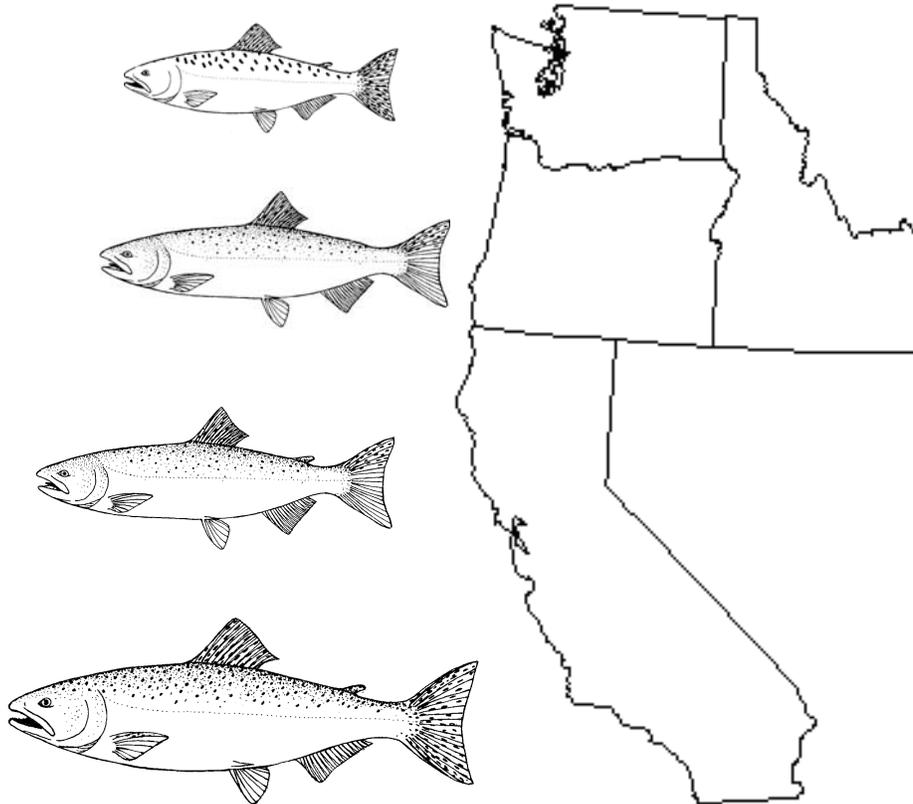


PRESEASON REPORT III

ANALYSIS OF COUNCIL ADOPTED MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR 2009 OCEAN SALMON FISHERIES

PREPARED BY THE SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM



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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AABM	Aggregate Abundance Based Management
AEQ	adult equivalent
BO	biological opinion
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
Council	Pacific Fishery Management Council
EA	environmental assessment
EEZ	exclusive economic zone (from 3-200 miles from shore)
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESU	Evolutionarily Significant Unit
FRAM	Fishery Regulation Assessment Model
FMP	fishery management plan
GSI	genetic stock identification
ISBM	Individual Stock Based Management
KMZ	Klamath Management Zone (the ocean zone between Humbug Mountain and Horse Mountain where management emphasis is on Klamath River fall Chinook)
KRFC	Klamath River fall Chinook
LCN	lower Columbia River natural (coho)
LCR	lower Columbia River (natural tule Chinook)
LRH	lower river hatchery (tule fall Chinook returning to hatcheries below Bonneville Dam)
LRW	lower Columbia River wild (bright fall Chinook spawning naturally in tributaries below Bonneville Dam, primarily the North Fork Lewis and Sandy rivers)
MSA	Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act
MSY	maximum sustainable yield
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
ODFW	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
OCN	Oregon coastal natural (coho)
OPI	Oregon Production Index (coho salmon stock index south of Leadbetter Point)
PSC	Pacific Salmon Commission
PST	Pacific Salmon Treaty
RER	rebuilding exploitation rate
RMP	Resource Management Plan
RK	Rogue/Klamath (hatchery coho)
SAS	Salmon Advisory Subpanel
SCH	Spring Creek Hatchery (tule fall Chinook returning to Spring Creek Hatchery)
SHM	Sacramento Harvest Model
SI	Sacramento index
SRFC	Sacramento River fall Chinook
SRFI	Snake River fall (Chinook) index
SRW	Snake River wild fall Chinook
STT	Salmon Technical Team
TAC	Total allowable catch
WCVI	West Coast Vancouver Island
WDFW	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This is the last in a series of three preseason reports prepared by the Pacific Fishery Management Council's (Council) Salmon Technical Team (STT) and staff. The reports document and help guide salmon fishery management in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) from 3 to 200 nautical miles off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California, and within state territorial waters. This report summarizes the STT analysis of the 2009 ocean salmon fishery management measures adopted by the Council for submission to the U.S. Secretary of Commerce. This report is analogous to a description and analysis of a preferred alternative in a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis. Together with the other preseason reports and the Review of 2008 Ocean Salmon Fisheries, this report serves as the basis for a NEPA analysis addressing the 2009 ocean salmon management measures.

The Council's recommendations for the 2009 ocean salmon fishery regulations meet or exceed the obligations under the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) (Section 5), the level of protection required by all consultation standards for salmon species listed under the ESA (Section 4), and all objectives of the Pacific Coast Salmon Plan (Salmon FMP) (Section 3) except for the spawning escapement objectives for Skagit, Stillaguamish, and Snohomish natural coho; however, the FMP allows annual management objectives that diverge from the FMP objectives if agreed to by the Parties of the *U.S. v. Washington* court case, as occurred in 2009.

2.0 SELECTION OF FINAL MANAGEMENT MEASURES

The following figures and tables describe the 2009 Council-adopted management measures:

- Table 1-Non-Indian commercial ocean salmon management measures, pages 15-18;
- Figure 1-Geographic outline of commercial troll (non-Indian) ocean salmon seasons, page 19;
- Table 2-Recreational ocean salmon management measures, pages 20-23;
- Figure 2-Geographic outline of recreational ocean salmon seasons, page 24;
- Table 3-Treaty Indian commercial ocean management measures, page 25; and
- Table 4-Allowable catch quotas for Chinook and coho, page 26.

In addition, Tables 5, 6, and 7 provide information on the biological impacts and landing estimates for the Council's management recommendations. Table 8 displays the expected mark (healed adipose fin clip) rate for coho encountered in mark-selective fisheries. Tables 9 and 10, and Figures 3 and 4, provide information on the economic impacts of the proposed fisheries.

The 2009 seasons are constrained primarily by: (1) Sacramento River fall Chinook (SRFC) south of Cape Falcon, (2) threatened lower Columbia River (LCR) natural tulle fall Chinook north of Cape Falcon, (3) threatened Lower Columbia natural (LCN) coho north of the Oregon/California border, and (4) Upper Fraser (Thompson River) coho north of Cape Falcon. Coho retention fisheries operate under restrictions that permit retention only of marked coho, except for treaty Indian ocean fisheries and commercial fisheries south of Cape Falcon.

Regulations and expected fishing patterns for the treaty Indian ocean fisheries were developed by the Hoh, S'Klallam, Makah, Quileute, and Quinault tribes for their respective fisheries.

2.1 *Inseason Management*

Inseason changes are made to meet the preseason intent of the management measures described in this document, but must also meet the Council's Salmon fishery management plan (FMP) goals, especially in regard to conservation and allocation goals, Federally-recognized Indian fishing rights, consultation standards for Endangered Species Act (ESA)-listed salmon stocks, and obligations under the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST).

Inseason actions that are anticipated for the 2009-2010 management season include, but are not limited to, the following possibilities:

1. Adjustments in landing limits and days open for non-Indian commercial fisheries.
2. Changing the days or number of days of fishing allowed per calendar week for recreational fisheries.
3. Transfer of coho quotas among recreational port areas north of Cape Falcon.
4. Trading portions of Chinook and coho quotas between recreational and non-Indian commercial sectors north of Cape Falcon.
5. Transfer of coho quota from the June to August recreational fishery south of Cape Falcon to the September commercial fishery south of Cape Falcon.
6. Transfer of coho quota from the June to August recreational fishery south of Cape Falcon to the September recreational fishery south of Cape Falcon.
7. Routine openings and closings, and other management measures associated with quota management, including modifying open areas, bag limits, species retention limits, and mark retention restrictions.
8. Closing Oregon recreational and commercial fisheries scheduled to open between March 15 and April 30, 2010 if necessary to meet 2010 management objectives.
9. Closing California recreational fisheries scheduled to open April 3, 2010 if necessary to meet 2010 management objectives.

Inseason action will generally be accomplished through National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)-sponsored conference calls attended by representatives of affected state and tribal management agencies, the Council, the Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS), and the STT. The Council may also make recommendations for inseason actions at any of its regularly scheduled meetings.

2.2 State Waters Fisheries

In addition to the seasons shown in Tables 1 and 2, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) may permit fall fisheries in certain areas within state waters. Potential seasons off the Oregon coast include commercial and recreational fisheries at the mouths of the Chetco and Elk Rivers and at the mouth of Tillamook Bay. Council intent generally advocates that state-water fisheries have the same basic regulations as adjacent Federal waters, particularly if open simultaneously; however, the Oregon State-water recreational fishery off Tillamook Bay may allow the use of barbed hooks to be consistent with inside regulations.

Washington may also establish limited recreational fisheries in state waters if additional impacts on critical coho and/or Chinook stocks can be accommodated within management constraints. California will not establish any state water fisheries in 2009 due to the current status of SRFC.

3.0 SALMON FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN REQUIREMENTS

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

Biological objectives for stocks originating in the Council area or impacted by Council area ocean fisheries are listed in Table 3-1 of the Salmon FMP. The objectives generally consist of meeting spawning escapement numbers associated with maximum sustainable yield (MSY), or exploitation rate

limits designed to support recovery of depressed stocks while encompassing a long term average harvest approximating MSY.

