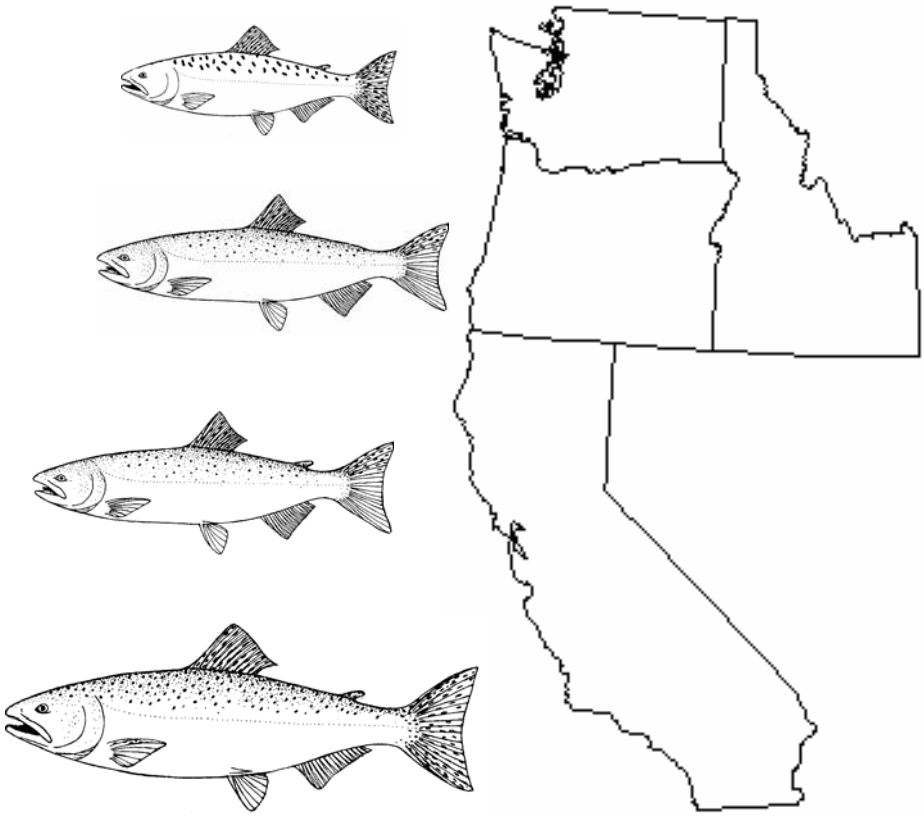
# PRESEASON REPORT II

## ANALYSIS OF PROPOSED REGULATORY OPTIONS FOR 2007 OCEAN SALMON FISHERIES



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**March 2007**

# PUBLIC HEARINGS ON SALMON OPTIONS

## *All Hearings Begin at 7 p.m.*

***Monday, March 26***
Chateau Westport
Beach Room
710 W Hancock
Westport, WA 98595

(360) 268-9101

Note:

There will be a 6 p.m. informational meeting for Highly Migratory Species prior to the Westport Salmon hearing

***Monday, March 26***
Red Lion Hotel
South Umpqua Room
1313 N Bayshore Drive
Coos Bay, OR 97420
(541) 269-4099

***Tuesday, March 27***
Hilton Sonoma Wine Country,
Golden Gate Room,
3555 Round Barn Blvd.,
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

(707) 523-7555

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*Public comment on the options will also be accepted during the April Council meeting on Tuesday, April 3, during the public comment period for Agenda Item E.2 at the Seattle Marriott Hotel, Sea Tac, 3201 S. 176th Street, Seattle, Washington 98188 (206) 241-2000 or (800) 314-0925.* ***Written comments*** *received at the Council office* ***by 4:30 p.m., on Tuesday, March 27, 2007*** *will be distributed to all Council members.*

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document has been prepared by the staff of the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) and the Salmon Technical Team (STT) to describe the Council's proposed ocean salmon management options for 2007 and characterize their expected impacts on ocean salmon fisheries and the stocks which support them. The Council solicits public comments on the proposed management options in preparation for adopting final management recommendations at its April meeting. This report is analogous to a draft National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis of a range of alternatives for 2007 ocean salmon management measures.

Oral and written comments may be presented at public hearings at the times and locations displayed on the inside front cover of this report. Additional comment will be accepted at the April Council meeting at the Seattle Marriott Hotel SeaTac, Seattle, Washington. Written comments received at the Council office by March 27, 2007 will be copied and distributed to all Council members (Council staff cannot assure distribution of comments received after March 27).

## 2.0 SELECTION OF FINAL MANAGEMENT MEASURES

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

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

The impact analyses presented in this document reflect uncertainties and limitations of information available at the time of the March 2007 Council meeting. At this point in the planning cycle, the STT's impact assessments reflect four key assumptions: (1) abundance levels for Canadian Chinook and coho stocks identical to 2006 forecasts; (2) 2007 catch levels for southeast Alaskan, north-central British Columbia, and West Coast Vancouver Island (WCVI) fisheries equal to 2006 catch ceilings established under the aggregate abundance based management (AABM) provisions of the 1999 Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) Agreement (WCVI outside sport catch assumed to equal the 2006 observed level), with minimum size limits identical to those in place for 2006; (3) 2006 observed catch levels and size limits for Canadian fisheries operating under individual stock based management (ISBM) regimes pursuant to the 1999 PST agreement ; and (4) base packages for management of southern U.S. inside fisheries. In mid-March, U.S. and Canadian fishery managers will exchange information regarding preseason expectations for fisheries and the status of Chinook and coho stocks. Following this exchange, the Pacific Salmon Commission's (PSC's) Chinook model will be calibrated by the PSC Chinook Technical Committee to determine the allowable catch ceilings under the 1999 PST agreement. Abundances and fishery expectations will be adjusted in the Council's fishery planning models, and inside fisheries will be shaped by state and tribal co-managers. The adjustments of stock abundances and fishery expectations, and the shaping of inside fisheries, may result in estimated stock impacts that differ from those presented in this

report. The final regulations adopted by the Council in April are intended to be consistent with guidance provided by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and obligations under the PST.

## 3.0 SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM CONCERNS

### *3.1 Evaluation of Fishery Impacts on Recently Listed Lower Columbia River Coho*

Lower Columbia natural (LCN) coho were listed in 2005 as threatened under the Endangered Species Act. There is considerable uncertainty regarding the distribution of these stocks. Only a small number of CWT studies were conducted from the Clackamas River and the degree to which these data might be representative of the entire stock complex is unknown. Coho Fishery Regulation Assessment Model (FRAM) evaluates impacts on two different hatchery stocks from the Columbia River, late and early. These stocks have different ocean distribution patterns with the late stock having a more northerly distribution pattern. The STT investigated alternative methods to evaluate impacts on the Lower Columbia River natural coho stock complex. The STT considered similarities between Lower Columbia River natural coho, OCN coho and early and late Columbia River hatchery coho stocks in terms of their run timing and the distributions of ocean recoveries of CWTs. In modeling the impacts of ocean fisheries on lower Columbia River coho, the STT used an aggregate of early and late hatchery stocks, weighted by the predicted ocean abundance of the unmarked component of each stock.

### *3.2 Changes to Canadian Fishery Patterns*

The Chinook fishery planning tools employed by the PSC and the Council are based primarily on CWT recovery data from the late 1970's to early 1980's. During this period, the predominant WCVI troll harvest of Chinook occurred from May through September. In recent years, Canada has conducted its Chinook troll fishery off the WCVI in a much different pattern so as to minimize impacts on stocks of domestic conservation concern, particularly WCVI fall Chinook and Interior Fraser (including Thompson River) coho. Changes include the use of a smaller size limit (55 cm), taking the vast majority of Chinook harvest from October to June, and dynamic inseason management to minimize impacts on WCVI Chinook and Thompson River coho based on results of DNA sampling. The quality of impact projections of the WCVI troll fishery using existing Chinook models becomes more uncertain as the magnitude of the harvest taken under these new fishing patterns increases. The STT intends this year to modify the Pacific Salmon Commission Chinook model to better reflect the catch composition of the WCVI troll fishery in 2007. The reliability of this model estimate will be strongly influenced by the accuracy of the assumptions used about the temporal distribution of the WCVI troll catch in 2007. Methods to modify the Chinook FRAM to account for these fishing pattern changes have not yet been developed. The STT continues to work toward development of appropriate methods for use with Chinook FRAM.

### *3.3 Rebuilding Exploitation Rates (RER)*

The STT is concerned that the an evaluation of the correspondence between RERs employed as jeopardy standards for certain Endangered Species Act (ESA) listed Chinook stocks and exploitation rates estimated by the Chinook Fishery Regulation Assessment Model (FRAM) has not been completed. In addition, the STT is concerned that for some stocks, the methods used to compute RERs are inconsistent with the biological characteristics of those stocks and recommends that state and tribal comanagers undertake a review to determine if those methods are still appropriate.

### *3.4 Need for Landing Requirements*

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

## 4.0 SPECIES LISTED UNDER THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

NMFS, in a letter received by the Council on March 1, 2007, provided guidance on protective measures for species listed under the ESA during the 2007 fishing season. The letter summarized the requirements of NMFS' biological opinions (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 2007 management season, as well as further guidance and recommendations for the 2007 management season.

The ESA consultation standards, exploitation rates, and other criteria, in place for the 2007 management season are presented below. 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 evolutionarily significant units (ESUs), beyond what will be provided by harvest constraints for other stocks, are not necessary.

Listed ESUs of species managed by the Council, NMFS consultation standards, and NMFS guidance to the Council for the 2007 season.

| ESU | Stock Representation in FMP | Consultation Standard | Council Guidance for 2007 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Central Valley spring Chinook - threatened | · Sacramento River spring | No consultation standard. | Same as winter Chinook guidance. |
| Sacramento River winter Chinook - endangered | · Sacramento River winter | Open recreational fishery south of Point Arena no earlier than first Saturday in April and close no later than the first Sunday in October south of Pigeon Point, and no later than the second Sunday in November from Point Arena to Pigeon Point, with a minimum size limit no less than 20 inches. Open commercial fishery south of Point Arena no earlier than May 1 and close no later than Sept 30, except Point Reyes to Point San Pedro to close no later than Oct 15, with a minimum size limit no less than 26 inches. | Same as consultation standard. |
| California Coastal Chinook - threatened | · Eel, Mattole, and Mad Rivers | ≤ 16.0% age-four ocean harvest rate on Klamath River fall Chinook. | Same as consultation standard. |
| Lower Columbia River Chinook - threatened | · Sandy, Cowlitz, Kalama, Lewis spring<br>· Sandy, Cowlitz, Kalama, fall<br>· North Fork Lewis River fall | · No consultation standard.<br>· ≤ 42.0% adult equivalent exploitation rate on Coweeman tule fall Chinook across all fisheries (anticipated standard in new BO to be completed before May 1, 2007).<br>5,700 MSY level adult spawning escapement. | · Meet hatchery escapement goals.<br>· Same as consultation standard<br>· Same as consultation standard. |
| Upper Willamette Chinook - threatened | · Upper Willamette River spring | No specific requirements. Rare occurrence in Council fisheries. | Same as consultation standard. |
| Upper Columbia River spring Chinook - endangered | · Upper Columbia River spring | No specific requirements. Rare occurrence in Council fisheries. | No additional constraints. Council area ocean fishery impacts are very minor. |

Listed ESUs of species managed by the Council, NMFS consultation standards, and NMFS guidance to the Council for the 2007 season.

| ESU | Stock Representation in FMP | Consultation Standard | Council Guidance for 2007 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Snake River fall Chinook - threatened | · Snake River fall | At least a 30.0% reduction from the 1988-1993 average adult equivalent age-3/age-4 exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries. | Same as consultation standard. |
| Snake River spring/summer Chinook - threatened | · Snake River spring/summer | No specific requirements. Rare occurrence in Council fisheries. | Same as consultation standard. |
| Puget Sound Chinook - threatened | · Western JDF<br>· Elwha summer/fall<br>· Dungeness summer/fall<br>· Mid-Hood Canal summer/fall<br>· Skokomish summer/fall<br>· Nooksack spring<br>· Skagit summer/fall<br>· Skagit spring<br>· Stillaguamish summer/fall<br>· Snohomish summer/fall<br>· Lake Washington summer/fall<br>· Green River summer/fall<br>· White River spring<br>· Puyallup summer/fall<br>· Nisqually River summer/fall | NMFS guidance to the Council for shaping the 2007 fishing seasons is to manage fisheries consistent with the RMP covering the 2004-2009 fishing seasons. | · 10.0% S.U.S. E.R.<br>· 10.0% S.U.S. E.R.<br>· 10.0% S.U.S. E.R.<br>· 15.0% PT S.U.S. E.R.<br>· 15.0% PT S.U.S. E.R.<br>· 7.0% S.U.S. E.R.<br>· 50.0% Total E.R.<br>17.0% S.U.S. E.R.<br>· 38.0% Total E.R.<br>· 15.0% S.U.S. E.R.<br>· 15.0% S.U.S. E.R.<br>· 15.0% PT S.U.S. E.R.<br>· 15.0% PT S.U.S. E.R.<br>· 20.0% Total E.R.<br>· 50.0% Total E.R.<br>· 1,100 spawners |
| Central California Coast coho - threatened | Not yet represented. | No retention of coho in commercial and recreational fisheries off California. | Same as consultation standard. |
| S Oregon/N California Coastal coho - threatened | · S. Oregon coast natural<br>· Northern California | ≤ 13.0% marine exploitation rate on Rogue/Klamath hatchery coho. | Same as consultation standard. |
| Lower Columbia River Coho - threatened | Not yet represented in FMP. STT used combined Columbia River early and late unmarked hatchery coho as surrogate for 2006 | ≤ 20.0% combined marine and mainstem Columbia River exploitation rate. (anticipated standard in new BO to be completed before May 1,2007). | ≤ 20.0% combined marine and mainstem Columbia River exploitation rate. |

Additional listed salmonid ESUs found within the Council area, but not significantly impacted by Council managed fisheries, include:

Sockeye

Snake River (endangered)

Ozette Lake Sockeye (threatened)

Chum

Columbia River (threatened)

Hood Canal summer (threatened)

Steelhead

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

Council fisheries do not have identifiable impacts on any of the listed sockeye, chum, or steelhead ESUs. Of the listed Chinook and coho, Council-managed fisheries have the most significant impact on Sacramento River winter Chinook, Central Valley spring Chinook, California Coastal Chinook, Snake

River fall Chinook, lower Columbia River fall Chinook, and all of the coho stocks. Other listed Chinook stocks are not significantly impacted in Council area fisheries. (Further discussion of ocean fishery impacts on all listed stocks will be provided in Preseason Report III).

