
CHAPTER I

COASTWIDE OCEAN FISHING SUMMARY

Chapter I contains, or references, tables summarizing 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 2004 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 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 2004 season.

Catch, quota, and fishing effort statistics are presented in the following series of tables:

- % 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 2004 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 2004. (Page 1 of 2)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota (Guideline*)		Special Restrictions ^{a/}
		Chinook	Coho	
U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, Oregon May 1-5; May 15-18; May 24-26; June 26-30 (Season total of 17 days)	All except coho	29,800	-	Washington permitted vessels must land and deliver their fish within the area and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Oregon permitted vessels must land their fish within the area or in Garibaldi, Oregon, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. State regulations require fishers south of Cape Falcon intending to fish within this area, and/or fishers fishing within this area intending to transport and deliver their catch outside the area, notify Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) one hour prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling (541) 867-0300 ext. 271. Chinook landing limits for 2004 were not more than 125 chinook per vessel from May 15-18; 70 chinook from May 24-26; 50 chinook from June 26-30. Cape Flattery and Columbia River Control Zones closed.
U.S./Canada border to Queets River July 8-12, 16-19, 22-26; July 29-Aug. 2; Aug 5-9, 11-15, 18-22, 25-29; Sept. 1-5; Sept. 8-15 (52 Days)	All salmon	The chinook quota for all fisheries between the U.S./Canada border and Cape Falcon, Oregon combined was 22,801 ^{b/}	8,000	Washington permitted vessels must land and deliver their fish within the area and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Oregon permitted vessels must land their fish within the area or in Garibaldi, Oregon, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. State regulations require fishers south of Cape Falcon intending to fish within this area, and/or fishers fishing within this area intending to transport and deliver their catch outside the area, notify Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) one hour prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling (541) 867-0300 ext. 271. Cape Flattery and Columbia River Control Zones closed. Landing limits of 100 chinook per vessel from July 8-12; and 125 chinook for each subsequent open period. No chum retention north of Cape Alava in August and September. Non-selective for coho between the Queets River and Cape Falcon Sept. 1-5.
Queets River to Cape Falcon July 8-12, 16-19, 22-26; July 29-Aug. 2; Aug 5-9, 11-15, 18-22, 25-29 (39 Days)			4,200 ^{c/}	
Queets River to Cape Falcon Sept. 1-5			10,000 ^{c/}	
Cape Falcon to Florence south jetty, Oregon Mar. 15-June 30; July 7-12; July 19-27; Aug. 1-14; Aug. 19- 24; 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-June 30; July 7-12; July 19-27; Aug. 1-14; Aug. 19-24; Sept. 1-Nov. 15 (219 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-July 6; July 13-18; July 26-29; Aug. 1-8; Aug 15-22; Aug. 26-29; Sept. 1-Oct. 31 (205 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. Chinook 26 inch minimum size limit. Landings restricted to Port Orford.

TABLE I-1. Summary of actual ocean **non-Indian commercial troll** salmon fishing regulations for 2004. (Page 2 of 2)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota (Guideline*)		Special Restrictions ^{a/}
		Chinook	Coho	
Humbug Mt. to Oregon/California border				
Mar. 15-May 31	All except coho	None	-	-
Jun. 1-19		2,600	-	Landing limit of 50 fish per trip June 1 through Aug. 29, and 65 fish per trip
July 1-19		1,600	-	Sept. 1 through 30. All fish must be landed and delivered to Gold Beach,
Aug. 1-4		2,500	-	Port Orford, or Brookings within 24 hours of closure. Chinook 26 inch
Sept. 1-3; 8-10; 15-30 (season total of 142 days)		3,000	-	minimum size limit prior to Sept. 1 and 28 inches in September.
Twin Rocks (42°05'36" N lat.) to Oregon/California border (off Chetco R.) Oct. 13-Nov. 3 (22 days)	Chinook only	1,000	-	Open 0-3 nautical miles. Chinook 26 inch minimum size limit. Landings restricted to the Port of Brookings. Daily landing limit of 25 chinook.
Oregon/California border to Humboldt south jetty, California Sept. 1-17 (17 days)	All except coho	6,000	-	Minimum size 28 inches. Possession and landing limit of 30 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 July 10-Aug. 29 (51 days)	All except coho	None	-	Minimum size 27 inches through Aug. 31. All vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of the fishery.
Sept. 1-30 (30 days)	All except coho	None	-	Minimum size 28 inches. All vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of the fishery.
Pt. Arena to U.S./Mexico Border May 1-Aug. 29 (121 days)	All except coho	None	-	Minimum size 26 inches through June 30 and 27 inches thereafter. All vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of the fishery.
Sept. 1-30 (30 days)	All except coho	None	-	Minimum size 27 inches. All vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of the fishery.
Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro Oct 1; Oct 4-8; Oct 11-15 (11 days)	All except coho	None	-	Minimum size 26 inches.

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/ 22,801 quota includes 14,700 preseason quota plus 5,000 traded from the north of Cape Falcon recreational fishery, plus 3,101 rollover from May-June fishery.

c/ 67,500 preseason quota minus 20,000 traded to the recreational fishery (12,900 to Westport and 7,100 to transfer 3,100 to the Neah Bay recreational fishery on an Interior Fraser coho impact neutral basis) in exchange for 5,000 chinook. Quota remaining on September 1 (47,500-4,200[catch to date]-8,000[reserved for Queets River to U.S./Canada border subarea quota]=35,300) was converted to a non-mark selective coho quota of 10,000.

