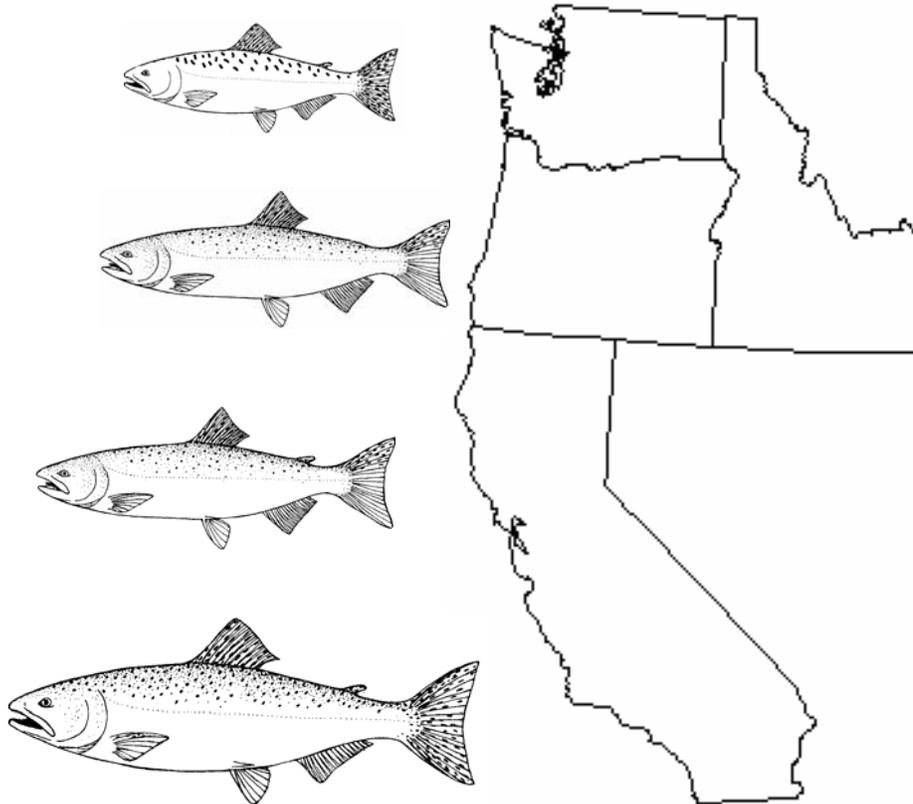


PRESEASON REPORT III

ANALYSIS OF COUNCIL ADOPTED MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR 2008 OCEAN SALMON FISHERIES

PREPARED BY THE SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM



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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This is the last in a series of three preseason reports prepared by the Pacific Fishery Management Council's (Council) Salmon Technical Team (STT) and staff. The reports document and help guide salmon fishery management in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) from 3 to 200 nautical miles off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California, and within state territorial waters. This report summarizes the STT analysis of the 2008 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 2007 Ocean Salmon Fisheries, this report serves as the basis for an Environmental Assessment (EA) addressing the 2008 ocean salmon management measures, and is analogous to a preferred alternative in a NEPA analysis.

The Council's recommendations for the 2008 ocean salmon fishery regulations meet or exceed the obligations under the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) (Section 5), the level of protection required by all consultation standards for salmon species listed under the ESA (Section 4), and all objectives of the Pacific Coast Salmon Plan (Salmon FMP) (Section 3) except the conservation objective for Sacramento River fall Chinook (SRFC), which requires a minimum spawning escapement of 122,000-180,000 hatchery and natural adults annually. The spawning escapement for SRFC was projected to not be attained even with complete closure of ocean salmon fisheries south of Cape Falcon, Oregon; therefore, the Council's recommended management measures for fisheries south of Cape Falcon require implementation by emergency rule.

2.0 SELECTION OF FINAL MANAGEMENT MEASURES

The following figures and tables describe the 2008 Council-adopted management measures:

- Table 1-Non-Indian commercial ocean salmon management measures, pages 16-18;
- Figure 1-Geographic outline of commercial troll (non-Indian) ocean salmon seasons, page 19;
- Table 2-Recreational ocean salmon management measures, pages 20-22;
- Figure 2-Geographic outline of recreational ocean salmon seasons, page 23;
- Table 3-Treaty Indian commercial ocean management measures, page 24; and
- Table 4-Allowable catch quotas for Chinook and coho, page 25.

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 2008 seasons are constrained primarily by: (1) SRFC south of Cape Falcon; (2) threatened Columbia Lower River wild (LRW) fall Chinook north of Cape Falcon; (3) threatened Lower Columbia natural (LCN) coho north of Humbug Mountain; (4) threatened Oregon Coastal Natural (OCN) coho coastwide, and (5) Hood Canal natural coho north of the Cape Falcon, Oregon. Coho retention fisheries operate under restrictions that permit retention only of marked coho, except for 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 the 2008-2009 management season include, but are not limited to, the following possibilities:

1. Adjustments in landing limits and days open for non-Indian commercial fisheries.
2. Changing the days or number of days of fishing allowed per calendar week for recreational fisheries.
3. Transfer of coho quotas among recreational port areas north of Cape Falcon.
4. Trading portions of Chinook and coho quotas between recreational and non-Indian commercial sectors north of Cape Falcon.
5. 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 Oregon recreational and commercial fisheries scheduled to open between March 15 and April 30, 2009 if necessary to meet 2009 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. Council intent generally advocates that state-water fisheries have the same basic regulations as adjacent Federal waters, particularly if open simultaneously; however, the Oregon State-water recreational fishery off Tillamook Bay may allow the use of barbed hooks to be consistent with inside regulations.

Washington may also establish limited recreational fisheries in state waters if additional impacts on critical coho and/or Chinook stocks can be accommodated within management constraints. California will not be establishing any state water fisheries in 2008 due to the current status of SRFC.

3.0 SALMON FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN REQUIREMENTS

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

Biological objectives for stocks originating in the Council area or impacted by Council area ocean fisheries are listed in Table 3-1 of the Salmon FMP. The objectives generally consist of meeting spawning escapement numbers associated with maximum sustainable yield (MSY), or exploitation rate limits designed to support recovery of depressed stocks while encompassing a long term average harvest approximating MSY. In cases where biological objectives for stocks that are not exceptions to the FMP Overfishing Criteria cannot be met, the Council is required to close salmon fisheries in areas that impact the stock, except for justifiable emergencies. In 2008, SRFC are predicted to be well below their conservation objective, and therefore the management measures for fisheries south of Cape Falcon are

proposed to be implemented by emergency rule. Fisheries in the area north of Cape Falcon have been determined to have negligible impacts on SRFC and have been exempted from the need for an emergency rule by NMFS.

Biological objectives can be modified through formal plan amendment, technical amendment, or regulatory amendment. For the 2008 management measures, an additional management objective for Klamath River fall Chinook (KRFC) has been proposed by regulatory amendment. The current KRFC conservation objective requires a spawner reduction rate of no more than 67 percent and a minimum of 35,000 adults spawning in natural areas. The proposed regulatory amendment would require a minimum natural area spawning escapement of 40,700 adult KRFC as a preseason management objective in 2008, and possibly beyond. This proposal resulted from an STT assessment of KRFC after that stock triggered an Overfishing Concern by failing to meet the 35,000 natural area adult spawner objective in 2004-2006. The Council adopted the 40,700 management objective for 2008, and will take action on other recommendations from the STT assessment (see Preseason Report II, Appendix A) at the June 2008 Council meeting.

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 Pacific Salmon Commission (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 percent of the coho return destined for areas upstream from Bonneville Dam. Council area fisheries are shaped in order to meet this requirement in some years.

The Yurok and Hoopa Valley tribes are entitled to 50 percent of the harvest of KRFC, which is calculated as a harvest of KRFC equal to that taken in all non-Indian fisheries. While the allocation of KRFC harvest is calculated on the basis of landed catch, 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 2008 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.

4.0 SPECIES LISTED UNDER THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

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

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

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

Date	Evolutionarily Significant Unit covered and effective period
March 8, 1996	Snake River Chinook and sockeye (until reinitiated)
April 28, 1999	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, 2008	Lower Columbia River natural coho, Lower Columbia River Chinook
Expected Prior to May 1, 2008	Oregon Coastal natural coho

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 February 26, 2008, provided guidance on protective measures for species listed under the ESA during the 2008 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 2008 management season, as well as further guidance and recommendations for the 2008 management season.