## 5.0 OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE PACIFIC SALMON TREATY

### *5.1 Chinook Salmon Management*

Under the 1999 PST Agreement, Council fisheries are subject to the ISBM provisions of Annex 4, Chapter 3. These provisions require the AEQ exploitation rate by all U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border be reduced by 40% from the 1979-1982 base period for Chinook stocks failing to achieve escapements at or above levels associated with maximum sustainable harvest as adopted by the PSC.

Chinook stocks of concern to the Council are affected by fisheries off Canada and Alaska. Allowable catches by 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% 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. Once the PSC Chinook Model calibration and manager-to-manager information exchanges are completed in late March, expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries and stock abundance forecasts will be incorporated into Chinook FRAM for use during the remainder of the Council's pre-season management planning.

Key considerations for Canadian domestic fishery management for Chinook in 2007 include, (a) meeting domestic conservation obligations for WCVI, Strait of Georgia, and Fraser River stocks; (b) Chinook harvests by native fisheries; and (c) incidental impacts during commercial and native fisheries directed at pink, 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). Under the plan, exploitation rate limits for intercepting fisheries are established for individual management units through formulas specified in the 2002 PSC Coho Plan, based on total allowable fishery exploitation rates. Based on preseason abundance forecasts, total allowable exploitation rates for U.S. management units are summarized below.

Key considerations for Canadian fishery management for coho in 2007 are expected to include, (a) meeting domestic conservation obligations for Interior Fraser (including Thompson River) coho; (b) coho harvests by native fisheries; (c) incidental impacts during commercial and native fisheries directed at Chinook, pink, sockeye, and chum salmon; and (d) the desire to provide increased opportunity for sport fisheries through mark-selective retention regulations. It is anticipated that the details of 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% maximum exploitation rate).

Summary of 2007 total exploitation rate constraints (all U.S. and Canadian fisheries combined) for U.S. coho management units.

| U.S. Management Unit | Total Exploitation Rate Constraint[a/] | Categorical Status[b/] |
|---|---|---|
| Skagit | 35% | Moderate |
| Stillaguamish | 50% | Abundant |
| Snohomish | 40% | Moderate |
| Hood Canal | 65% | Abundant |
| Strait of Juan de Fuca | 40% | Moderate |
| Quillayute Fall[c/] | 0%-57% (25%) | Moderate |
| Hoh[c/] | 8%-63% (35%) | Moderate |
| Queets[c/] | 0%-42% (0%) | Low |
| Grays Harbor | 40% | Moderate |

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.

The projected status of Canadian coho management units in 2007 has not yet been officially provided to the U.S.; however, preliminary information received from the Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans indicates continuing concerns for the condition of Interior Fraser coho. Thompson coho, a component of the Interior Fraser management unit, was recently listed under Canada's Species At Risk Act, the Canadian law analogous to the Endangered Species Act in the United States. The Interior Fraser coho management unit is anticipated to remain in *low* status, resulting in a requirement to constrain the total mortality fishery exploitation rate for all 2007 U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border to a maximum of 10.0%.

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 <20%), moderate (total exploitation rate 20%-40%), and abundant (total exploitation rate >40%). 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%; if two or more Washington coastal management units are in low status, the constraint becomes 10%. The minimum allowable exploitation rate by Canadian fisheries on U.S. coho management units is 10%.

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. Based on this methodology, the allowable total exploitation rate for the Queets coho management unit is zero; consequently, the categorical status is "low." However, this should not be interpreted to indicate that the maximum allowable exploitation rate on the Queets coho management unit is zero. The exploitation rate could be as high as 42% and still result in a spawning escapement within the MSY escapement range.

The annual status of coho management units and fishery expectations will be discussed during a manager-to-manager meeting scheduled for mid-March. Once the information exchange is completed, expectations for Canadian fisheries will be incorporated into Coho FRAM for use during the remainder of the Council's pre-season management planning process.

# 6.0 CHINOOK SALMON MANAGEMENT

## *6.1 South of Cape Falcon*

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

- *Central Valley fall Chinook*. The CVI forecast is 499,900 adult Chinook, which is 0.79 times the 2006 preseason forecast and the lowest CVI forecast since 1992.

- *Klamath River fall Chinook (KRFC).* The age-3 forecast is 515,400 fish; the highest forecast on record. In contrast, the age-4 forecast of 26,100 is the lowest forecast on record. The age-5 forecast is 4,700 fish. The 2006 preseason forecast was 44,100 age-3, 63,700 age-4, and 2,200 age-5 fish.

### 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, Snake River fall Chinook, and lower Columbia River natural tule Chinook.

- *Sacramento River fall Chinook*. Spawning escapement of 122,000–180,000 adults (FMP conservation objective).

- *KRFC*. Natural area spawning escapement of at least 35,000 adults and spawner reduction rate not to exceed 66.7% (FMP conservation objective), 50:50 tribal:non-tribal sharing of adult harvest (Department of Interior Solicitor Opinion), and 17% of the non-tribal ocean adult harvest to the KMZ recreational fishery (2007 Council guidance).

- *Oregon Coastal Chinook.* An escapement of 150,000-200,000 naturally spawning adults represented by 60-90 naturally spawning adults per mile in nine standard index streams (FMP conservation objective).

### 6.1.2 Achievement of Objectives

The Options for commercial and recreational ocean salmon fishery management south of Cape Falcon are defined in Tables 1 and 2, respectively, and Table 4 lists associated harvest quotas. Stock-specific management criteria and their forecast values under the Options are provided in Table 5. Projected fishery landings, bycatch, and bycatch mortality under the Options are summarized in Table 6. Table 7 provides a breakdown of impacts by fishery and area for LCR tules.

All of the management Options satisfy the NMFS ESA consultation standards and guidance, FMP conservation objectives, and all other objectives relevant to the south of Cape Falcon Chinook fisheries indicated above and in Table 5, except as noted below.

- *KRFC*. With Option I, the KMZ recreational harvest share of 18.1% exceeds the 2007 Council guidance level of 17%. However, this guidance is non-binding.

- *Columbia River tule Chinook*. With Option I, the Coweeman River tule fall Chinook AEQ exploitation rate of 44.3% exceeds the NMFS 2007 ESA guidance cap of 42.0%. However, stock abundance forecasts for some Canadian stocks, and actual PST landing limits on Canadian and Alaskan fisheries are not presently known, and preliminary values have been used to conduct the impact analysis presented in this report. These stock abundance forecasts and PST landings limits will be known prior to the April Council meeting and, together with the continued harvest negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, may result in a lower AEQ exploitation rate on Coweeman River tule fall Chinook than presented here. If not, Option I will not be a viable option and impacts in Council-area fisheries will need to be reduced to achieve an AEQ exploitation rate no greater than 42.0%.

## *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 28% less than the 2006 preseason expectations, resulting in a range of Chinook quotas less than that adopted for 2006. The 2007 LRH forecast abundance is 54,900, down slightly from 55,800 in 2006. The 2007 SCH forecast abundance is 21,800, down from 50,000 in 2006.

### 6.2.1 Objectives

The key Chinook salmon management objectives shaping the 2007 options are:

- 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 Snake River fall Chinook, lower Columbia River natural tule Chinook, and Puget Sound natural Chinook.

### 6.2.2 Achievement of Objectives

The Options for commercial, recreational, and treaty Indian ocean salmon fishery management north of Cape Falcon are defined in Tables 1, 2, and 3, respectively, and Table 4 lists associated harvest quotas. Stock-specific management criteria and their forecast values under the Options are provided in Table 5. Projected fishery landings, bycatch, and bycatch mortality under the Options are summarized in Table 6. Table 7 provides a breakdown of impacts by fishery and area for LCR tules.

All of the management Options satisfy the NMFS ESA consultation standards and guidance, FMP conservation objectives, and all other objectives relevant to the north of Cape Falcon Chinook fisheries indicated above and in Table 5, except as noted below.

- *Columbia River tule Chinook.* With Option I, the Coweeman River tule fall Chinook AEQ exploitation rate of 44.3% exceeds the NMFS 2007 ESA guidance cap of 42.0%. However, stock abundance forecasts for some Canadian stocks, and actual PST landing limits on Canadian fisheries are not presently known, and preliminary values have been used to conduct the impact analysis presented in this report. These stock abundance forecasts and PST landings limits will be known prior to the April Council meeting and, together with the continued harvest negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, may result in a lower AEQ exploitation rate on Coweeman River tule fall Chinook than presented here. If not, Option I will not be a viable option and impacts in Council-area fisheries will need to be reduced to achieve an AEQ exploitation rate no greater than 42.0%.

- *Puget Sound Chinook.* Council-area fisheries have a minor impact on ESA-listed Puget Sound Chinook and negligible impacts on most Chinook stocks subject to the 1999 PST Agreement. At this point there appears to be sufficient flexibility within Council and inside area fisheries as a whole to achieve compliance with NMFS consultation standards for the Puget Sound Chinook ESU.

## 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 255,400 is 420% of the 2006 preseason forecast of 60,800.

- *OPI Hatchery coho.* The 2007 forecast for hatchery coho from the Columbia River and the coast south of Cape Falcon of 593,600 is 49% higher than the 2006 forecast of 398,800. The Columbia River early coho forecast is 73% greater than the 2006 forecast and the Columbia River late coho forecast is 23% greater than the 2006 forecast.

- *Lower Columbia River Natural (LCN) coho.* This is the first year a forecast of this stock has been made; the forecast is 21,500 adults returning to the mouth of the Columbia River.

- *Puget Sound coho.* The forecasts for Skagit and Snohomish coho are both below the FMP conservation objective, assuming fisheries similar to 2006. However these stocks along with other Puget Sound coho stocks are subject to the provisions of the 2002 PSC coho agreement, which permits harvest at specified rates based on annual stock status classification.

- *Interior Fraser (Thompson River) coho.* This Canadian stock continue to be depressed, constraining coho fisheries north of Cape Falcon in order to meet terms of the 2002 PSC coho agreement.

### *7.1 Objectives*

Key coho salmon management objectives shaping the 2007 options are:

- 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 coho, and lower Columbia River natural coho.

- 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 2007 include Skagit, Snohomish, and Interior Fraser (Thompson River, B.C.) coho.

- The OCN coho harvest matrix in the salmon FMP has a 2007 management objective of a combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate no greater than 20%. Based on its review of salmon FMP Amendment 13, the OCN Coho Work Group developed a modified version of this matrix, which was accepted by the Council as expert biological advice at the November, 2000 Council meeting. The modified matrix also provides for a combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate in 2007 of no more than 20.0%.

- Minimum escapement of 50% 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 impacts.

## *7.2 Achievement of Objectives*

The Options for commercial, recreational, and treaty Indian ocean salmon fishery management in Council area ocean fisheries are defined in Tables 1, 2, and 3, respectively, and Table 4 lists associated harvest quotas. Stock-specific management criteria and their forecast values under the Options are provided in Table 5. Projected fishery landings, bycatch, and bycatch mortality under the Options are summarized in Table 6. Table 7 provides a breakdown of impacts by fishery and area for LCN, OCN, and RK coho, and LCR tules. Table 8 provides expected coho mark rates for west coast fisheries by month.

All of the management Options satisfy the NMFS ESA consultation standards and guidance, FMP conservation objectives, and all other objectives relevant to coho fisheries indicated above and in Table 5, except as noted below.

