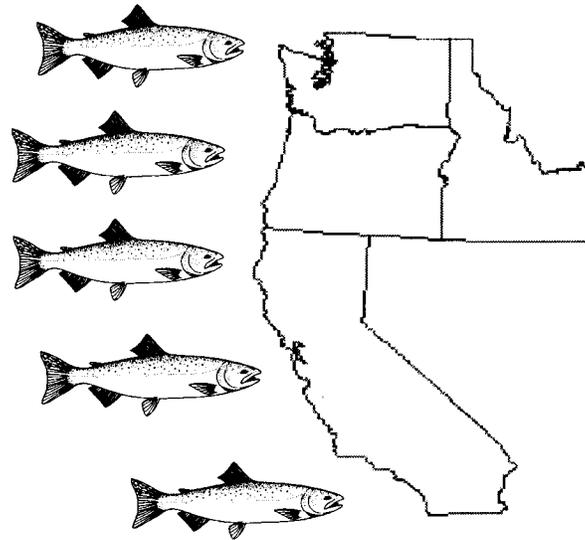


# **PRESEASON REPORT II**

## **ANALYSIS OF PROPOSED REGULATORY OPTIONS FOR 2002 OCEAN SALMON FISHERIES**

**INCLUDING PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULE**



**PREPARED BY THE  
SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM  
AND  
STAFF FISHERY ECONOMICS STAFF OFFICER**

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Portland, OR 97220-1384

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March 2002

# PUBLIC HEARINGS ON SALMON OPTIONS

*All Hearings Begin at 7 p.m.*

***Monday, April 1***

Chateau Westport  
Beach Room  
710 West Hancock  
Westport, WA 98595  
(360) 268-9101

***Monday, April 1***

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

***Tuesday, April 2***

Red Lion Hotel Eureka  
Evergreen Room  
1929 Fourth Street  
Eureka, CA 95501  
(707) 441-4712

***Tuesday, April 2***

Port of Tillamook Office  
4000 Blimp Boulevard  
Tillamook, OR 97141  
(503) 842-2413  
(Conducted by ODFW)

***Monday, April 3***

Moss Landing  
Community Center  
8071 Moss Landing Road  
Moss Landing, CA 95039  
(831) 633-4501

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Public comment on the options will also be accepted during the April Council meeting on Tuesday, April 9, during the public comment period for Agenda Item B.4.j at the DoubleTree Hotel - Columbia River, 1401 N Hayden Island Drive, Portland, Oregon 97217. **Written comments** received at the Council office **by 4:30 p.m., on Tuesday, April 2, 2002** will be distributed to all Council members.

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# LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BO	biological opinion
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
Council	Pacific Fishery Management Council
CVI	Central Valley index
CWT	coded-wire tag
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESU	Evolutionarily Significant Unit
FMP	fishery management plan
HRM	hook-and-release mortality
KMZ	Klamath River management zone (the ocean zone between Humbug Mountain and Horse Mountain where management emphasis is on Klamath River fall chinook)
LRH	lower river hatchery (tule fall chinook returning to hatcheries below Bonneville Dam)
MCB	Mid-Columbia River brights (bright hatchery fall chinook released in the mid-Columbia River)
MSP	maximum sustainable production
MSY	maximum sustainable yield
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
ODFW	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
OCN	Oregon coastal natural (coho)
PST	Pacific Salmon Treaty
RER	recovery exploitation rate
RK	Rogue/Klamath (hatchery coho)
SAS	Salmon Advisory Subpanel
SCH	Spring Creek Hatchery (tule fall chinook returning to Spring Creek Hatchery)
SRFI	Snake River Fall (chinook) Index
SRW	Sacramento River winter (chinook)
STT	Salmon Technical Team
TAC	total allowable catch
URB	upper river brights (bright fall chinook normally migrating past McNary Dam)
WCVI	West Coast Vancouver Island
WDFW	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

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## INTRODUCTION AND CALL FOR COMMENTS

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This document has been prepared by the staff of the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) and the Salmon Technical Team (STT) to describe the Council's proposed ocean salmon management options for 2002 and characterize their expected impacts on ocean salmon fisheries and the stocks which support them. The Council solicits public comments on the proposed management options in preparation for adopting final management recommendations at its April meeting.

Oral and written comments may be presented at public hearings at the times and locations displayed on the inside front cover of this report. Additional comment will be accepted at the April Council meeting at the DoubleTree Hotel - Columbia River, Portland Oregon. Written comments received at the Council office by **April 2, 2002**, will be copied and distributed to all Council members (Council staff cannot assure distribution of comments received after April 2).

### SELECTION OF FINAL MANAGEMENT MEASURES

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

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

The impacts presented in this report reflect preliminary expectations of stock abundance and fishery patterns for Canada. Revised expectations are not anticipated to significantly alter the stock-specific estimates of impacts under the options presented in this report.

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## DESCRIPTION AND OBJECTIVES OF PROPOSED OPTIONS

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This report displays three regulatory options for 2002 commercial troll and recreational ocean salmon fisheries. Complete descriptions of the commercial and recreational options are presented in Tables 1 and 2, respectively. Quotas under the various options are summarized in Table 3.

North of Cape Falcon, Option I has seasons which are the most liberal and Option III the most conservative. The pattern of options is different south of Cape Falcon where the alternatives address the allocation of Klamath River fall chinook among the various fishery sectors and the need to limit impacts on stocks listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). This arrangement demonstrates the trade-offs necessary to meet the constraints on limiting stocks south of Cape Falcon.

Option I exceeds Council guidance for allowable impacts on lower Columbia River wild coho as measured by Oregon coastal natural (OCN) coho ocean exploitation rate (Tables 4 and 6). The largest difference in OCN impacts between this option and the other two options occurs in commercial troll fisheries proposed in Option I for May and August in the Fort Bragg area off California. There is concern that effort modeled in this fishery

does not reflect current expected effort. In addition, because modeled OCN contacts are not scaled to preseason abundances in California fisheries, projected impacts may be too high. The Council directed the STT to resolve the issue, if possible, prior to the April Council meeting, and reanalyze impacts associated with this option.

A synopsis of management objectives for the 2002 options is presented below.

### **SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON**

Projections of chinook and coho abundance relevant to harvest south of Cape Falcon are mixed in 2002 compared to the 2001 levels.

- The 2002 forecast Central Valley Index is 27% higher than the 2001 preseason forecast and is capable of supporting larger harvests, especially in the area south of Point Arena.
- The Klamath River fall chinook forecast is 17% lower than the 2001 preseason forecast due to a weaker age-four component.
- The OCN coho forecast is 43% higher than the 2001 preseason forecast, but the 2002 forecast for hatchery coho from the Columbia River and the coast south of Cape Falcon is 79% lower than the 2001 forecast. Diminished hatchery coho expectations in 2002 relative to 2001 require smaller quotas in selective fisheries off Oregon and Washington for mass marked coho, and reduced seasons for several chinook directed fisheries.

Key items to note in the proposed options south of Cape Falcon include:

#### Oregon

- The Council took inseason action to open Oregon commercial chinook fisheries between Cape Falcon and the Oregon-California border on March 20, 2002, and to open recreational chinook fisheries between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain on April 1, 2002.
- In 2003, between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain, seasons are proposed to open for all salmon except coho on March 15 for the commercial fishery and April 1 for the recreational fishery.
- The commercial chinook fishery between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain has staggered 10-day closures in July, which differ between Option II and Options I and III.
- Retention of coho with healed adipose fin clips is proposed for the July recreational fishery between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain under quotas of 25,000 (July 7 opener), 20,000 (July 15 opener), and 18,000 (July 21 opener) in Options I, II, and III, respectively.

#### Klamath Management Zone

- In the Oregon portion of the Klamath Management Zone (KMZ), July commercial quota fisheries of 1,500; 3,000; and 4,500 chinook are proposed in Options I, II, and III, respectively. All three options also include fisheries from March 20 through May 31, and quota fisheries in June (1,500 chinook), August (3,000 chinook), and September (2,000 chinook).
- In the California portion of the KMZ, an August commercial quota fishery of 3,000 chinook is proposed in Option II, and September commercial quotas of 10,000; 10,000; and 20,000 chinook are proposed in Options I, II, and III respectively.
- For the KMZ recreational fishery, a two fish per day bag limit is proposed in all options. Proposed bag limits are restricted to six fish in seven consecutive days for Option I, four fish in seven consecutive days for Option III, and an Option II proposal of six fish in seven consecutive days in the first half of the season followed by four fish in seven consecutive days in the second half of the season.

## California

- Coho retention is prohibited for commercial troll and recreational fisheries off California
- In the Fort Bragg area, commercial troll fisheries are proposed in May, August, and September in Option I; in Options II and III there is no May fishery and the proposed August fishery operates on a 3,000 chinook quota.
- For the San Francisco commercial fishery, Option I proposes a May 1 through September 30 season, Option II proposes a July 1 through September 30 season, and Option III proposes a May 1 through May 31 and a June 16 through September 30 season.
- Between Point Reyes and Point San Pedro, a "Fall Area Target Zone" commercial fishery is proposed for October 1 through October 15 in Option I, and is proposed in Option II under the further restriction that fishing occur within three nautical miles of shore.
- In Option I, for 2003, the Council is to consider opening an experimental commercial fishery from April 15 through April 30 south of Point Sur.
- The Fort Bragg recreational fishery opened February 16 and closes November 17 in all options, with a minimum size limit of 24 inches through April 30 and 20 inches thereafter.
- The San Francisco recreational fishery opens April 13 and closes November 10 in all options, with a minimum size limit of 24 inches through April 30 and 20 inches thereafter.
- The Monterey recreational fishery opens March 30 and closes Sept. 29 in all options, with a minimum size limit of 24 inches through April 30 and 20 inches thereafter.
- In the recreational fishery between Horse Mountain and Point Conception and the commercial fishery throughout California, all options require to use circle hooks (single point, single shank, barbless) when fishing by any method other than trolling. Option III further requires the hook point to point directly to the shank at a 90 degree angle with no offset between the point and the shank to improve enforcement of the regulation.

## **Chinook Salmon Management**

Key chinook salmon management objectives shaping the 2002 options are:

- The duration and timing of commercial and recreational fisheries south of Point Arena should not change substantially relative to the past two years to protect Sacramento River winter chinook and Central Valley spring chinook (National Marine Fisheries Service [NMFS] 2002 Biological Opinion).
- Sacramento River fall chinook adult spawning escapement of between 122,000 and 180,000 fish.
- An age-four ocean harvest rate no greater than 16% on Klamath River fall chinook to protect California Coastal chinook (ESA-threatened, NMFS jeopardy standard).
- For Klamath River fall chinook: adult natural spawning escapement of no fewer than 35,000 fish; 50/50 tribal/non-tribal sharing of adult harvest; and at least 15% of the non-tribal adult harvest to the river recreational fishery.
- The total adult equivalent exploitation rate on lower Columbia River tule chinook (ESA-threatened) over all ocean (including Canada) and freshwater fisheries not to exceed the recovery exploitation rate (RER) of 49% (NMFS jeopardy standard).

