Klamath Fishery Management Council
29 September 1992
SUMMARY MINUTES

Sept 29 -- Brookings Inn, 1143 Chetco Ave, Brookings, OR

8:00 am The meeting was convened by vice-chair Sue Masten with a quorum of members present (Attachment 1).

ADMINISTRATION: Select chair

Motion: Frank Warrens nominated Don McIsaac for chair. Seconded.

** Consensus. ** Don McIsaac began serving as chair.

Review and approval of agenda (Attachment 2)

** Consensus. **

TECHNICAL REPORTS

Reports of the Technical Advisory Team (Barnes)
Jerry Barnes provided comments on a packet of information (Attachment 3).

*** Action: Technical Team assignments (chair)

1. Investigate the possible causes for the lack of correlation between escapement and subsequent ocean recruitment of fall chinook (e.g. ocean and freshwater environment, habitat, etc.) (Bitts).

2. Investigate the effect of low water years on the fall chinook rearing capacity of the Klamath Basin. (Walters).

3. Determine if escapement goals can be structured on a 3-tiered model (excellent, average, or poor riverine habitat conditions) to predict "optimal" escapement for a given year (Wilkinson)? Include suggestions for practical implementation of such escapement goals, assuming the goals could be derived (Masten).

4. The Technical Team should present a predictive model for spring chinook run size based on the cohort analyses performed to date. The presentation should include a "hind-casting" of '92 forecasted escapement compared with post season estimate, discussion as to model's accuracy, and a prediction of 1993 run size. This information needs to be provided prior to the next Klamath Council meeting (McIsaac).

Changes in run size estimation methods for Salmon and Scott Rivers:

Boydstun: In the past, weir capture of adult fall chinook was used to make run size estimates on the Salmon and Scott Rivers. This year, funding cuts have led CDFG to use a combination of weir and carcass surveys to make

the inriver run estimates. It would have been nice to run a comparison of the weir method and survey method, but that didn't happen.

Historically the Scott was surveyed aerially, then in the 70's, the weir became operational. The weir has been controversial because it appears to hold up migration in low flows. When the flows increase, the weirs wash out.

Making run size estimates for the Salmon River was difficult because fish are hard to find. The rugged terrain makes carcass recovery difficult. Weirs work although the mark/recapture numbers are very low. Either method is very expensive for the numbers of fish that are seen. Optimally, we (CDFG and USFS) should fund both methods at the same time to compare data. The cost is high for a very small run.

Water outlook, Klamath and Trinity Rivers (Petrovich, McCovey)
Currently 900 cfs is being released from Iron Gate. Hopefully this amount will continue to be released through November.

On the Trinity River 350,000 acre feet is still scheduled for release. This spring we are trying to arrange for a flushing flow release of 8-10,000 cubic feet per second. If HR 429 passes then we hope to get more.

** Action: We will encourage the Task Force to look at the balance of water use (McIsaac).

COORDINATION OF ADVISORY COMMITTEES

Report on meeting of three committee chairs (Wasten)

Prior to the meeting, Bruss and Iverson mailed out issue papers to the Chairs of the three Klamath Advisory Committees for review. I attended as a representative Chair from the Klamath Council. The Trinity Task Force and Klamath River Task Force Chairs were also present. In addition, representatives from CDFG, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and the Tribes attended the meeting. We each gave a brief overview of responsibilities and problem areas then we identified common areas for coordination such as: educational programs, endangered species, harvest issues, and the issues described in the issue paper.

The Trinity Task Force is asking Congress for a 3 year program extension. We need to look at the Klamath side to determine if there are any other unanticipated costs that we should ask for at the same time. For example, now that the Task Force has approved the Upper Basin Amendment we need to consider asking for more funding to perform restoration work in that area.

Hatchery Evaluation (Masten)

A advisory committee of people with technical expertise was set up to review hatchery practices. Forrest Reynolds will set up the first meeting -

scheduled for November 13 at the California Department of Fish and Game office, 601 Locust Street, Redding.

The hatchery evaluation committee consists of Nat Bingham, Eric Laudenschlager, George Kautsky, Leaf Hillman, Don McIsaac, Serge Birk, Dave Leith and Lee Hillwig.

At the next Council meeting the hatchery evaluation committee will provide us with a report of their progress/findings. This committee will also keep the 3 Chairs informed of their findings.

Council discussion of action items identified by three chairs

On September 2, 1992, the summary of the Three Chairs meeting was mailed to the Council. The issues identified in the minutes are issues of concern to all 3 advisory committees. Today is a starting point for the Council to begin resolving these issues.

*** Action: The Council agreed to use the Three Chairs meeting as the foundation to get some activities going to help restoration. Council members will review the minutes of the Three Chairs meeting and make recommendations at the January Council meeting.

LONG RANGE PLANNING: Final Long Range Plan

Review of planning steps up to this point (Iverson)

Authorization for the Klamath Fishery Management Council is provided by the Klamath Act. The Act directs the Council to prepare a long term plan for the harvest of Klamath origin anadromous fish stocks. The Council began the planning process late in 1989, then progressed through a series of steps which resulted in a draft plan. The draft was reviewed by the public at a series of public meetings in 1991. The public and agency comments were incorporated into the next version of the plan which was finalized and transmitted by Lisle Reed to the Secretary of the Interior in June 1992. All that remains to be done is the review and adoption by the Secretary of Interior, followed by distribution to interested parties. In the past, the Council has discussed putting the policies in the plan into an action plan so this may be something that the Council wishes to discuss today.

Report on Secretarial review (Reed)

I presume that the Council received a copy of the letter that I sent to the Secretary. I attached a note telling him why I was sending the plan and noting that it was developed by the Council which is advisory, and that the Secretary is not required to make a response. The plan has been forwarded to Fish and Wildlife Service and it is on file in the area that manages advisory committees.

** Action: The amendment process will be an agenda item for the next meeting.

Printing and distribution (Whitehouse)

The printed plan will be about 60 pages (including appendixes A, B, and C). It will be distributed to all parties on the Interested Parties mailing list in early November. Since the plan was sent to the Secretary of Interior for his information, it will also be sent to the Secretary of Commerce for his information.

** Motion: The plan will be sent to all management agencies concerned with harvest of anadromous stocks originating from the Klamath River (CDFG, FWS, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, each of the tribes, Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Association, water agencies, Klamath Zone Coalition, Oregon Coastal Zone Management, and the Salmon Commission. Public review copies will be sent to libraries and there will be a notice in the next issue of the "Klamath Restoration News." Governors of California and Oregon will also receive copies. A copy that includes Appendix D will be sent to all who commented on the draft.