- *Lower Columbia River natural coho. All options satisfy the maximum 20.0% exploitation rate, with marine exploitation rates ranging from 12.8% to 8.9%. These exploitation rates, while satisfying the combined marine and freshwater fisheries, represent marine fisheries only. Shaping of the inriver fisheries could require changes in marine fisheries to meet the combined marine and freshwater exploitation rate.*

- *Snohomish coho*. When considered with preliminary plans for inside fisheries, all three options fail to meet the 40% exploitation rate ceiling and the 70,000 escapement goal. If restructuring of fisheries in the North of Falcon forum does not result in less than a 40.0% exploitation rate in southern U.S. fisheries as required by the 2002 PSC agreement, Option I will not be viable.

- *Skagit coho*. Although the 35% exploitation rate ceiling is met, all Options fail to meet the 30,000 spawner escapement goal set in the FMP. However, the FMP goal is not a constraint in 2007, as annual management goals are allowed under the FMP if they are agreed to by the parties of *U.S. v. Washington*.

- *Interior Fraser coho*. Option I is projected to exceed the 10.0% exploitation rate limit in southern U.S. fisheries based on the inside harvest regime assumed in this analysis. If restructuring of fisheries in the North of Falcon forum does not result in less than a 10.0% exploitation rate in southern U.S. fisheries as required by the 2002 PSC agreement, Option I will not be viable.

## 8.0 IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THE OPTIONS

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

### *8.1 Commercial*

All options include an April commercial fishery in the Fort Bragg area that will be managed for a quota of 2,000 Chinook with a landing and possession limit of 20 Chinook per vessel per day. The scheduled openings are Monday through Friday, April 9 though April 27. It is hoped genetic stock identification (GSI) samples can be collected to provide information on stock composition of the fishery, and in particular, KRFC.

All options for the California portion of the Klamath Management Zone (KMZ) include quota fisheries during September. The September fishery is intended to provide some local opportunity in 2007 while reducing impacts on the weak 2003 brood age-4 KRFC.

Oregon KMZ fisheries are open April 10-29 and May 1-31 in all options. Quota fisheries during June through September are also included in all options, except that there is no September opportunity in Option III. The small quota fisheries are intended to provide local fishing opportunity while discouraging high effort that could result in unexpectedly high impacts on KRFC. The September closure is intended to reduce fall impacts on KRFC that would be affect 2008 returns and count against 2008 harvest limits.

Central Oregon fisheries open April 10, and provide opportunity in all months through October, except for September in Option II. The September closure is intended to reduce fall impacts on KRFC that would affect 2008 returns and count against 2008 harvest limits.

Option III includes an all-salmon commercial fishery in the central Oregon area that will be managed for a quota of 10,000 coho with a landing and possession limit of 50 coho per vessel per calendar week. The scheduled openings are August 15-29, September 6-12 and 20-26. The fishery is **not** mark selective for coho. i.e., coho with intact adipose fins could be retained. The fishery would also have a landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook per vessel per calendar week, but only in September. This fishery is intended to provide access to relatively a large forecast of OCN coho, in addition to available hatchery coho stocks.

Option III includes a closure outside 6 nm in the area between the Bandon south jetty and Humbug Mt. during September and October. This closure is intended to reduce fall impacts on KRFC that would affect 2008 returns and count against 2008 harvest limits.

Options for the area north of Cape Falcon are generally similar in structure as seasons in recent years, although quotas are substantially lower, reflecting both the reduced abundance of Columbia River tule stocks in general, and specifically the more conservative RER for lower Columbia River natural tules specified in the NMFS guidance for 2007.

Options II and III North of Cape Falcon have dropped the option for Oregon permitted vessels to land their fish in Garibaldi, Oregon. The intent of this change is to reduce variability in monitoring landings inseason to ensure the relatively small Chinook quota north of Cape Falcon is not exceeded.

Option III for the north of Cape Falcon summer all-salmon fishery has a landing limit for coho north of the Queets River, but not south. In combination with the landing restriction north and south of Leadbetter Point, this results restricting landings to the area fished in three areas: Cape Falcon to Leadbetter Point,

Leadbetter Point to Queets River, and Queets River to U.S./Canada border. The coho landing limit north of the Queets River is intended to reduce impacts on Interior Fraser coho.

A mandatory yelloweye rockfish conservation area closure was added 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*

Recreational Chinook opportunity south of Cape Falcon will include continuous seasons in all areas from at least Memorial Day through Labor Day in all options except Option III for the KMZ fishery, which would be closed July 5-14.

There are proposed weekly catch limits in the KMZ recreational fishery of no more than eight fish in seven consecutive days (Option II) and six fish in seven consecutive days (Option III).

The central Oregon recreational fishery has a proposed 24 inch Chinook total length size limit in Option II intended to moderate impacts on age-3 KRFC.

The north of Cape Falcon fishery in Option III has a Chinook minimum size limit of 26 inches total length to reduce impacts on LCR natural tules and to slow catch rates and prolong the duration of the fishery.

Options I and II have all-salmon fisheries in the Cape Falcon to Oregon/California border area beginning June 23 through September 16, or until quotas of 50,000 and 40,000 marked coho, respectively, are reached. The area between Humbug Mt. and the Oregon/California border (Oregon KMZ) would close September 4 and 5, respectively, concurrent with the ending dates for the all-salmon except coho fishery in that area.

Option III has a coho fishery in the Cape Falcon to Oregon/California border area that allows retention of no more than one unmarked coho (i.e., with an intact adipose fin) in the daily-bag-limit. The season would run June 23 through August 19 and September 1-9, or when a 15,000 total coho quota was reached. The area between Humbug Mt. and the Oregon KMZ area would close July 5-14, concurrent with the all-salmon except coho fishery in that area. This fishery is intended to provide access to relatively a relatively large forecast of OCN coho, in addition to available hatchery coho stocks.

All four subareas north of Cape Falcon have options for seven days per week and five days per week. The intent of the five day a week options is to prolong the season through Labor Day.

Option III requires closure of the Tillamook Head to Cape Falcon area beginning August 1 to reduce impacts to overfished rockfish species.

Options I and II allow an extra pink salmon in the allowable bag limit in the Neah Bay and La Push subareas to take advantage of odd year pink abundance.

Option III has an area 4B add on fishery of 3,000 marked coho due to the increased likelihood of North of Falcon recreational fisheries exhausting allowable Chinook impacts prior to Labor Day.

### *8.3 Treaty Indian*

Options are generally similar in structure as in recent years, although quotas are substantially lower, reflecting both the reduced abundance of Columbia River tule stocks in general, and specifically the more conservative RER for lower Columbia River natural tules specified in the NMFS guidance for 2007.

## 9.0 SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS OF PROPOSED OPTIONS

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

The primary purpose of the economic tables is to illustrate how relative economic opportunity varies under each option, as compared to the other options and the previous year. Therefore, the modeling of the recreational estimates uses 2006 seasons and effort patterns rather than a longer term average. Where no 2006 effort is available for a particular month and area, effort from a previous year is substituted. The Oregon south of Cape Falcon recreational selective coho fishery was modeled assuming the effort will respond to take the entire available quota. To the degree that this effort response does not occur, the values provided will be an over estimate. Additionally, for the troll fishery, last year's prices have been assumed to be the best estimator of prices expected in the coming season. The 2006 commercial prices were at record high levels. To the degree that these prices were driven by the limited local supply of salmon and there is an increase in supply this year, there may be a decline in price in 2007. Therefore, the estimates provided may overstate expected salmon exvessel revenue.

Figures 1 and 2 show estimated coastal community income impacts for the commercial troll and recreational options, respectively, compared to historic impacts in real (inflation adjusted ) dollars. In general, income impact estimates provide information on the amount of income associated with a particular activity. Reductions in income impacts may, but do not necessarily, reflect net losses to a community but likely correlate with losses to those businesses and individuals with income dependence on the activity. Additionally, in some cases, reductions in ocean harvest may result in either greater inside fishing opportunity or escapement which may contribute to future production, depending on the carrying capacity of the system to which the stocks are escaping.

In past years the KMZ has benefited from the landing of commercial fish caught in the area between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain. In 2005 and 2006, it appears that about 10% of the fish caught off the central Oregon coast (Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain) were landed in a KMZ port. These landings accounted for the large majority of the landings in the KMZ, primarily in the Brookings port area.

It appears that the North of Cape Falcon recreational fishery may be season limited rather than quota limited. The exception might be La Push, which had a relatively high Chinook catch per angler rate in 2006. If a similar rate occurs in 2007, the La Push fishery may reach its Chinook harvest guideline before the scheduled end of the season; however, since the entire area north of Cape Falcon is governed by an overall Chinook quota, only if that quota was reached would the subareas have to close.

**TABLE 1.Commercial troll management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007**. (Page 1 of 9) 3/15/2007 2:01 PM

| A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS | | |
|---|---|---|
| OPTION I | OPTION II | OPTION III |
| **North of Cape Falcon** | **North of Cape Falcon** | **North of Cape Falcon** |
| **Supplemental Management Information** | **Supplemental Management Information** | **Supplemental Management Information** |
| 1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 35,750 Chinook and 140,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.<br>2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 17,875 Chinook and 22,400 marked coho.<br>3. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, or upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries. | 1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 32,500 Chinook and 120,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.<br>2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 16,250 Chinook and 19,200 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked.<br>3. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, or upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries | 1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 26,000 Chinook and 80,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.<br>2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 13,000 Chinook and 12,800 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked.<br>3. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, or upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries |
| **U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon**<br>• May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 11,925 Chinook quota.<br>Open May 1-2 with a landing and possession limit of 75 Chinook per vessel for the 2-day open period; beginning May 5, open Saturday through Tuesday with a landing and possession limit of 100 Chinook per vessel for each four-day open period. All salmon except coho (C.7). Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). | **U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon**<br>• May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 10,850 Chinook quota.<br>Open May 1-2 with a landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook per vessel for the 2-day open period; beginning May 5, open Saturday through Tuesday with a landing and possession limit of 75 Chinook per vessel for each four-day open period. All salmon except coho (C.7). Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). | **U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon**<br>• May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 8,675 Chinook quota.<br>Open May 1-2 with a landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook per vessel for the 2-day open period; beginning May 5, open Saturday through Tuesday with a landing and possession limit of 75 Chinook per vessel for each four-day open period. All salmon except coho (C.7). Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). |
| 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 north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels 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). | 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 north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and south of Leadbetter Point. Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point, Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon must notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8) | |

| TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 2 of 9) | | | 3/15/2007 2:01 PM |
|---|---|---|---|
| **A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS** | | | |
| OPTION I | OPTION II | OPTION III | |
| **U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon**<br><br>• July 1 through earlier of September 16 or 5,950 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 22,400 marked coho quota (C.8.d).<br>Open Saturday through Tuesday. Landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook per vessel per open period July 1-17 and 75 Chinook per vessel per open period July 21 through September 15 (C.2, C.3). All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.7). All coho must have a healed adipose fin clip, except an inseason conference call may occur to consider allowing retention of all legal sized coho, in the area between Leadbetter Point and Cape Falcon, no earlier than September 1 (C.8.d). Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). | **U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon**<br><br>• July 1 through earlier of Sept. 16 or 5,400 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 19,200 marked coho quota.<br>Open Saturday through Tuesday. Landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook per vessel per open period (C.2, C.3). All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.7). All coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). | **U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon**<br><br>• July 1 through Sept. 16 or 4,325 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 12,800 marked coho quota.<br>Saturday through Tuesday. All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September; all retained coho must be marked (C.7); landing and possession limit of 35 Chinook. Landing and possession limit of 80 coho per vessel per open period in the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River (C.2, C.3). Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, Cape Flattery, and Columbia Control Zone control zone closed (C.5). | |
| 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 north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels 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). | 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 north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and south of Leadbetter Point. 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). | Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. <u>Vessels fishing north of the Queets River must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of the Queets River. Vessels fishing between the Queets River and Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area between the Queets River and Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and south of Leadbetter Point.</u> Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point, Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon must notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8). | |

| TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 3 of 9) | | 3/15/2007 2:01 PM |
|---|---|---|
| **A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS** | | |
| OPTION I | OPTION II | OPTION III |
| **South of Cape Falcon** | **South of Cape Falcon** | **South of Cape Falcon** |
| **Supplemental Management Information** | **Supplemental Management Information** | **Supplemental Management Information** |
| 1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 31.8%. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards or other management objectives if the California Fish and Game Commission recommends a different allocation.<br>2. KMZ ocean recreational fishery share: 18.1%.<br>3. Non-Indian commercial troll Klamath fall Chinook impact allocation 51% California: 49% Oregon.<br>4. Klamath tribal allocation: 40,100. | 1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 21.0%. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards or other management objectives if the California Fish and Game Commission recommends a different allocation.<br>2. KMZ ocean recreational fishery share: 14.9%.<br>3. Non-Indian commercial troll Klamath fall Chinook impact allocation 62% California: 38% Oregon.<br>4. Klamath tribal allocation: 38,100. | 1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 24.0%. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards or other management objectives if the California Fish and Game Commission recommends a different allocation.<br>2. KMZ ocean recreational fishery share: 14.1%.<br>3. Non-Indian commercial troll Klamath fall Chinook impact allocation 59% California: 41% Oregon.<br>4. Klamath tribal allocation: 35,600. |
| **Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty (Newport)**<br>• April 10-29; May 1 through June 30; July 11 through August 29; Sept. 6-10; 20-24; Oct. 4-10, 18-24.<br>Landing and possession limit of 100 Chinook per vessel per calendar week in April; 75 Chinook per vessel per calendar week in September and October (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size (B). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3) and Oregon State regulations for a description of special regulations at the mouth of Tillamook Bay.<br><br>In 2008, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2008 meeting. | **Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty (Newport)**<br>• April 10-29; May 1 through June 30; July 6-11; July 17 through August 29; Oct. 1-31.<br>Landing and possession limit of 100 Chinook per vessel per calendar week in April; 75 Chinook per vessel per calendar week in October (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 28 inch minimum size limit in (B). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3) and Oregon State regulations for a description of special regulations at the mouth of Tillamook Bay.<br><br>In 2008, same as Option I | **Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty (Newport)**<br>• April 10-29; May 1 through June 30; July 11 through August 14; Oct. 4-10, 18-24.<br>Landing and possession limit of 100 Chinook per calendar week in April; 50 Chinook per vessel per calendar week in October (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size (B). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3) and Oregon State regulations for a description of special regulations at the mouth of Tillamook Bay.<br><br>• August 15 through the earlier of September 26 or a 10,000 non-mark-selective coho quota.<br>Open August 15-29 Sept. 6-12; 20-26; **All salmon; no coho mark restriction; landing and possession limit of 50 coho per vessel per calendar week; landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook per vessel per calendar week in September** (C.7). Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size (B). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3) and Oregon State regulations for a description of special regulations at the mouth of Tillamook Bay. **Bandon south jetty to Humbug Mt. closed outside 6 nm in September and October**.<br><br>In 2008, same as Option I |
| **Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt. (Coos Bay)**<br><br>Same as Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty, above**.** | **Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt. (Coos Bay)**<br><br>Same as Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty, above**.** | **Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt. (Coos Bay)**<br><br>Same as Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty, above, except that the coho quota of 10,000 includes both areas. |

| TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 4 of 9) | | 3/15/2007 2:01 PM |
|---|---|---|
| **A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS** | | |
| OPTION I | OPTION II | OPTION III |
| **Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)**<br>• April 10-29; May 1-31;<br>• June 1 through earlier of June 30, or a 2,600 Chinook quota;<br>• July 11 through earlier of July 31, or a 1,600 Chinook quota;<br>• Aug. 1 through earlier of Aug. 29, or a 2,500 Chinook quota;<br>• Sept. 6 through earlier of Sept. 30, or a 1,000 Chinook quota; (C.9)<br>All salmon except coho. Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size limit (B). Landing and possession limit of 100 Chinook per vessel per calendar week in April; 30 Chinook per vessel per day and 90 Chinook per vessel per calendar week during June, July, August, and September. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Prior to June 1, all vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon. June 1 through September 30, vessels must land their fish in Gold Beach, Port Orford, or Brookings, Oregon, and within 24 hours of closure. State regulations require fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch to other locations after first landing in one of these ports notify ODFW prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271, with vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery.<br><br>In 2008, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 28 inch Chinook minimum size limit. | **Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)**<br>• April 10-29; May 1-31;<br>• June 1 through earlier of June 30, or a 1,500 Chinook quota;<br>• July 11 through earlier of July 31, or a 1,200 Chinook quota;<br>• Aug. 1 through earlier of Aug. 29, or a 1,500 Chinook quota;<br>• Sept. 6 through earlier of Sept. 30, or a 1,000 Chinook quota; (C.9)<br>All salmon except coho. Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size limit (B). Landing and possession limit of 100 Chinook per vessel per calendar week in April; 30 Chinook per vessel per day and 90 Chinook per vessel per calendar week during June, July, August, and September. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Prior to June 1, all vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon. June 1 through September 30, vessels must land their fish in Gold Beach, Port Orford, or Brookings, Oregon, and within 24 hours of closure. State regulations require fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch to other locations after first landing in one of these ports notify ODFW prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271, with vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery.<br><br>In 2008, same as Option I | **Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)**<br>• April 10-29; May 1-31;<br>• June 1 through earlier of June 30, or a 1,000 Chinook quota;<br>• July 11 through earlier of July 31, or a 1,000 Chinook quota;<br>• Aug. 1 through earlier of Aug. 29, or a 1,000 Chinook quota (C.9)<br>All salmon except coho. Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size limit (B). Landing and possession limit of 100 Chinook per vessel per calendar week in April; 30 Chinook per vessel per day and 90 Chinook per vessel per calendar week during June, July, and August. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Prior to June 1, all vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon. June 1 through August 29, vessels must land their fish in Gold Beach, Port Orford, or Brookings, Oregon, and within 24 hours of closure. State regulations require fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch to other locations after first landing in one of these ports notify ODFW prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271, with vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery.<br><br>In 2008, same as Option I |

| TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 5 of 9) | | 3/15/2007 2:01 PM |
|---|---|---|
| **A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS** | | |
| OPTION I | OPTION II | OPTION III |
| **OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)**<br>• September 17 through earlier of September 30, or 3,000 Chinook quota.<br>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length. Landing and possession limit of 25 fish per vessel per day. All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area. See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed (C.5.). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith and Klamath rivers. When the fishery is closed between the OR/CA border and Humbug Mt. and open to the south, vessels with fish on board caught in the open area off California may seek temporary mooring in Brookings, Oregon prior to landing in California only if such vessels first notify the Chetco River Coast Guard Station via VHF channel 22A between the hours of 0500 and 2200 and provide the vessel name, number of fish on board, and estimated time of arrival. | **OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)**<br>• September 10 through earlier of September 30, or 6,000 Chinook quota.<br>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length. Landing and possession limit of 30 fish per vessel per day. All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area. See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed (C.5.). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith and Klamath rivers. When the fishery is closed between the OR/CA border and Humbug Mt. and open to the south, vessels with fish on board caught in the open area off California may seek temporary mooring in Brookings, Oregon prior to landing in California only if such vessels first notify the Chetco River Coast Guard Station via VHF channel 22A between the hours of 0500 and 2200 and provide the vessel name, number of fish on board, and estimated time of arrival. | **OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)**<br>• September 4 through earlier of September 30, or 10,000 Chinook quota.<br>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length. Landing and possession limit of 40 fish per vessel per day. All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area. See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed (C.5.). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith and Klamath rivers. When the fishery is closed between the OR/CA border and Humbug Mt. and open to the south, vessels with fish on board caught in the open area off California may seek temporary mooring in Brookings, Oregon prior to landing in California only if such vessels first notify the Chetco River Coast Guard Station via VHF channel 22A between the hours of 0500 and 2200 and provide the vessel name, number of fish on board, and estimated time of arrival. |
| **Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt.**<br>Closed. | **Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt.**<br>Closed. | **Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt.**<br>Closed. |
| **Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)**<br>• April 9 through the earlier of April 27 or a Chinook quota of 2,000; open Monday to Friday<br>• September 1-30.<br>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length (B). Landing and possession limit of 20 Chinook per vessel day in April. All fish caught in the area must be landed within the area. All fish must be offloaded within 24 hours of any closure (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).<br><br><u>In 2008, the season will open April 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 27 inch total length Chinook minimum size limit. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2008 meeting.</u> | **Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)**<br>• April 9 through the earlier of April 27 or a Chinook quota of 2,000; open Monday to Friday<br>• August 1-29<br>• September 10 through the earlier of September 30 or a Chinook quota of 10,000 (C.9)<br>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length in April and September; <u>28 inches total length in August</u> (B). Landing and possession limit of 20 fish per vessel per day in April; possession and landing limit of 30 fish per vessel per day in September. All fish caught in the area must be landed within the area; all fish must be offloaded within 24 hours of any closure (C1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). | **Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)**<br>• April 9 through the earlier of April 27 or a Chinook quota of 2,000; open Monday to Friday<br>• September 4 through the earlier of September 30 or a Chinook quota of 20,000 (C.9).<br>All salmon except coho. Landing and possession limit of 20 fish per vessel per day in April. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length (B). all fish caught in the area must be landed in the area; all fish must be offloaded within 24 hours of any closure (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). |

| TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 6 of 9) | | 3/15/2007 2:01 PM |
|---|---|---|
| **A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS** | | |
| OPTION I | OPTION II | OPTION III |
| **Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)**<br>• May 1-3, 6-9, 13-16, 20-23, 27-30; June 3-5, 10-12, 17-19, 24-26; June 30-July 3; July 8-10, 15-17, 22-24; July 29 through August 29; September 1-29; (C.9).<br>All salmon except coho. In September, all fish caught in the area must be landed in the area, or in an adjacent closed area, if that area has been closed for at least 96 hours; all fish must be offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 and September 29 closures (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length in May, June, and September; 28 inches total length in July and August (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).<br><br>**Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)**<br>• October 1-5; 8-12.<br>Open Monday through Friday. All salmon except coho. All fish caught in the area must be landed in the area between Pt. Arena and Pigeon Point (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). | **Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)**<br>• May 16-31; June 30 through August 29; September 1-29. (C.9).<br>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length in May, June, and September; 28 inches total length in July and August (B). In September, all fish caught in the area must be landed in the area, or in an adjacent closed area, if that area has been closed for at least 96 hours; all fish must be offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 and September 29 closures (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).<br><br>**Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)**<br>Same as Option I. | **Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)**<br>• May 1-31; June 27 through July 3; July 5 through August 29; September 1-29. (C.9).<br>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length in May, June, and September; 28 inches total length in July and August (B). All fish must be offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 and September 29 closures (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).<br><br>**Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)**<br>Same as Option I. |
| **Pigeon Pt. to Pt. Sur (Monterey)**<br><br>Same as Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt, above. | **Pigeon Pt. to Pt. Sur (Monterey)**<br>• May 1-31; June 30 through August 29; September 1-29. (C.9).<br>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length in May, June, and September; 28 inches total length in July and August (B). All fish must be offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 and September 29 closures (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). | **Pigeon Pt. to Pt. Sur (Monterey)**<br><br>Same as Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt, above. |
| **Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Morro Bay)**<br>• May 1 through September 30.<br>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length in May, June, and September; 28 inches total length in July and August. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). | **Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Morro Bay)**<br>Same as Option I. | **Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Morro Bay)**<br>Same as Option I. |

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 7 of 9) 3/15/2007 2:01 PM

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

| | Chinook | | Coho | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Area (when open) | Total Length | Head-off | Total Length | Head-off | Pink |
| North of Cape Falcon | 28.0 | 21.5 | 16.0 | 12.0 | None |
| Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. | 28.0 | 21.5 | 16.0 | 12.0 | None |
| Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. | 28.0 | 21.5 | - | - | None |
| Horse Mt. To Pt. Arena | 27.0 | 20.5 | - | - | None |
| Pt. Arena to U.S./Mexico Border | | | | | |
| Prior to July 1 and September 1-30 | 27.0 | 20.5 | - | - | None |
| July 1-August 31 | 28.0 | 21.5 | - | - | None |
| October 1-12 | 26.0 | 19.5 | - | - | None |

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

C.3. Gear Definitions:
*Trolling defined*: Fishing from a boat or floating device that is making way by means of a source of power, other than drifting by means of the prevailing water current or weather conditions.

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

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

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

| TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 8 of 9) | 3/15/2007 2:01 PM |
|---|---|

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

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 (48º23'00" N. lat.) to the northern boundary of the U.S. EEZ; and the area from Cape Flattery south to Cape Alava (48º10'00" N. lat.) and east of 125º05'00" W. long.

b. *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.

c. *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).

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

C.7. Incidental Halibut Harvest: During authorized periods, the operator of a vessel that has been issued an incidental halibut harvest license may retain Pacific halibut caught incidentally in Area 2A while trolling for salmon. Halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length, measured from the tip of the lower jaw with the mouth closed to the extreme end of the middle of the tail, and must be landed with the head on. License applications for incidental harvest must be obtained from the International Pacific Halibut Commission (phone: 206-634-1838). Applicants must apply prior to April 1 of each year. Incidental harvest is authorized only during May and June troll seasons and after June 30 if quota remains and if announced on the NMFS hotline (phone: 800-662-9825). ODFW and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) will monitor landings. If the landings are projected to exceed the 41,464 pound preseason allocation or the total Area 2A non-Indian commercial halibut allocation, NMFS will take inseason action to close the incidental halibut fishery.

*Option I*: Beginning May 1, license holders may land no more than one Pacific halibut per each **three** Chinook, except one Pacific halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than **35** halibut may be landed per trip. Pacific halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).
*Options II and III*: Beginning May 1, license holders may land no more than one Pacific halibut per each **two** Chinook, except one Pacific halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than **30** halibut may be 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 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 Areas 3 and 4), 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.

| TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 9 of 9) | 3/15/2007 2:01 PM |
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**C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (continued)**

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 if there is agreement among the areas' representatives on the SAS.
c. At the March 2008 meeting, the Council will consider inseason recommendations for special regulations for any experimental fisheries (proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November 2007).
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.