- The total exploitation rate on Snake River fall chinook (ESA-threatened) over all ocean fisheries (including Canada) not to exceed 70% of the 1988-193 average adult equivalent exploitation rate). This is not a limiting factor for 2002 due primarily to the expected low level of Canadian fishery impacts.

### **Coho Salmon Management**

Key coho salmon management objectives shaping the 2002 options are:

- Council guidance (with NMFS concurrence) for protection of lower Columbia River wild coho, which are listed as endangered under the Oregon ESA, for an ocean exploitation rate between 9% and 11%. This range corresponds to a combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate of between 10.5% and 12.5% on OCN coho.
- A combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate no greater than 15% on OCN coho (Amendment 13, ESA-threatened). This objective was further supported by the OCN Coho Work Group recommendation for a combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate no greater than 15% on OCN coho based on its review of Amendment 13 (accepted by the Council as expert biological advice at the November 2000 Council meeting).
- A marine exploitation rate no greater than 13% on Rogue/Klamath hatchery coho to protect Southern Oregon/Northern California coho (ESA-threatened, NMFS jeopardy standard).
- Prohibit retention of all coho off California to protect Central California Coast coho (ESA-threatened, NMFS jeopardy standard).

### **NORTH OF CAPE FALCON**

Projections of chinook and coho abundance relevant to fisheries north of Cape Falcon in 2002:

- Production of Columbia River hatchery tules is substantially higher than the 2001 levels and should allow consideration of larger chinook quotas than the options advanced in 2001.
- Production of hatchery coho from the Columbia River is substantially lower than the 2001 levels, requiring smaller coho quotas than the options advanced in 2001.

Key items to note in the proposed options north of Cape Falcon include:

- All non-Indian commercial troll options provide chinook only quota fisheries in May and June. Additional fisheries start July 1.
- Non-Indian commercial troll Option I provides an all salmon fishery south of Leadbetter Point that allows selective retention of coho with a healed adipose fin clip beginning July 1.
- Non-Indian commercial troll Option II contains a trade of 14,000 coho to the recreational fishery in exchange for 3,000 chinook, and has no selective coho fishery.
- Non-Indian commercial troll Option III provides an all salmon fishery north of Cape Falcon that allows selective retention of coho with a healed adipose fin clip beginning August 1.
- Non-Indian commercial troll Option III allows the Council to consider an April 20, 2003 opening North of Cape Falcon.
- Recreational Options I and II provide for early season (May/June) chinook only quota fisheries.
- All recreational options provide for selective retention of coho with healed adipose fin clips beginning in late June or early July.

- Recreational Option I for the La Push area includes a small set aside fishery starting in late September for 100 chinook and 100 coho.
- Recreational Options II and III include Area 4B add-on fisheries for coho with a healed adipose fin clip.

### **Chinook Salmon Management**

The key chinook salmon management objectives shaping the 2002 options are:

- The total adult equivalent exploitation rate on lower Columbia River tule chinook (ESA-threatened) over all ocean (including Canada) and freshwater fisheries not to exceed the RER of 49% (NMFS jeopardy standard).
- The total exploitation rate on Snake River fall chinook (ESA-threatened) over all ocean fisheries (including Canada) not to exceed 70% of the 1988-1993 average adult equivalent exploitation rate (NMFS jeopardy standard). This is not a limiting factor for 2002 due primarily to the expected low level of Canadian fishery impacts.
- The maximum sustainable yield (MSY) spawning escapement objective on Lewis River wild chinook (ESA-threatened) of 5,700 adults (NMFS jeopardy standard). This is not a limiting factor for 2002 due primarily to the expected low level of Canadian fishery impacts.
- ESA jeopardy standards have not yet been developed for threatened naturally spawning Puget Sound chinook stocks. In 2002, state and tribal comanagers have established management objectives based on total exploitation rate constraints.

### **Coho Salmon Management**

The key coho salmon management objectives shaping the 2002 options are:

- Council guidance (with NMFS concurrence) for protection of lower Columbia River wild coho, which are listed as endangered under the Oregon ESA, for an marine exploitation rate between 9% and 11%. This range corresponds to a combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate of between 10.5% and 12.5% on OCN coho.
- A combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate no greater than 15% on OCN coho (Amendment 13, ESA-threatened). This objective was further supported by the OCN Coho Work Group recommendation for a combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate no greater than 15% on OCN coho based on its review of Amendment 13 (accepted by the Council as expert biological advice at the November, 2000 Council meeting).
- An exploitation rate limit on southern U.S. fisheries of 10% for Interior Fraser coho established under the Southern Coho Management Plan adopted by the Pacific Salmon Commission in February, 2002.
- Meeting annual spawner objectives for Washington coastal and Puget Sound coho as agreed to by Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) and the Northwest Indian tribes under the provisions of *U.S. v. Washington* and *Hoh v. Baldrige*.
- For Puget Sound stocks, state and tribal comanagers have established management objectives that reflect stepped exploitation rates depending on expected spawning escapement. Because these management objectives have not been formally adopted as part of the fishery management plan (FMP), compliance with the goals listed in Amendment 14 remain the standard for assessing overfishing. If a stepped exploitation rate policy is formally adopted, it will be necessary to adopt new standards for assessing overfishing. Assessing performance relative to standards based on exploitation rates may involve a lapse of two or more years because of data availability.

## SPECIES LISTED UNDER THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

NMFS, in a March 8, 2002, letter to the Council, provided guidance on protective measures for species listed under the ESA during the 2002 fishing season. The letter summarized the requirements of NMFS' biological opinions on the effects of potential actions under the FMP on listed salmon and provided the anticipated consultation standards of the biological opinions in preparation for the 2002 management season, as well as further guidance and recommendations for the 2002 management season.

NMFS has also recommended the Council amend the FMP to specify recovery and long-term conservation objectives for both Sacramento River winter chinook and Central Valley spring chinook. To accommodate this process, NMFS will issue a biological opinion (BO) and incidental take statement that will cover only the 2002 and 2003 fishing seasons. This two-year BO will require the duration and timing of the 2002 and 2003 recreational and commercial seasons south of Pt. Arena, California, not change substantially relative to the past two years, and special gear restrictions designed to reduce hook and release mortality should also remain in effect.

The ESA consultation standards and exploitation rates (or other criteria) projected for the 2002 management measures are presented below. Some listed stocks are either rarely caught in Council fisheries (e.g., spring chinook from the upper Columbia River) or already receive sufficient protection from other FMP and ESA standards (e.g., Central Valley spring chinook). NMFS has determined that management actions designed to limit catch from these Evolutionarily Significant Units (ESUs), beyond what will be provided by harvest constraints for other stocks, are not necessary.

Listed ESUs of species managed by the Council, NMFS consultation standards, and NMFS guidance to the Council for the 2002 season.

ESU	Stock Representation in FMP	Jeopardy Standard	Council Guidance for 2002
Central Valley spring chinook - threatened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sacramento River spring</li> </ul>	No jeopardy standard.	Delay opening of the recreational fishery between Pt. Arena and Pigeon Pt. until mid-April, and between Pigeon Pt. and the U.S.-Mexico Border until about April 1.
Sacramento River winter chinook - endangered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sacramento River winter</li> </ul>	2002 Biological Opinion will require the duration and timing of 2002 commercial and recreational fisheries south of Pt Arena not change substantially relative to 2000 and 2001.	Delay opening the recreational fishery between Pt. Arena and Pigeon Pt. until mid-April, and between Pigeon Pt. and the U.S.-Mexico Border until about April 1.
California Coastal chinook - threatened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eel, Mattole, and Mad Rivers</li> </ul>	≤16% age-four ocean harvest rate on Klamath River fall chinook.	Same as jeopardy standard.
Lower Columbia River chinook - threatened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sandy Cowlitz, Kalama, Lewis spring</li> <li>Sandy, Cowlitz, Kalama, fall</li> <li>North Fork Lewis River fall</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No jeopardy standard.</li> <li>Brood year adult equivalent exploitation rate on Coweeman tule fall chinook ≤ 49%.</li> <li>5,700 MSY level adult spawning escapement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meet hatchery escapement goals.</li> <li>Same as jeopardy standard.</li> <li>Same as jeopardy standard.</li> </ul>
Upper Willamette chinook - threatened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Upper Willamette River spring</li> </ul>	No specific requirements. Rare occurrence in Council fisheries.	Same as jeopardy standard.
Upper Columbia River spring chinook - endangered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Upper Columbia River spring</li> </ul>	No specific requirements. Rare occurrence in Council fisheries.	No additional constraints. Council area ocean fishery impacts are very minor.
Snake River fall chinook - threatened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Snake River fall</li> </ul>	30% reduction from the 1988-1993 average adult equivalent age-3/age-4 exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries.	Same as jeopardy standard.

Snake River spring/summer chinook - threatened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Snake River spring/summer</li> </ul>	No specific requirements. Rare occurrence in Council fisheries.	Same as jeopardy standard.
Puget Sound chinook - threatened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elwha summer/fall</li> <li>Skokomish summer/fall</li> <li>Nooksack spring</li> <li>Skagit summer/fall</li> <li>Skagit spring</li> <li>Stillaguamish summer/fall</li> <li>Snohomish summer/fall</li> <li>Cedar River summer/fall</li> <li>White River spring</li> <li>Green River summer/fall</li> <li>Nisqually River summer/fall</li> </ul>	Jeopardy standards have not yet been established. Expected standards for recovery and low abundance thresholds are specified in Table 6 and Appendices A and C of the <i>Puget Sound Comprehensive Chinook Management Plan: Harvest Management Component</i> , submitted by WDFW and the Puget Sound treaty tribes as a Resource Management Plan under section 4(d) of the ESA (recovery exploitation rate ceilings at right).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10% South US E.R.</li> <li>15% South US E.R.</li> <li>NA</li> <li>52% Total E.R.</li> <li>42% Total E.R.</li> <li>25% Total E.R.</li> <li>32% Total E.R.</li> <li>15% South US marine E.R.</li> <li>17% Total E.R.</li> <li>15% South US marine E.R.</li> <li>1,100 spawners</li> </ul>
Central California Coast coho - threatened	Not yet represented	No retention of coho in commercial and recreational fisheries off California.	Same as jeopardy standard.
S Oregon/N California Coastal coho - threatened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>S. Oregon coast natural</li> <li>Northern California</li> </ul>	≤13% marine exploitation rate on Rogue/Klamath hatchery coho.	Exploitation rate ≤ OCN.
Oregon Coast coho - threatened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>S. Central OR coast</li> <li>N. Central OR coast</li> <li>N. Oregon coast natural</li> </ul>	13%-35% (15% in 2002) combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate, depending on parent escapement and ocean survival trends (Amendment 13).	≤12.5% corresponding with Oregon's objectives for state ESA endangered lower Columbia coho.
Lower Columbia River/Southwest Washington coho - candidate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sandy and Clackamas River</li> </ul>	No specific requirements.	≤11% ocean exploitation rate consistent with Oregon's objectives for state ESA listed lower Columbia coho.