The ESA consultation standards, exploitation rates, and other criteria, in place for the 2008 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) | Puget Sound (threatened) |
| Upper Willamette (threatened) | Upper Columbia River spring (endangered) |

Sockeye

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

Chum

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

Steelhead

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

5.0 OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE PACIFIC SALMON TREATY

5.1 Chinook Salmon Management

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 adult equivalent (AEQ) exploitation rate by all U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border be reduced by 40 percent from the 1979-1982 base period for Chinook stocks failing to achieve escapement goals adopted by the 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 West Coast Vancouver Island (WCVI), Northern British Columbia, and Southeast Alaska (SEAK) are determined through the annual calibration of the PSC Chinook Model. Canadian fisheries that are not included in AABM complexes are managed under ISBM constraints which require a 36.5 percent reduction in AEQ exploitation rates relative to the 1979-1982 base period on Chinook stocks that are not expected to achieve agreed MSY spawning escapement goals. Expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries harvest and stock abundance forecasts are incorporated into Chinook Fishery Regulation Assessment Model (FRAM) to estimate total exploitation rate impacts from all marine fisheries (Table 5).

Key considerations for Canadian domestic fishery management for Chinook in 2008 include, (1) meeting domestic conservation obligations for WCVI, Strait of Georgia, and Fraser River stocks; (2) Chinook harvests by native fisheries; and (3) incidental impacts during commercial and native fisheries directed at pink (odd years), sockeye and chum salmon. It is anticipated that the details of the fishery regulatory package off WCVI will be driven by levels of allowable impact on WCVI, Lower Strait of Georgia, and Fraser River Chinook and Interior Fraser (Thompson River) coho.

5.2 Coho Salmon Management

In 2002, the PSC adopted a management plan for coho salmon originating in Washington and Southern British Columbia river systems. The plan is directed at the conservation of key management units, four from Southern British Columbia (Interior Fraser, Lower Fraser, Strait of Georgia Mainland, and Strait of Georgia Vancouver Island) and nine from Washington (Skagit, Stillaguamish, Snohomish, Hood Canal, Strait of Juan de Fuca, Quillayute, Hoh, Queets, and Grays Harbor). Exploitation rate limits for intercepting fisheries are established for individual management units through formulas specified in the 2002 PSC Coho Plan, and are based on total allowable fishery exploitation rates. Based on preseason abundance forecasts, total allowable exploitation rates for U.S. management units in 2008 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 percent), moderate (total exploitation rate 20-40 percent), and abundant (total exploitation rate >40 percent). For

the Puget Sound management units, the 2002 Coho Agreement uses the thresholds and stepped harvest rate goals from the Comprehensive Coho management plan, developed by Washington and the Puget Sound tribes. Actual exploitation rate constraints for Canadian fisheries on U.S. coho management units are determined by formulas that specify sharing of allowable exploitation rates and a “composite rule.” The composite rule adjusts constraints for Canadian fishery exploitation rates based on the number of U.S. management units which fall in a given category. For example, if only one Washington coastal coho management unit is in low status, Canadian fisheries are constrained to a total exploitation rate on that unit of 12 percent; if two or more Washington coastal management units are in low status, the constraint becomes 10 percent. The minimum allowable exploitation rate by Canadian fisheries on U.S. coho management units is 10 percent. Because all four of the Washington coastal coho stocks are in the low category, Canadian fisheries will be constrained to a 10 percent exploitation rate on Washington coastal stocks.

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 43 percent and still result in a spawning escapement within the MSY escapement range.

U.S. Management Unit	Total Exploitation Rate Constraint ^{a/}	Categorical Status ^{b/}
Skagit	35%	Moderate
Stillaguamish	50%	Abundant
Snohomish	40%	Moderate
Hood Canal	45%	Moderate
Strait of Juan de Fuca	40%	Moderate
Quillayute Fall ^{c/}	0%-40% (0%)	Low
Hoh ^{c/}	0%-54% (20%)	Low
Queets ^{c/}	0%-43% (0%)	Low
Grays Harbor	17%	Low

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

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

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

Key considerations for Canadian fishery management for coho in 2008 are expected to include, (1) meeting domestic conservation obligations for Interior Fraser (including Thompson River) coho; (2) coho

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

The projected status of Canadian coho management units in 2008 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 2008 U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border to a maximum of 10.0 percent.

6.0 CHINOOK SALMON MANAGEMENT

6.1 South of Cape Falcon

Chinook salmon management south of Cape Falcon has typically been predicated on the Central Valley Index (CVI) and KRFC stock abundance forecasts. However, concern over a very low CVI forecast for 2008 led to the development of an alternative abundance forecast and harvest model based specifically on SRFC. The abundance forecast and harvest model are confined to the area south of Cape Falcon (see Preseason Report II for a description of the Sacramento Index (SI), the SI predictor, and the Sacramento Harvest Model (SHM)). 2008 abundance projections relevant to Chinook harvest management south of Cape Falcon are:

- *SRFC*. The SI forecast is 54,600 SRFC adults. This forecast value is less than one quarter of the lowest observed SI on record.
- *KRFC*. The 2008 age-3 forecast is 31,600 fish; the lowest forecast on record. In contrast, the age-4 forecast of 157,200 is above average. The age-5 forecast is 1,900 fish. For comparison, the 2007 preseason forecast was 515,400 age-3, 26,100 age-4, and 4,700 age-5 fish.
- *Oregon Coastal Chinook*. Quantitative abundance predictions are not made for these stocks for use in annual development of Council area fishery regulations. Qualitative expectations of abundance are based on parental year spawner escapements recent trends in abundance, and hatchery indicator stock data used in the PSC management process.

6.1.1 Objectives

Key Chinook salmon management objectives shaping the adopted management measures south of Cape Falcon were:

- *SRFC*. Conservation Alert triggered by a forecast escapement of 59,100 adult spawners in the absence of further fishing south of Cape Falcon, which falls short of the spawning escapement goal of 122,000–180,000 adults (FMP conservation objective). The value 59,100 differs from the value published in Preseason Report II (58,200) which accounted for anticipated impacts from a Sacramento River catch-and-release fishery, however it is now expected that this fishery will be closed. The SI forecast is lower than the forecast spawner escapement because the SI, as currently defined, represents the spawning escapement expected if ocean salmon fisheries south of Cape Falcon are closed between September 1, 2007 and August 31, 2008 and the Sacramento River fishery for fall

Chinook is open. Because it is now expected that the Sacramento River fishery for fall Chinook will be closed, the forecast spawner escapement exceeds the SI forecast.

- NMFS consultation standards and annual guidance for ESA listed stocks as provided in Section 4.0 above. Relevant stocks for the area south of Cape Falcon include Sacramento River winter Chinook, California Coastal Chinook, Snake River fall Chinook, and lower Columbia River natural tule Chinook.
- *KRFC*. Natural area spawning escapement of at least 40,700 adults (2008 Council guidance) and spawner reduction rate not to exceed 66.7 percent (FMP conservation objective), 50:50 tribal:non-tribal sharing of adult harvest (Department of Interior Solicitor Opinion).
- *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) and compliance with PSC ISBM indices for Nehalem, Siletz, and Siuslaw fall Chinook. The FMP objective specifies a postseason evaluation of the index, and no quantitative preseason forecast has been developed for this index.

6.1.2 Achievement of Objectives

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

- *SRFC*. The SRFC conservation objective of 122,000–180,000 adult spawners is not met under the adopted management measures, nor could it be met with no harvest impacts in 2008. Projected escapement is 59,000 adults. The egg-take goals in Sacramento Basin hatcheries are not expected to be met. The difference between the absent further fishing escapement of 59,100 and the projected escapement of 59,000 under the adopted management measures results from SRFC bycatch mortality in the coho mark selective fishery.
- *Oregon Coastal Chinook*. Council-area fisheries have a minor impact on central and north Oregon coastal Chinook stocks and negligible impacts on most Chinook stocks subject to the 1999 PST Agreement. The adopted management measures are not expected to affect compliance with FMP conservation objective for these stocks, which is unlikely to be met in 2008. The adopted management measures, combined with freshwater fishery management measures implemented by ODFW, are expected to achieve compliance with PSC ISBM indices for Nehalem, Siletz, and Siuslaw fall Chinook.

The adopted management measures, which close all Chinook directed fisheries south of Cape Falcon, satisfy NMFS ESA consultation standards and guidance, FMP conservation objectives, and all other objectives for other relevant stocks listed in Table 5 except for SFRC. Because SRFC are projected to fall short of their spawning escapement objective, the FMP and NMFS guidance requires all salmon fisheries in this area to be either closed or implemented by emergency rule. Compliance for the Oregon coastal Chinook conservation objective will be evaluated postseason as indicated in the FMP.

