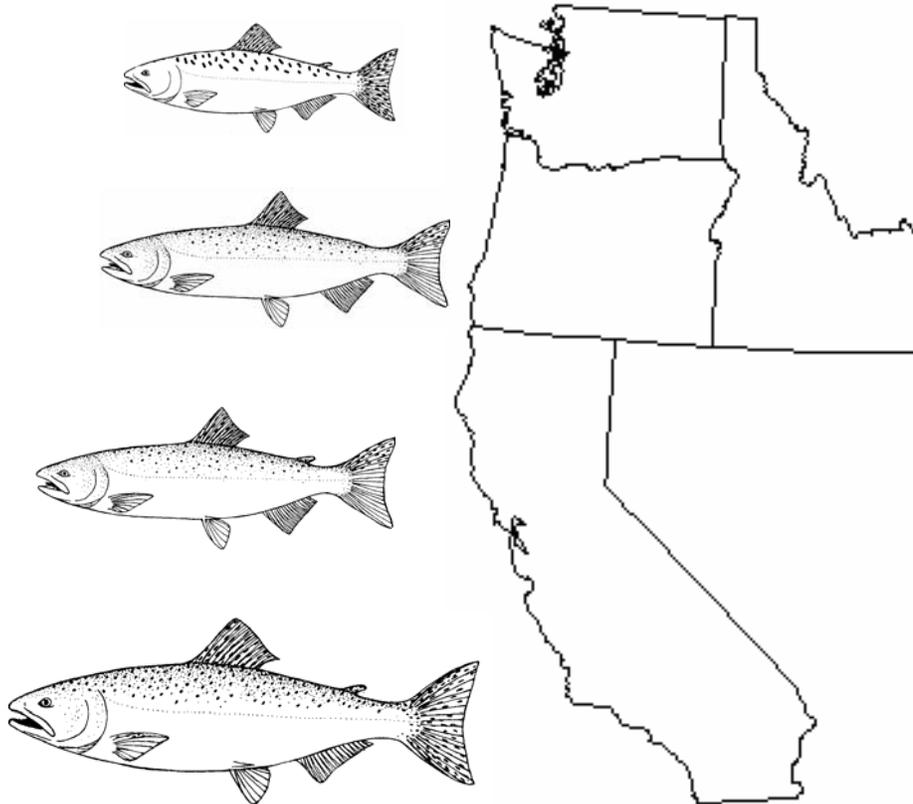


PRESEASON REPORT III

ANALYSIS OF COUNCIL ADOPTED MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR 2007 OCEAN SALMON FISHERIES

PREPARED BY THE SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM



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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AABM	Aggregate Abundance Based Management
AEQ	adult equivalent
BO	biological opinion
CCC	Central California coastal coho
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CERC	critical exploitation rate ceiling
CFGC	California Fish and Game Commission
Council	Pacific Fishery Management Council
CTC	Chinook Technical Committee of the Pacific Salmon Commission
CVI	Central Valley index
CWT	coded-wire tag
EA	Environmental Assessment
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESU	Evolutionarily Significant Unit
FRAM	Fishery Regulation Assessment Model
FMP	fishery management plan
HRM	Hook and release mortality
ISBM	Individual Stock Based Management
KFMC	Klamath Fishery Management Council
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
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
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)
SAS	Salmon Advisory Subpanel
SCH	Spring Creek Hatchery (tule fall Chinook returning to Spring Creek Hatchery)
SONCC	Southern Oregon/Northern California coastal coho
SRFI	Snake River Fall (Chinook) Index
STT	Salmon Technical Team
TAC	total allowable catch
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 is the last in a series of three preseason reports prepared by the Pacific Fishery Management Council's (Council) Salmon Technical Team (STT) and staff. The reports document and help guide salmon fishery management in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) from three to 200 nautical miles off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California, and within state territorial waters. This report summarizes the STT analysis of the 2007 ocean salmon fishery management measures adopted by the Council for submission to the U.S. Secretary of Commerce. This report is analogous to a description and analysis of a preferred alternative in a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis. Together with the other preseason reports and the Review of 2006 Ocean Salmon Fisheries, this document supports a supplemental Finding of No Significant Impacts (FONSI) covering NEPA requirements for the 2007 ocean salmon fishery management measures.

2.0 SELECTION OF FINAL MANAGEMENT MEASURES

The following figures and tables describe the 2007 Council-adopted management measures:

- Table 1-Non-Indian commercial ocean salmon management measures, pages 14-18;
- Figure 1-Geographic outline of commercial troll (non-Indian) ocean salmon seasons, page 19;
- Table 2-Recreational ocean salmon management measures, pages 20-23;
- Figure 2-Geographic outline of recreational ocean salmon seasons, page 24;
- Table 3-Treaty Indian commercial ocean management measures, page 25; and
- Table 4-Allowable catch quotas for Chinook and coho, page 26.

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

The 2007 seasons are constrained primarily by: (1) endangered Sacramento River winter Chinook south of Point Arena; (2) Klamath River fall Chinook (KRFC) from Cape Falcon south to Point Sur; (3) threatened lower Columbia River (LCR) natural tulle fall Chinook north of the OR/CA border; (4) threatened Snake River wild fall Chinook north of Pigeon Point; (5) threatened LCR natural coho north of Humbug Mountain; and (6) Interior Fraser (Thompson River, B.C.) coho north of the Queets River, Washington. Coho retention fisheries operate under restrictions that permit retention only of marked coho, except for the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. commercial fishery and all treaty Indian ocean fisheries.

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

2.1 *Inseason Management*

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

Inseason actions that are anticipated for 2007 include, but are not limited to, the following possibilities:

1. Adjustments in landing limits and days open for non-Indian commercial fisheries.
2. Changing the days or number of days of fishing allowed per calendar week for recreational fisheries.
3. Transfer of coho quotas among recreational port areas north of Cape Falcon.

4. Trading portions of Chinook and coho quotas between recreational and non-Indian commercial sectors north of Cape Falcon.
5. Routine openings and closings, and other management measures associated with quota management, including modifying open areas, bag limits, species retention limits, and mark retention restrictions.
6. Closing recreational and commercial fisheries scheduled to open between February 1 and April 30, 2008 if necessary to meet 2008 management objectives.

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

2.2 State Waters Fisheries

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

The State of Washington may also establish limited recreational fisheries in state waters if additional impacts on critical coho and/or Chinook stocks can be accommodated within management constraints.

3.0 SALMON FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN REQUIREMENTS

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

Biological objectives for stocks originating in the Council area or impacted by Council area ocean fisheries are listed in Table 3-1 of the Salmon FMP. The objectives generally consist of meeting spawning escapement numbers associated with maximum sustainable yield (MSY), or exploitation rate limits designed to support recovery of depressed stocks while encompassing a long term average harvest approximating MSY.

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

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

Treaty trust responsibilities of the Salmon FMP require the Council to abide by Court orders in the *U.S. v. Washington* (Puget Sound), *Hoh v. Baldrige* (Washington coast), and *U.S. V. Oregon* (Columbia River) cases, and the Solicitor General opinion (Klamath River) governing allocation and management of shared salmon resources. Much of the North of Falcon forum is dedicated to annual negotiations establishing allocation among the tribes, non-Indian fishing sectors, and ocean and inside interests. The results of these negotiations allow the Council to complete final management measure recommendations while meeting its biological, administrative, and allocation objectives. Among the annual agreements reached by the co-managers in the North of Falcon forum are conservation objectives for Puget Sound and Washington coastal stocks. These objectives can supersede the Salmon FMP conservation objectives for annual management measures and for triggering a Conservation Alert; however, they cannot be used in place of the FMP objectives for determination of an Overfishing Concern; nor can they supersede ESA consultation standards. In recent years, the annual agreed to conservation objectives for Puget Sound and Washington coastal coho have been based on the 2002 PSC coho management agreement objectives.