TABLE I-2. Summary of actual **treaty Indian commercial ocean and Area 4B troll** salmon seasons for 2004. (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 17	48	24	-	
	All	July 1- Sept. 10	72	24	16	
Hoh						
Area 2-3	Chinook Only	May 1-June 17	48	24	-	
	All	July 1- Sept. 10	72	24	16	
Quileute						
Area 3	Chinook Only	May 1-June 17	48	24	-	
	All	July 1-Sept. 10; Sept. 16-Oct. 15	102	24	16	
Makah						
Areas 3N, 4, and 4A	Chinook Only	May 1-June 17	48	24	-	
	All	July 1- Sept. 10	72	24	16	
Area 4B	Chinook Only	Jan. 1-Apr. 15; May 1-June 17; Sept. 16-Dec. 31	260	24 ^{b/}	-	
	All	July 1-Sept. 10	72	24	16	
S'Klallam						
Area 4B	Chinook Only	May 1-June 17	48	24	-	
	All ^{c/}	Jan. 1-Apr. 15; July 1-Dec. 31	276	24 ^{b/}	16	

a/ The overall quotas for these fisheries during the May 1-Sept. 15 ocean salmon management period were 49,000 chinook and 75,000 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 pre-season to provide 22,500 chinook for the May 1-June 30 chinook-directed season and 26,500 chinook for the July-Sept. all-salmon season. Transfer of any unused chinook quota from the May-June season to the July-Sept. season was not allowed; however, the actual July-Sept. quota was 22,223 because an overage in the May-June fishery was deducted from the July-Sept. quota. If the treaty Indian troll catch taken from areas 4/4B is projected in-season to exceed 55,000 coho, the total treaty Indian troll quota will be adjusted to ensure that the exploitation rate impact of the treaty Indian troll fishery on Interior Fraser coho does not exceed the level anticipated under the assumptions employed for impact assessment. 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 2004. (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 27-Sept. 2; Sept. 10-Sept. 19 (78 days)	All Salmon		30,750 ^{c/}	2 salmon daily, only one of which may be a chinook; no chum retention Aug. 1 - Sept. 19; all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip.
Cape Alava to Queets River, Washington (LaPush subarea) 7 days per week June 27-Sept. 19 (85 days)	All salmon	The chinook quota for all	5,200	2 salmon daily, only one of which may be a chinook; all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip.
North of 47°50'00" N lat. and south of 47°58'00" N lat. inside 3 nm 7 days per week Sept. 25-Oct.10 (16 days)	All Salmon	subareas between the U.S./	100	2 salmon daily, 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 27-July 22; 7 days per week July 23-Aug. 28 (Season total of 57 days)	All salmon	Canada border and Cape Falcon, Oregon	18,717 ^{d/}	2 salmon daily, 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) 7 days per week Aug. 29-Sept 6 (9 days)	All salmon	combined was 39,500 ^{b/}	10,000 ^{d/}	2 salmon daily, only one of which may be a chinook; no coho mark restriction.
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon, Oregon (Columbia River subarea) Sun.-Thurs. June 27-July 22; 7 days per week July 23 -Sep. 30 (Season total of 90 days)	All salmon		102,250	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 Aug. 1 through Sept. 3. Columbia Control Zone closed.
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt., Oregon Mar. 15-June 18; Sept. 1-Oct. 31 (157 days)	All except coho	None	-	2 salmon daily.
Cape Falcon to Oregon/California Border , June 19-Aug. 31 (74 days)	All salmon	None	75,000	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 18 (96 days)	Chinook only	None	-	Barbed hooks allowed. 2 adult and 5 jack salmon daily.
Sept. 1-Nov. 15 (76 days)	Chinook only	None	-	Barbed hooks allowed. 2 adult and 5 jack salmon daily; no more than 4 adults in 7 consecutive days.
June 19-Aug. 31 (74 days)	All salmon	None	-	Barbless hooks required. 2 salmon daily; all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip.

TABLE I-3. Summary of actual ocean **recreational** salmon fishing regulations for 2004. (Page 2 of 2)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota (*Guideline)		Daily Limit and Special Restrictions ^{a/}
		Chinook	Coho	
Cape Blanco to Humbug Mt., Oregon (off Elk River inside 3 nm) Nov. 1-Dec. 15 (45 days)	Chinook only	None	-	2 salmon daily.
Humbug Mt., Oregon to Horse Mt., California Except as provided above in the Cape Falcon to Oregon/California border selective coho fishery May 15-June 18; Sept 1-12 (47 days)	All except coho	None	-	2 salmon daily. Klamath Control Zone closed. Special gear restriction. ^{e/}
Twin Rocks, Oregon (42°05'36" N lat.) 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. 14-Nov. 14 (275 days)	All except coho	None	-	2 salmon daily. Minimum size 24 inches through Apr. 30. Special gear restrictions. ^{e/f/}
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. Apr. 17-Nov. 14 (212 days)	All except coho	None	-	2 salmon daily. Minimum size 24 inches through Apr. 30. Special gear restrictions. ^{e/f/}
Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border Apr. 3-Oct. 3 (184 days)	All except coho	None	-	2 salmon daily. Minimum size 24 inches through Apr. 30. Special gear restrictions. ^{e/f/}