6.2 North of Cape Falcon

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

- *Columbia Lower River Wild.* The 2008 ocean escapement prediction for Columbia Lower River wild fall Chinook (LRW) is 3,800, down from the preseason forecast of 10,100 in 2007 and below the MSY spawner goal of 5,700 for North Fork Lewis River fall Chinook (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
- *Columbia River hatchery tules.* Combined production of Lower River Hatchery (LRH) and Spring Creek Hatchery (SCH) stocks is predicted to be 90 percent greater than the 2007 preseason expectations. The 2008 LRH forecast abundance is 59,000, up slightly from 54,900 in 2007. The 2008 SCH forecast abundance is 87,200, which is four times greater than the 21,800 forecast in 2007.

6.2.1 Objectives

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

- NMFS consultation standards and annual guidance for ESA listed stocks as provided in Section 5.0 above. Relevant stocks for the area north of Cape Falcon include LRW fall Chinook, Lower Columbia River (LCR) natural tule Chinook, Snake River fall Chinook, and Puget Sound natural Chinook.
- *Columbia Lower River wild fall Chinook.* Spawning escapement goal of 5,700 (NMFS ESA consultation standard) for North Lewis River fall Chinook. NMFS guidance for 2008 does not require any additional constraints in Council area fisheries to increase LRW escapement; however, WDFW objectives include managing southern U.S. ocean and inriver fisheries to achieve an AEQ exploitation rate of no more than 10.0 percent on LRW Chinook.
- *Puget Sound Chinook.* Fishery impacts on Puget Sound Chinook are managed in accordance with a Resource Management Plan (RMP) developed by Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and Puget Sound Treaty Tribes, and approved by NMFS under Limit 6 of section 4(d) of the ESA. The RMP prescribes allowable fishery impacts depending on individual stock status (NMFS ESA guidance).

6.2.2 Achievement of Objectives

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

- *Columbia Lower River Wild.* The adopted management measures result in spawning escapement projections that fail to meet the 5,700 MSY spawning escapement objective in the North Fork Lewis River (NMFS ESA consultation standard); however all options do result in a southern U.S. AEQ exploitation rate of less than 10.0 percent on LRW Chinook (WDFW objective when a stock is projected to fall below its spawning escapement objective).

- *Columbia Lower River Natural tule fall Chinook.* Because of the WDFW objective for LRW Chinook and ESA constraints on LCN and OCN coho, LCR tules did not constrain fisheries north of Cape Falcon in 2008.
- *Snake River wild fall Chinook.* Because of the WDFW objective for LRW Chinook and ESA constraints on LCN and OCN coho, SRW Chinook did not constrain fisheries north of Cape Falcon in 2008.
- *Puget Sound Chinook.* The adopted management measures are expected to achieve compliance with NMFS consultation standards for the Puget Sound Chinook ESU.

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

7.0 COHO SALMON MANAGEMENT

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

- *Oregon Coastal Natural (OCN) coho.* The OCN forecast of 60,000 is 23 percent of the 2007 preseason forecast of 255,400.
- *OPI Hatchery coho.* The 2008 forecast for hatchery coho from the Columbia River and the coast south of Cape Falcon of 216,100 is 36 percent of the 2007 forecast of 593,600. The Columbia River early coho forecast is 26 percent of the 2007 forecast and the Columbia River late coho forecast is 62 percent of the 2007 forecast.
- *Lower Columbia River Natural (LCN) coho.* The 2008 LCN forecast is 13,400 adults returning to the mouth of the Columbia River, compared to a preseason forecast of 21,500 in 2008.
- *Puget Sound coho.* The adopted management measures result in a predicted Hood Canal coho spawning escapement below the FMP conservation objective. However this stock, along with other Puget Sound coho stocks, is subject to the provisions of the 2002 PSC coho agreement, which permits harvest at specified rates based on annual stock status classification.
- *Interior Fraser (Thompson River) coho.* This Canadian stock continues to be depressed, however due to constraints for LCN and OCN coho, this stock did not limit 2008 ocean coho fisheries north of Cape Falcon.

7.1 Objectives

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

- NMFS consultation standards and annual guidance for ESA listed stocks as provided in Section 4.0 above. Relevant stocks include Central California Coast coho (south of the Oregon/California border), Southern Oregon/Northern California coho, Oregon coastal natural coho, and lower Columbia River natural coho. Based on this guidance, the maximum allowable exploitation rates are: a combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate not to exceed 8.0 percent for OCN coho, a combined exploitation rate in Council-area and mainstem Columbia River fisheries not to exceed 8.0 percent for Lower Columbia River natural coho, and a marine exploitation rate not to exceed 13.0 percent for Southern Oregon/Northern California 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. The only relevant stock for the area north of Cape Falcon in 2008 was Hood Canal coho.
- Minimum escapement of 50 percent of Upper Columbia coho above Bonneville Dam (*U.S. v. Oregon* annual management agreement).
- Providing sufficient escapement of Columbia River early and late coho to meet hatchery egg take goals and inriver harvest impacts.

7.2 *Achievement of Objectives*

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

- *Lower Columbia River natural coho.* The adopted management measures satisfy the maximum 8.0 percent exploitation rate, with a Council area marine exploitation rate of 6.0 percent, and a total exploitation rate of 8.0 percent.
- *Hood Canal coho.* Although the 45 percent exploitation rate ceiling is met, the adopted management measures fail to meet the 21,500 spawner escapement goal set in the FMP. However, the FMP goal is not a constraint in 2008, as annual management goals are allowed under the FMP if they are agreed to by the parties of *U.S. v. Washington*.

The adopted management measures satisfy NMFS ESA consultation standards and guidance, FMP conservation objectives, and all other objectives for other relevant stocks listed in Table 5 except for SRFC. Because SRFC are projected to fall short of their spawning escapement objective, the FMP and NMFS guidance requires all salmon fisheries south of Cape Falcon to be either closed or implemented by emergency rule.

8.0 **IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THE OPTIONS**

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

8.1 *Commercial*

Chinook fisheries south of Cape Falcon are closed for 2008 due to the current status of SRFC, which has triggered a Conservation Alert. The FMP requires closing Council area salmon fisheries impacting the stock, unless permitted by an emergency rule.

The Adopted management measures do not allow for any Chinook harvest, or the experimental non-retention genetic stock identification (GSI) study, from Cape Falcon to the U.S./Mexico border May 1 through August 31.

There are no fall 2008 fishing seasons under the adopted management measures primarily to reduce impacts on SRFC and the depressed 2005 brood of KRFC, but also to comply with the proposed rebuilding strategy for KRFC.

The adopted management measures include potential openings for commercial fisheries in the Cape Falcon to OR/CA border area beginning March 15, 2009. Those openings can be modified by inseason action at the March 2009 Council meeting.

The adopted management measures for the area north of Cape Falcon are generally similar in structure to seasons in recent years, although coho quotas are substantially lower, reflecting both the reduced abundance of Oregon Production Index (OPI) coho stocks, and the more conservative 8.0 percent exploitation rate ceiling for LCN coho specified in the NMFS guidance for 2008.

In 2008, the portion of the commercial Chinook total allowable catch (TAC) allocated to the May-June fishery was reduced from the standard 67 percent to 59 percent to reduce impacts on coho released during this fishery. This shift of Chinook to the summer fishery also provides a buffer to the overall troll fishery quota should unexpectedly high effort shifts occur in May and June from the south of Cape Falcon troll fleet. Landing limits were reduced compared with 2007 to allow inseason management of the fishery should high effort shifts occur.

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

8.2 Recreational

Chinook fisheries south of Cape Falcon are closed for the remainder of 2008 due to the current status of SRFC. They are currently scheduled to re-open March 15, 2009 in the areas between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain, and no earlier than May 1, 2009 in the areas south of Humbug Mountain. The March 15, 2009 opening can be modified by inseason action at the March 2009 Council meeting.

The Cape Falcon to Oregon/California border mark-selective coho fishery will be the only recreational salmon opportunity south of Cape Falcon in 2008, but will require implementation by emergency rule.

The adopted management measures north of Cape Falcon provide for Chinook-directed fisheries in all four management areas beginning the first week of June with coho non-retention. The intent of these early season fisheries is to provide opportunity for Chinook, recognizing that coho quotas will be unusually small in 2008 and may limit access once the all-species fisheries open.

During the Chinook-directed fisheries, the subareas north of Leadbetter Point are open five days per week to extend the season through the month of June. The area south of Leadbetter Point is open seven days per week because Chinook catch rates are generally lower in that area. The estimated coho bycatch mortality during these fisheries was subtracted from the overall recreational coho TAC.

