area is guided by conservation objectives for Klamath River and Sacramento River fall chinook, Oregon Coast coho, and by National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Endangered Species Act (ESA) consultation standards for California Coastal chinook, Sacramento River winter chinook, and Southern Oregon / Northern California Coastal coho.

Chinook Fisheries

The Council structured chinook salmon fisheries south of Horse Mountain (near Shelter Cove, California) to meet the following objectives (in order of most to least constraining):

1. The Sacramento River winter chinook NMFS ESA consultation standard requirement that the duration and timing of the 2003 commercial and recreational fisheries south of Point Arena not change substantially relative to the 2000 and 2001 seasons.
2. The California Coastal chinook NMFS ESA consultation standard requirement of no greater than a 16% age-four ocean harvest rate on Klamath River fall chinook.
3. The Klamath River fall chinook conservation objective of a minimum adult natural spawner escapement rate of 33%, subject to a minimum escapement (spawner floor) of 35,000 adults in natural areas, along with the allocation objective of 50% of the allowable adult harvest for subsistence and commercial fisheries by federally-recognized tribes.
4. The Oregon Coast Natural (OCN) coho maximum allowable exploitation rate (marine and freshwater combined) of 15% under Amendment 13 of the Salmon Fishery Management Plan (FMP), and the exploitation rate matrix recommended by the Oregon Coast Natural (OCN) Coho Work Group, which was adopted by the Council as expert biological advice.
5. The Southern Oregon/Northern California Coastal (SONCC) coho NMFS ESA consultation standard requirement of no greater than a 13% marine exploitation rate on Rogue/Klamath (RK) hatchery coho.
6. The Sacramento River fall chinook escapement goal range of 122,000 to 180,000 hatchery and natural adults.

Objectives 1, 2, and 3 listed above were the constraining factors for 2003 chinook fisheries management in this area. Under the adopted regulations, total harvest south of Horse Mountain was projected to be 613,300 chinook, the coastwide ocean harvest rate on age-four Klamath River fall chinook was projected to be 16.0% (for fisheries from September 1, 2002 through August 31, 2003), and 35,000 Klamath River fall chinook adults were projected to spawn in natural areas.

Coho Fisheries

Coho fisheries management in this area is guided by the NMFS ESA consultation standard for Central California Coast coho (CCC) coho, which has prohibited retention of coho in this area. No projection of non-retention fishery impacts on CCC coho was available; projected non-retention exploitation rates on OCN and RK coho in this area were 2.9% and 4.8%, respectively. Coho are managed as a unit south of Cape Falcon, and details of the Council's management objectives shaping the 2003 fisheries are presented more fully in the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain section.

Humbug Mountain to Horse Mountain

The area between Humbug Mountain (near Port Orford, Oregon) and Horse Mountain (near Shelter Cove, California) is referred to as the Klamath Management Zone (KMZ). Fisheries management in this area is guided by conservation and allocation objectives for Klamath River fall chinook, and by NMFS ESA consultation standards for California Coastal chinook, and Oregon Coast and Southern Oregon/Northern California Coastal coho.

Chinook Fisheries

The Council structured chinook salmon fisheries south of Horse Mountain (near Shelter Cove, California) to meet the following objectives (in order of most to least constraining):

1. The California Coastal chinook NMFS ESA consultation standard requirement of no greater than a 16% age-four ocean harvest rate on Klamath River fall chinook.
2. The Klamath River fall chinook conservation objective of a minimum adult natural spawner escapement rate of 33%, subject to a minimum escapement (spawner floor) of 35,000 adults in natural areas, along with the allocation objective of 50% of the allowable adult harvest for subsistence and commercial fisheries by federally-recognized tribes.
3. The Oregon Coast Natural (OCN) coho maximum allowable exploitation rate (marine and freshwater combined) of 15% under Amendment 13 of the Salmon Fishery Management Plan (FMP), and the exploitation rate matrix recommended by the Oregon Coastal Natural (OCN) Coho Work Group, which was adopted by the Council as expert biological advice.
4. The Southern Oregon/Northern California Coastal coho ESA consultation standard requirement of no greater than a 13% marine exploitation rate on Rogue/Klamath (RK) hatchery coho.