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

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

In addition to the allocation objectives associated with sharing between treaty Indian and non-Indian sectors, the Salmon FMP includes formulas for sharing Chinook and coho quotas north of Cape Falcon between commercial and recreational sectors, and among recreational port areas, and for coho south of Cape Falcon between commercial and recreational sectors. The 2007 salmon management measures adopted by the Council meet the allocation requirements for fisheries north of Cape Falcon in the Salmon FMP. The allocation provisions for the area south of Cape Falcon are also met, although the available coho impacts are less than the minimum required for distribution of directed harvest to the commercial sector. The Salmon FMP allows flexibility to provide some directed harvest to the commercial sector during the annual preseason process.

4.0 SPECIES LISTED UNDER THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

Since 1989, NMFS listed the following 16 Evolutionarily Significant Units (ESUs) of salmon under the ESA:

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

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

Date	Evolutionarily Significant Unit covered and effective period
March 8, 1996	Snake River Chinook and sockeye (until reinitiated)
April 28, 1999	Southern Oregon/ Northern California coastal coho, Central California coastal coho (until reinitiated) ^{1/}
April 28, 2000	Central Valley spring Chinook (until reinitiated)
April 27, 2001	Hood Canal summer chum 4(d) limit (until reinitiated)
April 30, 2001	Upper Willamette Chinook, Upper Columbia spring Chinook, Lake Ozette sockeye, ten steelhead ESUs and Columbia River chum (until reinitiated)
April 27, 2004	Sacramento River winter Chinook (April 30, 2010)
March 4, 2005	Puget Sound Chinook (April 30, 2010)
June 13, 2005	California coastal Chinook (until reinitiated)
Expected Prior to May 1, 2007	Lower Columbia River natural coho, Lower Columbia River Chinook

Amendment 12 to the Salmon FMP added the generic category “species listed under the ESA” to the list of stocks in the salmon management unit and modified respective escapement goals to include “manage consistent with NMFS jeopardy standards or recovery plans to meet immediate conservation needs and

long-term recovery of the species”. Amendment 14 specified those listed ESUs and clarified which stocks in the FMP management unit were representative of the ESUs.

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

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

Chinook

Snake River spring/summer (threatened)
Upper Willamette (threatened)

Puget Sound (threatened)
Upper Columbia River spring (endangered)

Sockeye

Snake River (endangered)

Ozette Lake Sockeye (threatened)

Chum

Columbia River (threatened)

Hood Canal summer (threatened)

Steelhead

Southern California (endangered)
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)

5.0 OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE PACIFIC SALMON TREATY

5.1 Chinook Salmon Management

Under the 1999 PST Agreement, Council fisheries are subject to the individual stock based management (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 escapement goals adopted by the Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC).

Many Chinook stocks of concern to the Council are affected by fisheries off Canada and Alaska. Maximum allowable catches by aggregate abundance based management (AABM) fishery complexes off the WCVI, Northern British Columbia, and Southeast Alaska are determined through the annual calibration of the PSC Chinook Model. Canadian fisheries that are not included in AABM complexes are

managed under ISBM constraints which require a 36.5% reduction in AEQ exploitation rates relative to the 1979-1982 base period on Chinook stocks that are not expected to achieve agreed MSY spawning escapement goals. Expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries harvest and stock abundance forecasts are incorporated into Chinook FRAM to estimate total exploitation rate impacts from all marine fisheries (Table 5).

Key considerations for Canadian domestic fishery management for Chinook in 2007 include, (1) meeting domestic conservation obligations for WCVI, Strait of Georgia, and Fraser River stocks; (2) Chinook harvests by native fisheries; and (3) incidental impacts during commercial and native fisheries directed at pink, sockeye, and chum salmon. It is anticipated that the details of the fishery regulatory package off WCVI will be driven by levels of allowable impact on WCVI, Lower Strait of Georgia, and Fraser River Chinook and Interior Fraser (Thompson River) coho.

5.2 Coho Salmon Management

In 2002, the PSC adopted a management plan for coho salmon originating in Washington and Southern British Columbia river systems. The plan is directed at the conservation of key management units, four from Southern British Columbia (Interior Fraser, Lower Fraser, Strait of Georgia Mainland, and Strait of Georgia Vancouver Island) and nine from Washington (Skagit, Stillaguamish, Snohomish, Hood Canal, Strait of Juan de Fuca, Quillayute, Hoh, Queets, and Grays Harbor). Exploitation rate limits for intercepting fisheries are established for individual management units through formulas specified in the 2002 PSC Coho Plan, and are based on total allowable fishery exploitation rates. Based on preseason abundance forecasts, total allowable exploitation rates for U.S. management units in 2007 are summarized in Table 5.

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.

Key considerations for Canadian fishery management for coho in 2007 are expected to include, (1) meeting domestic conservation obligations for Interior Fraser (including Thompson River) coho; (2) coho harvests by native fisheries; (3) incidental impacts during commercial and native fisheries directed at Chinook, pink, sockeye, and chum salmon; and (4) the desire to provide increased opportunity for sport fisheries through mark-selective retention regulations. The Canadian fishery regimes affecting coho will be driven by Canadian domestic allowable impacts on the Thompson River component of the Interior Fraser management unit (in previous years, Canadian fisheries were managed so as not to exceed a 3% maximum exploitation rate).

The projected status of Canadian coho management units in 2007 indicates continuing concerns for the condition of Interior Fraser coho. 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%.

6.0 IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THE ADOPTED MANAGEMENT MEASURES

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

6.1 Commercial

The reductions in fishing opportunity in the San Francisco area during May and June, and in the Monterey area during June, are designed to reduce impacts on KRFC while maximizing the number of open days during the summer months.

For the first time in more than twenty years, the Fort Bragg area will be open to commercial fishing during April. The fishery will have a quota of 2,000 Chinook with a landing and possession limit of 20 Chinook per vessel per day, and will be open Monday through Friday, April 9-27. The intent of this fishery is to explore whether fishing opportunity can be expanded in this area without impacting critical stocks. Genetic stock identification (GSI) samples will be collected to provide information on the catch stock composition. The Fort Bragg area will also be open Aug 1-29, in addition to the more traditional September 1-30 season.

The California KMZ September fishery opens on the 10th rather than the 1st to reduce fall impacts on KRFC.

Oregon KMZ fisheries are open April 10-29 and May 1-31, and monthly quota fisheries will occur during June through September. 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 6 start date is intended to avoid fall impacts on KRFC.

Central Oregon fisheries open April 10, and provide opportunity in all months through October. The short opening in September is intended to avoid impacts on LCR natural tule Chinook and on 2008 KRFC returns.

An all-salmon commercial fishery in the central Oregon area 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 15-28 and September 10-13. The fishery is **not** mark selective for coho; i.e., coho with intact adipose fins can be retained. The fishery also has a landing and possession limit of 150 Chinook per

vessel per calendar week, but only in September. This fishery is intended to provide access to a relatively large forecast of OCN coho, in addition to available hatchery coho stocks. This would be the first commercial coho opportunity south of Cape Falcon since 1992.

The Florence south jetty to Humbug Mt. commercial fishery includes a closure of the area outside 6 nm between the Bandon south jetty and Humbug Mt. in September and October. The area could also be closed if a trigger of 15,000 Chinook is caught in August, which would close the area for the remainder of the month. The September and October closure is intended to avoid fall impacts on KRFC. The intention of the trigger in August is to provide additional assurance that the KRFC age-4 harvest rate doesn't exceed the ESA consultation standard for California Coastal Chinook.

Seasons for the area north of Cape Falcon are generally similar in structure to 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.

For the area north of Cape Falcon, an Oregon State regulation will require fishers south of Cape Falcon intending to fish in the area to notify ODFW before entering the area. This regulation is intended to allow close monitoring of effort in the north of Cape Falcon fishery to prevent exceeding the relatively small Chinook quotas in the area.