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

**Sockeye**

Snake River (endangered)

Ozette Lake Sockeye (threatened)

**Chum**

Columbia River (threatened)

Hood Canal summer (threatened)

**Steelhead**

Southern California (endangered)  
 South-central California coast (threatened)  
 Upper Columbia River (endangered)  
 Middle Columbia River (threatened)  
 Snake River Basin (threatened)

Central Valley, California (threatened)  
 Central California coast (threatened)  
 Upper Willamette River (threatened)  
 Lower Columbia River (threatened)  
 Northern California (threatened)

Council fisheries do not have identifiable impacts on any of the listed sockeye, chum, or steelhead ESUs. Of the listed chinook and coho, Council managed fisheries have the most significant impact on Sacramento River winter chinook, Central Valley spring chinook, California Coastal chinook, Snake River fall chinook, lower Columbia River fall chinook, and all of the coho stocks. Other listed chinook stocks are not significantly impacted in Council area fisheries. (Further discussion of ocean fishery impacts on all listed stocks will be provided in Preseason Report III).

## **OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE PACIFIC SALMON TREATY**

### **Chinook Salmon Management**

Under the 1999 Pacific Salmon Treaty Agreement, fisheries under the Council's jurisdiction are subject to the Individual Stock Based Management provisions of Annex 4, Chapter 3. These provisions require the adult equivalent harvest rate by all U.S. fisheries south of the U.S.-Canada border be reduced by 40% from the 1979-1982 base period for chinook stocks failing to achieve escapements at or above maximum sustainable harvest levels adopted by the Pacific Salmon Commission.

### **Coho Salmon Management**

On February 14th, 2002, the Pacific Salmon Commission adopted a management plan for coho salmon originating in Washington and Southern British Columbia river systems. The plan is directed at the conservation of key management units, four from Southern British Columbia (Interior Fraser, Lower Fraser, Strait of Georgia Mainland, Strait of Georgia Vancouver Island) and nine from Washington (Skagit, Stillaguamish, Snohomish, Hood Canal, Strait of Juan de Fuca, Quillayute, Hoh, Queets, and Grays Harbor). Under the plan, the United States and Canada are required to constrain total fishery exploitation rates to levels associated with the categorical status (low, moderate, and abundant) and target exploitation rates of the key management units as determined by domestic managers. Ceilings on exploitation rates by intercepting fisheries are established through formulas specified in the plan. Status levels and exploitation rate targets are expected to be established during domestic fishery planning processes. The plan has been transmitted to the governments of the United States and Canada with the expectation that it will be conveyed to domestic managers for implementation.

For 2002, the Southern Coho Management Plan is expected to be in force and effect. Consequently, domestic fishery planning processes will proceed anticipating: (a) the total exploitation rates on U.S. management units will not exceed levels appropriate for their status; and (b) the exploitation rate on the Interior Fraser (including Thompson) coho management unit by all ocean and inside fisheries south of the U.S.-Canada border will not exceed 10%.

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## **IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED OPTIONS**

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Ocean chinook and coho harvest quotas are summarized in Table 3. The STT's preliminary analyses of the harvest impacts of 2002 management options, including projected ocean escapements, landings, and nonretention mortality in selective fisheries, are summarized in Tables 4 and 5. Table 6 provides a breakdown of the OCN and Rogue/Klamath (RK) (hatchery coho) hatchery coho impacts by fishery. Table 7 presents the expected mark rates for coho in fisheries proposed for selective retention of hatchery coho with a healed adipose fin clip.

The nonretention mortality rate on coho for commercial fisheries is estimated at 26% of the fish hooked-and-released, plus 5% of total encounters to account for drop-off (e.g., predation loss) and allowances for noncompliance derived from observations in previous years. Nonretention mortality rate for selective recreational fisheries is estimated at 14% of the unmarked fish hooked-and-released, plus 5% of total encounters to account for drop-off and allowances for noncompliance derived from observations in previous years. Information on the procedures and assumptions employed in making these assessments can be obtained from the STT at the April Council meeting and will be documented in a technical appendix at a later date.

## **ACHIEVEMENT OF STOCK MANAGEMENT GOALS SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON**

### **Chinook Salmon**

All options will satisfy the NMFS 2002 Biological Opinion, which will require that the duration and timing of 2002 commercial and recreational fisheries south of Point Arena not change substantially relative to the past two years. All options also satisfy NMFS guidance to the Council that the opening of the recreational fishery between Point Arena and Pigeon Point be delayed until mid-April, and that the opening of the recreational fishery between Pigeon Point and the U.S.-Mexico Border be delayed until about April 1.

All options are expected to meet the NMFS jeopardy standard established for California Coastal chinook: an age-four ocean harvest rate no greater than 16% on Klamath River fall chinook (Table 4). This standard has been met by constraining fisheries south of Cape Falcon.

All options are expected to meet the NMFS jeopardy standard established for Snake River fall chinook: a total exploitation rate over all ocean fisheries (including Canada) not to exceed 70% of the 1988-1993 average adult equivalent exploitation rate (Table 4). Expected reductions in Canadian fisheries from the levels of previous years contribute greatly to meeting this standard.

All options are expected to meet the Klamath River fall chinook management objectives: an adult spawning escapement in natural areas of at least 35,000 fish; 50/50 tribal/non-tribal sharing of adult harvest; and at least 15% of the non-tribal adult harvest to the river recreational fishery (Table 4). These objectives have been met by constraining fisheries south of Humbug Mountain. The tribal harvest allocation is 50% of the total adult harvest in all options, but the actual harvest quota varies according to the percentage of non-tribal harvest allocated to the river recreational fishery. The tribal quotas of 50,800; 49,600; and 49,800 are inversely related to the river recreational quotas of 16,900; 24,400; and 23,500 under Options I, II, and III, respectively (Table 4).

All options are expected to result in a Sacramento River fall chinook adult spawner escapement well above the escapement goal range of 122,000 to 180,000 adult spawners (Table 4).

### **Coho Salmon**

All options satisfy the NMFS jeopardy standards for federally ESA listed coho. Retention of coho is not allowed south of the Oregon-California border, but limited selective recreational fisheries allowing retention of hatchery coho with healed adipose fin clips are proposed between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain.

The marine exploitation rate on Rogue/Klamath hatchery coho ranges from 6.3% to 9.4% across the options, below the NMFS jeopardy standard of 13%, and less than that expected for OCN coho (Table 4).

The combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate on OCN coho is projected to be 13.8%, 10.7%, and 10.2% in Options I, II, and III, respectively, below the 15% limit under Amendment 13 and the OCN Workgroup matrix. However, the exploitation rate for OCN coho under Option I exceeds the 12.5% impact limit provided as Council guidance to protect lower Columbia River wild coho, which are listed as endangered under the Oregon ESA and are a candidate species under the federal ESA.

Under all options, ocean escapement of Columbia River early and late coho is expected to be sufficient to meet the combined egg-take goal for Columbia River hatcheries, provided inriver fisheries targeting more abundant stocks are carefully shaped.

## **ACHIEVEMENT OF STOCK MANAGEMENT GOALS NORTH OF CAPE FALCON**

### **Chinook Salmon**

Ocean escapement objectives for lower Columbia River hatchery (LRH), Spring Creek hatchery (SCH), upper Columbia River bright (URB), and mid-Columbia River bright (MCB) fall chinook are expected to be met under all options (Table 4). Lewis River wild and Coweeman River tule fall chinook stocks are key fall chinook

indicators for the lower Columbia River chinook ESU (ESA threatened) and both stocks meet their respective management objectives. All options meet the ESA constraints for Snake River wild fall chinook impacts.

Council area fisheries have a minor impact on ESA listed Puget Sound chinook and negligible impacts on the chinook stocks subject to the 1999 Pacific Salmon Treaty Agreement.

### **Coho Salmon**

All ocean recreational fisheries north of Cape Falcon are restricted to retention of coho with healed adipose fin clips to reduce impacts on natural coho stocks.

The combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate on OCN coho is projected to be 13.8%, 10.7%, and 10.2% in Options I, II, and III, respectively, below the 15% limit under Amendment 13 and the OCN Workgroup matrix. However, the exploitation rate for OCN coho under Option I exceeds the 12.5% impact limit provided as Council guidance to protect lower Columbia River wild coho, which are listed as endangered under the Oregon ESA and are a candidate species under the federal ESA.

Under all options, ocean escapement of Columbia River early and late coho is expected to be sufficient to meet the combined egg-take goal for Columbia River hatcheries, provided inriver fisheries targeting more abundant stocks are carefully shaped.

Under all options, ocean escapements are sufficient to meet escapement objectives while providing for inside fishery harvests for Washington coastal natural coho stocks (Table 4).

Under Amendment 14, WDFW and affected treaty tribes have established limits on total mortality exploitation rates for all fisheries combined as management objectives for Puget Sound chinook and coho stocks in 2002. Table 4 presents projected exploitation rates for Council options and for total exploitation rates for ocean fisheries which would be anticipated under preliminary expectations for inside fishery regimes. When ocean and inside fisheries are considered together, none of the options presented would meet total exploitation rate constraints for Stillaguamish and Hood Canal coho. Through the preseason planning process, regimes for ocean and inside fisheries will be adjusted so that: (a) total exploitation rates on Puget Sound chinook and coho do not exceed the levels specified by WDFW and treaty tribes; and (b) the total exploitation rate by U.S. fisheries south of the Canadian border does not exceed 10% on Interior Fraser coho.

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## **SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS OF PROPOSED OPTIONS**

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The economic effects of the proposed options for non-Indian fisheries are shown in Tables 8 and 9. Table 8 shows troll impacts expressed in terms of estimates of potential exvessel value and Table 9 shows recreational impacts in terms of trips generated and coastal community personal income expected to be associated with the recreational fishery under each option. The exvessel values provided for the troll fishery options in Table 8 and income impact values provided for the recreational fishery options in Table 9 are not directly comparable.