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

Administrative objectives are requirements for meeting other applicable law outside of the Salmon FMP. These requirements include ESA consultation standards, international treaties, and tribal trust responsibilities. The Salmon FMP defers to NMFS consultation standards for salmon stocks listed under the ESA in regards to biological conservation objectives. The Council considers the ESA requirements sufficient to meet the intent of FMP conservation objectives for the annual management measures as well as the Magnuson-Stevens Act (MSA) overfishing provisions requiring rebuilding of depressed stocks to MSY levels. Section 4.0 of this document provides greater detail on ESA listed stocks, while impacts of the Council adopted salmon management measures on ESA listed stocks are included in Table 5.

The Salmon FMP requires compliance with relevant terms of the PST. Section 5.0 of this document provides greater detail on PST provisions and stocks, while impacts of the Council adopted salmon management measures on those stocks are included in Table 5.

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

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

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

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

4.0 SPECIES LISTED UNDER THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

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

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

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

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

Amendment 12 to the Salmon FMP added the generic category “species listed under the ESA” to the list of stocks in the salmon management unit and modified respective escapement goals to include “manage consistent with NMFS jeopardy standards or recovery plans to meet immediate conservation needs and long-term recovery of the species”. Amendment 14 specified those listed ESUs and clarified which stocks in the FMP management unit were representative of the ESUs.

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

The ESA consultation standards, exploitation rates, and other criteria in place for the 2009 management season are presented in Table 5. Some listed stocks are either rarely caught in Council fisheries (e.g., spring Chinook from the upper Columbia River) or already receive sufficient protection from other salmon FMP and ESA standards (e.g., Central Valley spring Chinook). NMFS has determined that management actions designed to limit catch from these ESUs, beyond what will be provided by harvest constraints for other stocks, are not necessary.

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

Chinook

- | | |
|--|--|
| Snake River spring/summer (threatened) | Puget Sound (threatened) |
| Upper Willamette (threatened) | Upper Columbia River spring (endangered) |

Sockeye

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Snake River (endangered) | Ozette Lake Sockeye (threatened) |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|

Chum

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Columbia River (threatened) | Hood Canal summer (threatened) |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|

Steelhead

Southern California (endangered)	Central Valley, California (threatened)
South-central California coast (threatened)	Central California coast (threatened)
Upper Columbia River (endangered)	Upper Willamette River (threatened)
Middle Columbia River (threatened)	Lower Columbia River (threatened)
Snake River Basin (threatened)	Northern California (threatened)

5.0 OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE PACIFIC SALMON TREATY

5.1 Chinook Salmon Management

A new agreement under the Pacific Salmon Treaty was negotiated in 2008 and formally accepted by both the U.S. and Canada in December of 2008. This new agreement took effect on January 1, 2009, and includes a 30 percent reduction in the catch ceilings for aggregate abundance based management (AABM) fisheries off the West Coast Vancouver Island and in Northern British Columbia, and a 15 percent reduction in the catch ceilings for AABM fisheries in Southeast Alaska relative to the catch ceilings in effect for these fisheries since 1999. Under the terms of the 2008 agreement, Council fisheries for Chinook salmon continue to be subject to the individual stock based management (ISBM) provisions of Annex 4, Chapter 3, adopted in 1999. These provisions require the AEQ exploitation rate by all U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border be reduced by 40 percent from the 1979-1982 base period for Chinook stocks failing to achieve escapement goals adopted by the Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC).

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

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

5.2 Coho Salmon Management

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

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

Some confusion may arise from the methods employed to report the categorical status for Washington coastal coho management units. For these units, a range is reported for the allowable exploitation rates based on the relationship between the pre-season abundance forecast and the upper and lower values of the spawning escapement ranges corresponding to MSY production. Maximum exploitation rates are computed using the lower end of the escapement range and minimum exploitation rates are computed using the upper end of the escapement range. For purposes of reporting the categorical status, an allowable exploitation rate is computed using the mid-point of the MSY escapement range.

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

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

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

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

Key considerations for Canadian fishery management for coho in 2009 are expected to include, (1) meeting domestic conservation obligations for Interior Fraser (including Thompson River) coho; (2) coho harvests by native fisheries; (3) incidental impacts during commercial and native fisheries directed at Chinook, sockeye, pink, and chum salmon; and (4) the desire to provide increased opportunity for sport

fisheries through mark-selective retention regulations. The Canadian fishery regimes affecting coho will be driven by Canadian domestic allowable impacts on the Thompson River component of the Interior Fraser management unit (in previous years, Canadian fisheries were managed so as not to exceed a 3 percent maximum exploitation rate).

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

6.0 CHINOOK SALMON MANAGEMENT

6.1 South of Cape Falcon

The 2009 abundance projections relevant to Chinook harvest management south of Cape Falcon are:

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

6.1.1 Objectives

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

- NMFS consultation standards and annual guidance for ESA listed stocks as provided in Section 4.0 above. Relevant stocks for the area south of Cape Falcon include Sacramento River winter Chinook, California Coastal Chinook, SRW fall Chinook, and LCR natural tule Chinook.
- *SRFC*. Hatchery and natural-area spawner escapement goal of 122,000 to 180,000 adults (FMP conservation objective).
- *KRFC*. Natural area spawning escapement of at least 40,700 adults (2009 Council guidance), a spawner reduction rate not to exceed 66.7 percent (FMP conservation objective), and 50:50 tribal:non-tribal sharing of adult harvest (Department of Interior Solicitor Opinion).
- *Oregon Coastal Chinook*. An escapement of 150,000 to 200,000 naturally spawning adults represented by 60-90 naturally spawning adults per mile in nine standard index streams (FMP conservation objective). These stocks are also subject to terms of the PST general obligation for ISBM fisheries, requiring a 40% reduction in impacts relative to the 1979-82 base period for stocks not meeting agreed to escapement goals.

6.1.2 Achievement of Objectives

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

- *SRFC*. The SRFC conservation objective of 122,000 to 180,000 adult spawners is met by the adopted management measures. The SRFC adult spawner escapement forecast assumes that zero SRFC will be harvested by a potential Sacramento River Chinook recreational fishery. Available data suggest that an upper Sacramento River fishery between Knights Landing and Red Bluff Diversion Dam (targeting Sacramento River late-fall run Chinook) commencing on or after November 16 would have negligible SRFC impacts. At the time of publication, it is expected that the California Fish and Game Commission will not adopt an inriver fishery beginning earlier than November 16, 2009.
- *Oregon Coastal Chinook*. Council-area fisheries have a minor impact on mid- and north-Oregon coastal Chinook stocks and negligible impacts on most Chinook stocks subject to the 1999 PST Agreement. The adopted management measures are not expected to affect compliance with FMP conservation objective for these stocks, which is unlikely to be met in 2009. The adopted management measures, combined with freshwater fishery management measures implemented by ODFW, are expected to achieve compliance with PSC ISBM indices for Nehalem, Siletz, and Siuslaw fall Chinook. The adopted management measures will minimize Council area fishery impacts to SRFC and south-Oregon coastal Chinook.

The adopted management measures for Chinook fisheries south of Cape Falcon satisfy NMFS ESA consultation standards and guidance, FMP conservation objectives, and all other objectives for other relevant stocks listed in Table 5. Compliance for the Oregon coastal Chinook conservation objective will be evaluated postseason as indicated in the FMP.

6.2 North of Cape Falcon

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

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

6.2.1 Objectives

The key Chinook salmon management objectives shaping the adopted management measures north of Cape Falcon were:

- NMFS consultation standards and annual guidance for ESA listed stocks as provided in Section 4.0 above. Relevant stocks for the area north of Cape Falcon include Columbia Lower River wild (LRW) fall Chinook, LCR natural tule Chinook, SRW fall Chinook, and Puget Sound natural Chinook.
- *Puget Sound Chinook*. Fishery impacts on Puget Sound Chinook are managed in accordance with a Resource Management Plan (RMP) developed by Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) and Puget Sound Treaty Tribes, and approved by NMFS under Limit 6 of section 4(d) of the ESA. The RMP prescribes allowable fishery impacts depending on individual stock status

(NMFS ESA guidance). These stocks are also subject to the PST general obligation for ISBM fisheries.

6.2.2 Achievement of Objectives

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

- *LCR natural tule fall Chinook.* The adopted management measures result in an exploitation rate below the 38.0 percent consultation standard maximum. LCR tules are the constraining Chinook stock for fisheries north of Cape Falcon in 2009.
- *SRW fall Chinook.* Because LCR tules are much more constraining than SRW fall Chinook this year, SRW Chinook will not constrain ocean fisheries north of Cape Falcon in 2009.
- *Puget Sound Chinook.* The adopted management measures are expected to achieve compliance with NMFS consultation standards for the Puget Sound Chinook ESU, and the PST general obligation for ISBM fisheries.

The adopted management measures for Chinook fisheries north of Cape Falcon satisfy NMFS ESA consultation standards and guidance, FMP conservation objectives, and all other objectives for other relevant stocks listed in Table 5.

7.0 COHO SALMON MANAGEMENT

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

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

7.1 Objectives

Key coho salmon management objectives shaping the adopted management measures were:

- NMFS consultation standards and annual guidance for ESA listed stocks as provided in Section 4.0 above. Relevant stocks include Central California Coast coho (south of the Oregon/California border), Southern Oregon/Northern California Coastal (SONCC) coho, OCN coho, and LCN coho. Based on this guidance, the maximum allowable exploitation rates are: a combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate not to exceed 15.0 percent for OCN coho, a combined exploitation rate in marine and mainstem Columbia River fisheries not to exceed 20.0 percent for LCN coho, and a marine exploitation rate not to exceed 13.0 percent for Rogue/Klamath (RK) hatchery coho, used as a surrogate for the SONCC coho ESU.
- Terms and requirements of the 2002 PSC coho agreement for stocks originating along the Washington coast, Puget Sound, and British Columbia as provided in Section 5.2 above. Relevant stocks for the area north of Cape Falcon in 2009 include Skagit, Stillaguamish, Snohomish, and Upper Fraser coho.
- Terms of the Comprehensive Coho Agreement for Puget Sound and Washington Coastal coho. This agreement by the parties to *U.S. v. Washington* allows for annual management objectives other than those specified in the FMP as provided in Section 3.0 above. Relevant stocks for 2009 fisheries include Skagit, Stillaguamish, and Snohomish coho.
- Minimum escapement of 50 percent of Upper Columbia coho above Bonneville Dam (*U.S. v. Oregon* annual management agreement).
- Providing sufficient escapement of Columbia River early and late coho to meet hatchery egg take goals and inriver harvest objectives.