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.

6.2 Recreational

Recreational Chinook opportunity south of Cape Falcon will include continuous seasons in all areas from at least Memorial Day through Labor Day. The California KMZ fishery is open continuously from May 5 through September 4.

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

There is an all-salmon fishery in the Cape Falcon to Oregon/California border area beginning June 23 through September 16, or until a quota of 50,000 marked coho is reached. The area between Humbug Mt. and the Oregon/California border (Oregon KMZ) would close September 4, concurrent with the ending date for the all-salmon except coho fishery in that area.

The Neah Bay, La Push, and Westport subareas north of Cape Falcon have five day per weeks seasons intended to allow the Chinook quota to last through Labor Day. The Columbia River subarea has a seven day per week season intended to allow access to the coho quota in an area where Chinook catch rates are historically lower than the other subareas north of Cape Falcon.

An extra pink salmon is allowed in the Neah Bay and La Push subarea bag limits to take advantage of odd-year pink abundance.

6.3 Treaty Indian

Seasons 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.

A portion of uncaught May-June all salmon except coho fishery Chinook quota is eligible for transfer to the July-September all salmon fishery. The transfer is designed to be impact neutral with respect to stocks of concern such as LCR natural tule Chinook, Snake River fall Chinook, and Puget Sound Chinook. The transfer would allow utilization of some of the available quota if the tribal fishery were unable to access it in the early season.

7.0 CHINOOK SALMON MANAGEMENT

7.1 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.

7.1.1 Objectives

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

- *ESA Listed Stocks*. NMFS consultation standards and annual guidance 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 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), no more than 17% of the non-tribal ocean adult harvest to the KMZ recreational fishery (2007 Council guidance), and at least 15% of the non-tribal adult harvest to the Klamath River 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).

7.1.2 Achievement of Objectives

The commercial and recreational ocean salmon fishery management measures 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 management measures are provided in Table 5. Projected fishery landings, bycatch, and bycatch mortality are summarized in Table 6. Table 7 provides a breakdown of impacts by fishery and area for LCR tules.

All of the management measures satisfy the FMP conservation, administrative, and allocation objectives, NMFS ESA consultation standards and guidance, and obligations under the PST indicated above and in Table 5.

7.2 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 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.

7.2.1 Objectives

The key Chinook salmon management objectives shaping the 2007 seasons 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 lower Columbia River natural tule Chinook, Snake River fall Chinook, and Puget Sound natural Chinook.

7.2.2 Achievement of Objectives

The commercial, recreational, and treaty Indian ocean salmon fishery management measures 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 management measures are provided in Table 5. Projected fishery landings, bycatch, and bycatch mortality are summarized in Table 6. Table 7 provides a breakdown of impacts by fishery and area for LCR tules.

The management measures satisfy all of the FMP conservation, administrative, and allocation objectives, NMFS ESA consultation standards and guidance, and obligations under the PST indicated above. Stock groups with ISBM indices greater than 60% include Washington and Oregon coastal fall Chinook stocks, and several Columbia River stocks. Stocks from the Columbia and Oregon Coast which are subject to the ISBM provision of the PST are predicted to meet their agreed escapement objectives. While no preseason prediction is available for the Washington coastal stocks, it is expected that they will also meet their agreed objectives.

8.0 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 forecast for Skagit coho escapement is below the FMP conservation objective under the 2007 management measures.
- *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.

8.1 Objectives

Key coho salmon management objectives shaping the 2007 seasons 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* management agreement).
- Providing sufficient escapement of Columbia River early and late coho to meet hatchery egg take goals and inriver harvest impacts.

8.2 Achievement of Objectives

The commercial, recreational, and treaty Indian ocean salmon fishery management measures 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 management measures are provided in Table 5. Projected fishery landings, bycatch, and bycatch mortality are summarized in Table 6. Table 7 provides a breakdown of impacts by fishery and area for LCN, OCN, and RK coho, and LCR tules. Table 8 provides expected coho mark rates for West Coast fisheries by month.

The management measures satisfy all of the FMP conservation, administrative, and allocation objectives, NMFS ESA consultation standards and guidance, and obligations under the PST indicated above and in Table 5, except as noted below.

- *Skagit coho.* Although the 35% exploitation rate ceiling was met, the management measures 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*. The 2007 annual management goal is the same as the PSC coho agreement for Puget Sound coho.

9.0 SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS OF COUNCIL ADOPTED MANAGEMENT MEASURES

The short-term economic effects of the Council adopted regulations for non-Indian fisheries are shown in Tables 9 and 10. Table 9 shows troll impacts expressed in terms of estimates of potential exvessel value. Table 10 shows recreational impacts in terms of trips generated and coastal community personal income impacts associated with the recreational fishery. The exvessel values provided for the Council adopted troll fishery regulations in Table 9 and income impact values provided for the Council adopted recreational fishery regulations in Table 10 are not directly comparable. Long-term social and economic effects are dependent on the impacts of this year's harvest on future production. In general, the Council manages fisheries 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 Council adopted regulations as compared to the previous year. Therefore, the modeling for these tables 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 recreational selective coho fishery south of Cape Falcon 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, last year's price per pound for commercially caught salmon was 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 opportunity this year, there may be a decline in price in 2007 and therefore the estimates provided may overstate expected salmon exvessel revenue.

Figures 1 and 2 show estimated coastal community income impacts for the Council adopted commercial troll and recreational regulations, respectively, compared to historic impacts in real (inflation adjusted) dollars.

In general, income impact estimates provide information on the amount of income associated with a particular activity. Reductions in income impacts may, but do not necessarily, reflect net losses to a community but likely correlate with losses to those businesses and individuals with income dependence on the activity. 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 an Oregon 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 will 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 recreational Chinook quota, only if that quota was reached would the subareas have to close.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management measures adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007.
(Page 1 of 5)

North of Cape Falcon
A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS
Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 32,500 Chinook and 140,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). Trade: None.</p> <p>2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 16,250 Chinook and 22,400 marked coho.</p>
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 10,850 Chinook quota. <p>Open May 1-2 and 5-8 with a landing and possession limit of 60 Chinook per vessel for each open period north of Leadbetter Point and 40 Chinook south of Leadbetter Point; beginning May 12, open Saturday through Tuesday with a landing and possession limit of 60 Chinook per vessel for each four-day open period north of Leadbetter Point and 30 Chinook south of Leadbetter Point. All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery, Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Oregon State regulations require that fishers south of Cape Falcon, OR intending to fish within this area notify Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife before transiting the Cape Falcon, OR line (45°46'00" N. lat.) at the following number: 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. Vessels fishing 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).</p>
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 1 through earlier of September 16 or 5,400 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 22,400 marked coho quota (C.8.d). <p>Open Saturday through Tuesday. Landing and possession limit of 40 Chinook per vessel per open period north of Leadbetter Point and 20 Chinook south of Leadbetter Point (C.2, C.3). All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September. If sufficient coho quota remains after the Chinook quota is projected to be reached, the area south of Leadbetter Point will remain open to all salmon except Chinook, provided adequate Chinook quota remains to account for non-retention mortality (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). Cape Flattery, Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). Oregon State regulations require that fishers south of Cape Falcon, OR intending to fish within this area notify Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife before transiting the Cape Falcon, OR line (45°46'00" N. lat.) at the following number: 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. Vessels fishing 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).</p>

