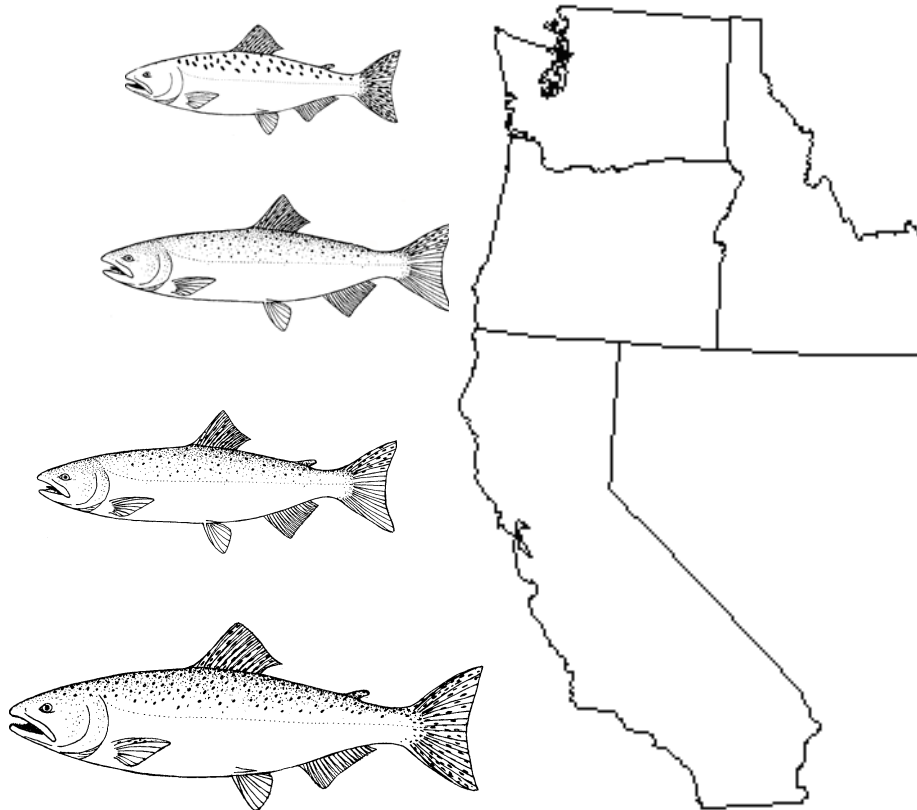


PRESEASON REPORT II

ANALYSIS OF PROPOSED REGULATORY OPTIONS FOR 2010 OCEAN SALMON FISHERIES



Pacific Fishery Management Council
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March 2010

PUBLIC HEARINGS ON SALMON OPTIONS

All Hearings Begin at 7 p.m.

Monday, March 29
Chateau Westport
Beach Room
710 W Hancock
Westport, WA 98595

(360) 268-9101

Monday, March 29
Red Lion Hotel
South Umpqua Room
1313 N Bayshore Drive
Coos Bay, OR 97420
(541) 269-4099

Tuesday, March 30
Red Lion Hotel Eureka
Evergreen Room
1929 Fourth Street
Eureka, CA 95501

(707) 441-4712

*Public comment on the options will also be accepted during the April Council meeting on Monday, April 12, during the public comment period for Agenda Item H.1 at the Sheraton Portland Airport Hotel, 8235 NE Airport Way, Portland, OR 97220, Phone: 503-281-2500. **Written comments** received at the Council office **by 4:30 p.m., on Thursday, April 1, 2010** will be distributed to all Council members.*

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document has been prepared by the staff of the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) and the Salmon Technical Team (STT) to describe the Council's proposed ocean salmon management options for 2010 and characterize their expected impacts on ocean salmon fisheries and the stocks which support them. The Council solicits public comments on the proposed management options in preparation for adopting final management recommendations at its April meeting. This report is analogous to a draft National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis of a range of alternatives for 2010 ocean salmon management measures.

Oral and written comments may be presented at public hearings at the times and locations displayed on the inside front cover of this report. Additional comment will be accepted at the April Council meeting at the Sheraton Portland Airport Hotel, 8235 NE Airport Way, Portland, OR 97220, 503-281-2500. Written comments received at the Council office by April 1, 2010 will be copied and distributed to all Council members (Council staff cannot assure distribution of comments received after April 1).

2.0 SELECTION OF FINAL MANAGEMENT MEASURES

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

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

The impact analyses presented in this document reflect uncertainties and limitations of information available at the time of the March 2010 Council meeting. At this point in the planning cycle, the STT's impact assessments reflect four key assumptions relative to stocks impacted by Canadian and Alaskan fisheries: (1) abundance levels for Canadian Chinook and coho stocks identical to 2009 forecasts; (2) catch levels for southeast Alaskan, north-central British Columbia, and West Coast Vancouver Island (WCVI) fisheries equal to 2009 catch ceilings established under the aggregate abundance based management (AABM) provisions of the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) 2008 Agreement (WCVI outside sport catch assumed to equal the 2009 observed level), with minimum size limits identical to those in place for 2009; (3) 2009 observed catch levels and size limits for Canadian fisheries operating under individual stock based management (ISBM) regimes pursuant to the 2008 PST Agreement; and (4) base packages for management of Southern U.S. inside fisheries. In mid-March, U.S. and Canadian fishery managers will exchange information regarding preseason expectations for fisheries and the status of Chinook and coho stocks. Following this exchange, the Pacific Salmon Commission's (PSC's) Chinook model will be calibrated by the PSC Chinook Technical Committee to determine the allowable catch ceilings under the 2008 PST Agreement. Abundances and fishery expectations will be adjusted in the Council's fishery planning models, and inside fisheries will be shaped by state and tribal co-managers. The adjustments of stock abundances and fishery expectations, and the shaping of inside fisheries, may

result in estimated stock impacts that differ from those presented in this report. The final regulations adopted by the Council in April are intended to be consistent with Council's salmon fishery management plan (FMP) objectives, guidance provided by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), obligations under the PST, and other applicable law.

3.0 SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM CONCERNS

3.1 Need for Landing Requirements

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

4.0 SALMON FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN REQUIREMENTS

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

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

Biological objectives can be modified through formal plan amendment, technical amendment, or regulatory amendment. For 2008-2010 management measures, an additional management objective for KRFC has been proposed by regulatory amendment. The current KRFC conservation objective requires a spawner reduction rate of no more than 67 percent and a minimum of 35,000 adults spawning in natural areas. The proposed regulatory amendment would require a minimum natural area spawning escapement of 40,700 adult KRFC as a preseason management objective in 2010 and possibly beyond. This proposal resulted from a rebuilding plan adopted by the Council after KRFC triggered an Overfishing Concern by failing to meet the 35,000 natural area adult spawner objective in 2004, 2005, and 2006.

Administrative objectives are requirements for meeting other applicable law outside of the Salmon FMP. These requirements include ESA consultation standards, international treaties, and tribal trust responsibilities. The Salmon FMP defers to NMFS consultation standards for salmon stocks listed under the ESA in regards to biological conservation objectives. The Council considers the ESA requirements sufficient to meet the intent of FMP conservation objectives for the annual management measures as well as the Magnuson-Stevens Act (MSA) overfishing provisions requiring rebuilding of depressed stocks to MSY levels. Section 5.0 of this document provides greater detail on ESA listed stocks, while impacts of the Council adopted salmon management measures on ESA listed stocks are included in Table 5.

The Salmon FMP requires compliance with relevant terms of the PST. Section 6.0 of this document provides greater detail on PST provisions and stocks, while impacts of the Council adopted salmon management measures on those stocks are included in Table 5.

Treaty trust responsibilities of the Salmon FMP require the Council to abide by Court orders in the U.S. v Washington (Puget Sound), Hoh v. Baldrige (Washington coast), and U.S. v. Oregon (Columbia River)

cases, and the Solicitor General opinion (Klamath River) governing allocation and management of shared salmon resources. Much of the North of Falcon forum is dedicated to annual negotiations establishing allocation among the tribes, non-Indian fishing sectors, and ocean and inside interests. The results of these negotiations allow the Council to complete final management measure recommendations while meeting its biological, administrative, and allocation objectives. Among the annual agreements reached by the co-managers in the North of Falcon forum are conservation objectives for Puget Sound and Washington coastal stocks. These objectives can supersede the Salmon FMP conservation objectives for annual management measures and for Council action when a Conservation Alert is triggered; however, they cannot be used in place of the FMP objectives for determination of an Overfishing Concern; nor can they supersede ESA consultation standards. In recent years, the annual agreed to conservation objectives for Puget Sound coho have been based on the Comprehensive Coho Agreement. In November 2009, the Council adopted permanent FMP conservation objectives for Puget Sound coho consistent with the Comprehensive Coho Agreement

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

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

In addition to the allocation objectives associated with sharing between treaty Indian and non-Indian sectors, the Salmon FMP includes formulas for sharing Chinook and coho quotas north of Cape Falcon between commercial and recreational sectors, and among recreational port areas, and for coho south of Cape Falcon between commercial and recreational sectors. Options for the 2010 salmon management measures adopted by the Council meet the allocation requirements for fisheries north of Cape Falcon in the Salmon FMP.

5.0 SPECIES LISTED UNDER THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

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

Species	ESU	Status	Federal Register Notice			
			Most Recent		Original Listing	
Chinook Salmon (<i>O. tshawytscha</i>)	Sacramento River Winter	Endangered	70 FR 37160	6/28/2005	54 FR 32085	8/1/1989
	Snake River Fall	Threatened	70 FR 37160	6/28/2005	57 FR 14653	4/22/1992
	Snake River Spring/Summer	Threatened	70 FR 37160	6/28/2005	57 FR 14653	4/22/1992
	Puget Sound	Threatened	70 FR 37160	6/28/2005	64 FR 14308	3/24/1999
	Lower Columbia River	Threatened	70 FR 37160	6/28/2005	64 FR 14308	3/24/1999
	Upper Willamette River	Threatened	70 FR 37160	6/28/2005	64 FR 14308	3/24/1999
	Upper Columbia River Spring	Threatened	70 FR 37160	6/28/2005	64 FR 14308	3/24/1999
	Central Valley Spring	Threatened	70 FR 37160	6/28/2005	64 FR 50394	9/16/1999
Chum Salmon (<i>O. keta</i>)	California Coastal	Threatened	70 FR 37160	6/28/2005	64 FR 50394	9/16/1999
	Hood Canal Summer-Run	Threatened	70 FR 37160	6/28/2005	64 FR 14508	3/25/1999
Coho Salmon (<i>O. kisutch</i>)	Columbia River	Threatened	70 FR 37160	6/28/2005	64 FR 14508	3/25/1999
	Central California Coastal	Endangered	70 FR 37160	6/28/2005	61 FR 56138	10/31/1996
	S. Oregon/ N. California Coastal	Threatened	70 FR 37160	6/28/2005	62 FR 24588	5/6/1997
	Oregon Coastal	Threatened	73 FR 7816	2/11/2008	63 FR 42587	8/10/1998
Sockeye Salmon (<i>O. nerka</i>)	Lower Columbia River	Threatened	70 FR 37160	6/28/2005		
	Snake River	Endangered	70 FR 37160	6/28/2005	56 FR 58619	11/20/1991
	Ozette Lake	Threatened	70 FR 37160	6/28/2005	64 FR 14528	3/25/1999

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

Date	Evolutionarily Significant Unit covered and effective period
8-Mar-96	Snake River Chinook and sockeye (until reinitiated)
28-Apr-99	Oregon Coastal natural coho, Southern Oregon/ Northern California coastal coho, Central California coastal coho (until reinitiated)
28-Apr-00	Central Valley spring Chinook (until reinitiated)
27-Apr-01	Hood Canal summer chum 4(d) limit (until reinitiated)
30-Apr-01	Upper Willamette Chinook, Upper Columbia spring Chinook, Lake Ozette sockeye, ten steelhead ESUs and Columbia River chum (until reinitiated)
Expected prior to May 1, 2010	Sacramento River winter Chinook (April 30, 2010)
Expected prior to May 1, 2010	Puget Sound Chinook (April 30, 2010)
13-Jun-05	California coastal Chinook (until reinitiated)
Expected prior to May 1, 2010	Lower Columbia River natural coho, Lower Columbia River Chinook

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

NMFS, in a letter received by the Council on March 2, 2010, provided guidance on protective measures for species listed under the ESA during the 2010 fishing season. The letter summarized the requirements of NMFS’ BOs on the effects of potential actions under the salmon FMP on listed salmon and provided the anticipated consultation standards of the BOs in preparation for the 2010 management season, as well as further guidance and recommendations for the 2010 management season.

