REVIEW OF 2012 FISHERIES AND SUMMARY OF 2013 STOCK ABUNDANCE FORECASTS

Each year, the Council reviews the Stock Assessment and Fisheries Evaluation (SAFE) document, (Review of Ocean Salmon Fisheries), and stock abundance projections (Preseason Report I). New requirements adopted in Amendment 16 to the Pacific Coast Salmon Fishery Management Plan (FMP) have changed the process from recent years (see Attachment 1). In addition to evaluating achievement of conservation and management objectives, stock status for non-ESA-listed and non-hatchery stocks is evaluated in the SAFE document relative to new status determination criteria (SDC) for overfishing, overfished, not overfished/rebuilding, and rebuilt. These stocks are evaluated relative to SDC for approaching an overfished condition in Preseason Report I. Another requirement of Amendment 16 is setting annual catch limits (ACLs). Two stock complexes are required to have ACLs specified – the Central Valley fall (CVF) and the Southern Oregon/Northern California (SONC) Chinook complexes. ACLs for these complexes are specified for the indicator stocks identified in the FMP: Sacramento River fall Chinook for the CVF Chinook complex and Klamath River fall Chinook for the SONC Chinook complex. The ACLs are equivalent to acceptable biological catch (ABC) and are specified based on formulas described in the Salmon FMP (Agenda Item C.1.a, Attachment 1) and the abundance forecasts in Preseason Report I.

Preseason Report I also contains an analysis of previous years' regulations on projected 2013 abundance for coho and some Chinook stocks. This analysis is intended to provide perspective for how fisheries might need to be modified in 2013 to accommodate the new abundance forecasts.

The Salmon Technical Team will review the results of the SAFE document for 2012 and the stock abundance projections and ACLs for 2013.

The Scientific and Statistical Committee will review the forecasts and recommend approval for using them in modeling 2013 ocean salmon fisheries, specifying ABCs, and setting ACLs.

Council Action:

1. **Receive and discuss relevant information.**
2. **Take action relative to stock status determinations as necessary.**
3. **Adopt 2013 stock abundance forecasts, ABCs, and ACLs.**

Reference Materials:

1. *Review of 2012 Ocean Salmon Fisheries* (Included with Briefing Book).
2. Agenda Item C.1.a, Attachment 1: Excerpts from Chapter 3 of the Pacific Coast Salmon Fishery Management Plan Updated Through Amendment 17.
3. *Preseason Report I: Stock Abundance Analysis and Environmental Assessment Part 1 for 2013 Ocean Salmon Fishery Regulations* (Supplemental Briefing Material).

Agenda Order:

a. Agenda Item Overview — Mike Burner
b. Reports and Comments of Advisory Bodies and Management Entities
c. Public Comment
d. **Council Action:** Review and Discuss Relevant Fishery Information and Act on Relevant Status Determination, 2013 Abundance Forecasts, and Annual Catch Limits as Necessary

PFMC
02/13/13

EXCERPTS FROM PACIFIC COAST SALMON FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN
UPDATED THROUGH AMENDMENT 17

The entire Salmon FMP may be viewed at: http://www.pcouncil.org/salmon/fishery-management-plan/current-management-plan/

3.1 STATUS DETERMINATION CRITERIA

"Any fishery management plan . . . shall . . . specify objective and measurable criteria for identifying when the fishery . . . is overfished . . . and, . . . contain conservation and management measures to prevent overfishing or end overfishing and rebuild the fishery;"
Magnuson-Stevens Act, '§303(a)(10)

"Overfishing (to overfish) occurs whenever a stock or stock complex is subjected to a level of fishing mortality or annual total catch that jeopardizes the capacity of a stock or stock complex to produce MSY on a continuing basis"
NS1Gs (600.310 (e)(2)(i)(B))

"Overfished. A stock or stock complex is considered ''overfished'' when its biomass has declined below a level that jeopardizes the capacity of the stock or stock complex to produce MSY on a continuing basis."
NS1Gs (600.310 (e)(2)(i)(E))

"Approaching an overfished condition. A stock or stock complex is approaching an overfished condition when it is projected that there is more than a 50 percent chance that the biomass of the stock or stock complex will decline below the MSST within two years."
NS1Gs (600.310(e)(2)(i)(G)

In establishing criteria by which to determine the status of salmon stocks, the Council must consider the uncertainty and theoretical aspects of MSY as well as the complexity and variability unique to naturally producing salmon populations. These unique aspects include the interaction of a short-lived species with frequent, sometimes protracted, and often major variations in both the freshwater and marine environments. These variations may act in unison or in opposition to affect salmon productivity in both positive and negative ways. In addition, variations in natural populations may sometimes be difficult to measure due to masking by hatchery produced salmon.

3.1.1 General Application to Salmon Fisheries

In establishing criteria from which to judge the conservation status of salmon stocks, the unique life history of salmon must be considered. Chinook, coho, and pink salmon are short-lived species (generally two to six years) that reproduce only once shortly before dying. Spawning escapements of coho and pink salmon are dominated by a single year-class and Chinook spawning escapements may be dominated by no more than one or two year-classes. The abundance of year-classes can fluctuate dramatically with combinations of natural and human-caused environmental variation. Therefore, it is not unusual for a healthy and relatively abundant salmon stock to produce occasional spawning escapements which, even with little or no fishing impacts, may be significantly below the long-term average associated with the production of MSY.

Numerous West Coast salmon stocks have suffered, and continue to suffer, from nonfishing activities that severely reduce natural survival by such actions as the elimination or degradation of freshwater spawning and rearing habitat. The consequence of this man-caused, habitat-based variation is twofold. First, these habitat changes increase large scale variations in stock productivity and associated stock abundances,

which in turn complicate the overall determination of MSY and the specific assessment of whether a stock is producing at or below that level. Second, as the productivity of the freshwater habitat is diminished, the benefit of further reductions in fishing mortality to improve stock abundance decreases. Clearly, the failure of several stocks managed under this FMP to produce at an historical or consistent MSY level has little to do with current fishing impacts and often cannot be rectified with the cessation of all fishing.

To address the requirements of the MSA, the Council has established criteria based on biological reference points associated with MSY exploitation rate and MSY spawning escapement. The criteria are based on the unique life history of salmon and the large variations in annual stock abundance due to numerous environmental variables. They also take into account the uncertainty and imprecision surrounding the estimates of MSY, fishery impacts, and spawner escapements. In recognition of the unique salmon life history, the criteria differ somewhat from the general guidance in the NS1 Guidelines (§600.310).

3.1.2 Overfishing

A stock will be considered subject to overfishing when the postseason estimate of F_t exceeds the MFMT, where the MFMT is generally defined as less than or equal to F_{MSY}. Stock-specific estimates of F_{MSY} based on spawner-recruit data will be used if available. Otherwise, a species-specific proxy value of F_{MSY}= 0.78 for Chinook based on species-specific meta-analyses, will be used (PFMC and NMFS 2011). Stock-specific overfishing determinations will be made annually and are based on exploitation during a single biological year.

3.1.2.1 Council Action

Because salmon are exploited in multiple fisheries, it is necessary to determine fishery specific contribution to the total exploitation rate to determine the actions necessary to end and prevent future overfishing. As the Council has no jurisdiction over river fisheries and ocean fisheries north of the U.S./Canada border, it also may be necessary for other responsible entities to take action to end ongoing and prevent future overfishing.

The STT will report postseason exploitation rates in the annual SAFE document, and when overfishing occurs, the Council shall:

1) notify the NMFS NWR administrator of the STT's findings;
2) direct the STT to assess the mortality rates in fisheries impacting the stock of concern and report their findings;
3) immediately take action to ensure Council area fisheries are not contributing to overfishing, and;
4) notify pertinent management agencies of the stock's status and the contribution of various fisheries to the total exploitation rate.

3.1.3 Approaching an Overfished Condition

An approaching overfished determination will be made if the geometric mean of the two most recent postseason estimates of spawning escapement, and the current preseason forecast of spawning escapement, is below the MSST. Stock-specific approaching overfished determinations will be made annually following development of the preseason spawning escapement forecasts.

3.1.3.1 Council Action

When a stock is approaching an overfished condition the Council shall:

1) notify the NMFS NWR administrator of this situation;
2) notify pertinent management entities, and;

3) structure Council area fisheries to avoid the stock becoming overfished and to mitigate the effects on stock status.

3.1.4 Overfished

> *"For a fishery that is overfished, any fishery management plan, amendment, or proposed regulations… for such fishery shall (A) specify a time period for ending overfishing and rebuilding the fishery that shall:(i) be as short as possible, taking into account the status and biology of any overfished stocks of fish, the needs of the fishing communities, recommendations by international organizations in which the United States participates, and the interaction of the overfished stock within the marine ecosystem; and (ii) not exceed 10 years, except in cases where the biology of the stock of fish, other environmental conditions, or management measures under an international agreement in which the United States participates dictate otherwise…."*
>
> *Magnuson-Stevens Act, §304(e)(4)*

A stock will be considered overfished if the 3-year geometric mean of annual spawning escapements falls below the MSST, where MSST is generally defined as $0.5*S_{MSY}$ or $0.75*S_{MSY}$, although there are some exceptions (Table 3-1). Overfished determinations will be made annually using the three most recently available postseason estimates of spawning escapement.

3.1.4.1 Council Action

When the overfished status determination criteria set forth in this FMP have been triggered, the Council shall:

1) notify the NMFS NWR administrator of this situation;
2) notify pertinent management entities;
3) structure Council area fisheries to reduce the likelihood of the stock remaining overfished and to mitigate the effects on stock status;
4) direct the STT to propose a rebuilding plan for Council consideration within one year.

Upon formal notification from NMFS to the Council of the overfished status of a stock, a rebuilding plan must be developed and implemented within two years.

The STT's proposed rebuilding plan shall include:

1) an evaluation of the roles of fishing, marine and freshwater survival in the overfished determination;
2) any modifications to the criteria set forth in section 3.1.6 below for determining when the stock has rebuilt,
3) recommendations for actions the Council could take to rebuild the stock to S_{MSY}, including modification of control rules if appropriate, and;
4) a specified rebuilding period.

In addition, the STT may consider and make recommendations to the Council or other management entities for reevaluating the current estimate of S_{MSY}, modifying methods used to forecast stock abundance or fishing impacts, improving sampling and monitoring programs, or changing hatchery practices.

Based on the results of the STT's recommended rebuilding plan, the Council will adopt a rebuilding plan for recommendation to the Secretary. Adoption of a rebuilding plan will require implementation either through an FMP amendment or notice and comment rule-making process. Subject to Secretarial approval, the Council will implement the rebuilding plan with appropriate actions to ensure the stock is rebuilt in as short a time as possible based on the biology of the stock but not to exceed ten years, while taking into consideration the needs of the commercial, recreational and tribal fishing interests and coastal communities. The existing control rules provide a default rebuilding plan that targets spawning

escapement at or above MSY, provided sufficient recruits are available, and targets a rebuilding period of one generation (two years for pink salmon, three years for coho, and five years for Chinook). If sufficient recruits are not available to achieve spawning escapement at or above MSY in a particular year, the control rules provide for the potential use of *de minimis* exploitation rates that allow continued participation of fishing communities while minimizing risk of overfishing. However, the Council should consider the specific circumstances surrounding an overfished determination and ensure that the adopted rebuilding plan addresses all relevant issues.

Even if fishing is not the primary factor in the depression of the stock, the Council must act to limit the exploitation rate of fisheries within its jurisdiction so as not to limit rebuilding of the stock or fisheries. In cases where no action within Council authority can be identified which has a reasonable expectation of contributing to the rebuilding of the stock in question, the Council will identify the actions required by other entities to recover the depressed stock. Due to a lack of data for some stocks, environmental variation, economic and social impacts, and habitat losses or problems beyond the control or management authority of the Council, it is possible that rebuilding of depressed stocks in some cases could take much longer than ten years. The Council may change analytical or procedural methodologies to improve the accuracy of estimates for abundance, harvest impacts, and MSY escapement levels, and/or reduce ocean harvest impacts when it may be effective in stock recovery. For those causes beyond Council control or expertise, the Council may make recommendations to those entities which have the authority and expertise to change preseason prediction methodology, improve habitat, modify enhancement activities, and re-evaluate management and conservation objectives for potential modification through the appropriate Council process.

In addition to the STT assessment, the Council may direct its Habitat Committee (HC) to work with federal, state, local, and tribal habitat experts to review the status of the essential fish habitat affecting the overfished stock and, as appropriate, provide recommendations to the Council for restoration and enhancement measures within a suitable time frame. However, this action would be a priority only if the STT evaluation concluded that freshwater survival was a significant factor leading to the overfished determination. Upon review of the report from the HC, the Council will consider appropriate actions to promote any solutions to the identified habitat problems.

3.1.5 Not Overfished-Rebuilding

After an overfished status determination has been triggered, once the stock's 3-year geometric mean of spawning escapement exceeds the MSST, but remains below S_{MSY}, or other identified rebuilding criteria, the stock status will be recognized as "not overfished-rebuilding". This status level requires no Council action, but rather is used to indicate that stock's status has improved from the overfished level but the stock has not yet rebuilt.

3.1.6 Rebuilt

The default criterion for determining that an overfished stock is rebuilt is when the 3-year geometric mean spawning escapement exceeds S_{MSY}; the Council may consider additional criteria for rebuilt status when developing a rebuilding plan and recommend such criteria, to be implemented subject to Secretarial approval.

Because abundance of salmon populations can be highly variable, it is possible for a stock to rebuild from an overfished condition to the default rebuilding criterion in as little as one year, before a proposed rebuilding plan could be brought before the Council.

In some cases it may be important to consider other factors in determining rebuilt status, such as population structure within the stock designation. The Council may also want to specify particular

strategies or priorities to achieve rebuilding objectives. Specific objectives, priorities, and implementation strategies should be detailed in the rebuilding plan.

3.1.6.1 Council Action

When a stock is determined to be rebuilt, the Council shall:

1) notify the NMFS NWR administrator of its finding, and;
2) notify pertinent management entities.

3.1.7 Changes or Additions to Status Determination Criteria

Status determination criteria are defined in terms of quantifiable, biologically-based reference points, or population parameters, specifically, S_{MSY}, MFMT (F_{MSY}), and MSST. These reference points are generally regarded as fixed quantities and are also the basis for the harvest control rules, which provide the operative guidance for the annual preseason planning process used to establish salmon fishing seasons that achieve OY and are used for status determinations as described above. Changes to how these status determination criteria are defined, such as MSST = $0.50*S_{MSY}$, must be made through a plan amendment. However, if a comprehensive 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 these reference points, changes to the values may be made without a plan amendment. Insofar as possible, proposed reference point changes for natural stocks will only be reviewed and approved within the schedule established for salmon methodology reviews and completed at the November meeting prior to the year in which the proposed changes would be effective and apart from the preseason planning process. SDC reference points that may be changed without an FMP amendment include: reference point objectives for hatchery stocks upon the recommendation of the pertinent federal, state, and tribal management entities; and Federal court-ordered changes. All modifications would be documented through the salmon methodology review process, and/or the Council's preseason planning process.