** Consensus **

Update on the status of the legal opinion of trust harvest rights (Reed)

There has been virtually no progress in the solicitor's office toward gaining a legal opinion of trust harvest rights. It doesn't look like there is an intent to pursue this legal opinion until the fisheries resource makes a recovery and fishing rights become an issue.

I've written a letter to the Secretary stating that this opinion is cornerstone to this Council making progress. In my letter, I informed him that we need to know the answer to this question in order to fulfill our obligation of making recommendations to the Secretary of Interior and the Pacific Fisheries Management Council.

Identify steps needed to put Plan into action

** Action: The "identification of steps needed to put the plan into action" will be put on the agenda for the next meeting.

Successor to the five year harvest allocation agreement - introductory steps

Re-visit earlier agreement process (Wilkinson)

As one of the participants in the earlier process, I can report that the agencies and stakeholder formed a group, the Klamath management group, to identify harvest needs and educate each other. Over the course of time and many caucuses, we arrived at a harvest sharing agreement. The meetings were held in Eureka and were not public meetings. I recommend that the upcoming group hold meetings without a public forum in order to allow the stakeholder to struggle over, and hash out issues. In this way, we can discuss issues and

hash them out prior to making final decisions. Afterwards, we'll have meetings with a public forum to finalize and act on the issues. The spirit of cooperation that could come about from this format could be just what we need.

Bitts: If we decide to begin this process, then I have a set of guidelines that I'd propose for us to follow - these are the same principles that were used in 1986 to develop the original agreement (Attachment 4).

NEW BUSINESS: Evaluation of Council's past progress

This Council does not have a history of making the recommendations that the Klamath Act calls for it to make. Council members have spoken about receiving training in listening skills, utilizing the services of a professional facilitator (e.g., Elana Knaster), or receiving training to help them with the consensus decision making process (e.g., Bleiker Course).

Public Comment:
Russ Crabtree (Chair of the KMZ Coalition): Read comments that he passed around to the Council (Attachment 5). Then added the following statements: During the 14 day recreational season in Brookings we lost $300,000. Normally we have a budget of $1.3 million. The mandate of the KMZ Coalition is to run a quality recreational facility, although we will be hard pressed to maintain that quality for the next 3 years until the resource recovers. The population base here is 12,000 people. If you expand the impacted area down to Humboldt Bay we get 400,000 people affected by the plight of the Klamath fisheries.

Q: As we have all heard today, the lack of fish causes everybody a problem. This Council is looking at managing the allocation of what is available in an equitable way. What do you think would be a fair way of allocating the fish?

A: We would like to see a harvest allocation mechanism that is based on a seasonal management system (Crabtree).

Technical Note: There was an over projection of fish transferred to the southern cell in the area south of Point Arena during 1991.

Ann Ramp, Brookings. I'm a fish eater. Is anybody doing a serious economic analysis of what is taking place in the Klamath Basin community as a result of the extreme fishing regulations? I would like to recommend that since we only know what happens to the fish in the rivers and that is only 20% of what we need to know, that the U.S. Government begin researching what happens out in the ocean. I am aware that the geographic allocations have to be looked at more carefully than they have been in the recent past. When I hear sensible fishermen state that the fish are down south, then the government needs to pay attention to them. The political organization known as the KMZ Coalition is exactly what we need. This organization can go to the agencies representing

the concerns of many people. More agencies need to be added to the distribution list for the plan.

** Action: Add county offices and USFS to distribution list for plan.

Ron Aldon, small business owner in Brookings: I found out, after the ocean recreational fishery was closed, that the in-river fishery was allowing 3 fish per day. This doesn't make any sense to me. Why was fishing closed down in the ocean while it was allowed in the river?

A: There is a share of salmon made available for ocean users and a share of salmon made to in-river users.

Ronnie Pierce: I have questions regarding the technical issues. I would like to see the group take a second look at the management of the Klamath River system including the escapement floor and the escapement goal.

I hate to say it, but I feel we are on track when we conclude that harvest management isn't working/doesn't work. Now that we have 5-6 years of data using the harvest rate management system, could the Technical Team do a hindcast based on where we could be today if we hadn't over harvested during the past few years? It would be interesting to see how things would look if we had met our 35,000 fish escapement goals.

** Action: Added to technical team assignments.

Jim Waldvogel, Sea Grant Advisor. I did a study on KMZ ocean sport fisheries that I want to share with the Council. I looked at how the "fairness" of the allocation doesn't always relate to the number of fish allocated, but to the amount of time allocated or the dates of the fishing season. For example, if a Sunday is included as a fishing day in the season then it would have been more fair for the working person. This seems to be a factor that was overlooked. Setting the season in this way affected harbor districts and other services because local people didn't even put their boats in the water. A few people from Florida drove 3,000 miles to come here to fish in August, only to be extremely disappointed with the salmon fishing season. Hopefully we can come up with a better way to set seasons.

Jack Doyle, Harbor, OR. I have learned more today during the public comment period than in all the time before that. I have been trying to help the economy by going to different stores to buy tackle, now I want to help out by being a volunteer.

** Action: Referred Jack Doyle to the KMZ Coalition for utilization of his volunteer energy.

Report on meeting of the Klamath Compact Commission (Bitts)
The Klamath Compact Commission has a representative from Oregon, California, and the Federal Government. Chair Anna Sparks called a meeting on September

23, in Redding, that was well attended by agricultural interests. Three Klamath Council members and a few fishery user groups were also represented.

The attendees introduced themselves, then there were comments from many people on water uses. The agricultural users reported on their intent to use water carefully. It seems that the definition of conservation is different depending on if you are a farmer or a "fish head." Agricultural users reported that even if all irrigation were stopped, there still wouldn't be enough water. Ground water pumping could become an option. There is a need to protect the endangered suckers so the lake level cannot be drawn below 4137 elevation. Right now the lake is only 6 inches above that. The lake must be allowed to increase 4 feet in depth by next spring for sucker spawning.

Water users have class A, B, or C water rights. C water users got zero water this year. I was struck by the realization that people up there are family farmers and we share many of the same outlooks. Farmers agreed that there was a prime off-stream storage site at a nearby lake. There are 2 concerns with off-stream storage: 1) what effect would this storage have on fish? (including what effect would storing water have on the fish who need the water during the winter), and 2) would agricultural use continue to grow to take advantage of the water stored at the new storage site?