The ESA consultation standards, exploitation rates, and other criteria in place for the 2010 management season are presented in Table 5. Some listed stocks are either rarely caught in Council fisheries (e.g., spring Chinook from the upper Columbia River) or already receive sufficient protection from other salmon FMP and ESA standards (e.g., Central Valley spring Chinook). NMFS has determined that management actions designed to limit catch from these ESUs, beyond what will be provided by harvest constraints for other stocks, are not necessary.

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

Chinook	
Snake River spring/summer (threatened)	Puget Sound (threatened)
Upper Willamette (threatened)	Upper Columbia River spring (endangered)
Sockeye	
Snake River (endangered)	Ozette Lake Sockeye (threatened)
Chum	
Columbia River (threatened)	Hood Canal summer (threatened)
Steelhead	
Southern California (endangered)	Central Valley, California (threatened)
South-central California coast (threatened)	Central California coast (threatened)
Upper Columbia River (endangered)	Upper Willamette River (threatened)
Middle Columbia River (threatened)	Lower Columbia River (threatened)
Snake River Basin (threatened)	Northern California (threatened)
Puget Sound (threatened)	Northern California (threatened)

6.0 OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE PACIFIC SALMON TREATY

6.1 *Chinook Salmon Management*

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

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

Key considerations for Canadian domestic fishery management for Chinook in 2010 include, (1) meeting domestic conservation obligations for WCVI, Strait of Georgia, and Fraser River stocks; (2) Chinook harvests by native fisheries; and (3) incidental impacts during commercial and native fisheries directed at sockeye and chum salmon. It is anticipated that the details of the fishery regulatory package off WCVI

will be driven by levels of allowable impact on WCVI, Lower Strait of Georgia, and Fraser River Chinook and Interior Fraser (Thompson River) coho.

6.2 *Coho Salmon Management*

In 2002, the PSC adopted a management plan for coho salmon originating in Washington and Southern British Columbia river systems. The plan is directed at the conservation of key management units, four from Southern British Columbia (Interior Fraser, Lower Fraser, Strait of Georgia Mainland, and Strait of Georgia Vancouver Island) and nine from Washington (Skagit, Stillaguamish, Snohomish, Hood Canal, Strait of Juan de Fuca, Quillayute, Hoh, Queets, and Grays Harbor). Exploitation rate limits for intercepting fisheries are established for individual management units through formulas specified in the 2002 PST Southern Coho Management Plan, and are based on total allowable fishery exploitation rates. Based on preseason abundance forecasts, total allowable exploitation rates for U.S. management units in 2010 are summarized in the table below.

The categorical status of U.S. coho management units is reported to comply with obligations pursuant to the 2002 PST Southern Coho Management Plan. Categorical status is employed by the PSC under the 2002 PST Southern Coho Management Plan to indicate general ranges of allowable total exploitation rates for U.S. and Canadian coho management units. Three categories are employed: low (total exploitation rate less than 20 percent), moderate (total exploitation rate 20 percent to 40 percent), and abundant (total exploitation rate greater than 40 percent). For the Puget Sound management units, the 2002 PST Southern Coho Management Plan uses the thresholds and stepped harvest rate goals from the Comprehensive Coho Agreement, developed by Washington and the Puget Sound tribes, and adopted by the Council as FMP conservation objectives in November 2009. Actual exploitation rate constraints for Canadian fisheries on U.S. coho management units are determined by formulas that specify sharing of allowable exploitation rates and a “composite rule.” The composite rule adjusts constraints for Canadian fishery exploitation rates based on the number of U.S. management units which fall in a given category. For example, if only one Washington coastal coho management unit is in low status, Canadian fisheries are constrained to a total exploitation rate on that unit of 12 percent; if two or more Washington coastal management units are in low status, the constraint becomes 10 percent. The most restrictive exploitation rate limit for Canadian fishery impacts on U.S. coho management units is 10 percent.

Some confusion may arise from the methods employed to report the categorical status for Washington coastal coho management units. For these units, a range is reported for the allowable exploitation rates based on the relationship between the pre-season abundance forecast and the upper and lower values of the spawning escapement ranges corresponding to MSY production. Maximum exploitation rates are computed using the lower end of the escapement range and minimum exploitation rates are computed using the upper end of the escapement range. For purposes of reporting the categorical status, an allowable exploitation rate is computed using the mid-point of the MSY escapement range. For 2010, Puget Sound and Washington coast coho constraints are as follows:

U.S. Management Unit	Total Exploitation Rate Constraint ^{a/}	Categorical Status ^{b/}
Skagit	60%	Abundant
Stillaguamish	50%	Abundant
Snohomish	40%	Moderate
Hood Canal	45%	Moderate
Strait of Juan de Fuca	20% [10% SUS]	Low
Quillayute Fall ^{c/}	28%-71% (50%)	Abundant
Hoh ^{c/}	34%-74% (54%)	Abundant
Queets ^{c/}	33%-73% (53%)	Abundant
Grays Harbor	48%	Abundant

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

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

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

Key considerations for Canadian fishery management for coho in 2010 are expected to include, (1) meeting domestic conservation obligations for Interior Fraser (including Thompson River) coho; (2) coho harvests by First Nations fisheries; (3) incidental impacts during commercial and First Nations fisheries directed at Chinook, sockeye, pink, and chum salmon; and (4) the desire to provide increased opportunity for sport fisheries through mark-selective retention regulations. The Canadian fishery regimes affecting coho will be driven by Canadian domestic allowable impacts on the Thompson River component of the Interior Fraser management unit (in previous years, Canadian fisheries were managed so as not to exceed a three percent maximum exploitation rate).

The projected status of Canadian coho management units in 2010 indicates continuing concerns for the condition of Interior Fraser coho. The Interior Fraser coho management unit is anticipated to remain in low status, resulting in a requirement to constrain the total mortality fishery exploitation rate for 2010 Southern U.S. fisheries to a maximum of 10.0 percent.

7.0 CHINOOK SALMON MANAGEMENT

7.1 *South of Cape Falcon*

The 2010 abundance projections relevant to Chinook harvest management south of Cape Falcon are:

- SRFC. The SI forecast is 245,500 SRFC adults. When compared to post-season estimated values of the SI, the forecast value is ranked the third lowest, with only the 2008 and 2009 values being lower.
- KRFC. The age-3 forecast is 223,400 KRFC, which is below average for the years 1985-2009. The age-4 forecast is 106,300 fish, which slightly above average. The age-5 forecast is 1,800 fish. The 2009 preseason forecast was 474,900 age-3, 25,200 age-4, and 5,600 age-5 fish.

7.1.1 Objectives

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

- NMFS consultation standards and annual guidance for ESA listed stocks as provided in Section 5.0 above. Relevant stocks for the area south of Cape Falcon include Sacramento River winter Chinook, California Coastal Chinook, SRW fall Chinook, and LCR natural tule Chinook.
- SRFC hatchery and natural-area spawner escapement goal of 122,000 to 180,000 adults (FMP conservation objective). NMFS also provided guidance that management options for 2010 should, at a minimum, target a spawner escapement around the upper end of the FMP conservation objective in response to the stock falling below the lower end of the conservation objective for three consecutive years.
- KRFC natural area spawning escapement of at least 40,700 adults (2010 Council guidance) and spawner reduction rate not to exceed 66.7 percent (FMP conservation objective), 50:50 tribal-non-tribal sharing of adult harvest (Department of Interior Solicitor Opinion).

7.1.2 Achievement of Objectives

Fishery quotas under the options are presented in Table 4. Stock-specific management criteria and their forecast values under the options are provided in Table 5. Projected fishery landings, bycatch, and bycatch mortality under the options are summarized in Table 6. Table 7 provides a breakdown of impacts by fishery and area for LCR tule Chinook. Appendix A and B presents tables of SRFC and KRFC impacts, respectively, by fishery/time/area under the three options. Descriptions pertaining to the achievement of key objectives for Chinook salmon management south of Cape Falcon are found below.

- The SRFC conservation objective of 122,000 to 180,000 natural and hatchery adult spawners is met by each of the three options. The options are projected to achieve adult spawner escapement levels of approximately 150,000, 180,000, and 230,000 to comply with the 2010 NMFS guidance.
- The KRFC natural-area escapement of at least 40,700 adults (2010 Council guidance), as well as the maximum spawner reduction rate conservation objective of 66.7 percent, is met by each of the three options.

All of the options for Chinook fisheries south of Cape Falcon satisfy NMFS ESA consultation standards and guidance, FMP conservation objectives, and all other objectives for other relevant Chinook stocks listed in Table 5.

7.2 North of Cape Falcon

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

- *Columbia River hatchery tules.* Combined production of Lower River Hatchery (LRH) and Spring Creek Hatchery (SCH) stocks is predicted to be 259,600 which is a substantial increase over the 2009 preseason expectation of 148,100. The 2010 LRH forecast abundance is 90,600 up slightly from 88,800 in 2009. The 2010 SCH forecast abundance is 169,000, which is nearly three times last year's forecast of 59,300 and is the highest forecast in 26 years.

7.2.1 Objectives

The key Chinook salmon management objectives shaping the options are:

- NMFS consultation standards and annual guidance for ESA listed stocks as provided in Section 5.0 above. Relevant stocks for the area north of Cape Falcon include Columbia Lower River wild fall Chinook, LCR natural tule Chinook, SRW fall Chinook, and Puget Sound natural Chinook.

7.2.2 Achievement of Objectives

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

- *LCR natural tule fall Chinook.* The Option 1 exploitation rate of 38.3 percent slightly exceeds 38.0 percent NMFS consultation standard maximum. The exploitation rates in the other two options are less than the maximum. LCR tules are the constraining Chinook stock for fisheries north of Cape Falcon in 2010.
- *SRW fall Chinook.* SRW Chinook will not constrain ocean fisheries north of Cape Falcon in 2010.
- *Puget Sound Chinook.* Council-area fisheries have a minor impact on ESA-listed Puget Sound Chinook and negligible impacts on most Chinook stocks subject to the 2008 PST Agreement. At this point there appears to be sufficient flexibility within Council and inside area fisheries as a whole to achieve compliance with NMFS consultation standards for the Puget Sound Chinook ESU.

All of the options for Chinook fisheries north of Cape Falcon satisfy NMFS ESA consultation standards and guidance, FMP conservation objectives, and all other objectives for other relevant Chinook stocks listed in Table 5.

8.0 COHO SALMON MANAGEMENT

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

- *Oregon Production Index (OPI) Hatchery coho.* The 2010 forecast for hatchery coho from the Columbia River and the coast south of Cape Falcon of 408,000 is 62 percent lower than the 2009 forecast of 1,073,100. The Columbia River early coho forecast is 245,300 compared to the 2009 forecast of 672,700 and the Columbia River late coho forecast is 144,200 compared to the 2009 forecast of 369,700.
- *Oregon Coastal Natural (OCN) coho.* The OCN forecast of 148,000 is about 30 percent lower than the 2009 preseason forecast of 211,600.
- *Lower Columbia River Natural (LCN) coho.* The 2010 LCN forecast is 15,100 adults returning to the mouth of the Columbia River, compared to a forecast of 32,700 in 2009.
- *Puget Sound coho.* The Strait of Juan de Fuca coho stock ocean age-3 abundance forecast is 8,463, below the 11,679 threshold for Critical status category under the FMP (Low category in the 2002 PST Southern Coho Management Plan). Other Puget Sound natural stocks are in higher abundance categories and will be limited to higher exploitation rate ceilings.

- *Interior Fraser (Thompson River) coho.* This Canadian stock continues to be depressed, and will continue to constrain 2010 ocean coho fisheries north of Cape Falcon.