In the all-species recreational fishery, all four subareas north of Cape Falcon are open five days per week only. The intent of the five day per week option is to prolong the season.

An area 4B add-on fishery of 4,000 marked coho is included due to the increased likelihood of north of Cape Falcon recreational fisheries exhausting allowable coho impacts prior to Labor Day. The framework plan allocates 17.3 percent of the value of the 4B add on fishery to the Westport area and 1.2 percent of the value of the 4B add on fishery to the La Push area, with a deduction of 18.5 percent of the Neah Bay area ocean coho quota. However, as allowed in the FMP, port representatives agreed to deviate from the allocation plan in 2008, and provided the 1.2 percent increase to the La Push area but allowed the Neah Bay area to retain the remainder of its ocean fishery coho subarea quota with no distribution to the Westport area. The intent of this action was to provide port equity in estimated fishing season length.

8.3 Treaty Indian

The adopted management measures are generally similar in structure as in recent years, although coho quotas are substantially lower, reflecting both the reduced abundance of OPI stocks in general, and specifically the more conservative standard for LCN coho specified in the NMFS guidance for 2008.

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 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 2007 seasons and effort patterns rather than a longer term average. Where no 2007 effort is available for a particular month and area, effort from a previous year is substituted. The Oregon south of Cape Falcon recreational selective coho fishery was modeled assuming the effort will respond to take the entire available quota. To the degree that this effort response does not occur, the values provided will be an overestimate. Additionally, last year's prices have been assumed to be the best estimator of prices expected in the coming season. The 2007 commercial prices (along with 2006) were at record high levels. The 2008 season is even more restrictive than 2007 and therefore 2007 prices should be a good approximation or may underestimate the price per pound received due to the limited local supply of salmon and therefore the estimates provided may understate 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. Additionally, in some cases, reductions in ocean harvest may result in either greater inside fishing opportunity or escapement which may contribute to future production, depending on the carrying capacity of the system to which the stocks are escaping.

In the past, some of the catch in the all-species fishery north of Cape Falcon has been landed south of Cape Falcon. Therefore, even though there will not be a fishery south of Cape Falcon some landings are projected for the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain area. Table 9 shows projected exvessel value by catch area and Figure 3 displays estimates of income impacts by landing area.

It appears that the North of Cape Falcon recreational fishery will be quota limited rather than season limited. The 2008 recreational season north of Cape Falcon is significantly restricted compared to 2007 and especially compared to the recent five year average, it is expected that all open areas will meet their quotas. South of Cape Falcon the only 2008 recreational fisheries are the February-March opening off Fort Bragg (closed early through inseason action) and the selective coho fishery scheduled this summer off the Oregon coast. Economic estimates for these fisheries are provided in Table 10 and Figure 4.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management measures adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2008.
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A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS
North of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 40,000 Chinook and 25,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Trade: none. 3. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 20,000 Chinook and 4,000 marked coho.
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 3 through earlier of June 30 or 11,700 Chinook quota. Saturday through Tuesday with a landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook per vessel for each open period north of Leadbetter Point or 50 Chinook south of Leadbetter Point (C.1). All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery, Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Oregon State regulations require that fishers south of Cape Falcon, OR intending to fish within this area notify Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife before transiting the Cape Falcon, OR line (45°46'00" N. lat.) at the following number: 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land their fish in Garibaldi, Oregon. Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point, Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon must notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8).
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 1 through earlier of September 16 or 8,300 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 4,000 marked coho quota (C.8.d). Open July 1-2, then Saturday through Tuesday thereafter. Landing and possession limit of 35 Chinook and 25 coho per vessel per open period north of Leadbetter Point or 35 Chinook and 25 coho south of Leadbetter Point (C.1). All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.7). All coho must have a healed adipose fin clip (C.8.d). Gear restricted to plugs six inches or longer. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). 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 or in possession of salmon while fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land their fish in Garibaldi, Oregon. Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point, Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon must notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8).
South of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
1. Sacramento Basin recreational fishery allocation: Closed. 2. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 22,500. 3. Klamath tribal allocation: 27,000.
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed in 2008 (C.9). In 2009, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2009 meeting.
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed in 2008 (C.9). In 2009, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2009 meeting.
OR/CA Border to U.S./Mexico Border Closed.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management measures adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2008.
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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	-	-	-	-	None
OR/CA Border to U.S./Mexico Border.	-	-	-	-	-

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.

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).

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management measures adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2008.
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C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (continued)

- C.6. Notification When Unsafe Conditions Prevent Compliance with Regulations: If prevented by unsafe weather conditions or mechanical problems from meeting special management area landing restrictions, vessels must notify the U.S. Coast Guard and receive acknowledgment of such notification prior to leaving the area. This notification shall include the name of the vessel, port where delivery will be made, approximate amount of salmon (by species) on board, and the estimated time of arrival.
- C.7. Incidental Halibut Harvest: During authorized periods, the operator of a vessel that has been issued an incidental halibut harvest license may retain Pacific halibut caught incidentally in Area 2A while trolling for salmon. Halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length, measured from the tip of the lower jaw with the mouth closed to the extreme end of the middle of the tail, and must be landed with the head on. License applications for incidental harvest must be obtained from the International Pacific Halibut Commission (phone: 206-634-1838). Applicants must apply prior to April 1 of each year. Incidental harvest is authorized only during May and June troll seasons and after June 30 if quota remains and if announced on the NMFS hotline (phone: 800-662-9825). ODFW and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) will monitor landings. If the landings are projected to exceed the 37,707 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 two 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:
- 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.
 - NMFS may transfer fish between the recreational and commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon if there is agreement among the areas' representatives on the Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS).
 - At the March 2009 meeting, the Council will consider inseason recommendations for special regulations for any experimental fisheries (proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November 2008).
 - 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:
- The State of Oregon may establish additional late-season fisheries in state waters. Check state regulations for details.
 - The State of California may establish limited fisheries in selected state waters.
- C.10. For the purposes of California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) Code, Section 8232.5, the definition of the Klamath Management Zone (KMZ) for the ocean salmon season shall be that area from Humbug Mt., Oregon, to Horse Mt., California.