Objectives 1 and 2 listed above were the constraining factors on 2003 chinook fisheries management in the KMZ. Under the adopted regulations, total harvest in the KMZ was projected to be 59,200 chinook, the coastwide ocean harvest rate on age-four Klamath River fall chinook was projected to be 16.0% (for fisheries from September 1, 2002 through August 31, 2003), and 35,000 Klamath River fall chinook adults were projected to spawn in natural areas.

Coho Fisheries

Coho fisheries management in this area is guided by the NMFS ESA consultation standards for OCN, SONCC,, and CCC coho, which prohibit retention of coho in this area. No projection of non-retention fishery impacts on CCC coho was available; projected non-retention exploitation rates on OCN and RK coho in this area were 1.8% and 4.1%, respectively. Retention of coho has been prohibited in this area since 1994. Coho

are managed as a unit south of Cape Falcon, and details of the Council's management objectives shaping the 2003 fisheries are presented more fully in the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain section.

Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain

Chinook Fisheries

The Council structured chinook salmon fisheries between Cape Falcon (near Manzanita, Oregon) and Humbug Mountain (near Port Orford, Oregon) to meet the following objectives (in order of most to least constraining):

1. The California coastal chinook NMFS ESA consultation standard of no greater than a 16% age-four ocean harvest rate on Klamath River fall chinook.
2. The Oregon Coast Natural (OCN) coho maximum allowable exploitation rate (marine and freshwater combined) of 15% under Amendment 13 of the Salmon Fishery Management Plan (FMP), and the exploitation rate matrix recommended by the Oregon Coastal Natural (OCN) Coho Work Group, which was adopted by the Council as expert biological advice.
3. The Klamath River fall chinook conservation objective of a minimum adult natural spawner escapement rate of 33%, subject to a minimum escapement (spawner floor) of 35,000 adults in natural areas, along with the allocation objective of 50% of the allowable adult harvest for subsistence and commercial fisheries by federally-recognized tribes.
4. The index escapement goal range for Oregon coastal chinook of 150,000 to 200,000 adult chinook.

Given the adopted regulations, the STT projected a total harvest of 148,300 chinook in this area, a coastwide ocean fishery exploitation rate of 16.0% on age-four Klamath River fall chinook (for fisheries from September 1, 2002 through August 31, 2003), and sufficient escapement to meet the escapement goal for Oregon coastal chinook. Nonretention mortality on coho resulting from commercial chinook fisheries in this area was projected to be equivalent to exploitation rates of 1.5% for OCN coho and 0.1% for RK coho.

Coho Fisheries

The Council structured 2003 coho salmon fisheries between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain to conform to the recommendations of the OCN Coho Work Group and the NMFS ESA consultation standard in NMFS's 1999 Biological Opinion for threatened SONC and OCN coho. The NMFS ESA consultation standard required (1) no more than a 15% combined coastwide marine and freshwater exploitation rate for OCN coho; and (2) no more than a 13% coastwide marine exploitation rate for RK hatchery coho. The OCN Coho Work Group reaffirmed the 15% combined marine and freshwater exploitation rate limit based on its review of Amendment 13. To meet the OCN Coho Work Group recommendations and the NMFS ESA consultation standard, the Council adopted seasons for which the STT projected:

1. A coastwide marine and freshwater exploitation rate for OCN coho of 14.4%.
2. A coastwide marine exploitation rate for RK coho of 9.6%.

The Council's marine exploitation rate for OCN coho assumed a 14% hook-and-release mortality rate in recreational fisheries and a 26% rate in commercial troll fisheries off Oregon and Washington.

Under the adopted regulations, the STT projected harvest impacts and nonretention mortality resulting from recreational fisheries in this area to be equivalent to exploitation rates of 0.2% for RK hatchery coho and 3.9% for OCN coho stocks.