Figures 1 and 2 show estimated coastal community income impacts for both the troll and recreational options compared to historic impacts in real (inflation adjusted ) dollars.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options proposed by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2002. (Page 1 of 6)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I North of Cape Falcon	OPTION II North of Cape Falcon	OPTION III North of Cape Falcon
<p><b>Supplemental Management Information:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 150,000 chinook and 150,000 coho.</li> <li>Trade: No, but may be considered at the April Council meeting.</li> <li>Non-Indian troll TAC: 80,000 chinook and 37,500 coho.</li> <li>Treaty Indian commercial ocean troll quotas of: 60,000 chinook (30,000 in May and June; 30,000 for all-salmon season in Jul.-Sept. 15 with no rollover allowed from chinook season); and 70,000 coho.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Supplemental Management Information:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 120,000 chinook and 120,000 coho.</li> <li>Trade: 14,000 coho to recreational fishery for 3,500 chinook.</li> <li>Non-Indian Troll TAC: 65,500 chinook and 16,000 coho.</li> <li>Treaty Indian commercial ocean troll quotas of: 50,000 chinook (25,000 in May and June; 25,000 for all-salmon season in Jul. through Sept. 15 with no rollover allowed from chinook season); and 60,000 coho.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Supplemental Management Information:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 90,000 chinook and 90,000 coho</li> <li>Trade: No, but may be considered at the April Council meeting.</li> <li>Non-Indian Troll TAC: 45,000 chinook and 22,500 coho.</li> <li>Treaty Indian commercial ocean troll quotas of: 40,000 chinook (20,000 in May and June; 20,000 for all-salmon season in July through Sept. 15 with no rollover allowed from chinook season); and 50,000 coho.</li> </ol>
<p><b>U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Falcon</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 60,000 chinook quota. All salmon except coho (C.6). Cape Flattery and Columbia River Control Zones closed (C.4). Vessels must land and deliver their fish within the area or in adjacent areas that are closed to all commercial non-Indian salmon fishing, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent harvest exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.7.a).</li> </ul>	<p><b>U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Falcon</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 40,000 chinook quota. All salmon except coho (C.6). See gear restrictions in C.2. Columbia River Control Zone closed (C.4). Vessels must land and deliver their fish within the area or in adjacent areas that are closed to all commercial non-Indian salmon fishing, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Inseason actions may modify quotas or harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.7.a).</li> </ul>	<p><b>U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Falcon</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 35,000 chinook quota. All salmon except coho (C.6). Cape Flattery and Columbia River Control Zones closed (C.4). Vessels must land and deliver their fish within the area or in adjacent areas that are closed to all commercial non-Indian salmon fishing, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Inseason actions may modify quotas or harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.7.a).</li> </ul> <p>For 2003, Council to consider opening a fishery beginning April 20 north of Cape Falcon (C.7.c).</p>
<p><b>U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Falcon</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• July 1 through earliest of Sept. 30 or 20,000 chinook quota (C.7.a). Trip limits, gear restrictions, and guidelines may be implemented or adjusted inseason. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within the area or in adjacent areas that are closed to all commercial non-Indian salmon fishing, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery.</li> </ul> <p>U.S.-Canada Border to Leadbetter Point - All salmon except coho. Gear restricted to plugs 6 inches or longer (C.2).</p> <p>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon - All salmon. Sub area harvest guideline of 20,600 marked coho (all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip). Columbia River Control Zone closed (C.4). No special gear restrictions (C.2).</p>	<p><b>U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Falcon</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• July 1 through earliest of Sept. 10 or 25,500 chinook quota (C.7.a). All salmon except coho. Columbia River Control Zone closed (C.4). Gear restricted to plugs 6 inches or longer (C.2). Trip limits, gear restrictions, and quotas or guidelines may be implemented or adjusted inseason. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within the area or in adjacent areas that are closed to all commercial non-Indian salmon fishing, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery.</li> </ul>	<p><b>U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Falcon</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• July 1 through earliest of July 31 or 5,000 chinook quota (C.7.a). All salmon except coho. Columbia River and Cape Flattery Control Zones closed (C.4). Fishery is continuous until 75% of chinook guideline is caught then changes to 4 days open/3 days closed. Gear restricted to plugs 6 inches or longer (C.2). Trip limits, gear restrictions, and guidelines may be implemented or adjusted inseason. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within the area or in adjacent areas that are closed to all commercial non-Indian salmon fishing, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery.</li> </ul>

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options proposed by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2002. (Page 2 of 6)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>South of Cape Falcon</b></p> <p><b>Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>March 20 through July 21; Aug. 1 through Aug. 29 and Sept. 1 through Oct. 31. All salmon except coho. See gear restrictions (C.2) and Oregon State regulations for a description of the closed area at the mouth of Tillamook Bay.</li> </ul> <p>In 2003 the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. This opening could be modified following Council review at its November 2002 meeting.</p> <p><b>Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>March 20 through June 30; July 11 through Aug. 29 and Sept. 1 through Oct. 31. All salmon except coho. See gear restrictions (C.2).</li> </ul> <p>In 2003 the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. This opening could be modified following Council review at its November 2002 meeting.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>South of Cape Falcon</b></p> <p><b>Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>March 20 through June 30; July 11 through Aug. 29 and Sept. 1 through Oct. 31. All salmon except coho. See gear restrictions (C.2) and Oregon State regulations for a description of the closed area at the mouth of Tillamook Bay.</li> </ul> <p>In 2003, same as Option I.</p> <p><b>Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>March 20 through July 21; Aug. 1 through Aug. 29 and Sept. 1 through Oct. 31. All salmon except coho. See gear restrictions (C.2).</li> </ul> <p>In 2003, same as Option I.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Falcon</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>August 1 through earliest of Sept. 30 or 5,000 chinook quota (see C.7.a), or 18,500 marked coho quota (C.7.b). All salmon. Columbia River and Cape Flattery Control Zones closed (C.4). Fishery is continuous until 75% of either guideline is caught then changes to 4 days open/3 days closed. Trip limits, gear restrictions, and guidelines may be implemented or adjusted in season. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within the area or in adjacent areas that are closed to all commercial non-Indian salmon fishing, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip.</li> </ul>

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options proposed by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2002. (Page 3 of 6)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p><b>Humbug Mt. to OR-CA Border</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>March 20 through May 31. All salmon except coho. See gear restrictions (C.2).</li> <li>June 1 through earlier of June 30 or 1,500 chinook quota;</li> <li>July 1 through earlier of July 31 or 1,500 chinook quota;</li> <li>Aug. 1 through earlier of Aug. 29 or 3,000 chinook quota;</li> <li>Sept. 1 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 2,000 chinook quota.</li> </ul> <p>No transfer of remaining quota from earlier fisheries allowed. All salmon except coho. Possession and landing limit of 100 fish per trip. See gear restrictions (C.2). All salmon must be landed and delivered to Gold Beach, Port Orford, or Brookings, and within 24 hours of closure.</p> <p>In 2003 the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. This opening could be modified following Council review at its November 2002 meeting.</p>	<p><b>Humbug Mt. to OR-CA Border</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>March 20 through May 31. All salmon except coho. See gear restrictions (C.2).</li> <li>June 1 through earlier of June 30 or 1,500 chinook quota;</li> <li>July 1 through earlier of July 31 or 3,000 chinook quota;</li> <li>Aug. 1 through earlier of Aug. 29 or 3,000 chinook quota;</li> <li>Sept. 1 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 2,000 chinook quota.</li> </ul> <p>No transfer of remaining quota from earlier fisheries allowed. All salmon except coho. Possession and landing limit of 30 fish per day. See gear restrictions (C.2). All salmon must be landed and delivered to Gold Beach, Port Orford, or Brookings, and within 24 hours of closure.</p> <p>In 2003, same as Option I.</p>	<p><b>Humbug Mt. to OR-CA Border</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>March 20 through May 31. All salmon except coho. See gear restrictions (C.2).</li> <li>June 1 through earlier of June 30 or 1,500 chinook quota;</li> <li>July 1 through earlier of July 31 or 4,500 chinook quota;</li> <li>Aug. 1 through earlier of Aug. 29 or 3,000 chinook quota;</li> <li>Sept. 1 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 2,000 chinook quota.</li> </ul> <p>No transfer of remaining quota from earlier fisheries allowed. All salmon except coho. Possession and landing limit of 30 fish per day. See gear restrictions (C.2). All salmon must be landed and delivered to Gold Beach, Port Orford, or Brookings, and within 24 hours of closure.</p> <p>In 2003, same as Option I.</p>
<p><b>OR-CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sept. 1 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 10,000 chinook quota. All salmon except coho. Possession and landing limit of 30 fish per day. All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area. See gear restrictions (C.2). Klamath Control Zone closed (C.4).</li> </ul>	<p><b>OR-CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aug. 1 through earlier of Aug. 29 or 3,000 chinook quota.</li> <li>Sept. 1 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 10,000 chinook quota.</li> <li>No transfer of remaining quota from Aug. fishery allowed.</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Possession and landing limit of 30 fish per day. All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area. See gear restrictions (C.2). Klamath Control Zone closed (C.4).</p>	<p><b>OR-CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sept. 1 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 20,000 chinook quota. All salmon except coho. All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area. See gear restrictions (C.2). Klamath Control Zone closed (C.4).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1 through May 31, Aug. 1 through Aug. 29, and Sept. 1 through Sept. 30. All salmon except coho. All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area. See gear restrictions (C.2).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aug. 1 through earlier of Aug. 29 or 3,000 chinook quota.</li> <li>Sept. 1 through Sept. 30.</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area. See gear restrictions (C.2).</p>	<p><b>Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option II.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1 through Sept. 30. All salmon except coho. Minimum size limit 26 inches. See gear restrictions (C.2).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 1 through Sept. 30. All salmon except coho. Minimum size limit 26 inches. See gear restrictions (C.2).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1 through May 31 and June 16 through Sept. 30. All salmon except coho. Minimum size limit 26 inches. See gear restrictions (C.2).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oct. 1 through Oct. 15. All salmon except coho. Minimum size limit 26 inches. See gear restrictions (C.2).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oct. 1 through Oct. 15. Inside 3 nautical miles. All salmon except coho. Minimum size limit 26 inches. See gear restrictions (C.2).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oct. 1 through Oct. 15. All salmon except coho. Minimum size limit 26 inches. See gear restrictions (C.2).</li> </ul>

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options proposed by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2002. (Page 4 of 6)

**A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS**

OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p><b>Pigeon Pt. to U.S.-Mexico Border (Monterey)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1 through Sept. 30. All salmon except coho. Minimum size limit 26 inches. See gear restrictions in C.2.</li> </ul> <p>For 2003, Council to consider opening an experimental fishery from April 15 through April 30 south of Pt. Sur (C.7.c).</p>	<p><b>Pigeon Pt. to U.S.-Mexico Border (Monterey)</b></p> <p>Same as Option I.</p>	<p><b>Pigeon Pt. to U.S.-Mexico Border (Monterey)</b></p> <p>Same as Option I.</p>

**B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches)**

Area (when open)	Chinook		Coho	
	Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off
North of Cape Falcon	28.0 <sup>a/</sup>	21.5	16.0	12.0
South of Cape Falcon	26.0 <sup>a/</sup>	19.5 <sup>a/</sup>	-	-

a/ Chinook not less than 26 inches (19.5 inches head-off) taken in open seasons south of Cape Falcon may be landed north of Cape Falcon only when the season is closed north of Cape Falcon.