3.2 SALMON STOCK CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES

> *"To the extent practicable, an individual stock of fish shall be managed as a unit throughout its range, and interrelated stocks of fish shall be managed as a unit or in close coordination"*
>
> *Magnuson-Stevens Act, National Standard 3*

To achieve OY, prevent overfishing, and assure rebuilding of salmon stocks whose abundance has been depressed to an overfished level, this plan establishes conservation objectives to perpetuate the coastwide aggregate of salmon stocks covered by the plan (Chapter 1). The Council's stock conservation objectives (to be achieved annually) and other pertinent stock management information are contained in Table 3-1. Specific objectives are listed for natural and hatchery stocks that are part of the Council's preseason fishery alternative development process (Chapter 9), including all relevant stocks listed under the Federal ESA. The objectives may be applicable to a single stock independently or to an indicator stock or stocks for a stock complex. Stocks that are not included in the preseason analyses may lack specific conservation objectives because the stock is not significantly impacted by ocean fisheries or insufficient information is available to assess ocean fishery impacts directly. In the latter case, the stock will be included in a stock complex and the conservation objective for an indicator stock will provide for the conservation of closely related stocks unless, or until, more specific management information can be developed.

3.2.1 Basis

The Council's conservation objectives for natural stocks may (1) be based on estimates for achieving MSY or an MSY proxy, or (2) represent special data gathering or rebuilding strategies to approach MSY

and to eventually develop MSY objectives. The objectives have generally been developed through extensive analysis by the fishery management entities with direct management authority for the stock, or through joint efforts coordinated through the Council, or with other state, tribal, or federal entities. Most of the objectives for stocks north of Cape Falcon have been included in U.S. District Court orders. Under those orders for Washington coastal and Puget Sound stocks (Hoh v. Baldrige No. 81-742 [R] C and U.S. v. Washington, 626 F. Supp. 1405 [1985]), the treaty tribes and WDFW may agree to annual spawner targets or other objectives that differ from the FMP objectives. Details of the conservation objectives in effect at the time the initial framework FMP was approved are available in PFMC (1984), in individual amendment documents (see Table 1 in the Introduction), and as referenced in Table 3-1. Updated conservation objectives and ESA consultation standards are available in Appendix A of the most recent Preseason Report I, and Table 5 of the most recent Preseason Report III produced each year by the STT (PFMC 2012d).

The Council's conservation objectives are generally expressed in terms of an annual fishery or spawning escapement estimated to be optimum for producing MSY over the long-term. The escapement objective may be (1) a specific number or a range for the desired number of adult spawners (spawner escapement), (2) a specific number or range for the desired escapement of a stock from the ocean or at another particular location, such as a dam, that may be expected to result in the target number of spawners, or (3) based on the exploitation rate that would produce MSY over the long-term. Objectives may be expressed as fixed or stepped exploitation or harvest rates and may include spawner floors or substantially reduced harvest rates at low abundance levels, or as special requirements provided in the Pacific Salmon Treaty or NMFS consultation standards for stocks listed under the ESA.

3.2.2 Changes or Additions

Conservation objectives generally are fixed quantities intended to provide the necessary guidance during the course of the annual preseason planning process to establish salmon fishing seasons that achieve OY. Changes or additions to conservation objectives may be made either through a plan amendment or notice and comment rulemaking if a comprehensive technical review of the best scientific information available provides evidence that, in the view of the STT, SSC, and the Council, justifies a modification. Insofar as possible, proposed changes for natural stocks will only be reviewed and approved within the schedule established for salmon estimation methodology reviews completed prior to the preseason planning process. The Council may change conservation objectives for hatchery stocks upon the recommendation of the pertinent federal, state, and tribal management entities. Federal court-ordered changes in conservation objectives will also be accommodated without a plan amendment. The applicable annual objectives of Council-adopted rebuilding programs and the requirements of consultation standards promulgated by NMFS under the ESA may be employed without plan amendment to assure timely implementation. All of these changes will be documented during the Council's preseason planning process.

The Council considers established conservation objectives to be stable and a technical review of biological data must provide substantial evidence that a modification is necessary. The Council's approach to conservation objectives purposely discourages frequent changes for short-term economic or social reasons at the expense of long-term benefits from the resource. However, periodic review and revision of established objectives is anticipated as additional data become available for a stock or stock complex.

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3.2.1 Basis

The Council's conservation objectives for natural stocks may (1) be based on estimates for achieving MSY or an MSY proxy, or (2) represent special data gathering or rebuilding strategies to approach MSY and to eventually develop MSY objectives. The objectives have generally been developed through extensive analysis by the fishery management entities with direct management authority for the stock, or through joint efforts coordinated through the Council, or with other state, tribal, or federal entities. Most of the objectives for stocks north of Cape Falcon have been included in U.S. District Court orders. Under those orders for Washington coastal and Puget Sound stocks (Hoh v. Baldrige No. 81-742 [R] C and U.S. v. Washington, 626 F. Supp. 1405 [1985]), the treaty tribes and WDFW may agree to annual spawner targets or other objectives that differ from the FMP objectives. Details of the conservation objectives in effect at the time the initial framework FMP was approved are available in PFMC (1984), in individual amendment documents (see Table 1 in the Introduction), and as referenced in Table 3-1. Updated conservation objectives and ESA consultation standards are available in Appendix A of the most recent Preseason Report I, and Table 5 of the most recent Preseason Report III produced each year by the STT (PFMC 2011d).

The Council's conservation objectives are generally expressed in terms of an annual fishery or spawning escapement estimated to be optimum for producing MSY over the long-term. The escapement objective may be (1) a specific number or a range for the desired number of adult spawners (spawner escapement), (2) a specific number or range for the desired escapement of a stock from the ocean or at another particular location, such as a dam, that may be expected to result in the target number of spawners, or (3) based on the exploitation rate that would produce MSY over the long-term. Objectives may be expressed as fixed or stepped exploitation or harvest rates and may include spawner floors or substantially reduced harvest rates at low abundance levels, or as special requirements provided in the Pacific Salmon Treaty or NMFS consultation standards for stocks listed under the ESA.

3.2.2 Changes or Additions

Conservation objectives generally are fixed quantities intended to provide the necessary guidance during the course of the annual preseason planning process to establish salmon fishing seasons that achieve OY. Changes or additions to conservation objectives may be made either through a plan amendment or notice

and comment rulemaking if a comprehensive technical review of the best scientific information available provides evidence that, in the view of the STT, SSC, and the Council, justifies a modification. Insofar as possible, proposed changes for natural stocks will only be reviewed and approved within the schedule established for salmon estimation methodology reviews completed prior to the preseason planning process. The Council may change conservation objectives for hatchery stocks upon the recommendation of the pertinent federal, state, and tribal management entities. Federal court-ordered changes in conservation objectives will also be accommodated without a plan amendment. The applicable annual objectives of Council-adopted rebuilding programs and the requirements of consultation standards promulgated by NMFS under the ESA may be employed without plan amendment to assure timely implementation. All of these changes will be documented during the Council's preseason planning process.

The Council considers established conservation objectives to be stable and a technical review of biological data must provide substantial evidence that a modification is necessary. The Council's approach to conservation objectives purposely discourages frequent changes for short-term economic or social reasons at the expense of long-term benefits from the resource. However, periodic review and revision of established objectives is anticipated as additional data become available for a stock or stock complex.

3.3 HARVEST CONTROLS

Control rules are used to manage the harvest of stocks to achieve optimum yield while preventing overfishing. Control rules specify the allowable harvest of stocks based on their abundance and are predicated on meeting conservation objectives in addition to relating those objectives to biological reference points such as MSY, MFMT, OFL, MSST, ABC, and ACL. For stocks with escapement based conservation objectives, the control rule limits exploitation to achieve escapement objectives. For stocks with exploitation rate-based conservation objectives, escapement targets vary annually depending on stock abundance.

Reference points defined by the MSA and/or NS1 Guidelines are used as benchmarks within the control rules. They are useful for evaluating and comparing control rules, and in some cases are triggers for management actions. There are several formulations of control rules for different stocks in the FMP, using various combinations of reference points. These stock-specific control rules are applied consistently from year to year.

3.3.1 Relationship to ESA consultation standards

The ESA requires federal agencies whose actions may adversely affect listed salmon to consult with NMFS. Because NMFS implements ocean harvest regulations, it is both the action and consulting agency for actions taken under the FMP. To ensure there is no jeopardy, NMFS conducts ESA consultations with respect to the effects of ocean harvest on listed salmon stocks. In cases where the biological consultation results in a "no jeopardy" opinion, NMFS issues an incidental take statement which authorizes a limited amount of take of listed species that would otherwise be prohibited under the ESA. In cases where a "jeopardy" opinion is reached, NMFS develops reasonable and prudent alternatives to the proposed action which authorizes a limited amount of take.

The constraints on take authorized under incidental take statements and reasonable, prudent alternatives are collectively referred to as consultation standards. These constraints take a variety of forms including FMP conservation objectives, limits on the time and area during which fisheries may be open, ceilings on fishery impact rates, and reductions from base period impact rates. NMFS may periodically revise consultation standards and the annual NMFS guidance letter reflects the most current information. Consultation standards that were in place in 2011 when Amendment 16 was completed are shown in the table of conservation objectives (Table 3-1), which is reproduced each year in the latest annual addition of Preseason Report I (PFMC 2012b).

ESA consultation standards represent another form of fishery control rule. Although NMFS consultation standards and recovery plans may not by themselves recover listed populations to historic S_{MSY} levels, they are sufficient to stabilize populations until freshwater habitats and their dependent populations can be restored and estimates of MSY consistent with recovered habitat conditions can be developed. As species are delisted, the Council will establish conservation objectives and associated reference points consistent with the MSA.

3.3.2 Relationship to the Pacific Salmon Treaty

Pacific salmon stocks subject to fisheries in both the US and Canada are managed under the provisions of the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST). Natural stocks managed under the provisions of the PST include: (1) Puget Sound pink salmon stocks, (2) most non-ESA-listed Chinook stocks from the mid-Oregon coast to the US/Canada border, and (3) all non-ESA-listed coho stocks except Willapa Bay natural coho. For these stocks, the PST annually places overall limits on fishery impacts and allocates those impacts between the US and Canada. It allows the US and Canada to each manage their own fisheries to achieve

domestic conservation and allocation priorities, while remaining within the overall limits determined under the PST.

The MSA provides an exception to the requirement for a fishery management plan to specify ACLs and Accountability Measures (AMs) for stocks managed under an international agreement in which the United States participates. Because of these provisions of the PST, and the exception provided by the MSA, it is unnecessary for the FMP to specify an ACL or associated reference points for these stocks. The PST also includes measures of accountability which take effect if annual limits established under the Treaty are exceeded, and further reduce these limits in response to depressed stock status. However, it is still necessary to specify MSY and SDC reference points for these stocks.

3.3.3 Acceptable Biological Catch

Specification of ABC is required for all stocks or stock complexes in the fishery that are not managed under an international agreement, listed under the ESA, or designated as hatchery stocks. For salmon, ABC is defined in terms of spawner escapement (S_{ABC}), which is consistent with the common practice of using spawner escapement to assess stock status for salmon. S_{ABC} is determined annually based on stock abundance, in spawner equivalent units, N, and the exploitation rate F_{ABC}.

$$S_{ABC} = N \times (1 - F_{ABC}).$$

The ABC control rule defines F_{ABC} as a fixed exploitation rate reduced from F_{MSY} to account for scientific uncertainty. The degree of the reduction in F between F_{ABC} and F_{MSY} depends on whether F_{MSY} is directly estimated (tier 1 stock) or a proxy value is used (tier 2 stock). For tier 1 stocks, F_{ABC} equals F_{MSY} reduced by five percent. For tier 2 stocks, F_{ABC} equals F_{MSY} reduced by ten percent.

Tier-1: $F_{ABC} = F_{MSY} \times 0.95$.
Tier-2: $F_{ABC} = F_{MSY} \times 0.90$.

The STT will apply the ABC control rule on an annual basis by making preseason forecasts of N, and applying the fixed F_{ABC}. Stock abundance forecasts and the resulting S_{ABC} estimates will be reported in Preseason Report I, and presented to the SSC at the March Council meeting. Following its review, the SSC will recommend stock abundance forecasts and S_{ABC} estimates to the Council in an oral and written statement provided at the March meeting.

The SSC will have an ongoing role in evaluating ABCs through their annual review of stock abundance forecasts and their prerogative to initiate re-evaluation of the ABC control rule. Abundance forecast methods are periodically revised and these revisions are evaluated by the SSC through the salmon methodology review process. The SSC could revisit the ABC control rule as needed during the salmon methodology review.

3.3.4 Annual Catch Limits

ACLs and OFLs, in addition to ABCs, are required for all stocks or stock complexes classified as in the fishery that are not managed under an international agreement, listed under the ESA, or designated as hatchery stocks. For salmon, these reference points are defined in terms of spawner escapement (S_{ACL}, S_{OFL}).

S_{ACL} and S_{OFL} are calculated annually, both as preseason estimates and postseason values. Preseason estimates of these reference points are used for development of annual fishery management measures. Postseason values are used to identify whether accountability measures (AMs) are to be triggered, and to assess management performance.

S_{ACL} and S_{OFL} are determined based on stock abundance, in spawner equivalent units, (N) and the corresponding reference point exploitation rates F_{ACL} and F_{OFL}, where the exploitation rates are fixed values that do not change on an annual basis. F_{OFL} is defined as being equal to the MFMT, which generally corresponds to and F_{MSY}, and

$$S_{OFL} = N \times (1 - F_{OFL}).$$

F_{ACL} is equivalent to F_{ABC} and

$$S_{ACL} = N \times (1 - F_{ACL}),$$

which results in $S_{ACL} = S_{ABC} > S_{OFL}$ for each management year.

3.3.4.1 Preseason ACLs

During the annual preseason salmon management process, S_{ACL} will be estimated using the fixed F_{ACL} exploitation rate and the preseason stock abundance forecast (N). Fishery management measures must result in an expected spawning escapement greater than or equal to this S_{ACL} estimate. In many years, the targeted exploitation rate will be lower than F_{ACL} as a result of stock-specific conservation objectives and the control rule used to specify F on an annual basis. Under the condition where $F < F_{ACL}$, the forecast escapement would exceed the estimated S_{ACL}.

Agenda Item C.1.b
Supplemental SSC Report
March 2013

SCIENTIFIC AND STATISTICAL COMMITTEE REPORT ON THE REVIEW OF 2012 FISHERIES AND SUMMARY OF 2013 STOCK ABUNDANCE FORECASTS

2012 Review of Ocean Salmon Fisheries

Dr. Robert Kope discussed the *Review of 2012 Ocean Salmon Fisheries* report with the Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC). The report includes sections on status determination criteria in chapters II and III for Chinook and coho salmon stocks, respectively. Table II-5 reports the performance of Chinook stocks relative to 2012 preseason conservation objectives while Table II-6 summarizes Chinook stock status relative to overfished and overfishing criteria. There were no Chinook stocks classified as overfished based on the geometric mean spawning escapement using the most recent three years of available data. Tables III-6 and III-7 present this same information for coho salmon. There were no coho stocks classified as overfished.

The SSC notes that the initial estimate of the combined marine and freshwater exploitation rate on Oregon coastal natural (OCN) coho was 18.1 percent, which is above the 15.0 percent maximum allowed under the Fishery Management Plan and the OCN workgroup matrix.