U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon

Chinook Fisheries

Management objectives for chinook fisheries in this area are to comply with NMFS ESA consultation standards established for ESA-listed stocks, meet treaty Indian sharing obligations, and to the extent possible, provide for viable ocean and inriver fisheries while meeting natural stock escapement objectives and hatchery fall chinook brood stock needs. Lower Columbia River hatchery and Spring Creek Hatchery fall chinook have historically been the major contributors to ocean fishery catches in the Council area north of Cape Falcon. Management constraints for ESA-listed stocks, especially Columbia Lower River natural tules, constrained ocean fisheries in this area.

The Council structured chinook salmon fisheries between Cape Falcon, Oregon and the U.S./Canada Border to meet the following objectives (in order of most to least constraining):

1. A 49% total (ocean and inriver) exploitation rate on the naturally spawning tule portion of the threatened lower Columbia River chinook evolutionarily significant unit (ESU) (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
2. At least a 30% reduction in the total ocean age 3 and 4 adult equivalent (AEQ) exploitation rate from the 1988-1993 average on threatened Snake River Fall chinook.
3. For select chinook stocks of concern to the Pacific Salmon Commission, keep the Individual Stock Based Management (ISBM) index at or below 60% of the 1979-1982 average.

The Council adopted harvest quotas of 64,400 chinook for commercial non-Indian troll, 60,000 chinook for commercial treaty Indian troll, and 59,600 chinook for the recreational fishery.

Coho Fisheries

Fisheries between Cape Falcon, Oregon and the U.S./Canada Border are constrained by management objectives and treaty Indian obligations for individual stock management units, stocks listed under the ESA, and requirements of the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST). The Council structured coho salmon fisheries to meet the following objectives (in order of most to least constraining):

1. Provide access to harvestable coho stocks while constraining impacts on weak natural coho stocks, especially OCN, to acceptable levels. The Oregon Coast Natural (OCN) coho maximum allowable exploitation rate (marine and freshwater combined) is 15% under Amendment 13 of the Salmon Fishery Management Plan (FMP), as well as the exploitation rate matrix recommended by the Oregon Coastal Natural (OCN) Coho Work Group, which was adopted by the Council as expert biological advice.
2. Constrain the total exploitation rate on Interior Fraser coho below 10% in accordance with the provisions of the southern coho management plan adopted by the PSC in February, 2002.
3. Meet inside/outside and treaty Indian/non-Indian allocation objectives.
4. Meet fishery management plan (FMP) objectives for allocation of impacts between commercial and recreational ocean fisheries, and among port areas for the recreational fishery.

The Council adopted a mark-selective recreational fishery quota of 225,000 coho, with the requirement that all retained coho must have be marked with healed adipose fin clip (marked). The Council adopted commercial harvest quotas of 75,000 marked coho for the non-Indian commercial troll mark-selective fishery and 90,000 coho for the non-mark-selective treaty Indian troll fishery. The total allowable harvest by the non-Indian commercial and recreational fisheries for coho in 2003 was 300,000, compared to 140,000 in 2002.

SELECTIVE FISHERIES AND SALMON BYCATCH

Estimated incidental chinook and coho mortalities are reported in Table I-7. Unless otherwise noted, chinook mortality estimates from north of Cape Falcon and coho mortality estimates coast-wide are based on pre-season projections scaled by the ratio of observed to projected catch; chinook mortality estimates south of Cape Falcon are based on expansion of dockside sampling data. Under the Sustainable Fisheries Act, incidental mortality in commercial fisheries constitute bycatch, but incidental mortality resulting from the non-retention recreational fisheries is not.

Selective Coho Fisheries

Recreational fisheries selective for marked coho were planned for the area between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mt., the four ocean subareas north of Cape Falcon, and the inside fisheries at Buoy 10 and the Strait of Juan de Fuca (Areas 5 and 6). Pre-season and in-season assessments of mark rates, catches, numbers of coho released, and incidental (bycatch) mortality are summarized in Table I-8. Fisheries were sampled by on-water observers and dockside interviews. The mark rate in all the ocean fisheries was lower than predicted.

Selective Chinook Fisheries

In 2003, recreational fisheries in the Strait of Juan de Fuca operated under mark-selective retention restrictions for chinook in Area 5 and a portion of Area 6 from July 5 through August 3. The coho mark-selective fishery occurred in both Areas 5 and 6 from July 1 through September 30. Catch and release estimates, derived from creel census programs conducted in Area 5 from July 1 through September 30 and in Area 6 from July 5 through August 3, follow.