C.9. 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 KMZ for the ocean salmon season shall be that area from Humbug Mt., Oregon, to Horse Mt., California.

| **TABLE 2. Recreational management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007**. (Page 1 of 8) | | 3/15/2007 2:01 PM |
|---|---|---|
| **A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS** | | |
| OPTION I | OPTION II | OPTION III |
| **North of Cape Falcon** | **North of Cape Falcon** | **North of Cape Falcon** |
| **Supplemental Management Information** | **Supplemental Management Information** | **Supplemental Management Information** |
| 1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 35,750 Chinook and 140,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.<br>2. Recreational TAC: 17,875 Chinook and 117,600 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked.<br>3. No Area 4B add-on fishery.<br>4. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 12,000 marked coho in August and September.<br>5. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, or upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries. | 1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 32,500 Chinook and 120,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.<br>2. Recreational TAC: 16,250 Chinook and 100,800 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked.<br>3. No Area 4B add-on fishery.<br>4. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 14,900 marked coho in August and September.<br>5. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, or upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries. | 1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 26,000 Chinook and 80,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.<br>2. Recreational TAC: 11,200 Chinook and 67,200 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked.<br>3. Area 4B add-on fishery of 3,000 marked coho with Chinook non-retention opens upon ocean closure (C.5).<br>4. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 17,500 marked coho in August and September.<br>5. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, or upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries. |
| **U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay Subarea)**<br>• July 1 through earlier of September 16 or 12,230 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,900 Chinook.<br>Seven days per week. All salmon, except no chum retention August 1 through Sept. 16; two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook, plus one additional pink salmon beginning August 1. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained coho must be marked. See gear restrictions (C.2). Beginning August 1, Chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.4.d) during Council managed ocean fishery. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5). | **U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay**)<br>• July 3 through earlier of September 16 or 10,480 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,725 Chinook.<br>Tuesday through Saturday. All salmon, except no chum retention August 1 through Sept. 16; two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook, plus one additional pink salmon beginning August 1. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained coho must be marked. See gear restrictions (C.2). Beginning August 1, Chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.4.d) during Council managed ocean fishery. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5). | **U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay**)<br>• July 3 through earlier of September 16 or 6,430 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,200 Chinook.<br>Tuesday through Saturday. All salmon, except no chum retention August 1 through Sept. 16; two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook. **Chinook 26-inch total length minimum size limit** (B). All retained coho must be marked. See gear restrictions (C.2). Beginning August 1, Chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.4.d) during Council managed ocean fishery. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5). |

| TABLE 2. **Recreational** management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 2 of 8) | | 3/15/2007 2:01 PM |
|---|---|---|
| **A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS** | | |
| OPTION I | OPTION II | OPTION III |
| **Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)**<br>• ·July 1 through earlier of September 16 or 2,960 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 800 Chinook (C5).<br>• September 22 through October 7 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).<br>Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook, plus one additional pink salmon beginning August 1. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained coho must be marked. 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). | **Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)**<br>• ·July 3 through earlier of September 16 or 2,520 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 725 Chinook (C5).<br>• September 22 through October 7 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).<br>Tuesday through Saturday. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook, plus one additional pink salmon beginning August 1. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained coho must be marked. 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). | **Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)**<br>• ·July 3 through earlier of September 16 or 1,690 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 450 Chinook (C5).<br>• September 22 through October 7 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).<br>Tuesday through Saturday. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook. **Chinook 26-inch total length minimum size limit** (B). All retained coho must be marked. 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). |
| **Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)**<br>• July 1 through earlier of September 16 or 43,510 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 10,350 Chinook (C.6).<br>Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may 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). 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). | **Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)**<br>• July 1 through earlier of September 16 or 37,300 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 9,400 Chinook (C.6).<br>Sunday through Thursday. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may 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). 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). | **Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)**<br>• July 15 through earlier of September 16 or 25,380 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 6,500 Chinook (C.6).<br>Sunday through Thursday. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook. **Chinook 26-inch total length minimum size limit** (B). All retained coho must be marked. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Beginning August 1, Grays Harbor Control Zone closed (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). |

| TABLE 2. **Recreational** management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 3 of 8) | | 3/15/2007 2:01 PM |
|---|---|---|
| **A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS** | | |
| OPTION I | OPTION II | OPTION III |
| **Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)**<br>• July 1 through earlier of September 30 or 58,800 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 4,725 Chinook (C.6).<br>Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may 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.a). 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). | **Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)**<br>• July 1 through earlier of September 30 or 50,400 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 4,300 Chinook (C.6).<br>Seven days per week through August 4, Sunday to Thursday thereafter. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may 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.a). 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). | **Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)**<br>• July 1 through earlier of September 30 or 33,600 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 2,950 Chinook (C.6).<br>Sunday to Thursday. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook. **Chinook 26-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.a). Closed between Cape Falcon and Tillamook Head beginning Aug. 1. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5). |

| TABLE 2. **Recreational** management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 4 of 8) | | 3/15/2007 2:01 PM |
|---|---|---|
| **A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS** | | |
| OPTION I | OPTION II | OPTION III |
| **South of Cape Falcon** | **South of Cape Falcon** | **South of Cape Falcon** |
| **Supplemental Management Information** | **Supplemental Management Information** | **Supplemental Management Information** |
| 1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 31.8%. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards or other management objectives if the California Fish and Game Commission recommends a different allocation.<br>2. KMZ ocean recreational fishery share: 18.1%.<br>3. Klamath tribal allocation: 40,100.<br>4. All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). | 1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 21.0%. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards or other management objectives if the California Fish and Game Commission recommends a different allocation.<br>2. KMZ ocean recreational fishery share: 14.9%.<br>3. Klamath tribal allocation: 38,100.<br>4. All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). | 1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 24.0%. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards or other management objectives if the California Fish and Game Commission recommends a different allocation.<br>2. KMZ ocean recreational fishery share: 14.1%.<br>3. Klamath tribal allocation: 35,600<br>4. Retention of unmarked coho permitted. |
| **Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.**<br>• Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be March 15 through October 31 (C.6).<br>All salmon except coho; two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).<br>• Mark selective fishery: Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border<br>June 23 through earlier of Sept. 16 or a landed catch of 50,000 marked coho, except that the area south of Humbug Mt. will close Sept. 4, concurrent with the KMZ season listed below.<br>Open seven days per week, all salmon, two fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open (see 70 FR 20304, and call the halibut fishing hotline 1-800-662-9825 for additional dates) (C.3, C.4.e). Open days may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available quota (C.5). All salmon except coho seasons reopen the day following the closure of the mark selective coho fishery. | **Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.**<br>• Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be March 15 through October 31 (C.6).<br>All salmon except coho; two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).<br>• Mark selective fishery: Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border<br>June 23 through earlier of Sept. 16 or a landed catch of 40,000 marked coho, except that the area south of Humbug Mt. will close Sept. 5, concurrent with the KMZ season listed below.<br>Open seven days per week, all salmon, two fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. **Chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length** (B). Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open (see 70 FR 20304, and call the halibut fishing hotline 1-800-662-9825 for additional dates) (C.3, C.4.e). Open days may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available quota (C.5). All salmon except coho seasons reopen the day following the closure of the mark selective coho fishery. | **Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.**<br>• Except as provided below during the **all-salmon fishery**, the season will be March 15 through September 19 (C.6).<br>All salmon except coho; two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).<br>• **All-salmon fishery**: Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border<br>June 23 through earlier of August 19 or a landed catch of 15,000 coho, except that the area south of Humbug Mt. will close July 5 through July 14, concurrent with the KMZ season listed below.<br>If quota remains, September 1 through the earlier of September 9 or a landed catch of any remaining quota from the June 23 through August 19 fishery.<br>Open seven days per week, all salmon, two fish per day, **only one of which may be a coho with an intact adipose fin** (C.1). Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open (see 70 FR 20304, and call the halibut fishing hotline 1-800-662-9825 for additional dates) (C.3, C.4.e). Open days may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available quota (C.5). All salmon except coho seasons reopen the day following the closure of the **all salmon** fishery. |
| In 2008, the season will open March 15 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). | In 2008, same as Option I. | In 2008, same as Option I. |

TABLE 2. **Recreational** management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 5 of 8) 3/15/2007 2:01 PM

| A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS | | |
|---|---|---|
| OPTION I | OPTION II | OPTION III |
| **Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ)**<br>• Except as provided above during the selective fishery, the season will be May 1 through September 4 (C.6).<br>All salmon except coho, except as noted above in the coho mark selective fishery. Chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length (B). Seven days per week, two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). | **Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ)**<br>• Except as provided above during the selective fishery, the season will be May 26 through September 5 (C.6).<br>All salmon except coho, except as noted above in the coho mark selective fishery. Chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length (B). Seven days per week, two fish per day, **no more than 8 fish in 7 consecutive days** (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). | **Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ)**<br>• Except as provided above during the **all-salmon fishery**, the season will be May 26 through July 4 and July 15 through September 9 (C.6).<br>All salmon except coho, except as noted above in the **all-salmon fishery**. Chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length (B). Seven days per week, two fish per day, **no more than 6 fish in 7 consecutive days** (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). |
| **OR/CA Border. to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)**<br>• May 1 through September 4 (C.6).<br>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length (B). Seven days per week, two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.c). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith, Klamath, and Eel rivers. | **OR/CA Border. to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)**<br>• May 26 through September 5 (C.6).<br>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length (B). Seven days per week, two fish per day, **no more than 8 fish in 7 consecutive days** (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.c). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith, Klamath, and Eel rivers. | **OR/CA Border. to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)**<br>• May 26 through July 4 and July 15 through September 9 (C.6).<br>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length (B). Seven days per week, two fish per day, **no more than 6 fish in 7 consecutive days** (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.c). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith, Klamath, and Eel rivers. |
| **Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)**<br>• February 17 through November 11.<br>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).<br><br>In 2008, season opens February 16 (nearest Saturday to February 15) 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). | **Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)**<br>Same as Option I<br><br>In 2008, same as Option I | **Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)**<br>Same as Option I<br><br>In 2008, same as Option I |
| **Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)**<br>• April 7 through November 11.<br>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).<br><br>In 2008, the season will open April 5 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). | **Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)**<br>Same as Option I<br><br>In 2008, same as Option I | **Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)**<br>Same as Option I<br><br>In 2008, same as Option I |

| TABLE 2. **Recreational** management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 6 of 8) | | 3/15/2007 2:01 PM |
|---|---|---|
| **A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS** | | |
| OPTION I | OPTION II | OPTION III |
| **Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey South)**<br>• April 7 through October 7.<br>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).<br><br>In 2008, the season will open April 5 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). | **Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey South)**<br>Same as Option I<br><br>In 2008, same as Option I | **Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey South)**<br>Same as Option I<br><br>In 2008, same as Option I |

TABLE 2. **Recreational** management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 7 of 8) 3/15/2007 2:01 PM

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

| Area (when open) | Chinook | Coho | Pink |
|---|---|---|---|
| North of Cape Falcon | | | |
| Option I and II | 24.0 | 16.0 | None |
| Option III | 26.0 | 16.0 | None |
| Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. | | | |
| Options I and III | 20.0 | 16.0 | None |
| Option II | 24.0 | 16.0 | None |
| Humbug Mt. to Horse Mountain | 24.0 | - | None, except 20.0 off CA |
| Horse Mt. to U.S./Mexico Border | 20.0 | - | 20.0 |

**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: 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 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.]
b. Cape Falcon, Oregon, to Point Conception, California: Anglers must use no more than two single point, single shank, barbless hooks.
c. Horse Mt., California, to Point Conception, California: Single point, single shank, barbless circle hooks (below) must be used if angling 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.

| TABLE 2. **Recreational** management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 8 of 8) | 3/15/2007 2:01 PM |
|---|---|
| **B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches) (See C.1)** | |

C.4. Control Zone Definitions:

a. *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.

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. *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).

d. *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.

e. *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.

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

a. Actions could include modifications to bag limits, or days open to fishing, and extensions or reductions in areas open to fishing.

b. Coho may be transferred inseason among recreational subareas north of Cape Falcon on an impact neutral basis to help meet the recreational season duration objectives (for each subarea) after conferring with representatives of the affected ports and the Council's SAS recreational representatives north of Cape Falcon.

c. Chinook and coho may be transferred between the recreational and commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon on an impact neutral basis if there is agreement among the representatives of the 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.