PFMC: Overfishing Review

Larry Six, Executive Director of PFMC: Under the Magnuson Act, each fishery management plan (FMP) must specify, to the extent possible, a definition of overfishing for each stock covered by the FMP. Under the PFMC salmon FMP, when a stock fails to meet its spawning escapement goal for three consecutive years, a review is triggered to determine if the stock meets the FMP's definition of overfishing. Depending on the results of this year's spawning escapement, fall chinook stocks from both the Sacramento and Klamath Rivers may be reviewed to determine if overfishing is occurring.

If a review is necessary for Klamath River fall chinook, the PFMC would like to draw upon the already assembled expertise and administrative capabilities of the KFMC and its advisory groups to help complete the review.

For Klamath River fall chinook, the overfishing review will be triggered if the 1992 spawning escapement is below the 35,000 floor. The PFMC requested an emergency rule to implement the 1992 season since the spawning escapement was projected to deviate from the FMP goal (i.e., below the floor). However, the spawning escapement goal was not changed by this action.

Council Action

MOTION: (Wilkinson) I move that the chair appoint a workgroup to investigate a method to pursue an allocation agreement that incorporates high, medium and low abundances.

Are there answers to these questions? (Reed):

Q: Is there any set of circumstances in which the tribes would concede to their share of the harvest being less than 50%?

A: Masten: I am not in a position to answer that question.

Q: Is there any conceivable chance that you would accept a contribution of in-kind fish for whatever would be your fair share?

A: Masten: I don't know.
If the answer to both of Reed's questions is "no" then we have no basis to work on a long term agreement.

Q: Is there any set of circumstances in which you (commercial fishing) would be willing to accept less than 0.325?

A: We have taken less than that for the last two years.

***** Consensus to work towards a new 5 year agreement as described in Wilkinson's motion.

McIsaac: Any KFMC member can participate in the workgroup that Keith Wilkinson will chair. KFMC members, rather than technical staff, will be the active voting members of the workgroup (Wilkinson, Bitts, Bostwick, Walters, McCovey and Masten). [Meeting held October 21 in Arcata.]

NEXT MEETING

The next meeting will be January 28 and 29 in Arcata. The ocean stock size estimates will be available by then.

Adjourned

Attachment 1

Management Council Members
Attendance Roster
September 29, 1992

Name and Address	Representing
Mr. Dave Bitts	California Commercial Salmon Fishing Industry
Ms Virginia R. Bostwick	Klamath In-River Sport Fishing
Dr. Gary Matlock	National Marine Fisheries
Mr. Pliny McCovey, Sr	Hoopa Valley Tribal Council
Dr. Donald McIsaac	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Mr. Al Petrovich	California Department of Fish and Game
Dr. J. Lisle Reed	U.S. Department of the Interior
Mr. Jim Walters	California Offshore Sport Fishery
Mr. Frank Warrens	Pacific Fishery Management Council
Mr. Keith Wilkinson	Oregon Commercial Salmon Fishing Industry

Attachment 2

DRAFT AGENDA
Klamath Fishery Management Council
29 September 1992

Sept 29 -- Brookings Inn, 1143 Chetco Ave (Highway 101 North), Brookings

8:00 am Convene

ADMINISTRATION
- Review and approve agenda
- Approve minutes of the last meeting
- Introduce members
- Select chair

TECHNICAL REPORTS
- Reports of the Technical Advisory Team (Barnes)
  - Spring chinook projection methodology update
  - Catch information on ocean and in-river fisheries
  - Report on changes in run size estimate methods for Salmon and Scott Rivers
  - Update on reviewing floor escapement number
  - Status of hatchery evaluation (Wilson)
- Action: Technical Team assignments (chair)
- Water outlook, Klamath and Trinity Rivers (Petrovich, McCovey)

COORDINATION OF ADVISORY COMMITTEES
- Report on meeting of three committee chairs (Masten)
- Council discussion of action items identified by three chairs

LONG RANGE PLANNING
- Final Long Range Plan
  - Review of planning steps up to this point
  - Report on Secretarial review (Reed)
  - Update on the status of the legal opinion of trust harvest rights (Reed)
  - Printing and distribution (Whitehouse)
  - Identify steps needed to put plan into action
- Successor to the five year harvest allocation agreement - introductory steps
  - Re-visit earlier agreement process
  - Does the council want to have another agreement?
  - Roundtable: Is it worthwhile for this Council to make a multi-year agreement?

NEW BUSINESS
- Evaluation of Council's past progress

PUBLIC COMMENT

COUNCIL ACTION

Chair appointment of workgroup re: to pursue allocation agreement to incorporate high, medium and low abundances

NEXT MEETINGS

Date, time, and identification of agenda for next two meetings.

ADJOURN

ATTACHMENT 3

Technical Team Packet

Pacific Fishery Management Council
Millbrae, California
September 18, 1992

Included:

TABLE 1. Summary of 1992 PRELIMINARY Ocean Salmon Catches through August by Fishery and State with Comparative Catches in 1991 and 1990.

Species	State	Catch to Date 1992	1991	19
CHINOOK				
Troll:				
	WASHINGTON:			
	Non-Indian	44,400	30,500	30,200
	Treaty Indian a/	26,500 (22,500)	32,500 (23,900)	35,500 (28,700)
	State Total:	70,900	63,000	65,700
	OREGON:			
	No.C.Falcon	1,500	800	1,500
	So.C.Falcon	77,700	43,100	218,600
	State Total	79,200	43,900	220,100
	CALIFORNIA:			
	No. Pt.Delgada	0	0	5,700
	Ft. Bragg	0	34,300	77,100
	So. Pt. Arena	118,000	248,000	333,400
	State Total	118,000	282,300	416,200
	GRAND TOTAL TROLL	268,100	389,200	702,0
Recreational:				
	WASHINGTON:	15,900	12,700	26,600
	OREGON:			
	No.C.Falcon	500	1,000	3,200
	So.C.Falcon	10,100	13,100	21,900
	State Total	10,600	14,100	25,100
	CALIFORNIA:			
	No. Pt.Delgada	2,300	12,500	23,800
	Ft. Bragg	3,400	5,900	3,300
	So. Pt. Arena	50,200	58,100	102,200
	State Total	55,900	76,500	129,300
	GRAND TOTAL RECREATIONAL	82,400	103,200	181,000
	GRAND TOTAL BOTH	350,500	492,400	883,000

a/ Numbers in parentheses are for catches from May 1 through August.

TABLE 1. Continued.