8.1 Objectives

Key coho salmon management objectives shaping the options are:

- NMFS consultation standards and annual guidance for ESA listed stocks as provided in Section 5.0 above. Relevant stocks include Central California Coast coho (south of the Oregon/California border), Southern Oregon/Northern California Coastal (SONCC) coho, OCN coho, and LCN coho. Based on this guidance, the maximum allowable exploitation rates for 2010 are: a combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate not to exceed 15.0 percent for OCN coho, a combined exploitation rate in marine-area and mainstem Columbia River fisheries not to exceed 15.0 percent for LCN coho, and a marine exploitation rate not to exceed 13.0 percent for Rogue/Klamath hatchery coho, used as a surrogate for the SONCC coho ESU.
- Salmon FMP conservation objectives and obligations under the 2002 PST Southern Coho Management Plan for stocks originating along the Washington coast, Puget Sound, and British Columbia as provided in Section 6.2 above. Key management stocks for the area north of Cape Falcon in 2010 include Strait of Juan de Fuca, Hood Canal, and Upper Fraser coho. Because of their abundance status, Strait of Juan de Fuca coho are subject to a total exploitation rate ceiling of 20 percent under the FMP and an exploitation rate ceiling of 10 percent in southern U.S. fisheries under the 2002 PST Southern Coho Management Plan.
- Minimum escapement of 50 percent of Upper Columbia coho above Bonneville Dam (*U.S. v. Oregon* annual management agreement).
- Providing sufficient escapement of Columbia River early and late coho to meet hatchery egg take goals and inriver harvest objectives.

8.2 Achievement of Objectives

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

- *LCN coho.* All options satisfy the maximum 15.0 percent exploitation rate for combined marine and mainstem Columbia River fisheries, with marine exploitation rates ranging from 14.9 percent to 9.5 percent. However, marine exploitation rates greater than 10 percent are unlikely to provide sufficient impacts to meet the needs of mainstem Columbia River fisheries, and will likely require further shaping before final management measures are adopted.
- *Strait of Juan de Fuca coho.* Total exploitation rates in all three options are below 20 percent required by the FMP; however, all options exceed the PST Southern Coho Management Plan 10 percent exploitation rate ceiling for Southern U.S. fisheries.
- *Hood Canal coho.* Total exploitation rates in all three options exceed the 45 percent maximum required by the FMP and the PST Southern Coho Management Plan.

- *Interior Fraser coho.* Southern U.S. exploitation rates in Option I exceed the 10.0 percent maximum required by the PST Southern Coho Management Plan. Options II and III are less than the 10.0 percent maximum.

All of the options for all fisheries satisfy NMFS ESA consultation standards and guidance, FMP conservation objectives, and all other objectives for other relevant coho stocks listed in Table 5.

9.0 IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THE OPTIONS

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

9.1 Commercial

In contrast to 2008 and 2009, commercial fishing opportunity exists in each of the three options for Oregon fishing areas south of Cape Falcon. Commercial fishing opportunity in California is primarily constrained by the status of SRFC, with Options I and II featuring limited commercial fisheries and Option III consisting only of a non-retention genetic stock identification study.

For Option I, the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain Chinook directed fishery would begin on May 1 and extend through August 25. The month of September would also be open in this region with a landing restriction of 100 Chinook per vessel per calendar week. In the Oregon portion of the Klamath Management Zone (KMZ), the season would begin on May 1 and includes quotas of 1,000 Chinook for the months of June, July and August with daily and weekly landing limits. The California portion of the KMZ would be open for two weeks at the end of September, with a 7,500 Chinook quota. California areas south of Horse Mountain, including Fort Bragg, San Francisco, and Monterey port areas, would be open continuously from July 15 through August 29, as well as the month of September. The Monterey port area would also be open from May 9-31, and a late season October fishery is proposed for a portion of the San Francisco port area.

Option II is similar in structure to Option I, but with reduced quotas and reduced landing limits for Oregon areas. The Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain season has reduced days and does not include September. In both the Oregon and California portions of the KMZ, the season structures remain the same, but the Chinook quotas are reduced to 600 in Oregon and 3,000 in California. South of Horse Mountain, the Fort Bragg area commercial opportunity is limited to the month of September. The San Francisco and Monterey areas would be open continuously from July 5 through August 29, and the month of September would be open in San Francisco only.

Option III is similar in structure to Option II for the areas between Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain, but with reduced days. The Oregon KMZ would be limited to Chinook quotas of 600 in June and July. All areas south of the Oregon/California border would be closed to the retention of Chinook. During the closed times between May and September, which includes all of California, an experimental genetic stock identification study will be conducted. All salmon must be released in good condition after collection of biological samples.

Options for the area north of Cape Falcon reflect the overall reverse in relative abundance from 2009 of high abundance of OPI hatchery coho and lower abundance of tule fall Chinook. In 2010, allowable catch of Chinook was substantially increased due to the strong abundance of tule Chinook from Spring Creek Hatchery. Coho catch quotas were reduced relative to 2009 due to reduced abundance of OPI hatchery coho and the lower ceiling exploitation rate of 15 percent for LCN coho.

Option I north of Cape Falcon assigns three-fourths of the troll Chinook quota to the May-June time period to increase access when Chinook are more available to the fishery. In Options II and III, two-thirds of the troll Chinook quota is assigned to the May-June time period.

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

9.2 *Recreational*

For Oregon areas south of Cape Falcon, all three recreational options contain coho and Chinook fishing opportunity in Oregon. For California, Options I and II contain Chinook fishing opportunity in all major port areas, while Option III opportunity is limited to the KMZ. Options reflect the forecasts of lower abundance of coho, the constraining low abundance of SRFC, and in areas south of Point Arena, NMFS guidance intended to reduce impacts on Sacramento River winter Chinook.

For Option I, the area between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain would also be open to Chinook retention continuously from May 1 through October 31. A mark-selective coho fishery would be open from June 26 through September 6, or upon the attainment of a 35,000 marked coho quota. Both the Oregon and California portions of the KMZ would be open for Chinook from May 22 through September 6, with marked coho retention allowed in the Oregon portion of the KMZ as described for the Falcon to Humbug region. Recreational salmon fisheries south of Horse Mountain would open on April 3, with a 20 inch minimum size limit, and close on November 14, with the exception of the Monterey area which would close on October 3. On May 1, the minimum size limit in the San Francisco and Monterey areas would increase to 24 inches.

Option II resembles Option I in Oregon areas, but with fewer days of Chinook opportunity and the marked coho quota reduced to 30,000. For the area between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain, Chinook fishing would begin on June 1 and end on September 6. In the KMZ, Chinook fishing would be allowed from June 16 through September 6. South of the KMZ, the Fort Bragg area opportunity is identical to Option I. The San Francisco area would be open from April 3 through 30, closed for May and June, then open again from July 1 through November 14, and the minimum size limit would be 20 inches. The Monterey area regulations would be the same as the San Francisco area, except that the season would end on October 3.

For the area between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain under Option III, Chinook fishing would be allowed from June 26 through August 31. The mark-selective coho fishery for Oregon areas south of Cape Falcon would have the same season dates as the Chinook regulations, but with a marked coho quota of 25,000. The KMZ Chinook fishery would be open from July 3 through September 6, with coho fishing allowed in the Oregon portion of the KMZ as described above. All California areas south of Horse Mountain would close after April 30 in Option III.

In the area between the U.S. Canada Border and Cape Falcon, Options I and II include Chinook recreational fisheries in June. The June fishery in Option I is mark-selective for Chinook to maximize access to abundant hatchery Chinook stocks while meeting the constraints on ESA listed LCR tule

Chinook; this fishery would operate under a quota of 19,000 marked Chinook. In Option II, the June Chinook fishery is non-mark-selective with a quota of 7,000 landed Chinook.

Start dates for the all-species recreational fishery in all subareas north of Cape Falcon are delayed compared to 2009 in Options I and II. All four subareas north of Cape Falcon have options for seven and five days per week. These start dates and five day per week options are intended to provide recreational fishing opportunity through at least Labor Day.

There is an area 4B add-on fishery in Option III to help provide the Neah Bay subarea additional opportunity under the reduced coho quota.

9.3 *Treaty Indian*

Options are generally similar in structure as in recent years, although Chinook quotas are generally higher and coho quotas lower reflecting both the increased abundance of Columbia River hatchery tule Chinook and lower abundance of OPI hatchery coho and the more restrictive standard for LCN coho specified in the NMFS guidance for 2010.

10.0 SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS OF PROPOSED OPTIONS

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

Fishing effort estimates for the recreational fishery south of Cape Falcon are based on the effort estimates developed by the STT for modeling of biological impacts. STT estimates for this area use multi-year averages to predict effort for the coming year. If the multi-year average effort for a particular time period and area is higher than effort for the previous year in that time period and area then the result may be an estimate that forecasts an increase in effort for the coming year even though the fishery regulations may be more constrained than the previous year, or *vice-versa*. North of Cape Falcon, recreational fishery average catch per unit effort (CPUE) is applied to quotas to estimate total effort. For the summer mark-selective coho fishery, 2009 CPUE was applied to the available coho quotas. For the June Chinook fisheries in Options I and II, CPUE for the 2002 fishery was used. In Option I, the CPUE was adjusted for the increased effort required to reach a bag limit under mark-selective restrictions. The expected harvests used to estimate effects on the commercial fishery are taken from Table 6. Additionally, last year's prices were assumed to be the best estimator of prices expected in the coming season. The 2009 commercial Chinook prices were at relatively high levels. To the degree that these prices were driven by the limited local supply and there is an increase in harvest this year, there may be a decline in price in 2010; therefore, the estimates provided may overstate expected salmon exvessel revenue. For southern areas where the commercial fishery was closed in 2009, per-fish weights and per-pound prices were projected using observed ratios between these areas and more northern areas from previous years.

Figures 1 and 2 show estimated community income impacts for the commercial troll and recreational options, respectively, compared to historic impacts in real (inflation adjusted) dollars. In general, income impact estimates provide information on the amount of income associated with a particular activity. Reductions in income impacts may, but do not necessarily, reflect net losses to a community but likely correlate with losses to those businesses and individuals with income dependence on the activity.

Additionally, in some cases, reductions in ocean harvest may result in either greater inside fishing opportunity or escapement, which may contribute to future production, depending on the carrying capacity of the system to which the stocks escape.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2010 (Page 1 of 8)		
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
North of Cape Falcon	North of Cape Falcon	North of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 121,000 (non-mark-selective equivalent of 110,000) Chinook and 110,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</p> <p>2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 55,000 Chinook and 17,600 marked coho.</p> <p>3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting</p> <p>4. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</p>	<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 95,000 Chinook and 90,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</p> <p>2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 47,500 Chinook and 14,400 marked coho.</p> <p>3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting</p> <p>4. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</p>	<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 80,000 Chinook and 70,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</p> <p>2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 40,000 Chinook and 11,200 marked coho.</p> <p>3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting</p> <p>4. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</p>
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 41,250 Chinook quota. <p>Seven days per week (C.1). All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery, Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). An inseason conference call will occur when it is projected that 30,000 Chinook have been landed to consider modifying the open period and adding landing and possession limits to extend the fishery through the end of June.</p>	<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 31,825 Chinook quota. <p>Seven days per week (C.1). All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery, Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 26,800 Chinook quota. <p>Seven days per week through May 31; June 1-8, then Saturday through Tuesday thereafter (C.1). Beginning June 1, landing and possession limit of 200 Chinook per vessel per open period. All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery, Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>
<p>Oregon State regulations require that fishers south of Cape Falcon, OR intending to fish within this area notify Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife before transiting the Cape Falcon, OR line (45°46'00" N. lat.) at the following number: 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land their fish in Garibaldi, Oregon. Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point, Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon must notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8).</p>		

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2010 (Page 2 of 8)		
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 1 through earlier of September 14 or 13,750 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 17,600 marked coho quota (C.8.d). <p>Open July 1-6, then Friday through Tuesday through July 27, then Saturday through Tuesday thereafter. Landing and possession limit of 150 Chinook and 50 coho per vessel per open period north of Leadbetter Point or 150 Chinook and 50 coho south of Leadbetter Point (C.1). All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.7). All coho must be marked (C.8.d). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Cape Flattery, Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5).</p>	<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 1 through earlier of September 14 or 15,675 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 14,400 marked coho quota (C.8.d). <p>Open July 1-6, then Saturday through Tuesday thereafter. Landing and possession limit of 100 Chinook and 40 coho per vessel per open period north of Leadbetter Point or 100 Chinook and 40 coho south of Leadbetter Point (C.1). All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.7). All coho must be marked (C.8.d). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Cape Flattery, Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5).</p>	<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 1 through earlier of September 14 or 13,200 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or an 11,200 marked coho quota (C.8.d). <p>Open July 1-7, then Saturday through Tuesday thereafter. Landing and possession limit of 75 Chinook and 30 coho per vessel per open period north of Leadbetter Point or 75 Chinook and 30 coho south of Leadbetter Point (C.1). All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.7). All coho must be marked (C.8.d). Gear restricted to plugs 5 inches or longer; see gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Cape Flattery, Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5).</p>
<p>Oregon State regulations require that fishers south of Cape Falcon, OR intending to fish within this area notify Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife before transiting the Cape Falcon, OR line (45°46'00" N. lat.) at the following number: 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land their fish in Garibaldi, Oregon. Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point, Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon must notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8).</p>		