2013 Stock Abundance Forecasts

Dr. Kope also discussed Chinook and coho stock abundance predictions for 2013. There was considerable discussion of the abundance forecast for Sacramento River fall Chinook. The forecast presented used the ratio of jacks to the Sacramento Index (SI) for the years 1990-2012. This resulted in a SI forecast of 834,208 Chinook for 2013. This forecast is slightly greater than the 2012 forecast (819,400) which was 1.3 times the postseason abundance based on preliminary total return data. The 2012 SI forecast was based on data from a truncated series of years (2009-2011). Using last year's forecast methodology based on the truncated data series gives a 2013 SI forecast of 285,323.

The SSC asked for an explanation for the change from the truncated data series used in 2012 to using the full data series in 2013. The longer data series had been used for forecasts prior to 2012. The return to the previous forecast methodology was justified largely based on the ratio of jacks returning in two consecutive years. This ratio for 2013 was more similar to those years used in the previous forecast methodology (1990-2012). The SSC discussed the change in the data series used for the 2013 forecast and whether it was justified. Although several other options for producing the forecast were discussed, there was no recommendation to replace the methodology proposed for 2013. However, the SSC recommends that SI forecast methods be reviewed in a salmon methodology review so that other options can be more rigorously explored and this issue properly resolved.

Because of the exploitation rate ceiling in place for management, the projected catch levels of Sacramento Fall Chinook for 2013 should still allow the escapement threshold of 122,000 to be achieved, even at the lower abundance forecast.

A time series of age composition data for the catch and the escapement of Sacramento River fall Chinook is critically needed to improve the SI forecast.

The SSC endorses the 2013 forecasts, acceptable biological catches, and overfishing limits in Preseason Report I as the best available science for use in 2013 salmon management.

PFMC
03/07/13

IDENTIFICATION OF MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND PRELIMINARY DEFINITION OF 2013 SALMON MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES

Using the Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS) management recommendations as a base, the Council should identify the range of management elements in the alternatives for public review (harvest ranges, special restrictions, and basic season structure). The Salmon Technical Team (STT) will attempt to collate the Council's identified management elements into coordinated coastwide alternatives. The collated alternatives will be returned to the Council for review and any further direction on Friday, March 8, 2013, followed by STT analysis and final adoption of the alternatives on Monday, March 11, 2013. Agenda Item C.2.a, Attachment 1 provides guidance for developing and assessing the alternatives.

Any alternative considered for adoption that deviates from Salmon Fishery Management Plan (FMP) objectives will require implementation by emergency rule. If an emergency rule appears to be necessary, the Council must clearly identify and justify the need for such an action consistent with emergency criteria established by the Council (Agenda Item C.2.a, Attachment 2) and National Marine Fisheries Service (Agenda Item C.2.a, Attachment 3).

Before defining the alternatives, the Council should be briefed on any pertinent management constraints resulting from: actions by the Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC); action by the California Fish and Game Commission to set the allocation of Klamath River fall Chinook or Sacramento River fall Chinook for the inside recreational fisheries; and National Marine Fisheries Service constraints for stocks listed under the Endangered Species Act.

The Council may also want to consider recommendations for inseason action to modify fisheries that may open prior to May 1, 2013, as impacts accrued in these fisheries may affect opportunity in summer fisheries. Currently, the Oregon commercial fishery from Cape Falcon to the OR/CA border and the Oregon recreational fishery from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. are scheduled to open March 15, 2013. The California commercial fishery from Horse Mountain to Point Arena is scheduled to open April 16-30, 2013, and the California recreational fisheries from Horse Mt. to the U.S./Mexico border are scheduled to open April 6, 2013.

Additionally, under the new Area 2A Catch Sharing Plan for Pacific Halibut (see Agenda Item G.3), starting in 2014 incidental halibut retention in commercial salmon troll fisheries will begin April 1 rather than the current May 1 start date. To accommodate this change, the Council could address regulatory changes regarding incidental Pacific halibut retention when considering 2014 regulations prior to May 1, 2014.

Council Task:

1. **Using the SAS proposals and other agency and public input, define basic management elements and alternatives for STT collation into coastwide management alternatives.**
2. **Consider the need for inseason action to address fisheries opening prior to May 1, 2013.**

Reference Materials:

1. Agenda Item C.2.a, Attachment 1: Guidance for Alternative Development and Assessment.
2. Agenda Item C.2.a, Attachment 2: Emergency Changes to the Salmon FMP.
3. Agenda Item C.2.a, Attachment 3: FR 97-22094: Policy Guidelines for the Use of Emergency Rules.
4. Agenda Item C.2.c, Supplemental SAS Report: SAS Proposed Initial Salmon Management Alternatives for 2013 Non-Indian Ocean Fisheries.

Agenda Order:

a. Agenda Item Overview — Mike Burner
b. Report of the Pacific Salmon Commission — Gordy Williams
c. Reports and Comments of Advisory Bodies and Management Entities
d. Public Comment
e. Council Recommendations for Initial Alternatives for Salmon Technical Team Collation and Description

PFMC
02/06/13

GUIDANCE FOR ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT AND ASSESSMENT

Developing management alternatives is a complex process which may be assisted by following consistent procedures wherever possible. The recommendations below were developed by the Salmon Technical Team (STT), with input from the Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS), and approved by the Council to help guide the alternative development process. They are suggested guidelines and not inflexible requirements.

1. March Management Alternatives:

    a. To aid alternative assessment, the Council urges pertinent agency and tribal managers to have the Fishery Regulation Assessment Models (FRAMs) ready to run no later than the first day of the March Council meeting.

    b. On the first day of the March meeting, the Council should provide specific guidance for the allowable level of impacts on Oregon coastal natural coho and priorities for the allocation of impacts on critical stocks (e.g., Klamath River fall Chinook, Columbia River natural tule Chinook, Lower Columbia natural coho, etc.). Council staff can modify the alternative tables to ensure these objectives are clearly identified and addressed. Each time the Council reviews the alternatives, it should confirm or amend its guidance on the objectives and priorities.

    c. Generally, Alternative I should include the SAS's priority seasons and management measures. Alternatives II and III are used to show seasons in which one group or the other gets more or less of its priorities, to illustrate the effect of other management measures (e.g., variations in bag limits for recreational fisheries), or to allow for different inside/outside allocations (e.g., alternatives north of Cape Falcon). The final adopted alternatives should meet basic conservation requirements.

    d. SAS representatives should clearly identify their fishery priorities (e.g., first two fish, continuous season between Point X and Y, etc.) and engage in negotiations as necessary to resolve conflicts among gear groups and areas to arrive at cohesive and coordinated alternatives.

    e. The SAS requests assessments of impacts off California include tables with data for all harvest cells, not just those below Point Arena.

    f. Avoid adopting more than three alternatives. The Council should attempt to identify all significant or new management measures that might be considered for final adoption. However, it is not necessary or possible to model each potential alternative. Many variations can simply be noted in the description of the three main alternatives. Additional alternatives or variations may be provided for Council consideration during the public comment period which follows the March Council meeting. This period ends with completion of public comment on the tentative adoption of final management measures during the first day of the April Council meeting.

2. April Meeting:

   The Council has indicated that on the last day of the March meeting, it will determine the schedule for final adoption of management measures at the April Council meeting.

PFMC
02/06/13

EMERGENCY CHANGES TO THE SALMON FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN (FMP)
(Excerpt from Council Operating Procedure 10)

CRITERIA FOR REQUESTING EMERGENCY CHANGES TO THE SALMON FMP

Section 305(c) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act allows the U.S. Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) to implement emergency regulations independently or in response to a Council recommendation of an emergency if one is found to exist. The Secretary has not published criteria for determining when an emergency exists. A Council FMP may be altered by emergency regulations, which are treated as an amendment to the FMP for a limited period of 180 days and which can be extended for an additional 180 days.

Council FMPs can be changed by the amendment process which takes at least one to two years, or modified temporarily by emergency regulations, which can be implemented in a few weeks. Framework plans, like the Council's Salmon FMP, have been developed to allow flexibility in modifying management measures between seasons and during the season.

Some measures, like most conservation objectives and allocation schemes, are deliberately fixed in the plan and can be changed only by amendment or temporarily modified by emergency regulation. (Certain conservation objectives also may be changed by court order or without an amendment if; in the view of the Salmon Technical Team [STT], Scientific and Statistical Committee, and Council; a comprehensive review justifies a change.) They are fixed because of their importance and because the Council wanted to require a rigorous analysis, including extensive public review, to change them. Such an analysis and review were conducted when these management measures were originally adopted. It is the Council's intent to incorporate any desired flexibility of conservation objectives into the framework plan, making emergency changes prior to the season unnecessary. The Oregon coastal natural coho conservation objective is an example of a flexible objective, which is more conservative when stock abundance is low.

The use of the emergency process essentially "short circuits" the plan amendment process and reduces public participation, thus there needs to be sufficient rationale for using it. Moreover, experience demonstrates that if there is disagreement or controversy over a council's request for emergency regulations, the Secretary is unlikely to approve it. An exception would be an extreme resource emergency.

To avoid protracted, last-minute debates each year over whether or not the Council should request an emergency deviation from the Salmon FMP, criteria have been developed and adopted by the Council to screen proposals for emergency changes. The intent is to limit requests to those which are justified and have a reasonable chance of approval, so that the time spent in developing the case is not wasted and expectations are not unnecessarily raised.

Criteria

The following criteria will be used to evaluate requests for emergency action by the Secretary:

1. The issue was not anticipated or addressed in the salmon plan, or an error was made.

2. Waiting for a plan amendment to be implemented would have substantial adverse biological or economic consequences.

3. In the case of allocation issues, the affected user representatives support the proposed emergency action.

4. The action is necessary to meet FMP objectives.

5. If the action is taken, long-term yield from the stock complex will not be decreased.

Process

The Council will consider proposals for emergency changes at the March meeting and decide whether or not a specific issue appears to meet all the applicable criteria. If the Council decides to pursue any proposal, it will direct the STT to prepare an impact assessment for review by the Council at the April meeting, prior to final action. Any proposals for emergency change will be presented at the public hearings between the March and April meetings. It is the clear intent of the Council that any proposals for emergency change be considered no later than the March meeting in order that appropriate attention be devoted at the April meeting to developing management recommendations which maximize the social and economic benefits of the harvestable portion of the stocks.

The Council may consider other proposals for emergency change at the April meeting if suggested during the public review process, however, such proposals must clearly satisfy all of the applicable criteria and are subject to the requirements for an impact assessment by the STT.

PFMC
02/06/13

THEFT RATES OF MODEL YEAR 1995 PASSENGER MOTOR VEHICLES STOLEN IN CALENDAR YEAR 1995—Continued

Manufacturer	Make/model (line)	Thefts 1995	Production (mfgr's) 1995	1995 (per 1,000 vehicles produced) theft rate
205 ROLLS-ROYCE	SIL SPIRIT/SPUR/MULS	0	132	0.0000
206 ROLLS-ROYCE	TURBO R	0	19	0.0000
207 VOLKSWAGEN	EUROVAN	0	1,814	0.0000
208 VOLVO	LIMOUSINE	0	6	0.0000

Issued on: August 18, 1997.

L. Robert Shelton,

Associate Administrator for Safety Performance Standards.

[FR Doc. 97–22263 Filed 8–20–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–59–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Chapter VI

[Docket No. 970728184–7184–01; I.D. 060997C]

Policy Guidelines for the Use of Emergency Rules

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Policy guidelines for the use of emergency rules.

SUMMARY: NMFS is issuing revised guidelines for the Regional Fishery Management Councils (Councils) in determining whether the use of an emergency rule is justified under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act). The guidelines were also developed to provide the NMFS Regional Administrators guidance in the development and approval of regulations to address events or problems that require immediate action. These revisions make the guidelines consistent with the requirements of section 305(c) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, as amended by the Sustainable Fisheries Act.

DATES: Effective August 21, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Paula N. Evans, NMFS, 301/713–2341.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On February 5, 1992, NMFS issued policy guidelines for the use of emergency rules that were published in the **Federal Register** on January 6, 1992 (57 FR 375). These guidelines were consistent with the requirements of section 305(c) of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act. On October 11, 1996, President Clinton signed into law the Sustainable Fisheries Act (Public Law 104–297), which made numerous amendments to the Magnuson-Stevens Act. The amendments significantly changed the process under which fishery management plans (FMPs), FMP amendments, and most regulations are reviewed and implemented. Because of these changes, NMFS is revising the policy guidelines for the preparation and approval of emergency regulations. Another change to section 305(c), concerning interim measures to reduce overfishing, will be addressed in revisions to the national standards guidelines.

Rationale for Emergency Action

Section 305(c) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act provides for taking emergency action with regard to any fishery, but does not define the circumstances that would justify such emergency action. Section 305(c) provides that:

1. The Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) may promulgate emergency regulations to address an emergency if the Secretary finds that an emergency exists, without regard to whether a fishery management plan exists for that fishery;

2. The Secretary shall promulgate emergency regulations to address the emergency if the Council, by a unanimous vote of the voting members, requests the Secretary to take such action;

3. The Secretary may promulgate emergency regulations to address the emergency if the Council, by less than a unanimous vote of its voting members, requests the Secretary to take such action; and

4. The Secretary may promulgate emergency regulations that respond to a public health emergency or an oil spill. Such emergency regulations may remain in effect until the circumstances that created the emergency no longer exist, provided that the public has had an opportunity to comment on the regulation after it has been published, and in the case of a public health emergency, the Secretary of Health and Human Services concurs with the Secretary's action.

Policy

The NOAA Office of General Counsel has defined the phrase ''unanimous vote,'' in paragraphs 2 and 3 above, to mean the unanimous vote of a quorum of the voting members of the Council only. An abstention has no effect on the unanimity of the quorum vote. The only legal prerequisite for use of the Secretary's emergency authority is that an emergency must exist. Congress intended that emergency authority be available to address conservation, biological, economic, social, and health emergencies. In addition, emergency regulations may make direct allocations among user groups, if strong justification and the administrative record demonstrate that, absent emergency regulations, substantial harm will occur to one or more segments of the fishing industry. Controversial actions with serious economic effects, except under extraordinary circumstances, should be done through normal notice-and-comment rulemaking.

The preparation or approval of management actions under the emergency provisions of section 305(c) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act should be limited to extremely urgent, special circumstances where substantial harm to or disruption of the resource, fishery, or community would be caused in the time it would take to follow standard rulemaking procedures. An emergency action may not be based on administrative inaction to solve a long-recognized problem. In order to approve an emergency rule, the Secretary must have an administrative record justifying emergency regulatory action and demonstrating its compliance with the national standards. In addition, the preamble to the emergency rule should indicate what measures could be taken

or what alternative measures will be considered to effect a permanent solution to the problem addressed by the emergency rule.

The process of implementing emergency regulations limits substantially the public participation in rulemaking that Congress intended under the Magnuson-Stevens Act and the Administrative Procedure Act. The Councils and the Secretary must, whenever possible, afford the full scope of public participation in rulemaking. In addition, an emergency rule may delay the review of non-emergency rules, because the emergency rule takes precedence. Clearly, an emergency action should not be a routine event.

Guidelines

NMFS provides the following guidelines for the Councils to use in determining whether an emergency exists:

Emergency Criteria

For the purpose of section 305(c) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, the phrase ''an emergency exists involving any fishery'' is defined as a situation that:

(1) Results from recent, unforeseen events or recently discovered circumstances; and

(2) Presents serious conservation or management problems in the fishery; and

(3) Can be addressed through emergency regulations for which the immediate benefits outweigh the value of advance notice, public comment, and deliberative consideration of the impacts on participants to the same extent as would be expected under the normal rulemaking process.