Areas 5 Preliminary Recreational Salmon Catch Estimate, 2003

Fishery	Boats	Anglers	Catch			Total	Release		
			Chinook	Coho	Pink		Chinook	Coho	Pink
Area 5: 7/1-9/30	26,193	65,177	3,052	38,673	46,779	145,610	18,461	101,706	24,235

Areas 5 and 6 Preliminary Recreational Salmon Catch Estimate during the Chinook Selective Fishery July 5 - August 3, 2003.

Fishery	Boats	Anglers	Catch			Total	Release		
			Chinook	Coho	Pink		Chinook	Coho	Pink
Area 5: 7/5-8/3	8,026	19,444	2,623	5,230	5,210	39,729	13,466	22,310	3,209
Area 6: 7/5-8/3	2,646	5,174	962	105	440	2,383	1,707	455	183
Total	10,672	24,618	3,586	5,335	5,650	42,112	15,173	22,765	3,391

TABLE I-7. Estimated **incidental mortality of chinook and coho** in 2003 ocean salmon fisheries. Observed incidental mortality was calculated by scaling preseason projections of incidental mortality by the ratio of observed to projected catch. (Page 1 of 1)

Area and Fishery	2003 Catch Projection	2003 Bycatch Mortality ^{a/} Projection	Observed in 2003	
			Catch	Bycatch Mortality
OCEAN FISHERIES:^{b/}				
CHINOOK (thousands of fish)				
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON				
Treaty Commercial Troll	60.0	8.9	34.7	5.1
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	64.4	24.5	69.8	26.6
Recreational	59.6	10.6	36.5	6.5
CAPE FALCON TO HUMBUG MT.				
Commercial Troll	120.7	14.7	312.4	38.0
Recreational	27.6	2.8	32.9	3.3
HUMBUG MT. TO HORSE MT.				
Commercial Troll	21.1	2.1	9.3	0.8
Recreational	38.1	3.8	14.2	1.6
SOUTH OF HORSE MT.				
Commercial	460.1	46.0	484.6	43.6
Recreational	153.2	15.3	84.3	9.3
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES				
Commercial Troll	726.3	96.2	910.8	114.1
Recreational	278.5	32.5	167.9	20.7
INSIDE FISHERIES:				
Buoy 10	21.2	NA	19.4	N/A
OCEAN FISHERIES:				
COHO (thousands of fish)				
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON				
Treaty Commercial Troll	90.0	5.3	11.0	0.6
Non-Indian Commercial Troll ^{c/}	75.0	26.6	15.7	5.6
Recreational ^{c/}	225.0	31.4	186.8	23.6
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON				
Commercial Troll	0.0	16.7	-	43.2
Recreational ^{c/}	88.0	22.7	83.8	21.6
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES				
Commercial Troll	165.0	48.6	26.7	49.4
Recreational	313.0	54.1	270.6	45.2
INSIDE FISHERIES:				
Area 4B	-	-	-	-
Buoy 10 ^{c/}	35.0	4.0	54.3	6.2

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: 23% (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/ Includes Oregon territorial water, late season chinook fisheries.

c/ Coho retention limited to fish with a healed adipose fin clip.

TABLE I-8. Summary of 2003 recreational and commercial fisheries selective for marked hatchery coho (preliminary data). (Page 1 of 1)