7.2 Achievement of Objectives

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

- *LCN coho.* The adopted management measures satisfy the maximum 20.0 percent exploitation rate with a marine exploitation rate of 12.5 percent and a Columbia River mainstem exploitation rate of 7.5 percent.
- *Skagit, Stillaguamish and Snohomish coho.* Under the adopted management measures, all these stocks are below their exploitation rate ceilings established in the 2002 PSC agreement and the Comprehensive Coho Agreement. The spawner escapement goals set in the FMP are not met for these stocks; however, the FMP goal is not a constraint in 2009, as annual management goals are allowed under the FMP if they are agreed to by the parties of *U.S. v. Washington*.
- *OCN coho.* The adopted management measures satisfy the maximum 15.0 percent total exploitation rate, with a marine exploitation rate of 9.8 percent and a freshwater exploitation rate of 3.2 percent.

- *Interior Fraser (Thompson River) coho*. The adopted management measures satisfy the maximum 10.0 percent total U.S. exploitation rate, with a marine exploitation rate of 9.8 percent in U.S. fisheries.

The adopted management measures satisfy NMFS ESA consultation standards and guidance, FMP conservation objectives, and all other objectives for other relevant stocks listed in Table 5.

8.0 IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THE SEASONS

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

8.1 Commercial

Commercial Chinook-directed fisheries south of Cape Falcon will be closed in 2009, owing to the low forecast abundance of SRFC and Oregon coastal Chinook. However, the adopted management measures allow for some coho fishing opportunity in Oregon areas between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain.

From Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain, a fall commercial coho fishery will be open from September 1 through September 30, or until the attainment of an 11,000 coho quota. This fishery has no mark-selective restrictions, but includes a landing and possession limit of 100 coho per vessel, per week. Additional coho may be transferred from the June to August recreational fishery quota on an impact neutral, fishery equivalent basis.

Due to Council-adopted rebuilding plan recommendations for KRFC and the current low abundance of SRFC, no Chinook-directed fisheries are planned for the fall of 2009 south of Cape Falcon. Fisheries at that time of year primarily intercept fish destined to return the following year, and can affect future fishing opportunity.

The adopted management measures include potential openings for commercial fisheries in the Cape Falcon to the Oregon/California border area beginning March 15, 2010. These openings may be modified by inseason action following Council review at the March 2010 meeting.

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

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

8.2 Recreational

For areas south of Cape Falcon, the adopted recreational ocean salmon management measures include extensive coho fishing opportunity in Oregon but very limited Chinook fishing opportunity. The only

Chinook-directed fishery, confined to the KMZ, is designed to allow some harvest on a relatively large forecast abundance of KRFC, while having a low level of impacts on SRFC and Oregon coastal Chinook.

A mark-selective coho fishery from Cape Falcon to the Oregon/California border will be open from June 20 through August 31, or until attainment of a 110,000 marked coho quota. In the region from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain, the bag limit will be three fish per day, while between Humbug Mountain and the Oregon/California border the bag limit will be two fish per day. Coho-directed fishing will continue in the region from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain from September 1 through September 30, or until the attainment of a preseason marked coho quota of 7,000 fish, with a two fish per day bag limit. Quota remaining from the June to August recreational fishery may be transferred to either the September recreational fishery or the September commercial fishery, on an impact neutral, fishery equivalent basis.

In both the Oregon and California portion of the KMZ, Chinook fishing will be allowed from August 29 through September 7, with a bag limit of two. In the Oregon portion of the KMZ, coho retention will be allowed, as specified above, during the August 29 through August 31 period if sufficient quota remains. All recreational salmon fishing will be closed in California areas south of Horse Mountain.

For Oregon, the adopted management measures include potential openings for recreational Chinook-directed fisheries in the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain region beginning on March 15, 2010. For California areas from Horse Mountain to the U.S./Mexico border, the adopted management measures include potential openings on April 3, 2010. Those openings may be modified by inseason action at the March 2010 Council meeting.

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

Each of the three subareas north of Leadbetter Point are open five days per week early in the season, expanding to seven days per week later in July. The intent of the early five day per week opening is to slow Chinook catch, which is generally greatest in early July in the areas north of Leadbetter Point, and prolong the season through at least Labor Day.

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

8.3 Treaty Indian

The adopted treaty Indian ocean salmon management measures are generally similar in structure as in recent years, although coho quotas are substantially higher, reflecting both the increased abundance of OPI stocks in general, and specifically the less restrictive standard for LCN coho specified in the NMFS guidance for 2009.

9.0 SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS OF PROPOSED OPTIONS

The short-term economic effects of the Council adopted regulations for non-Indian fisheries are shown in Tables 9 and 10. Table 9 shows troll impacts expressed in terms of estimates of potential exvessel value. Table 10 shows recreational impacts in terms of trips generated and coastal community personal income impacts associated with the recreational fishery. The exvessel values provided for the Council adopted troll fishery regulations in Table 9 and income impact values provided for the Council adopted recreational fishery regulations in Table 10 are not directly comparable. Long-term social and economic

effects are dependent mainly on the impacts of this year's harvest on future production.¹ However, repeated closures of the salmon fishery off California may have a long term effect on infrastructure that will be hard to recover or will be distributed differently when recovery occurs.

Recreational effort for the north of Cape Falcon area will likely be constrained by the Chinook quotas. To estimate total effort for this area, the 2008 Chinook catch rate per angler day from the all species fishery for each sub-area was applied to the harvest quotas for that sub-area. STT modeling results were used for the recreational effort estimates in areas south of Cape Falcon. For the commercial fishery, 2008 average prices and weights were assumed. Average prices for Chinook were at a record high level that may not be sustained in 2009 given the general downturn in the economy and the potential for some increase in harvest. To the degree these factors are a dominant influence on price, the estimates of expected revenue and personal income provided here may be somewhat high. However, while the fishery will be less constrained than last year, availability of ocean-caught salmon on a coastwide basis is still expected to be relatively low and result in higher than average prices.

Figures 3 and 4 show estimated coastal community income impacts for the Council adopted commercial troll and recreational regulations, respectively, compared to historic impacts in real (inflation adjusted) dollars. In general, income impact estimates provide information on the amount of income associated with a particular activity. Reductions in income impacts may, but do not necessarily, reflect net losses to a community but likely correlate with losses to those businesses and individuals with income dependence on the activity. Additionally, in some cases, reductions in ocean harvest may result in either greater inside fishing opportunity or spawning escapement, which may contribute to future production depending on the carrying capacity of the system to which stocks escape.

Table 9 shows projected exvessel value by catch area and Figure 3 displays estimates of income impacts by landing area. For the area north of Cape Falcon a substantial increase is projected for 2009. Revenue and income are projected to be double last year and above the most recent five year average by 46 percent. In contrast, the commercial fishery off California will remain closed in 2009, as in 2008. There will be some increase in the opportunity off of central Oregon; however, commercial fisheries south of Cape Falcon as a whole, while increasing over 2008, will be 98 percent below the most recent 5 year average. It should be noted that the recent 5-year average includes 2008, a year in which south of Cape Falcon commercial fisheries were all but completely closed.

The 2009 recreational season north of Cape Falcon will increase substantially compared to 2008, nearing its most recent five-year average (9 percent below that average). The recreational fishery off central Oregon (Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain) is projected to recover substantially compared to 2008 and exceed the recent five-year average by 5 percent. The Humbug to Horse Mountain area also shows a substantial recovery compared to 2008, however, most of that effort is expected in conjunction with the coho selective fishery that will occur only down to the Oregon/California boarder. California ports in this area will not benefit from that selective coho opportunity, however, about 25 percent of the Humbug to Horse Mountain effort is projected to occur in the Crescent City and Eureka areas during a 10-day opening in late August and early September.

¹ In general the Council manages to meet escapement objectives for salmon that are expected to achieve optimum yields and rebuild depressed stocks.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management measures adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009.
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A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS
North of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 41,000 Chinook and an impact equivalent quota of 210,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 20,500 Chinook and 33,600 marked coho. 3. Trade: None.</p>
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 13,735 Chinook quota. <p>Open May 1-5, 8-12, then Saturday through Tuesday thereafter with a landing and possession limit of 75 Chinook per vessel for each open period north of Leadbetter Point or 75 Chinook south of Leadbetter Point (C.1, C.8.e). All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery, Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Oregon State regulations require that fishers south of Cape Falcon, OR intending to fish within this area notify Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife before transiting the Cape Falcon, OR line (45°46'00" N. lat.) at the following number: 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land their fish in Garibaldi, Oregon. Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point, Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon must notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8).</p>
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 1 through the earlier of September 15 or 6,765 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 33,600 marked coho quota (C.8.d). <p>Open July 1-7, then Saturday through Tuesday thereafter, with a landing and possession limit of 40 Chinook and 200 coho per vessel for each open period north of Leadbetter Point or 40 Chinook and 200 coho south of Leadbetter Point (C.1, C.8.e). All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington beginning August 1 (C.7). All coho must be marked (C.8.d). Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). Oregon State regulations require that fishers south of Cape Falcon, OR intending to fish within this area notify Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife before transiting the Cape Falcon, OR line (45°46'00" N. lat.) at the following number: 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land their fish in Garibaldi, Oregon. Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point, Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon must notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8).</p>

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management measures adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009.
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A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS (continued)
South of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
1. Sacramento River Basin recreational fishery catch assumption: 0 adult Sacramento River fall Chinook. 2. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 30,800 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 3. Klamath tribal allocation: 30,900 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Overall recreational TAC: 117,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 5. Commercial coho TAC: 11,000 coho with no mark-selective restriction, plus impact neutral inseason transfer of surplus recreational TAC less than 110,000 prior to September 1 (C.8.f).
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • September 1 through the earlier of September 30 or an 11,000 preseason coho quota (C.8.f). All salmon except Chinook (B, C.8.f, C.9). Seven days per week with a landing and possession limit of 100 coho per vessel per calendar week (C.1, C.8.e), no coho mark-selective restriction (C.7). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3) and Oregon State regulations for a description of special regulations at the mouth of Tillamook Bay. In 2010, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 27 inch Chinook minimum size limit. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2010 meeting.
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed In 2010, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 27 inch Chinook minimum size limit. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2010 meeting.
OR/CA Border to U.S./Mexico Border Closed.