Emergency Justification

If the time it would take to complete notice-and-comment rulemaking would result in substantial damage or loss to a living marine resource, habitat, fishery, industry participants or communities, or substantial adverse effect to the public health, emergency action might be justified under one or more of the following situations:

(1) Ecological—(A) to prevent overfishing as defined in an FMP, or as defined by the Secretary in the absence of an FMP, or (B) to prevent other serious damage to the fishery resource or habitat; or

(2) Economic—to prevent significant direct economic loss or to preserve a significant economic opportunity that otherwise might be foregone; or

(3) Social—to prevent significant community impacts or conflict between user groups; or

(4) Public health—to prevent significant adverse effects to health of participants in a fishery or to the consumers of seafood products.

Dated: August 14, 1997.

Gary C. Matlock,

Acting Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 97–22094 Filed 8–20–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–F

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 285

[Docket No. 970702161–7197–02; I.D. 041097C]

RIN 0648–AJ93

Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Fisheries; Import Restrictions

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: NMFS amends the regulations governing the Atlantic highly migratory species fisheries to prohibit importation of Atlantic bluefin tuna (ABT) and its products in any form harvested by vessels of Panama, Honduras, and Belize. The amendments are necessary to implement International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) recommendations designed to help achieve the conservation and management objectives for ABT fisheries.

DATES: Effective August 20, 1997. Restrictions on Honduras and Belize are applicable August 20, 1997; restrictions on Panama are applicable January 1, 1998.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the supporting documentation are available from Rebecca Lent, Chief, Highly Migratory Species Management Division, Office of Sustainable Fisheries (F/SF1), NMFS, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910–3282.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Chris Rogers or Jill Stevenson, 301–713–2347.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Atlantic tuna fisheries are managed under the authority of the Atlantic Tunas Convention Act (ATCA). Section 971d(c)(1) of the ATCA authorizes the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) to issue regulations as may be necessary to carry out the recommendations of the ICCAT. The authority to issue regulations has been delegated from the Secretary to the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NOAA (AA).

Background information about the need to implement trade restrictions and the related ICCAT recommendation was provided in the preamble to the proposed rule (62 FR 38246, July 17, 1997) and is not repeated here. These regulatory changes will further NMFS' management objectives for the Atlantic tuna fisheries.

Proposed Import Restrictions

In order to conserve and manage North Atlantic bluefin tuna, ICCAT adopted two recommendations at its 1996 meeting requiring its Contracting Parties to take the appropriate measures to prohibit the import of ABT and its products in any form from Belize, Honduras, and Panama. The first recommendation was that its Contracting Parties take appropriate steps to prohibit the import of ABT and its products in any form harvested by vessels of Belize and Honduras as soon as possible following the entry into force of the ICCAT recommendation. Accordingly, the prohibition with respect to these countries is effective August 20, 1997. The second recommendation was that the Contracting Parties take appropriate steps to prohibit such imports harvested by vessels of Panama effective January 1, 1998. This would allow Panama an opportunity to present documentary evidence to ICCAT, at its 1997 meeting or before, that Panama has brought its fishing practices for ABT into consistency with ICCAT conservation and management measures. Accordingly, the prohibition with respect to Panama will become effective January 1, 1998.

Under current regulations, all ABT shipments imported into the United States are required to be accompanied by a Bluefin Statistical Document (BSD). Under this final rule, United States Customs officials, using the BSD, will deny entry into the customs territory of the United States of shipments of ABT harvested by vessels of Panama, Honduras, and Belize and exported after the effective dates of the trade restrictions. Entry will not be denied for any shipment in transit prior to the effective date of trade restrictions.

Upon determination by ICCAT that Panama, Honduras, and/or Belize has brought its fishing practices into consistency with ICCAT conservation and management measures, NMFS will publish a final rule in the **Federal Register** that will remove import restrictions for the relevant party. In

Preliminary Definition of 2013 Management Options
to the Pacific Fishery Management Council
March 7, 2013

The forecasts for coho on the Washington coast for both wild and hatchery stocks are slightly lower than last year, Puget Sound coho is higher. We believe that these forecasts will allow for moderate harvest this year even while taking into consideration the needs of Lower Columbia River natural coho and Canadian Thompson River coho.

For Chinook, the tule hatchery stocks should provide some harvest opportunity in the ocean fisheries. We continue to live up to the commitment that we made in 1988 to the Columbia River Tribes to not increase our impacts on Columbia River chinook stocks of concern.

The tribes continue to have concerns about mark-selective fisheries in the ocean. The tribes would like to see a more robust sampling of the coho mark selective fishery with more adaptive management applied to the results. We encourage the states to continue their continue communications on this issue with the tribes.

I offer the following range of preliminary options for the ocean Treaty troll fishery for compilation and analysis by the Salmon Technical Team with the understanding that this is only the first step towards finalizing options this week that will be adopted by the Council to be sent out for public review.

Treaty Troll Range of Options

	Chinook	Coho
Option I	55,000	50,000
Option II	47,500	47,500
Option III	40,000	40,000

For Chinook:

Option I to be modeled with 33,000 taken in the May/June chinook directed fishery and 22,000 would be taken in the July/August/ September all-species fishery.

Option II 23,750 taken in the May/June chinook directed fishery and 23,750 in the July/August/ September all-species fishery.

Option III 20,000 taken in the May/June chinook directed fishery and 20,000 in the July/August/ September all species fishery.

Agenda Item C.2.c
Supplemental CRITFC Tribal Report
March 2013

TESTIMONY OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY TRIBES

BEFORE PACIFIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

MARCH 7, 2012

Tacoma, WA

Good day Mr. Chairman and members of the Council. My name is Bruce Jim. I am a member of the fish and wildlife committee of the Warm Springs Tribes. I am here with Wilbur Slockish, Chris Williams, and Herb Jackson and to provide testimony on behalf of the four Columbia River treaty tribes: the Yakama, Warm Springs, Umatilla and Nez Perce tribes.

Salmon are of critical cultural importance to the tribes. Our tribes depend on salmon to meet our ceremonial and subsistence as well as our economic needs. The tribal economy has been focused on salmon for thousands of years. Our relationship with the fish goes back to time immemorial. Our rights to these fish as well as hunting and food gathering are guaranteed by treaties with the United States. Treaties are the highest form of commitment the United States can make between sovereigns. We expect the treaties to be fully upheld.

We are pleased to report that the preliminary run reconstruction for Snake River fall chinook indicates that another record return of natural origin fall chinook returned to Lower Granite Dam last fall. This was a run of just over 11,000 natural origin fish. This program is precisely the type of supplementation that the tribes have long advocated as a way to increase abundance of listed salmon stocks. The forecast for this year is for a run that may even be larger than last year.

There are several issues that the tribes are concerned about this year. One of our main concerns is with the rather low forecast of Spring Creek tules relative to the very large forecast of Upriver Bright fall chinook. We are concerned that the spring creek tule run could possibly be low enough that it will interfere with the tribes' ability to harvest other more abundant stocks. The ocean fisheries managed by the PFMC can have fairly high harvest rates on Spring Creek tules. We expect the ocean fisheries and lower Columbia River fisheries to be managed in such a way so that enough tules make it back to Bonneville Dam to ensure that the tribal fishery is not unfairly limited in its ability to harvest bright fall chinook.

Now that we have removed Condit Dam on the White Salmon River, we also need to ensure that enough tules return to help rebuild the natural run of salmon in this river. We want all fisheries including the ocean fisheries to be managed to help support the rebuilding of this river.

We are also concerned that the forecasts for Columbia River fall chinook stocks all over-estimated the return of these fish in 2012. Since ocean fisheries can not be adjusted based on updated actual run sizes, over-forecasts can shift the conservation burden on to in-river fisheries including the tribal fisheries if the ocean fisheries catch their full quotas.

The tribes also maintain our opposition to mark selective recreational fisheries in Ocean Areas 1 though 4. We felt the ocean mark selective fishery proposals were not appropriate in the past

three years and continue to believe that they are very in-appropriate. Mark selective fisheries not only can

have direct adverse effects on tribal fisheries, but they adversely affect tribal efforts to appropriately use hatchery fish in our rebuilding efforts. Managing simply for mark selective fisheries just manages for harvest opportunity and does nothing for rebuilding.

We plan on carefully reviewing the modeled impacts on upriver chinook and coho stocks in this year's proposed ocean fisheries and will likely have more comments on these proposed fisheries at a later time.

This concludes our statement. Thank You.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
Northwest Region
7600 Sand Point Way N.E., Bldg. 1
Seattle, WA 98115

February 28, 2013

Mr. Dan Wolford, Chairman
Pacific Fishery Management Council
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200
Portland, Oregon 97220-1384

Dear Mr. Wolford:

The Pacific Coast Salmon Fishery Management Plan (Salmon FMP) requires that the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) develop management recommendations for fisheries under the Salmon FMP consistent with consultation standards developed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) to protect species listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). This letter summarizes NOAA Fisheries' consultation standards and provides guidance regarding the potential effects of the 2013 season on listed salmonid species.

We also use this opportunity to comment on other subjects of general interest. We comment briefly on developing circumstances related to Southern Resident Killer Whales and our expectations for the genetic stock identification (GSI) sampling program in 2013. Because of circumstances in recent years and their relative importance to the fisheries, we also comment on the status of Sacramento River fall Chinook and Klamath River fall Chinook and our expectations for management of these stocks in 2013.

Southern Resident Killer Whales

This repeats and updates information regarding Southern Resident Killer Whales provided in our previous guidance letters. NOAA Fisheries and other researchers continue to develop new scientific information and analyses regarding the ecology of Southern Residents, which are listed as endangered under the Endangered Species Act. Much of this new information focuses on their feeding habits and preference for Chinook salmon for prey. While there remains much to learn, it is now clear that Chinook salmon are very important to the survival and recovery of Southern Residents, perhaps throughout the year and within the migration range of Southern Residents. This finding has potentially serious implications for any activity that affects the abundance of Chinook salmon available to Southern Residents. Fisheries that occur within the range of the Southern Residents or that affect Chinook abundance within their range are potentially implicated. The effect of fishing on killer whales through prey reduction was explicitly considered in NOAA Fisheries' evaluation of the Puget Sound Chinook Resource Management Plan in 2011, a concern initially focused on prey available during the summer in the Salish Sea. In response to this initial concern and a broader need to develop a comprehensive review of the impacts that west coast fisheries may have on Southern Residents by reducing abundance of their prey, the duration of the Puget Sound plan was revised to three years. During

this time, the status of the science relating the potential effects of salmon fisheries on the abundance of Chinook salmon available to Southern Residents and the potential consequences of these effects to the survival and recovery of the whales would be examined in a rigorous and comprehensive manner.

Because Southern Residents also are listed as endangered pursuant to Canada's Species at Risk Act, the Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) joined with NOAA Fisheries to collaboratively evaluate the status of the relevant science and analyses. The two agencies sponsored a series of three scientific workshops to undertake a transparent, collaborative and scientifically rigorous bilateral review of the available information about Southern Residents, their feeding habits, and the potential effects of salmon fisheries on the whales through reduction in the abundance of their prey. A panel of seven independent scientists was selected to oversee and participate in the process and produce a report documenting its findings. The first of the three workshops occurred September 21-23, 2011 in Seattle; the second occurred March 13-15, 2012 in Vancouver, Canada. The panel issued a draft report in early May of 2012, which formed much of the focus of the third workshop held in Seattle on September 18-20, 2012. A diverse and multidisciplinary group of approximately a hundred scientists actively participated in the workshop process. These experts were drawn from U.S. and Canadian federal, state and provincial management and research agencies, treaty Indian tribes, First Nations, academia, non-governmental environmental organizations and industry (e.g., fishing and whale-watch industries). The independent panel issued its final report on November 30, 2012.[1] We requested comments on the final report and implications for fishery management by January 31, 2013. Interested persons are encouraged to read the panel's report, which is available online at: http://go.usa.gov/4hgF

In our 2011 biological opinion on the Puget Sound Chinook Resource Management Plan, NOAA Fisheries stated its intent to determine by March 31, 2013 whether to reinitiate consultation under the ESA on U.S. fisheries affecting the abundance of Chinook salmon available as prey to the Southern Residents. NOAA Fisheries is carefully considering all aspects of the final report of the independent science panel, and plans to make a decision regarding reinitiation of consultations by that date. Meanwhile, Canada also is considering the ramifications of the panel's report to its fisheries in the context of its domestic fishery consultative processes. If NOAA Fisheries determines that reinitiation of consultations is necessary, the focus will be on fisheries beginning no earlier than the 2014 fishing season and beyond. There is insufficient time available to undertake and conclude consultations on the broad range of west coast salmon fisheries to affect fisheries for the 2013 fishing year.

Genetic Stock Identification Sampling Proposal

In 2012 at-sea sampling of Chinook salmon by fishermen was conducted in most open times and areas off Oregon and California, and limited sampling occurred in Washington, with fishermen being paid to sample there for the first time. The overall effort was part of the West Coast Salmon Genetic Stock Identification (WCS-GSI) collaboration; a partnership of west coast

[1] Hilborn, R., S.P. Cox, F.M.D. Gulland, D.G. Hankin, N.T. Hobbs, D.E. Schindler, and A.W. Trites. 2012. The Effects of Salmon Fisheries on Southern Resident Killer Whales: Final Report of the Independent Science Panel. Prepared with the assistance of D.R. Marmorek and S.W. Hall, ESSA Technologies Ltd., Vancouver, G.C. for National Marine Fisheries Service (Seattle, WA) and Fisheries and Oceans Canada (Vancouver, BC). xv + 61 pp. + Appendices.

fishermen's organizations, universities, states, tribes, and NOAA Fisheries, formed in 2006 to explore potential uses of GSI for west coast salmon fisheries management.

The data collected in 2012 are the third year of fine-scale GSI sampling over a broad geographic area for a full season. Results show informative contrasts with data collected in 2010 and 2011 with regard to catch rates and distributions. Results are being analyzed for a variety of purposes, including the potential for updating the Chinook FRAM model and improving the Sacramento and Klamath Ocean Harvest Models.

Genetic stock identification is one of many stock identification tools widely used in fisheries management. A related methodology, Parentage-based Tagging, is also gaining acceptance. Coded-wire tags, PIT tags and genetic technologies, in combination, have the potential to provide finer-scale, timely stock-specific information to meet the needs of the management and scientific communities. We anticipate that workshops and discussion will increasingly focus on using multiple stock identification and marking technologies for management. The experience of the WCS-GSI collaboration, combined with analysis of their data, will be increasingly valuable to these discussions.

In 2010 and 2012 non-retention GSI sampling was conducted in closed areas, which required set-asides during the preseason process to account for associated impacts. In 2011, sampling was conducted only in open areas, with resulting data gaps that make it more difficult to construct a coast-wide picture of stock distribution and movement. Samples from 2013 should provide an interesting comparison with these earlier years because this is the first year we anticipate a full season of sampling in Washington. Unfortunately there are funds only for limited sampling in the San Francisco area north and south of Pt. Reyes and for seven weeks in Oregon so there will be less than full time/area coverage south of Washington. All sampling in 2013 is contingent on the availability of Federal cooperative research funds. Because we do not have resources to sample in closed areas, all sampling will be during open fishing: no special action from the Council will be required.