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management measures adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007.
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A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS
South of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 26.0% (10,600) 2. KMZ ocean recreational fishery share: 16.2%. 3. Non-Indian commercial troll Klamath fall Chinook impact allocation 63% California: 37% Oregon. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 40,800.</p>
<p>Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Except as provided below during the non-selective coho fishery, the season will be April 10-29; May 1 through June 30; July 11-30; August 4-28; September 10-13; October 1-31. <p>Landing and possession limit of 100 Chinook per vessel per calendar week in April; 150 Chinook per vessel per calendar week in September; 75 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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-selective coho fishery: August 15 through the earlier of September 13 or a 10,000 non-mark-selective coho quota. Open August 15-28; Sept. 10-13. All salmon; no coho mark restriction; landing and possession limit of 50 coho per vessel per calendar week in August and September; landing and possession limit of 150 Chinook per vessel per calendar week in September (C.7). The all salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of October 1 or attainment of the coho quota, subject to the open dates listed above. 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. <p>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.</p>
<p>Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt.</p> <p>Same as Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty, above, except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The non-selective coho quota of 10,000 includes the entire area from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. • The Bandon High Spot Control Zone, defined as the area west of a line between 43°07'00" N. lat.; 124°37'00" W. long. and 42°40'30" N. lat; 124° 52'0" W. long. (area approximately outside 6 nm from the Bandon south jetty to Humbug Mt.) will be closed in September and October (C.5.d). • If the August catch is projected to reach 15,000, inseason action will be taken to close the Bandon High Spot Control Zone through August 31 (C.5.d).
<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 10-29; May 1-31; • June 1 through earlier of June 30, or a 1,600 Chinook quota; • July 11 through earlier of July 31, or a 1,600 Chinook quota; • Aug. 1 through earlier of Aug. 29, or a 1,800 Chinook quota; • Sept. 6 through earlier of Sept. 30, or a 1,000 Chinook quota; (C.9) <p>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.</p> <p>In 2008, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 28 inch Chinook minimum size limit. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2008 meeting.</p>
<p>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • September 10 through earlier of September 30, or 6,000 Chinook quota. <p>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.e). 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.</p>
<p>Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt.</p> <p>Closed (C.9)</p>

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management measures adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007.
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A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS
<p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 9 through the earlier of April 27 or a Chinook quota of 2,000; open Monday to Friday August 1-29; September 1-30 (C.9) <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length in April and September; 28 inches total length in August (B). Landing and possession limit of 20 fish per vessel per day in April. All fish caught in the area must be landed within the area in April; all fish must be offloaded within 24 hours of any closure (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2008, the season will open April 7-25, Monday to Friday 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.</p>
<p>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 9-31; July 1 through August 29; September 1-30. (C.9). <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length in May and September; 28 inches total length in July and August (B). All fish must be offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> October 1-5; 8-12. <p>Open Monday through Friday. All salmon except coho (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>
<p>Pigeon Pt. to Pt. Sur (Monterey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1-31; July 1 through August 29; September 1-30. (C.9). <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length in May and September; 28 inches total length in July and August (B). All fish must be offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>
<p>Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Morro Bay)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1 through September 30. <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 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).</p>

B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches) (See C.1)					
Area (when open)	Chinook		Coho		Pink
	Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	
North of Cape Falcon	28.0	21.5	16.0	12.0	None
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border	28.0	21.5	16.0	12.0	
OR/CA Border to Horse Mt.	28.0	21.5	-	-	None
Horse Mt. to U.S./Mexico Border					
Prior to July 1 and after August 31	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
July 1-August 31	28.0	21.5	-	-	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: Salmon may be taken only by hook and line using barbless hooks.

- 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.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management measures adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007.
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C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (continued)

C.3. Gear Definitions:

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

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

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

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

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

C.5. Control Zone Definitions:

- a. *Cape Flattery Control Zone* - The area from Cape Flattery (48°23'00" N. lat.) to the northern boundary of the U.S. EEZ; and the area from Cape Flattery south to Cape Alava (48°10'00" N. lat.) and east of 125°05'00" W. long.
- b. *Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area* - The area in Washington Marine Catch Area 3 from 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long. to 48°02.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long. to 48°02.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. and connecting back to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long.
- c. *Columbia Control Zone* - An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09" N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" W. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°15'48" N. lat., 124°05'20" W. long.), and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and, on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N. lat., 124°04'05" W. long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.
- d. *Bandon High Spot Control Zone* - The area west of a line between 43°07'00" N. lat.; 124°37'00" W. long. and 42°40'30" N. lat.; 124° 52'0" W. long. extending to the western edge of the exclusive economic zone (EEZ).
- e. *Klamath Control Zone* - The ocean area at the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N. lat. (approximately six nautical miles north of the Klamath River mouth); on the west, by 124°23'00" W. long. (approximately 12 nautical miles off shore); and on the south, by 41°26'48" N. lat. (approximately six nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).

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

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management measures adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007.
(Page 5 of 5)

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

C.7. **Incidental Halibut Harvest:** During authorized periods, the operator of a vessel that has been issued an incidental halibut harvest license may retain Pacific halibut caught incidentally in Area 2A while trolling for salmon. Halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length, measured from the tip of the lower jaw with the mouth closed to the extreme end of the middle of the tail, and must be landed with the head on. License applications for incidental harvest must be obtained from the International Pacific Halibut Commission (phone: 206-634-1838). Applicants must apply prior to April 1 of each year. Incidental harvest is authorized only during May and June troll seasons and after June 30 if quota remains and if announced on the NMFS hotline (phone: 800-662-9825). ODFW and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) will monitor landings. If the landings are projected to exceed the 39,918 pound preseason allocation or the total Area 2A non-Indian commercial halibut allocation, NMFS will take inseason action to close the incidental halibut fishery.

Beginning May 1, license holders may land no more than one Pacific halibut per each 3 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).

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

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

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

- a. Chinook remaining from the May through June non-Indian commercial troll harvest guideline north of Cape Falcon may be transferred to the July through September harvest guideline on a fishery impact equivalent basis.
- b. NMFS may transfer fish between the recreational and commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon 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.