- 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/ 39,500 quota includes 44,500 preseason quota minus 5,000 traded to the north of Cape Falcon non-Indian commercial troll fishery.
- c/ 21,050 preseason quota plus 6,600 transferred from the Westport recreational fishery and 3,100 from the north of Cape Falcon non-Indian commercial fishery.
- d/ 74,900 preseason quota minus 40,000 to transfer 6,600 to the Neah Bay recreational fishery on an Interior Fraser coho impact neutral basis, plus 12,900 from the north of Cape Falcon non-Indian commercial fishery in exchange for 5,000 chinook. Quota remaining on August 29 (47,800 - 18,717 [catch to date] = 29,083) was converted to a non-mark selective coho quota of 10,000.
- e/ 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.
- f/ 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	--	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	206.4	754.4	422.8	2,363.8	3,674.8	788.8	429.8	114.1	511.8	9.5	635.5	1.5
1981-85 ^{b/}	13.5	72.6	226.9	150.5	776.4	1,059.2	357.7	163.3	54.7	172.4	3.6	230.6	1.4
1986-90	6.9	72.9	139.4	33.6	719.1	610.1	48.6	119.4	26.1	165.1	0.8	191.9	1.6
1991	6.5	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	6.0	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	5.5	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	0.2	5.2	0.0	0.0	52.8	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1995	0.8	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	0.8	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	21.7	15.7	1.8	80.9	94.0	1.8	29.7	4.0	26.8	1.4	32.1	1.1
1998	0.3	20.6	8.0	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	37.2	1.6	417.8	137.9	5.2	50.8	9.9	40.1	2.2	52.2	1.0
2000	0.7	18.9	27.4	0.0	191.2	141.0	0.0	48.9	8.5	68.2	0.0	76.7	1.6
2001	1.6	55.6	65.7	2.6	518.0	375.6	9.6	126.6	23.0	168.3	3.9	195.2	1.5
2002	1.9	100.6	17.7	0.0	1,134.6	101.0	0.0	95.2	57.8	74.1	0.0	131.9	1.4
2003	2.2	95.4	19.6	0.5	1,257.8	116.3	2.0	119.2	34.2	139.1	13.4	186.7	1.6
2004 ^{c/}	2.2	86.4	75.0	0.0	1,155.7	469.0	0.2	112.7	24.9	112.9	0.0	137.8	1.2

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 2 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
		Chinook	Coho	Pink	Chinook	Coho	Pink		Chinook	Coho	Pink	Total	
OREGON^d													
1966-70	--	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	311.7	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	241.2	35.8	218.6	0.5	254.4	1.1
1991	14.9	74.6	307.1	1.8	694.7	1,411.0	7.6	190.1	14.4	259.1	0.3	273.8	1.4
1992	9.2	110.6	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	214.6	-	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	149.9	-	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	63.7	0.2	0.1	720.6	-	0.2	49.4	7.7	13.6	0.0	21.4	0.4
2000	7.5	136.5	12.3	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	12.5	333.7	6.7	0.0	3,639.1	42.7	0.2	144.4	40.7	113.7	0.0	154.3	1.1
2004 ^c	13.4	260.1	9.3	0.0	2,839.1	69.6	0.0	145.7	56.4	71.8	0.0	128.2	0.9

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
		Chinook	Coho	Pink	Chinook	Coho	Pink		Chinook	Coho	Pink	Total	
CALIFORNIA^{6/}													
1966-70	- -	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	193.1	-	0.0	2,408.6	-	0.0	165.1	98.8	1.3	0.0	100.1	0.6
2002	17.4	391.7	-	0.0	5,007.5	-	0.0	210.1	182.0	0.8	0.0	182.9	0.9
2003	15.9	491.9	-	0.0	6,391.6	-	0.0	134.6	94.7	0.6	0.0	95.3	0.7
2004 ^{c/}	21.6	500.8	-	0.0	6,225.6	-	0.0	215.7	220.2	1.4	0.0	221.6	1.0

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
		Chinook	Coho	Pink	Chinook	Coho	Pink		Chinook	Coho	Pink	Total	
COUNCIL AREA^{a/b/d/}													
1966-70	--	780.8	1,841.4	--	7,893.1	12,266.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1971-75	148.8	1,046.6	2,211.1	--	10,796.4	13,027.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1976-80	182.9	1,059.1	1,794.3	423.3	10,637.2	9,110.3	--	981.0	246.5	832.2	9.5	1,088.3	1.1
1981-85	99.3	686.0	597.3	113.9	6,661.6	2,940.9	488.5	544.0	196.6	357.7	6.3	559.4	1.0
1986-90	103.7	1,265.2	585.3	18.1	12,547.4	2,829.5	71.2	601.9	228.4	424.0	1.3	653.1	1.1
1991	56.7	420.5	525.6	49.9	4,415.5	2,504.5	168.2	513.8	107.9	536.1	2.5	646.5	1.3
1992	35.5	340.8	145.9	0.0	3,322.5	552.7	0.0	402.1	104.6	320.9	0.0	425.5	1.1
1993	40.9	416.9	74.7	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	34.6	905.2	56.2	41.8	8,659.2	254.8	137.1	469.1	404.4	81.1	2.9	488.3	1.0
1996	30.4	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	659.3	15.7	1.9	6,868.6	94.0	1.9	294.1	240.6	33.2	1.4	275.3	0.9
1998	22.0	372.7	8.0	0.0	3,472.5	43.0	0.0	197.4	128.3	23.1	0.0	151.4	0.8
1999	22.7	399.6	37.3	1.7	4,984.1	137.9	5.4	247.3	105.4	54.4	2.2	162.0	0.7
2000	28.3	634.5	39.7	0.0	6,802.8	212.4	0.0	341.9	219.9	101.8	0.0	321.7	0.9
2001	26.7	525.4	75.1	1.3	5,825.7	428.0	10.8	412.2	149.0	263.9	3.9	416.8	1.0
2002	31.3	811.6	19.2	0.0	9,630.8	111.7	0.0	412.9	287.3	111.4	0.0	398.8	1.0
2003	30.6	921.0	26.3	0.5	11,288.5	159.0	2.2	398.2	169.6	253.4	13.4	436.3	1.1
2004 ^{c/}	37.2	847.3	84.3	0.0	10,220.4	538.6	0.2	474.1	301.5	186.1	0.0	487.6	1.0