Species	State	Catch to Date 1992	1991	1990
COHO				
Troll:				
	WASHINGTON:			
	Non-Indian	17,600	43,100	74,500
	Treaty Indian	74,500	78,800	77,300
	State Total:	92,100	121,900	151,800
	OREGON:			
	No.C.Falcon	1,400	21,500	6,300
	So.C.Falcon	47,700	279,700	110,500
	State Total	49,100	301,200	116,800
	CALIFORNIA:			
	No. Pt.Delgada	0	0	100
	Ft. Bragg	0	4,500	26,200
	So. of Pt. Arena	1,700	76,300	33,000
	State Total	1,700	80,800	59,300
	GRAND TOTAL TROLL	142,900	503,900	327,900
Recreational:				
	WASHINGTON:	101,600	193,200	199,400
	OREGON:			
	No.C.Falcon	20,900	36,000	35,300
	So.C.Falcon	156,700	218,800	159,300
	State Total	177,600	254,800	194,600
	CALIFORNIA:			
	No. Pt.Delgada	5,100	39,500	39,900
	FT. Bragg	2,600	18,500	4,500
	So.of Pt. Arena	1,700	10,600	6,400
	State Total	9,400	68,600	50,800
	GRAND TOTAL RECREATIONAL	288,600	516,600	444,800
	GRAND TOTAL BOTH FISHERIES	431,500	1,020,500	772,700

TABLE 2. Summary of 1992 PRELIMINARY Ocean Salmon Fishing Effort through August and Comparative Effort in 1991 and 1990.

Species	State	Fishing Effort 1992	1991	1990
TROLL				
(Days Fished)	WASHINGTON:			
	Non-Indian	4,800	4,600	4,800
	Treaty Indian a/	1,300 (1,100)	2,500 (1,600)	3,100 (2,500)
	State Total:	6,300	7,100	7,900
	OREGON:			
	No.C.Falcon	300	500	400
	So.C.Falcon	5,600	10,600	23,000
	State Total	5,900	11,100	23,400
(Deliveries)	CALIFORNIA:			
	No. Pt.Delgada	0	0	700
	Ft. Bragg	0	3,300	8,900
	So. Pt. Arena	20,000	42,000	22,100
	State Total	20,000	45,300	31,700
	GRAND TOTAL TROLL	NA	NA	NA
RECREATIONAL (Angler Trips)	WASHINGTON:	87,500	120,500	154,400
	OREGON:			
	No.C.Falcon	11,700	19,900	24,100
	So.C.Falcon	135,100	164,400	203,600
	State Total	146,800	184,300	227,700
	CALIFORNIA:			
	No. Pt.Delgada	12,300	50,800	80,000
	Ft. Bragg	9,000	22,500	14,300
	So.of Pt. Arena	69,100	110,400	137,500
	State Total	90,400	183,700	231,800
	GRAND TOTAL RECREATIONAL	324,700	488,500	614,000

a/Numbers in parentheses are effort (Deliveries) during May 1 through August.

TOTAL P.05

Resources Agency

State of California

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Mr. Forrest Reynolds, IFD
Mr. Paul Hubbell, IFD

Date : 24 September 1992

From: Department of Fish and Game - Klamath River Project

Subject: Lower Klamath River Weekly Angler Harvest Summary and Weir Counts

Attached are the subject summaries which cover the weeks ending 12 August through 24 September 1992. Fishing effort in the lower Klamath River continues to decline. All but two resort owners below Highway 101 have removed their boat docks because water levels have risen in the estuary due to constrictions at the mouth. Angler harvest above the Highway 101 Bridge was the highest this week of the season. This seasons total catch of chinook has exceeded last year's despite a much lower effort. It is interesting to note that the proportion of grilse in this year's run is much higher than the 1991 season.

To date, counts at the Shasta River racks and Bogus Creek are below that of last years-but it's still early. Iron Gate Hatchery will begin operating their ladders this next week.

Mark Pisano,
Associate Fishery Biologist

cc Alan Baracco, IFD
Banky Curtis, R-1 Redding
Region-1, Eureka
Curt Hiser, IGH

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

KLAMATH RIVER PROJECT

Fall chinook Weekly Angler Harvest Summary
Lower Klamath River - 1992 Season

Week ending	Angler Trips	Angler Hours	Chinook Catch Grilse	Adults	Total
Mouth to Highway 101 Bridge					
Aug 12	243	812	2	1	3
Aug 19	566	1,740	7	12	19
Aug 26	571	1,562	4	0	4
Sept 2	442	1,093	2	2	4
Sept 9	444	1,044	0	5	5
Sept 16	266	578	0	0	0
Sept 23	29	55	0	6	6
Highway 101 Bridge to Coon Falls					
Aug 12	156	504	7	0	7
Aug 19	381	1,278	33	5	38
Aug 26	564	1,766	18	0	18
Sept 2	753	2,720	57	23	80
Sept 9	1,426	5,395	359	69	428
Sept 16	999	3,940	152	14	166
Sept 23	815	3,826	439	51	490
Cumulative Season Tot	7,655	26,313	1,080	188	1,268
1991 Season Totals	17,543	66,507	248	1,009	1,257

Number of adult chinook remaining in quota below Coon Falls:
222

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
KLAMATH RIVER PROJECT

Weekly Weir Counts - 1992 Season

Shasta River Weir[*/]

	Chinook			Coho			Steelhead		
Week Ending	Adult	Grilse	Total	Adult	Grilse	Total	Adult	1/2 lb	Total
Sept 16	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sept 23	6	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Season Total	8	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991 Season Totals	13	2	15	0	0	0	0	0	0

*/ Began operating 9 September 1992.