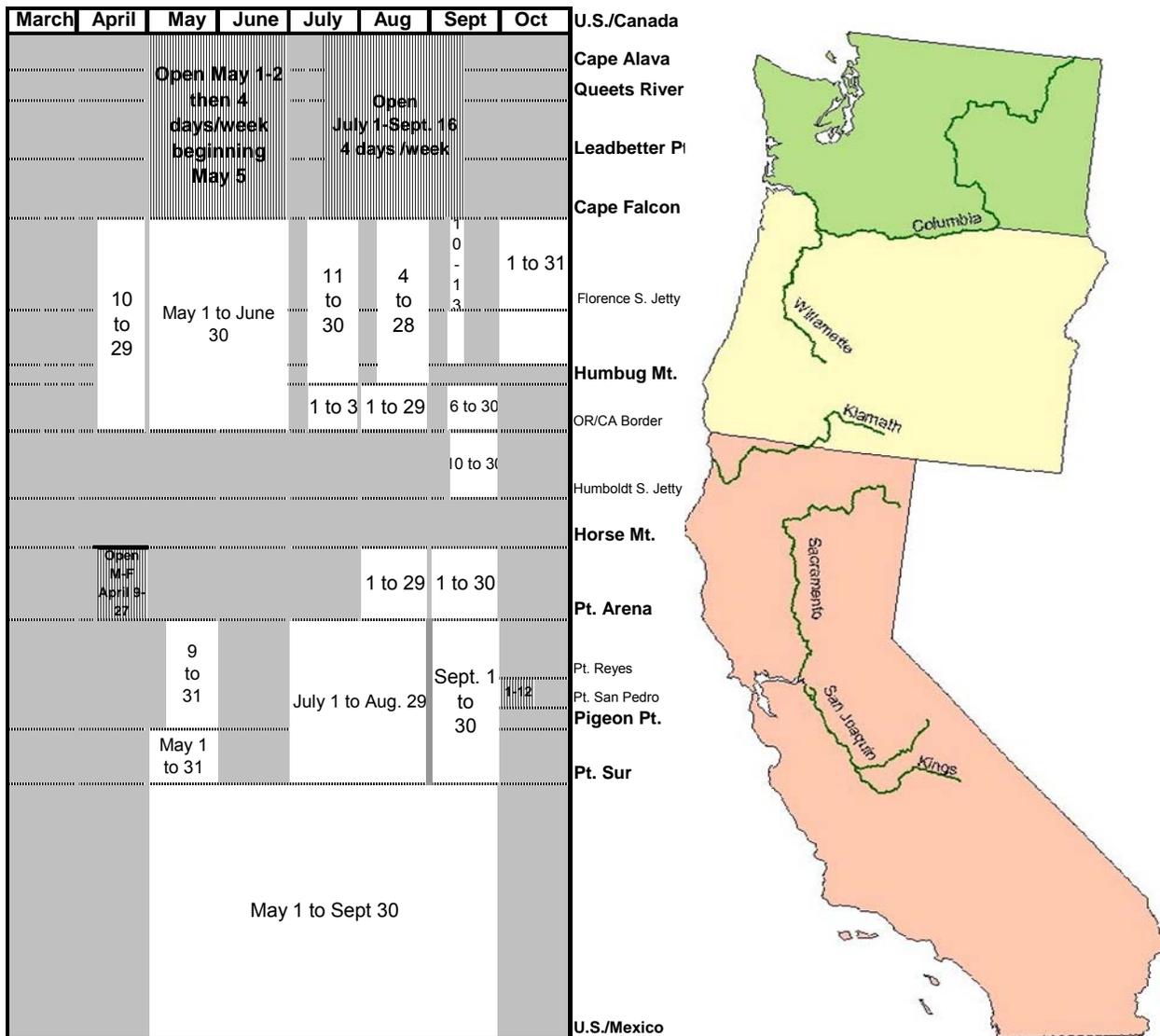


FIGURE 1. Council-adopted non-Indian commercial salmon seasons for 2007. Dates are the first or last days of the month unless otherwise specified.

TABLE 2. Recreational management measures adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 1 of 4)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS
North of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 32,500 Chinook and 140,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). Trade: None.</p> <p>2. Recreational TAC: 16,250 Chinook and 117,600 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked.</p> <p>3. No Area 4B add-on fishery.</p> <p>4. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 12,000 marked coho in August and September.</p>
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 3 through earlier of September 15 or 12,230 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,725 Chinook. Tuesday through Saturday. All salmon, except no chum retention August 1 through Sept. 15; 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.a) 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).
<p>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 3 through earlier of September 15 or 2,960 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 725 Chinook (C5). 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). <p>Tuesday through Saturday through September 15; seven days per week beginning September 22. 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).</p>
<p>Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 1 through earlier of September 16 or 43,510 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 9,400 Chinook (C.6). 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). Grays Harbor Control Zone closed beginning August 1 (C.4.b). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).
<p>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 1 through earlier of September 30 or 58,800 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 4,300 Chinook (C.6). 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.c). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).

TABLE 2. Recreational management measures adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 2 of 4)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS
South of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 26.0% (10,600) 2. KMZ ocean recreational fishery share: 16.2%. 3. Non-Indian commercial troll Klamath fall Chinook impact allocation 63% California: 37% Oregon. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 40,800. 5. All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</p>
<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be March 15 through October 31 (C.6). All salmon except coho; two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mark selective fishery: Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border: 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. The all salmon except coho seasons reopen the earlier of September 17 or attainment of the coho quota. <p>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 of 24 inches total length. 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.d). 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.</p> <p>In 2008, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B); and the same gear restrictions as in 2007 (C.2, C.3).</p>
<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Except as provided above during the selective fishery, the season will be May 5 through September 4 (C.6). All salmon except coho, except as noted above in the coho mark selective fishery. Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). Seven days per week, two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).
<p>OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 5 through September 4 (C.6). All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 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.e). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith, Klamath, and Eel rivers.
<p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> February 17 through November 11. All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). <p>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).</p>
<p>Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 7 through November 11. All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). <p>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).</p>
<p>Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey South)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 7 through October 7. All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). <p>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).</p>

TABLE 2. Recreational management measures adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2007. (Page 3 of 4)

B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches) (See C.1)			
Area (when open)	Chinook	Coho	Pink
North of Cape Falcon	24.0	16.0	None
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border	24.0	16.0	None
OR/CA Border to Horse Mountain	24.0	-	20.0
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: Salmon may be taken only by hook and line using barbless hooks. All persons fishing for salmon, and all persons fishing from a boat with salmon on board, must meet the gear restrictions listed below for specific areas or seasons.

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

C.3. Gear Definitions:

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

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (continued)**C.4. Control Zone Definitions:**

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

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

- a. Actions could include modifications to bag limits, or days open to fishing, and extensions or reductions in areas open to fishing.
- b. Coho may be transferred inseason among recreational subareas north of Cape Falcon on an 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.

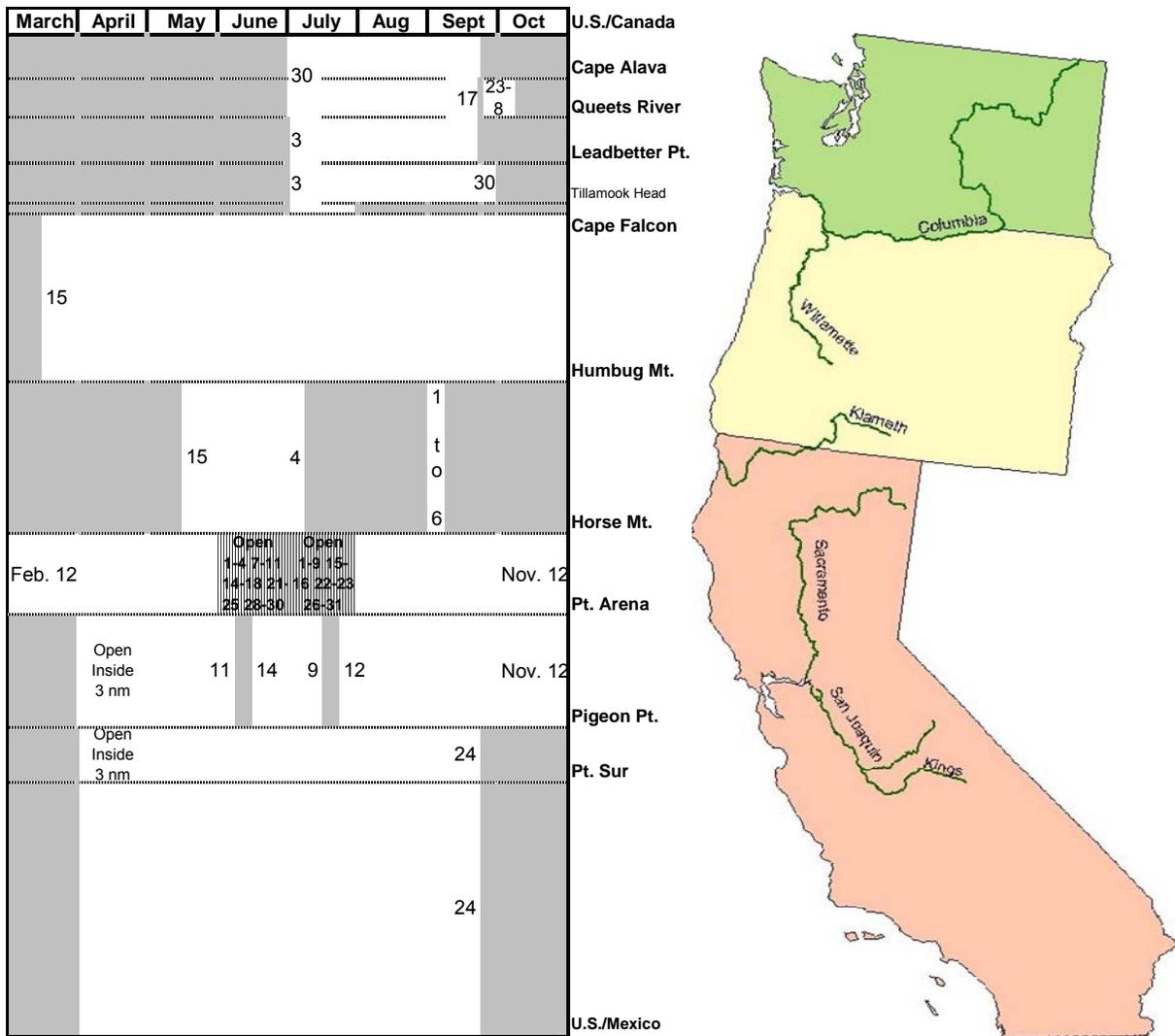


FIGURE 2. Council-adopted recreational salmon seasons for 2007.