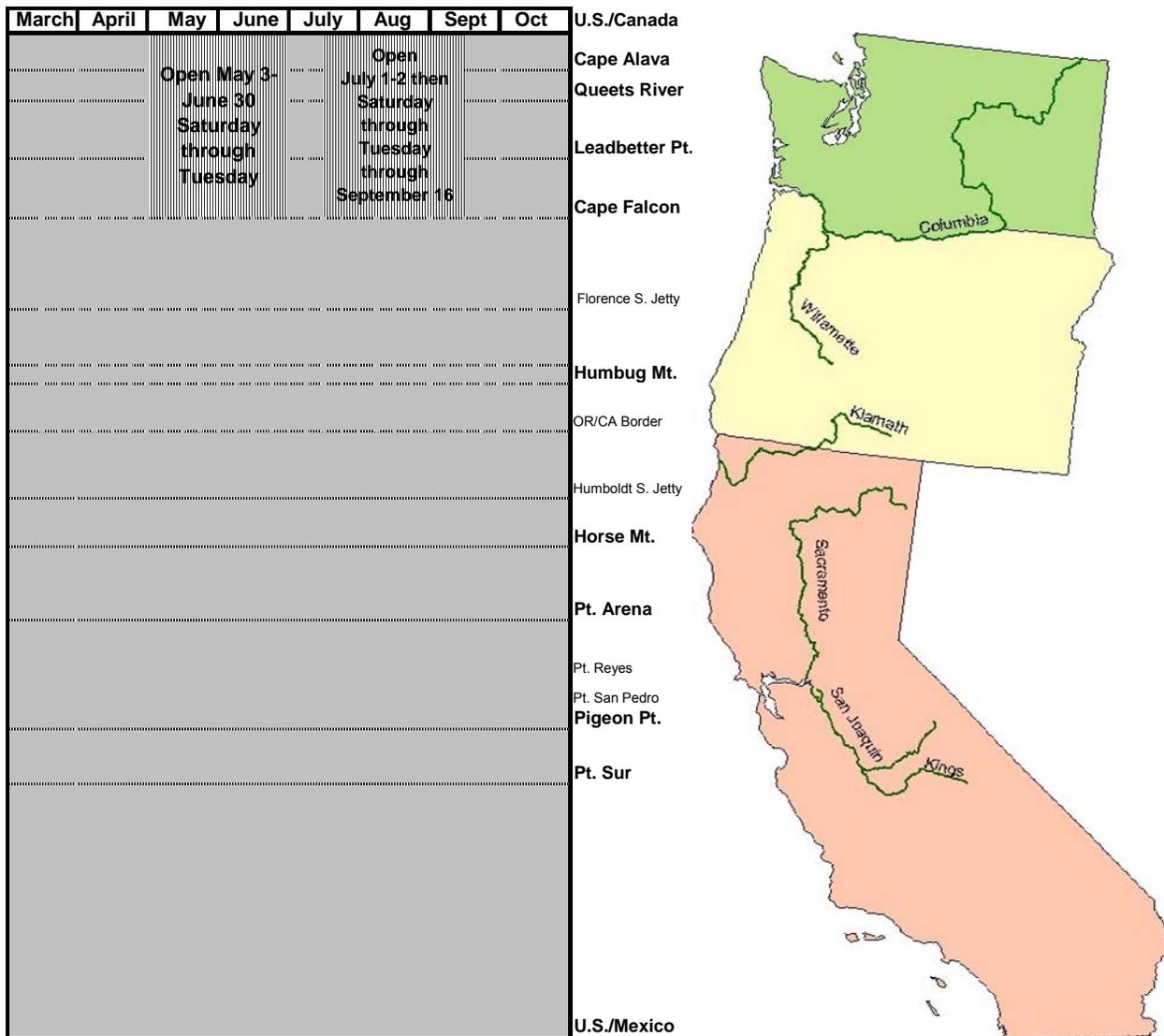


FIGURE 1. Council-adopted non-Indian commercial salmon seasons for 2008. Dates are the first or last days of the month unless otherwise specified.

TABLE 2. Recreational management measures adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2008. (Page 1 of 3)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS
North of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 40,000 Chinook and 25,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Recreational TAC: 20,000 Chinook and 20,350 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked. 3. Trade: none. 4. Area 4B add-on fishery opens upon ocean closure with a quota of 4,000 marked coho and Chinook retention prior to August 1, subject to the 950 Chinook guideline in the Neah Bay Subarea (C.5). 5. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 4,000 marked coho in August and September.</p>
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Point</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 1 through earlier of June 28 or a quota of 8,200 Chinook (C.5). Tuesday through Saturday north of the Queets River (Neah Bay and La Push Subareas) and Sunday through Thursday south of the Queets River (Westport subarea). Chinook only, one fish per day. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).
<p>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 1 through earlier of June 28 or a subarea guideline of 5,300 Chinook (C.5). Seven days per week. Chinook only, one fish per day. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 1 through earlier of September 13 or 2,060 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 950 Chinook (C.5). Tuesday through Saturday. All salmon two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook and no chum retention August 1 through Sept. 13. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained coho must be marked. See gear restrictions (C.2). Closed east of a true north-south line running through Sail Rock in July. 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 1 through earlier of September 13 or 540 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 350 Chinook (C5). September 20 through earlier of October 5 or 50 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 13. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained coho must be marked. See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>
<p>Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 29 through earlier of September 13 or 7,520 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 5,100 Chinook (C.5). Sunday through Thursday. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained coho must be marked. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). 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"> June 29 through earlier of September 30 or 10,180 marked coho subarea quota with any remainder of the 5,300 Chinook subarea guideline from the June Chinook directed fishery (C.5). Sunday through Thursday. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained coho must be marked. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.c). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).

TABLE 2. Recreational management measures adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2008. (Page 2 of 3)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS
South of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
1. Sacramento Basin recreational fishery allocation: Closed. 2. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 22,500. 3. Klamath tribal allocation: 27,000. 4. All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 22 through earlier of August 31 or a landed catch of 9,000 marked coho (C.6). Seven days per week. All salmon except Chinook, two fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open (see 70 FR 20304, and call the halibut fishing hotline 1-800-662-9825 for additional dates) (C.3, C.4.d). Open days may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available quota (C.5). <p>In 2009, the season between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mt. 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).</p>
OR/CA Border to U.S./Mexico Border <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closed.
B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches) (See C.1)

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

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

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

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

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

- a. U.S./Canada Border to Point Conception, California: No more than one rod may be used per angler; and no more than two single point, single shank barbless hooks are required for all fishing gear. [Note: ODFW regulations in the state-water fishery off Tillamook Bay may allow the use of barbed hooks to be consistent with inside regulations.]
- 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. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (continued)**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.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 Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS).
- d. If retention of unmarked coho is permitted in the area from the U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, Oregon, by inseason action, the allowable coho quota will be adjusted to ensure preseason projected mortality of critical stocks is not exceeded.

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

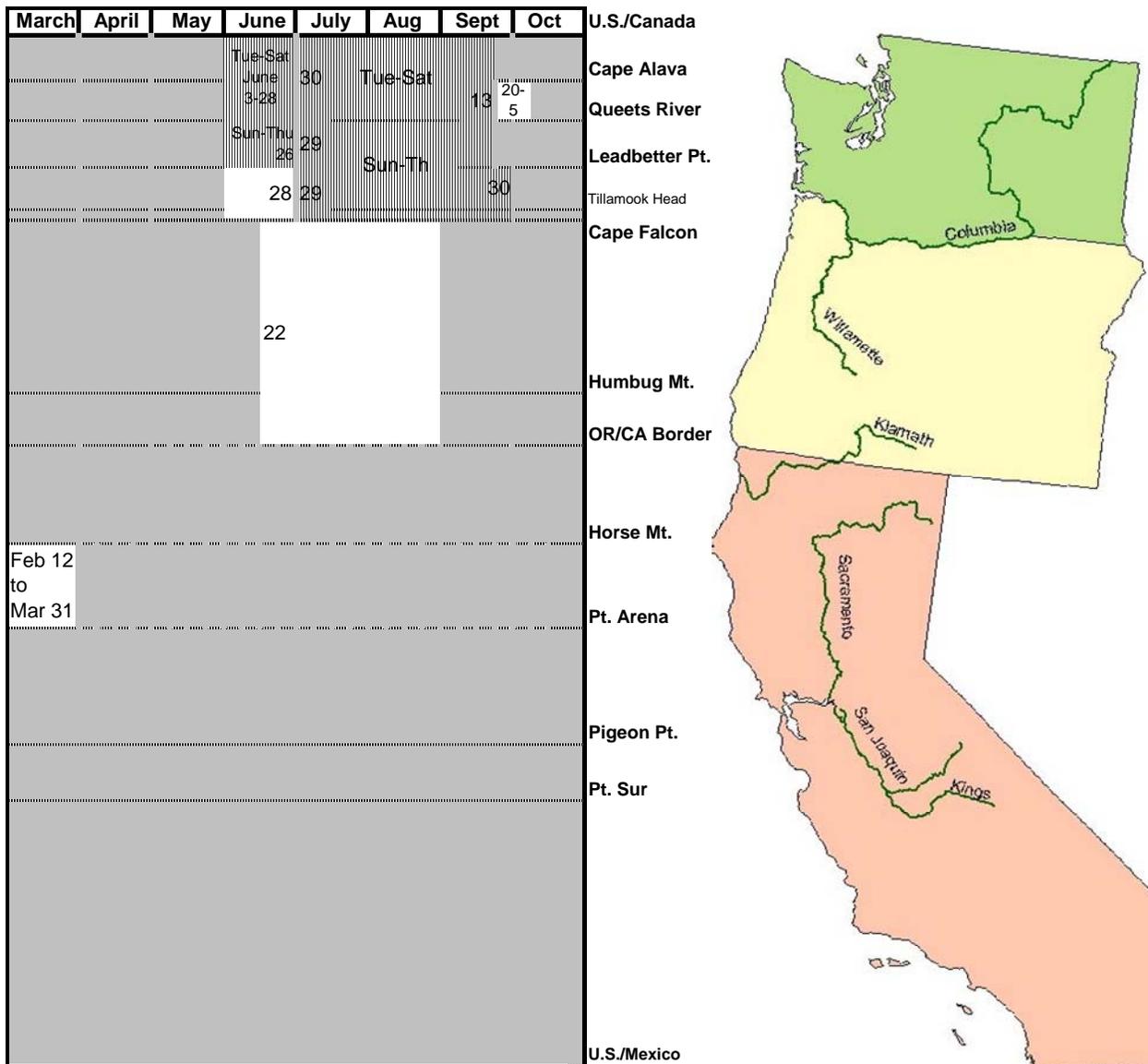


FIGURE 2. Council-adopted recreational salmon seasons for 2008. Dates are the first or last days of the month unless otherwise specified.