**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 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.
- C.2. Gear Restrictions:
- a. Single point, single shank barbless hooks are required in all fisheries.
  - b. *Off Oregon South of Cape Falcon:* No more than 4 spreads are allowed per line.
    - Spread defined:* A single leader connected to an individual lure or bait.
    - Off California:* 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.
  - Circle hook defined:* **Options I and II** - A hook with a generally circular shape and a point which turns inward, pointing directly to the shank at a 90° angle;  
**Option III** - A hook with a generally circular shape and a point which turns inward, pointing directly to the shank at a 90° angle with no offset between the point and the shank.
  - 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.
- C.3. Transit Through Closed Areas with Salmon on Board: It is unlawful for a vessel to have troll gear in the water while transiting any area closed to salmon fishing while possessing 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.

**TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options proposed by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2002. (Page 5 of 6)**  
**C.4. Control Zone Definitions:**

- a. *Cape Flattery Control Zone (Figure 1)* - 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 48° 15'00" N lat. (Cape of Arches) and west of 125° 05'00" W long.
- b. *Columbia Control Zone* - An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N lat., 124°06'50" W long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09" N lat., 124°06'16" W long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N lat., 124°03'07" W long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°14'48" N lat., 124°05'20" W long.) and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and, on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N lat., 124°04'05" W long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.
- c. *Klamath Control Zone* - The ocean area at the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N lat. (approximately 6 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. 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.6. 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. 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 WDFW will monitor landings. If the landings are projected to exceed the 39,300 pound preseason allocation or the total Area 2A non-Indian commercial halibut allocation, NMFS will take inseason action to close the incidental halibut fishery.

**Option 1:** License holders may land no more than 1 halibut per each 3 chinook, except 1 halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 35 halibut may be landed per trip. Halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).

**Option 2:** License holders may land no more than 1 halibut per each 5 chinook, except 2 halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 35 halibut may be landed per trip. Halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).

**Option 3:** In combination with either option 1 or 2 above, close the halibut "hotspot" area, as defined in the Pacific Council Catch Sharing Plan in Washington Marine area 3; and extend the closure south to 48°00'00" for protection of yelloweye rockfish. This closure would be in effect during periods open to retention of halibut.

**C.7. Inseason Management:** In addition to standard inseason actions or modifications already noted under the season description, the following inseason guidance is provided to NMFS:

- a. Within the overall non-Indian commercial chinook quota north of Cape Falcon:
  - 20,000 chinook Option 1;
  - 10,000 chinook Option 2;
  - 5,000 chinook Option 3;

from the May/June quota are the result of impacts assessed at the July-September harvest impact rate. Inseason, these chinook (or remaining portion thereof) may be transferred to the July-September harvest quota at a one-to-one rate if not caught in the May/June fishery. Any remaining chinook from the May/June quota in excess of these amounts may be transferred to the July-September quota on a fishery impact equivalent basis.

b. Under Option 1, for the Leadbetter Point to U.S. Canada border chinook only fishery, an estimated 2,500 coho mortalities were modeled preseason in the July coho retention fishery. Those mortalities were subtracted from the overall north of Cape Falcon coho quota of 37,500 to obtain the 35,000 coho quota for the August/September marked coho retention fishery. Any difference in the coho impacts from the July fishery will be transferred to the August/September fishery coho quota.

c. At the March 2003 meeting, the Council will consider inseason recommendations to: (1) open commercial seasons for all salmon except coho prior to May 1 in areas off Oregon and Washington north of Cape Falcon and (2) identify the areas, season, quota, and special regulations for any experimental April fisheries (proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November 2002).

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options proposed by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2002. (Page 6 of 6)  
C.8. Consistent with Council management objectives, the State of Oregon may establish additional late-season, chinook-only fisheries in state waters. Check state regulations for details.  
C.9. For the purposes of CDFG Code, Section 8232.5, the definition of the KMZ for the ocean salmon season shall be that area from Humbug Mt., Oregon to Horse Mt., California.

TABLE 2. Recreational management options proposed by the Council for ocean salmon fisheries, 2002. (Page 1 of 5)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
North of Cape Falcon	North of Cape Falcon	North of Cape Falcon
<p><b>Supplemental Management Information:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 150,000 chinook and 150,000 coho. Trade: No, but may be considered at the April Council meeting.</li> <li>2. Recreational TAC: 70,000 chinook and 112,500 marked hatchery coho.</li> <li>3. Neah Bay/La Push agreed coho allocation as per Amendment 14.</li> <li>4. Area 4B add-on fishery of 0 coho.</li> <li>5. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 20,000 coho. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Supplemental Management Information:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 120,000 chinook and 120,000 coho. Trade: 3,500 chinook to non-Indian troll for 14,000 coho.</li> <li>2. Recreational TAC: 54,500 chinook and 104,000 marked hatchery coho.</li> <li>3. Neah Bay/La Push agreed coho allocation as per Amendment 14.</li> <li>4. Area 4B add-on fishery of 4,000 coho (chinook nonretention) opens upon ocean closure.</li> <li>5. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 25,000 coho. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Supplemental Management Information:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 90,000 chinook and 90,000 coho. Trade: No, but may be considered at the April Council meeting.</li> <li>2. Recreational TAC: 45,000 chinook and 67,500 marked hatchery coho.</li> <li>3. Neah Bay/La Push agreed coho allocation as per Amendment 14.</li> <li>4. Area 4B add-on fishery of 6,000 coho (chinook nonretention) opens upon ocean closure.</li> <li>5. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 30,000 coho. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip.</li> </ol>
<p><b>U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Falcon</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• U.S. Canada Border to Queets River: May 1 through May 24 (Sundays and Mondays); then U.S. Canada Border to Cape Falcon: May 25 through earlier of June 16 or 20,000 chinook quota (7 days per week). Chinook salmon only; 2 fish per day. Closed south of the northern margin of the Columbia Control Zone (C.3.a).</li> </ul>	<p><b>U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Falcon</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May 19 through earlier of June 9 or 10,000 chinook quota; 7 days per week. Chinook salmon only; 2 fish per day. Closed south of the northern margin of the Columbia Control Zone (C.3.a).</li> </ul>	<p><b>U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Falcon</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No May/June chinook only fishery.</li> </ul>
<p><b>U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• June 30 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 11,500 coho subarea quota; 7 days per week. All salmon; 2 fish per day and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within a guideline of 2,300 chinook.</li> </ul>	<p><b>U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• July 7 through earlier of Sept. 8 or 10,000 coho subarea quota (adjusted for Area 4B add-on); 7 days per week. All salmon; 2 fish per day and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line during Council managed ocean fishery. See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within a guideline of 2,100 chinook.</li> </ul>	<p><b>U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• July 14 through earlier of Sept. 8 or 5,900 coho subarea quota (adjusted for Area 4B add-on); 7 days per week. All salmon; 2 fish per day and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line during Council managed ocean fishery. See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within a guideline of 2,000 chinook.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• June 30 through earlier of Sept. 20 or subarea sub-quota of 2,700 coho; Sept. 21 through earlier of Oct. 13 or overall subarea quota of 100 coho and 100 chinook; 7 days per week. All salmon; 2 fish per day and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within a guideline of 1,600 chinook.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• July 7 through earlier of Sept. 8 or 2,700 coho subarea quota (adjusted for Area 4B add-on); 7 days per week. All salmon; 2 fish per day and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within a guideline of 1,500 chinook.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• July 14 through earlier of Sept. 8 or 1,850 coho subarea quota (adjusted for Area 4B add-on); 7 days per week. All salmon; 2 fish per day and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within a guideline of 2,400 chinook.</li> </ul>

TABLE 2. Recreational management options proposed by the Council for ocean salmon fisheries, 2002. (Page 2 of 5)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I

**Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport)**

- June 30 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 38,350 coho subarea quota. Sun. through Thurs. prior to Aug. 16, 7 days per week thereafter. All salmon; 2 fish per day and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within a guideline of 35,500 chinook.

**Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River)**

- July 7 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 54,450 coho subarea quota. Sun. through Thurs. prior to Aug. 16, 7 days per week beginning Aug. 16. All salmon. Two fish per day and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Closed between Cape Falcon and Tillamook Head beginning Aug. 1. Columbia Control Zone closed (C.3.a). See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within a guideline of 10,600 chinook.

OPTION II

**Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport)**

- July 7 through earlier of Sept. 8 or 37,500 coho subarea quota (adjusted for Area 4B add-on). Sun. through Thurs. prior to Aug. 16, 7 days per week thereafter. All salmon. 2 fish per day and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within a guideline of 31,000 chinook.

**Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River)**

- July 7 through earlier of Sept. 8 or 51,325 coho subarea quota. Sun. through Thurs. prior to Aug. 16, 7 days per week beginning Aug. 16. All salmon. Two fish per day and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Closed between Cape Falcon and Tillamook Head beginning Aug. 1. Columbia Control Zone closed (C.3.a). See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within a guideline of 9,900 chinook.

OPTION III

**Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport)**

- June 23 through earlier of Sept. 8 or 26,000 coho subarea quota (adjusted for Area 4B add-on). Sun. through Thurs. prior to Sept. 1, 7 days per week thereafter. All salmon. 2 fish per day and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within a guideline of 31,600 chinook.

**Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River)**

- July 14 through earlier of Sept. 8 or 33,750 coho subarea quota; Sun. through Thurs. prior to Sept. 1, 7 days per week thereafter. All salmon. Two fish per day and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Closed between Cape Falcon and Tillamook Head beginning Aug. 1. Columbia Control Zone closed (C.3.a). See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within a guideline of 9,000 chinook.

South of Cape Falcon

**Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt**

- Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be: Apr. 1 through Oct. 31. All salmon except coho; 2 fish per day. No more than 6 fish in 7 consecutive days. See gear restrictions (C.2). See Oregon State regulations for a description of a closure at Tillamook Bay.

In 2003 the season will open April 1 for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day. Same gear restrictions as in 2002. This opening could be modified following Council review at its November 2002 meeting.

Selective fishery:

- July 7 through earlier of July 31 or a landed catch of 25,000 coho; Sun. through Thurs. All salmon; 2 fish per day, all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. No more than 6 fish in 7 consecutive days. See gear restrictions (C.2). **Note:** On closed days during the selective fishery, no angling for any species of salmon is allowed. Open days may be adjusted to utilize the available quota. All salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of Aug. 1 or attainment of the coho quota.

South of Cape Falcon

**Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt**

- Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be: Apr. 1 through Oct. 31. All salmon except coho; 2 fish per day. See gear restrictions (C.2). See Oregon State regulations for a description of a closure at the mouth of Tillamook Bay.

In 2003, same as Option I.

