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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AAC	Alaska Administrative Code
ADF&G	Alaska Department of Fish and Game
AEQ	adult equivalent
AFA	American Fisheries Act
BSAI	Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands
C&S	ceremonial and subsistence
Cape Falcon-KMZ	Cape Falcon-Klamath Management Zone
CBFWA	Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority
CCC	Central California Coastal
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CDP	Census Designated Place
CDQ	Community Development Quota
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
Compact	Columbia River Compact
Council	Pacific Fishery Management Council
CR	chinook retention
CNR	chinook non-retention
Corps	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
CRFMP	Columbia River Fish Mitigation Program
CRITFC	Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fisheries Commission
CTC	Chinook Technical Committee
CWT	coded wire tag
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
FPEIS	Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement
DFO	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
EA	Environmental Assessment
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EO	Executive Order
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESU	Evolutionarily Significant Unit
FCRPS	Federal Columbia River Power System
FEIS	Final EIS
FMA	Fishery Management Area
FMP	Fishery Management Plan
FONSI	finding of no significant impact
FR	Federal Register

FRAM	Fisheries Regulation Assessment Model
FTE	full-time equivalent
IFQ	individual fishing quota
IMPLAN	Impact Analysis for Planning
ISER	Institute of Social and Economic Research
ITP	Incidental Take Permit
ITS	Incidental Take Statement
KMZ	Klamath Management Zone
LOA	Letter of Agreement
MA	Management Agreement
MMPA	Marine Mammal Protection Act
Magnuson-Stevens Act	Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOI	Notice of Intent
NPFMC	North Pacific Fishery Management Council
NRC	National Research Council
NWPAIHB	Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board
NWPPC	Northwest Power Planning Council
OCN	Oregon Coastal Natural
ODFG	Oregon Department of Fish and Game
ODFW	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
OFWC	Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission
OPI	Oregon Production Index
PFMC	Pacific Fishery Management Council
PI	personal income
PSC	Pacific Salmon Commission
PSMFC	Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission
PST	Pacific Salmon Treaty
SAFE	Stock Assessment and Fishery Evaluation Document
SONCC	South Oregon/North California Coast
STT	Salmon Technical Team
TAC	total allowable catch
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
U.S.	United States
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
URB	upriver bright
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
WDFW	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
WTP	willingness to pay

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Glossary

4(d) Rule	Regulations adopted by the Secretary of Commerce that he/she deems necessary and advisable for the conservation of threatened species. For this document, the 4(d) Rule specifically means those regulations published by NMFS on July 10, 2000 for fourteen listed salmon ESUs.
AEQ	Adult equivalent—The potential contribution of fish of a given age to the spawning escapement, in the absence of fishing. Because of natural mortality and unaccounted losses, not all unharvested fish contribute to spawning escapement. For example, a 2-year-old chinook has a lower probability of surviving to spawn, in the absence of fishing, than does a 5-year-old, and these two age classes have different “adult equivalents.”
Alternatives	Reasonable actions that fit the purpose and need for the Proposed Action.
Amphipoda	An order of crustaceans in the subclass Malacostraca; individuals lack a carapace, bear unstalked eyes, and respire through thoracic branchiae or gills.
Angler days	Trips by sport fishermen.
Annex	The detailed agreements that implement the principles of the Pacific Salmon Treaty.
Bag limit	The number of fish allowed to be harvested in recreational fisheries within a certain time frame, e.g., angler trip. It may also be measured relative to another species, e.g., two salmon, only one of which is a chinook.
Bright stocks	Fall chinook stocks that are less mature at freshwater entry than tules, with a longer time interval between freshwater entry and spawning. Brights are far-north migrating and return to areas throughout the basin, but are generally later returning and are primarily destined for areas higher in the drainage.
Brood year	The year in which returning salmon adults spawn or the year in which the parents of a group of fish of the same age spawned.
Bycatch	Unintentional capture of marine birds or mammals during fisheries using any of a variety of gear types.
Ceremonial uses	Salmon is a traditional food of Puget Sound Native American tribes. Examples of ceremonies that require traditional meals, including salmon, are: winter ceremonials, naming ceremonies, giveaways and feasts, and funerals.
Cetaceans	Whales, dolphins, porpoises.
Chinook-directed fisheries	Fisheries conducted with the objective of harvesting chinook salmon.
Chinook non-retention	Chinook non-retention is the act of releasing chinook salmon during a fishery directed at other species.
Coded-wire tags	Minute, implanted tags in a portion of hatchery-reared salmon that reveal information about their origin.

Conservation objectives	Conservation objectives are management goals that are generally defined in terms of stock-specific spawning escapement goals or other biologically based criteria that are used to define the limits of allowable harvest.
Cumulative effect	The impact on the environment that would result from the incremental effects of the proposed action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time (CEQ 1508.7).
Direct effect	An effect that would be caused by the proposed action or alternatives and that would occur at the same time and place as the action. Direct effects typically arise from construction activities and may also occur from operations associated with the proposed action or alternatives (40CFR 1508.8[a]).
Endangered species	The ESA defines a threatened species as “any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range other than a species of the Class <i>Insecta</i> determined by the Secretary to constitute a pest whose protection under the provisions of this Act would present an overwhelming and overriding risk to man.”
Escapement	Escapement is the number of adult salmon returning to a particular area, usually the natal river of origin or a hatchery facility, in a given year.
Escapement floor	The number of spawning adult salmon for a population or management unit that harvest management actions are designed to meet or exceed.
Escapement goal	A management objective expressed as the number of fish returning to natural or artificial (hatchery) spawning areas.
Escapement goal management	A harvest management strategy whereby fisheries are managed to achieve an escapement goal(s).
Estuarine habitat	Tidal flats and river mouths (like Padilla Bay and the mouth of the Nooksack River).
Eulachon	An anadromous marine food fish (<i>Thaleichthys pacificus</i>) of the north Pacific coast related to the smelt—also called candlefish.
Euphausiid	Any of an order (Euphausiacea) of small, usually luminescent, malacostracan crustaceans that resemble shrimps and that, in some areas, form an important element in marine plankton.
Exploitation	Harvest.
Exploitation rate	The total mortality in a fishery or aggregate of fisheries expressed as the proportion of the unfished cohort removed by fishing.
Ex-vessel value	The dollar value that commercial fishermen receive for their product once it leaves the fishing vessel.
Fecundity	Fertility. For salmon, fecundity is measured as the number of eggs produced per female.
Federal trust responsibility	Duties and responsibilities of the federal government that have been established pursuant to court decree.