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2010 (Page 3 of 8)		
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
South of Cape Falcon	South of Cape Falcon	South of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sacramento River Basin recreational fishery catch assumption: quota of 23,200 adult Sacramento River fall Chinook (24.3% of the total allowable harvest). 2. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 150,000 adults. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 9,800 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 35,400 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 5. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sacramento River Basin recreational fishery catch assumption: quota of 6,000 adult Sacramento River fall Chinook (9.2% of the total allowable harvest). 2. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 180,000 adults. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 15,500 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 34,400 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 5. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sacramento River Basin recreational fishery catch assumption: closed. 2. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 230,000 adults. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 24,100 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 32,700 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 5. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission.
<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1-August 25; September 1-30 (C.9). <p>All salmon except coho; landing and possession limit of 100 Chinook per vessel per calendar week in September (C.7). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3) and Oregon State regulations for a description of special regulations at the mouth of Tillamook Bay.</p> <p>In 2011, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2011 meeting.</p>	<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1-July 6, July 10-13, 17-20, 24-27, August 1-25 (C.9). <p>All salmon except coho (C.7). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3) and Oregon State regulations for a description of special regulations at the mouth of Tillamook Bay.</p> <p>In 2011, same as Option I</p>	<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1-July 7, July 10-13, 17-20, 24-27, August 1-18 (C.9). <p>All salmon except coho (C.7). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3) and Oregon State regulations for a description of special regulations at the mouth of Tillamook Bay.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • September 1-30 <p>Sufficient impacts to conduct experimental genetic stock identification study. All salmon must be released in good condition after collection of biological samples.</p> <p>In 2011, same as Option I</p>

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2010 (Page 4 of 8)		
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1-31; • June 1 through earlier of June 30, or a 1,000 Chinook quota; • July 1 through earlier of July 31, or a 1,000 Chinook quota; • Aug. 1 through earlier of Aug. 31, or a 1,000 Chinook quota (C.9). <p>All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size limit (B). Prior to June 1, landing and possession limit of 100 Chinook per vessel per calendar week; all vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the area or Port Orford. June 1 through August 31, landing and possession limit of 30 Chinook per vessel per day and 90 Chinook per vessel per calendar week; all vessels fishing in this area must land and deliver all fish within this area or Port Orford, within 24 hours of any closure in this fishery, and prior to fishing outside of this area. Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing salmon from any quota managed season within this area to notify Oregon Dept. of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) within 1 hour of delivery or prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling (541) 867-0300 ext. 252. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 2011, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 28 inch Chinook minimum size limit. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2011 meeting.</p>	<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1-31; • June 1 through earlier of June 30, or a 600 Chinook quota; • July 1 through earlier of July 31, or a 600 Chinook quota; • Aug. 1 through earlier of Aug. 31, or a 600 Chinook quota (C.9). <p>All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size limit (B). Prior to June 1, all fish caught in this area must be landed and delivered in the State of Oregon. June 1 through August 31, landing and possession limit of 30 Chinook per vessel per day and 90 Chinook per vessel per calendar week; all vessels fishing in this area must land and deliver all fish within this area or Port Orford, within 24 hours of any closure in this fishery, and prior to fishing outside of this area. Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing salmon from any quota managed season within this area to notify Oregon Dept. of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) within 1 hour of delivery or prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling (541) 867-0300 ext. 252. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 2011, same as Option I</p>	<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 1 through earlier of June 30, or a 600 Chinook quota; • July 1 through earlier of July 31, or a 600 Chinook quota (C.9). <p>All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size limit (B). Landing and possession limit of 30 Chinook per vessel per day and 90 Chinook per vessel per calendar week; all vessels fishing in this area must land and deliver all fish within this area or Port Orford, within 24 hours of any closure in this fishery, and prior to fishing outside of this area. State regulations require fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch to other locations after first landing in one of these ports notify ODFW prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 252, with vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1-31; August 1 through September 30 <p>Sufficient impacts to conduct experimental genetic stock identification study. All salmon must be released in good condition after collection of biological samples.</p> <p>In 2011, same as Option I</p>

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2010 (Page 5 of 8)		
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 15 through earlier of September 30, or 7,500 Chinook quota (C.9). <p>All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length. Landing and possession limit of 30 fish per vessel per day; all fish caught in this area must be landed within the area. See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed (C.5.e). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith and Klamath rivers. When the fishery is closed between the OR/CA border and Humbug Mt. and open to the south, vessels with fish on board caught in the open area off California may seek temporary mooring in Brookings, Oregon prior to landing in California only if such vessels first notify the Chetco River Coast Guard Station via VHF channel 22A between the hours of 0500 and 2200 and provide the vessel name, number of fish on board, and estimated time of arrival.</p>	<p>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 15 through earlier of September 30, or 3,000 Chinook quota (C.9). <p>All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length. Landing and possession limit of 20 fish per vessel per day; all fish caught in this area must be landed within the area. See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed (C.5.e). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith and Klamath rivers. When the fishery is closed between the OR/CA border and Humbug Mt. and open to the south, vessels with fish on board caught in the open area off California may seek temporary mooring in Brookings, Oregon prior to landing in California only if such vessels first notify the Chetco River Coast Guard Station via VHF channel 22A between the hours of 0500 and 2200 and provide the vessel name, number of fish on board, and estimated time of arrival.</p>	<p>OR/CA Border to U.S./Mexico Border</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closed except for sufficient impacts to conduct experimental genetic stock identification study May 1 through September 30. All salmon must be released in good condition after collection of biological samples.
<p>Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt. Closed.</p>	<p>Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt. Closed.</p>	<p>Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt. Closed.</p>
<p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 15 through August 29; September 1-30 (C.9). <p>All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish south of Horse Mt. when the California KMZ quota fishery is open; all fish must be offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure (C1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 1-30 (C.9). <p>All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish south of Horse Mt. when the California KMZ quota fishery is open (C1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closed except for sufficient impacts to conduct experimental genetic stock identification study May 1 through September 30. All salmon must be released in good condition after collection of biological samples.
<p>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 15 through August 29; September 1-30 (C.9). <p>All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish south of Horse Mt. when the California KMZ quota fishery is open; all fish must be offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure (C1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> October 4-13. <p>Open Monday through Friday. All salmon except coho (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 5 through August 29; September 1-30 (C.9). <p>All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish south of Horse Mt. when the California KMZ quota fishery is open; all fish must be offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure (C1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closed except for sufficient impacts to conduct experimental genetic stock identification study May 1 through September 30. All salmon must be released in good condition after collection of biological samples.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2010 (Page 6 of 8)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p>Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 9-31; July 15 through August 29; September 1-30 (C.9). <p>All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish south of Horse Mt. when the California KMZ quota fishery is open; all fish must be offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure (C1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 5 through August 29 (C.9). <p>All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B). All fish must be offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure (C1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed except for sufficient impacts to conduct experimental genetic stock identification study May 1 through September 30. All salmon must be released in good condition after collection of biological samples.
B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches) (See C.1)		

Area (when open)	Chinook		Coho		Pink
	Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	
North of Cape Falcon	28.0	21.5	16.0	12.0	None
Cape Falcon to Horse Mt.	28.0	21.5	-	-	None
Horse Mt. to U.S./Mexico Border	27.0	20.5	-	-	None

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

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

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

C.2. Gear Restrictions:

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

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2010 (Page 7 of 8)

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (continued)**C.3. Gear Definitions:**

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

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

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

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

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

C.5. Control Zone Definitions:

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

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

C.7. Incidental Halibut Harvest: During authorized periods, the operator of a vessel that has been issued an incidental halibut harvest license may retain Pacific halibut caught incidentally in Area 2A while trolling for salmon. Halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length, measured from the tip of the lower jaw with the mouth closed to the extreme end of the middle of the tail, and must be landed with the head on. License applications for incidental harvest must be obtained from the International Pacific Halibut Commission (phone: 206-634-1838). Applicants must apply prior to April 1 of each year. Incidental harvest is authorized only during May and June troll seasons and after June 30 if quota remains and if announced on the NMFS hotline (phone: 800-662-9825). ODFW and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) will monitor landings. If the landings are projected to exceed the 25,035 pound preseason allocation or the total Area 2A non-Indian commercial halibut allocation, NMFS will take inseason action to prohibit retention of halibut in the non-Indian salmon troll fishery.

Option I: Beginning May 1, license holders may land no more than one Pacific halibut per each 2 Chinook, except one Pacific halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 35 halibut may be landed per trip. Pacific halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).

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

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2010 (Page 8 of 8)
C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (continued)

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

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

- C.8. Inseason Management: In addition to standard inseason actions or modifications already noted under the season description, the following inseason guidance is provided to NMFS:
- a. Chinook remaining from the May through June non-Indian commercial troll harvest guideline north of Cape Falcon may be transferred to the July through September harvest guideline on a fishery impact equivalent basis.
 - b. NMFS may transfer fish between the recreational and commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon on a fishery impact equivalent basis if there is agreement among the areas' representatives on the Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS).
 - c. At the March 2011 meeting, the Council will consider inseason recommendations for special regulations for any experimental fisheries (proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November 2010).
 - d. If retention of unmarked coho is permitted by inseason action, the allowable coho quota will be adjusted to ensure preseason projected mortality of critical stocks is not exceeded.
 - e. Landing limits may be modified inseason to sustain season length and keep harvest within overall quotas.
- C.9. State Waters Fisheries: Consistent with Council management objectives:
- a. The State of Oregon may establish additional late-season fisheries in state waters.
 - b. The State of California may establish limited fisheries in selected state waters. Check state regulations for details.
- C.10. For the purposes of California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) Code, Section 8232.5, the definition of the Klamath Management Zone (KMZ) for the ocean salmon season shall be that area from Humbug Mt., Oregon, to Horse Mt., California.

TABLE 2. Recreational management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2010. (Page 1 of 7)		
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
North of Cape Falcon	North of Cape Falcon	North of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 121,000 (non-mark-selective equivalent of 110,000) Chinook and 110,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</p> <p>2. Recreational TAC: 66,000 (non-mark selective equivalent of 55,000) Chinook and 92,400 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked.</p> <p>3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.</p> <p>4. No Area 4B add-on fishery.</p> <p>5. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 10,000 marked coho in August and September.</p> <p>6. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</p>	<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 95,000 Chinook and 90,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</p> <p>2. Recreational TAC: 47,500 Chinook and 75,600 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked.</p> <p>3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.</p> <p>4. No Area 4B add-on fishery.</p> <p>5. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 15,000 marked coho in August and September.</p> <p>6. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</p>	<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 80,000 Chinook and 70,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</p> <p>2. Recreational TAC: 40,000 Chinook and 58,800 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked.</p> <p>3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.</p> <p>4. Area 4B add-on fishery of with a quota of 4,000 marked coho following the closure of the Neah Bay fishery (C.6).</p> <p>5. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 20,000 marked coho in August and September.</p> <p>6. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</p>
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 12 through earlier of June 30 or a marked Chinook quota of 19,000 (equivalent to an 8,000 non-selective Chinook quota) (C.5). <p>Seven days per week. Two fish per day, all salmon except coho, all Chinook must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>	<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 19 through earlier of June 30 (July 1 for Queets River to Leadbetter Point [Westport] Subarea) or a non-selective Chinook quota of 7,000 (C.5). <p>Seven days per week. Two fish per day, all salmon except coho (C.1). Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>	
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 1 through earlier of September 19 or 9,610 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 5,200 Chinook (C.5). <p>Seven days per week. All salmon except no chum beginning August 1. Two fish per day, only one of which can be a Chinook; there will be a conference call no later than July 14 to consider removing the one Chinook bag limit restriction. All retained coho must be marked (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>	<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 1 through earlier of September 12 or 7,860 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 4,500 Chinook (C.5). <p>Tuesday through Saturday; there will be a conference call no later than July 14 to consider a seven day per week season. All salmon except no chum beginning August 1. Two fish per day, only one of which can be a Chinook All retained coho must be marked (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>	<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 29 through earlier of September 19 or 5,370 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 4,400 Chinook (C.5). <p>Tuesday through Saturday. All salmon except no chum beginning August 1. Two fish per day. All retained coho must be marked (C.1). See gear restrictions (C.2). Beginning August 1, Chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.4.a) during Council managed ocean fishery. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>