TABLE 3. Treaty Indian ocean troll management measures adopted by the Council for ocean salmon fisheries, 2007.
(Page 1 of 1)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS
Supplemental Management Information
1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 35,000 Chinook and 38,000 coho.
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 21,500 Chinook quota. All salmon except coho. If the Chinook quota for the May-June fishery is not fully utilized, inseason action may be taken to transfer up to 5,714 Chinook from the May-June quota into the July - September all-salmon season at a ratio of 1.0 to 0.35, resulting in a maximum increase of 2,000 Chinook in the July-September quota (C.5). If the May-June Chinook quota is exceeded, the excess will be deducted from the July-September all-salmon season at a ratio of 1.0 to 1.0. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C). July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 13,500 preseason Chinook quota, or 38,000 coho quota (C.5). All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).
B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches)

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

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

C.2. Gear restrictions

- Single point, single shank, barbless hooks are required in all fisheries.
- No more than 8 fixed lines per boat.
- 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

- The quotas include troll catches by the S'Klallam and Makah tribes in Washington State Statistical Area 4B from May 1 through September 15.
- 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

- 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.
- A closure within two nautical miles of the mouth of the Quinault River (47°21'00" N. lat.) may be enacted by the Quinault Nation and/or the State of Washington and will not adversely affect the Secretary of Commerce's management regime.

C.5. Inseason Management: In addition to standard inseason actions or modifications already noted under the season description, the following inseason guidance is provided to NMFS:

- Chinook remaining from the May through June treaty Indian commercial troll harvest guideline north of Cape Falcon may be transferred to the July through September harvest guideline Chinook quota on a fishery impact equivalent basis.

TABLE 4. Chinook and coho harvest quotas and guidelines (*) for 2007 ocean salmon fishery management measures adopted by the Council. (Page 1 of 1)

Fishery or Quota Designation	Chinook	Coho ^{a/}
TREATY INDIAN OCEAN TROLL		
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho)	21,500	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Species)	13,500	38,000
Subtotal Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	35,000	38,000
NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL		
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho)	10,850	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Species) ^{c/}	5,400	22,400
Subtotal Non-Indian Commercial Troll	16,250	22,400
RECREATIONAL		
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava	1,725 *	12,230
Cape Alava to Queets River	825 *	3,060
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt.	9,400 *	43,510
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon ^{b/}	4,300 *	58,800
Subtotal Recreational	16,250	117,600
TOTAL NORTH OF CAPE FALCON	67,500	178,000
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)	6,000	-
Oregon/California Border to Humboldt S. Jetty (All Except Coho; Sept.)	6,000	-
Ft. Bragg (All Except Coho; April)	2,000	-
Subtotal Troll	14,000	10,000
RECREATIONAL		
Cape Falcon to Oregon/California Border	-	50,000
TOTAL SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON	14,000	60,000

a/ Coho quotas are landed catch of coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip except for the Treaty Indian ocean troll and the commercial troll fishery south of Cape Falcon, which are landed catch of all coho.

c/ Does not include Buoy 10 fishery, which has a projected catch of 12,000 marked coho in August and September.

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

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria		Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
	(Council Area Fisheries)		
CHINOOK			
<u>PUGET SOUND:</u>			
Elwha Summer/Fall	2.1%	≤ 10.0%	Southern U.S. Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
Dungeness Spring	2.1%	≤ 10.0%	Southern U.S. Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
Mid-Hood Canal Summer/Fall	8.3%	≤ 12.0%	Preterminal Southern U.S. CERC (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
Skokomish Summer/Fall	8.4%	≤ 15.0%	Preterminal Southern U.S. Rebuilding Exploitation Rate and
	1.454	≥ 1.200	Natural spawning escapement (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
Nooksack Spring	6.1%	≤ 7.0%	Southern U.S. CERC, not to exceed in four out of five years (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	NA	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation).
Skagit Summer/Fall	14.0%	≤ 17.0%	Southern U.S. CERC (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	32.5%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation).
Skagit Spring	25.7%	≤ 38.0%	Total Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	NA	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation).
Stillaguamish Summer/Fall	15.0%	≤ 15.0%	Southern U.S. CERC (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	15.2%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation).
Snohomish Summer/Fall	12.7%	≤ 15.0%	Southern U.S. CERC (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	13.8%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation).
Lake Washington Summer/Fall	8.5%	≤ 15.0%	Preterminal Southern U.S. Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	39.1%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation).
Green River Summer/Fall	8.5%	≤ 15.0%	Preterminal Southern U.S. Rebuilding Exploitation Rate and
		≥ 5.800	Natural spawning escapement (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	27.8%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation).
White River Spring	18.6%	≤ 20.0%	Total Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
Puyallup Summer/Fall	48.6%	≤ 50.0%	Total Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
Nisqually River Summer/Fall	1,682	≥ 1.100	Spawning escapement goal (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
<u>WASHINGTON COAST:</u>			
Hoko Fall	40.1%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) for stocks not meeting escapement objective.
Quillayute Fall	88.3%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2006 because escapement objective met.
Hoh Fall	111.1%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2006 because escapement objective met.
Queets Fall	101.4%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2006 because escapement objective met.
Grays Harbor Fall	50.4%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation)

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2007 ocean fishery management measures adopted by the Council.^{ai} (Page 2 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{bi} or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
CHINOOK		
<u>COLUMBIA RIVER:</u>		
Columbia Upriver Brights	185.2	57.3 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 46.0 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest.
	72.6%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable because escapement objective met.
Deschutes River Fall	49.3%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation)
Mid-Columbia Brights	69.1	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	54.4	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 ^{ci} (threatened)	42.0%	≤ 42.0% ESA guidance met by a total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate on Coweeman tules (NMFS 2007 ESA guidance).
Columbia Lower River Wild (threatened)	10.0 ^{ai}	5.7 MSY spawner goal for North Lewis River fall chinook (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Spring Creek Hatchery Tules	146.6%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable because escapement objective met.
	21.3	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%	≤ 70.0% Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation)
<u>OREGON COAST:</u>		
Nehalem Fall	218.3%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable because escapement objective met.
Siletz Fall	139.9%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable because escapement objective met.
Siuslaw Fall	124.0%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable because escapement objective met.
<u>CALIFORNIA :</u>		
Klamath River Fall	35.0	35.0 Minimum number of adult spawners to natural spawning areas.
Spawner reduction rate	52.5%	≤ 66.7% Equals 38.7 (thousand) fewer adult natural spawners due to fishing.
Federally recognized tribal harvest	50.0%	50.0% Equals 40.8 (thousand) adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa tribal fisheries.
Adult river mouth return	121.8	NA Includes natural and hatchery returns.
Age 4 ocean harvest rate	16.0%	≤ 16.0% NMFS ESA consultation standard for threatened California coastal chinook.
KMZ sport fishery share	16.2%	17.0% 2007 Council Guidance.
CA:OR troll fishery share	63:37	50:50 2006 KFMC recommendation, no guidance for 2007.
River recreational fishery share	26.0%	≥ 15% 2007 Council Guidance. Equals 10.6 (thousand) adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries.
Sacramento River Winter (endangered)	yes	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 standard).
Sacramento River Fall	265.5	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 management measures adopted by the Council.^{a/} (Page 3 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
COHO		
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)	10.0%(4.1%)	≤ 10.0% Total exploitation rate for southern U.S. fisheries based on 2002 PSC coho agreement.
Skagit	34%(3.6%) 21.7	≤ 35.0% 2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/} 30.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Stillaguamish	39%(4.9%) 52.0	≤ 50.0% 2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/} 17.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Snohomish	39%(4.9%) 70.1	≤ 40.0% 2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/} 70.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Hood Canal	46%(3.8%) 30.9	≤ 65.0% 2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/} 21.5 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Strait of Juan de Fuca	12%(3.7%) 26.6	≤ 40.0% 2006 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/} 12.8 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Quillayute Fall	9.6	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	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	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	53.2	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)	13.3%	≤ 20.0% Marine and mainstem Columbia River fishery exploitation rate (NMFS 2007 ESA guidance). Value depicted is marine fishery exploitation rate only.
Upper Columbia	>50%	50% Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam.
Columbia River Hatchery Early	282.6	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	71.1	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	11.3%	≤ 20.0% Marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate.
Northern California (threatened)	5.8%	≤ 13.0% Marine fishery exploitation rate for R/K hatchery coho (NMFS ESA consultation standard).