CHINOOK SALMON

Sacramento River Fall Chinook

In March 2010, NOAA Fisheries concluded and notified the Council that Sacramento River fall Chinook (SRFC) was overfished based on failure to attain the 122,000 spawner escapement conservation objective for three consecutive years (2007-2009). The Salmon FMP requires that a rebuilding plan be prepared and implemented within two years of notification that a stock is overfished. In 2012, the FMP-defined SRFC control rule was adopted by the Council as the rebuilding plan with a rebuilding period of one year (77 FR 25915, May 2, 2012). The criterion for determining rebuilt status is met when the 3-year geometric mean of escapement exceeds the maximum sustainable yield spawner escapement (S_{MSY}). The 3-year geometric mean of SRFC escapement for years 2010-2012 was 161,471, which exceeds the S_{MSY} value of 122,000, and therefore NOAA Fisheries has declared the stock rebuilt.

NOAA Fisheries Guidance for 2013 is to follow the FMP-defined control rule, which specifies an expected 2013 escapement greater than or equal to the preseason S_{ACL} of 250,262 hatchery and natural-area adult spawners.

Klamath River Fall Chinook
Klamath River fall Chinook (KRFC) are currently neither overfished nor experiencing overfishing.

NOAA Fisheries Guidance for 2013 is to follow the FMP-defined control rule, which specifies an expected 2013 escapement greater than or equal to the preseason S_{ACL} of 73,751 natural-area adult spawners.

California Coastal Chinook Salmon
The California Coastal (CC) Chinook salmon Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU) has been listed as threatened under the ESA since 1999. The current consultation standard for CC-Chinook is from a NOAA Fisheries biological opinion dated April 28, 2000. On June 13, 2005, NOAA Fisheries completed additional consultation on CC-Chinook, and specified actions necessary to implement the RPAs of the 2000 biological opinion for this ESU.

The RPAs of the 2000 biological opinion stated that to ensure that CC-Chinook are not subject to increasing harvest rates in the future, limits on the forecast KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rates would serve as the consultation standard. The 2005 reinitiation of consultation affirmed that management measures shall result in a forecast KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate of no greater than 16 percent. The 2000 biological opinion and 2005 consultation require NOAA Fisheries to collect and examine information that would allow re-evaluation of this consultation standard. NOAA Fisheries is actively engaged in this effort, including completion of a technical memo describing the current state of data available for this ESU[2]. Until alternative management strategies become feasible, the 16 percent KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate will remain as the consultation standard for CC-Chinook.

The PFMC is tentatively planning to hold a joint session of the Salmon Technical Team and the Salmon Advisory Subpanel during the April Council meeting to discuss abundance-based management for Sacramento River winter-run and California Coastal Chinook. During this joint session, time permitting, and taking into consideration the technical memo referenced above, NOAA Fisheries would like to discuss and hear ideas on alternative management strategies for CC-Chinook.

Sacramento River Winter Chinook Salmon
The Sacramento River winter Chinook salmon ESU (winter-run) was listed under the ESA as threatened in 1990 and relisted as endangered in 1994. The current consultation standard for winter-run is derived from a NOAA Fisheries biological opinion completed on April 30, 2010. The 2010 biological opinion found that the ocean salmon fishery, as managed under the Salmon FMP, was likely to jeopardize the continued existence of winter-run. This determination was based on the lack of an explicit management process to avoid or reduce impacts to winter-run when this stock is declining and/or facing increased extinction risks. To avoid the likelihood of jeopardizing the existence of winter-run while enabling the continuation of the ocean salmon fishery, NOAA Fisheries developed an RPA which implemented a new abundance-based management framework for winter-run that is responsive to changes in stock status. The framework was first implemented in the 2012 ocean salmon fishing year.

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2 O'Farrell, M.R., W.H. Satterthwaithe, and B.C. Spence. 2012. California Coastal Chinook salmon: status, data, and feasibility of alternative fishery management strategies. NOAA-TM-NMFS-SWFSC-494. December, 2012.

Overview of the Framework

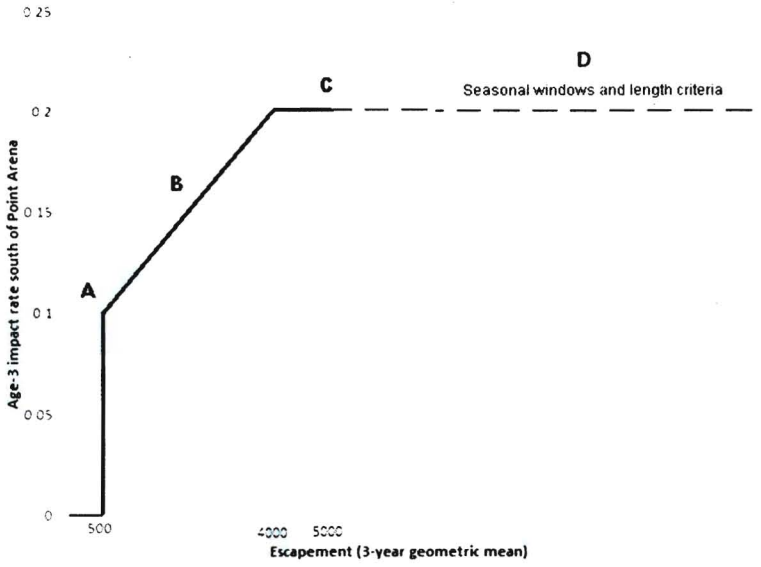
The new fisheries management framework for managing winter-run impacts in the ocean salmon fishery consists of two components: 1) previous consultation standards for winter-run regarding minimum size limits and seasonal fishing windows south of Point Arena for both the commercial and recreational fisheries and 2) a new abundance-based framework that annually adjusts impact rate caps for fisheries south of Point Arena during periods of relatively low abundance.

Impact rate caps are based on estimates of the most recent three-year geometric mean of spawning returns for winter-run generated from carcass surveys and fish used for broodstock at Livingston Stone National Fish Hatchery. For the purposes of this fisheries management framework, the estimates of spawning returns that will be considered reflect all spawning returns, both natural and hatchery origin, including jacks. Preseason fishery impact rate caps are calculated as a function of projected fishery impacts on age-3 winter-run based on proposed salmon fishery management measures each season using a winter-run harvest model (WRHM).

The size limits and seasonal windows will continue to remain in effect at all times regardless of abundance estimates or maximum allowable impact rates caps. Additionally, since 1998, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Council have recommended certain terminal gear restrictions, including the use of circle hooks while mooching in the recreational fishery between Horse Mountain and Point Conception, California. These measures are designed to reduce hook-and-release mortality and should continue.

Consultation standards for minimum size limits and seasonal windows

Fishery	Location	Shall Open No Earlier Than:	Shall Close No Later Than:	Minimum Total Size Limit Shall be at Least:
Recreational*	Between Point Arena and Pigeon Point	1st Saturday in April	2nd Sunday in November	20 inches (April 2013 size limit must be 24-inches)
	Between Pigeon Point and the U.S.-Mexico Border	1st Saturday in April	1st Sunday in October	
Commercial	Between Point Arena and the U.S.-Mexico Border**	May 1	September 30	26 inches
	***Exception: Between Point Reyes and Point San Pedro, there may be an October fishery conducted Monday through Friday, but shall end no later than October 15.*			



All conditions use the geometric mean of the most recent three years of spawning return estimates.
Condition A: 500 or less, 0% impact rate cap.
Condition B: estimates between 4000 and 500, proportional decline between 20% and 10% impact rate cap.
Condition C: estimates between 5000 and 4000, 20% impact rate cap.
Condition D: estimates greater than 5000, no preseason impact rate cap (Minimum size and seasonal window restrictions still in effect).

Since reaching a high of nearly 17,000 spawners in 2006, spawning returns have decreased significantly. In 2011, about 800 winter-run returned to spawn. This represents the lowest return estimate since 1994, and the lowest spawning estimate produced using the carcass survey method, dating back to 2001. 2012 saw an increase, with nearly 2,700 winter-run returning to spawn.

The returns for the last three years are:
2010: 1,596
2011: 824
2012: 2,674

The most recent three-year geometric mean of spawning returns is 1,521. Under the new management framework, this abundance falls under Condition B, and the fishing impact rate cap specified for 2013 is 12.9 percent. This compares to a fishing impact rate cap of 13.7 percent that applied in 2012.

Given the constraints of the 2010 biological opinion and the necessity to fulfill the RPA, NOAA Fisheries has implemented this management framework as a matter of conservative policy reflective of the concern over the current status of winter-run using the best information currently available. NOAA Fisheries will continue to examine new information and consider options that will provide the most effective management of winter-run impacts in the ocean salmon fishery.

Central Valley Spring Chinook Salmon
The Central Valley spring Chinook ESU was first listed as threatened in 1999. The current consultation standard for Central Valley spring Chinook is from the NOAA Fisheries biological opinion, dated April 28, 2000, on the effects of the ocean salmon fishery on Central Valley spring Chinook and CC Chinook. The 2000 opinion concluded that the ocean salmon fishery, as regulated under the Salmon FMP and NOAA Fisheries consultation standards for winter-run, is

not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of Central Valley spring Chinook. As explained above, a new management framework has been implemented for Sacramento River winter Chinook. In general, this framework offers at least equivalent, and sometimes additional, restrictions on the ocean salmon fishery than what was already provided for by the previous Sacramento River winter Chinook consultation standards. As a result, NOAA Fisheries has determined that the current management framework, along with other regulatory measures in the Salmon FMP, provides sufficient protection for Central Valley spring Chinook in the 2013 fishing year.

NOAA Fisheries recognizes that implementation of new consultation standards for Sacramento River winter Chinook will influence management of the ocean salmon fishery and impacts to other Chinook stocks off the California coast, including Central Valley spring Chinook. NOAA Fisheries will update the Council with any new information on these impacts as it becomes available. Until such time, we have determined that no further actions are required to supplement those specified in the 2000 biological opinion.

Lower Columbia River Chinook Salmon

Lower Columbia River Chinook (LCR) salmon were listed as threatened under the ESA on March 24, 1999 (64 FR 14308). Lower Columbia River Chinook are caught primarily in fisheries from British Columbia to central Oregon, and in the Columbia River in the area below Bonneville Dam. NOAA Fisheries' most recent biological opinion regarding the effects of Council fisheries on LCR Chinook was completed in 2012. The 2012 opinion provides the basis for our guidance in 2013.

The LCR Chinook ESU is comprised of a spring component, a "far-north" migrating bright component, and a component of north migrating tules. The bright and tule components both have fall run timing. Of nine historical spring Chinook populations two are considered extinct including the White Salmon and Hood River populations, both located in the Columbia River Gorge above Bonneville Dam. Condit Dam on the White Salmon was removed in 2011. The river will be monitored for the next four or five years to allow for natural recolonization before deciding whether to proceed with a reintroduction program. Spring Chinook from the Deschutes River, an out of ESU stock, are being used to reestablish natural production in Hood River. Four of the remaining seven populations are targeted to achieve high viability including the Upper Cowlitz, Cispus (a tributary of the Cowlitz), North Fork Lewis, and Sandy river populations. The historic spawning habitat for the Upper Cowlitz, Cispus, and Lewis populations in Washington is now largely inaccessible to salmon due to impassable dams. These populations are therefore dependent, for the time being, on the associated hatchery programs. The Lower Columbia Salmon Recovery Plan[3] specifies actions to be taken to facilitate recovery of spring Chinook populations in Washington State. The Cowlitz and Lewis river hatcheries are being used, for example, for reintroduction of spring Chinook into the upper basins above the existing dams.

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[3] In June 2010, the Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board adopted a recovery plan for the Washington portion of the ESU. In August 2010, the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission adopted a plan for the Oregon portion of the ESU. NOAA Fisheries, working with local stakeholders, drafted a plan for the White Salmon basin. NOAA Fisheries is preparing an ESU level plan based on the three local plans. NOAA Fisheries made the proposed recovery plan—including the three locally developed regional plans and two recovery plan modules, which were included as appendixes—available for public comment during the latter half of 2012. NOAA Fisheries is now reviewing the comments received and expects to complete the recovery plan by June 2013.

The hatchery programs are therefore critical to the overall recovery effort. The status of the Sandy River population is better than that of the other spring populations. The average escapement of natural origin fish in Sandy has exceeded the target abundance objective of 1,230 in recent years. The Sandy River hatchery is currently being managed as a segregated program for fishery augmentation. Although additional progress is required to meet the high viability objective for the Sandy, harvest objectives specified for the population through recovery planning are being met. Given the circumstances, maintaining the hatchery brood stocks for the Cowlitz and Lewis river hatcheries is essential for implementation of specified recovery actions. The hatcheries have met their escapement objectives in recent years with few exceptions, and are expected to do so again in 2013 and for the foreseeable future, thus ensuring that what remains of the genetic legacy is preserved and can be used to advance recovery. NOAA Fisheries expects that the management agencies will continue to manage in-river fisheries to meet hatchery escapement goals, but no additional management constraints on Council fisheries are considered necessary at this time.

There are two extant natural-origin bright populations in the LCR Chinook ESU including the North Fork Lewis and Sandy river populations. Both populations are considered to be relatively healthy. The North Fork Lewis River population is used as a harvest indicator for ocean and in-river fisheries. The escapement goal used for management purposes for the Lewis population is 5,700, based on estimates of maximum sustained yield derived from spawner-recruit analysis. Escapements have averaged 8,700 over the last ten years and, with few exceptions, have met or exceeded the goal since at least 1980. The Sandy River population is considered in Oregon's Recovery Plan to be at low risk and viable under current harvest conditions. Given the long history of healthy returns, and management constraints that will be in place this year for other stocks, NOAA Fisheries does not anticipate the need to take specific management actions in the ocean to protect the bright component of the LCR Chinook ESU in 2013. NOAA Fisheries does expect that the states of Washington and Oregon will continue to monitor the status of the LCR bright populations, and take the specific actions necessary through their usual authorities to deliver spawning escapement through the fisheries they manage sufficient to maintain the health of these populations.

There are twenty one separate populations within the tule component of the LCR Chinook ESU. Unlike the spring or bright populations of the ESU, LCR tule populations are caught in large numbers in Council fisheries, as well as fisheries to the north and in the Columbia River. Harvest on LCR tule Chinook has been reduced significantly since they were first listed in 1999. The exploitation rate was at first limited to 0.65. From 2002 to 2006 the exploitation rate was limited to 0.49. Harvest was reduced further to 0.42 in 2007, 0.41 in 2008, and 0.38 in 2009 and 2010, and 0.37 in 2011. These reductions were based on improved information and analyses developed over time, and had the intended effect of reducing exploitation rates on all comingled LCR tule populations. NOAA Fisheries is mindful of the effect to fisheries of these successive harvest reductions, but the accumulating information continues to underscore that these reductions are a necessary part of an overall strategy to achieve recovery.

NOAA Fisheries has relied on interim and short term consultation standards in recent years to provide time to improve our understanding of the status of the populations and complete work on

a comprehensive recovery plan. Those efforts have now come to fruition and brought us to the point where we can begin to implement a recovery plan that provides longer term perspective about harvest actions and other elements of an overall strategy.