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

| TABLE 3. Management Options adopted by the Council for 2007 Treaty Indian ocean troll fisheries. (Page 1 of 2) | | 3/15/2007 2:01 PM |
|---|---|---|
| **A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS** | | |
| OPTION I | OPTION II | OPTION III |
| **Supplemental Management Information** | **Supplemental Management Information** | **Supplemental Management Information** |
| 1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 35,000 Chinook and 38,000 coho.<br>2. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, or upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries and stocks. | 1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC:30,000 Chinook and 30,000 coho.<br>2. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, or upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries and stocks. | 1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 20,000 Chinook and 20,000 coho.<br>2. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, or upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries and stocks. |
| • May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 17,500 Chinook quota.<br>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).<br><br>• July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 17,500 preseason Chinook quota, or 38,000 coho quota.<br>All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C). | • May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 15,000 Chinook quota.<br>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).<br><br>• July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 15,000 preseason Chinook quota, or 30,000 coho quota.<br>All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C). | • May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 10,000 Chinook quota.<br>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).<br><br>• July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 10,000 preseason Chinook quota, or 20,000 coho quota.<br>All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C) |
| | | |

TABLE 3. Management Options **adopted by the Council** for 2007 Treaty Indian ocean troll fisheries. (Page 2 of 2) 3/15/2007 2:01 PM

**B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches)**

| | Chinook | | Coho | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Area (when open) | Total Length | Head-off | Total Length | Head-off | Pink |
| North of Cape Falcon | 24.0 (61.0 cm) | 18.0 (45.7 cm) | 16.0 (40.6 cm) | 12.0 (30.5 cm) | None |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C.2 Gear restrictions

a. Single point, single shank, barbless hooks are required in all fisheries.
b. No more than 8 fixed lines per boat.
c. No more than four hand held lines per person in the Makah area fishery (Washington State Statistical Area 4B and that portion of the FMA north of 48°02'15" N. lat. (Norwegian Memorial) and east of 125°44'00" W. long.)

C.3 Quotas

a. The quotas include troll catches by the S'Klallam and Makah tribes in Washington State Statistical Area 4B from May 1 through September 15.
b. The Quileute Tribe will continue a ceremonial and subsistence fishery during the time frame of September 15 through October 15 in the same manner as in 2004, 2005, and 2006. Fish taken during this fishery are to be counted against treaty troll quotas established for the 2007 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 2007 ocean salmon fishery management options adopted by the Council. (Page 1 of 1)

| Fishery or Quota Designation | Chinook for Option I | Chinook for Option II | Chinook for Option III | Coho for Option I | Coho for Option II | Coho for Option III |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **NORTH OF CAPE FALCON** | | | | | | |
| TREATY INDIAN OCEAN TROLL | | | | | | |
| U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho) | 17,500 | 15,000 | 10,000 | - | - | - |
| U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Species) | 17,500 | 15,000 | 10,000 | 38,000 | 30,000 | 20,000 |
| Subtotal Treaty Indian Ocean Troll | 35,000 | 30,000 | 20,000 | 38,000 | 30,000 | 20,000 |
| NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL | | | | | | |
| U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho) | 11,925 | 10,850 | 8,675 | - | - | - |
| U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Species)[c/] | 5,950 | 5,400 | 4,325 | 22,400 | 19,200 | 12,800 |
| Subtotal Non-Indian Commercial Troll | 17,875 | 16,250 | 13,000 | 22,400 | 19,200 | 12,800 |
| RECREATIONAL[a/] | | | | | | |
| U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava | 1,900 * | 1,725 * | 1,200 * | 12,230 | 10,480 | 6,430 [b/] |
| Cape Alava to Queets River | 900 * | 825 * | 550 * | 3,060 | 2,620 | 1,790 |
| Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. | 10,350 * | 9,400 * | 6,500 * | 43,510 | 37,300 | 25,380 |
| Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon[c/] | 4,725 * | 4,300 * | 2,950 * | 58,800 | 50,400 | 33,600 |
| Subtotal Recreational | 17,875 | 16,250 | 11,200 | 117,600 | 100,800 | 67,200 |
| TOTAL NORTH OF CAPE FALCON | 70,750 | 62,500 | 44,200 | 178,000 | 150,000 | 100,000 |
| **SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON** | | | | | | |
| COMMERCIAL TROLL | | | | | | |
| Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. (All Species in Aug. and Sept) | - | - | - | - | - | 10,000 |
| Humbug Mt. to Oregon/California border (All except Coho; June-Sept) | 7,700 | 5,200 | 3,000 | - | - | - |
| Oregon/California Border to Humboldt S. Jetty (All Except Coho; Sept.) | 3,000 | 6,000 | 10,000 | - | - | - |
| Ft. Bragg (All Except Coho; April and Sept.) | 2,000 | 12,000 | 22,000 | - | - | - |
| Subtotal Troll | 12,700 | 23,200 | 35,000 | - | - | 10,000 |
| RECREATIONAL | | | | | | |
| Cape Falcon to Oregon/California Border[a/] | - | - | - | 50,000 | 40,000 | 15,000 |
| TOTAL SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON | 12,700 | 23,200 | 35,000 | 50,000 | 40,000 | 25,000 |

a/ The coho quota is a landed catch of coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip except Option III south of Cape Falcon, which is a landed catch of all coho.

b/ Does not include Area 4B add on selective fishery of 3,000 coho marked with healed adipose fin clips.

c/ Does not include Buoy 10 fishery. Option I (12,000 marked coho in August and September), Option II (14,900 marked coho in August and September) Option III (17,500 marked coho in August and September).

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2007 ocean fishery options adopted by the Council.[a/] (Page 1 of 3)

| Key Stock/Criteria | Projected Ocean Escapement[b/] or other Criteria (Council Area impacts in parens) Option I | Option II | Option III | | Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | **CHINOOK** | |
| Columbia Upriver Brights | 183.2 | 183.4 | 183.7 | 57.3 | Minimum ocean escapement to attain 46.0 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest. |
| Mid-Columbia Brights | 68.3 | 68.4 | 68.5 | 16.6 | Minimum ocean escapement to attain 5.75 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 | 53.6 | 54.4 | 55.6 | 31.1 | Minimum ocean escapement to attain 14.1 adults for hatchery egg-take, with average conversion and no lower river mainstem or tributary harvest. |
| Columbia Lower River Natural Tules[c/] (threatened) | **44.3%** | 42.0% | 41.7% | ≤ 42.0% | ESA guidance met by a total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate on Coweeman tules (NMFS ESA consultation standard). |
| Columbia Lower River Wild (threatened) | 9.9 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 5.7 | MSY spawner goal for North Lewis River fall chinook (NMFS ESA consultation standard). |
| Spring Creek Hatchery Tules | 21.2 | 21.9 | 23.1 | 11.1 | Minimum ocean escapement to attain 7.0 adults for Spring Creek Hatchery egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest. |
| Snake River Fall (threatened) SRFI | 68.5% | 66.7% | 62.3% | ≤ 70.0% | Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard). |
| Klamath River Fall | 35.0 | 38.0 | 40.0 | 35.0 | Minimum number of adult spawners to natural spawning areas. |
| Federally recognized tribal harvest | 50.0% | 50.0% | 50.0% | 50.0% | Equals 40.1, 38.1, and 35.5 (thousand) adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa tribal fisheries. |
| Spawner Reduction Rate | 52.6% | 48.4% | 45.8% | ≤ 66.7% | Equals 38.8, 35.8, and 33.8 (thousand) fewer adult spawners due to fishing. |
| Adult river mouth return | 123.3 | 121.8 | 123.2 | NA | |
| Age 4 ocean harvest rate | 15.8% | 15.9% | 15.9% | ≤ 16.0% | NMFS ESA consultation standard for threatened California coastal chinook. |
| KMZ sport fishery share | **18.1%** | 14.9% | 14.1% | 17.0% | 2007 Council Guidance. |
| CA:OR troll fishery share | 51:49 | 62:38 | 59:41 | 50:50 | 2006 KFMC recommendation, no guidance for 2007. |
| River recreational fishery share | 31.8% | 21.0% | 24.0% | ≥ 15% | 2007 Council Guidance. Equals 12.8, 8.0, and 8.5 (thousand) adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries. |
| Sacramento River Winter (endangered) | Met | Met | Met | | Recreational season between Point Arena and Pigeon Point shall open no earlier than the first Saturday in April and close no later than the second Sunday in November; the recreational season between Pigeon Point and the U.S./Mexico Border shall open no earlier than the first Saturday in April and close no later than the first Sunday in October. The minimum size limit shall be at least 20 inches total length. Commercial seasons between Point Arena and the U.S./Mexico border shall open no earlier than May 1 and close no later than September 30, with the exception of an October season conducted Monday through Friday between Point Reyes and Point San Pedro, which shall end no later than October 15. The minimum size limit shall be at least 26 inches total length. (NMFS ESA consultation |
| Sacramento River Fall | 274.8 | 270.5 | 257.8 | 122.0-180.0 | Sacramento River fall natural and hatchery adult spawners. |

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2007 ocean fishery options adopted by the Council.[a/] (Page 2 of 3)

| Key Stock/Criteria | Projected Ocean Escapement[b/] or other Criteria (Council Area impacts in parens) Option I | Option II | Option III | | Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | **COHO** | |
| Interior Fraser (Thompson River) | **10.8%(4.1%)** | 10.0%(3.3%) | 9.0%(2.3%) | ≤ 10.0% | Total exploitation rate for all U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border based on 2002 PSC coho agreement. |
| Skagit | 35%(3.6%) | 34%(2.9%) | 33%(2.0%) | ≤ 35.0% | 2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement[c/] |
| | **21.4** | **21.5** | **21.8** | 30.0 | MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP. |
| Stillaguamish | 42%(4.9%) | 41%(3.9%) | 40%(2.7%) | ≤ 50.0% | 2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement[c/] |
| | 49.4 | 49.9 | 50.6 | 17.0 | MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP. |
| Snohomish | **44%(4.9%)** | **43%(3.9%)** | **42%(2.8%)** | ≤ 40.0% | 2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement[c/] |
| | **64.8** | **65.9** | **66.6** | 70.0 | MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP. |
| Hood Canal | 45%(3.8%) | 44%(3.1%) | 44%(2.2%) | ≤ 65.0% | 2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement[c/] |
| | 30.2 | 30.5 | 30.9 | 21.5 | MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP. |
| Strait of Juan de Fuca | 12%(3.6%) | 11%(2.9%) | 11%(2.1%) | ≤ 40.0% | 2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement[c/] |
| | 26.5 | 26.7 | 26.9 | 12.8 | MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP. |
| Quillayute Fall | 9.5 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 6.3-15.8 | MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders. |
| Hoh | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 2.0-5.0 | MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders. |
| Queets Wild | 11.5 | 11.7 | 12.0 | 5.8-14.5 | MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders. |
| Grays Harbor | 53.3 | 53.9 | 54.4 | 35.4 | MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders. |
| Lower Columbia River Natural (threatened) | 12.8% | 10.7% | 8.9% | ≤ 20.0% | Marine and mainstem Columbia River fishery exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard). Value depicted is ocean fishery exploitation rate only. |
| Upper Columbia[g/] | ≥ 50% | ≥ 50% | ≥ 50% | ≥ 50% | Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam. |
| Columbia River Hatchery Early | 284.0 | 300.0 | 338.3 | 38.7 | Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 16.0 early adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries. |
| Columbia River Hatchery Late | 70.7 | 79.3 | 96.2 | 15.2 | Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 9.7 late adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries. |
| Oregon Coastal Natural | 9.9% | 9.0% | 9.1% | ≤ 20.0% | Marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate. |
| Northern California (threatened) | 5.2% | 5.1% | 4.8% | ≤ 13.0% | Marine fishery exploitation rate for R/K hatchery coho (NMFS ESA consultation standard). |

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2007 ocean fishery options adopted by the Council.[a/] (Page 3 of 3)

a/ Projections in the table assume a WCVI mortality for coho of the 2006 observed level. Southeast Alaska, North Coast BC, and WCVI troll and outside sport fisheries were assumed to have the same exploitation rates as expected preseason in 2006. Assumptions for these chinook fisheries will be changed prior to the April meeting when allowable catch levels for 2007 under the PST are known.

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

c/ Annual management objectives may be different than FMP goals, and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders. Total exploitation rate includes Alaskan, Canadian, Council area, Puget Sound, and freshwater fisheries and is calculated as total fishing mortality divided by total fishing mortality plus spawning escapement. These total exploitation rates reflect the initial base package for inside fisheries developed by state and tribal comanagers. It is anticipated that total exploitation rates will be adjusted by state and tribal comanagers during the preseason planning process to comply with stock specific exploitation rate constraints.

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

e/ The fisheries in this option will need to be restructured if negotiations in the North of Falcon forum or final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries do not result in an SRFI at or below 0.700 as required by the NMFS ESA consultation standard.

f/ The fisheries in this option will need to be restructured if negotiations in the North of Falcon forum or final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries do not result in a total exploitation rate for all U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border of no more than 10.0% as required by the 2002 PSC agreement.

g/ Includes projected impacts of inriver fisheries that have not yet been shaped, but have been **reduced** from 2006 preseason levels based on 2007 abundance.