Area	Anticipated Mark Rate	Observed Mark Rate	Preseason Quota	Anticipated Nonretention Mortality ^{a/}	Landed Coho Catch			Unmarked Coho Released ^{b/}	Estimated Nonretention Mortality ^{a/}	Effort ^{c/}
					Total	Marked	Unmarked			
Recreational										
Ocean Fisheries										
Neah Bay	51%	39%	23,400	5,900	19,749	19,258	491	9,630	6,686	20,449
La Push	59%	31%	5,750	2,219	3,407	372	35	470	1,590	4,369
Westport	74%	53%	83,250	6,639	39,267	8,948	319	4,220	8,465	48,049
Columbia River	85%	57%	112,500	4,099	106,423	5,743	680	9,091	20,348	71,226
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	72%	44%	88,000	6,061	83,831	83,255	576	16,460	26,319	90,191
Inside Fisheries										
Strait of Juan de Fuca ^{d/}	40%	27%	36,793 ^{d/}	7,270	38,673	37,745	928	1,706	12,205	5,177
Buoy 10	81%	61%	35,000 ^{d/}	1,956	54,301	53,736	565	3,791	9,135	611
Commercial										
Neah Bay	47%	NA	-	-	NA	A	NA	NA	NA	NA
La Push	53%	NA	-	-	NA	A	NA	NA	NA	NA
Westport	65%	NA	-	-	NA	A	NA	NA	NA	NA
Columbia River	77%	NA	-	-	NA	A	NA	NA	NA	NA
Commercial Total	NA	48%	75,000	19,552	15,668	15,668	0	16,974	6,045	1,685

a/ Hook-and-release plus drop-off mortality of unmarked fish.

b/ Calculated from observed mark rates. Buoy 10 based on dockside sampling.

c/ Recreational effort measured in angler trips, commercial effort measured in days fished.

d/ Expected catch, not a quota.

PACIFIC SALMON COMMISSION

The Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC) was established to implement the 1985 Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) between the U.S. and Canada. Because many of the stocks under the jurisdiction of the Council are significantly affected by management actions taken in Canadian and Alaskan waters, considerable interaction between the Council and PSC can be expected at both the policy and technical levels. Actual catches for PSC fisheries of the most relevance to the Council are summarized in Tables I-9 and I-10. Note that these catch statistics do not correspond to provisions of the PST for compliance with aggregate abundance-based management (see below), or reflect incidental mortality losses associated with the regulation of these fisheries, except as noted.

Chinook Fisheries

Northern British Columbia and Southeast Alaska (SEAK) fisheries affect far-north migrating chinook stocks originating in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. These include Washington coastal stocks; Columbia and Snake River bright fall, spring, and summer stocks; and far-north migrating Oregon coastal chinook stocks. The West Coast Vancouver Island (WCVI) troll and Georgia Strait troll and recreational fisheries affect far-north migrating stocks to a lesser degree, but have a major impact on more southerly distributed Columbia River tulle and Puget Sound stocks.

In June 1999, the U.S. and Canada reached agreement on a framework for chinook fishing regimes for 1999 through 2008. Under this agreement, Southeast Alaskan (all gear), Northern British Columbia (troll and recreational), and WCVI (troll and outside recreational) fisheries are to be regulated under aggregate abundance-based management (AABM) regimes. These fishery regimes establish catch ceilings that are derived from estimates of indices for total aggregate abundance of all stocks contributing to specific components of the fisheries and target fishery harvest rates. For example, the regime for WCVI troll and outside sport fisheries is determined by the abundance index estimated for the WCVI troll fishery; the allowable catch for the WCVI AABM fisheries was designed to reduce harvest rate for the combined troll and outside sport fisheries by approximately 35% from levels observed during 1985 through 1996. The U.S. and Canada are exploring the development of management regimes for AABM fisheries that are based on total mortality rather than landed catch.

For fisheries that are not driven by AABM regimes, including Council area fisheries, the 1999 agreement establishes conservation obligations to reduce harvest rates on depressed chinook stocks by 36.5% for Canadian fisheries and 40% for U.S. fisheries, relative to levels observed during 1979 through 1982. This individual stock based management (ISBM) obligation must be taken into account during Council and inside fisheries preseason management planning processes.

In 2003, AABM fisheries were conducted in accordance with the obligations set forth in the June 1999 PST agreement. Southeast Alaska (SEAK) fisheries were constrained by an all gear catch ceiling of 366,100 "treaty" chinook in 2003. "Treaty" chinook are those fish that are counted against the AABM catch ceiling; they represent total catch minus terminal exclusions (fish taken in terminal net fisheries where escapement goals are achieved) and hatchery add-ons (fish attributed to production from Alaskan hatchery facilities in excess of levels observed prior to the 1985 PST). The 2003 total catch of chinook by Southeast Alaska fisheries was 443,100, while the catch of "treaty" chinook was 383,500.