Selective fishery:

- July 15 through earlier of July 31 or a landed catch of 20,000 coho; Sun. through Thurs. All salmon; 2 fish per day, all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. No more than 6 fish in 7 consecutive days. See gear restrictions (C.2). **Note:** On closed days during the selective fishery, no angling for any species of salmon is allowed. Open days may be adjusted to utilize the available quota. All salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of Aug. 1 or attainment of the coho quota.

South of Cape Falcon

**Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt**

- Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be: Apr. 1 through Oct. 31. All salmon except coho; 2 fish per day. See gear restrictions (C.2). See Oregon State regulations for a description of a closure at the mouth of Tillamook Bay.

In 2003, same as Option I.

Selective fishery:

- July 21 through earlier of Aug. 4 or a landed catch of 18,000 coho; 7 days per week. All salmon; 2 fish per day, all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. No more than 6 fish in 7 consecutive days. See gear restrictions (C.2). Open days may be adjusted to utilize the available quota. All salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of Aug. 5 or attainment of the coho quota.

TABLE 2. Recreational management options proposed by the Council for ocean salmon fisheries, 2002. (Page 3 of 5)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I		OPTION II		OPTION III	
<p><b>Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (KMZ)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May 25 through July 1 and Aug. 1 through Sept. 2. All salmon except coho; 2 fish per day; no more than 6 fish in 7 consecutive days. See gear restrictions (C.2). Klamath Control Zone closed (C.3.b).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (KMZ)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May 17 through June 30 and Aug. 1 through Sept. 2. All salmon except coho; 2 fish per day. From May 17 through June 30, no more than 4 fish in 7 consecutive days. Beginning Aug. 1 no more than 6 fish in 7 consecutive days. See gear restrictions (C.2). Klamath Control Zone closed (C.3.b).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (KMZ)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May 15 through June 30 and Aug. 1 through Sept. 15. All salmon except coho; 2 fish per day; no more than 4 fish in 7 consecutive days. See gear restrictions (C.2). Klamath Control Zone closed (C.3.b).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feb. 16 through July 17 and Aug. 1 through Nov. 17. All salmon except coho; 2 fish per day. Minimum size 24 inches through April 30 and 20 inches thereafter. See gear restrictions (C.2).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Same as Option I.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Same as Option I.</li> </ul>
<p>In 2003, season opens Feb. 15 (nearest Sat. to Feb. 15) for all salmon except coho. 2 fish per day, 24 inch minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2002.</p>	<p>In 2003, same as Option I.</p>	<p>In 2003, same as Option I.</p>	<p>In 2003, season opens Feb. 15 (nearest Sat. to Feb. 15) for all salmon except coho. 2 fish per day, 24 inch minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2002.</p>	<p>In 2003, same as Option I.</p>	<p>In 2003, same as Option I.</p>
<p><b>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apr. 13 through Nov. 10. All salmon except coho; 2 fish per day. Minimum size limit 24 inches through April 30 and 20 inches thereafter. See gear restrictions (C.2).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Same as Option I.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Same as Option I.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Same as Option I.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Same as Option I.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Same as Option I.</li> </ul>
<p>In 2003, the season will open Apr. 12 for all salmon except coho. 2 fish per day, 24 inch minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2002.</p>	<p>In 2003, same as Option I.</p>	<p>In 2003, same as Option I.</p>	<p>In 2003, the season will open Apr. 12 for all salmon except coho. 2 fish per day, 24 inch minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2002.</p>	<p>In 2003, same as Option I.</p>	<p>In 2003, same as Option I.</p>
<p><b>Pigeon Pt. to U.S.-Mexico Border</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mar. 30 through Sept. 29. All salmon except coho; 2 fish per day. Minimum size limit 24 inches through April 30 and 20 inches thereafter. See gear restrictions (C.2).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Pigeon Pt. to U.S.-Mexico Border</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Same as Option I.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Pigeon Pt. to U.S.-Mexico Border</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Same as Option I.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Pigeon Pt. to U.S.-Mexico Border</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Same as Option I.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Pigeon Pt. to U.S.-Mexico Border</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Same as Option I.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Pigeon Pt. to U.S.-Mexico Border</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Same as Option I.</li> </ul>
<p>In 2003, the season will open Mar. 29 for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day, 24 inch minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2002.</p>	<p>In 2003, same as Option I.</p>	<p>In 2003, same as Option I.</p>	<p>In 2003, the season will open Mar. 29 for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day, 24 inch minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2002.</p>	<p>In 2003, same as Option I.</p>	<p>In 2003, same as Option I.</p>

TABLE 2. Recreational management options proposed by the Council for ocean salmon fisheries, 2002. (Page 4 of 5)

Area (when open)	B. MINIMUM SIZE (Total Length in Inches)			
	Chinook	Coho	Pink	
North of Cape Falcon:	24.0	16.0	None	
Cape Falcon to Horse Mt.	20.0	16.0	None, except 20.0 off CA	
South of Horse Mountain:	24.0	-	20.0	
	20.0	-	20.0	
				Prior to May 1
				Beginning May 1

**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.

C.2. **Gear Restrictions:** All persons fishing for salmon, and all persons fishing from a boat with salmon on board must meet the gear restrictions listed below for specific areas or seasons.

- a. *U.S.-Canada Border to Pt. Conception, California:* No more than one rod may be used per angler and single point, single shank barbless hooks are required for all fishing gear. [Note: ODFW regulations in the state-water fishery off Tillamook Bay may allow the use of barbed hooks to be consistent with inside regulations.]
- b. *Between Cape Falcon, Oregon and Pt. Conception, California:* Anglers must use no more than 2 single point, single shank barbless hooks.
- c. *Off California between Horse Mt. and Pt. Conception:* Single point, single shank, barbless circle hooks (see below) must be used if angling with bait by any means other than trolling and no more than 2 such hooks shall be used. When angling with 2 hooks, the distance between the hooks must not exceed 5 inches when measured from the top of the eye of the top hook to the inner base of the curve of the lower hook, and both hooks must be permanently tied in place (hard tied). Circle hooks are not required when artificial lures are used without bait.

**Circle hook defined:** **Options I and II** - A hook with a generally circular shape and a point which turns inward, pointing directly to the shank at a 90° angle;  
**Option III** - A hook with a generally circular shape and a point which turns inward, pointing directly to the shank at a 90° angle with no offset between the point and the shank.

**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.3. **Control Zone Definitions:**

- a. **Columbia Control Zone** - An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N lat., 124°06'50" W long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09" N lat., 124°06'16" W long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 48°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 northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N lat., 124°04'05" W long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.
- b. **Klamath Control Zone** - The ocean area at the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N lat. (approximately 6 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).

TABLE 2. Recreational management options proposed by the Council for ocean salmon fisheries, 2002. (Page 5 of 5)

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

- C.4. Inseason Management: Regulatory modifications may become necessary inseason to meet preseason management objectives such as quotas, harvest guidelines and season duration. Actions could include modifications to bag limits or days open to fishing, and extensions or reductions in areas open to fishing. NMFS may transfer coho inseason among recreational subareas North of Cape Falcon to help meet the recreational season duration objectives (for each subarea) after conferring with representatives of the affected ports and the Salmon Advisory Subpanel recreational representatives north of Cape Falcon.
- C.5. Additional Seasons in State Territorial Waters: Consistent with Council management objectives, the states of Washington and Oregon may establish limited seasons in state waters. Oregon state-water fisheries are limited to chinook salmon. Check state regulations for details.

TABLE 3. Chinook and coho harvest quotas and guidelines (\*) for STT collated 2002 ocean salmon fishery management options (thousands of fish). (Page 1 of 1)

Fishery or Quota Designation	Chinook for Option			Coho for Option		
	I	II	III	I	II	III
<b>NORTH OF CAPE FALCON</b>						
TREATY INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL <sup>a/</sup>	60.0	50.0	40.0	70.0	60.0	50.0
NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL						
Canada to Cape Falcon (May-June)	60.0	40.0	35.0	-	-	-
Canada to Cape Falcon (July-Sept.) <sup>b/</sup>	20.0	25.5	10.0	20.6 <sup>c/</sup>	-	18.5
Subtotal Non-Indian Commercial Troll	80.0	65.5	45.0	20.6	0.0	18.5
RECREATIONAL (selective coho fisheries) <sup>b/</sup>						
Canada to Cape Falcon (May/June) <sup>b/</sup>	20.0	10.0	-	-	-	-
U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Alava <sup>b/d/</sup>	2.3*	2.1*	2.0*	11.5	10.0	5.9
Cape Alava to Queets River <sup>b/</sup>	1.6*	1.5*	2.4*	2.8	2.7	1.9
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. <sup>b/</sup>	35.5*	31.0*	31.6*	38.4	37.5	26.0
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon <sup>b/</sup>	10.6*	9.9*	9.0*	54.4	51.3	33.8
Subtotal Recreational	70.0	54.5	45.0	107.1	101.5	67.5
<b>TOTAL NORTH OF CAPE FALCON</b>	<b>210.0</b>	<b>170.0</b>	<b>130.0</b>	<b>197.7</b>	<b>161.5</b>	<b>136.0</b>
<b>SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON</b>						
COMMERCIAL TROLL (all except coho)						
Humbug Mt. to OR-CA border (June-Sept.)	8.0	9.5	11.0	-	-	-
Oregon-California Border to Humboldt S. Jetty (Aug.-Sept.)	10.0	13.0	20.0	-	-	-
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Aug.)	-	3.0	3.0	-	-	-
Subtotal Troll	18.0	25.5	34.0	-	-	-
RECREATIONAL						
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. <sup>b/</sup>	-	-	-	25.0	20.0	18.0
<b>TOTAL SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>18.0</b>

a/ For the Makah encounter rate study, legal sized fish retained in open periods will be included in the tribal quota.

b/ The coho quota is a landed catch of coho with a healed adipose fin clip.

c/ Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon only.

d/ Does not include Area 4B add on selective fisheries of 4,000 (Option II) and 6,000 (Option III) coho with healed adipose fin clips.