One of the key recommendations for the harvest sector from recovery planning was consideration of an abundance based management (ABM) framework for tule Chinook. To facilitate that consideration the Council appointed an Ad Hoc tule Chinook Work Group (TCW) in June 2010. The TCW consisted of state, tribal, Council, and NMFS scientists. The TCW worked iteratively to develop the technical details and receive public and policy input as they moved forward. After approximately 18 months the TCW provided a report to the Council. The report was reviewed by the Council's Scientific and Statistical Committee and the Salmon Technical Team, both of which supported the analysis and conclusions. After consideration of the TCW report and other input, the Council recommended at their November 2011 meeting that NOAA Fisheries use the ABM framework for setting ESA consultation standards for fisheries in 2012 and beyond. The ABM framework set the annual exploitation rate limit depending on the abundance of Lower River Hatchery (LRH) tule Chinook. The TCW report demonstrated that LRH fish are a valid indicator of the relative abundance of natural-origin tule Chinook. The report also demonstrated that the abundance framework, if implemented over time, would have a conservation benefits that was equal or greater to a fixed exploitation rate of 0.36. This is accomplished by reducing harvest when abundance is low and populations are most in need of protection while providing some increase in opportunity when abundance is relatively high.

Lower River Hatchery Abundance	Total Exploitation Rate Limit
0 – 30,000	0.30
30,000 – 40,000	0.35
40,000 – 85,000	0.38
> 85,000	0.41

NOAA Fisheries accepted the Council's recommendation to consider the ABM framework through an ESA section 7 consultation, and completed the associated biological opinion on April 26, 2012. The ABM framework was used in 2012 and allowed for an exploitation rate limit of 0.41. The ABM framework also provides the basis for managing Council area fisheries in 2013.

The preseason forecast for LRH Chinook in 2013 is 88,000 which allows for an exploitation rate in 2013 of 0.41. Based on the above described circumstances, NOAA Fisheries concludes that Council fisheries in 2013 should be managed such that the total exploitation rate in all fisheries on LCR tule Chinook below Bonneville Dam does not exceed 0.41.

In 2013 and beyond, NOAA Fisheries will continue to focus on implementation of a comprehensive transitional strategy described in the recovery plan that links harvest actions to progress on the suite of actions necessary to achieve long term recovery. In that regard, NOAA Fisheries continues to urge that the parties focus on all aspects of the overall recovery strategy. Monitoring will be critical to verify that the actions specified in the plan are being taken and that populations are responding as expected. Success on both fronts will be necessary to avoid further constraints on harvest in the future.

Upper Columbia River Spring Chinook Salmon Upper Willamette River Chinook Salmon Snake River Spring/Summer Chinook Salmon
NOAA Fisheries has considered the effects of Council area fisheries on spring stocks from the Upper Columbia River and Upper Willamette River Basins and spring/summer stocks from the Snake River in prior biological opinions. These stocks are rarely caught in Council fisheries. NOAA Fisheries 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.

Snake River Fall Chinook Salmon
NOAA Fisheries completed a biological opinion on the new Pacific Salmon Treaty Agreement in 2008 where we again considered the effects of fisheries, including Council area fisheries, on Snake River fall Chinook. In that opinion we evaluated the effect of fisheries, in part, by using the guidance standard for ocean fisheries used over the last several years. We concluded that the existing standard continued to provide a necessary and appropriate level of protection for Snake River fall Chinook. NOAA Fisheries' guidance with respect to Snake River fall Chinook is therefore unchanged from that of the last several years. NOAA Fisheries requires that the Southeast Alaskan, Canadian, and Council fisheries, in combination, achieve a 30.0% reduction in the age-3 and age-4 adult equivalent total exploitation rate relative to the 1988-1993 base period. The Council fisheries therefore must be managed to ensure that the 30.0% base period reduction criterion for the aggregate of all ocean fisheries is achieved.

Puget Sound Chinook Salmon
Under the current management structure, Council fisheries are included as part of the suite of fisheries that comprise the fishing regime negotiated each year by the co-managers under U.S. v. Washington to meet management objectives for Puget Sound and Washington Coastal salmon stocks. The comprehensive nature of the management objectives and the management planning structure strongly connect Council and Puget Sound fisheries. Therefore, in adopting its regulations, the Council must determine that its fisheries, when combined with the suite of other fisheries impacting this ESU, meet the management targets set for populations within this ESU. For that reason, NOAA Fisheries prefers to issue guidance for the full suite of Council and Puget Sound fisheries consistent with the nature of the planning process.

Since 2001, our guidance has relied on a series of comprehensive, joint Resource Management Plans (RMP) developed by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Puget Sound Treaty Tribes (Puget Sound co-managers). NOAA Fisheries completed its evaluation of the most recent Puget Sound Chinook Harvest RMP in May 2011 and determined that it met the requirements of the ESA. Therefore, the RMP defines the ESA take limits for southern U.S. fisheries affecting Puget Sound Chinook salmon, including those under Council jurisdiction. Fisheries for the 2013 season will be managed under provisions of the current RMP, but this will be the last year of ESA coverage for the current RMP. ESA take limits for the current RMP expire April 30, 2014.

The management approach consists of a two tiered harvest regime (normal and critical), that is responsive to stock and northern fishery status. The harvest objectives in the RMP are a mixture of total and southern U.S. exploitation rates and escapement goals. Under conditions of normal

abundance, the exploitation rates and escapement goals, listed on the left of Table 1, apply. However, when a particular management unit is 1) not expected to meet its low abundance threshold, or, 2) if the anticipated northern fisheries exploitation rate is projected to exceed the difference between a management unit's Exploitation Rate Ceiling and the Critical Exploitation Rate Ceiling (CERC), the co-managers will constrain their fisheries such that either the Exploitation Rate Ceiling is not exceeded, or the CERC, listed on the right of Table 1, is not exceeded. It is important to acknowledge that impacts on Puget Sound Chinook management units in Council fisheries are generally quite low. Exploitation rates on Puget Sound spring Chinook and fall Chinook stock aggregates have been less than two percent and five percent on average, respectively, in recent years. Consequently, management actions taken to meet conservation objectives will occur primarily in the Puget Sound fisheries. However, since impacts in all fisheries are considered in meeting the co-managers objectives, ocean fisheries are potentially subject to constraint to ensure impacts are consistent with the limits defined by the RMP. At this time, the Nooksack early and South Fork Stillaguamish populations are anticipated to be below their low abundance thresholds in 2013.

In summary, while this document provides formal guidance for the PFMC fisheries in 2013, we acknowledge the importance of the integrated management structure between the Council and North of Falcon planning processes. As mentioned previously, the Puget Sound Chinook Harvest RMP defines the ESA take limits for all southern U.S. fisheries affecting Puget Sound Chinook salmon, including those under Council jurisdiction. Therefore, the final option adopted at the April Council meeting must, when combined with Puget Sound fisheries negotiated during the North of Falcon process, meet the escapement goals and exploitation rates for each Puget Sound Chinook management unit included in Table 1, after applying the appropriate regime to the status of each management unit anticipated in 2013.

Table 1. Conservation objectives proposed by the co-managers in the 2010-2013 Puget Sound Chinook Harvest Resource Management Plan applicable to the 2013 fishing year.

Management Unit/Population	Normal Abundance Regime			Minimum Fishing Regime		
	Exploitation Rate Ceiling		Escapement Goal	Low Abundance Threshold	Critical Exploitation Rate	
	Total	Southern US (PT=Preterminal)			So. US	Preterminal So. US
Nooksack spring	Critical Exploitation Rate Ceiling applies				7.0%[2]	
NF Nooksack				1,000[3]		
SF Nooksack				1,000[3]		

Skagit Summer/Fall Upper Skagit Lower Skagit Lower Sauk	50.0%			4,800 2,200 900 400	17.0%	
Skagit Spring Suiattle Upper Sauk Cascade	38.0%			576 170 130 170	18.0%	
Stillaguamish NF Stillaguamish SF Stillaguamish	25.0%			700[3] 500[3] 200[3]	15.0%	
Snohomish Skykomish Snoqualmie	21.0%			2,800[3] 1,745[3] 521[3]	15.0%	
Lake Washington Cedar River		20%		200		10.0%
Green		15.0% PT	5,800[1]	1,800		12.0%
White River	20.0%			200	15.0%	
Puyallup	50.0%			500		12.0%[4]
Nisqually[5]	56%					
Skokomish	50%			800 natural[6] 500 hatchery[6]		12.0%

Mid-Hood Canal		15.0% PT		400[3]		12.0%
Dungeness		10.0%		500	6.0%	

[1] When escapement is expected to be less than the goal, the co-managers will take additional management measures with the objective of meeting or exceeding the goal.
[2] Expected Southern US rate will not exceed 7.0% in 4 out of 5 years and 9.0% in 1 out of 5 years. In 2011 the expected southern U.S. rate was 7.9%.
[3] Threshold expressed as natural-origin spawners.
[4] The total southern U.S. exploitation rate is expected to fall within the range of 23% to 27%.
[5] Managers shall take actions to ensure that an adequate number of Chinook salmon arrive at the weir to produce upstream escapements within the range of 2005-2009, after factoring anticipated weir-related Chinook salmon impacts. Managers shall pass upstream the number, or proportion of the total return, of hatchery-origin Chinook salmon required to meet this goal if there are insufficient natural-origin Chinook (NMFS 2010).
[6] Anticipated hatchery or natural escapements below these spawner abundances trigger specific additional management actions.

On several occasions, the co-managers have addressed problems with RMP implementation as those issues were identified either by the co-managers themselves or by NOAA Fisheries. As with previous RMPs, we find that, in general, the current RMP is being implemented as proposed. However, there are cases affecting key populations where implementation appears inconsistent with provisions of the 2010 RMP. For example, exploitation rates for some of the populations are exceeding those proposed in the RMP. On occasion, these high exploitation rates are coupled with preseason forecasts of run sizes that consistently prove to be higher than those observed, and escapements that are below expectations. NOAA Fisheries anticipates that the co-managers will use the 2013 PFMC and North of Falcon pre-season planning processes to identify and address points in the current plan that they recognize are not meeting expectations.

COHO SALMON

Oregon Coast Coho Salmon

The ESA listing status of Oregon Coast (OC) coho has changed over the years. On February 11, 2008 NOAA Fisheries again listed OC coho as threatened under the ESA (73 FR 7816 February 11, 2008). Regardless of their listing status, the Council has managed OC coho consistent with the terms of Amendment 13 of the Salmon FMP as modified by the expert advice of the 2000 ad hoc Work Group. NOAA Fisheries approved the management provisions for OC coho through its section 7 consultation on Amendment 13 in 1999, and has since supported use of the related expert advice. For the 2013 season, the applicable spawner status for the northern, north-central, and south-central sub-aggregates is in the high category. The marine survival index is in the "medium" category. Under these circumstances, the Work Group report requires that the exploitation rate be limited to no more than 0.30. Although the south sub-aggregate is included

in the harvest matrix described in Amendment 13 and the subsequent expert advice, the south sub-aggregate is part of the Southern Oregon/Northern California Coastal coho ESU and is management subject to provisions that are described below for that ESU.

The circumstances in 2013 provide more opportunity to harvest OC coho than in recent years. However, ocean fisheries are likely to be limited by LCR coho in particular. This will likely provide more opportunity for terminal area fisheries in Oregon, but these need to be carefully planned and coordinated with ocean fisheries to insure that the impacts remain within the overall limits specified in the sport fishery Fishery Management and Evaluation Plans for the rivers and lakes of the OC coho ESU.

Lower Columbia River Coho

Lower Columbia River coho were listed as threatened under the ESA on June 25, 2005. Lower Columbia River (LCR) coho are caught primarily in fisheries off the Washington and Oregon coast, and in the Columbia River in the area below Bonneville Dam. NOAA Fisheries' most recent biological opinion regarding the effects of Council fisheries and fisheries in the Columbia River on LCR coho was completed in 2008. The 2008 opinion provides the basis for our guidance in 2013.

The states of Oregon and Washington have focused on use of a harvest matrix for LCR coho, developed by Oregon, following their listing under Oregon's State ESA. Under the matrix the allowable harvest in a given year depends on indicators of marine survival and brood year escapement. The matrix has both ocean and inriver components which can be combined to define a total exploitation rate limit for all ocean and inriver fisheries. Generally speaking, NOAA Fisheries supports use of management planning tools that allow harvest to vary depending on the year-specific circumstances. Conceptually, we think Oregon's approach is a good one. However, NOAA Fisheries took a more conservative approach for LCR coho in its 2008 opinion because of unresolved issues related to application of the matrix. NOAA Fisheries relied on the matrix, but limited the total harvest impact rate to that allowed for ocean fisheries. Given the particular circumstances regarding marine survival and escapement, the allowable exploitation rates in recent years has ranged from 0.08 to 0.20.

The harvest matrix for LCR coho is keyed to the status of Clackamas and Sandy populations. However, NOAA Fisheries believes it is appropriate to reconsider whether reliance on these two indicators is adequately protective of other populations in the ESU. We also think that it is appropriate to review the information related to seeding capacity that sets the abundance criteria in the matrix for each population. NOAA Fisheries has conferred with Oregon and Washington in the past and discussed the information that would be needed to reinitiate consultation and consider a revised fishery management proposal. NOAA Fisheries is aware that the states have made substantial progress related to development of a new fishery management plan, but the plan is not ready for use in 2013. To allow time for development of a new opinion that could be used in 2014, the fishery proposal should be submitted to NOAA Fisheries by no later than September 2013. However, for 2013 it is clear that outstanding questions related to the matrix remain unresolved. As a result, NOAA Fisheries will continue to apply the matrix as we have in the past, which includes limiting the total harvest to that allowed for the ocean fisheries.

Guidance to the Council for 2013 depends on the matrix and the particular circumstances for the indicator populations. The 2010 brood year escapements for the Clackamas and Sandy are in the low and medium status categories, respectively. The marine survival index is in the low category. Given these circumstances ocean salmon fisheries under the Council's jurisdiction in 2013, and commercial and recreational salmon fisheries in the mainstem Columbia River, including select area fisheries (e.g., Youngs Bay), should be managed subject to a total exploitation rate limit on LCR coho for all fisheries not to exceed 0.15.

Southern Oregon/Northern California Coastal Coho Salmon

The Southern Oregon/Northern California Coastal coho ESU (SONCC coho) has been listed as threatened under the ESA since 1997. The current consultation standard for SONCC coho is from a NOAA Fisheries biological opinion dated April 28, 1999. The Rogue/Klamath coho hatchery stock is used as an indicator of fishery impacts on SONCC coho. The 1999 biological opinion requires that management measures developed under the Salmon FMP achieve an ocean exploitation rate on Rogue/Klamath coho hatchery stocks of no more than 0.13.

Central California Coastal Coho Salmon

The Central California Coastal coho ESU (CCC coho) was listed as threatened under the ESA in 1996 and relisted as endangered in 2005. The current consultation standard for CCC coho is from a NOAA Fisheries biological opinion dated April 28, 1999. Information on past harvest or non-retention mortality rates is lacking for CCC coho. In the absence of more specific information, the 1999 biological opinion requires that directed fishing for coho and retention of coho in Chinook-directed fisheries be prohibited off California.

CHUM SALMON

Hood Canal Summer Chum

Chum salmon are not targeted and are rarely caught in Council salmon fisheries. However, the Pacific Coast Salmon FMP requires fisheries to be managed consistent with NOAA Fisheries' ESA standards for listed species, which includes the Hood Canal summer-run chum salmon ESU. The Summer Chum Salmon Conservation Initiative (PNPTC and WDFW 2000), approved by NOAA Fisheries under Limit 6 of the ESA 4(d) Rule describes the harvest actions that must be taken to protect listed Hood Canal summer-run chum salmon both in Washington fisheries managed under the jurisdiction of the PFMC and Puget Sound fisheries managed by the state and tribal fishery managers.