TABLE 2. Recreational management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2010. (Page 2 of 7)		
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 1 through earlier of September 19 or 2,300 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 2,300 Chinook (C.5). September 25 through earlier of October 10 or 50 marked coho quota or 100 Chinook quota (C.5) in the area north of 47°50'00" N. lat. and south of 48°00'00" N. lat. <p>Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day, only one of which can be a Chinook; there will be a conference call no later than July 14 to consider removing the one Chinook bag limit restriction. All retained coho must be marked (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>	<p>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 1 through earlier of September 12 or 1,870 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 2,000 Chinook (C.5). <p>Tuesday through Saturday; there will be a conference call no later than July 14 to consider a seven day per week season. All salmon, two fish per day, only one of which can be a Chinook.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 18 through earlier of October 3 or 50 marked coho quota or 100 Chinook quota (C.5) in the area north of 47°50'00" N. lat. and south of 48°00'00" N. lat. <p>Seven days per week, all salmon, two fish per day.</p> <p>All retained coho must be marked (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>	<p>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 29 through earlier of September 19 or 1,580 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 2,000 Chinook (C.5). <p>Tuesday through Saturday. All salmon, two fish per day. All retained coho must be marked (C.1). See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>
<p>Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 1 through earlier of September 19 or 34,190 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 26,900 Chinook (C.5). <p>Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day, only one of which can be a Chinook; there will be a conference call no later than July 14 to consider removing the one Chinook bag limit restriction. All retained coho must be marked (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Grays Harbor Zone closed beginning August 1 (C.4.b). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>	<p>Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 4 through earlier of September 12 or 27,970 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 23,100 Chinook (C.5). <p>Sunday through Thursday through July 29, seven days per week thereafter. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook. All retained coho must be marked (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Grays Harbor Zone closed beginning August 1 (C.4.b). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>	<p>Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 27 through earlier of September 19 or 22,450 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 22,900 Chinook (C.5). <p>Sunday through Thursday. All salmon, two fish per day. All retained coho must be marked (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>

TABLE 2. Recreational management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2010. (Page 3 of 7)		
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
<p>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 1 through earlier of September 30 or 46,200 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 12,500 Chinook (C.5). <p>Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day, only one of which can be a Chinook; there will be a conference call no later than July 14 to consider removing the one Chinook bag limit restriction. All retained coho must be marked (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.c). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>	<p>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 1 through earlier of September 30 or 37,800 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 10,800 Chinook (C.5). <p>Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day, only one of which can be a Chinook. All retained coho must be marked (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.c). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>	<p>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 27 through earlier of September 30 or 29,400 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 10,700 Chinook (C.5). <p>Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day. All retained coho must be marked (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.c). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>

TABLE 2. Recreational management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2010. (Page 4 of 7)		
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
South of Cape Falcon	South of Cape Falcon	South of Cape Falcon
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sacramento River Basin recreational fishery catch assumption: quota of 23,200 adult Sacramento River fall Chinook (24.3% of the total allowable harvest). 2. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 150,000 adults. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 9,800 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 35,400 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 5. Overall recreational TAC: 35,000 marked coho. 6. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sacramento River Basin recreational fishery catch assumption: quota of 6,000 adult Sacramento River fall Chinook (9.2% of the total allowable harvest). 2. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 180,000 adults. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 15,500 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 34,400 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 5. Overall recreational TAC: 30,000 marked coho. 6. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sacramento River Basin recreational fishery catch assumption: closed. 2. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 230,000 adults. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 24,100 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 32,700 adult Klamath River fall Chinook 5. Overall recreational TAC: 25,000 marked coho. 6. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission.
<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Except as provided below during the all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery, the season will be May 1 through October 31 (C.6). <p>All salmon except coho; two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All-salmon mark-selective coho fishery: Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border: June 26 through earlier of Sept. 6 or a landed catch of 35,000 marked coho. The all salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of September 7 or attainment of the coho quota. <p>Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day. All retained coho must be marked (C.1). Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open (call the halibut fishing hotline 1-800-662-9825 for specific dates) (C.3.b, C.4.d). Open days may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available quota (C.5).</p> <p>In 2011, the season between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mt. will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (B, C.1, C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Except as provided below during the all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery, the season will be June 1 through September 6 (C.6). <p>All salmon except coho; two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All-salmon mark-selective coho fishery: Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border: June 26 through earlier of Sept. 6 or a landed catch of 30,000 marked coho. The all salmon except coho season may reopen upon attainment of the coho quota. <p>Open seven days per week, all salmon, two fish per day. All retained coho must be marked (C.1). Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open (call the halibut fishing hotline 1-800-662-9825 for specific dates) (C.3.b, C.4.d). Open days may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available quota (C.5).</p> <p>In 2011, same as Option I</p>	<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Except as provided below during the all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery, the season will be June 26 through August 31 (C.6). <p>All salmon except coho; two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All-salmon mark-selective coho fishery: Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border: The season will open June 26 north of Humbug Mt. and July 3 south of Humbug Mt., and continue through the earlier of August 31 or a landed catch of 25,000 marked coho. The all salmon except coho season may reopen upon attainment of the coho quota. <p>Open seven days per week, all salmon, two fish per day. All retained coho must be marked (C.1). Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open (call the halibut fishing hotline 1-800-662-9825 for specific dates) (C.3.b, C.4.d). Open days may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available quota (C.5).</p> <p>In 2011, same as Option I</p>

TABLE 2. Recreational management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2010. (Page 5 of 7)		
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Except as provided above during the all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery, the season will be May 22 through September 6 (C.6). <p>All salmon except coho, except as noted above in the all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery. Seven days per week, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Except as provided above during the all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery, the season will be June 16 through September 6 (C.6). <p>All salmon except coho, except as noted above in the all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery. Seven days per week, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Except as provided above during the all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery, the season will be July 3 through September 6 (C.6). <p>All salmon except coho, except as noted above in the all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery. Seven days per week, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>
<p>OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 22 through September 6 (C.6). <p>Seven days per week. All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.e). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith, Eel, and Klamath rivers.</p>	<p>OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 16 through September 6 (C.6). <p>Seven days per week. All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.e). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith, Eel, and Klamath rivers.</p>	<p>OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 3 through September 6 (C.6). <p>Seven days per week. All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.e). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith, Eel, and Klamath rivers.</p>
<p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 3 through November 14. <p>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 2011, season opens April 2 for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B); and the same gear restrictions as in 2010 (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <p>Same as Option I</p> <p>In 2011, same as Option 1.</p>	<p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <p>Closed.</p>
<p>Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 3 through November 14. <p>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length beginning May 1 (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 2011, the season will open April 2 for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B); and the same gear restrictions as in 2010 (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 3-30; July 1 through November 14. <p>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 2011, same as Option 1.</p>	<p>Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)</p> <p>Closed.</p>

TABLE 2. Recreational management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2010. (Page 6 of 7)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p>Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey South)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 3 through October 3. <p>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length beginning May 1 (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 2011, the season will open April 2 for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B); and the same gear restrictions as in 2010 (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 3-30; July 1 through October 3. <p>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 2011, same as Option 1.</p>	<p>Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</p> <p>Closed.</p>

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

Area (when open)	Chinook	Coho	Pink
North of Cape Falcon	24.0	16.0	None
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border	24.0	16.0	None
OR/CA Border to Horse Mountain	24.0	-	24.0
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	20.0	-	20.0
Pt. Arena. to U.S./Mexico Border: Option I	24.0 ^{a/}	-	24.0
Option II	20.0	-	20.0

a/ Except 20 inches prior to May 1, 2010.

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

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

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

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

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

TABLE 2. Recreational management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2010. (Page 7 of 7)

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS
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C.3. Gear Definitions:

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

C.4. Control Zone Definitions:

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

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

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

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

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 55,000 Chinook and 50,000 coho.</p> <p>2. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries</p>	<p>1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 45,000 Chinook and 40,000 coho.</p> <p>2. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries</p>	<p>1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 35,000 Chinook and 30,000 coho.</p> <p>2. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 27,500 Chinook quota. <p>All salmon except coho. If the Chinook quota for the May-June fishery is not fully utilized, the excess fish cannot be transferred into the later all-salmon season. If the Chinook quota is exceeded, the excess will be deducted from the later all-salmon season. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 27,500 preseason Chinook quota, or 50,000 coho quota. <p>All Salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 22,500 Chinook quota. <p>All salmon except coho. If the Chinook quota for the May-June fishery is not fully utilized, the excess fish cannot be transferred into the later all-salmon season on an impact neutral basis. If the Chinook quota is exceeded, the excess will be deducted from the later all-salmon season. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 22,500 preseason Chinook quota, or 40,000 coho quota. <p>All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 17,500 Chinook quota. <p>All salmon except coho. If the Chinook quota for the May-June fishery is not fully utilized, the excess fish cannot be transferred into the later all-salmon season. If the Chinook quota is exceeded, the excess will be deducted from the later all-salmon season. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 17,500 preseason Chinook quota, or 30,000 coho quota. <p>All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C)</p>

TABLE 3. Treaty Indian troll management options adopted by the Council for ocean salmon fisheries, 2010. (Page 2 of 2)

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

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

C.2. Gear restrictions

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

C.3. Quotas

- a. The quotas include troll catches by the S'Klallam and Makah tribes in Washington State Statistical Area 4B from May 1 through September 15.
- b. The Quileute Tribe will continue a ceremonial and subsistence fishery during the time frame of September 15 through October 15 in the same manner as in 2004-2009. Fish taken during this fishery are to be counted against treaty troll quotas established for the 2010 season (estimated harvest during the October ceremonial and subsistence fishery: 100 Chinook; 200 coho).

C.4. Area Closures

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

TABLE 4. Chinook and coho harvest quotas and guidelines (*) for 2010 ocean salmon fishery management options adopted by the Council.

Fishery or Quota Designation	Chinook for Option			Coho for Option		
	I	II	III	I	II	III
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON						
TREATY INDIAN OCEAN TROLL						
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho)	27,500	22,500	17,500	-	-	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Species)	27,500	22,500	17,500	50,000	40,000	30,000
Subtotal Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	55,000	45,000	35,000	50,000	40,000	30,000
NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL ^{a/}						
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho)	41,250	31,825	26,800	-	-	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Species)	13,750	15,675	13,200	17,600	14,400	11,200
Subtotal Non-Indian Commercial Troll	55,000	47,500	40,000	17,600	14,400	11,200
RECREATIONAL ^{a/}						
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho)	19,000 ^{b/}	7,000 *	- *	-	-	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava	5,200 *	4,500 *	4,400 *	9,610	7,860	5,370
Cape Alava to Queets River	2,400 *	2,100 *	2,000 *	2,400	1,970	1,580
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt.	26,900 *	23,100 *	22,900 *	34,190	27,970	22,450
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon ^{c/}	12,500 *	10,800 *	10,700 *	46,200	37,800	29,400
Subtotal Recreational	66,000	47,500	40,000	92,400	75,600	58,800
TOTAL NORTH OF CAPE FALCON	176,000	140,000	115,000	160,000	130,000	100,000
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON						
COMMERCIAL TROLL						
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	3,000	1,800	1,200	-	-	-
OR/CA Border to Horse Mt.	7,500	3,000	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Troll	10,500	4,800	1,200	-	-	-
RECREATIONAL						
Cape Falcon to Oregon/California Border	-	-	-	35,000	30,000	25,000
TOTAL SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON	10,500	4,800	1,200	35,000	30,000	25,000

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

b/ The Chinook guideline is a landed catch of Chinook marked with a healed adipose fin clip, and is equivalent to a non-mark-selective quota of 8,000 Chinook.

c/ Does not include Buoy 10 fishery. Expected catch in August and September: Option I - 10,000 marked coho; Option II - 15,000 marked coho; Option III - 20,000 marked