B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches) (See C.1)					
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Area (when open)	Chinook		Coho		Pink
	Total Length	Head-off ^{1/}	Total Length	Head-off ^{1/}	
North of Cape Falcon	28.0	21.5	16.0	12.0	None
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border	-	-	16.0	12.0	None
OR/CA Border to U.S./Mexico Border.	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Dressed, head-off salmon may only be possessed on board a freezer trolling vessel and only for those salmon with an intact adipose fin.

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

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

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

C.2. Gear Restrictions:

- a. Salmon may be taken only by hook and line using single point, single shank, barbless hooks are required in all fisheries.
- b. Cape Falcon, Oregon, to the OR/CA border: No more than 4 spreads are allowed per line.
- c. OR/CA border to U.S./Mexico border: No more than 6 lines are allowed per vessel, and barbless circle hooks are required when fishing with bait by any means other than trolling.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management measures adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009.
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C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (continued)

C.3. Gear Definitions:

Trolling defined: Fishing from a boat or floating device that is making way by means of a source of power, other than drifting by means of the prevailing water current or weather conditions.

Troll fishing gear defined: One or more lines that drag hooks behind a moving fishing vessel. In that portion of the fishery management area (FMA) off Oregon and Washington, the line or lines must be affixed to the vessel and must not be intentionally disengaged from the vessel at any time during the fishing operation.

Spread defined: A single leader connected to an individual lure or bait.

Circle hook defined: A hook with a generally circular shape and a point which turns inward, pointing directly to the shank at a 90° angle.

C.4. Transit Through Closed Areas with Salmon on Board: It is unlawful for a vessel to have troll or recreational gear in the water while transiting any area closed to fishing for a certain species of salmon, while possessing that species of salmon; however, fishing for species other than salmon is not prohibited if the area is open for such species, and no salmon are in possession.

C.5. Control Zone Definitions:

a. *Cape Flattery Control Zone* - The area from Cape Flattery (48°23'00" N. lat.) to the northern boundary of the U.S. EEZ; and the area from Cape Flattery south to Cape Alava (48°10'00" N. lat.) and east of 125°05'00" W. long.

b. *Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area* - The area in Washington Marine Catch Area 3 from 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long. to 48°02.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long. to 48°02.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. and connecting back to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long.

c. *Columbia Control Zone* - An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09' N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" W. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°15'48" N. lat., 124°05'20" W. long.), and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and, on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N. lat., 124°04'05" W. long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.

d. *Bandon High Spot Control Zone* - The area west of a line between 43°07'00" N. lat.; 124°37'00" W. long. and 42°40'30" N. lat.; 124° 52'0" W. long. extending to the western edge of the exclusive economic zone (EEZ).

e. *Klamath Control Zone* - The ocean area at the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N. lat. (approximately six nautical miles north of the Klamath River mouth); on the west, by 124°23'00" W. long. (approximately 12 nautical miles off shore); and on the south, by 41°26'48" N. lat. (approximately six nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).

C.6. Notification When Unsafe Conditions Prevent Compliance with Regulations: If prevented by unsafe weather conditions or mechanical problems from meeting special management area landing restrictions, vessels must notify the U.S. Coast Guard and receive acknowledgment of such notification prior to leaving the area. This notification shall include the name of the vessel, port where delivery will be made, approximate amount of salmon (by species) on board, and the estimated time of arrival.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management measures adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009.
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C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (continued)

C.7. **Incidental Halibut Harvest:** During authorized periods, the operator of a vessel that has been issued an incidental halibut harvest license may retain Pacific halibut caught incidentally in Area 2A while trolling for salmon. Halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length, measured from the tip of the lower jaw with the mouth closed to the extreme end of the middle of the tail, and must be landed with the head on. License applications for incidental harvest must be obtained from the International Pacific Halibut Commission (phone: 206-634-1838). Applicants must apply prior to April 1 of each year. Incidental harvest is authorized only during May and June troll seasons and after June 30 if quota remains and if announced on the NMFS hotline (phone: 800-662-9825). ODFW and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) will monitor landings. If the landings are projected to exceed the 29,362 pound preseason allocation or the total Area 2A non-Indian commercial halibut allocation, NMFS will take inseason action to prohibit retention of halibut in the non-Indian salmon troll fishery.

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

A "C-shaped" yelloweye rockfish conservation area is an area to be voluntarily avoided for salmon trolling. NMFS and the Council request salmon trollers voluntarily avoid this area in order to protect yelloweye rockfish. The area is defined in the Pacific Council Halibut Catch Sharing Plan in the North Coast subarea (Washington marine area 3), with the following coordinates in the order listed:

48°18' N. lat.; 125°18' W. long.;
48°18' N. lat.; 124°59' W. long.;
48°11' N. lat.; 124°59' W. long.;
48°11' N. lat.; 125°11' W. long.;
48°04' N. lat.; 125°11' W. long.;
48°04' N. lat.; 124°59' W. long.;
48°00' N. lat.; 124°59' W. long.;
48°00' N. lat.; 125°18' W. long.;
and connecting back to 48°18' N. lat.; 125°18' W. long.

C.8. **Inseason Management:** In addition to standard inseason actions or modifications already noted under the season description, the following inseason guidance is provided to NMFS:

- a. Chinook remaining from the May through June non-Indian commercial troll harvest guideline north of Cape Falcon may be transferred to the July through September harvest guideline on a fishery impact equivalent basis.
- b. NMFS may transfer fish between the recreational and commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon on a fishery impact equivalent basis if there is agreement among the areas' representatives on the Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS).
- c. At the March 2010 meeting, the Council will consider inseason recommendations for special regulations for any experimental fisheries (proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November 2009).
- d. If retention of unmarked coho is permitted in the area from the U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, Oregon, by inseason action, the allowable coho quota will be adjusted to ensure preseason projected mortality of critical stocks is not exceeded.
- e. Landing limits may be modified inseason to sustain season length and keep harvest within overall quotas.
- f. Marked coho remaining from the June through August Cape Falcon to OR/CA border recreational coho quota may be transferred to the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. non-Indian commercial non-mark-selective all salmon fishery on a fishery impact equivalent basis.

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

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

Check state regulations for details.

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

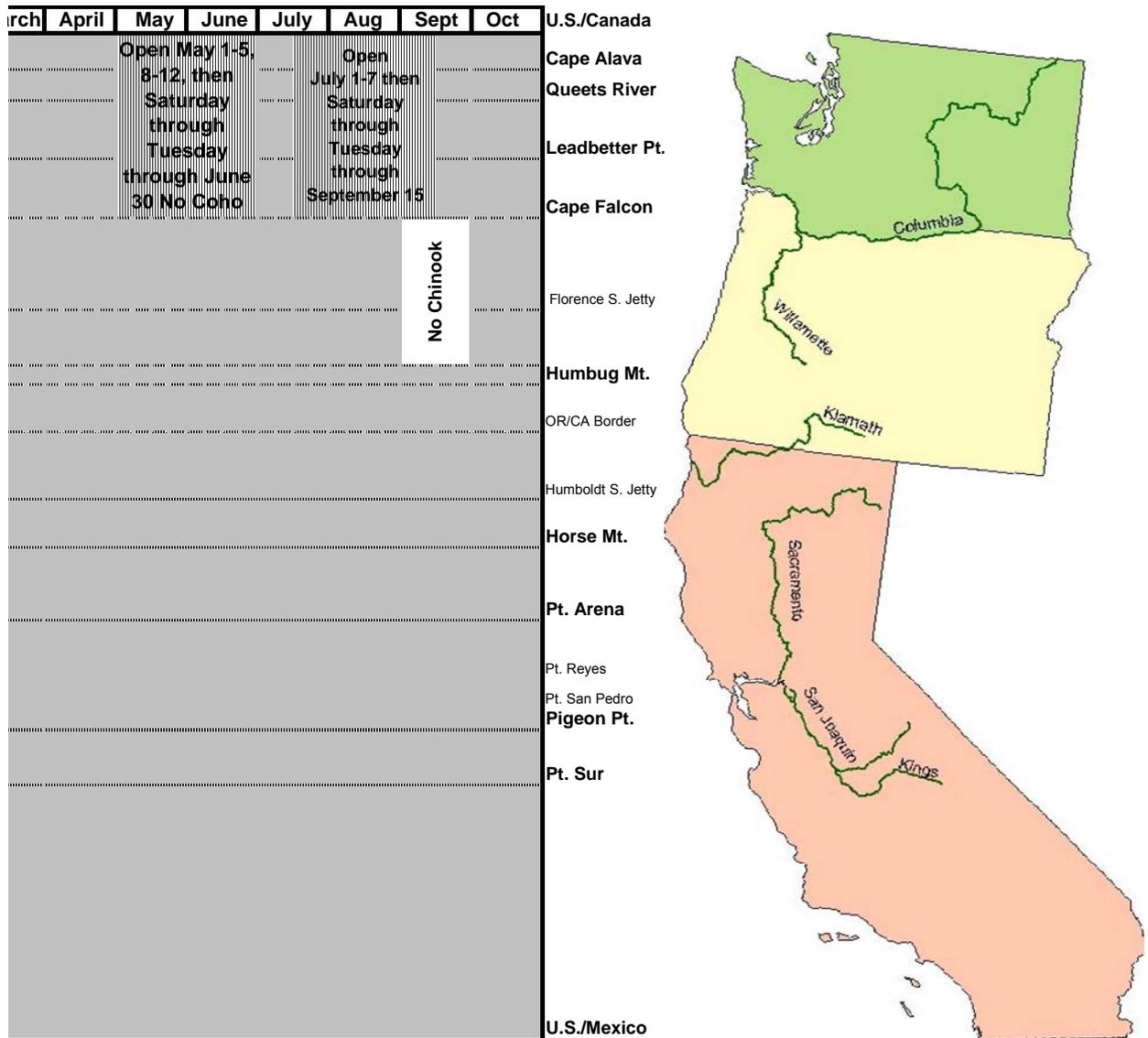


FIGURE 1. Council-adopted non-Indian commercial salmon seasons for 2009. Dates are the first or last days of the month unless otherwise specified.