Under the terms of the Conservation Initiative, chum salmon must be released in non-treaty sport and troll fisheries in Washington catch Area 4 from August 1 through September 30. The Conservation Initiative does not require release of chum salmon in tribal fisheries in catch Area 4 during the same period, but does recommend that release provisions be implemented. As in previous years, tribal managers will discuss implementation of these provisions during the North of Falcon planning process.

SOCKEYE SALMON

Snake River Sockeye Salmon

Ozette Lake Sockeye Salmon

Sockeye salmon are rarely are caught in Council salmon fisheries. In previous biological opinions, NOAA Fisheries determined that PFMC fisheries were not likely to adversely affect

Snake River or Ozette Lake sockeye salmon. Therefore, management constraints in ocean fisheries for the protection of listed sockeye salmon are not considered necessary.

STEELHEAD

NOAA Fisheries has listed two Distinct Population Segment (DPS) of steelhead as endangered and nine DPSs as threatened in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and California. All eleven listed DPSs have been considered in biological opinions on the effects of PFMC fisheries.

Steelhead are rarely caught in ocean fisheries and retention of steelhead in non-treaty fisheries is currently prohibited. Based on currently available information, NOAA Fisheries concludes that considers ocean fishery management actions beyond those already in place that seek to shape fisheries to minimize impacts to steelhead are not necessary. The Council and states should continue to prohibit the retention of steelhead with intact adipose fins in ocean non-treaty fisheries and encourage the same in treaty tribal fisheries to minimize the effect of whatever catch may occur.

We appreciate that this will be another difficult year. We are committed to working with the Council to address the issues outlined in this letter.

Sincerely,

William W. Stelle, Jr.
Regional Administrator
Northwest Region

Rodney R. McInnis
Regional Administrator
Southwest Region

SALMON ADVISORY SUBPANEL

PROPOSED
INITIAL SALMON MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES FOR 2013 NON-INDIAN OCEAN FISHERIES

March 7, 2013

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013 (Page 1 of 9)		3/7/2013 9:09 AM
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
North of Cape Falcon	**North of Cape Falcon**	**North of Cape Falcon**
Supplemental Management Information	**Supplemental Management Information**	**Supplemental Management Information**
1. Overall non-Indian TAC: _____ (non-mark-selective equivalent of 95,000) Chinook and 100,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 47,500 Chinook and 16,000 marked coho. 3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting 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.	1. Overall non-Indian TAC: _____ (non-mark-selective equivalent of 75,000) Chinook and 85,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 37,500 Chinook and 13,600 marked coho. 3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting 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.	1. Overall non-Indian TAC: _____ (non-mark-selective equivalent of 60,000) Chinook and 75,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 30,000 Chinook and 12,000 marked coho. 3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting 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.
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon • May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 31,700 Chinook quota. 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 23,775 Chinook have been landed to consider modifying the open period to five days per week and adding landing and possession limits to ensure the guideline is not exceeded.	**U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon** • May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 25,000 Chinook quota. 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 18,750 Chinook have been landed to consider modifying the open period to five days per week and adding landing and possession limits to ensure the guideline is not exceeded.	**U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon** • May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 20,000 Chinook quota. 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 15,000 Chinook have been landed to consider modifying the open period to five days per week and adding landing and possession limits to ensure the guideline is not exceeded.
Cape Flattery, Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). 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 either calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271 or sending notification via e-mail to nfalcon.trollreport@state.or.us. 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.		

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 2 of 9) 3/7/2013 9:09 AM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon • July 1 through earlier of September 17 or 15,800 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 16,000 marked coho quota (C.8.d) July 1-9 then Friday through Tuesday July 12-August 27 **with a landing and possession limit of 60 Chinook and 40 coho per vessel per open period**; Friday through Tuesday August 30-September 17 **with a landing and possession limit of 20 Chinook and 50 coho per vessel per open period** (C.1). No earlier than September 1, if at least 5,000 marked coho remain on the quota, inseason action may be considered to allow non-selective coho retention (C.8). All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.7). All coho must be marked except as noted above (C.8.d). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	**U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon** • July 5 through earlier of September 30 or 12,500 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 13,600 marked coho quota (C.8.d) Friday through Tuesday through August 27 **with a landing and possession limit of 40 Chinook and 40 coho per vessel per open period**; Friday through Tuesday August 30-September 30, **with a landing and possession limit of 20 Chinook and 50 coho per vessel per open period** (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).	**U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon** • July 6 through earlier of September 18 or 10,000 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 12,000 marked coho quota (C.8.d) Saturday through Wednesday through August 28 **with a landing and possession limit of 35 Chinook and 40 coho per vessel per open period**; Saturday through Wednesday August 31-September 18, **with a landing and possession limit of 10 Chinook and 30 coho per vessel per open period** (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).

Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones, **and beginning August 1, Grays Harbor Control Zone Closed** (C.5). Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. **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. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. 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 either calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271 or sending notification via e-mail to nfalcon.trollreport@state.or.us. 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.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 3 of 9)		3/7/2013 9:09 AM
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
South of Cape Falcon	**South of Cape Falcon**	**South of Cape Falcon**
Supplemental Management Information	**Supplemental Management Information**	**Supplemental Management Information**
1. Sacramento River Basin recreational fishery catch assumption: quota of _____ adult Sacramento River fall Chinook (____% of the total allowable harvest). 2. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of _____ adults. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: _____ adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: _____ 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 Wildlife Commission.	1. Sacramento River Basin recreational fishery catch assumption: quota of _____ adult Sacramento River fall Chinook (____% of the total allowable harvest). 2. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of _____ adults. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: _____ adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: _____ 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 Wildlife Commission.	1. Sacramento River Basin recreational fishery catch assumption: quota of _____ adult Sacramento River fall Chinook (____% of the total allowable harvest). 2. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of _____ adults. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: _____ adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: _____ 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 Wildlife Commission.
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. • March 15-August 29 • September 1 -October 31 (C.9). Seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length through August 29, 28 inches thereafter (B). 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. Beginning September 1, no more than 150 Chinook per vessel per calendar week. In 2014, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length. Gear restrictions same as in 2013. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2014 meeting.	**Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.** • April 1-August 29 • September 1-October 31 (C.9). Seven day per week. All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B). 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. Beginning September 1, no more than 100 Chinook per vessel per calendar week. In 2014, same as Alternative I	**Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.** • April 1-August 29 • September 4 - -October 31 (C.9). Seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.7). Beginning September 1, landing and possession limit of 75 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Wed.-Tues.). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B). 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. In 2014, same as Alternative I

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 4 of 9) 3/7/2013 9:09 AM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ) • March 15 - May 31; • June 1 through earlier of June 30, or a 4,000 Chinook quota; • July 1 through earlier of July 31, or a 3,000 Chinook quota; • Aug. 1 through earlier of Aug. 29, or a 2,000 Chinook quota (C.9). Seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 27 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. Any remaining portion of the June and/or July Chinook quotas may be transferred inseason on an impact neutral basis to the next open quota period (C.8). 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 (C.1, C.6). 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 either calling (541) 867-0300 ext. 252 or sending notification via e-mail to KMZOR.trollreport@state.or.us. 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). In 2014, 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 2014 meeting.	**Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)** • April 1 - May 31; • June 1 through earlier of June 30, or a 3,000 Chinook quota; • July 1 through earlier of July 31, or a 2,000 Chinook quota; • Aug. 1 through earlier of Aug. 29, or a 1,500 Chinook quota; • Sept. 1 through earlier of Sept. 30 or a 1,000 Chinook quota (C.9). Seven days per week 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. September 1-30 landing and possession limit of 25 Chinook per vessel per day Any remaining portion of the June and/or July Chinook quotas may be transferred inseason on an impact neutral basis to the next open quota period (C.8). 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). In 2014, same as Alternative I	**Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)** • April 1 - May 31; • June 1 through earlier of June 30, or a 2,000 Chinook quota; • July 1 through earlier of July 31, or a 1,500 Chinook quota; • Aug. 1 through earlier of Aug. 29, or a 1,000 Chinook quota; • Sept. 5 through earlier of Sept. 25 or a 1,000 Chinook quota (C.9). Seven days per week 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.** Landing and possession limit of 30 Chinook per vessel per day. September 5-25 landing and possession limit of 20 Chinook per vessel per day Any remaining portion of the June and/or July Chinook quotas may be transferred inseason on an impact neutral basis to the next open quota period (C.8). 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). In 2014, same as Alternative I

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 5 of 9) 3/7/2013 9:09 AM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ) • September 1 through earlier of September 30, or 10,000 Chinook quota (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length. Landing and possession limit of 30 Chinook per vessel per day (C.8.f). 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 (C.6.	**OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)** • May 1 through earlier of May 31 or a 1,000 Chinook quota.; • June 1 through earlier of June 30, or a 1,000 Chinook quota; • July 1 through earlier of July 31, or a 1,500 Chinook quota; • Aug. 1 through earlier of Aug. 31, or a 1,500 Chinook quota;. • September 1 through earlier of September 30, or 6,000 Chinook quota (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length. Landing and possession limit of 20 Chinook per vessel per day (C.8.f). 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 (C.6.	**OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)** • September 1 through earlier of September 30, or 3,000 Chinook quota (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length. Landing and possession limit of 15 Chinook per vessel per day (C.8.f). 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 (C.6.
Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt. Closed.	**Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt.** Closed.	**Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt.** Closed.
Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg) • May 1-5, 8-12, 15-19, 22-25, and 28-31; • June 1-3, 7-10, 14-17, 21-24, 28-30; • July 1-2, 5-9, 12-16, 19-23, 26-31; • Aug. 1-29; • Sept. 1-30 (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit (B). All fish must be landed in California and offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	**Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)** • July 15-31; • August 1-29; • September 1-30 (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B). All fish must be landed in California and offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure. During September, all fish must be landed north of Point Arena (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	**Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)** • May 24-31; • June 1-5, 14-18, 21-25, 28-30; • July 5-31, • August 1-29; • September 1-30. All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B). All fish must be landed in California and offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 6 of 9) 3/7/2013 9:09 AM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco) • May 1-5, 8-12, 15-19, 22-25, and 28-31; • June 1-3, 7-10, 14-17, 21-24, 28-30; • July 1-2, 5-9, 12-16, 19-23, 26-31; • Aug. 1-29; • Sept. 1-30 (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit (B). All fish must be landed in California and offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). **Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)** • October 1-4, 7-11, and 14-15. All salmon except coho (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length (B). All vessels fishing in this area must land and deliver all fish between Point Arena and Pigeon Point (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	**Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)** • May 1-31; • June 15-30; • July 15-31; • August 1-29; • September 1-30 (C.9). Seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length prior to September 1, 26 inches thereafter (B). All fish must be landed in California and offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure. During September, all fish must be landed south of Point Arena (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). **Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)** • October 1-4, 7-11, and 14-15. All salmon except coho (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length (B). All vessels fishing in this area must land and deliver all fish between Point Arena and Pigeon Point (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	**Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)** • May 1-31; • June 1-5, 14-18, 21-25, 28-30; • July 5-31, August 1-29; • September 1-30. All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B). All fish must be landed in California and offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). **Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)** • October 1-4, 7-11, and 14-15. All salmon except coho (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length (B). All vessels fishing in this area must land and deliver all fish between Point Arena and Pigeon Point (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).
Pigeon Pt. to Point Sur (Monterey) Same as Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	**Pigeon Pt. to Point Sur (Monterey)** Same as Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	**Pigeon Pt. to Point Sur (Monterey)** Same as Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.
Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey South) • May 1-5, 8-12, 15-19, 22-25, and 28-31; • June 1-3, 7-10, 14-17, 21-24, 28-30; • July 1-2, 5-9, 12-16, 19-23, 26-31; • Aug. 1-29; • Sept. 1-30 (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit (B). All fish must be landed in California and offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	**Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey South)** • May 1-31; • June 15 – 30; • July 15-31; • August 1-29; • September 1-30 (C.9). Seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length prior to September 1, 26 inches thereafter (B). All fish must be landed in California and offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure. During September, all fish must be landed south of Point Arena (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	**Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey South)** • May 1-31; • June 1-5, 14-18, 21-25, 28-30; • July 5-31, August 1-29; • September 1-30. All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B). All fish must be landed in California and offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).
California State regulations require all salmon be made available to a CDFW representative for sampling immediately at port of landing. Any person in possession of a salmon with a missing adipose fin, upon request by an authorized agent or employee of the CDFW, shall immediately relinquish the head of the salmon to the state. (California Fish and Wildlife Code §8226)		

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 7 of 9) 3/7/2013 9:09 AM

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

		Chinook		Coho		
Area (when open)		Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	Pink
North of Cape Falcon		28.0	21.5	16.0	12.0	None
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border	Alt. 1 ≤ Aug. 29	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
	Alt. 1 ≥ Sept. 1	28.0	21.5			None
	Alt. II & III	28.0	21.5			None
OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty		27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena		27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Pt. Arena to U.S./Mexico Border	Alt. I & Alt. III	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
	Alt. II ≤ Aug. 29	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
	Alt. II ≥ Sept. 1	26.0	19.5	-	-	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 for that species of salmon. Salmon may be landed in an area that has been closed for that species of salmon 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 for that species of salmon 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.

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 and/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 90º angle.

C.4. Vessel Operation in Closed Areas with Salmon on Board:
a. Except as provided under C.4.b below, it is unlawful for a vessel to have troll or recreational gear in the water while in 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.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2012. (Page 8 of 9)	3/7/2013 9:09 AM

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (continued)

b. When Genetic Stock Identification (GSI) samples will be collected in an area closed to commercial salmon fishing, the scientific research permit holder shall notify NOAA OLE, USCG, CDFW and OSP at least 24 hours prior to sampling and provide the following information: the vessel name, date, location and time collection activities will be done. Any vessel collecting GSI samples in a closed area shall not possess any salmon other than those from which GSI samples are being collected. Salmon caught for collection of GSI samples must be immediately released in good condition after collection of samples.

C.5. Control Zone Definitions:

a. *Cape Flattery Control Zone* - The area from Cape Flattery (48º23'00" N. lat.) to the northern boundary of the U.S. EEZ; and the area from Cape Flattery south to Cape Alava (48º10'00" N. lat.) and east of 125º05'00" 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. *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.).

d. *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.

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, the estimated time of arrival, and the specific reason the vessel is not able to meet special management area landing restrictions.

In addition to contacting the U.S. Coast Guard, vessels fishing south of the Oregon/California border must notify CDFW within one hour of leaving the management area by calling 800-889-8346 and providing the same information as reported to the U.S. Coast Guard. All salmon must be offloaded within 24 hours of reaching port.

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 30,568 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.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2012. (Page 9 of 9)	3/7/2013 9:09 AM

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (continued)

Beginning May 1, license holders may land or possess no more than one Pacific halibut per each four Chinook, except one Pacific halibut may be possessed or landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 20 halibut may be possessed or landed per trip. Pacific halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).