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2010 ocean fishery options adopted by the Council.^{a/} (Page 1 of 2)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or other Criteria (Council Area impacts in parens)			Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
	Option I	Option II	Option III	
CHINOOK				
Columbia Upriver Brights	319.6	320.1	320.5	88.2 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 60.0 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest.
Mid-Columbia Brights	74.7	74.9	75.0	13.2 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 4.7 adults for Bonneville Hatchery and 2.0 for Little White Salmon Hatchery egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest.
Columbia Lower River Hatchery Tules	84.2	87.5	89.1	22.1 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 12.4 adults for hatchery egg-take, with average conversion and no lower river mainstem or tributary harvest.
Columbia Lower River Natural Tules (threatened)	38.3%	36.2%	34.4%	≤ 38.0% Total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate; ESA guidance (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Columbia Lower River Wild ^{c/} (threatened)	10.0	10.0	10.0	6.8 Minimum ocean escapement to attain MSY spawner goal of 5.7 for N. Lewis River fall Chinook (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Spring Creek Hatchery Tules	161.2	170.8	177.6	8.8 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	50.4%	45.5%	42.4%	≤ 70.0% Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Klamath River Fall	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7 Minimum number of adult spawners to natural spawning areas. 2008 Council adopted rebuilding objective.
Federally recognized tribal harvest	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0% Equals 35.4, 34.4, and 32.7 (thousand) adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa tribal fisheries.
Spawner Reduction Rate	52.8%	52.8%	52.8%	≤ 66.7% Equals 45.5, 45.5, and 45.5 (thousand) fewer adult spawners due to fishing.
Adult river mouth return	109.5	114.0	120.8	NA
Age 4 ocean harvest rate	13.6%	10.3%	5.0%	≤ 16.0% NMFS ESA consultation standard for threatened California Coastal Chinook.
KMZ sport fishery share	13.8%	15.9%	30.1%	No Council guidance for 2010.
River recreational fishery share	27.8%	45.0%	73.8%	≥ 15% 2010 Council Guidance. Equals 9.8, 15.5, and 24.1 (thousand) adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries.
Sacramento River Winter (endangered)	Met	Met	Met	Recreational seasons: Point Arena to Pigeon Point between the first Saturday in April and the second Sunday in November; Pigeon Point to the U.S./Mexico Border between the first Saturday in April and the first Sunday in October. Minimum size limit ≥ 20 inches total length. In addition, for 2010, fisheries south of Pt. Arena must have either a minimum size limit ≥ 24 inches total length, or be closed for two consecutive months between May 1 and August 31. Commercial seasons: Point Arena to the U.S./Mexico border between May 1 and September 30, except Point Reyes to Point San Pedro between October 1 and 15. Minimum size limit ≥ 26 inches total length. (NMFS ESA Guidance for 2010).
Sacramento River Fall	150.0	180.0	230.0	≥150-180 2010 Council and NMFS guidance for natural and hatchery adult spawners.
Ocean commercial impacts	38.2	34.8	12.6	All options include fall (Sept-Dec) 2009 impacts; equals 0 SRFC.
Ocean recreational impacts	34.0	24.6	2.9	All options include fall 2009 impacts (76 SRFC).
River recreational impacts	23.2	6.0	0.0	2010 Council Guidance. Equals 24.3%, 9.2%, and 0.0% of the total allowable harvest.
Hatchery spawner goal	Met	Met	Met	22.0 Aggregate number of adults to achieve egg take goals at Coleman, Feather River, and Nimbus hatcheries.

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2010 ocean fishery options adopted by the Council.^{a/} (Page 2 of 2)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or other Criteria (Council Area impacts in parens)			Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
	Option I	Option II	Option III	
				COHO
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)	11.0%(6.8%)	9.5%(5.3%)	8.4%(4.1%)	≤ 10.0% 2010 Southern U.S. exploitation rate ceiling; 2002 PSC coho agreement.
Skagit	41.7%(6.1%) 27.4	40.8%(4.8%) 27.4	40.1%(3.8%) 27.7	≤ 60.0% 2010 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/} 30.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Stillaguamish	39.3%(4.3%) 10.2	38.5%(3.4%) 10.2	38.0%(2.6%) 10.3	≤ 50.0% 2010 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/} 17.0 2010 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Snohomish	34.5%(4.3%) 52.6	33.7%(3.4%) 52.6	33.2%(2.7%) 53.0	≤ 40.0% 2010 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/} 70.0 2010 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Hood Canal	51.1%(6.4%) 36.8	50.2%(5.1%) 36.8	49.5%(4.1%) 37.3	≤ 45.0% 2010 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/} 21.5 2010 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Strait of Juan de Fuca	16.7%(4.9%) 18.6	15.6%(3.8%) 18.6	14.7%(3.0%) 18.8	≤ 20.0% 2010 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/} 12.8 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
	14.7%	13.5%	12.7%	≤ 10.0% 2010 Southern U.S. exploitation rate ceiling; 2002 PSC coho agreement.
Quillayute Fall	20.1	20.4	20.6	6.3-15.8 FMP objective MSY adult spawner range ^{d/}
Hoh	6.1	6.3	6.5	2.0-5.0 FMP objective MSY adult spawner range ^{d/}
Queets Wild	17.1	17.7	18.2	5.8-14.5 FMP objective MSY adult spawner range ^{d/}
Grays Harbor	60.4	61.5	62.4	35.4 FMP objective MSY adult spawner range ^{d/}
Lower Columbia River Natural (threatened)	14.9%	11.8%	9.5%	≤ 15.0% Total marine and mainstem Columbia River fishery exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard). Value depicted is ocean fishery exploitation rate only.
Upper Columbia ^{e/}	74%	77%	79%	≥ 50% Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam.
Columbia River Hatchery Early	159.1	168.0	175.2	31.2 Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 14.1 early adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.
Columbia River Hatchery Late	82.7	92.0	100.0	9.3 Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 7.1 late adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.
Oregon Coastal Natural	13.4%	11.7%	8.8%	≤ 15.0% Marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate.
Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (threatened)	10.5%	10.1%	4.8%	≤ 13.0% Marine fishery exploitation rate for R/K hatchery coho (NMFS ESA consultation standard).

a/ Projections in the table assume a WCVI mortality for coho of the 2009 preseason level. Chinook fisheries in Southeast Alaska, North Coast BC, and WCVI troll and outside sport fisheries were assumed to have the same exploitation rates as expected preseason in 2009, as modified by the 2008 PST agreement. Assumptions for these Chinook fisheries will be changed prior to the April meeting when allowable catch levels for 2010 under the PST are known.

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

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

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

e/ Includes projected impacts of inriver fisheries that have not yet been shaped.

TABLE 6. Preliminary projections of Chinook and coho harvest impacts for 2010 ocean salmon fishery management options adopted by the Council. (Page 1 of 2)

Area and Fishery	2010 Catch Projection			2010 Bycatch Mortality ^{a/} Projection			2010 Bycatch Projection ^{b/}			Observed in 2009	
	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	Catch	Bycatch Mortality
OCEAN FISHERIES^{c/}: CHINOOK (thousands of fish)											
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON											
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	55.0	45.0	35.0	7.4	5.9	4.6	20.8	16.8	12.9	12.4	2.5
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	55.0	47.5	40.0	10.1	9.3	7.8	31.7	29.6	24.7	13.0	3.9
Recreational ^{d/}	66.0	47.5	40.0	8.5	4.5	3.8	40.2	17.6	14.7	13.3	1.6
CAPE FALCON TO HUMBUG MT.											
Commercial Troll	60.4	52.4	49.0	11.8	10.2	9.5	32.1	27.8	26.0	0.4	2.1
Recreational	6.3	5.9	5.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	2.2	2.1	2.1	0.4	0.9
HUMBUG MT. TO HORSE MT.											
Commercial Troll	11.3	5.6	1.5	2.2	1.1	1.2	6.0	3.0	3.1	0.0	0.0
Recreational	19.5	16.3	13.7	2.0	1.7	1.4	6.9	5.8	4.8	0.9	0.5 ^{e/}
SOUTH OF HORSE MT.											
Commercial	106.3	65.0	0.0	20.5	12.5	1.8	56.8	34.7	6.0	-	-
Recreational	41.4	31.9	0.0	4.3	3.4	0.0	13.6	10.6	0.0	-	-
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES											
Commercial Troll	288.0	215.5	125.5	52.0	39.1	24.9	147.4	111.8	72.7	25.8	8.5
Recreational	133.2	101.6	59.5	15.5	10.2	5.8	62.9	36.1	21.6	14.6	3.0
INSIDE FISHERIES:											
Area 4B	-	-	-	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-
Buoy 10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.9	NA

TABLE 6. Preliminary projections of Chinook and coho harvest impacts for 2010 ocean salmon fishery management options adopted by the Council. (Page 2 of 2)

Area and Fishery	2010 Catch Projection			2010 Bycatch Mortality ^{a/} Projection			2010 Bycatch Projection ^{b/}			Observed in 2009	
	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	Catch	Bycatch Mortality
COHO (thousands of fish)											
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON											
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	50.0	40.0	30.0	3.5	2.9	2.2	6.5	5.3	4.1	60.1	3.7 ^{g/}
Non-Indian Commercial Troll ^{f/}	17.6	14.4	11.2	12.8	10.1	8.2	43.8	34.3	28.0	32.7	10.8 ^{g/}
Recreational ^{f/}	92.4	75.6	58.8	19.1	14.5	10.8	84.0	61.2	44.4	157.9	24.5 ^{g/}
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON											
Commercial Troll	-	-	-	9.7	7.3	6.1	37.2	28.1	23.5	9.3	0.6 ^{g/}
Recreational ^{f/}	35.0	30.0	25.0	16.7	13.8	9.2	76.4	62.7	41.8	70.2	28.1 ^{g/}
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES											
Commercial Troll	67.6	54.4	41.2	26.0	20.3	16.5	87.5	67.7	55.6	102.1	15.0 ^{g/}
Recreational	127.4	105.6	83.8	35.8	28.3	20.0	160.4	123.9	86.2	228.1	52.6 ^{g/}
INSIDE FISHERIES:											
Area 4B ^{f/}	-	-	4.0	-	-	1.0	-	-	4.5	-	-
Buoy 10 ^{f/}	10.0	15.0	20.0	1.8	2.7	3.4	6.9	9.8	12.6	48.1	8.2 ^{g/}

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

Commercial: 26%.

Recreational, north of Pt. Arena: 14%.

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

b/ Bycatch calculated as dropoff mortality plus fish released.

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

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

e/ Based on reported released Chinook.

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

g/ Based on preliminary post-season model run incorporating final ocean catches and updated Columbia river run sizes.

TABLE 7. Expected coastwide lower Columbia Natural (LCN) Oregon coastal natural (OCN) and Rogue/Klamath (RK) coho, and Lower Columbia River (LCR) natural tule Chinook exploitation rates by fishery for 2010 ocean fisheries management options adopted by the Council.

Fishery	Exploitation Rate (Percent)											
	LCN Coho			OCN Coho			RK Coho			LCR Tule		
	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III
SOUTHEAST ALASKA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	2.7%	2.8%
BRITISH COLUMBIA	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	11.5%	11.6%	11.7%
PUGET SOUND/STRAIT	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON												
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	3.1%	2.5%	1.8%	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%	3.8%	3.0%
Recreational	5.7%	4.4%	3.4%	1.1%	0.9%	0.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	4.0%	3.5%	2.9%
Non-Indian Troll	2.1%	1.7%	1.3%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.2%	4.5%	3.8%
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON												
Recreational:										0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	2.2%	1.9%	1.5%	3.3%	2.8%	2.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%			
Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	1.0%	0.8%	0.6%			
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.9%	0.8%	0.6%	4.1%	3.7%	3.1%			
Fort Bragg	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	1.7%	1.7%	0.0%			
South of Pt. Arena	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	1.3%	1.0%	0.0%			
Troll:										2.0%	1.4%	1.3%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	1.1%	0.7%	0.8%	1.3%	0.8%	0.9%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%			
Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%			
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%			
Fort Bragg	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.7%	0.0%	1.2%	1.7%	0.1%			
South of Pt. Arena	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%			
BUOY 10	1.0%	1.4%	1.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.0%	8.3%	8.5%
ESTUARY/FRESHWATER	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%			
TOTAL^{a/}	14.9%	11.8%	9.5%	13.4%	11.7%	8.8%	10.5%	10.1%	4.8%	38.3%	36.2%	34.4%

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

TABLE 8. Projected coho mark rates for 2010 fisheries under base period fishing patterns (percent marked).