Bogus Creek[*/]

	Chinook			Coho			Steelhead		
Week Ending	Adult	Grilse	Total	Adult	Grilse	Total	Adult	1/2 lb	Total
Sept 23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Season Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991 Season Totals	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

*/ Began operating on 16 September, 1992.

o: Klamath Fishery Management Council

rom: KRTAT

ubject: miscellaneous run data through Seppt. 24, 1992

PRING CHINOOK	1991	1992
Junction City weair	329	735
Trinity Hatchery	284	650
ALL CHINOOK		
Willow Cr. weir	390[1.]	138[2.]

ote:
1. Includes 29 grilse
2. Includes 51 grilse

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Coastal California Fishery Resource Office
1125 16th Street, Room 209
Arcata, California 95521

KLAMATH RIVER SALMONID MONITORING - 1992

September 21, 1992

Field data Summary
(Preliminary - Subject to Revision)

FALL CHINOOK NET HARVEST MONITORING (Yurok Indian reservation, Klamath River, River Mouth to Weitchpec)

SUBSISTENCE HARVEST FOR WEEK 9/13-9/20	1992 TOTAL SUBSISTENCE HARVEST 7/17-9/20	TOTAL CHINOOK MARK SAMPLED	AD CLIPS OBSERVED NO. (%)	OTHER CLIPS NO.	1991 TOTAL SUBSISTENCE HARVEST THROUGH 9/23	1992 SUBSISTENCE AS PERCENTAGE OF 1991
709	2212	918	60 (6.5)	0	6,126	36.1%

1992 TOTAL SUBSISTENCE HARVEST BY AREA		ADULTS (>55cm)	JACKS (<56cm)
Area I:	790	775	15
Area II:	1422	1327	95

COMMENTS: As of 9/05/92, fishery is open 7 days a week (24 hrs/day) with 8 hour closure on Mondays (0900 to 1700hrs). Adult/Jack cutoff based on 1977 - 1991 CDFG weir data. To date, 5 green sturgeon have been harvested in Area I, 26 in Area II. Seventeen steelhead have also been harvested. It is anticipated that the quota for Area II (1600 adults) may be reached within the week.

Date: 9/15/92

To: Klamath Fishery Management Council

From: Klamath River Technical Advisory Team

Subject: Klamath River fall chinook escapement floor

An escapement floor of 35,000 naturally spawning Klamath fall chinook has been established to protect the production potential of the stock for future fisheries. The floor was derived by the KRTAT in 1986 as the best assessment of the minimum spawning escapement that would not jeopardize future stock productivity. At the request of the KFMC, The KRTAT reviewed the appropriateness of the floor at their June and August, 1992 meetings. The specific questions addressed were:

1. Does the floor have a sound technical basis?

2. Should the level of the floor be re-evaluated given the availability of post-1986 data?

In respose to the first question, the KRTAT concluded that the level of the floor was based primarily on conservative judgment, not rigorous technical analysis. The resolutin of the data available in 1986, did not allow a wholly technical analysis. Given the wide range of estimates of the carrying capacity of the Klamath basin at that time (41,000 to 106,000 fall chinook), the 35,000 floor was chosen as a reasonable minimum acceptable level for natural spawners. This escapement was also judged to be sufficient to facilitate recovery of the stock from low escapement years.

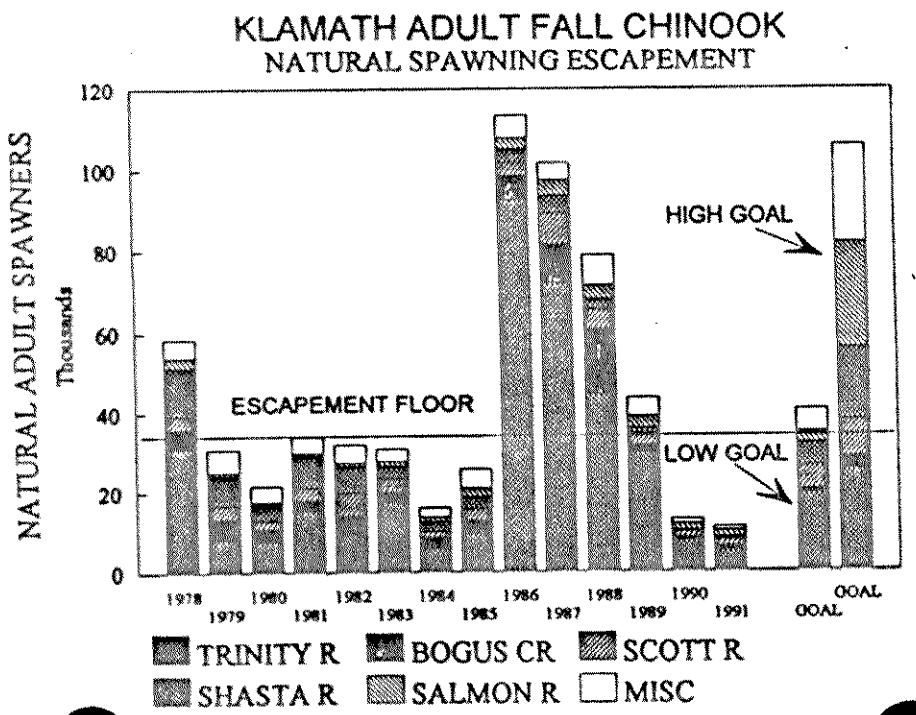
In respose to question 2, the team felt that new data made available since 1986 on fall chinook habitat, stock-recruitment responses, and spawning distribution could be useful in re-evaluating the escapement floor. The stock-recruitment responses to the record low escapements in 1990 and 1991 will be particularly useful. Recruitment data from these brood years will be available in 1994. the KRTAT recommends that the floor escapement for Klamath fall chinook be re-evaluated at that time.