TABLE 3. Treaty Indian ocean troll management measures adopted by the Council for ocean salmon fisheries, 2008. (Page 1 of 1)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS
Supplemental Management Information
1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 37,500 Chinook and 20,000 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 20,000 Chinook quota. All salmon except coho. If the Chinook quota for the May-June fishery is not fully utilized, the excess fish cannot be transferred into the later all-salmon season. If the Chinook quota is exceeded, the excess will be deducted from the later all-salmon season. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C). • July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 17,500 preseason Chinook quota, or 20,000 coho quota. All Salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).
B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches)

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

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

C.2. Gear restrictions

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

C.3. Quotas

- a. The quotas include troll catches by the S'Klallam and Makah tribes in Washington State Statistical Area 4B from May 1 through September 15.
- b. The Quileute Tribe will continue a ceremonial and subsistence fishery during the time frame of September 15 through October 15 in the same manner as in 2004, 2005, 2006, and 2007. Fish taken during this fishery are to be counted against treaty troll quotas established for the 2008 season (estimated harvest during the October ceremonial and subsistence fishery: 100 Chinook; 200 coho).

C.4. Area Closures

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

TABLE 4. Chinook and coho harvest quotas and guidelines (*) for 2008 ocean salmon fishery management measures adopted by the Council. (Page 1 of 1)

Fishery or Quota Designation	Chinook	Coho
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON		
TREATY INDIAN OCEAN TROLL		
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho)	20,000	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Species)	17,500	20,000
Subtotal Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	37,500	20,000
NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL ^{a/}		
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho)	11,700	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Species)	8,300	4,000
Subtotal Non-Indian Commercial Troll	20,000	4,000
RECREATIONAL ^{a/}		
U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Point (All Except Coho)	8,200	-
Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho)	5,300 ^{b/}	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (All Species)	950 *	2,060 ^{c/}
Cape Alava to Queets River (All Species)	450 *	590
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (All Species)	5,100 *	7,520
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (All Species) ^{d/}	b/ *	10,180
Subtotal Recreational	20,000	20,350
TOTAL NORTH OF CAPE FALCON	77,500	44,350
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON		
COMMERCIAL TROLL		
Oregon/California Border to Humboldt S. Jetty (All Except Coho; August)	-	-
Ft. Bragg (All Except Coho; August)	-	-
San Francisco (All Except Coho; August)	-	-
Subtotal Troll	-	-
RECREATIONAL ^{a/}		
Cape Falcon to Oregon/California Border	-	9,000
TOTAL SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON	0	9,000

a/ Coho quotas are a landed catch of coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip.

b/ Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon All Species fishery shares the 5,300 Chinook quota from the Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon All Except Coho fishery.

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

d/ Does not include Buoy 10 fishery of 4,000 marked coho in August and September.

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2008 ocean fishery management measures adopted by the Council.^{a/} (Page 1 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)		Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
	CHINOOK		
<u>PUGET SOUND:</u>			
Elwha Summer/Fall	2.8%	≤ 10.0%	Southern U.S. Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
Dungeness Spring	2.7%	≤ 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	8.3%	≤ 15.0%	Preterminal Southern U.S. Rebuilding Exploitation Rate and
	1.207	≥ 1.200	Natural spawning escapement (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
Nooksack Spring	5.1%	≤ 7.0%	Southern U.S. CERC, not to exceed in four out of five years (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	19.3%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation)
Skagit Summer/Fall	47.1%	≤ 50.0%	Southern U.S. CERC (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	32.1%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation)
Skagit Spring	32.3%	≤ 38.0%	Total Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	21.4%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation)
Stillaguamish Summer/Fall	14.8%	≤ 15.0%	Southern U.S. CERC (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	13.7%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation)
Snohomish Summer/Fall	12.9%	≤ 15.0%	Southern U.S. CERC (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	16.5%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation)
Lake Washington Summer/Fall	7.3%	≤ 15.0%	Preterminal Southern U.S. Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	39.2%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation)
Green River Summer/Fall	7.3%	≤ 15.0%	Preterminal Southern U.S. Rebuilding Exploitation Rate and
		≥ 5.800	Natural spawning escapement (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	38.0%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation)
White River Spring	15.9%	≤ 20.0%	Total Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
Puyallup Summer/Fall	47.0%	≤ 50.0%	Total Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
Nisqually River Summer/Fall	1.928	≥ 1.100	Spawning escapement goal (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
<u>WASHINGTON COAST:</u>			
Hoko Fall	30.5%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2008 because escapement objective met
Quillayute Fall	85.1%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2008 because escapement objective met
Hoh Fall	145.7%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2008 because escapement objective met
Queets Fall	100.7%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2008 because escapement objective met
Grays Harbor Fall	45.0%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation)

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2008 ocean fishery management measures adopted by the Council.^{af} (Page 2 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{bf} or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
CHINOOK		
<u>COLUMBIA RIVER:</u>		
Columbia Upriver Brights	165.9	57.3 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 46.0 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest
	70.1%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2008 because escapement objective met.
Deschutes River Fall	42.8%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation)
Mid-Columbia Brights	55.1	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	55.9	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 (threatened)	35.8%	≤ 41.0% Total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
Columbia Lower River Wild (threatened)	8.9%	≤ 10.0% AEQ exploitation rate limit in southern U.S. fisheries (WDFW objective)
	3.8^{cf}	5.7 MSY spawner goal for N. Lewis River fall Chinook (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	43.6%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation)
Spring Creek Hatchery Tules	86.2	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	46.6%	≤ 70.0% Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
<u>OREGON COAST:</u>		
Nehalem Fall	≤ 60.0% ^{df}	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation)
Siletz Fall	≤ 60.0% ^{df}	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation)
Siuslaw Fall	≤ 60.0% ^{df}	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation)
<u>CALIFORNIA:</u>		
Klamath River Fall	40.7 ^{ef}	40.7 Minimum number of adult spawners to natural spawning areas. 2008 Council guidance.
Federally recognized tribal harvest	50.0%	50.0% Equals 27.0 (thousand) adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa tribal fisheries.
Spawner Reduction Rate	47.1%	≤ 66.7% Equals 36.2 (thousand) fewer natural adult spawners due to fishing.
Adult river mouth return	115.4	NA
Age 4 ocean harvest rate	2.4%	≤ 16.0% NMFS ESA consultation standard for threatened California coastal Chinook.
KMZ sport fishery share	13.4%	Equals 0.6 (thousand) adult fish catch from the fall 2007 KMZ ocean sport fishery.
CA:OR troll fishery share	88:12	50:50 2006 KFMC recommendation, no guidance for 2008.
River recreational fishery share	83.3%	≥ 15% 2008 Council Guidance. Equals 22.5 (thousand) adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries.
Sacramento River Winter (endangered)	Met	Recreational seasons: Point Arena to Pigeon Point between the first Saturday in April and the second Sunday in November; Pigeon Point to the U.S./Mexico Border between the first Saturday in April and the first Sunday in October. Minimum size limit ≥ 20 inches total length. Commercial seasons: Point Arena to the U.S./Mexico border between May 1 and September 30, except Point Reyes to Point San Pedro between October 1 and 15. Minimum size limit ≥ 26 inches total length. (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Sacramento River Fall	59.0	122.0-180.0 FMP objective for Sacramento River fall natural and hatchery adult spawners.
Ocean commercial impacts	3.1	From fall (Sept-Dec) 2007 fisheries.
Ocean recreational impacts	1.0	Includes fall 2007 (0.9 SRFC) and Feb-Mar 2008 Fort Bragg (0.01 SRFC) fishery impacts.
River recreational impacts	0.0	
Hatchery spawner goal	7.8	12.0 Coleman Hatchery: number of adults to achieve egg take goal.
	3.4	6.0 Feather River Hatchery: number of adults to achieve egg take goal.
	3.1	4.0 Nimbus Hatchery: number of adults to achieve egg take goal.

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2008 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)	8.3%(3.1%)	≤ 10.0% Total exploitation rate for all U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border based on 2002 PSC coho agreement.
Skagit	30.8%(2.9%) 51.3	≤ 35.0% 2008 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{f/} 30.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Stillaguamish	37.7%(1.9%) 25.5	≤ 50.0% 2008 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{f/} 17.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Snohomish	34.4%(1.9%) 79.7	≤ 40.0% 2008 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{f/} 70.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Hood Canal	44.7%(3.0%) 21.4	≤ 45.0% 2008 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{f/} 21.5 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Strait of Juan de Fuca	11.0%(2.2%) 22.0	≤ 40.0% 2008 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{f/} 12.8 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Quillayute Fall	10.0	6.3-15.8 FMP objective MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the Washington coastal treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Hoh	3.9	
Queets Wild	8.9	
Grays Harbor	41.5	
Lower Columbia River Natural (threatened)	8.0%(6.0%)	≤ 8.0% Council area marine and mainstem Columbia River fishery exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Upper Columbia	≥ 50%	≥ 50% Minimum percentage of the run destined for areas above Bonneville Dam.
Columbia River Hatchery Early	92.4	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	68.1	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	6.9%	≤ 8.0% Marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Northern California (threatened)	1.0%	≤ 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 2007 post-season Coho FRAM, which employs post-season observed fishery impact levels and 2007 pre-season abundance forecasts. Assumptions for Canadian and Southeast Alaska chinook fisheries operating under aggregate abundance based management (AABM) regimes are based on allowable catch levels determined under the 1999 PST chinook agreement and the 2008 calibration of the PSC Chinook Model. The allowable catch levels are for an Alaska all-gear catch of 170,000, a Northern BC troll and Queen Charlotte Islands catch of 124,800, and a WCVI troll and outside sport catch of 162,600.