Area	Fishery	June	July	August	September
Canada					
Johnstone Strait	Recreational	-	29%	27%	-
West Coast Vancouver Island	Recreational	43%	37%	35%	39%
North Georgia Strait	Recreational	39%	39%	39%	36%
South Georgia Strait	Recreational	38%	40%	31%	34%
Juan de Fuca Strait	Recreational	44%	45%	49%	44%
Johnstone Strait	Troll	49%	39%	30%	37%
NW Vancouver Island	Troll	45%	42%	42%	40%
SW Vancouver Island	Troll	51%	48%	49%	48%
Georgia Strait	Troll	48%	49%	52%	46%
Puget Sound					
Strait of Juan de Fuca (Area 5)	Recreational	54%	51%	49%	49%
Strait of Juan de Fuca (Area 6)	Recreational	53%	47%	48%	45%
San Juan Island (Area 7)	Recreational	32%	41%	43%	35%
North Puget Sound (Areas 6 & 7A)	Net	-	45%	38%	44%
Council Area					
Neah Bay (Area 4/4B)	Recreational	37%	53%	51%	56%
LaPush (Area 3)	Recreational	53%	55%	57%	47%
Westport (Area 2)	Recreational	63%	63%	61%	55%
Columbia River (Area 1)	Recreational	72%	70%	68%	69%
Tillamook	Recreational	64%	60%	54%	39%
Newport	Recreational	60%	56%	53%	38%
Coos Bay	Recreational	49%	46%	34%	20%
Brookings	Recreational	42%	30%	26%	11%
Neah Bay (Area 4/4B)	Troll	52%	50%	52%	51%
LaPush (Area 3)	Troll	55%	57%	52%	51%
Westport (Area 2)	Troll	50%	54%	59%	58%
Columbia River (Area 1)	Troll	65%	64%	63%	64%
Tillamook	Troll	62%	59%	58%	55%
Newport	Troll	58%	57%	53%	50%
Coos Bay	Troll	49%	46%	40%	27%
Brookings	Troll	36%	37%	40%	54%
Columbia River					
Buoy 10	Recreational	-	-	-	71%

TABLE 9. Preliminary projected exvessel value under Council-adopted 2010 non-Indian commercial troll regulatory options.

Management Area	Option	Exvessel Value (thousands of dollars) ^{a/}				
		2010 Projected ^{b/}	2009 Actual	Percent Change from 2009	2005-2009 Average ^{c/}	Percent Change From 2005-2009 Average
North of Cape Falcon	I	4,266	1,371	211%	1,567	172%
	II	3,673		168%		134%
	III	3,081		125%		97%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	I	3,430	143	2292%	2,624	31%
	II	2,976		1975%		13%
	III	2,783		1841%		6%
Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt.	I	910	0	-	275	231%
	II	450		-		64%
	III	118		-		-57%
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	I	6,608	0	-	830	696%
	II	2,487		-		199%
	III	0		-		-100%
South of Pt. Arena	I	3,217	0	-	4,579	-30%
	II	3,409		-		-26%
	III	0		-		-100%
Total South of Cape Falcon	I	14,166	143	9779%	8,309	70%
	II	9,322		6401%		12%
	III	2,901		1923%		-65%
West Coast Total	I	18,432	1,514	1117%	9,875	87%
	II	12,995		758%		32%
	III	5,982		295%		-39%

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

b/ Dollar value estimates are based on expected catches in the Council management area, 2009 exvessel prices and 2009 average weight per fish. Adjusted values from the north used for areas in which there was not fishery in 2009.

c/ Values adjusted to 2009 dollars.

TABLE 10. Preliminary projected angler trips and coastal community income impacts generated under Council-adopted 2010 recreational ocean salmon fishery regulatory options compared to 2009 and the 2005-2009 average (inflation adjusted).

Management Area	Option	Angler Trips (thousands)			Community Income Impacts (thousands of dollars) ^{a/}			Percent Change in Income Impacts	
		Estimates Based on the Options	2009 Actual	2005-2009 Avg.	Estimates Based on the Options	2009 Actual	2005-2009 Avg.	Compared to 2009 Actual	Compared to 2005-2009 Avg.
North of Cape Falcon	I	88	111	82	7,927	10,027	8,074	-21%	-2%
	II	61			5,476			-45%	-32%
	III	42			3,811			-62%	-53%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	I	76	66	49	4,792	4,156	2,998	15%	60%
	II	73			4,590			10%	53%
	III	72			4,532			9%	51%
Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt.	I	61	11	21	3,205	595	1,049	439%	206%
	II	52			2,732			359%	160%
	III	45			2,338			293%	123%
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	I	26	0	13	2,016	0	980	-	106%
	II	26			2,016			-	106%
	III	0			0			-	-100%
South of Pt. Arena	I	49	0	58	4,220	0	4,932	-	-14%
	II	30			2,582			-	-48%
	III	0			0			-	-100%
Total South of Cape Falcon	I	213	78	140	14,234	4,751	9,959	200%	43%
	II	181			11,921			151%	20%
	III	117			6,870			45%	-31%
West Coast Total	I	301	189	223	22,161	14,778	18,033	50%	-223%
	II	242			17,397			18%	-196%
	III	159			10,681			-28%	-159%

a/ Income impacts are not comparable to the exvessel values shown in Table 9. All dollar values are adjusted to 2009 real values.

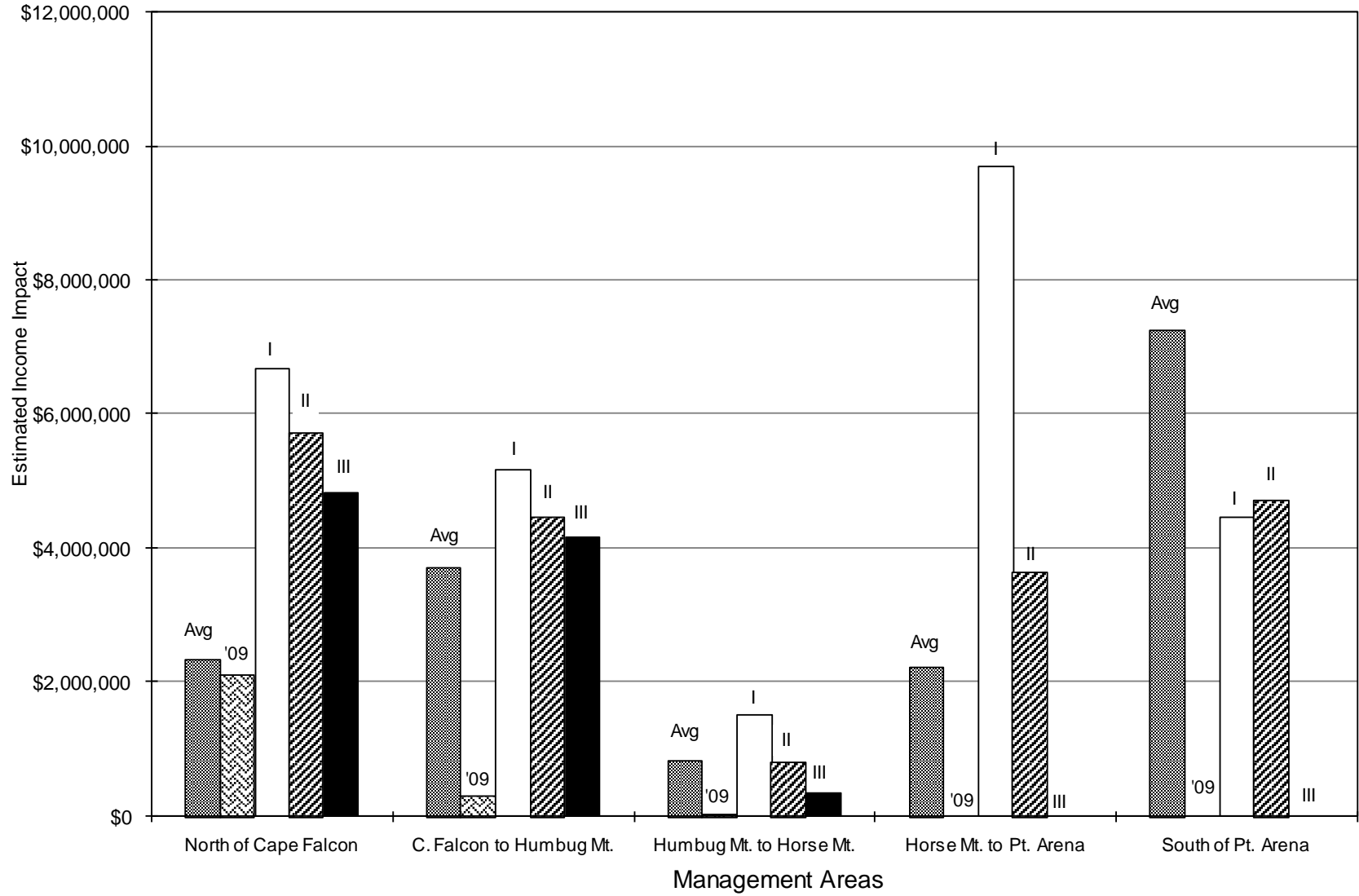


FIGURE 1. Projected community income impacts associated with the Council adopted 2010 commercial fishery options compared to 2009 and the 2005-2009 average in real (inflation adjusted) dollars.

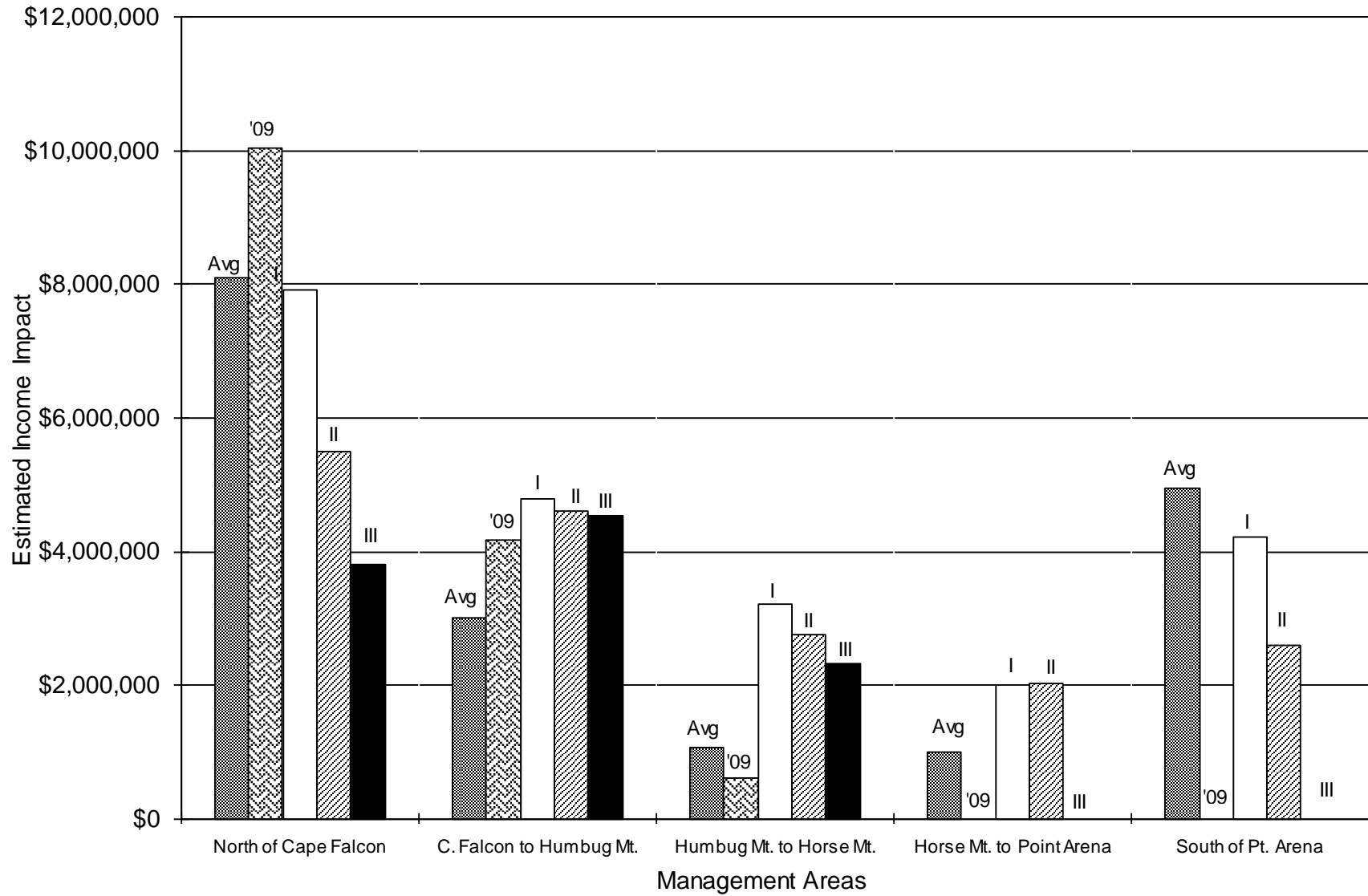


FIGURE 2. Projected community income impacts associated with the Council adopted 2010 recreational fishery options compared to 2009 and the 2005-2009 average in real (inflation adjusted) dollars.