TABLE 4. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for Council proposed fishery options, 2002.<sup>a/</sup> (Page 1 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement <sup>b/</sup> or Other Criteria			Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
<b>CHINOOK</b>				
Upper Columbia River Brights	Option I 274.1	Option II 274.7	Option III 275.3	57.3 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 43.5 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest.
Mid-Columbia Brights	93.8	94.0	94.3	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.
Lower Columbia River Hatchery Tules	133.4	138.0	143.4	23.4 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 14.3 adults for hatchery egg-take, with average conversion and no lower river mainstem or tributary harvest.
Lower Columbia River Natural Tules	34% <sup>c/</sup>	31% <sup>c/</sup>	26% <sup>c/</sup>	≤49% ESA guidance met by a total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate of no more than 49.0% on Coweeman tules.
Lewis River Wild (threatened)	18.3	18.5	18.6	5.7 MSY spawner goal for North Lewis River.
Spring Creek Hatchery Tules	137.4	145.0	153.1	11.1 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 7.0 adults for Spring Creek Hatchery egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest.
Snake River Fall (threatened) SRFI	47%	44%	42%	≤70.0% Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (ESA jeopardy standard).
Klamath River Fall	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0 Minimum number of adult spawners to natural spawning areas.
Federally recognized tribal harvest	50%	50%	50%	50.0% Equals 50.8, 49.8, and 50.1 (thousand) fish for Yurok and Hoopa tribal fisheries
Age 4 ocean harvest rate	15%	11%	12%	≤16.0% ESA jeopardy standard for threatened California coastal chinook.
KMZ sport fishery allocation	9%	12%	11%	- None specified for 2002.
CA/OR troll fishery allocation	55%/45%	33%/67%	35%/65%	- None specified for 2002.
River recreational fishery allocation	34%	48%	44%	≥15.0% Agreed to by California Fish and Game Commission; Equals 17.1, 23.8, and 22.2 (thousand) fish for recreational inriver fisheries.
Sacramento River Winter (endangered)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Duration and timing of commercial and recreational seasons south of Point Arena do not differ substantially relative to those of 2000 and 2001.
Sacramento River Fall	297.4	365.4	330.8	122.0-180.0 Sacramento River fall natural and hatchery adult spawners.

TABLE 4. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for Council proposed fishery options, 2002<sup>a/</sup>. (Page 2 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement <sup>b/</sup> or Other Criteria			Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted	
	Option I	Option II	Option III		
<b>COHO</b>					
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)	5.7% <sup>c/</sup>	5.0% <sup>c/</sup>	4.4% <sup>c/</sup>	≤ 10%	Total exploitation rate for all US fisheries south of the US/Canada border.
Skagit	39%(6.8%) 77.7	38%(5.8%) 78.6	37%(4.8%) 79.5	≤60% 30.0	2001 Annual management ceiling: total exploitation rate <sup>d/</sup> MSP level of adult spawners identified in FMP.
Stillaguamish	40%(8.9%) 14.0	39%(6.5%) 14.2	38%(6.4%) 14.4	≤35% 17.0	2001 Annual management ceiling: total exploitation rate <sup>d/</sup> MSP level of adult spawners identified in FMP.
Snohomish	39%(8.9%) 83.6	38%(7.6%) 85.0	37%(6.4%) 86.3	≤40% 70.0	2001 Annual management ceiling: total exploitation rate <sup>d/</sup> MSP level of adult spawners identified in FMP.
Hood Canal	55%(6.9%) 25.1	55%(5.7%) 25.5	54%(4.6%) 25.8	≤45% 21.5	2001 Annual management ceiling: total exploitation rate <sup>d/</sup> MSP level of adult spawners identified in FMP.
Strait of Juan de Fuca	18%(5.7%) 18.5	17%(5.0%) 18.7	17%(4.3%) 18.8	≤40% 12.8	2001 Annual management ceiling: total exploitation rate <sup>d/</sup> MSP level of adult spawners identified in FMP.
<b>COASTAL NATURAL:</b>					
Quillayute Fall	18.2	18.6	19.2	6.3-15.8	MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Hoh	6.7	6.9	7.2	2.0-5.0	MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Queets Wild	10.1	10.3	10.5	5.8-14.5	MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Queets Supplemental	1.5	1.6	1.6	-	
Grays Harbor	49.6	50.0	50.4	35.4	MSP level of adult spawners. Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Oregon Coastal Natural (threatened)	13.8% <sup>e/</sup>	10.7%	10.2%	≤15.0% ≤12.5%	ESA jeopardy standard for marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate. To meet Council guidance for protection of Oregon state ESA endangered lower Columbia coho.
Northern California (threatened)	9.4%	6.3%	6.3%	≤13.0%	ESA jeopardy standard for surrogate R/K hatchery coho marine fishery exploitation rate.
<b>HATCHERY:</b>					
Columbia River Early	91.3	99.6	106.0	38.7	Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 19.6 early adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.
Columbia River Late	46.8	59.2	70.3	19.4	Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 15.2 late adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.

a/ Projections in the table assume a WCVI mortality of 2,000 coho; Southeast Alaska TAC of 370,000 chinook per PST agreement; WCVI troll catch of 97,500 chinook (includes chinook in the fall of 2001).

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. The escapement numbers provided for OCN coho are spawners in SRS accounting.

TABLE 4. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for Council proposed fishery options, 2002<sup>a/</sup>. (Page 3 of 3)

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- c/ Reported exploitation rates are for ocean fisheries only.
- d/ 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.
- e/ Option I exceeds Council guidance for allowable impacts on lower Columbia River wild coho as measured by Oregon coastal natural (OCN) coho marine and freshwater exploitation rate. See text Page 1 of further explanation.

TABLE 5. Preliminary projections of chinook and coho **harvest impacts** for Council proposed ocean salmon fishery management options, 2002. (Page 1 of 1)

Area and Fishery	2002 Catch Projection			2002 Bycatch Mortality <sup>a/</sup> Projection			Observed in 2001	
	I	II	III	I	II	III	Catch	Bycatch Mortality
<b>OCEAN FISHERIES:</b> <sup>b/</sup>								
<b>CHINOOK (thousands of fish)</b>								
<b>NORTH OF CAPE FALCON</b>								
Treaty Commercial Troll	60.0	50.0	40.0	8.1	6.5	5.1	28.1	5.3
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	80.0	65.5	45.0	15.6	13.0	7.2	26.5	15.5
Recreational	70.0	54.5	45.0	8.7	6.7	5.5	25.6	3.8
<b>CAPE FALCON TO HUMBUG MT.</b>								
Commercial Troll	145.4	146.6	145.7	16.0	16.1	16.0	267.0	29.3
Recreational	10.5	8.4	8.4	1.2	0.9	0.9	17.4	1.9
<b>HUMBUG MT. TO HORSE MT.</b>								
Commercial Troll	19.4	23.9	32.4	2.1	2.6	3.6	9.7	1.1
Recreational	17.9	18.9	20.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	19.9	2.2
<b>SOUTH OF HORSE MT.</b>								
Commercial	444.6	303.7	343.2	48.9	33.4	37.8	173.4	19.1
Recreational	130.8	130.8	130.8	14.4	14.4	14.4	84.5	9.3
<b>TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES</b>								
Commercial Troll	749.4	589.7	606.3	90.7	71.6	69.7	504.7	70.3
Recreational	229.2	212.6	204.2	26.3	24.1	23.0	147.4	17.2
<b>INSIDE FISHERIES:</b>								
Buoy 10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.7	2.3
<b>OCEAN FISHERIES:</b>								
<b>COHO (thousands of fish)</b>								
<b>NORTH OF CAPE FALCON</b>								
Treaty Commercial Troll	70.0	60.0	50.0	3.7	3.2	2.7	57.5	2.8
Non-Indian Commercial Troll <sup>c/</sup>	37.5	16.0	22.5	21.8	16.1	11.9	17.5	5.3
Recreational <sup>c/</sup>	107.1	101.5	67.5	22.3	19.5	11.9	207.5	24.0
<b>SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON</b>								
Commercial Troll	-	-	-	12.4	8.5	8.8	-	25.1
Recreational <sup>c/</sup>	25.0	20.0	18.0	10.9	10.0	9.1	56.5	11.4
<b>TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES</b>								
Commercial Troll	107.5	76.0	72.5	37.9	27.8	23.4	75.0	33.2
Recreational	132.1	121.5	85.5	33.2	29.5	21.0	264.0	35.4
<b>INSIDE FISHERIES:</b>								
Area 4B <sup>c/</sup>	-	4.0	6.0					
Buoy 10 <sup>c/</sup>	20.0	25.0	30.0	3.2	3.7	4.3	132.0	11.9

a/ The bycatch mortality reported in this table consists of hook-and-release and drop-off mortality of chinook and coho salmon in fisheries which have special species retention restrictions (e.g., all-salmon-except-coho or all-salmon-except-chinook seasons, or selective fisheries for marked coho). In general, the bycatch mortality rate parameters used by the Council for both chinook and coho in fisheries using barbless hooks are:

Commercial - 26% of fish hooked-and-released plus 5% of total encounters (drop-off, predation, noncompliance, etc.).

Sport north of Pt. Arena - 14% of fish hooked-and-released plus 5% of total encounters (drop-off, etc.).

Sport south of Pt. Arena - 23.0% (weighted average of California style mooching and trolling) of fish hooked-and-released plus 5% of total encounters (drop-off, etc.).

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

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

TABLE 6. Expected coastwide Oregon coastal natural (OCN) and Rogue/Klamath (RK) coho exploitation rates by fishery for Council proposed ocean fisheries management options, 2002. (Page 1 of 1)

Fishery	Exploitation Rate (Percent)					
	OCN			RK		
	I	II	III	I	II	III
SOUTHEAST ALASKA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BRITISH COLUMBIA	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
PUGET SOUND/STRAITS	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>NORTH OF CAPE FALCON</b>						
Treaty Indian Troll	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Recreational	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-Indian Troll	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON</b>						
<b>Recreational:</b>						
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	2.1	1.8	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.5	1.4	1.4
Fort Bragg	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.2
South of Pt. Arena	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.3
<b>Troll:</b>						
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.2
Fort Bragg	2.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0
South of Pt. Arena	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.1
BUOY 10	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
ESTUARY/FRESHWATER	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>

TABLE 7. Expected mark rate for areas with Council proposed selective coho fisheries, 2002. (Page 1 of 1)

Area	Fishery	July	August	September	2001 Observed
<b>North of Cape Falcon</b>					
Neah Bay (Area 4)	Recreational	53.2%	44.7%	-	39%
	Non-Indian Troll	-	-	-	NA
La Push (Area 3)	Recreational	47.7%	47.8%	-	31%
	Non-Indian Troll	-	-	-	NA
Westport (Area 2)	Recreational	64.7%	57.8%	-	58%
	Non-Indian Troll	-	-	-	44%
Columbia River (Area 1)	Recreational	81.3%	71.2%	-	78%
	Non-Indian Troll	68.7%	63.9%	63.0%	67%
Buoy 10	Recreational	-	69.5%	69.5%	69%
<b>South of Cape Falcon</b>					
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	Recreational	-	-	-	-
Tillamook	Recreational	64.9%	-	-	65%
Newport	Recreational	65.1%	-	-	68%
Coos Bay	Recreational	61.0%	-	-	72%

TABLE 8. Preliminary projections of exvessel value for non-Indian troll regulatory options. (Page 1 of 1)

Management Area	Option	Exvessel Value (thousands of dollars) <sup>a/</sup>				
		Projected 2002 <sup>b/</sup>	2001	Percent Change from 2001	1976-1990 Average <sup>c/</sup>	Percent Change from 1976-1990 Average
North of Cape Falcon	I	1,689	582	190%	6,196	-73%
	I	1,317		126%		-79%
	III	956		64%		-85%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	I	2,437	4,330	-44%	14,849	-84%
	II	2,457		-43%		-83%
	III	2,442		-44%		-84%
Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt.	I	436	213	105%	7,467	-94%
	II	537		152%		-93%
	III	261		22%		-97%
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	I	2,086	271	671%	6,929	-70%
	II	359		33%		-95%
	III	359		33%		-95%
South of Pt. Arena	I	8,809	4,054	117%	14,123	-38%
	II	6,948		71%		-51%
	III	7,892		95%		-44%
Total South of Cape Falcon	I	13,768	8,868	55%	43,368	-68%
	II	10,301		16%		-76%
	III	10,954		24%		-75%
West Coast Total	I	15,457	9,450	64%	49,563	-69%
	II	11,618		23%		-77%
	III	11,910		26%		-76%

a/ Exvessel values are not comparable to the community income impacts shown in Table 9.

b/ Dollar value estimates are based on expected catches in the **Council management area**, 2001 exvessel prices and weights per fish.

c/ Values adjusted to 2001 dollars.