TABLE 6. Preliminary projections of Chinook and coho harvest impacts for 2007 ocean salmon fishery management options adopted by the Council. (Page 1 of 2)

| Area and Fishery | 2007 Catch Projection | | | 2007 Bycatch Mortality[a/] Projection | | | 2007 Bycatch Projection[b/] | | | Observed in 2006 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | I | II | III | I | II | III | I | II | III | Catch | Bycatch Mortality |
| OCEAN FISHERIES[c/]: | | | | | **CHINOOK (thousands of fish)** | | | | | | |
| NORTH OF CAPE FALCON | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Treaty Indian Ocean Troll | 35.0 | 30.0 | 20.0 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 3.7 | 12.9 | 11.6 | 9.0 | 30.0 | 4.0 [d/] |
| Non-Indian Commercial Troll | 17.9 | 16.3 | 13.0 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 4.6 | 17.8 | 16.2 | 12.9 | 27.3 | 11.9 [d/] |
| Recreational | 17.9 | 16.3 | 11.2 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 8.2 | 7.5 | 9.0 | 11.2 | 1.5 |
| CAPE FALCON TO HUMBUG MT. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Commercial Troll | 190.9 | 181.2 | 196.9 | 34.2 | 32.4 | 35.3 | 93.1 | 88.4 | 96.0 | 23.7 | 3.0 |
| Recreational | 17.0 | 14.2 | 6.5 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 7.9 | 6.5 | 3.0 | 9.3 | 1.4 |
| HUMBUG MT. TO HORSE MT. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Commercial Troll | 11.7 | 12.2 | 14.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 6.8 | 0.7 | 0.1 [d/] |
| Recreational | 30.7 | 26.8 | 24.2 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 14.2 | 12.5 | 11.2 | 18.0 | 2.3 [d/] |
| SOUTH OF HORSE MT. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Commercial | 156.6 | 170.6 | 163.3 | 28.0 | 30.5 | 29.2 | 76.2 | 83.1 | 79.5 | 68.8 | 12.3 [d/] |
| Recreational | 75.5 | 75.5 | 75.5 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 30.5 | 30.5 | 30.5 | 73.3 | 9.2 [d/] |
| TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Commercial Troll | 412.1 | 410.3 | 407.2 | 76.3 | 75.9 | 75.3 | 205.7 | 205.1 | 204.1 | 150.5 | 31.4 |
| Recreational | 141.1 | 132.8 | 117.4 | 17.8 | 16.8 | 15.5 | 60.8 | 57.0 | 53.7 | 111.8 | 14.4 |
| INSIDE FISHERIES: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buoy 10 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1.7 | NA |

TABLE 6. Preliminary projections of chinook and coho harvest impacts for 2007 ocean salmon fishery management options adopted by the Council. (Page 2 of 2)

| Area and Fishery | 2007 Catch Projection | | | 2007 Bycatch Mortality[a/] Projection | | | 2007 Bycatch Projection[b/] | | | Observed in 2006 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | I | II | III | I | II | III | I | II | III | Catch | Bycatch Mortality |
| **COHO (thousands of fish)** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NORTH OF CAPE FALCON | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Treaty Indian Ocean Troll | 38.0 | 30.0 | 20.0 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 8.0 | 6.5 | 4.3 | 31.7 | 2.2 |
| Non-Indian Commercial Troll[e/] | 22.4 | 19.2 | 12.8 | 8.6 | 7.4 | 5.0 | 27.7 | 23.7 | 16.1 | 2.7 | 2.4 |
| Recreational[e/] | 117.6 | 100.8 | 67.2 | 20.8 | 17.6 | 11.9 | 109.5 | 92.6 | 62.5 | 41.5 | 8.3 |
| SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Commercial Troll | - | - | 10.0 | 14.3 | 13.6 | 11.6 | 46.2 | 43.7 | 37.3 | - | - |
| Recreational[e/] | 50.0 | 40.0 | 15.0 | 20.4 | 17.6 | 7.8 | 107.4 | 92.4 | 40.9 | 11.6 | 6.5 |
| TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Commercial Troll | 60 | 49 | 43 | 25 | 23 | 18 | 82 | 74 | 58 | 34,400 | 4,600 |
| Recreational | 168 | 141 | 82 | 41 | 35 | 20 | 217 | 185 | 103 | 53,100 | 14,800 |
| INSIDE FISHERIES: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Area 4B[e/] | - | - | 3.0 | - | - | 0.7 | - | - | 3.5 | - | - |
| Buoy 10[e/] | 12.0 | 14.9 | 17.5 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 11.1 | 13.4 | 14.5 | 3.7 | 0.1 |

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

Commercial: 26%.

Recreational, north of Pt. Arena: 14%.

Recreational, south of Pt. Arena: 23% (based on the expected proportion of fish that will be caught using mooching versus trolling gear, and the HRMs of 42.2% and 14% for these two respective gear types).

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

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 2007 ocean fisheries management options adopted by the Council. (Page 1 of 1)

| | Exploitation Rate (Percent) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | LCN Coho | | | OCN Coho | | | RK Coho | | | LCR Tule | | |
| Fishery | I | II | III | I | II | III | I | II | III | I | II | III |
| SOUTHEAST ALASKA | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 3.1% | 3.2% | 3.3% |
| BRITISH COLUMBIA | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 13.7% | 13.9% | 14.2% |
| PUGET SOUND/STRAIT | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.2% |
| NORTH OF CAPE FALCON | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Treaty Indian Ocean Troll | 1.7% | 1.3% | 0.9% | 0.6% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 6.8% | 5.9% | 4.0% |
| Recreational | 5.2% | 4.3% | 2.8% | 1.2% | 1.0% | 0.6% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 4.5% | 4.1% | 3.3% |
| Non-Indian Troll | 1.3% | 1.1% | 0.7% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 5.3% | 4.8% | 3.9% |
| SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Recreational: | 2.7% | 2.2% | 2.1% | | | | | | | | | |
| Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. | | | | 2.7% | 2.2% | 1.9% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ) | | | | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ) | | | | 0.7% | 0.6% | 0.5% | 2.0% | 1.9% | 1.3% | | | |
| Fort Bragg | | | | 0.4% | 0.4% | 0.4% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| South of Pt. Arena | | | | 0.4% | 0.4% | 0.4% | 0.6% | 0.6% | 0.6% | | | |
| Troll: | 1.4% | 1.3% | 2.0% | | | | | | | | | |
| Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. | | | | 1.4% | 1.4% | 2.6% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.6% | 5.0% | 4.8% | 5.3% |
| Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ) | | | | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% |
| OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ) | | | | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | | | |
| Fort Bragg | | | | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| South of Pt. Arena | | | | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.4% | 0.4% | | | |
| BUOY 10 | 0.9% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 5.5% | 4.9% | 7.1% |
| ESTUARY/FRESHWATER | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1.1% | 1.1% | 1.1% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.2% | | | |
| TOTAL[a/] | 12.8% | 10.7% | 8.9% | 9.9% | 9.0% | 9.1% | 5.2% | 5.1% | 4.8% | 44.3% | 42.0% | 41.7% |

a/ Total does not include Buoy 10 for LCN coho.

TABLE 8. Projected coho mark rates for 2007 fisheries under base period fishing patterns (% marked). (Page 1 of 1)

| Area | Fishery | June | July | August | September |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canada | | | | | |
| Johnstone Strait | Recreational | - | 17% | 17% | - |
| West Coast Vancouver Island | Recreational | 56% | 19% | 14% | 12% |
| North Georgia Strait | Recreational | 34% | 34% | 34% | 28% |
| South Georgia Strait | Recreational | 37% | 38% | 31% | 31% |
| Juan de Fuca Strait | Recreational | 44% | 42% | 45% | 45% |
| Johnstone Strait | Troll | 44% | 31% | 19% | 26% |
| NW Vancouver Island | Troll | 23% | 21% | 27% | 31% |
| SW Vancouver Island | Troll | 44% | 39% | 44% | 47% |
| Georgia Strait | Troll | 45% | 44% | 45% | 38% |
| Puget Sound | | | | | |
| Strait of Juan de Fuca (Area 5) | Recreational | 55% | 49% | 46% | 46% |
| Strait of Juan de Fuca (Area 6) | Recreational | 48% | 45% | 52% | 45% |
| San Juan Island (Area 7) | Recreational | 43% | 48% | 47% | 38% |
| North Puget Sound (Areas 6 & 7A) | Net | - | 38% | 40% | 45% |
| Council Area | | | | | |
| Neah Bay (Area 4/4B) | Recreational | 40% | 55% | 51% | 56% |
| LaPush (Area 3) | Recreational | 61% | 55% | 64% | 33% |
| Westport (Area 2) | Recreational | 65% | 64% | 65% | 68% |
| Columbia River (Area 1) | Recreational | 75% | 72% | 72% | 74% |
| Tillamook | Recreational | 62% | 59% | 54% | 40% |
| Newport | Recreational | 59% | 57% | 52% | 36% |
| Coos Bay | Recreational | 49% | 48% | 36% | 19% |
| Brookings | Recreational | 45% | 33% | 30% | 11% |
| Neah Bay (Area 4/4B) | Troll | 52% | 50% | 53% | 55% |
| LaPush (Area 3) | Troll | 49% | 57% | 54% | 53% |
| Westport (Area 2) | Troll | 43% | 54% | 65% | 58% |
| Columbia River (Area 1) | Troll | 64% | 64% | 65% | 70% |
| Tillamook | Troll | 60% | 58% | 60% | 56% |
| Newport | Troll | 59% | 57% | 52% | 52% |
| Coos Bay | Troll | 47% | 48% | 38% | 30% |
| Brookings | Troll | 38% | 41% | 43% | 28% |
| Columbia River | | | | | |
| Buoy 10 | Recreational | - | - | - | 74% |

TABLE 9. Preliminary projected exvessel value under Council-adopted 2007 non-Indian commercial troll regulatory options. (Page 1 of 1)

| | | Exvessel Value (thousands of dollars)[a/] | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Management Area | Option | 2007 Projected[b/] | 2006 Actual | Percent Change from 2006 | 2001-2005 Average[c/] | Percent Change From 2001-2005 Average |
| North of Cape Falcon | I | 1,745 | 2,010 | -13% | 1,369 | 27% |
| | II | 1,563 | | -22% | | 14% |
| | III | 1,199 | | -40% | | -12% |
| Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. | I | 13,571 | 1,669 | 713% | 7,412 | 83% |
| | II | 12,881 | | 672% | | 74% |
| | III | 14,197 | | 750% | | 92% |
| Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. | I | 914 | 57 | 1503% | 367 | 149% |
| | II | 953 | | 1571% | | 160% |
| | III | 1,094 | | 1818% | | 198% |
| Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena | I | 2,738 | 840 | 226% | 2,832 | -3% |
| | II | 3,460 | | 312% | | 22% |
| | III | 1,735 | | 107% | | -39% |
| South of Pt. Arena | I | 9,402 | 4,431 | 112% | 8,704 | 8% |
| | II | 9,781 | | 121% | | 12% |
| | III | 10,905 | | 146% | | 25% |
| Total South of Cape Falcon | I | 26,625 | 6,997 | 281% | 19,315 | 38% |
| | II | 27,076 | | 287% | | 40% |
| | III | 27,931 | | 299% | | 45% |
| West Coast Total | I | 28,370 | 9,007 | 215% | 20,684 | 37% |
| | II | 28,639 | | 218% | | 38% |
| | III | 29,130 | | 223% | | 41% |

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, 2006 exvessel prices and 2006 average weight per fish.
c/ Values adjusted to 2006 dollars.

TABLE 10. Preliminary projected angler trips and coastal community income impacts generated under Council-adopted 2006 recreational ocean salmon fishery regulatory options compared to 2005 and the 1976-1990 average (inflation adjusted). (Page 1 of 1)

| | | Angler Trips (thousands) | | | Coastal Community Income Impacts (thousands of dollars)[a/] | | | Percent Change in Income Impacts | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Management Area | Option | Estimates Based on the Options | 2006 Actual | 2001-2005 Avg. | Estimates Based on the Options | 2006 Actual | 2001-2005 Avg. | Compared to 2006 Actual | Compared to 2001-2005 Avg. |
| North of Cape Falcon | I | 87.0 | 71.9 | 122.9 | 8,524 | 7,040 | 11,389 | 21% | -25% |
| | II | 66.5 | | | 6,520 | | | -7% | -43% |
| | III | 58.0 | | | 5,685 | | | -19% | -50% |
| Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. | I | 61.4 | 43.4 | 83.3 | 3,486 | 2,465 | 5,084 | 41% | -31% |
| | II | 51.6 | | | 2,928 | | | 19% | -42% |
| | III | 34.4 | | | 1,952 | | | -21% | -62% |
| Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. | I | 43.6 | 26.8 | 39.3 | 2,016 | 1,239 | 1,852 | 63% | 9% |
| | II | 37.8 | | | 1,748 | | | 41% | -6% |
| | III | 37.3 | | | 1,725 | | | 39% | -7% |
| Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena | I | 25.6 | 19.8 | 28.2 | 1,839 | 1,423 | 2,071 | 29% | -11% |
| | II | 28.1 | | | 2,023 | | | 42% | -2% |
| | III | 25.6 | | | 1,839 | | | 29% | -11% |
| South of Pt. Arena | I | 83.0 | 84.4 | 130.9 | 6,724 | 6,839 | 11,439 | -2% | -41% |
| | II | 83.0 | | | 6,724 | | | -2% | -41% |
| | III | 83.0 | | | 6,724 | | | -2% | -41% |
| Total South of Cape Falcon | I | 213.6 | 174.4 | 281.7 | 14,065 | 11,965 | 20,447 | 18% | -31% |
| | II | 200.5 | | | 13,424 | | | 12% | -34% |
| | III | 180.3 | | | 12,241 | | | 2% | -40% |
| West Coast Total | I | 300.6 | 246.3 | 404.6 | 22,589 | 19,005 | 31,836 | 19% | -29% |
| | II | 267.1 | | | 19,943 | | | 5% | -37% |
| | III | 238.3 | | | 17,926 | | | -6% | -44% |

a/ Income impacts are sums of the impacts for individual communities within each management area. Note that these exclude some of the additional income impacts resulting from economic linJages between individual communities and between the communities and the greater economic region. Income impacts are not comparable to the exvessel values shown in Table 9. All dollar values are adjusted to 2006 real values.

