

- (a) constrain total fishery exploitation to enable key management units of natural coho stocks to produce maximum sustainable harvests over the long term while maintaining the genetic and ecological diversity of the component populations;
- (b) improve long-term prospects for sustaining healthy fisheries in both countries;
- (c) establish an approach to fishery resource management which is responsive to resource status, cost-effective, and sufficiently flexible to utilize technical capabilities and information as they are developed and approved;
- (d) provide a predictable framework for planning fishery impacts on natural stocks; and
- (e) establish an objective basis for monitoring, evaluating and modifying the management regimes as appropriate.
5. Consistent with the objectives set forth in paragraph 4, the Parties agree to develop and implement, beginning in 2000 and extending through 2008, an abundance-based coho management regime for Washington and southern British Columbia fisheries. The components of the regime shall include:
- (a) pre-defined rules for determining, in response to the status of affected key management units, maximum allowable annual exploitation rates on key management units for agreed boundary area fisheries (Canadian - WCVI troll/outside sport (that portion of Canadian statistical areas 21, 121, 123, 124, 125, 126 and 127 outside of a line generally one nautical mile seaward from the shoreline or existing Department of Fisheries and Oceans surpline); Nitinat net (Canadian statistical area 21); Strait of Juan de Fuca net (Canadian statistical area 20) and sport fisheries (Canadian statistical areas 20 and 19-1 through 19-4); U.S. ocean troll and sport fisheries North of Cape Falcon (Washington statistical areas 1-4 and 4B; Oregon statistical area 2); Strait of Juan de Fuca troll, net, and sport (Washington statistical areas 5, 6 and 6c); San Juan Islands/Point Roberts net and sport fisheries (Washington statistical areas 6A, 7 and 7A)).
- (b) an agreed list of criteria to establish the key management units (i.e., those used to determine annual allowable exploitation rate levels) for naturally spawning coho. Examples of these units are identified in the list below:

Southern B.C. Management Units	U.S. Management Units
Thompson	Skagit
Lower Fraser	Stillaguamish
Strait of Georgia Mainland	Snohomish
Strait of Georgia Vancouver Island	Hood Canal
Johnstone Strait	Eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca
NW Vancouver Island	Western Strait of Juan de Fuca
SW Vancouver Island	Quillayute Summer
Strait of Juan de Fuca	Quillayute Fall
	Hoh
	Queets
	Grays Harbor
	Oregon Coastal Natural