TABLE 9. Preliminary projections of angler trips and coastal community income generated for recreational ocean salmon fishery regulatory options compared to 2002 and the 1976-1990 average (inflation adjusted). (Page 1 of 1)

Management Area	Angler Trips (thousands)			Coastal Community Income Impacts (thousands of dollars) <sup>a/</sup>			Percent Change in Income Impacts Compared to 1976-1990 Avg.	
	Option	Estimates Based on the		Estimates Based on the Options	1976-1990 Avg.	2001		1976-1990 Avg.
		2001	1976-1990 Avg.					
<b>North of Cape Falcon</b>	I	111	271	6,449	7,943	15,742	-19%	
	II	87		5,066			-36%	
	III	45		2,587			-67%	
<b>Cape Falcon to Humbug</b>	I	48	184	2,508	3,721	9,899	-33%	
	II	43		2,243			-40%	
	III	41		2,137			-43%	
<b>Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt.</b>	I	36	117	1,623	2,104	5,726	-23%	
	II	38		1,718			-18%	
	III	40		1,805			-14%	
<b>Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena</b>	I	22	12	1,528	1,742	763	-12%	
	II	22		1,528			-12%	
	III	22		1,528			-12%	
<b>South of Pt. Arena</b>	I	164	116	14,468	14,401	12,170	0%	
	II	164		14,468			0%	
	III	164		14,468			0%	
<b>Total South of Cape Falcon</b>	I	270	429	20,127	21,969	28,558	-8%	
	II	267		19,956			-9%	
	III	267		19,938			-9%	
<b>West Coast</b>	I	381	701	26,576	29,911	44,300	-11%	
	II	354		25,023			-16%	
	III	311		22,526			-25%	

a/ Income impacts are totals for individual communities. Impacts between communities in the management area have not been counted. Income impacts are not comparable to the exvessel values shown in Table 8. All dollar values are adjusted to 2001 real values.

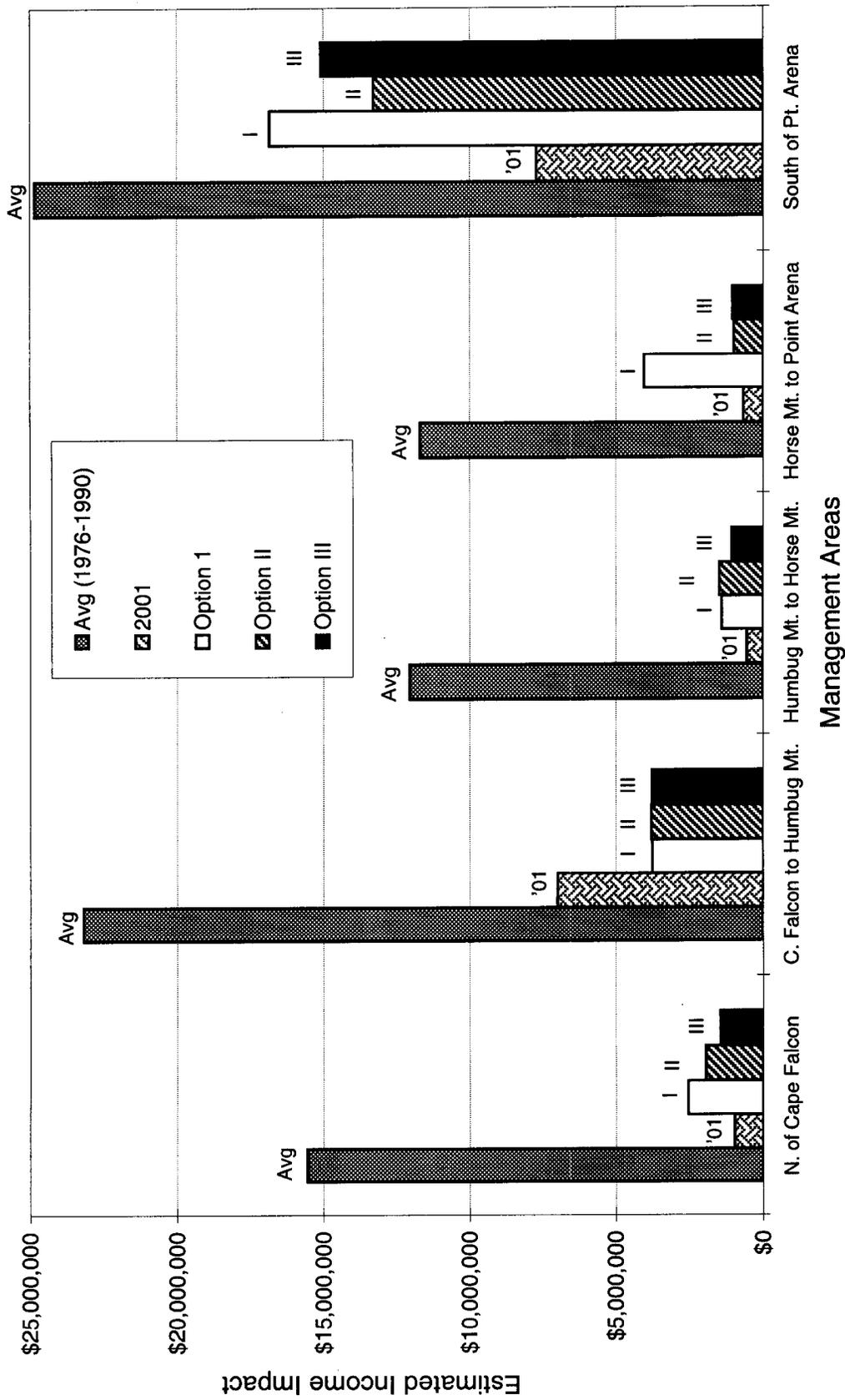


FIGURE 1. Projected coastal community income impacts associated with the 2002 commercial fishery under Options I, II, and III compared to 2001 and the 1976-1990 average in real (inflation adjusted) dollars.

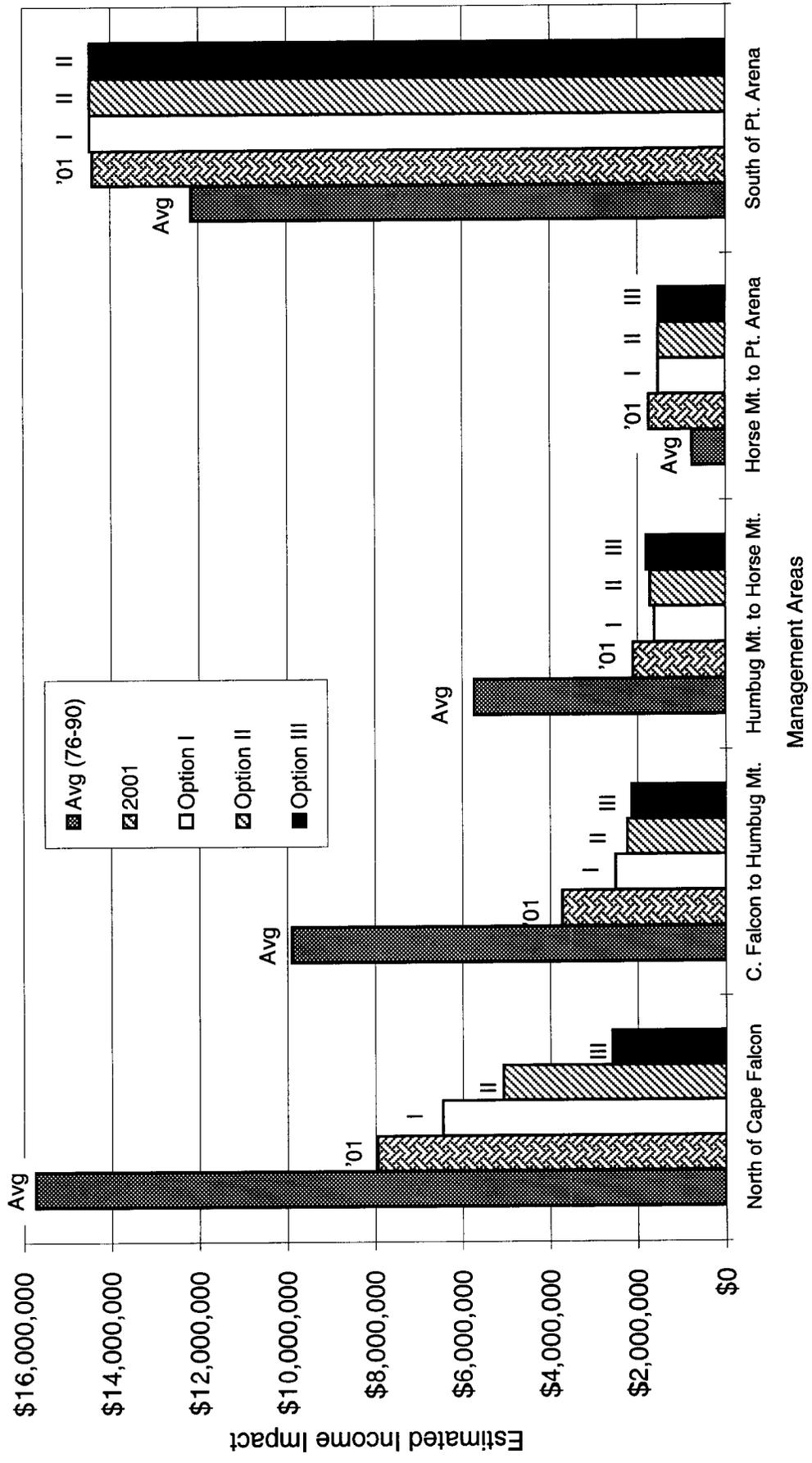


FIGURE 2. Projected coastal community income impacts associated with the 2002 recreational fishery under Options I, II, and III compared to 2001 and the 1976-1990 average in real (inflation adjusted) dollars.