a/ Projections for coho assume fishery harvest rate scalar values derived from the 2006 post-season Coho FRAM, which employs post-season observed fishery impact levels and 2006 pre-season abundance forecasts. Assumptions for Canadian and Southeast Alaska chinook fisheries operating under aggregate abundance based management regimes are based on allowable catch levels determined under the 1999 PST chinook agreement and the 2007 calibration of the PSC Chinook Model. The allowable catch levels are for an Alaska all-gear catch of 346,800, a Northern BC troll and Queen Charlotte Islands catch of 223,200, and a WCVI troll and outside sport catch of 160,400.

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.

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

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

Area and Fishery	Catch Projection	Bycatch Mortality ^{a/} Projection	Bycatch Projection ^{b/}	Observed in 2006	
				Catch	Bycatch Mortality
CHINOOK (thousands of fish)					
<u>OCEAN FISHERIES^{c/}:</u>					
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	35.0	5.5	12.2	30.0	4.0 ^{d/}
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	16.3	5.8	16.2	27.3	11.9 ^{d/}
Recreational	16.3	2.2	7.6	11.2	1.5
CAPE FALCON TO HUMBUG MT.					
Commercial Troll	119.2	21.4	58.1	23.7	3.0
Recreational	17.0	2.1	7.9	9.3	1.4
HUMBUG MT. TO HORSE MT.					
Commercial Troll	13.0	2.3	6.3	0.7	0.1 ^{d/}
Recreational	30.1	3.8	14.0	18.0	2.3 ^{d/}
SOUTH OF HORSE MT.					
Commercial	199.1	35.6	96.9	68.8	12.3 ^{d/}
Recreational	75.5	9.4	30.5	73.3	9.2 ^{d/}
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES					
Commercial Troll	382.6	70.6	189.7	150.5	31.4
Recreational	138.9	17.5	60.0	111.8	14.4
<u>INSIDE FISHERIES:</u>					
Buoy 10	NA	NA	NA	1.7	NA
COHO (thousands of fish)					
<u>OCEAN FISHERIES^{c/}:</u>					
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll ^{e/}	38.0	2.6	8.5	31.7	2.2
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	22.4	8.5	27.3	2.7	2.4
Recreational	117.6	21.0	110.5	41.5	8.3
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Commercial Troll ^{e/}	10.0	12.1	38.9	0.0	3.4
Recreational	50.0	20.4	107.1	11.6	6.5
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES					
Commercial Troll	70.4	23.2	74.7	34.4	4.6
Recreational	167.6	41.4	217.6	53.1	14.8
<u>INSIDE FISHERIES:</u>					
Area 4B	-	-	-	-	-
Buoy 10	12.0	2.1	11.0	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: 20% (based on the expected proportion of fish that will be caught using mooching versus

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 a fishery that allows retention of all coho.

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 measures adopted by the Council. (Page 1 of 1)

Fishery	Exploitation Rate (Percent)			
	LCN	OCN	RK	LCR Tule
SOUTHEAST ALASKA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%
BRITISH COLUMBIA	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	13.7%
PUGET SOUND/STRAIT	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON				
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	1.7%	0.6%	0.0%	6.2%
Recreational	5.2%	1.2%	0.0%	4.1%
Non-Indian Troll	1.3%	0.4%	0.0%	4.9%
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON				
Recreational:	2.7%			
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.		2.7%	0.2%	0.0%
Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ)		0.3%	0.3%	0.0%
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)		0.7%	2.0%	0.0%
Fort Bragg		0.4%	1.0%	0.0%
South of Pt. Arena		0.4%	0.6%	0.0%
Troll:	2.1%			
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.		2.7%	0.6%	4.8%
Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ)		0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)		0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Fort Bragg		0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
South of Pt. Arena		0.3%	0.4%	0.0%
BUOY 10	0.8%	0.1%	0.0%	
ESTUARY/FRESHWATER	NA	1.1%	0.2%	4.9%
TOTAL	13.3%^{a/}	11.3%	5.8%	42.0%

a/ Does not include Buoy 10 impacts, which are not counted against the ocean fishery share.

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 management measures compared to 2006 and the 2001-2005 average (inflation adjusted). (Page 1 of 1)

Management Area	Exvessel Value (thousands of dollars) ^{a/}				
	2007 Projected ^{b/}	2006 Actual	Percent Change from 2006	2001-2005 Average ^{c/}	Percent Change From 2001-2005 Average
North of Cape Falcon	1,631	2,010	-19%	1,369	19%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	8,674	1,669	420%	7,412	17%
Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt.	1,016	57	1681%	367	177%
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	5,246	840	525%	2,832	85%
South of Pt. Arena	10,232	4,431	131%	8,704	18%
Total South of Cape Falcon	25,166	6,997	260%	19,315	30%
West Coast Total	26,797	9,007	198%	20,684	30%

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 (see text for additional discussion on this assumption).

c/ Values adjusted to 2006 dollars.

TABLE 10. Preliminary projected angler trips and state level personal income impacts generated under Council-adopted 2007 recreational ocean salmon fishery management measures compared to 2006 and the 2001-2005 average (inflation adjusted). (Page 1 of 1)

Management Area	Angler Trips (thousands)			Coastal Community Income Impacts (thousands of dollars) ^{a/}			Percent Change in Income	
	2007 Projected	2006 Actual	2001-2005 Avg.	2007 Projected	2006 Actual	2001-2005 Avg.	Compared to 2006 Actual	Compared to 2001-2005 Avg.
North of Cape Falcon	86.1	71.9	122.9	8,439	7,040	11,389	20%	-26%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	61.4	43.4	83.3	3,486	2,465	5,084	41%	-31%
Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt.	42.5	26.8	39.3	1,965	1,239	1,852	59%	6%
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	25.6	19.8	28.2	1,839	1,423	2,071	29%	-11%
South of Pt. Arena	83.0	84.4	130.9	6,724	6,839	11,439	-2%	-41%
Total South of Cape Falcon	212.5	174.4	281.7	14,015	11,965	20,447	17%	-31%
West Coast Total	298.6	246.3	404.6	22,454	19,005	31,836	18%	-29%

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 linkages 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.