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; (3) catch off Alaska landed in Washington; and (4) catch off Oregon and California beginning in 1976. Treaty Indian effort is in deliveries. 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 in Alaska (prior to 1990), Washington, and California. Oregon recreational effort data are total angler trips prior to 1979 and salmon trips beginning in 1979. Significantly reduced salmon per angler trip in 1994-1998 reflects regulations requiring nonretention of coho in the recreational fishery south of Cape Falcon.

e/ California commercial effort and landings include salmon caught off Oregon and landed in California, which were minor and infrequent until 2004, when 200 days fished and 25,300 chinook were included.

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					
	Effort ^{a/} (thousands of boat days fished)	Catch (thousands of fish)			Effort (thousands of salmon angler trips)	Catch (thousands of fish)			Salmon Per Angler Trip	
	Chinook	Coho	Pink		Chinook	Coho	Pink	total		
----- U.S./CANADA BORDER TO CAPE FALCON -----										
Treaty Indian (U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Point): ^{b/}										
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	0.330	34.674	10.912	0.243	-	-	-	-	-	
2004 ^{c/}	0.700	49.175	61.749	0.000	-	-	-	-	-	
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	2.212	69.775	15.668	0.258	144.093	36.536	168.846	13.400	218.782	1.518
2004 ^{c/}	1.815	40.386	22.135	0.024	130.696	26.620	135.110	0.032	161.762	1.238
----- CAPE FALCON TO HUMBUG MOUNTAIN -----										
1997	7.427	146.158	-	0.048	9.962	2.408	0.038	0.000	2.446	0.246
1998	6.963	123.468	-	0.001	9.743	2.019	0.093	0.000	2.112	0.217
1999	4.834	61.156	-	0.055	26.217	3.340	6.046	0.000	9.386	0.358
2000	6.935	130.192	-	0.003	48.113	12.878	19.401	0.000	32.279	0.671
2001	10.435	267.273	-	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	11.477	314.222	-	0.025	110.450	32.876	83.837	0.000	116.713	1.057
2004 ^{c/}	12.334	240.000	-	0.000	108.719	47.379	48.044	0.000	95.423	1.139
----- 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	0.786	9.122	-	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	0.659	9.116	-	0.000	30.524	14.200	0.188	0.000	14.388	0.471
2004 ^{c/}	1.043	39.943	-	0.000	43.843	29.615	1.835	0.000	31.450	0.717
----- 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	13.526	187.563	-	0.007	140.442	85.959	1.143	0.000	87.102	0.620
2002	16.798	378.188	-	0.000	188.509	165.913	0.533	0.000	166.446	0.883
2003	15.813	487.850	-	0.000	118.850	85.922	0.476	0.000	86.398	0.727
2004 ^{c/}	21.082	469.329	-	0.000	190.149	197.444	0.864	0.000	198.308	1.043

a/ Treaty troll effort in number of landings.

b/ May through September.

c/ Preliminary.

TABLE I-6. **Coho and chinook harvest quotas** and guidelines (*) for 2004 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						
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (May-June)	22,500	26,777	1.19	-	-	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (July-Sept.)	22,223 ^{b/}	22,398	1.01	-	-	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (July-Sept.)	-	-	-	55,000 ^{c/}	61,579	1.12
Cape Alava to Cape Falcon (July-Sept.)	-	-	-	20,000	170	0.01
Subtotal Treaty Indian Commercial Troll	49,000	49,175	1.00	75,000 ^{c/}	61,749	0.82
NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL						
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (May-June)	29,800*	26,699	0.90	-	-	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (July-Sept.)	22,801* ^{d/}	20,817	0.91	-	-	-
U.S./Canada Border to Queets River (July-Sept.)	-	-	-	8,000	5,798	0.72
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (July-Aug.)	-	-	-	4,174 ^{e/}	4,174	1.00
Queets River to Cape Falcon (Sept.) (Non-Selective)	-	-	-	10,000 ^{f/}	12,610	1.26
Subtotal Non-Indian Commercial Troll	49,500	47,516	0.96	22,174	22,582	1.02
RECREATIONAL (selective coho fisheries)						
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (June-Sept.)	3,700*	5,515	1.49	30,750 ^{f/}	29,400	0.96
Cape Alava to Queets River (June-Sept.)	2,000*	1,830	0.92	5,300	3,163	0.60
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (June-Aug.)	25,800*	10,859	0.42	18,717 ^{g/}	18,717	1.00
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Aug.-Sept.) (Non-Selective)	-	-	-	10,000 ^{g/}	10,282	1.03
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (June-Sept.)	8,000*	8,411	1.05	101,250	73,548	0.73
Subtotal Recreational	39,500 ^{h/}	26,615	0.67	166,017	135,110	0.81
TOTAL NORTH OF CAPE FALCON	138,000	123,306	0.89	263,191	219,441	0.83
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON						
COMMERCIAL TROLL (all except coho)						
Humbug Mt. to Oregon/California Border (June - Sept.)	9,700	7,412	0.76	-	-	-
Oregon/California Border to Humboldt S. Jetty (Sept.)	6,000	6,155	1.03	-	-	-
Subtotal Troll	15,700	13,567	0.86	-	-	-
RECREATIONAL						
Cape Falcon to Oregon/California Border	-	-	-	75,000	49,319	0.66
TOTAL SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON	15,700	13,567	0.86	75,000	49,319	0.66