TABLE 2. Recreational management measures adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 1 of 4)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS
North of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 41,000 Chinook and an impact equivalent quota of 210,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Recreational TAC: 20,500 Chinook and 176,400 marked coho. 3. Trade: None. 4. No Area 4B add-on fishery. 5. Buoy 10 fishery opens August 1 with an expected landed catch of 115,000 marked coho in August and September.
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 27 through earlier of September 20 or 18,350 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 2,200 Chinook (C5). Tuesday through Saturday through July 17; seven days per week thereafter. All salmon except no chum retention beginning August 1 and no Chinook retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line beginning August 1 during Council managed ocean fishery. Two fish per day, only one of which can be a Chinook, plus two additional pink salmon. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained coho must be marked. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).
<p>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 27 through earlier of September 20 or 4,480 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 950 Chinook (C5). • September 26 through earlier of October 11 or 100 marked coho quota or 100 Chinook quota (C5) in the area north of 47°50'00" N. lat. and south of 48°00'00" N. lat. (C.6). <p>Tuesday through Saturday through July 17; seven days per week thereafter. All salmon. Two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook, plus two additional pink salmon. All retained coho must be marked. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>
<p>Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 28 through earlier of September 20 or 65,270 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 11,850 Chinook (C.5). <p>Sunday through Thursday through July 23, seven days per week thereafter. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook, plus one additional pink salmon. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained coho must be marked. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Grays Harbor Zone closed beginning August 1 (C.4.b). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>
<p>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 28 through earlier of September 30 or 88,200 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 5,400 Chinook (C.5). Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained coho must be marked. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.c). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).

TABLE 2. Recreational management measures adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 2 of 4)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS (continued)
South of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Sacramento River Basin recreational fishery catch assumption: 0 adult Sacramento River fall Chinook. 2. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 30,800 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 3. Klamath tribal allocation: 30,900 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Overall recreational TAC: 117,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 5. Commercial coho TAC: 11,000 coho with no mark-selective restriction, plus impact neutral inseason transfer of surplus recreational TAC less than 110,000 prior to September 1 (C.5.e).</p>
<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 20 through earlier of August 31 or a 110,000 marked coho quota for the area between Cape Falcon and the OR/CA border (C.5.e, C.6). <p>Seven days per week. All salmon except Chinook, three fish per day (B, C.1). All retained coho must be marked.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • September 1 through earlier of September 30 or a 7,000 preseason marked coho quota (C.5.e, C.6). <p>Seven days per week. All salmon except Chinook, two fish per day (B). All retained coho must be marked. Coho remaining from the June through August recreational 110,000 coho quota may be transferred inseason to the coho quota for this fishery.</p> <p>See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open (call the halibut fishing hotline 1-800-662-9825 for specific dates) (C.3, C.4.d). Open days and bag limit may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available quota (C.5).</p> <p>In 2010, the season between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mt. will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (B, C.1, C.2, C.3).</p>
<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 20 through earlier of August 31 or a 110,000 marked coho quota for the area between Cape Falcon and the OR/CA border (C.5.e, C.6). <p>Seven days per week. Except as provided below for the all salmon fishery, all salmon except Chinook. Two fish per day (B, C.1). All retained coho must be marked.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • August 29 through September 7 (C.6). <p>Seven days per week. Except as provided above for the mark selective coho fishery, all salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B).</p> <p>See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>
<p>OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • August 29 through September 7 (C.6). <p>Seven days per week. All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.e).</p>
<p>Horse Mt. to U.S./Mexico Border</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2010, season opens April 3 for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B); and the same gear restrictions as in 2007 (C.2, C.3).

TABLE 2. Recreational management measures adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2009. (Page 3 of 4)
B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches) (See C.1)

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

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

C.1. Compliance with Minimum Size and Other Special Restrictions: All salmon on board a vessel must meet the minimum size or other special requirements for the area being fished and the area in which they are landed if that area is open. Salmon may be landed in an area that is closed only if they meet the minimum size or other special requirements for the area in which they were caught.

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

C.2. Gear Restrictions: Salmon may be taken only by hook and line using barbless hooks. All persons fishing for salmon, and all persons fishing from a boat with salmon on board, must meet the gear restrictions listed below for specific areas or seasons.

- a. *U.S./Canada Border to Point Conception, California:* No more than one rod may be used per angler; and no more than two single point, single shank barbless hooks are required for all fishing gear. [Note: ODFW regulations in the state-water fishery off Tillamook Bay may allow the use of barbed hooks to be consistent with inside regulations.]
- c. *Horse Mt., California, to Point Conception, California:* Single point, single shank, barbless circle hooks (see gear definitions below) are required when fishing with bait by any means other than trolling, and no more than two such hooks shall be used. When angling with two hooks, the distance between the hooks must not exceed five inches when measured from the top of the eye of the top hook to the inner base of the curve of the lower hook, and both hooks must be permanently tied in place (hard tied). Circle hooks are not required when artificial lures are used without bait.

C.3. Gear Definitions:

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

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

C.4. Control Zone Definitions:

- a. *The Bonilla-Tatoosh Line:* A line running from the western end of Cape Flattery to Tatoosh Island Lighthouse (48°23'30" N. lat., 124°44'12" W. long.) to the buoy adjacent to Duntze Rock (48°28'00" N. lat., 124°45'00" W. long.), then in a straight line to Bonilla Point (48°35'30" N. lat., 124°43'00" W. long.) on Vancouver Island, British Columbia.
- b. *Grays Harbor Control Zone* - The area defined by a line drawn from the Westport Lighthouse (46° 53'18" N. lat., 124° 07'01" W. long.) to Buoy #2 (46° 52'42" N. lat., 124°12'42" W. long.) to Buoy #3 (46° 55'00" N. lat., 124°14'48" W. long.) to the Grays Harbor north jetty (46° 36'00" N. lat., 124°10'51" W. long.).
- c. *Columbia Control Zone:* An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09" N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" W. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°15'48" N. lat., 124°05'20" W. long. and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N. lat., 124°04'05" W. long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.
- d. *Stonewall Bank Groundfish Conservation Area:* The area defined by the following coordinates in the order listed:
 44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°24.92' W. long.;
 44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°23.63' W. long.;
 44°28.71' N. lat.; 124°21.80' W. long.;
 44°28.71' N. lat.; 124°24.10' W. long.;
 44°31.42' N. lat.; 124°25.47' W. long.;
 and connecting back to 44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°24.92' W. long.
- e. *Klamath Control Zone:* The ocean area at the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N. lat. (approximately six nautical miles north of the Klamath River mouth); on the west, by 124°23'00" W. long. (approximately 12 nautical miles off shore); and, on the south, by 41°26'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).

C.5. Inseason Management: Regulatory modifications may become necessary inseason to meet preseason management objectives such as quotas, harvest guidelines, and season duration. In addition to standard inseason actions or modifications already noted under the season description, the following inseason guidance is provided to NMFS:

- a. Actions could include modifications to bag limits, or days open to fishing, and extensions or reductions in areas open to fishing.
- b. Coho may be transferred inseason among recreational subareas north of Cape Falcon on an fishery impact equivalent basis to help meet the recreational season duration objectives (for each subarea) after conferring with representatives of the affected ports and the Council's SAS recreational representatives north of Cape Falcon.
- c. Chinook and coho may be transferred between the recreational and commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon on an fishery impact equivalent basis if there is agreement among the representatives of the Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS).
- d. If retention of unmarked coho is permitted in the area from the U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, Oregon, by inseason action, the allowable coho quota will be adjusted to ensure preseason projected mortality of critical stocks is not exceeded.
- e. Marked coho remaining from the June through August Cape Falcon to OR/CA border recreational coho quota may be transferred to the September Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. recreational fishery, or the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. non-Indian commercial non-mark-selective all salmon fishery on a fishery impact equivalent basis.

C.6. Additional Seasons in State Territorial Waters: Consistent with Council management objectives, the States of Washington, Oregon, and California may establish limited seasons in state waters. Check state regulations for details.