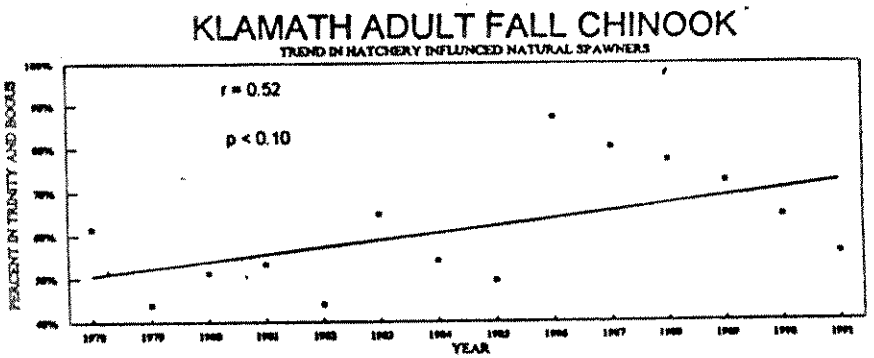
ADDENDUM

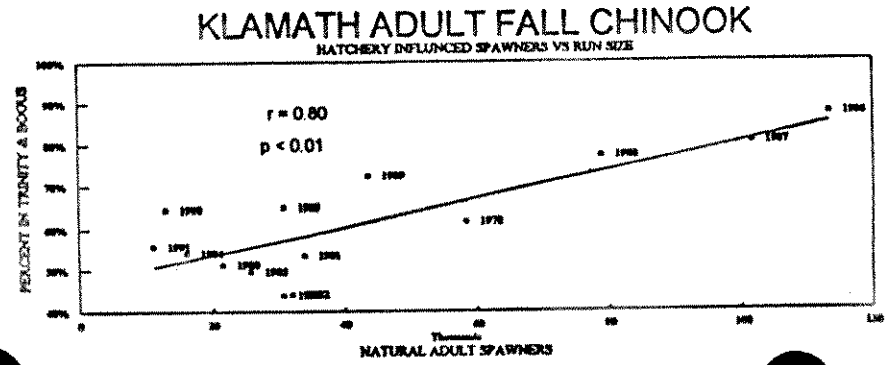
During our discussion of the floor escapemnet, the team looked at the influence of hatchery fish on the naturally spawning population of fall chinook. In a system of the size of the Klamath River, the composition and distribution of the population needs to be considered when addressing spawning escapement. High and low escapement goals established for the Klamath fall chinook in 1985 consisted of relatively balanced escapement into Klamath River sub-basins. There appears to be an increasing trend of the proportion of natural spawning occurring near hatchery release sites (see attachment). Recent higher escapements have been dominated by returns to the Trinity River and Bogus Creek (See histogram). These two sub-basins are heavily influenced by strays from Trinty and Irongate hatcheries. Thus, an aggregate tracking of natural spawning escapement in the Klamath basin is misleading. In further investigations regarding the floor escapement it may be appropriate to consider only those stocks that are not significantly influenced by the hatcheries.

KLAMATH FALL CHINOOK– ASSESSMENT OF NATURAL SPAWNING ESCAPEMENT

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	LOW GOAL	HIGH GOAL
ADULT RUN																
TRINITY	31,052	8,023	7,700	15,340	9,274	17,284	5,654	9,217	92,548	71,920	44,616	29,445	7,682	4,946	19,490	25,040
SALMON	2,600	1,000	800	750	1,000	1,200	1,226	2,259	2,716	3,832	3,273	2,915	1,586	1,529	3,000	26,000
SCOTT	3,423	3,396	2,032	3,147	5,826	3,398	1,443	3,051	3,176	7,769	4,727	3,000	1,379	1,534	6,000	9,260
SHASTA	12,024	7,111	3,762	7,890	6,533	3,119	2,362	2,897	3,274	4,299	2,586	1,440	415	706	5,600	18,220
BOGUS CR	4,928	5,444	3,321	2,730	4,818	2,713	3,039	3,491	6,124	9,748	16,215	2,218	732	1,258	1,000	3,500
OTHER	4,465	5,663	3,868	4,000	4,500	3,070	2,340	4,762	5,522	4,149	7,469	4,700	1,257	1,137	5,520	23,830
TOTAL	58,492	30,637	21,483	33,857	31,951	30,784	16,064	25,677	113,360	101,717	78,886	43,718	13,051	11,110	40,610	105,850
% TRINITY	53.09%	26.19%	35.84%	45.31%	29.03%	56.15%	35.20%	35.90%	81.64%	70.71%	56.56%	67.35%	58.86%	44.52%	47.99%	23.66%
% BOGUS	8.43%	17.77%	15.46%	8.06%	15.08%	8.81%	18.92%	13.60%	5.40%	9.58%	20.55%	5.07%	5.61%	11.32%	2.46%	3.31%







To: Klamath Fisheries Management Council Date: September 28, 1992

From: KRTAT, J.Barnes, chairperson

Subject: Progress report on development of method for predicting the ocean population of spring chinook.

Joe Polos has submitted preliminary data analysis relating in-river run size to ocean population by age-class for Klamath River hatchery spring chinook. The preliminary data shows good correlation between in-river IIs and ocean IIIs, and between in-river IIIs and ocean IVs (see attachment). The data set relates only the expanded hatchery releases to returning hatchery fish.

The remaining work is for Polos to complete the draft report for team review. The final report should be available shortly after the early February team meeting to begin work on the fall chinook estimate for 1993.

DRAFT

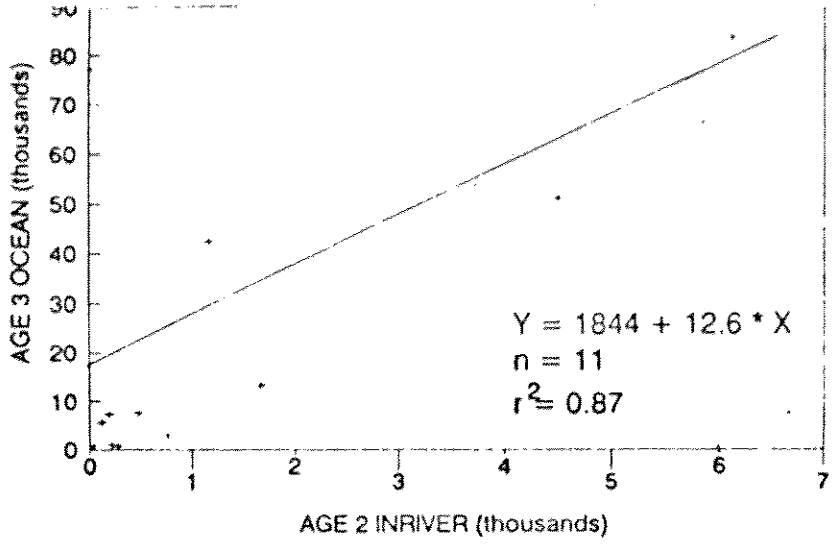


Figure 2. TRH spring chinook age 3 ocean stock size and age 2 inriver run by brood year.

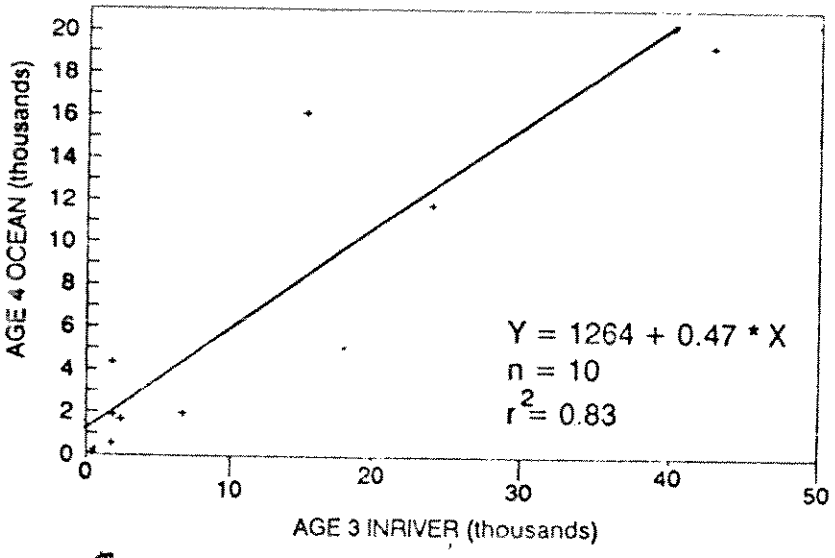


Figure 3. TRH spring chinook age 4 ocean stock size and age 3 inriver run by brood year.