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

b/ 26,500 preseason quota minus 4,277 overage from the May-June fishery.

c/ The overall quota included a subarea management trigger of 55,000 coho for the Area 4/4B fisheries to ensure that the exploitation rate impact of the treaty Indian troll fishery on Interior Fraser coho not exceed the level anticipated preseason under the assumptions employed for impact assessment.

d/ 22,801 quota includes 14,700 preseason quota plus 5,000 traded from the north of Cape Falcon recreational fishery, plus 3,101 rollover from May-June fishery.

e/ 67,500 preseason quota minus 20,000 traded to the recreational fishery (12,900 to Westport and 7,100 to transfer 3,100 to the Neah Bay recreational fishery on an Interior Fraser coho impact neutral basis) in exchange for 5,000 chinook. Quota remaining on September 1 (47,500-4,200[catch to date]-8,000[reserved for Queets River to U.S./Canada border subarea quota]=35,300) was converted to a non-mark selective coho quota of 10,000.

f/ 21,050 preseason quota plus 6,600 transferred from the Westport recreational fishery and 3,100 from the north of Cape Falcon non-Indian commercial fishery.

g/ 74,900 preseason quota minus 40,000 to transfer 6,600 to the Neah Bay recreational fishery on an Interior Fraser coho impact neutral basis, plus 12,900 from the north of Cape Falcon non-Indian commercial fishery in exchange for 5,000 chinook. Quota remaining on August 29 (47,800 - 18,717 [catch to date] = 29,083) was converted to a non-mark selective coho quota of 10,000.

h/ 39,500 quota includes 44,500 preseason quota minus 5,000 traded to the north of Cape Falcon non-Indian commercial troll fishery.

REGULATORY OBJECTIVES BY MANAGEMENT AREA

The sections below provide a brief outline of the regulatory objectives that shaped the 2004 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

Chinook Fisheries

Chinook fisheries management in this area is guided by conservation objectives for Klamath River and Sacramento River fall chinook, Oregon Coastal Natural (OCN) coho, and by ESA consultation standards for California Coastal chinook, Sacramento River winter chinook, and Southern Oregon/Northern California Coastal (SONCC) coho. 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 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 allowable adult harvest for federally-recognized tribal subsistence and commercial fisheries.
2. The Sacramento River winter chinook ESA consultation standard requirement that the duration and timing of the commercial and recreational fisheries south of Point Arena not change substantially relative to the 2000 and 2001 seasons.
3. The California Coastal chinook ESA consultation standard requirement for and age-4 ocean harvest rate on Klamath River fall chinook of no greater than a 16%.
4. The OCN coho maximum allowable exploitation rate (marine and freshwater combined) of 15% required by Amendment 13 of the Salmon Fishery Management Plan (FMP), and the exploitation rate matrix recommended by the OCN coho work group, which was adopted by the Council as expert biological advice.
5. The SONCC coho 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 of 122,000 to 180,000 hatchery and natural adults.

Objectives 1 and 2 listed above were the constraining factors for 2004 chinook fisheries management in this area. Under the adopted regulations, total harvest south of Horse Mountain was projected to be 417,300 chinook, the coastwide ocean harvest rate on age-four Klamath River fall chinook was projected to be 15% (for fisheries from September 1, 2003 through August 31, 2004), 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 ESA consultation standard for Central California Coast (CCC) coho, which prohibits retention of coho in this area. No projection of non-retention fishery impacts on CCC coho is available; projected non-retention exploitation rates on OCN and RK coho in this area were 2.2% and 3.7%, respectively. Retention of coho has been prohibited south of Horse Mountain since

1996. Coho are managed as a unit south of Cape Falcon, and details of the Council's management objectives shaping the 2004 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). Fishery 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, OCN coho, and SONCC coho.

Chinook Fisheries

The Council structured chinook salmon fisheries in the KMZ to meet the following objectives (in order of most to least constraining):

1. 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.
2. The California Coastal chinook ESA consultation standard requirement for and age-4 ocean harvest rate on Klamath River fall chinook of no greater than a 16%.
3. The OCN coho maximum allowable exploitation rate (marine and freshwater combined) of 15% required by Amendment 13 of the FMP, and the exploitation rate matrix recommended by the OCN coho work group, which was adopted by the Council as expert biological advice.
4. The SONCC coho ESA consultation standard requirement of no greater than a 13% marine exploitation rate on Rogue/Klamath (RK) hatchery coho.

Objective 1 listed above was the constraining factor on 2004 chinook fisheries management in the KMZ. Under the adopted regulations, total harvest in the KMZ was projected to be 461,000 chinook, the coastwide ocean harvest rate on age-four Klamath River fall chinook was projected to be 15% (for fisheries from September 1, 2003 through August 31, 2004), 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 south of the Oregon/California border. 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 1.6% and 4.0%, respectively. Until 2004, retention of coho has been prohibited in this area since 1993. In 2004 the recreational coho selective fishery from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain was extended to the Oregon portion of the KMZ with an overall quota of 75,000 fish. Coho are managed as a unit south of Cape Falcon, and details of the Council's management objectives shaping the 2004 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 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.
2. The OCN coho maximum allowable exploitation rate (marine and freshwater combined) of 15% required by Amendment 13 of the FMP, and the exploitation rate matrix recommended by the OCN coho work group, which was adopted by the Council as expert biological advice.
3. The California Coastal chinook ESA consultation standard requirement for and age-4 ocean harvest rate on Klamath River fall chinook of no greater than a 16%.
4. The Oregon coastal chinook index escapement goal of 150,000 to 200,000 adult chinook.