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

d/ Projected ISBM indices for these stocks using 2007 freshwater fisheries exceed 60%, but the state of Oregon intends to manage 2008 freshwater fishery impacts to comply with the general obligation.

e/ If the management expectation was for 35.0 (thousand) natural area spawners, the tribal harvest would be 31.2 and river recreational harvest would be 26.7 (thousands).

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

TABLE 6. Preliminary projections of Chinook and coho harvest impacts for 2008 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 2007	
				Catch	Bycatch Mortality
CHINOOK (thousands of fish)					
<u>OCEAN FISHERIES^{c/}:</u>					
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	37.5	7.7	19.1	23.0	3.6
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	20.0	5.5	14.7	15.7	5.6
Recreational	20.0	2.3	7.0	9.5	1.3
CAPE FALCON TO HUMBUG MT.					
Commercial Troll	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.9	5.4
Recreational	0.0	0.5	2.6	3.2	0.4
HUMBUG MT. TO HORSE MT.					
Commercial Troll	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	2.5 ^{d/}
Recreational	0.0	0.4	2.3	21.9	2.3 ^{d/}
SOUTH OF HORSE MT.					
Commercial	0.0	0.0	0.0	104.6	20.2 ^{d/}
Recreational	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.7	3.0 ^{d/}
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES					
Commercial Troll	57.5	13.2	33.8	186.1	37.3
Recreational	20.0	3.2	11.9	63.3	7.0
<u>INSIDE FISHERIES:</u>					
Buoy 10	NA	NA	NA	3.8	NA
COHO (thousands of fish)					
<u>OCEAN FISHERIES^{c/}:</u>					
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll ^{e/}	20.0	1.7	3.2	40.0	2.7
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	4.0	3.3	10.3	17.4	4.0
Recreational	20.4 ^{f/}	4.8	22.0	102.2	22.0 ^{g/}
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Commercial Troll	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	6.7
Recreational	9.0	3.0	16.0	42.3	17.2
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES					
Commercial Troll	24.0	5.0	13.4	57.4	13.4
Recreational	29.4	7.8	38.0	144.4	39.2
<u>INSIDE FISHERIES:</u>					
Area 4B	4.0	1.0	4.7	-	-
Buoy 10	4.0	0.7	2.9	8.4	1.5

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

Commercial: 26%.

Recreational, north of Pt. Arena: 14%.

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

b/ Bycatch calculated as dropoff mortality plus fish released.

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

d/ Based on reported sublegal encounter rates.

e/ Includes fisheries that allow retention of all legal sized coho.

f/ Does not include an Area 4B add on selective fishery of 4,000 marked coho.

g/ Based on observed unmarked encounter rates.

TABLE 7. Expected coastwide lower Columbia Natural (LCN) Oregon coastal natural (OCN) and Rogue/Klamath (RK) coho, and Lower Columbia River (LCR) natural tule Chinook exploitation rates by fishery for 2008 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%	2.1%
BRITISH COLUMBIA	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	16.4%
PUGET SOUND/STRAIT	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON				
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	1.5%	1.0%	0.0%	4.2%
Recreational	2.5%	0.7%	0.0%	2.5%
Non-Indian Troll	0.9%	0.5%	0.0%	3.0%
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON				
Recreational:				
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	1.0%	2.4%	0.2%	0.0%
Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.0%	0.3%	0.5%	
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Fort Bragg	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
South of Pt. Arena	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Troll:				
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Fort Bragg	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
South of Pt. Arena	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
BUOY 10	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	
ESTUARY/FRESHWATER	1.4%	1.2%	0.3%	7.1%
TOTAL	8.0%^{a/}	6.9%	1%^{b/}	35.8%

a/ Total does not include Southeast Alaska, British Columbia, or Puget Sound/Strait of Juan de Fuca fisheries for LCN coho.

b/ Total does not include estuary/freshwater for RK coho.

TABLE 8. Projected coho mark rates for 2008 fisheries under base period fishing patterns (% marked). (Page 1 of 1)

Area	Fishery	June	July	August	September
Canada					
Johnstone Strait	Recreational	-	12%	9%	-
West Coast Vancouver Island	Recreational	27%	14%	10%	8%
North Georgia Strait	Recreational	24%	23%	23%	18%
South Georgia Strait	Recreational	28%	27%	20%	21%
Juan de Fuca Strait	Recreational	37%	40%	42%	39%
Johnstone Strait	Troll	32%	21%	14%	18%
NW Vancouver Island	Troll	19%	19%	21%	25%
SW Vancouver Island	Troll	38%	36%	41%	45%
Georgia Strait	Troll	34%	34%	35%	28%
Puget Sound					
Strait of Juan de Fuca (Area 5)	Recreational	48%	49%	47%	49%
Strait of Juan de Fuca (Area 6)	Recreational	49%	46%	47%	46%
San Juan Island (Area 7)	Recreational	44%	35%	38%	34%
North Puget Sound (Areas 6 & 7A)	Net	-	31%	31%	37%
Council Area					
Neah Bay (Area 4/4B)	Recreational	39%	48%	49%	54%
LaPush (Area 3)	Recreational	50%	50%	56%	43%
Westport (Area 2)	Recreational	56%	57%	56%	56%
Columbia River (Area 1)	Recreational	67%	65%	62%	65%
Tillamook	Recreational	56%	53%	49%	43%
Newport	Recreational	53%	49%	48%	32%
Coos Bay	Recreational	43%	40%	31%	16%
Brookings	Recreational	34%	25%	22%	13%
Neah Bay (Area 4/4B)	Troll	50%	48%	50%	54%
LaPush (Area 3)	Troll	48%	54%	51%	60%
Westport (Area 2)	Troll	47%	50%	55%	59%
Columbia River (Area 1)	Troll	59%	57%	56%	61%
Tillamook	Troll	55%	51%	55%	50%
Newport	Troll	51%	51%	51%	47%
Coos Bay	Troll	45%	41%	38%	23%
Brookings	Troll	29%	26%	28%	46%
Columbia River					
Buoy 10	Recreational	-	-	-	68%

TABLE 9. Preliminary projected exvessel value under Council-adopted 2008 non-Indian commercial troll management measures compared to 2007 and the 2003-2007 average (inflation adjusted). (Page 1 of 1)

Management Area	Exvessel Value (thousands of dollars) ^{a/}				
	2008 Projected ^{b/}	2007 Actual	Percent Change from 2007	2003-2007 Average ^{c/}	Percent Change From 2003-2007 Average
North of Cape Falcon	1,380	1,219	13%	1,676	-18%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	0	2,306	-100%	6,231	-100%
Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt.	0	921	-100%	428	-100%
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	0	1,347	-100%	2,940	-100%
South of Pt. Arena	0	5,832	-100%	8,656	-100%
Total South of Cape Falcon	0	10,406	-100%	18,254	-100%
West Coast Total	1,380	11,625	-88%	19,930	-93%

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, 2007 exvessel prices and 2007 average weight per fish (see text for additional discussion on this assumption).

c/ Values adjusted to 2007 dollars.

TABLE 10. Preliminary projected angler trips and state level personal income impacts generated under Council-adopted 2008 recreational ocean salmon fishery management measures compared to 2007 and the 2003-2007 average (inflation adjusted). (Page 1 of 1)

Management Area	Angler Trips (thousands)			Coastal Community Income Impacts (thousands of dollars) ^{a/}			Percent Change in Income	
	2008 Projected	2007 Actual	2003-2007 Avg.	2008 Projected	2007 Actual	2003-2007 Avg.	Compared to 2007 Actual	Compared to 2003-2007 Avg.
North of Cape Falcon	32.6	85.1	105.6	3,155	8,223	10,069	-62%	-69%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	12.7	64.6	75.5	747	3,803	4,632	-80%	-84%
Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt.	0.7	31.6	32.6	32	1,552	1,591	-98%	-98%
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	1.1	17.1	23.3	84	1,252	1,767	-93%	-95%
South of Pt. Arena	0.0	68.1	109.1	0	5,230	9,507	-100%	-100%
Total South of Cape Falcon	14.5	181.4	240.5	863	11,838	17,496	-93%	-95%
West Coast Total	47.1	266.4	346.1	4,019	20,060	27,565	-80%	-85%

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 2007 real values.