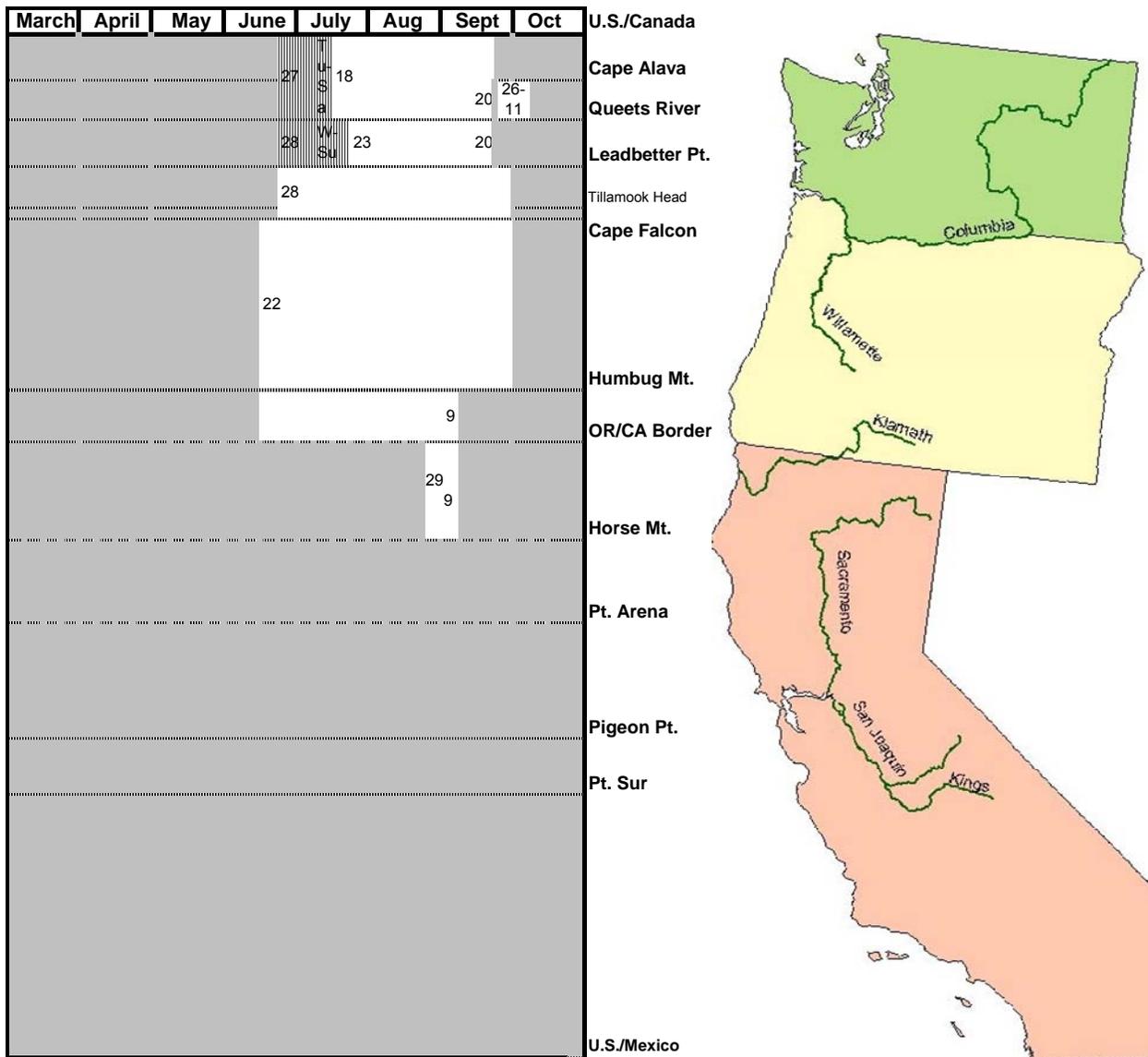


FIGURE 2. Council-adopted recreational salmon seasons for 2009. Dates are the first or last days of the month unless otherwise specified.

TABLE 3. Treaty Indian ocean troll management measures adopted by the Council for ocean salmon fisheries, 2009.
(Page 1 of 1)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS
Supplemental Management Information
1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 39,000 Chinook and 60,000 coho.
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 19,000 Chinook quota. All salmon except coho. If the Chinook quota for the May-June fishery is not fully utilized, the excess fish cannot be transferred into the later all-salmon season. If the Chinook quota is exceeded, the excess will be deducted from the later all-salmon season. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C). • July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 20,000 preseason Chinook quota, or 60,000 coho quota. All Salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).

B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches)					
Area (when open)	Chinook		Coho		Pink
	Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	
North of Cape Falcon	24.0	18.0	16.0	12.0	None

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

C.2. Gear restrictions

- a. Single point, single shank, barbless hooks are required in all fisheries.
- b. No more than eight fixed lines per boat.
- c. No more than four hand held lines per person in the Makah area fishery (Washington State Statistical Area 4B and that portion of the FMA north of 48°02'15" N. lat. (Norwegian Memorial) and east of 125°44'00" W. long.)

C.3. Quotas

- a. The quotas include troll catches by the S'Klallam and Makah tribes in Washington State Statistical Area 4B from May 1 through September 15.
- b. The Quileute Tribe will continue a ceremonial and subsistence fishery during the time frame of September 15 through October 15 in the same manner as in 2004-2008. Fish taken during this fishery are to be counted against treaty troll quotas established for the 2009 season (estimated harvest during the October ceremonial and subsistence fishery: 100 Chinook; 200 coho).

C.4. Area Closures

- a. The area within a six nautical mile radius of the mouths of the Queets River (47°31'42" N. lat.) and the Hoh River (47°45'12" N. lat.) will be closed to commercial fishing.
- b. A closure within two nautical miles of the mouth of the Quinault River (47°21'00" N. lat.) may be enacted by the Quinault Nation and/or the State of Washington and will not adversely affect the Secretary of Commerce's management regime.

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

Fishery or Quota Designation	Chinook	Coho
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON		
TREATY INDIAN OCEAN TROLL		
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho)	19,000	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Species)	20,000	60,000
Subtotal Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	39,000	60,000
NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL ^{a/}		
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho)	13,735	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Species)	6,765	33,600
Subtotal Non-Indian Commercial Troll	20,500	33,600
RECREATIONAL ^{a/}		
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava	2,200 *	18,350
Cape Alava to Queets River	1,050 *	4,580
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt.	11,850 *	65,270
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon ^{b/}	5,400 *	88,200
Subtotal Recreational	20,500	176,400
TOTAL NORTH OF CAPE FALCON	80,000	270,000
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON		
COMMERCIAL TROLL ^{c/}		
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	-	11,000
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	-	-
Subtotal Troll	-	11,000
RECREATIONAL ^{a/}		
Cape Falcon to Oregon/California Border	-	117,000
TOTAL SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON	-	128,000

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

b/ Does not include Buoy 10 fishery (115,000 marked coho in August and September).

c/ The coho quota is a landed catch of all legal size coho, with no mark-selective retention requirement.

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2009 ocean fishery management measures adopted by the Council.^{a/} (Page 1 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
CHINOOK		
<u>PUGET SOUND:</u>		
Elwha Summer/Fall	4.2%	≤ 10.0% Southern U.S. Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
Dungeness Spring	4.3%	≤ 10.0% Southern U.S. Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
Mid-Hood Canal Summer/Fall	11.7%	≤ 11.9% Preterminal Southern U.S. CERC (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
Skokomish Summer/Fall	11.9%	≤ 15.0% Preterminal Southern U.S. Rebuilding Exploitation Rate and
	1.217	≥ 1.200 Natural spawning escapement (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
Nooksack Spring	6.6%	≤ 6.6% Southern U.S. CERC, not to exceed in four out of five years (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	10.7%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation)
Skagit Summer/Fall	48.7%	≤ 50.0% Total Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	29.1%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation)
Skagit Spring	33.5%	≤ 38.0% Total Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	14.2%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation)
Stillaguamish Summer/Fall	22.7%	≤ 25.0% Total Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	44.6%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation)
Snohomish Summer/Fall	13.6%	≤ 15.0% Southern U.S. CERC (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	20.2%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation)
Lake Washington Summer/Fall	10.7%	≤ 15.0% Preterminal Southern U.S. Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	76.8%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2009 because escapement objective met
Green River Summer/Fall	10.7%	≤ 15.0% Preterminal Southern U.S. Rebuilding Exploitation Rate and
	5.813	≥ 5.800 Natural spawning escapement (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	55.5%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation)
White River Spring	19.8%	≤ 20.0% Total Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
Puyallup Summer/Fall	49.8%	≤ 50.0% Total Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
Nisqually River Summer/Fall	1.792	≥ 1.100 Spawning escapement goal (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
<u>WASHINGTON COAST:</u>		
Hoko Fall	28.4%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation)
Quillayute Fall	88.1%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2009 because escapement objective met
Hoh Fall	98.0%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2009 because escapement objective met
Queets Fall	50.8%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation)
Grays Harbor Fall	40.4%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation)

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2009 ocean fishery management measures adopted by the Council.^{aj} (Page 2 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{bj} or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
CHINOOK		
<u>COLUMBIA RIVER</u>		
Columbia Upriver Brights	269.8	88.6 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 60.0 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest.
	79.8%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2009 because escapement objective met
Deschutes Upriver Brights	46.1%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation)
Snake River Fall (threatened) SRFI	47.3%	≤ 70.0% Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Mid-Columbia Brights	97.9	13.2 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 4.7 adults for Bonneville Hatchery and 2.0 for Little White Salmon Hatchery egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest.
Columbia Lower River Hatchery Tules	88.2	30.3 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 12.0 adults for hatchery egg-take, with average conversion and no lower river mainstem or tributary harvest.
Columbia Lower River Natural Tules (threatened)	38.0%	≤ 38.0% ESA guidance met by a total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate on Coweeman tules (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Columbia Lower River Wild ^{cl} (threatened)	8.6	6.8 Minimum ocean escapement to attain MSY spawner goal of 5.7 for N. Lewis River fall Chinook (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Spring Creek Hatchery Tules	56.5	8.8 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 7.0 adults for Spring Creek Hatchery egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest.
Upriver Summer	123.6%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2009 because escapement objective met
<u>OREGON COAST:</u>		
Nehalem Fall	≤ 60.0%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) ^{aj}
Siletz Fall	≤ 60.0%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) ^{aj}
Siuslaw Fall	≤ 60.0%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) ^{aj}
<u>CALIFORNIA</u>		
Klamath River Fall	40.7	40.7 Minimum number of adult spawners to natural spawning areas. 2009 Council guidance.
Federally recognized tribal harvest	50.0%	50.0% Equals 30.9 (thousand) adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa tribal fisheries.
Spawner Reduction Rate	50.1%	≤ 66.7% Equals 40.9 (thousand) fewer natural adult spawners due to fishing.
Adult river mouth return	130.2	NA Natural and hatchery adults.
Age-4 ocean harvest rate	≤ 0.1%	≤ 16.0% NMFS ESA consultation standard for threatened California Coastal Chinook.
KMZ sport fishery share	100.0%	No Council guidance for 2009.
CA:OR troll fishery share	NA	50:50 2006 KFMC recommendation, no guidance for 2009.
River recreational fishery share	99.6%	≥ 15% 2009 Council Guidance. Equals 30.8 (thousand) adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries.
Sacramento River Winter (endangered)	Met	Recreational seasons: Point Arena to Pigeon Point between the first Saturday in April and the second Sunday in November; Pigeon Point to the U.S./Mexico Border between the first Saturday in April and the first Sunday in October. Minimum size limit ≥ 20 inches total length. Commercial seasons: Point Arena to the U.S./Mexico border between May 1 and September 30, except Point Reyes to Point San Pedro between October 1 and 15. Minimum size limit ≥ 26 inches total length. (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Sacramento River Fall	122.05	122.0-180.0 FMP objective for Sacramento River fall natural and hatchery adult spawners.
Ocean commercial impacts	0.0	Include fall (Sept-Dec) 2008 impacts; equals 0 SRFC.
Ocean recreational impacts	0.1	Include fall (Sept. -Dec.) 2008 impacts (0 SRFC).
River recreational impacts	0.0	Assumes 0.000 (thousand) adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries.
Hatchery spawner goal	≥ 22.0	22.0 Aggregate number of adults to achieve egg take goals at Coleman, Feather River, and Nimbus hatcheries.