Objective 1 listed above was the constraining factor for chinook fisheries management in this area. Under the adopted regulations, the STT projected a total harvest of 356,100 chinook in this area, which would meet the Klamath River fall chinook minimum spawning escapement floor of 35,000 natural adults, provide sufficient escapement to meet the escapement goal for Oregon coastal chinook, and result in a coastwide ocean fishery exploitation rate of 15.0% on age four Klamath River fall chinook. Nonretention mortality on coho resulting from commercial chinook fisheries in this area was projected to be equivalent to exploitation rates of 1.2% for OCN coho and 0.1% for RK coho.

Coho Fisheries

The Council structured 2004 coho salmon fisheries between Cape Falcon and Oregon/California border 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 14.7%.
2. A coastwide marine exploitation rate for RK coho of 8.6%.

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.

Objective 1 listed above was the constraining factor for chinook fisheries management in this area. 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 0.3% for RK hatchery coho and 4.2% 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 Snake River Fall chinook and 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. At least a 30% reduction in the total ocean age-3 and age-4 adult equivalent (AEQ) exploitation rate from the 1988-1993 average on threatened Snake River Fall chinook (NMFS ESA consideration standards).
2. A 49% total (ocean and inriver) exploitation rate on the naturally spawning tule portion of the threatened lower Columbia River chinook ESU (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
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 44,500 chinook for commercial non-Indian troll, 49,000 chinook for treaty Indian troll, and 44,500 chinook for the recreational fishery. These were changed by inseason action to 49,500 chinook for the non-Indian commercial fishery and 39,500 chinook in the recreational fishery through a trade of 5,000 chinook to the commercial fishery for 20,000 coho to 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, treaty Indian/non-Indian and ocean/inriver sharing agreements, 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 OCN coho maximum allowable exploitation rate (marine and freshwater combined) is 15% under Amendment 13 of the Salmon FMP, as well as the exploitation rate matrix recommended by the 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 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 202,500 coho, with the requirement that all retained coho must be marked with healed adipose fin clip (Table I-3). The Council adopted commercial harvest quotas of 67,500 marked coho for the non-Indian commercial troll mark-selective fishery (Table I-1) and 75,000 coho for the non-mark-selective treaty Indian troll fishery (Table I-2). To reduce impacts on Interior Fraser coho, the non-Indian commercial quota was structured with a subarea quota of 8,000 coho north of the Queets River, and the treaty Indian quota was structured with a management trigger of 55,000 in Areas 4/4B. Total allowable harvest set preseason for the non-Indian commercial and recreational fisheries for coho in 2004 was 270,000, compared to 300,000 in 2003. For the treaty Indian fishery the overall quota of 75,000 coho was down from 90,000 coho in 2003.

There were numerous inseason actions, including transfer of recreational coho quota from the Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport) subarea to the north of Cape Alava (Neah Bay) subarea; the Westport coho quota was reduced by 40,000 to increase the Neah Bay quota by 6,600 and maintain Interior Fraser coho impacts at preseason expectations. Inseason action was also taken to trade 20,000 marked coho from the non-Indian commercial quota to the recreational quota in exchange for 5,000 chinook in order to extend the commercial fishery into September. Of the 20,000 coho, 12,900 went to the Westport subarea quota, and the remaining 7,100 were used to increase the Neah Bay subarea quota by 3,100, again to maintain Interior Fraser coho impact levels. Further inseason action was taken to establish non-mark-selective coho fisheries for both the non-Indian commercial and recreational fisheries by converting remaining marked coho quotas to lower non-mark-selective coho quotas. The non-Indian commercial fishery was non-mark selective for coho in the area between the Queets River and Cape Falcon from September 1 to 5 with a 10,000 coho quota (Table I-1). The recreational fishery was non-mark selective for coho in the area between the Queets River and Leadbetter Point from August 29 to September 6 with a 10,000 coho quota (Table I-3).

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 coastwide are based on preseason 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 mortality, but incidental mortality resulting from the non-retention recreational fisheries does not.

Selective Coho Fisheries

Recreational fisheries selective for marked coho were planned for the area between Cape Falcon and Oregon/California border, 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). Non-Indian commercial fisheries selective for marked coho were planned for the area between the U.S./Canada border and Cape Falcon. Preseason and inseason 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 2004, 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 1 through August 8. 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 1 through August 8, are as follows:

Areas 5 and 6 Preliminary Recreational Salmon Catch Estimate during the Chinook Selective Fishery July 1 - August 8, 2004.									
Fishery	Boats	Anglers	Catch			Total	Release		
			Chinook	Coho	Pink		Chinook	Coho	Pink
Area 5: 7/1-8/8	10,698	25,161	2,889	9,463	30	12,382	12,378	25,794	16
Area 6: 7/1-8/8	2,266	4,276	682	80	3	765	1,421	126	3
Total	12,965	29,437	3,571	9,543	33	13,147	13,799	25,920	19
Area 5 Preliminary Recreational Salmon Catch Estimate, 2004									
Area 5: 7/1-9/30	30,252	75,312	3,251	41,569	NA	NA	20,347	129,995	NA