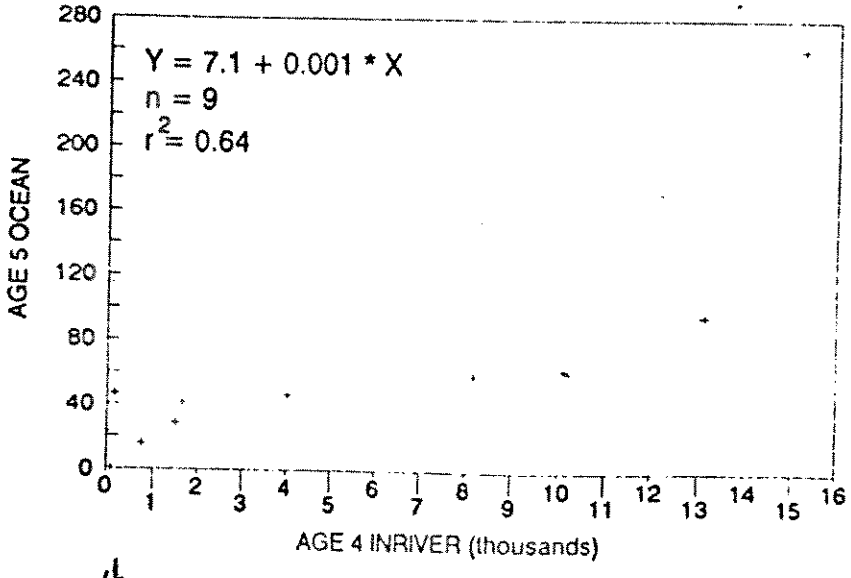


Figure 4. TRH spring chinook age 5 ocean stock size and age 4 inriver run by brood year.

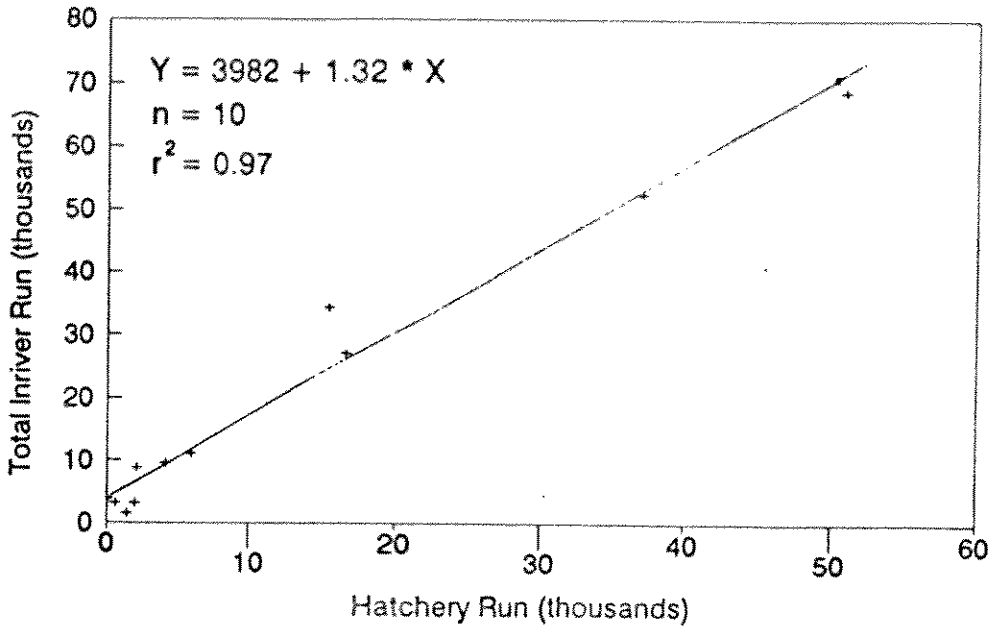


Figure 5. Inriver run of spring chinook (including escapement estimates for the Salmon River and lower Trinity tributaries) and the Trinity River Hatchery contribution to the inriver run.

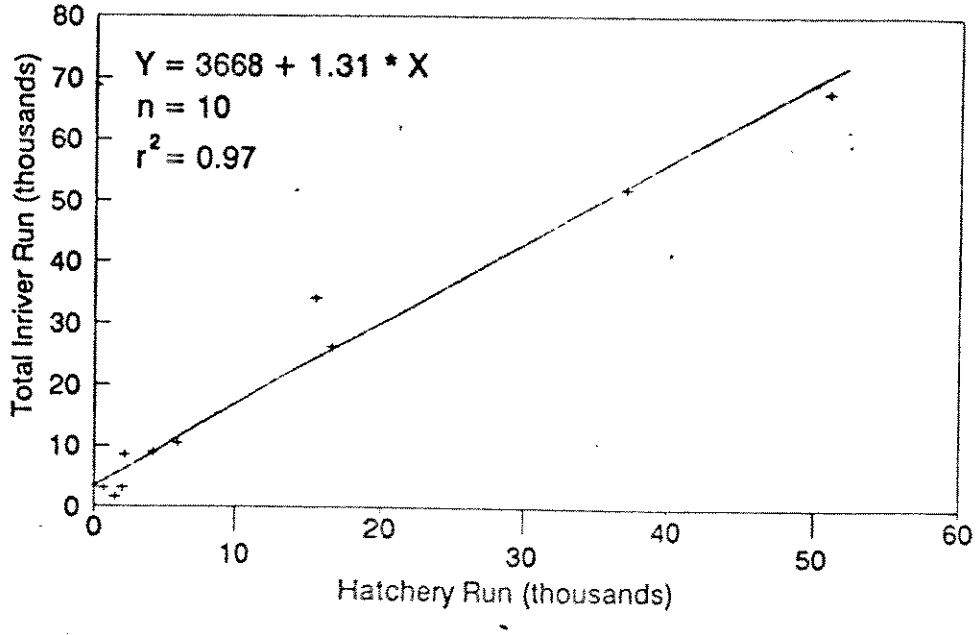


Figure 6. Inriver run of spring chinook (excluding escapement estimates for the Salmon River and lower Trinity tributaries) and the Trinity River Hatchery contribution to the inriver run.