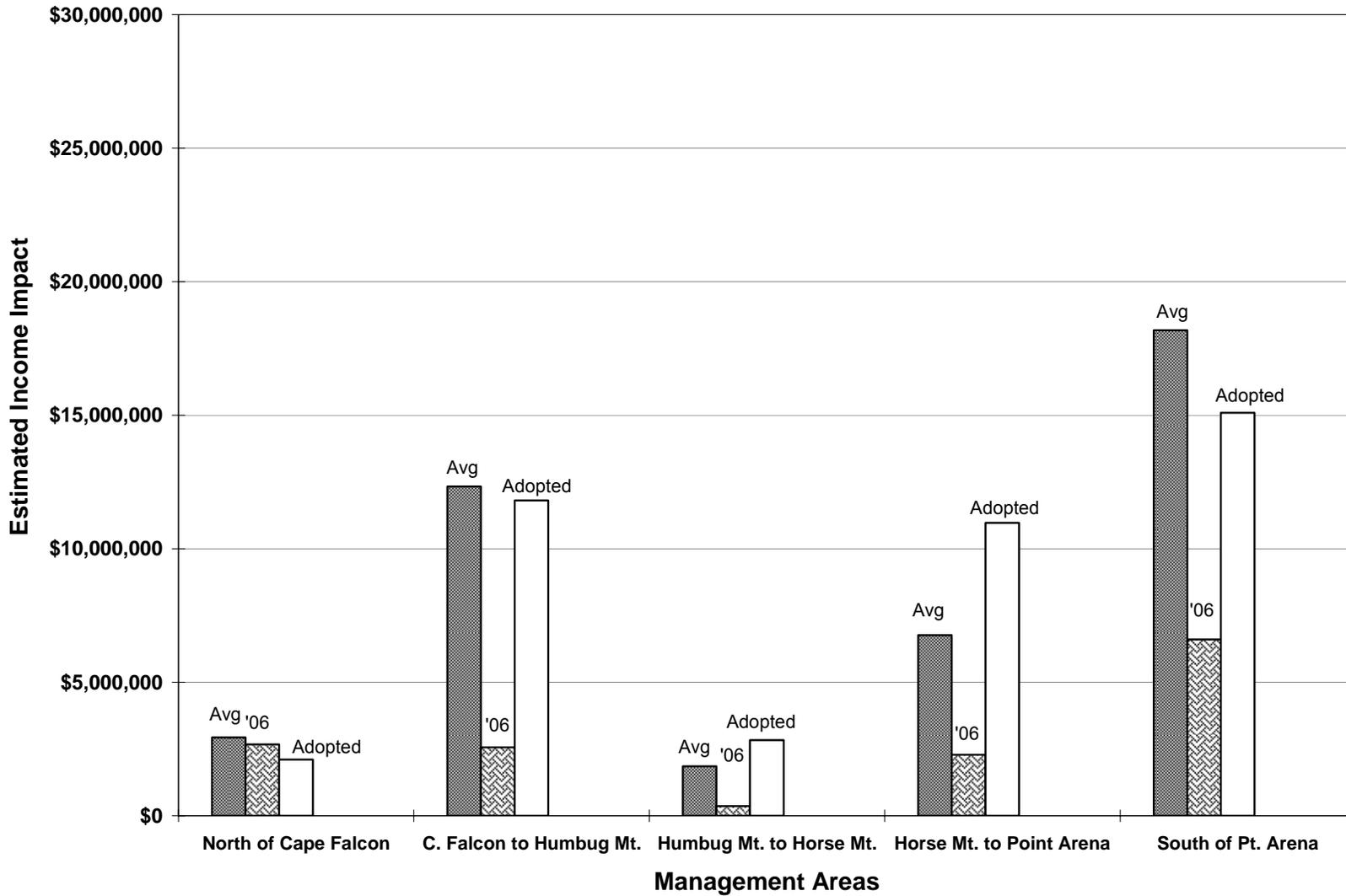


FIGURE 3. Projected coastal community personal income impacts associated with the 2007 commercial troll fishery under Council-adopted management measures compared to 2006 and the 2001-2005 average in real (inflation adjusted) dollars.

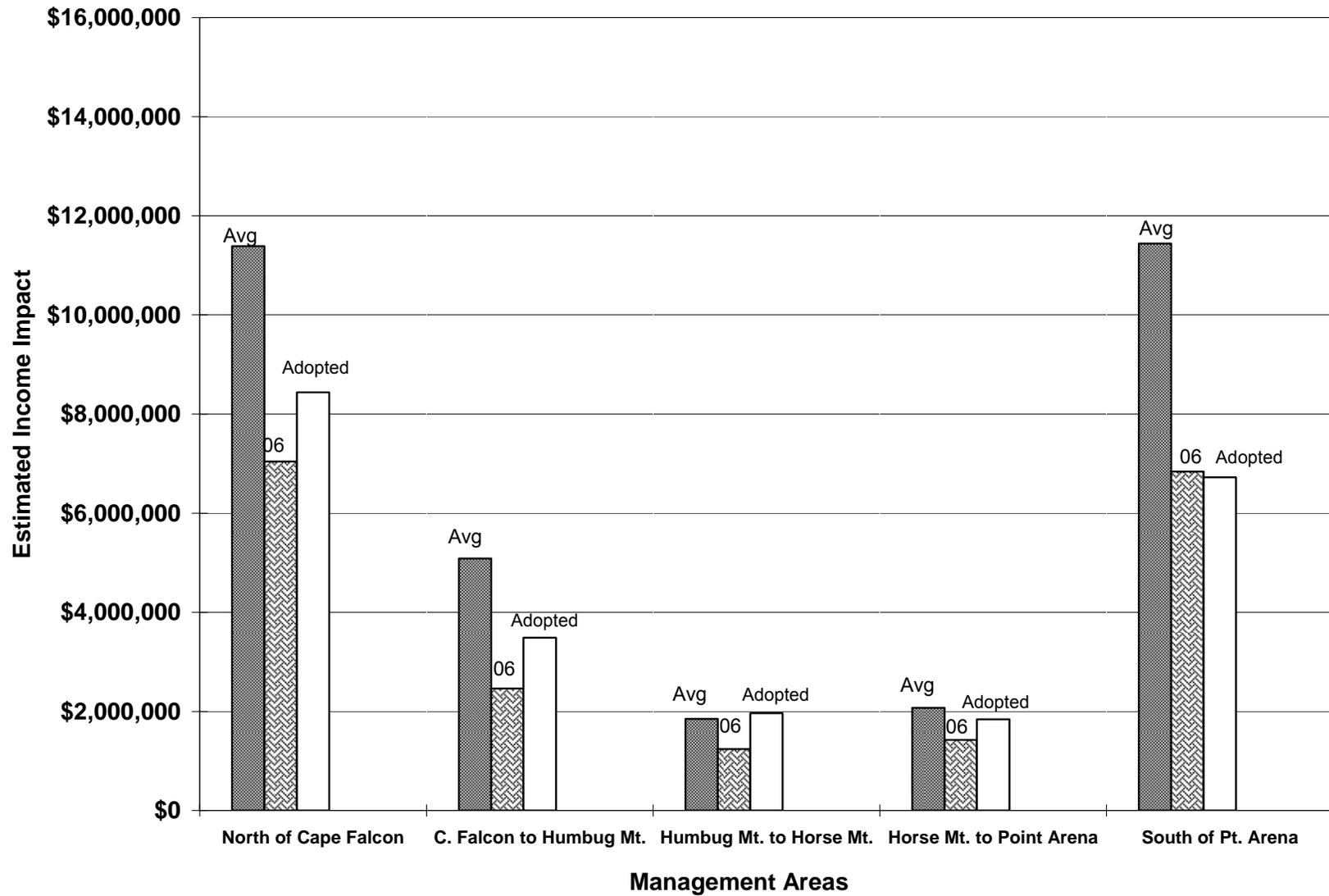


FIGURE 4. Projected coastal community personal income impacts associated with the 2007 recreational fishery under Council-adopted management measures compared to 2006 and the 2001-2005 average in real (inflation adjusted) dollars.