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Fishing regime	The specific group of fishery actions/regulations that are taken to achieve fishery management objectives.
Framework management plan	A framework management plan is a multiyear plan that defines conservation and use objectives and establishes a process for developing an annual fishery management plan to meet those objectives, depending on the status of affected stocks in a particular year.
Fry	Newly emerged salmon.
Genetic integrity	Maintenance of unique genetic characteristics of a population.
Harvest	Fish killed as a result of encounters with fishing gear.
Harvest rate	Total fishing mortality in a fishery expressed as a proportion of the total fish abundance available (standing stock) in a given fishing area at the start of a time period.
Hatchery-origin fish	Fish whose parents spawned or were spawned in a hatchery.
Healthy population	A population experiencing production levels consistent with its available habitat and within the natural variations in survival for the population.
Incidental catch	Fish captured during a fishery targeted at another species.
Incidental take	Accidental harm or death caused to a threatened or endangered species during a fishery targeted at another species.
Incidental Take Statement	An Incidental Take Statement is a required part of an ESA Section 7 consultation biological opinion that defines the level of take associated with a proposed action that is exempt from ESA Section 9 take prohibitions.
Listed species	Species listed under the Endangered Species Act as threatened or endangered.
Low effect	Measurable but of small amount or occurs infrequently.
Management measures	Management measures are actions taken to regulate a fishery to achieve conservation and use objectives. They may include, for example, quotas, time and area limits, and size and gear restrictions.
Management unit	A population or group of populations aggregated for the purpose of achieving a management objective.
Mortality	Number or amount of salmon killed.
Natal stream	Stream of origin.
Natural escapement	The number of fish spawning in the wild regardless of whether their parents spawned in the wild or in a hatchery.
Net economic value to commercial fishermen	The amount of total revenues received by vessel operators less the costs of production, including wages, operational expenses (like fuel and equipment), and fixed costs (such as insurance and depreciation).
Net economic value for sport anglers	The amount anglers would be willing to pay over and above what they actually pay is the measure of net economic value (or the value received) to anglers.
No effect	Not measurable and/or expected, or of such a rare occurrence that it is impossible to measure or detect.

Osmeridae	Taxonomic family to which smelt belong. Smelts are marine, anadromous, or freshwater fishes of the Northern Hemisphere. Many smelts are schooling fishes and feed on invertebrates and fishes. They have silvery bodies, adipose fins, and a lateral line that may be incomplete.
Precocious	Age-2 fish.
Progeny	Offspring of spawning salmon.
Proposed Action	The Puget Sound chinook harvest management framework proposed by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Puget Sound Treaty Tribes (co-managers).
Redds	“Nests” salmon construct in gravel.
Run timing	The time over which a population or group of populations move through or into an area, e.g., the time over which adults return to the spawning grounds.
Salmonids	All fishes belonging to the taxonomic family <i>Salmonidae</i> ; i.e., salmon and trout.
Smolts	Actively feeding juvenile salmon, physiologically ready to migrate to salt water.
Spawning escapement	The number of sexually mature adults returning to spawning grounds.
Straying	The occurrence of some hatchery-origin fish failing to return to the hatchery at the time of spawning.
Subsistence uses	The ways in which indigenous people use the environment and the resources it provides (such as salmon) to meet the nutritional needs of the members of the society.
Substantial effect	A high impact that is measurable and/or expected, or likely to occur more frequently than anticipated.
Take	The ESA defines take as to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, import or export, ship in interstate commerce in the course of commercial activity, or sell or offer for sale in interstate or foreign commerce any wildlife species listed as endangered, without written authorization.
Terminal areas	Locations containing only populations that return to a single river system.
Terminal fisheries	Freshwater fisheries only; i.e., within rivers and lakes.
Threatened species	The ESA defines a threatened species as “any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.”
Treaty chinook	In Alaska, treaty chinook means the total catch of chinook by all fisheries, less an allowance for the catch of Alaska hatchery production in excess of base period levels (termed “hatchery add-on”) and less the estimated harvest of certain Alaska origin wild stocks in excess of the harvest observed during the base period (termed “terminal exclusion”).

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Tules	Fall chinook stocks that spawn within a few weeks of river return. They are north migrating, and distinguished by their dark skin coloration and advanced state of maturation at the time of freshwater entry and exhibit distinct secondary maturation characteristics (including resorbed scales and pronounced kype). Most tule populations return to production areas lower in the Columbia River drainage.
Unlisted species	Species that have not been listed under the Endangered Species Act as threatened or endangered
Usual and accustomed fishing areas	Usual and accustomed fishing grounds and stations of treaty Indian Tribes in the Pacific Northwest with treaty Indian fishing rights as recognized in the cases of <i>U.S. v Washington</i> and <i>U.S. v Oregon</i> .