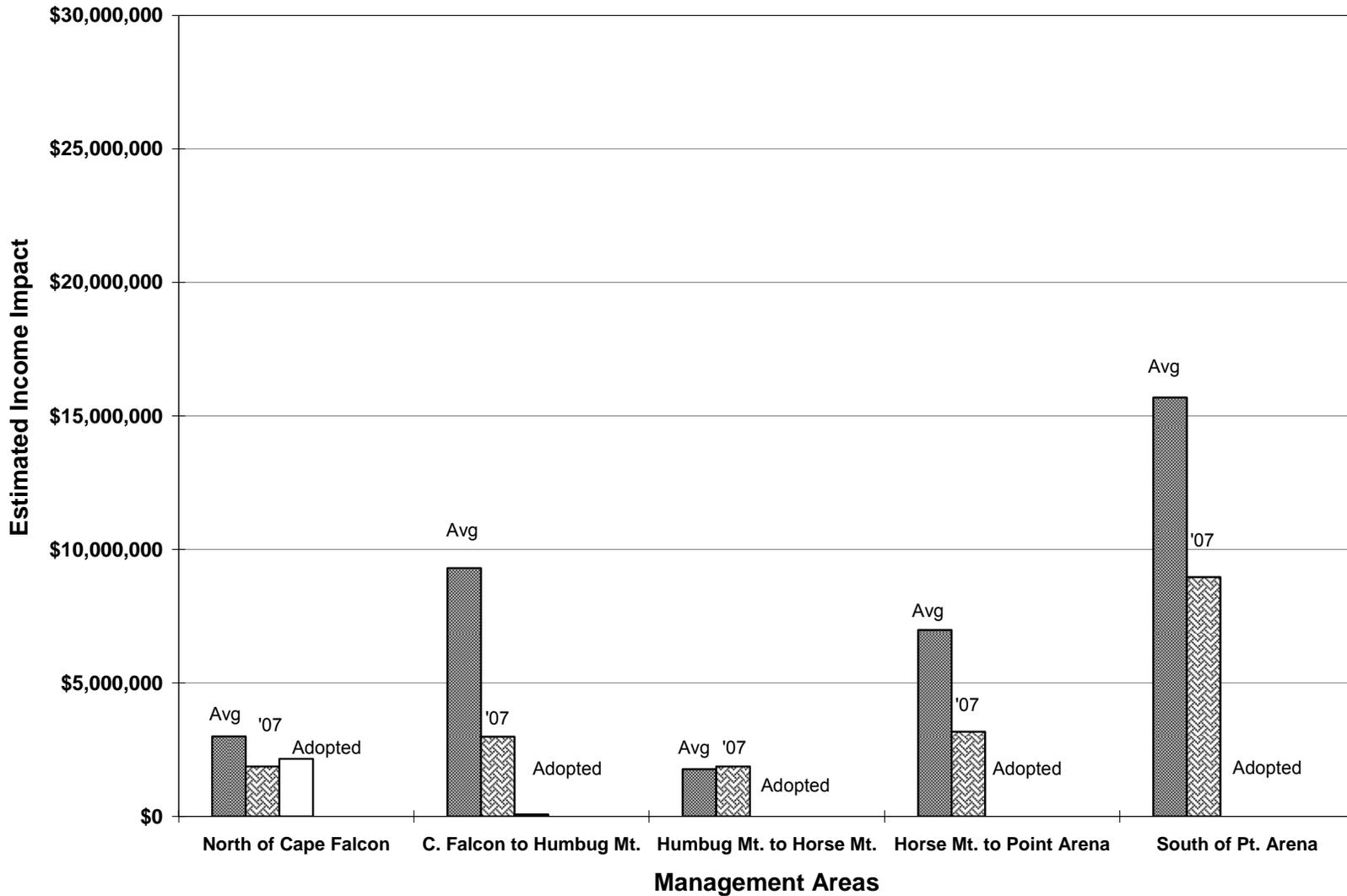


FIGURE 3. Projected coastal community personal income impacts associated with the 2008 commercial troll fishery under Council-adopted management measures compared to 2007 and the 2003-2007 average in real (inflation adjusted) dollars.

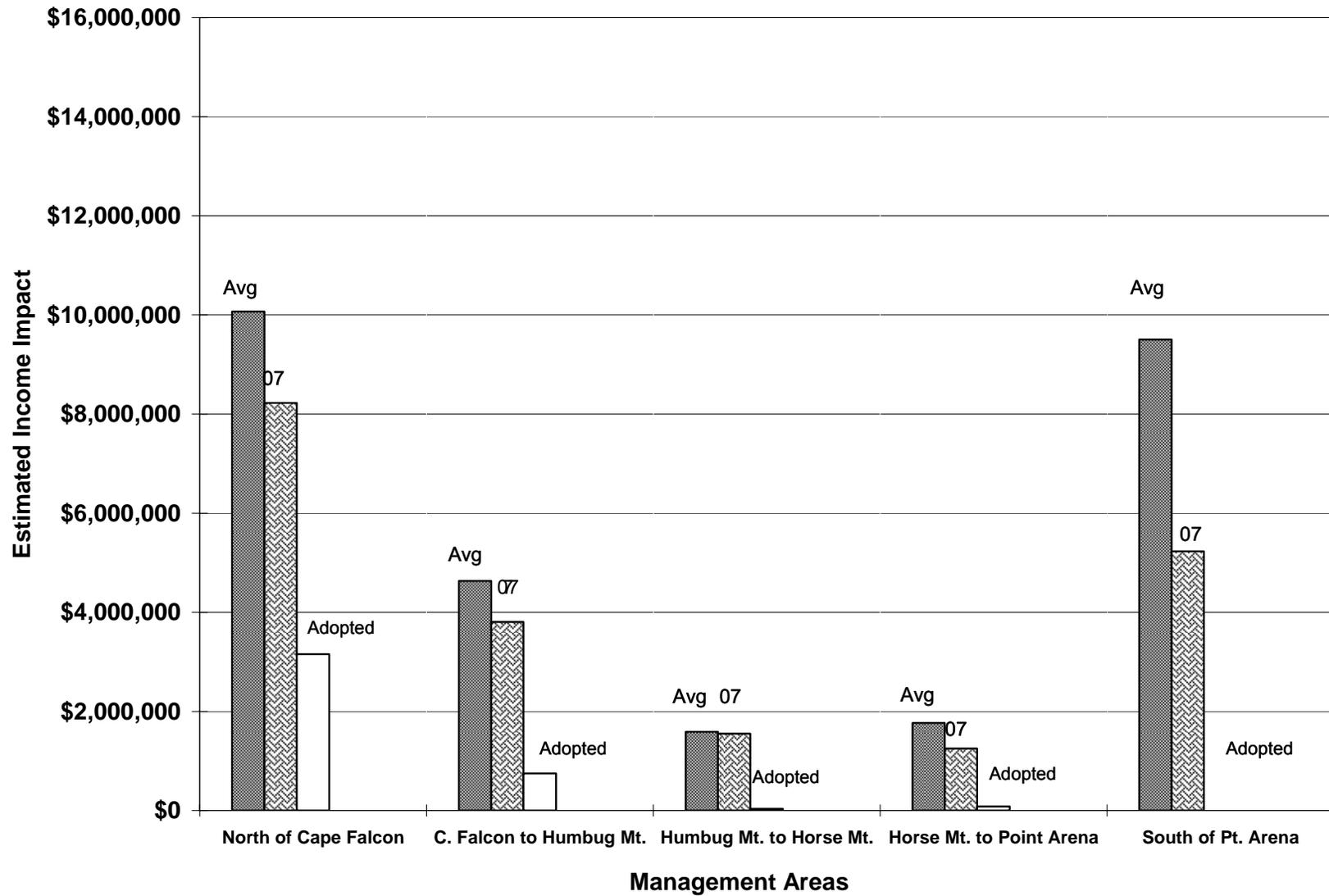


FIGURE 4. Projected coastal community personal income impacts associated with the 2008 recreational fishery under Council-adopted management measures compared to 2007 and the 2003-2007 average in real (inflation adjusted) dollars.