The allowable 2003 catch for the North Coast British Columbia AABM fisheries (Northern B.C. troll plus Queen Charlotte Islands sport) was 197,100 chinook. The estimated actual catch was 191,400 (137,100 troll plus 54,300 sport).

TABLE I-9. **Chinook catch by Southeast Alaska** marine fisheries. (Page 1 of 1)

Year	Total Catches			Treaty Chinook			Additional Catch	
	Troll	Net	Sport	Troll	Net	Sport	Terminal Exclusion ^{a/}	Hatchery Add-On ^{b/}
1985	215.8	33.9	24.9	211.9	33.3	23.0	0.0	6.2
1986	237.7	22.1	22.6	231.6	20.6	19.0	0.0	11.1
1987	242.6	15.5	24.3	231.1	14.0	20.3	0.0	17.1
1988	231.4	21.8	26.2	217.1	17.4	22.3	0.0	22.5
1989	235.7	24.2	31.1	224.2	18.5	26.8	0.0	21.5
1990	287.9	27.7	51.2	263.5	16.1	41.4	0.0	45.9
1991	264.1	34.9	60.5	231.8	21.0	45.1	0.0	61.5
1992	183.8	32.1	42.9	162.6	24.0	35.3	0.0	36.8
1993	226.9	28.0	49.2	212.4	16.2	42.7	0.0	32.9
1994	186.3	35.7	42.4	177.1	22.6	35.5	0.0	29.2
1995	138.1	48.0	49.7	115.1	26.4	35.5	0.0	58.8
1996	141.5	37.3	57.5	107.6	8.4	39.0	8.7	71.6
1997	246.4	25.1	71.5	221.9	11.4	53.3	9.8	46.5
1998	192.1	23.5	55.0	183.5	13.4	46.3	2.4	25.0
1999	146.2	32.7	72.1	132.7	12.9	53.2	4.5	47.7
2000	158.7	41.4	63.2	134.0	11.1	41.4	2.5	74.3
2001	153.3	40.2	72.3	128.7	13.5	44.7	1.5	77.3
2002	325.3	31.7	69.5	298.1	13.5	45.5	1.2	68.2
2003 ^{c/}	330.7	39.4	73.0	307.3	23.3	52.9	2.3	57.2

a/ Catch in terminal net fisheries. These catches are not subject to PST limitations.

b/ Catch of increased production of Alaska hatchery fish. These catches are not subject to PST limitations.

c/ Preliminary.

TABLE I-10. Chinook and coho catches by Canadian marine fisheries in thousands of fish. (Page 1 of 1)