TABLE I-7. Estimated **incidental mortality of chinook and coho** in 2004 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	2004 Catch Projection	2004 Bycatch Mortality ^{a/} Projection	2004 Bycatch Projection ^{b/}	Observed in 2004	
				Catch	Bycatch Mortality
OCEAN FISHERIES:^{c/}					
CHINOOK (thousands of fish)					
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Treaty Indian Commercial Troll	49.0	8.1	18.4	49.2	8.1
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	44.5	12.5	33.8	40.4	11.3
Recreational	44.5	8.9	34.0	26.6	5.3
CAPE FALCON TO HUMBUG MT.					
Commercial Troll	332.1	36.5	83.0	240.0	26.4
Recreational	24.0	2.2	6.5	47.4	4.3
HUMBUG MT. TO HORSE MT.					
Commercial Troll	16.9	1.5	3.1	39.9	6.0 ^{d/}
Recreational	29.2	3.2	11.1	29.6	4.1 ^{d/}
SOUTH OF HORSE MT.					
Commercial	317.3	28.6	58.9	469.3	70.4 ^{d/}
Recreational	100.0	11.0	32.5	197.4	27.6 ^{d/}
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES					
Commercial Troll	759.8	87.2	197.2	838.8	122.2
Recreational	197.7	25.3	84.1	301.0	41.3
INSIDE FISHERIES:					
Buoy 10	NA	NA	NA	16.2	NA
COHO (thousands of fish)					
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Treaty Indian Commercial Troll	75.0	5.1	16.6	61.7	4.2
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	67.5	28.8	93.0	22.1	9.4
Recreational	202.5	43.0	307.3	135.1	28.7
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Commercial Troll	-	12.6	40.8	-	-
Recreational	75.0	24.7	176.2	50.7	16.7
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES					
Commercial Troll	142.5	46.5	150.4	83.9	13.6
Recreational	277.5	67.7	483.5	185.9	45.4
INSIDE FISHERIES:					
Area 4B	-	-	-	-	-
Buoy 10	15.0	3.3	23.9	15.3	3.4

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; the HRMs for these gear types are 42.2% and 14%, respectively).

b/ Bycatch calculated as drop off mortality plus fish released.

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

d/ Based on observed sublegal encounter rates.

TABLE I-8. Summary of 2004 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	39%	36%	21,050	5,900	29,400	29,122	278	51,772	9,837	26,128
La Push	45%	28%	5,300	2,219	3,163	3,117	46	8,015	1,523	4,563
Westport	57%	46%	74,900	6,639	18,717	18,589	128	21,822	4,146	32,222
Columbia River	68%	58%	101,250	4,099	73,885	73,435	450	53,177	10,104	54,739
Total North of Cape Falcon	NA	NA	202,500	18,857	125,165	124,263	902	134,786	25,610	117,652
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border	58%	48%	75,000	6,061	49,319	48,807	512	53,429	10,152	127,028
Ocean Fisheries Total	NA	NA	277,500	24,918	174,484	173,070	1,414	188,215	35,762	244,680
Inside Fisheries										
Strait of Juan de Fuca ^{c/}	40%	42%	35,431 ^{d/}	10,098	41,649	41,569	90	130,025	24,705	79,588
Buoy 10	58%	66%	15,000 ^{d/}	2,064	15,322	NA	NA	7,893	1,500	69,135
Inside Fisheries Total	NA	NA	50,431	12,162	56,971	41,569	90	137,918	26,205	148,723
Commercial										
Neah Bay	37%	29%	-	-	2,623	2,623	0	6,422	1,991	508
La Push	42%	29%	-	-	3,175	3,175	0	7,773	2,410	246
Westport	50%	46%	-	-	1,396	1,396	0	1,639	508	505
Columbia River	60%	31%	-	-	2,611	2,611	0	5,812	1,802	243
Commercial Total	NA	NA	67,500	28,800	9,805	9,805	0	21,646	6,711	1,502
Grand Total	NA	NA	395,431	65,880	241,260	224,444	1,504	347,779	68,678	NA

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 United States 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 the 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); nor do they 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 from 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 United States and Canada reached agreement on a framework for chinook fishing regimes for 1999 through 2008. Under this agreement, SEAK (all gear), northern British Columbia (troll and recreational), and WCVI (troll and outside recreational) fisheries shall be regulated under aggregate abundance-based management (AABM) regimes. These fishery regimes have catch ceilings that are derived from indices for total aggregate abundance of stocks contributing to specific components of the fisheries and target fishery harvest rates. For example, the allowable catch for WCVI troll and outside sport fisheries are determined by the abundance index estimated for the WCVI troll fishery. The allowable catch for the WCVI AABM fisheries was designed to reduce harvest rates for the combined troll and outside sport fisheries by approximately 35% from levels observed during 1985 through 1996. The United States and Canada are developing 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 (those not meeting escapement goals) by 36.5% for Canadian fisheries and 40% for United States 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 2004, AABM fisheries were conducted in accordance with the obligations set forth in the June 1999 PST agreement. SEAK fisheries were constrained by an all-gear catch ceiling of 383,536 "treaty" chinook in 2004. "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 2004 total catch of chinook by SEAK fisheries was 506,207, while the catch of "treaty" chinook was 428,833.

