

## 6 MEASURES TO MANAGE THE HARVEST

### 6.6 OTHER MANAGEMENT MEASURES

#### **6.6.8 SRKW Management Measures**

The following management measures are intended to limit impacts of the Council-managed salmon fisheries on SRKW by limiting the extent to which they reduce Chinook salmon prey availability for SRKW.

Below a defined threshold for pre-fishing Chinook salmon abundance in the north of Cape Falcon area (defined in Section 5.2.1.4), management actions will be implemented through the annual management measures for the fishery. The threshold is defined as the arithmetic mean of the seven lowest years (specifically, 1994 – 1996, 1998 – 2000 and 2007) of October 1 projections of Chinook salmon abundance in the NOF area prior to fisheries occurring in the EEZ (referred to as time step 1 (TS1)) during the reference time period of 1992-2016. Based on the best scientific information available in 2021, the threshold is 966,000 Chinook. If a technical review of the best scientific information available provides evidence that, in the view of the STT, SSC, and the Council, a modification of the estimated value of the TS1 starting abundance estimates for the seven lowest years is necessary to be consistent with the best available scientific information, the Council may adopt an updated value for the threshold, which will be reported in the preseason process. The annual projected TS1 Chinook abundance will be reported by the STT in the preseason process to determine if projected abundance is below the threshold.

If the annual forecast for this abundance is less than the threshold, the Council will implement the following management measures through the annual management measures:

#### Quota Restrictions

- Limit the overall Chinook quota for non-Indian fisheries in the north of Cape Falcon area based on a regression analysis of historic TS1 starting Chinook salmon abundances and non-Indian Chinook quotas for the years 1992 through 2016 in this area. The Chinook quota limit for non-Indian fisheries north of Cape Falcon will be provided by the STT and is defined by applying regression equation to the projected TS1 Chinook abundance in that year in the north of Cape Falcon area. If a technical review of the best scientific information available provides evidence that, in the view of the STT, SSC, and the Council, justifies a modification of the estimated values of the TS1 starting abundance estimates for 1992-2016 in the north of Cape Falcon area, the modified values will be used in the regression analysis.
- Assign no more than 50 percent of the non-Indian commercial troll Chinook salmon quota to the spring period (May-June).

#### Time/Area Closures

- Close north of Cape Falcon area Control Zones –The control zones, as set forth in Table 6-1, include areas in state waters. The Council would implement only those portions of the Control Zones in the EEZ.

- Close the Cape Flattery Control Zone (defined in Table 6-1) to non-Indian commercial troll salmon fisheries year-round.
- Close the Columbia River Control Zone (defined in Table 6-1) to non-Indian commercial troll and recreational salmon fisheries year-round. Close the expanded area of the Columbia River Control Zone (as defined in Table 6-1) to salmon retention from the start of non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries until June 15.
- Close the Grays Harbor Control Zone (defined in Table 6-1) to salmon retention from the start of non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries from January 1-June 15, and from the second Monday in August to the end of the year.
- Delay the start of the commercial troll fishery between Cape Falcon and the Oregon/California border until April 1.
- Close the Klamath Management Zone seaward of Oregon (KMZ, defined in section 5.2.1.2) beginning October 1 through March 31 of the following year in the EEZ.
- Close commercial and recreational salmon fisheries in the Monterey management area (Pigeon Point south to the U.S./Mexico Border) and the KMZ seaward of California, which extends from the Oregon/California border to 40°10'00" from October 1 through March 31 of the following year in the EEZ.
- Close the Klamath River Control Zone and expand the area closed (defined in Table 6-1) beginning September 1 through March 31 of the following year in the EEZ.

In addition to the measures taken by the Council, the states have committed to implementing these closures, described above and in Table 6-1, in state waters through state regulatory processes in years when the projected TS1 Chinook abundance in the north of Cape Falcon area is below the low abundance threshold. In addition, California would close the Smith, Eel, and Klamath river mouth areas (defined in Table 6-1).

TABLE 6-1. Council- and State-managed control zones and river mouth areas used in managing ocean salmon fisheries, listed north to south.

<b><u>Control Zone</u></b>	<b><u>Geographic Boundaries</u></b>
<u>Cape Flattery Control Zone</u>	<u>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.</u>
<u>Grays Harbor Control Zone</u>	<u>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° 55'36" N. lat., 124°10'51" W. long.)</u>
<u>Columbia River Control Zone</u>	<u>The area bounded on the west by a line running northwest/southeast between green entrance lighted bell buoy #1 (46°13'24" N. lat., 124°11'00" W. long.) and red entrance lighted whistle buoy #2 (46°12'46" N. lat., 124°08'03" 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 from green entrance lighted bell buoy #1 to the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09" N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.) 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; on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest from red entrance lighted whistle buoy #2 to the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) to the 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.</u>
<u>Columbia River Control Zone Expansion</u>	<u>A line running northeast/southwest between Lighted Bell Buoy#1 (46°13'23.933" N. Lat., 124°10'59.921" W. long.) and Lighted Whistle Buoy #2 (46°12'45.840" N. lat., 124°08'03.462" W. long.).</u>
<u>Smith River mouth</u>	<u>Bounded on the north by 41°59'36" N. lat. (approximately 3 nautical miles north of the Smith River mouth), on the west by 124°16'24" W. long. (approximately 3 nautical miles</u>

	<u>offshore), and on the south by 41°53'30" N. lat. (approximately 3 nautical miles south of the Smith River mouth).</u>
<u>Klamath Control Zone</u>	<u>The area of the ocean at the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles north of the Klamath River mouth); on the west by 124°23'00" W. long. (approximately 12 nautical miles off shore); and on the south by 41°26'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).</u>
<u>Klamath Control Zone Expansion</u>	<u>Would expand the definition of the Klamath Control Zone to 6 miles beyond the northern and southern boundaries and 12 miles seaward of the western boundary.</u>
<u>Klamath River mouth</u>	<u>Bounded on the north by 41°35'30" N. lat. (approximately 3 nautical miles north of the Klamath River mouth), on the west by 124°08'54" W. long. (approximately 3 nautical miles offshore), and on the south by 41°29'24" N. lat. (approximately 3 nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).</u>
<u>Eel River mouth</u>	<u>Bounded on the north by 40°40'24" N. lat. (approximately 2 nautical miles north of the Eel River mouth), on the west by 124°21'24" W. long. (approximately 2 nautical miles offshore), and on the south by 40°36'24" N. lat. (approximately 2 nautical miles south of the Eel River mouth).</u>