Year	Northern B.C.		Central B.C.		North-Central B.C.	WCVI				Strait of Georgia		Strait of Georgia Sport		Juan de Fuca		
	Troll	Net	Troll	Net	Sport	NW Troll	SW Troll	Net	Outside Sport	Troll	Net ^{a/}	North	South	Troll	Net	Sport
	CHINOOK															
1985	186.7	70.7	28.8	27.3	9.9	74.3	279.8	22.0	10.2	55.7	51.0	127.8	79.2	0.0	44.6	27.8
1986	153.0	42.7	52.6	55.3	12.6	81.0	261.1	5.9	4.1	43.9	26.2	100.4	47.1	0.3	59.9	34.4
1987	177.5	41.2	64.0	21.4	13.8	113.1	265.8	0.6	26.5	38.7	21.1	52.7	43.5	0.0	11.3	24.9
1988	152.4	40.4	31.1	21.8	19.3	171.3	237.4	16.5	24.3	19.6	12.1	56.5	31.4	0.0	11.8	31.2
1989	207.7	48.9	19.1	7.5	35.7	71.5	132.2	40.8	38.0	28.5	36.6	72.1	28.2	0.0	32.0	32.5
1990	154.1	39.0	27.3	30.3	32.0	114.8	183.1	29.6	50.2	34.4	23.7	58.6	23.2	0.0	12.8	30.1
1991	194.0	56.6	27.9	18.9	32.5	74.8	128.1	61.3	42.5	32.2	19.7	75.3	21.2	0.0	11.8	19.0
1992	142.3	43.8	42.3	20.8	37.9	216.5	130.2	9.8	44.1	37.3	13.9	75.1	20.4	0.0	15.6	21.1
1993	161.8	45.0	24.8	11.2	38.2	167.8	106.9	29.4	63.1	33.4	22.9	79.0	25.9	0.0	2.8	14.0
1994	164.5	26.5	20.1	15.4	38.9	71.0	75.0	3.7	50.6	13.0	11.7	45.1	11.4	0.0	13.8	14.4
1995	56.4	28.2	4.7	9.1	30.0	28.8	52.2	0.5	28.2	0.0	1.7	38.0	9.7	0.0	1.5	14.4
1996	0.0	30.9	0.0	4.1	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.6	55.2	15.3	0.0	0.6	19.0
1997	82.1	18.9	10.5	1.8	47.0	25.9	26.6	0.2	11.0	2.3	0.9	35.3	7.5	0.0	0.4	17.2
1998	116.4	7.6	3.8	5.7	49.0	7.2	3.1	1.6	4.2	1.1	0.1	10.1	4.3	0.0	0.2	9.7
1999	56.5	12.7	2.1	4.3	36.4	21.3	34.7	1.0	31.1	0.1	5.0	26.4	12.1	0.0	0.2	14.8
2000	9.8	27.6	0.0	4.5	22.1	28.7	34.7	0.0	38.0	0.3	5.9	17.3	4.6	1.0	0.0	11.0
2001	13.1	23.1	0.0	4.4	30.4	23.9	53.6	0.0	40.2	0.0	4.5	21.5	9.6	0.0	0.1	23.5
2002	96.5	12.3	0.5	4.8	41.3	43.0	90.8	0.2	32.1	0.5	9.6	43.7	9.1	0.0	0.0	24.1
2003 ^{b/}	137.1	10.2	0.7	2.7	54.3	58.0	93.8	9.0	24.0	0.0	6.1	14.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	27.1
COHO																
1985	527.8	176.4	135.2	96.9	18.0	377.0	1,012.0	7.5	1.6	191.2	179.0	569.7	133.2	0.3	224.7	25.3
1986	1,089.5	212.6	593.4	277.5	20.2	610.5	1,546.3	10.6	1.1	181.4	144.6	442.4	94.8	2.9	202.5	34.7
1987	595.7	100.3	214.5	93.3	24.4	525.1	1,295.9	7.2	24.6	217.5	74.8	472.1	107.9	0.2	216.4	61.6
1988	348.0	61.7	183.9	107.8	23.1	555.9	1,039.9	11.0	5.3	256.5	90.7	824.3	184.6	0.2	56.7	75.9
1989	573.4	161.4	123.2	28.9	26.3	578.8	1,373.2	39.7	44.5	73.3	121.4	332.6	75.1	0.1	342.1	89.4
1990	974.8	163.7	261.2	153.5	46.0	729.5	1,134.1	2.7	19.8	163.2	114.7	493.1	67.5	0.1	154.1	69.4
1991	982.3	196.2	105.7	47.6	43.1	664.6	1,225.3	5.2	49.8	11.6	77.5	35.0	11.5	0.0	180.4	110.6
1992	516.3	122.1	237.8	67.6	40.5	935.5	736.3	9.7	37.5	137.3	81.7	358.5	117.3	0.0	106.0	119.7
1993	337.2	134.5	72.6	37.8	31.2	422.0	531.8	3.5	13.7	276.0	65.6	552.1	177.7	0.0	6.2	108.9
1994	740.0	174.5	57.6	94.1	58.9	207.7	1,044.1	4.7	16.4	50.8	38.3	148.0	28.2	0.0	131.0	118.6
1995	295.4	111.1	18.7	28.1	37.3	276.9	1,068.5	1.4	41.2	0.0	17.9	11.2	3.5	0.0	36.7	71.5
1996	424.9	122.2	12.2	29.5	59.1	235.9	552.7	1.0	25.1	0.0	5.5	26.7	7.1	0.7	4.2	94.0
1997	158.6	28.6	8.2	12.0	37.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.1	0.0	5.9	2.6	2.8	0.0	0.4	99.5
1998	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
1999	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
2000	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
2001	1.1	9.9	0.0	2.7	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	9.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.2
2002	118.9	1.2	8.5	0.0	49.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	3.8
2003 ^{b/}	195.0	6.9	18.9	3.5	NA	0.0	0.1	5.4	13.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	7.5	0.0	0.0	11.8

a/ Includes Johnstone strait nets, net fisheries in Strait of Georgia, and Fraser seine.