Sept. 28, 1992

TO: KFMC members

FROM: Dave Bitts

RE: New allocation agreement

When the Klamath River Salmon Management Group met in 1986 to negotiate an allocation agreement, it first agreed to a set of principles that would underly that agreement. I believe those principles and that order of business were sound, and I suggest we follow a similar course and hope for better results this time.

PROPOSED PRINCIPLES FOR NEW LONG-TERM AGREEMENT

1. Right to fish: All parties agree that all current fishing groups: Indians of three tribes, in-river and ocean sportsfishers, and ocean commercial fishers, have a right to fish Klamath stocks.

2. Obligation to protect: All parties above, and all concerned agencies, likewise have an obligation to protect Klamath stocks from long-term harm, and to do everything in their power to enhance and rebuild Klamath stocks.

3. Proportional sharing: All parties agree to share proportionally in both increases in allowable catch in abundant years, and decreases when required to protect stocks from long-term harm.

4. Information sharing: Discovery of failure of any party to share pertinent technical information with all parties during the negotiation of this agreement will invalidate the agreement.

5. Comparable penalties: Potential violators from all fishing groups will face comparable penalties for comparable violations, and comparable risks of incurring those penalties.

6. Changes in technical understanding: To the extent that this agreement is based on our current technical understanding of the fisheries, any substantial change in our technical understanding affecting any terms of the agreement shall be cause for immediate renegotiation of those terms.

7. Compliance: This agreement will comply with the Magnuson Fisheries Conservation and Management Act as well as with other applicable state and federal laws (specify?).

8. Incorporation: These and any other principles agreed to by all parties shall become articles of any long-term agreement reached pursuant to these principles.

Klamath Management Zone Fisheries Coalition

• Russ Crabtree, Chairman
• Paul Kirk, Co-Chairman
(707) 677-0840

Oregon Representative:
• Howard Teague, Gold Beach
(503) 247-6269

California Representative:
• Ken Neel, Trinidad
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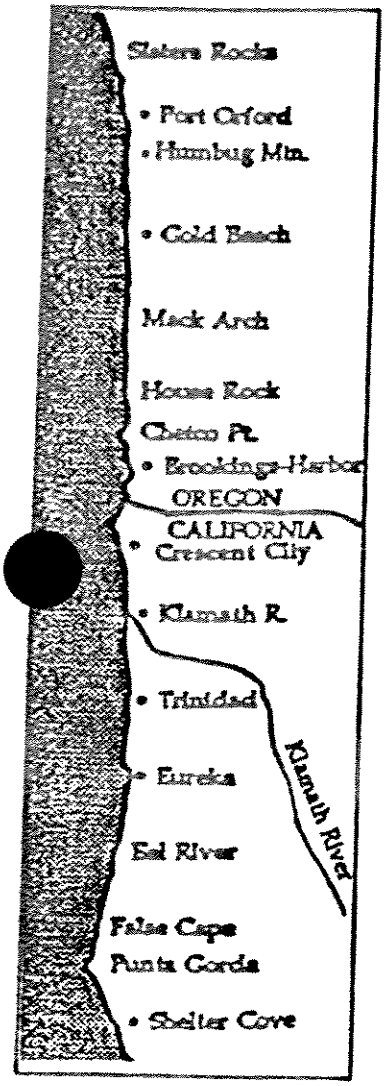

Port of Port Orford
Port of Gold Beach
Port of Brookings Harbor
Crescent City Harbor District
Trinidad Bay
Humboldt Bay Harbor District
Trinidad Chamber of Commerce
Brookings-Harbor
Chamber of Commerce

"Associate Members"
[illegible] Coast Chapter of United Anglers
[illegible] Fishermen's Marketing Assoc. of Eureka
Del Norte Fishermen's Marketing Assoc.

September 28, 1992

Klamath Fishery Management Council
P. O. Box 1006
Yreka, CA 96097

Re: Comments for Brookings' Meeting, September 29, 1992

Dear Councillors:

To begin with, this community has a need to maintain harvest goals set at levels to insure the maximum social and economic values to communities. To date, our plight has been depletion of the Klamath Management Zone communities economic resource base by "Statistical Numbers" which is cruel and unusual punishment. The trend of decline in salmon, a trend toward zero for both ocean commercial and recreational is evident today in the Klamath Management Zone. Councillors, our salmon fisheries are part of our cultural fabric - too important to let slip away.

Both Klamath Management Zone recreational and commercial have been regulated below levels needed to sustain adequate public access to a mixed stock resource. The shared challenge is defined for recreational and commercial salmon as providing recreational fishermen time and opportunity on the water. The commercial fishing provides its benefit to the public as a food fisheries providing access to this resource for the non-fishing public. Therefore, the commercial fishery is a subsistence fishery. Klamath Management Zone communities do not question the need to achieve responsible conservation of the resource but do <u>demand</u> fair allocation of harvest among all user groups. Fishery managers are attempting to achieve a level of detail and micro-management, which is far beyond the technical capabilities of the predictive methodology available. The present methodology has lost its potential to benefit the

resource. It seldom meets allocation goals and has virtually eliminated the inherent strength of the ocean fisheries. Accountability at all levels of fishery management is needed to realize responsible conservation and fair allocation of the resource.

The below three elements have not been given proper consideration and probably never will with Quota Management as the methodology. Fishery methodology should include the following objectives:

1. Increased value from the total resource through increased dependability of harvest opportunities and availability of salmon in the recreational and food fisheries. This will create a stable economic and cultural base for coastal communities and Ports.

2. Revised methodology will better achieve conservation goals than provided by strict status quo management. At present, an over prediction of stock strength can lead to fisheries extended beyond when they should end, while an under prediction will result in fisheries shortened untimely and unnecessarily.

3. Cost savings could potentially be realized at the management and enforcement level, since a more flexible guideline would replace the strict quota system. Savings could be redirected into habitat work which is now under funded but extremely important for future resource health.

Translation of the above means accountability to the Klamath Management Zone Fisheries Coalition, "The recognition of our limited ability to fully understand and predict the abundance and distribution of salmon stocks in the ocean and instead capitalizes on the strengths of the ocean salmon fishery to stabilize the economic and cultural base of the Klamath Management Zone communities".

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Russ Crabtree, Chairman
KMZFCoalition

RC/es