APPENDIX A

SACRAMENTO RIVER FALL CHINOOK OCEAN IMPACTS BY FISHERY AND OPTION

TABLE A-1. Sacramento River fall Chinook ocean impacts, including non-retention impacts where applicable, by fishery and option. Sacramento River fall Chinook impacts were estimated for the fall of 2009 and projected for each of the proposed 2010 fishing season options. The impacts are displayed for each option by fishery, port area, and month.

Commercial											Recreational												
Option I											Option I												
Port Area	Fall 2009			Summer 2010					Summer Total	Year Total	Port Area	Fall 2009			Summer 2010					Summer Total	Year Total		
	Sept	Oct-Dec	Jan-Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug				Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Jan-Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug			
NO	-	-	-	3,054	2,268	1,582	2,140	9,044	9,044	NO	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	22	210	172	409	409	
CO	-	-	-	980	1,101	1,003	817	3,901	3,901	CO	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	83	380	193	662	662	
KO	-	-	-	35	187	253	149	624	624	KO	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	238	348	187	825	825	
KC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	KC	76	-	-	-	-	-	238	826	912	433	2,409	2,485	
FB	-	-	-	-	-	2,403	3,088	5,491	5,491	FB	-	-	-	-	-	85	381	1,038	1,383	508	3,394	3,394	
SF	-	-	-	-	-	3,851	3,039	6,890	6,890	SF	-	-	-	-	-	1,944	2,240	3,439	6,941	3,019	17,583	17,583	
MO	-	-	-	10,126	-	1,605	511	12,241	12,241	MO	-	-	-	-	-	3,166	1,210	1,698	2,273	337	8,684	8,684	
Total	-	-	-	14,194	3,556	10,697	9,744	38,191	38,191	Total	76	-	-	-	-	5,195	4,132	7,344	12,449	4,847	33,967	34,043	
Option II											Option II												
Port Area	Fall 2009			Summer 2010					Summer Total	Year Total	Port Area	Fall 2009			Summer 2010					Summer Total	Year Total		
	Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug				Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Jan-Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug			
NO	-	-	-	3,054	2,268	919	2,140	8,380	8,380	NO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	210	172	404	404	
CO	-	-	-	980	1,101	582	817	3,480	3,480	CO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	380	193	656	656	
KO	-	-	-	35	112	152	89	388	388	KO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	348	187	654	654	
KC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	KC	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	413	912	433	1,758	1,834	
FB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	FB	-	-	-	-	-	85	381	1,038	1,383	508	3,394	3,394	
SF	-	-	-	-	-	10,675	5,816	16,491	16,491	SF	-	-	-	-	-	1,944	-	-	6,941	3,019	11,904	11,904	
MO	-	-	-	-	-	5,263	821	6,084	6,084	MO	-	-	-	-	-	3,166	-	-	2,273	337	5,776	5,776	
Total	-	-	-	4,068	3,481	17,591	9,683	34,823	34,823	Total	76	-	-	-	-	5,195	381	1,675	12,449	4,847	24,547	24,623	
Option III											Option III												
Port Area	Fall 2009			Summer 2010					Summer Total	Year Total	Port Area	Fall 2009			Summer 2010					Summer Total	Year Total		
	Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug				Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Jan-Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug			
NO	-	-	-	3,054	2,268	970	1,541	7,832	7,832	NO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	210	172	400	400	
CO	-	-	-	980	1,101	615	588	3,284	3,284	CO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	380	193	624	624	
KO ^{a/}	-	-	-	26	112	152	19	309	309	KO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	326	187	513	513	
KC ^{a/}	-	-	-	21	15	44	17	97	97	KC	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	854	433	1,287	1,363	
FB ^{a/}	-	-	-	63	51	47	50	210	210	FB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	
SF ^{a/}	-	-	-	105	99	100	110	414	414	SF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	
MO ^{a/}	-	-	-	115	115	109	119	458	458	MO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	
Total	-	-	-	4,364	3,761	2,035	2,443	12,604	12,604	Total	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	1,770	984	2,823	2,900

a/ Includes impacts associated with a catch and release genetic stock identification (GSI) study.

APPENDIX B

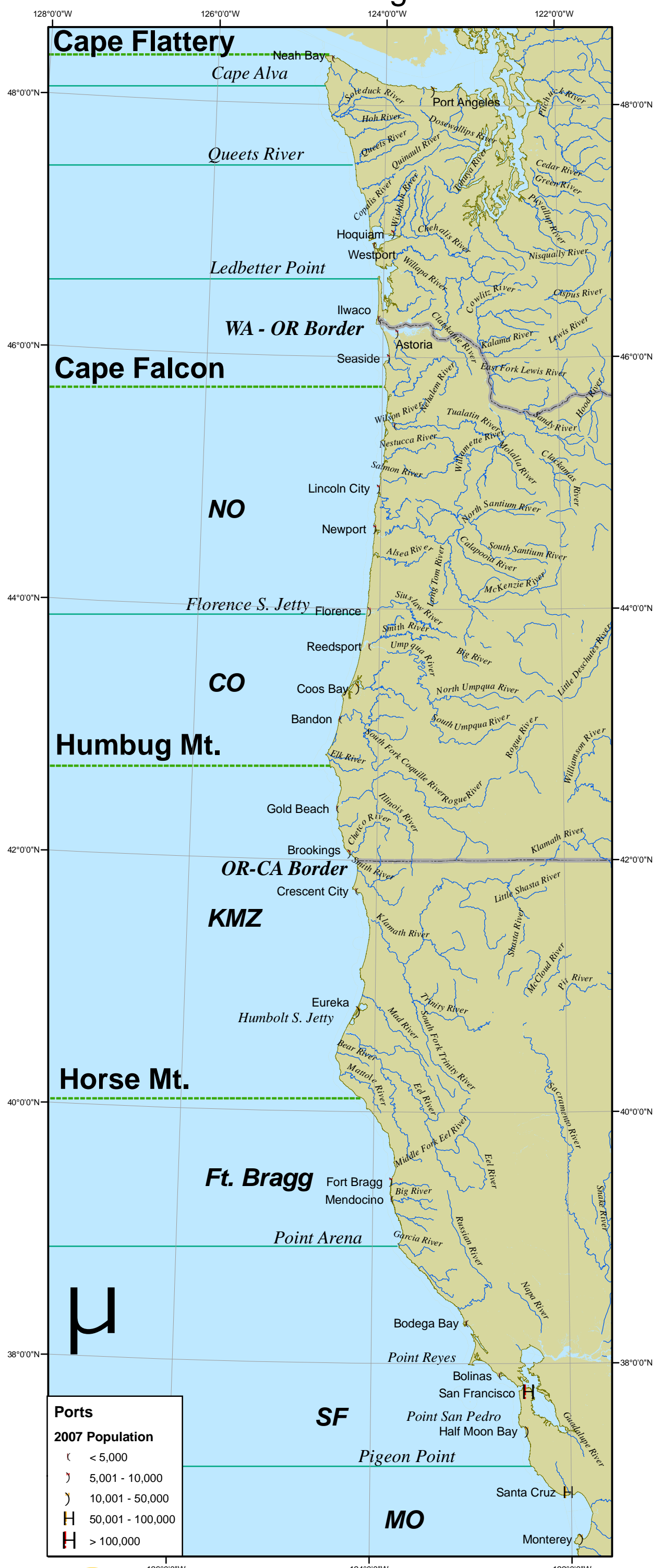
KLAMATH RIVER FALL CHINOOK OCEAN IMPACTS BY FISHERY AND OPTION

TABLE B-1. Klamath River fall Chinook ocean impacts, including non-retention impacts where applicable, by fishery and option. Klamath River fall Chinook impacts were estimated for the fall of 2009 and projected for each of the proposed 2010 fishing season options. The impacts are displayed for each option by fishery, port area, and month.

Commercial											Recreational											
Option I											Option I											
Port Area	Fall 2009			Summer 2010				Summer Total	Year Total	Port Area	Fall 2009			Summer 2010				Summer Total	Year Total			
	Sept	Oct-Dec	Jan-Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total		Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Jan-Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	-	-	-	462	203	462	978	2,106	2,106	NO	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	42	44	86	86	86
CO	-	-	-	510	542	2,121	2,642	5,814	5,814	CO	-	-	-	-	-	6	30	119	76	230	230	230
KO	-	-	-	75	249	341	332	997	997	KO	30	-	-	-	-	6	156	442	585	1,189	1,218	1,218
KC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	KC	52	-	-	-	-	141	723	909	672	2,445	2,498	2,498
FB	-	-	-	-	-	6,158	3,571	9,728	9,728	FB	-	-	-	-	-	11	97	287	375	771	846	846
SF	-	-	-	-	-	2,119	547	2,666	2,666	SF	-	-	-	-	-	109	54	210	245	101	629	629
MO	-	-	-	753	-	421	15	1,190	1,190	MO	-	-	-	-	-	71	16	33	71	91	201	201
Total	-	-	-	1,800	994	11,622	8,086	22,502	22,502	Total	82	-	-	-	-	191	320	1,439	2,202	1,473	5,625	5,707
Option II											Option II											
Port Area	Fall 2009			Summer 2010				Summer Total	Year Total	Port Area	Fall 2009			Summer 2010				Summer Total	Year Total			
	Sept	Oct-Dec	Jan-Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total		Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Jan-Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	-	-	-	462	205	271	1,003	1,941	1,941	NO	-	-	-	-	-	0	42	45	87	87	87	87
CO	-	-	-	510	546	1,243	2,699	4,998	4,998	CO	-	-	-	-	-	30	120	77	228	228	228	228
KO	-	-	-	75	149	205	199	628	628	KO	30	-	-	-	-	78	445	599	1,122	1,153	1,153	1,153
KC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	KC	52	-	-	-	-	363	916	690	1,969	2,021	2,021	2,021
FB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	FB	-	-	-	-	-	11	97	288	377	781	851	851
SF	-	-	-	-	-	5,929	1,069	6,998	6,998	SF	-	-	-	-	-	116	-	250	101	376	376	376
MO	-	-	-	-	-	1,396	25	1,421	1,421	MO	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	73	91	158	158	158
Total	-	-	-	1,046	900	9,044	4,996	15,986	15,986	Total	82	-	-	-	-	202	97	759	2,224	1,509	4,791	4,873
Option III											Option III											
Port Area	Fall 2009			Summer 2010				Summer Total	Year Total	Port Area	Fall 2009			Summer 2010				Summer Total	Year Total			
	Sept	Oct-Dec	Jan-Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total		Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Jan-Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	-	-	-	462	205	287	757	1,712	1,712	NO	-	-	-	-	-	0	42	47	89	89	89	89
CO	-	-	-	510	546	1,316	2,027	4,400	4,400	CO	-	-	-	-	-	18	121	81	220	220	220	220
KO ^{a/}	-	-	-	19	150	205	43	416	416	KO	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	418	628	1,046	1,076	1,076
KC ^{a/}	-	-	-	96	68	65	67	296	296	KC	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	860	724	1,584	1,635	1,635
FB ^{a/}	-	-	-	39	54	44	19	156	156	FB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
SF ^{a/}	-	-	-	16	23	20	9	69	69	SF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
MO ^{a/}	-	-	-	5	6	12	1	23	23	MO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
Total	-	-	-	1,147	1,052	1,949	2,923	7,071	7,071	Total	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	1,440	1,479	2,938	3,019

a/ Includes impacts associated with a catch and release genetic stock identification (GSI) study.

Marine Fisheries Management Zones



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

Andrew Weiss
 Fish Program
 Biological Data Systems
 Feb. 2009