TABLE I-9. **Chinook catch by Southeast Alaska** marine fisheries in thousands of fish. (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	330.7	39.4	69.4	307.4	23.5	49.2	2.1	57.2
2004 ^{c/}	354.7	64.0	87.5	322.0	40.4	66.4	5.4	72.0

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 or Avg.	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															
1986-1990	168.9	42.4	38.8	27.3	22.7	110.3	215.9	18.7	28.6	33.0	23.9	68.1	34.7	0.1	25.6	30.6
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	137.4	15.1	0.7	2.7	54.3	58.0	93.8	19.3	24.0	0.4	0.0	14.0	6.4	0.0	0.3	27.6
2004 ^{b/}	157.3	16.3	0.4	5.3	74.0	85.4	88.7	32.4	42.5	0.5	0.2	10.2	3.8	0.0	0.2	38.1
COHO																
1986-1990	716.3	139.9	275.2	132.2	28.0	600.0	1,277.9	14.2	19.1	178.4	109.2	512.9	106.0	0.7	194.4	66.2
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	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
2004 ^{b/}	225.5	24.2	31.7	47.3	27.0	0.1	0.0	2.9	20.3	0.0	0.2	1.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	11.1

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

b/ Preliminary

The allowable 2004 catch for the North Coast British Columbia AABM fisheries (northern British Columbia troll plus Queen Charlotte Islands sport) was 243,640 chinook. The actual catch was estimated at 231,319 (157,319 troll plus 74,000 sport).

Canada's principal management objective for the 2004 WCVI chinook troll fishery was to address concerns for Strait of Georgia chinook, interior British Columbia coho (Upper Fraser and Thompson), and WCVI chinook stocks (maximum exploitation rate of 15%). 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 June through mid-September. The accounting period for the 2004 WCVI fishery was October 1, 2003 through September 30, 2004. There were twelve troll openings in the 2004 fishery, all operating under a 55 cm minimum size limit (fork length), with a total troll harvest of 168,837 chinook (Table I-11).

The majority of the catch (94,695) occurred from mid-April through mid-May. The WCVI outside sport fishery (the area where non-local stocks predominate) operated under a 45 cm minimum size limit, and harvested 42,496 chinook, approximately 77% above the level observed in 2003 (24,000). First Nation's catch was estimated at 5,000 chinook. The 2004 WCVI AABM catch of 216,333 chinook was above the allowable catch ceiling of 168,837 established under the 1999 PST agreement.

Canadian ISBM commercial fisheries harvested a total of 55,532 chinook in 2004. ISBM sport fisheries harvested 11,072 chinook (north coastal B.C. -outside AABM 18,000; WCVI "inside" 58,178; Juan de Fuca Strait 38,109; Strait of Georgia North 10,193; Strait of Georgia South 3,755; Johnstone Strait 12,837; Fraser River 10,609).

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.

TABLE I-11. Summary of 2004 West Coast Vancouver Island salmon fisheries. (Page 1 of 1)

Areas Open	Majority of Catch	Fishing Period	Chinook Catch
123-127	123, 126	Oct. 1-3, 2003	17,905
23-27, 123-127	23, 123	Nov. 1-2, 2003	2,955
23-27, 123-127	23, 123	Dec. 1-21, 2003	825
23-27, 123-127	23, 123	Jan. 4 - Feb. 2, 2004	1,561
23-27, 123-127	23, 123	Feb. 3-29, 2004	2,837
23-27, 123-127	123, 126	Mar. 1-10, 2004	2,337
23-27, 123-127	124, 126, 127	Mar. 16-21, 2004	5,706
23-27, 123-127	124, 126, 127	Apr. 1-9, 2004	7,972
23-27, 123-127	124, 126, 127	Apr. 15-27, 2004	43,209
23-27, 123-127	124, 126, 127	May 1-3, 2004	32,197
23-27, 123-127	124, 126, 127	May 15-16, 2004	19,289
26, 124-127	26, 126	Sept. 17-2-, 2004	32,044
Total			168,837

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 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 2004, 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. Release mortality rates for legal size coho by gear type were: Seine 25%; Northern Gillnet 70%; Southern Gillnet 60%; Troll 26%; and Sport 10% (Canadian Stock Assessment Secretariat, Research Document 99/128). Only terminal areas along WCVI and a small portion of upper Johnstone Strait and the Queen Charlotte Islands were permitted to retain coho with intact adipose fins. 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. A total of 3,162 coho were retained by commercial fisheries in 2004 (138 troll; 3,024 net). Coho kept and released by marine commercial fisheries in Southern British Columbia are summarized in Table I-12.

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). The estimated total retained catch of coho in Southern British Columbia marine recreational fisheries in 2004 is 59,300. Coho kept and released by marine recreational fisheries in Southern British Columbia are summarized in Table I-13.

First Nations fisheries in Southern British Columbia were estimated to have harvested 6,491 coho (nearly all in the Strait of Georgia).

TABLE I-12. Summary of coho catch in British Columbia commercial fisheries. (Page 1 of 1)

Gear/Area	Coho Kept	Coho Released
Area G Troll (WCVI and Areas 111+11)	131	17,917
Area H Troll (Georgia and Johnstone Straits)	7	1,508
Area B Sein (Southern B.C.)	8	6,218
Area D Gillnet (WCVI, Georgia and Johnstone Straits)	3,016	4,945
Area E Gillnet (Juan de Fuca and Fraser Net)	0	2,373

TABLE I-13. Summary of coho catch in British Columbia recreational fisheries. (Page 1 of 1)

Area	Effort	Legal Sized				Sublegal Released	
		Hatchery (Marked)		Unmarked		Marked	Unmarked
		Kept	Released	Kept	Released		
Georgia Strait	69,615	2,988	1,125	90	12,750	700	1,822
Juan De Fuca	57,842	9,553	633	1,500	18,683	687	6,672
Johnstone Strait	16,367	933	239	3,976	13,651	0	1,930
WCVI	82,689	23,022	1,408	17,207	47,059	193	2,370