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2009 ocean fishery management measures adopted by the Council.^{a/} (Page 3 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
COHO		
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)	9.8%(6.2%)	≤ 10.0% Total exploitation rate for all U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border based on 2002 PSC coho agreement.
Skagit	33.2%(5.7%) 27.2	≤ 35.0% 2009 total exploitation rate ceiling; agreement by Parties to <i>U.S. v. Washington</i> ^{e/} 30.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Stillaguamish	33.2%(3.8%) 10.2	≤ 35.0% 2009 total exploitation rate ceiling; agreement by Parties to <i>U.S. v. Washington</i> ^{e/} 17.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Snohomish	26.4%(3.8%) 52.2	≤ 40.0% 2009 total exploitation rate ceiling; agreement by Parties to <i>U.S. v. Washington</i> ^{e/} 70.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Hood Canal	47.3%(6.1%) 36.1	≤ 65.0% 2009 total exploitation rate ceiling; agreement by Parties to <i>U.S. v. Washington</i> ^{e/} 21.5 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Strait of Juan de Fuca	11.9%(4.6%) 18.3	≤ 40.0% 2009 total exploitation rate ceiling; agreement by Parties to <i>U.S. v. Washington</i> ^{e/} 12.8 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Quillayute Fall	17.8	6.3-15.8
Hoh	7.9	2.0-5.0 FMP objective MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may
Queets Wild	25.5	5.8-14.5 be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the Washington coastal treaty tribes
Grays Harbor	53.8	35.4 under U.S. District Court orders.
Lower Columbia River Natural (threatened)	12.5%	≤ 20.0% Total marine and mainstem Columbia River fishery exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard). Value depicted is ocean fishery exploitation rate only.
Upper Columbia	61%	≥ 50% Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam.
Columbia River Hatchery Early	354.0	39.2 Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 14.0 early adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.
Columbia River Hatchery Late	220.6	9.0 Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 6.6 late adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.
Oregon Coastal Natural	13.0%	≤ 15.0% Marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate.
Northern California (threatened)	2.8%	≤ 13.0% Marine fishery exploitation rate for RK hatchery coho (NMFS ESA consultation standard).

a/ Assumptions for Canadian and Southeast Alaska Chinook fisheries operating under aggregate abundance based management (AABM) regimes are based on allowable catch levels determined under the 2009 PST Chinook agreement and the 2009 calibration of the PSC Chinook Model. The allowable catch levels are for an Alaska all-gear catch of 218,800, a Northern BC troll and Queen Charlotte Islands catch of 143,000, and a WCVI troll and outside sport catch of 107,800.

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

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

d/ Projected ISBM indices for these stocks, which are based on an average of 2005-2007 terminal harvest rates, exceed 60%, but the state of Oregon intends to manage 2009 freshwater fishery impacts to comply with the general obligation.

e/ Annual management objectives may be different than FMP goals, and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders. Total exploitation rate includes Alaskan, Canadian, Council area, Puget Sound, and freshwater fisheries and is calculated as total fishing mortality divided by total fishing mortality plus spawning escapement.

TABLE 6. Preliminary projections of Chinook and coho harvest impacts for 2009 ocean salmon fishery management measures adopted by the Council.

Area and Fishery	Catch Projection	Bycatch		Observed in 2008	
		Mortality ^{a/} Projection	Bycatch Projection ^{b/}	Catch	Bycatch Mortality
OCEAN FISHERIES^{c/}:					
CHINOOK (thousands of fish)					
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	39.0	9.7	25.4	21.1	3.5
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	20.5	6.4	17.7	14.0	3.8
Recreational	20.5	2.3	6.9	15.4	1.8
CAPE FALCON TO HUMBUG MT.					
Commercial Troll	0.0	4.7	18.1	0.3	0.1
Recreational	0.2	1.4	8.4	0.5	0.5
HUMBUG MT. TO HORSE MT.					
Commercial Troll	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0 ^{d/}
Recreational	3.6	0.9	4.0	0.3	0.1 ^{d/}
SOUTH OF HORSE MT.					
Commercial	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-
Recreational	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES					
Commercial Troll	59.7	20.8	61.3	35.6	7.4
Recreational	24.3	4.6	19.3	16.2	2.4
INSIDE FISHERIES:					
Area 4B	-	-	-	0.0	NA
Buoy 10	10.7	NA	NA	8.7	NA
COHO (thousands of fish)					
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll ^{e/}	60.0	3.7	5.8	14.4	1.2
Non-Indian Commercial Troll ^{f/}	33.6	10.5	31.6	2.1	1.7
Recreational ^{f/}	176.4	27.3	106.0	20.9	4.2 ^{g/}
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Commercial Troll ^{e/}	11.0	0.6	1.8	0.0	0.0
Recreational ^{f/}	117.0	26.0	136.9	9.9	3.3
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES					
Commercial Troll	104.6	14.8	39.2	16.5	2.9
Recreational	293.4	53.3	242.9	30.8	7.5
INSIDE FISHERIES:					
Area 4B ^{f/}	-	-	-	0.1	0.0
Buoy 10 ^{f/}	100.0	14.8	77.8	8.6	1.6

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

Commercial: 26%.

Recreational, north of Pt. Arena: 14%.

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

b/ Bycatch calculated as dropoff mortality plus fish released.

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

d/ Based on observed sublegal encounter rates.

e/ Includes fisheries that allow retention of any legal size coho.

f/ Includes fisheries that allow only retention of coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip.

g/ Based on observed unmarked encounter rates.

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

Fishery	Exploitation Rate (Percent)			
	LCN Coho	OCN Coho	RK Coho	LCR Tule
SOUTHEAST ALASKA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%
BRITISH COLUMBIA	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	13.0%
PUGET SOUND/STRAIT	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON				
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	2.9%	0.7%	0.0%	6.9%
Recreational	4.9%	0.9%	0.1%	2.4%
Non-Indian Troll	1.5%	0.4%	0.0%	4.7%
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON				
Recreational:				0.0%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	2.5%	4.8%	0.5%	
Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.1%	0.6%	1.2%	
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	
Fort Bragg	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
South of Pt. Arena	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Troll:				0.0%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	0.6%	2.0%	0.6%	
Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Fort Bragg	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
South of Pt. Arena	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
BUOY 10	3.3%	0.2%	0.0%	
ESTUARY/FRESHWATER	7.5%	3.0%	0.2%	8.1%
TOTAL ^{a/}	20.0%	13.0%	2.8%	38.0%

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

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

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

TABLE 9. Preliminary projected exvessel value under Council-adopted 2009 non-Indian commercial troll management measures compared to 2008 and the 2004-2008 average (inflation adjusted).

Management Area	Exvessel Value (thousands of dollars) ^{a/}				
	2009 Projected ^{b/}	2008 Actual	Percent Change from 2008	2004-2008 Average ^{c/}	Percent Change From 2004-2008 Average
North of Cape Falcon	2,419	1,175	106%	1,656	46%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	242	6	3784%	4,800	-95%
Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt.	14	17	-14%	392	-96%
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	0	0	-	1,607	-100%
South of Pt. Arena	0	0	-	7,494	-100%
Total South of Cape Falcon	256	23	1021%	14,293	-98%
West Coast Total	2,675	1,198	123%	15,949	-83%

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

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

c/ Values adjusted to 2008 dollars.

TABLE 10. Preliminary projected angler trips and state level personal income impacts generated under Council-adopted 2009 recreational ocean salmon fishery management measures compared to 2008 and the 2004-2008 average (inflation adjusted).

Management Area	Angler Trips (thousands)			Coastal Community Income Impacts (thousands of dollars) ^{a/}			Percent Change in Income Impacts	
	2009 Projected	2008 Actual	2004-2008 Avg.	2009 Projected	2008 Actual	2004-2008 Avg.	Compared to 2008 Actual	Compared to 2004-2008 Avg.
North of Cape Falcon	73.1	40.1	85.8	7,622	4,174	8,371	83%	-9%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	73.6	22.0	57.8	3,689	1,101	3,526	235%	5%
Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt.	24.3	4.8	27.4	1,130	223	1,366	407%	-17%
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	0.0	0.4	18.7	0	29	1,446	-100%	-100%
South of Pt. Arena	0.0	0.0	90.1	0	0	7,936	-	-100%
Total South of Cape Falcon	97.9	27.2	194.0	4,819	1,353	14,274	256%	-66%
West Coast Total	171.1	67.2	279.8	12,440	5,528	22,645	125%	-45%

a/ Income impacts are sums of the impacts for individual communities within each management area. Income impacts are not comparable to the exvessel values shown in Table 9. All dollar values are adjusted to 2008 real values.