b/ Preliminary

Canada's principal management objective for the 2003 WCVI chinook troll fishery was to address concerns for Fraser spring chinook, interior B.C. coho (Upper Fraser and Thompson), and WCVI chinook stocks. The chinook fishery was closed from early March to late April to protect Fraser spring chinook. Limitations on incidental coho mortalities and concerns for WCVI chinook constrained the timing and location of the chinook fishery; no chinook troll fisheries were conducted from late June through late September. The accounting period for the 2003 WCVI fishery was October 1, 2002 through September 30, 2003. There were nine troll openings in the 2003 fishery, all operating under a 55 cm minimum size limit. Total troll harvest was 151,800 chinook. The majority of the catch (136,300) occurred from April 17 through June 5, slightly above the level observed during the same period in 2002. The WCVI outside (the area where non-local stocks predominate) sport fishery operated under a 45 cm minimum size limit and harvested 24,000 chinook, approximately 26% below the level observed in 2002. The total of approximately 175,800 chinook taken by 2003 WCVI AABM fisheries was below the allowable catch ceiling of 181,825 established under the 1999 PST agreement.

Canadian southern ISBM fisheries including southern B.C. commercial troll and net fisheries harvested a total of 16,700 chinook in 2003. ISBM sport fisheries harvested 117,500 chinook (WCVI "inside" 51,600; Juan de Fuca Strait 26,600; Strait of Georgia 20,200; Johnstone Strait 7,700).

No direct management measures for chinook salmon within the Council management area are specified under the 1999 PST agreement, except for the ISBM commitment. The Council's ocean fisheries and inside fisheries conducted by the state and tribal managers were designed to minimize impacts on spawning escapements of depressed stocks. Information necessary to evaluate the impacts of Council area fisheries is not yet available.

Coho Fisheries

On February 14, 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, 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). Under the plan, the United States and Canada are required to constrain total fishery exploitation rates to levels associated with the categorical status (low, moderate, and abundant) and target exploitation rates of the key management units as determined by domestic managers. Ceilings on exploitation rates by intercepting fisheries are established through formulas specified in the plan. The plan has been transmitted to the governments of the United States and Canada with the expectation that it will be conveyed to domestic managers for implementation. In 2003, the "low" status of Interior Fraser coho was the most constraining for Council fisheries.

In 2003, Canada's coho management objective was to constrain the exploitation rate by its fisheries on Thompson coho (a component of the Interior Fraser management unit) to a ceiling of 3%. Unmarked coho were released in all Southern B.C. commercial and sport fisheries where Thompson coho were known to be prevalent. Only terminal areas along WCVI were permitted to retain unmarked coho. Selective fishing techniques, such as barbless hooks for trollers, seine bunt restrictions, and mandatory use of revival tanks, were required. In areas where coho abundance was anticipated to be high, test fishing was conducted prior to openings. Estimated coho encounters in commercial fisheries in Southern B.C. where retention of unmarked coho was prohibited were 8,980 seine; 4,988 gillnet; and 15,808 troll.

For recreational fisheries, mark-selective coho retention was permitted in mixed stock areas, and barbless hooks were required. Mark-selective fisheries were implemented in most of Southern British Columbia (Johnstone Strait, Strait of Georgia, Juan de Fuca Strait, and West Coast Vancouver Island from July 1

through December 31). The estimated catch of coho in Southern British Columbia recreational fisheries in 2003 is summarized in the following table.

	Marked Retained	Marked Released	Unmarked Retained	Unmarked Released (estimated mortality)
Total	44,987	6,512	33,675	87,677 (8,770)