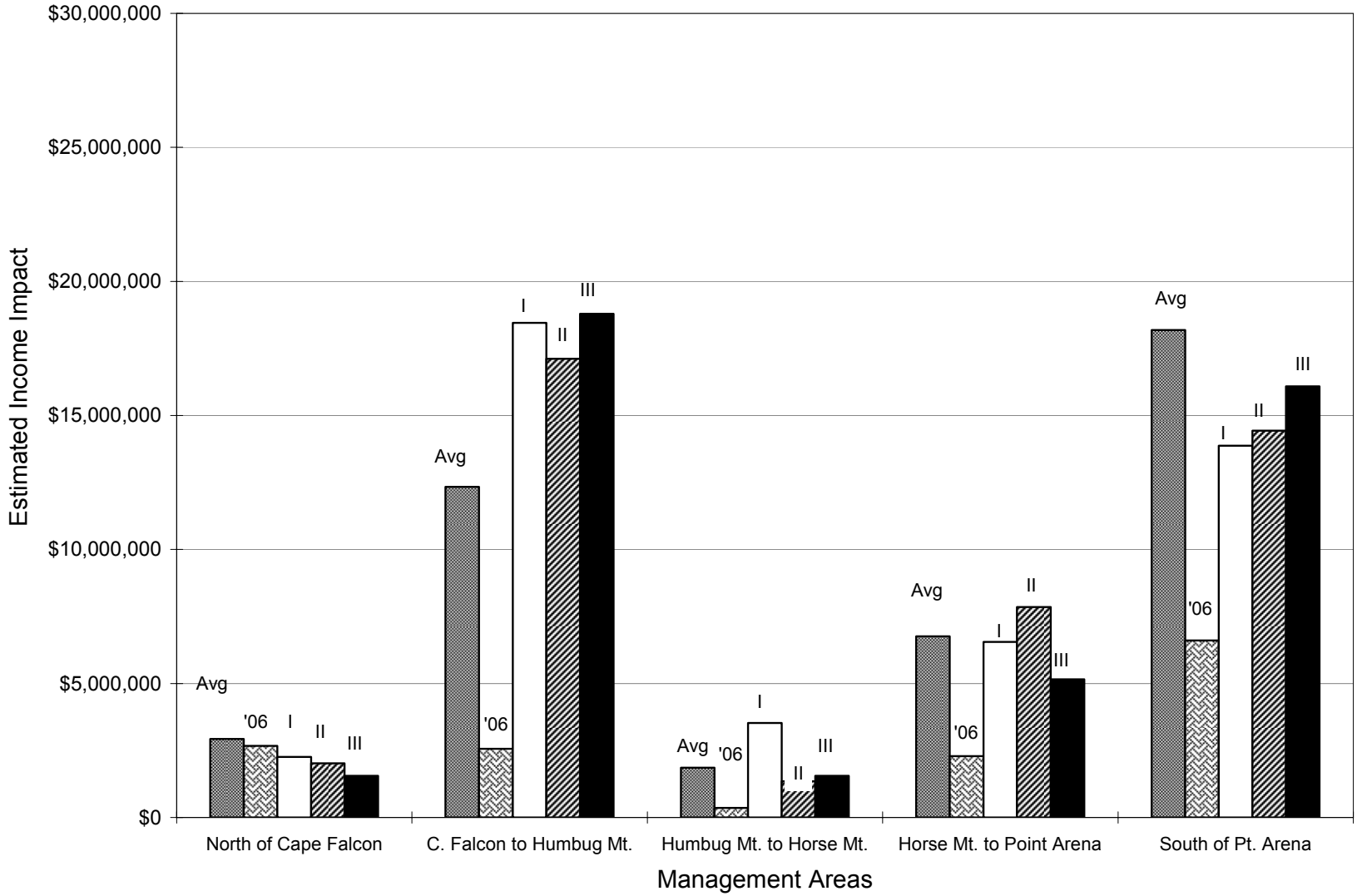



FIGURE 1. Projected coastal community income impacts associated with the Council adopted 2007 commercial fishery options compared to 2006 and the 2001-2005 average in real (inflation adjusted) dollars.

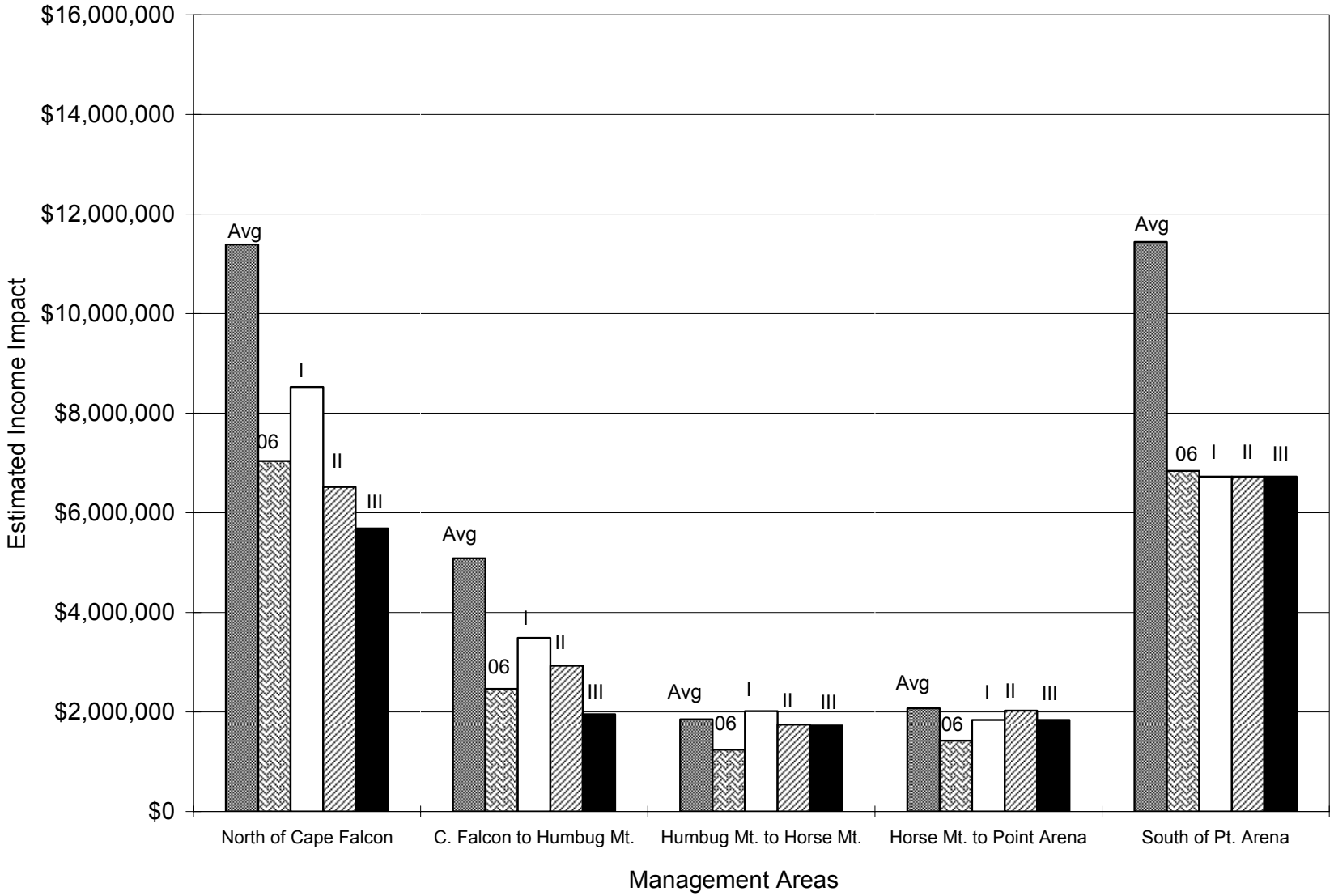
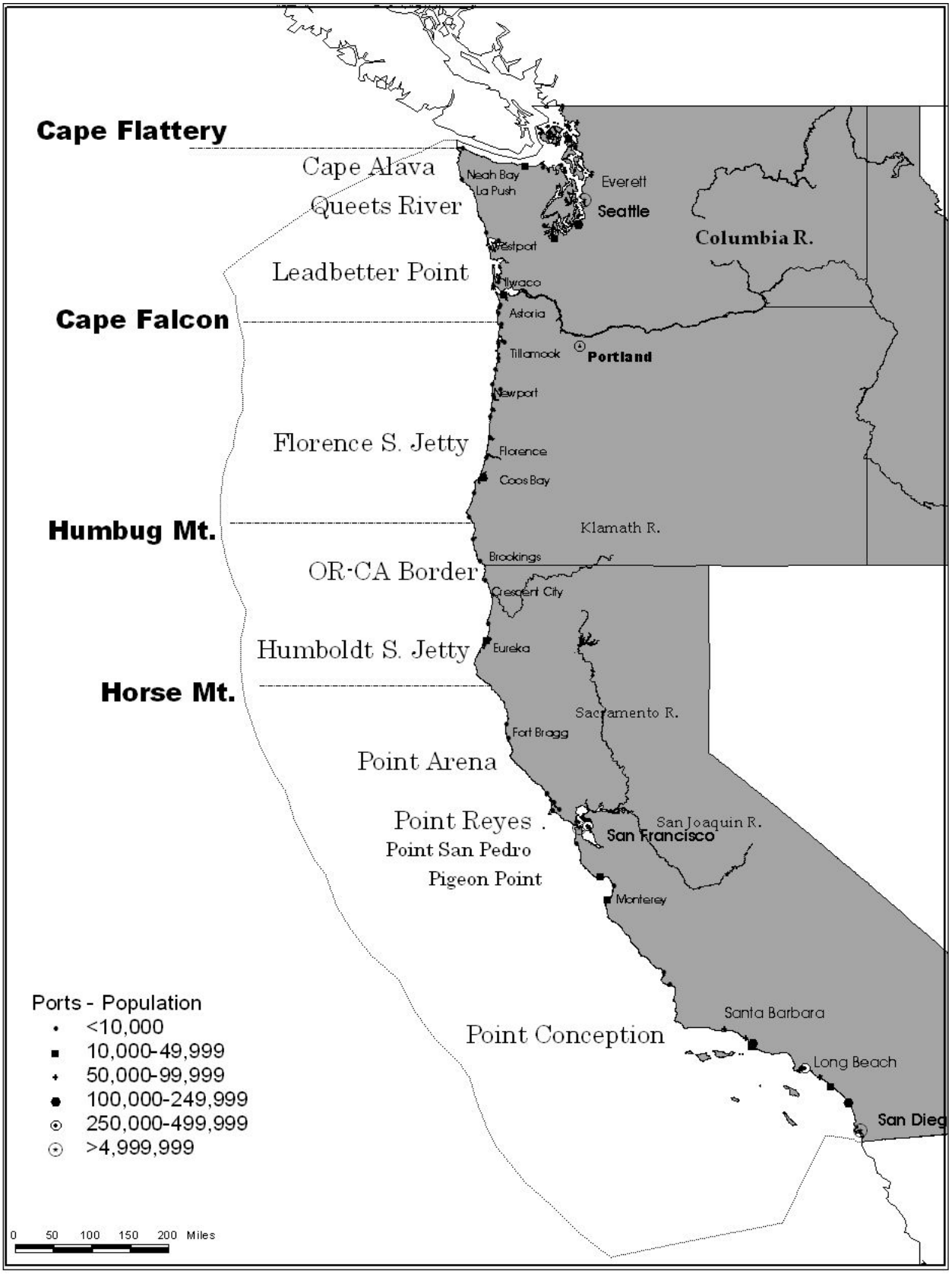



FIGURE 2. Projected coastal community income impacts associated with the Council adopted 2007 recreational fishery options compared to 2006 and the 2001-2005 average in real (inflation adjusted) dollars.


Cape Flattery
Cape Alava
Queets River
Leadbetter Point
Cape Falcon
Florence S. Jetty
Humbug Mt.
OR-CA Border
Humboldt S. Jetty
Horse Mt.
Point Arena
Point Reyes
Point San Pedro
Pigeon Point
Point Conception
Neah Bay
La Push
Everett
Seattle
Columbia R.
Westport
Ilwaco
Astoria
Tillamook
Portland
Newport
Florence
Coos Bay
Klamath R.
Brookings
Crescent City
Eureka
Sacramento R.
Fort Bragg
San Joaquin R.
San Francisco
Monterey
Santa Barbara
Long Beach
San Dieg
Ports - Population
<10,000
10,000-49,999
50,000-99,999
100,000-249,999
250,000-499,999
>4,999,999
0 50 100 150 200 Miles