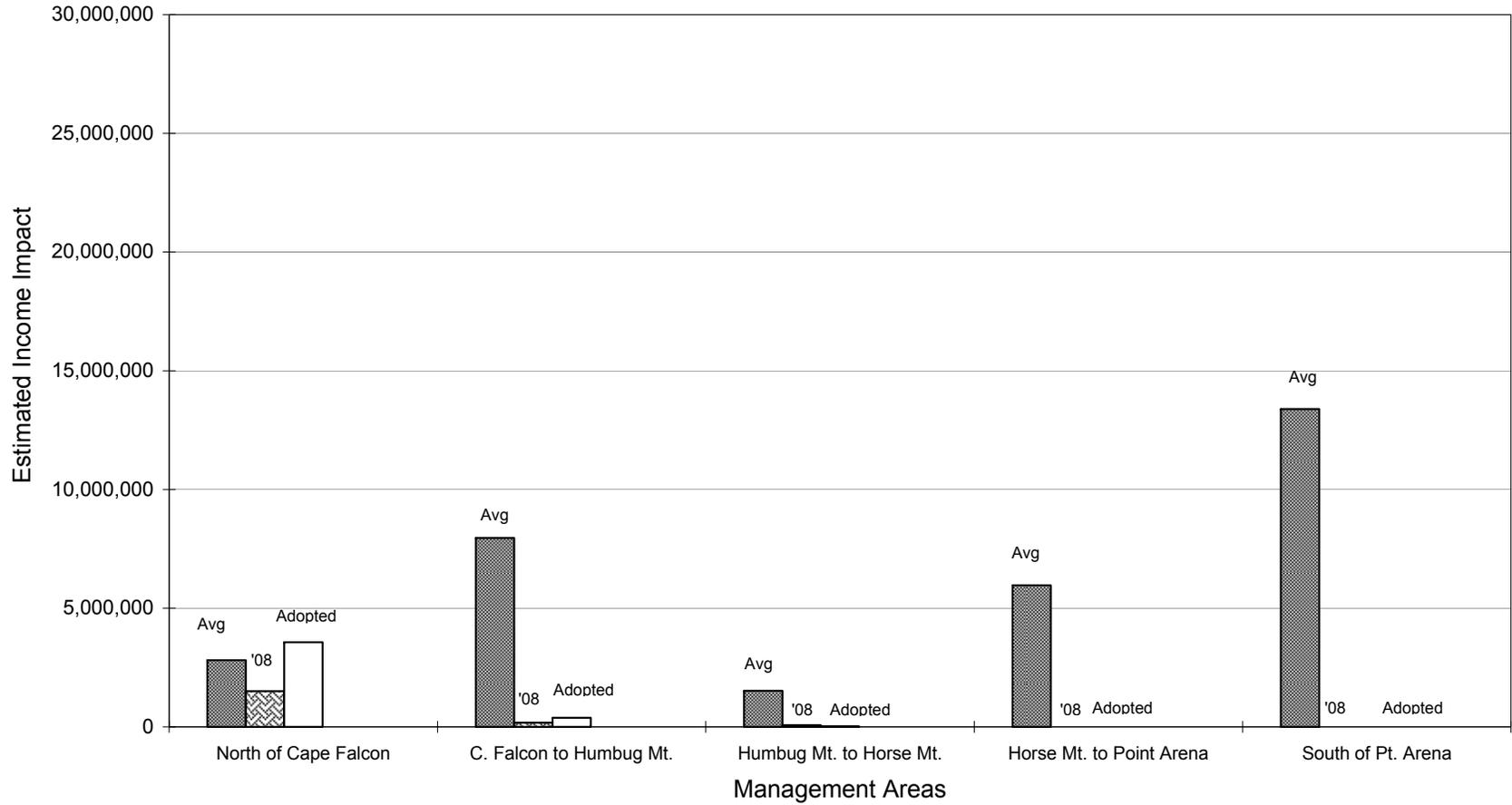


FIGURE 3. Projected coastal community personal income impacts associated with the 2009 commercial troll fishery under Council-adopted management measures compared to 2008 and the 2004-2008 average in real (inflation adjusted) dollars.

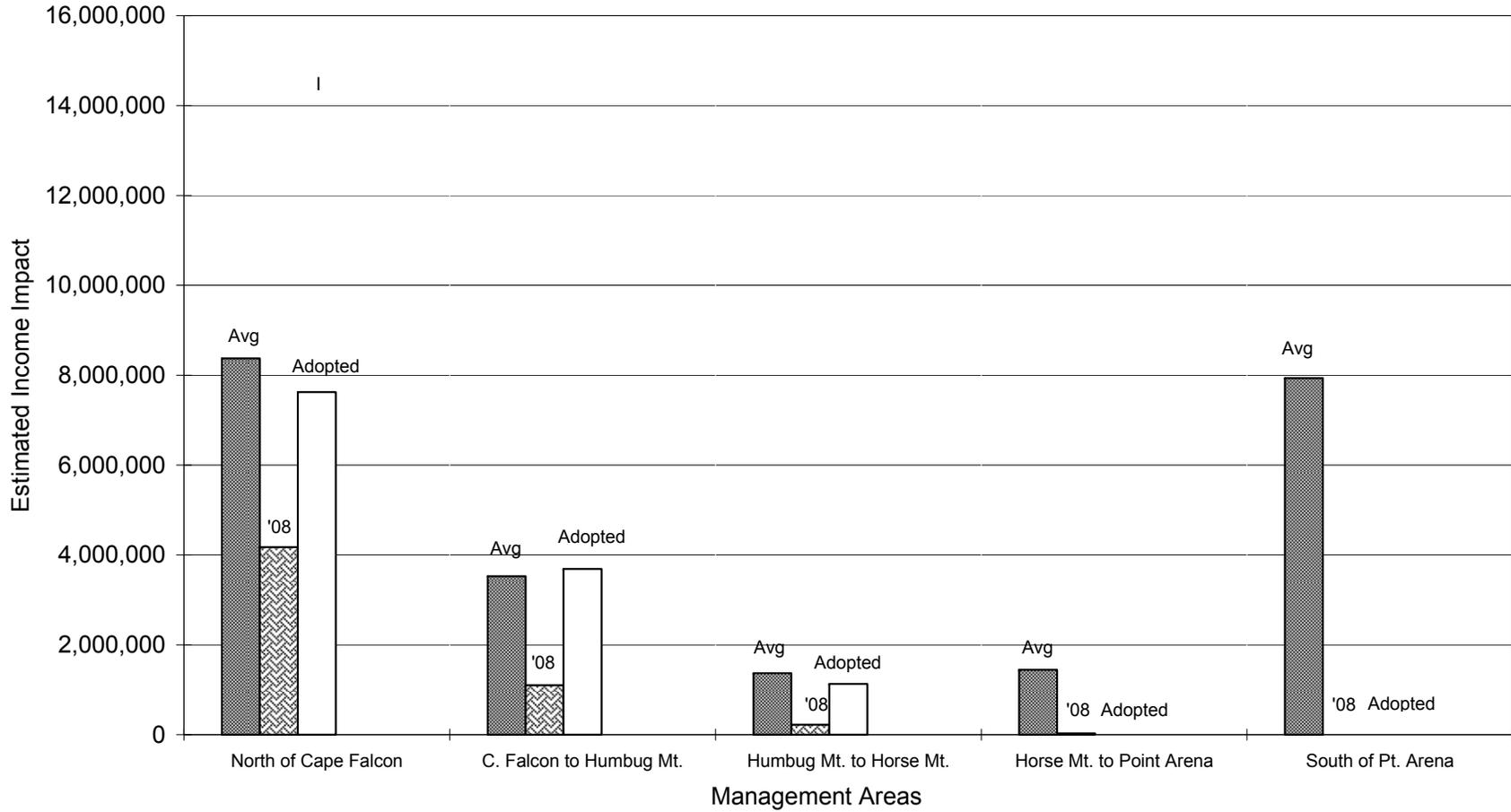
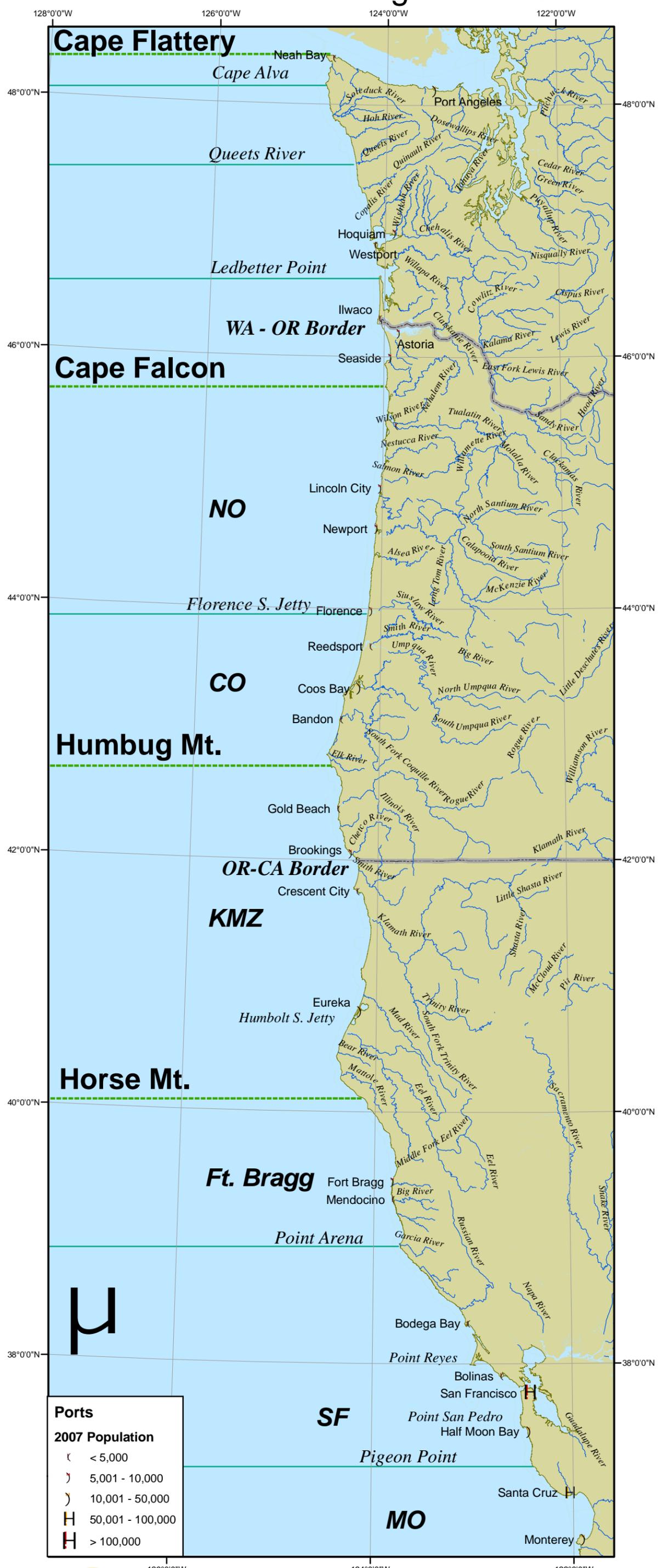


FIGURE 4. Projected coastal community personal income impacts associated with the 2009 recreational fishery under Council-adopted management measures compared to 2008 and the 2004-2008 average in real (inflation adjusted) dollars.

Marine Fisheries Management Zones



0 25 50 100 km
 Projection: UTM Zone 10, NAD83

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 Fish Program
 Biological Data Systems
 Feb. 2009