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 if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
b. Chinook remaining from the June and/or July non-Indian commercial troll quotas in the Oregon KMZ may be transferred to the Chinook quota for the next open period if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
c. NMFS may transfer fish between the recreational and commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon if there is agreement among the areas' representatives on the Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS), and if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
d. At the March 2013 meeting, the Council will consider inseason recommendations for special regulations for any experimental fisheries (proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November 2012).
e. If retention of unmarked coho is permitted by inseason action, the allowable coho quota will be adjusted to ensure preseason projected impacts on all stocks is not exceeded.
f. 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 Wildlife (CDFW) 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 Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 1 of 9) 3/7/2013 9:17 AM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
North of Cape Falcon	**North of Cape Falcon**	**North of Cape Falcon**
Supplemental Management Information	**Supplemental Management Information**	**Supplemental Management Information**
1. Overall non-Indian TAC: _____ (non-mark-selective equivalent of 95,000) Chinook and 100,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Recreational TAC: _____ (non-mark selective equivalent of 47,500) Chinook and 84,000 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked. 3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting. 4. No Area 4B add-on fishery. 5. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 12,000 marked coho in August and September. 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.	1. Overall non-Indian TAC:_____ (non-mark-selective equivalent of 75,000) Chinook and 85,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Recreational TAC: _____ (non-mark selective equivalent of 37,500) Chinook and 71,400 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked. 3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting. 4. No Area 4B add-on fishery. 5. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 13,000 marked coho in August and September. 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.	1. Overall non-Indian TAC: _____ (non-mark-selective equivalent of 60,000) Chinook and 75,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Recreational TAC: _____ (non-mark selective equivalent of 30,000) Chinook and 63,000 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked. 3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting. 4. No Area 4B add-on fishery. 5. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 14,000 marked coho in August and September. 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.
U.S./Canada Border to Queets Rivers • May 10-12, May 17-19, and June 8-28 or a coastwide **marked Chinook quota of 10,000** (C.5). 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).	**U.S./Canada Border to Queets Rivers** • May 17-19, and June 15-21 or a coastwide **marked Chinook quota of 8,000** (C.5). 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).	**U.S./Canada Border to Queets Rivers** • June 22-27 or a coastwide **marked Chinook quota of 6,000** (C.5). 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).
Queets Rivers to Leadbetter Point • June 1 through earlier of June 22 or a coastwide **marked Chinook quota of 10,000** (C.5). 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).	**Queets Rivers to Leadbetter Point** • June 8 through earlier of June 29 or a coastwide **marked Chinook quota of 8,000** (C.5). 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).	**Queets Rivers to Leadbetter Point** • June 15 through earlier of June 29 or a coastwide **marked Chinook quota of 6,000** (C.5). 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).

TABLE 2. Recreational management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 2 of 9) 3/7/2013 9:17 AM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Ledbetter Point to Cape Falcon • June 8 through earlier of June 21 or a coastwide **marked Chinook quota of 10,000** (C.5). 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).	**Ledbetter Point to Cape Falcon** • June 15 through earlier of June 21 or a coastwide **marked Chinook quota of 8,000** (C.5). 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).	**Ledbetter Point to Cape Falcon** • June 22 through earlier of June 28 or a coastwide **marked Chinook quota of 6,000** (C.5). 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).
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay) • June 29 through earlier of September 30 or 8,740 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of _____ Chinook. (C.5). Seven days per week. All salmon except no chum beginning August 1; two fish per day, plus one additional pink salmon. All coho must be marked (see *Ocean Boat Limits*, C.1). Beginning August 1, Chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.4.a) during Council managed ocean fishery. 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 and coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	**U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay**) • June 22 through earlier of September 22 or 7,430 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of _____ Chinook. (C.5). Seven days per week. All salmon except no chum beginning August 1. Two fish per day, only one of which can be a Chinook, plus two additional pink salmon. All retained coho must be marked (see *Ocean Boat Limits*, C.1). Beginning August 1, Chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.4.a) during Council managed ocean fishery. 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).	**U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay**) • June 28 through earlier of September 15 or a 6,550 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of _____ Chinook. **Beginning September 1 any remaining subarea coho quota converts to non-mark-selective coho retention. (**C.5). Seven days per week. All salmon except no chum beginning August 1. Two fish per day, only one of which can be a Chinook, plus three additional pink salmon. All retained coho must be marked (see *Ocean Boat Limits*, C.1). Beginning August 1, Chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.4.a) during Council managed ocean fishery. 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).
Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea) • June 29 through earlier of September 30 or 2,180 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of _____ Chinook. (C.5). Seven days per week. All salmon except no chum beginning August 1; two fish per day, plus one additional pink salmon. All coho must be marked (see *Ocean Boat Limits*, 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 and coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	**Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)** • June 22 through earlier of September 22 or 1,810 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of _____ Chinook. (C.5). • September 28 through earlier of October 13 or 50 marked coho quota or 50 Chinook quota (C.5) in the area north of 47°50'00 N. lat. and south of 48°00'00" N. lat. Seven days per week. All salmon except no chum beginning August 1. Two fish per day, only one of which can be a Chinook, plus two additional pink salmon. All retained coho must be marked (see *Ocean Boat Limits*, 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).	**Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)** • June 28 through earlier of September 15 or 1,590 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of _____ Chinook. **Beginning September 1 any remaining subarea coho quota converts to non-mark-selective coho retention. (**C.5). • September 21 through earlier of October 6 or 50 **non-marked** coho quota or 50 Chinook quota (C.5) in the area north of 47°50'00 N. lat. and south of 48°00'00" N. lat. Seven days per week. All salmon except no chum beginning August 1. Two fish per day, only one of which can be a Chinook, plus three additional pink salmon. All retained coho must be marked (see *Ocean Boat Limits*, 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).

TABLE 2. Recreational management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 3 of 9)		3/7/2013 9:17 AM
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea) • June 23 through earlier of September 30 or 31,080 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of _____ Chinook. (C.5). Seven days per week. All salmon; two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook. All 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 and coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	**Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)** • June 30 through earlier of September 22 or 26,410 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of _____ Chinook. (C.5). Sunday through Thursday. 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). 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).	**Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)** • June 30 through earlier of September 22 or 23,310 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of _____ Chinook. **Beginning September 1 any remaining subarea coho quota converts to non-mark-selective coho retention. (**C.5).. Sunday through Thursday. 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 Control Zone closed beginning August 1 (C.4). 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).
Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea) • June 22 through earlier of September 30 or 42,000 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of _____ Chinook (C.5). Seven days per week. All salmon; two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook. All coho must be marked (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook and coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	**Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)** • June 22 through earlier of September 30 or 35,700 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of _____ Chinook (C.5). 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). 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).	**Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)** • June 29 through earlier of September 30 or 31,500 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of _____ Chinook. **Beginning September 1 any remaining subarea coho quota converts to non-mark-selective coho retention. (**C.5). 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). 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).

TABLE 2. Recreational management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 4 of 9) 3/7/2013 9:17 AM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

South of Cape Falcon	South of Cape Falcon	South of Cape Falcon
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Supplemental Management Information	**Supplemental Management Information**	**Supplemental Management Information**
1. Sacramento River Basin recreational fishery catch assumption: quota of _____ adult Sacramento River fall Chinook (____% of the total allowable harvest). 2. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of _____ adults. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: _____ adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: _____ adult Klamath River fall Chinook. Overall recreational TAC: _____ marked coho and _____ unmarked 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 CFWC.	1. Sacramento River Basin recreational fishery catch assumption: quota of _____ adult Sacramento River fall Chinook (____% of the total allowable harvest). 2. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of _____ adults. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: _____ adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: _____ adult Klamath River fall Chinook. Overall recreational TAC: _____ marked coho and _____ unmarked 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 CFWC	1. Sacramento River Basin recreational fishery catch assumption: quota of _____ adult Sacramento River fall Chinook (____% of the total allowable harvest). 2. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of _____ adults. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: _____ adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: _____ adult Klamath River fall Chinook. Overall recreational TAC: _____ marked coho and _____ unmarked 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 CFWC
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. • March 15 through October 31 (C.6), except as provided below during the July all-salmon mark-selective **and September non-mark-selective coho fisheries**. Seven days per week. All salmon except coho; two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). • **Non-mark-selective coho fishery**: September 1 through the earlier of September 30 or a landed catch of 18,000 **non-mark-selective coho quota (C.5)**. Sept. 1-2, then Thursday through Saturday thereafter; **all salmon**, two fish per day (C.5); Sept. 3-4, then Sunday through Wednesday thereafter; **all salmon except coho**, two fish per day. The all salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of October 1 or attainment of the coho quota. Open days may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available coho quota (C.5). Fishing in the Stonewall Bank yelloweye rockfish 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). In 2014, 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).	**Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.** • March 15 through October 31 (C.6), except as provided below during the July all-salmon mark-selective **and September non-mark-selective coho fisheries**. Seven days per week. All salmon except coho; two fish per day. (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). • **Non-mark-selective coho fishery**: September 1 through the earlier of September 30 or a landed catch of 15,000 **non-mark-selective coho quota (C.5)**. Sept. 1-2, then Thursday through Saturday thereafter; **all salmon**, two fish per day (C.5); Sept. 3-4, then Sunday through Wednesday thereafter; **all salmon except coho**, two fish per day. The all salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of October 1 or attainment of the coho quota. Open days may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available coho quota (C.5). Fishing in the Stonewall Bank yelloweye rockfish 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). In 2014, same as Alternative I	**Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.** • March 15 through October 31 (C.6), except as provided below during the July all-salmon mark-selective **and September non-mark-selective coho fisheries**. Seven days per week. All salmon except coho; two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 22 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). • **Non-mark-selective coho fishery**: September 1 through the earlier of September 30 or a landed catch of 12,000 **non-mark-selective coho quota (C.5)**. Sept. 1-2, then Thursday through Saturday thereafter; **all salmon**, two fish per day (C.5); Sept. 3-4, then Sunday through Wednesday thereafter; **all salmon except coho**, two fish per day. The all salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of October 1 or attainment of the coho quota. Open days may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available coho quota (C.5). Fishing in the Stonewall Bank yelloweye rockfish 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). In 2014, same as Alternative I

TABLE 2. Recreational management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 5 of 9) 3/7/2013 9:17 AM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border • .**All-salmon mark-selective coho fishery**: July 1 through earlier of July 31 or a landed catch of 12,000 marked coho. Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day. All retained coho must be marked (C.1). Any remainder of the mark selective coho quota will be transferred on an impact neutral basis to the September non-selective coho quota listed below. The all salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of August 1 or attainment of the coho quota, through August 31. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank yelloweye rockfish 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).	**Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border** • .**All-salmon mark-selective coho fishery**: July 1 through earlier of July 31 or a landed catch of 10,000 marked coho. Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day. All retained coho must be marked (C.1). Any remainder of the mark selective coho quota will be transferred on an impact neutral basis to the September non-selective coho quota listed below. The all salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of August 1 or attainment of the coho quota, through August 31. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank yelloweye rockfish 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).	**Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border** • .**All-salmon mark-selective coho fishery**: July 1 through earlier of July 31 or a landed catch of 10,000 marked coho. Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day. All retained coho must be marked (C.1). Any remainder of the mark selective coho quota will be transferred on an impact neutral basis to the September non-selective coho quota listed below. The all salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of August 1 or attainment of the coho quota, through August 31. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank yelloweye rockfish 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).
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ) • Except as provided above during the all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery, the season will be May 1 through September 8 (C.6). 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).	**Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ)** • Except as provided above during the all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery, the season will be May 4 through September 8 (C.6). 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).	**Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ)** • Except as provided above during the all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery, the season will be May 25 through September 2 (C.6). 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 22 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).
OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ) • May 1 through September 8 (C.6). All salmon except coho. Seven days per week, 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). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.e). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith, Eel, and Klamath rivers.	**OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)** • May 4 through September 8 (C.6). All salmon except coho. 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). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.e). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith, Eel, and Klamath rivers.	**OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)** • May 25 through September 2 (C.6). All salmon except coho. 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). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.e). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith, Eel, and Klamath rivers.

TABLE 2. Recreational management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 6 of 9) 3/7/2013 9:17 AM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg) • April 6 through November 10. Seven days per week. 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). In 2014, season opens April 5 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 2012 (C.2, C.3).	**Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)** • April 6 through October 27. Seven days per week. 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). In 2014, same as Alternative 1.	**Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)** • April 6 through October 13. Seven days per week. 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). In 2014, same as Alternative 1.
Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco) • April 6 through November 10 Seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length through June 30; 20 inches thereafter (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2014, season opens April 5 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 2012 (C.2, C.3).	**Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)** • April 6 through November 10 Seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length through July 31; 20 inches thereafter (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2014, same as Alternative 1.	**Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)** • April 6 through June 2;; • June 15 through Nov. 10. Seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length through July 31; 20 inches thereafter (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2014, same as Alternative 1.
Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey South) • April 6 through October 6. Seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length through June 30; 20 inches thereafter (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2014, season opens April 5 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 2012 (C.2, C.3).	**Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)** • April 6 through October 6. Seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 26 inches total length through July 31; 20 inches thereafter (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2014, same as Alternative 1.	**Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)** • April 6 through July 14; • Aug. 1 through Oct. 6. 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). In 2014, same as Alternative 1.

California State regulations require all salmon be made available to a CDFW representative for sampling immediately at port of landing. Any person in possession of a salmon with a missing adipose fin, upon request by an authorized agent or employee of the CDFW, shall immediately relinquish the head of the salmon to the state. (California Fish and Willife Code §8226)

TABLE 2. Recreational management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 7 of 9) 3/7/2013 9:17 AM

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 Humbug Mt.		24.0	16.0	None
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	Alt. I & II	24.0	16.0	None
	Alt. III	22.0	16.0	None
OR/CA Border to Horse Mountain	Alt. I	20.0	-	20.0
	Alt. II & III	24.0		
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena		20.0	-	20.0
Pt. Arena. to U.S./Mexico Border:	Alt I ≤ June 30	24.0	-	24.0
……..:	Alt I ≥ June 30	20.0		20.0
……..::	Alt II ≤ July 31	26.0		26.0
……..::	Alt II ≥ July 31	20.0		20.0
	Alt. III	24.0	-	24.0

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 Chinook and coho salmon for all licensed and juvenile anglers aboard has been attained (additional state restrictions may apply).

TABLE 2. Recreational management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2012. (Page 8 of 9)	3/7/2013 9:17 AM

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

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.

C.3. Gear Definitions:

a. *Recreational fishing gear defined*: Angling tackle consisting of a line with no more than one artificial lure and/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 Yelloweye Rockfish 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).

TABLE 2. Recreational management measures adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2011. (Page 9 of 9)

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

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 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, and if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
c. Chinook and coho may be transferred between the recreational and commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon if there is agreement among the representatives of the Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS), and if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
d. Fishery managers may consider inseason action permitting the retention of unmarked coho. Such a consideration may also include a change in bag limit of two salmon, no more than one of which may be a coho. If retention of unmarked coho is permitted by inseason action, the allowable coho quota will be adjusted to ensure preseason projected impacts on all stocks is not exceeded.
e. Marked coho remaining from the July Cape Falcon to OR/CA border recreational coho quota may be transferred inseason to the September Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. non-mark-selective recreational fishery if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.

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.

Tribal and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife 2013 Management Objectives for Puget Sound Chinook and Coho Salmon

As provided for in Amendment 14, and pursuant to rules and procedures established under U.S. v. Washington, WDFW and the affected Tribes have established management objectives for Puget Sound Chinook and coho salmon. The management objectives applicable to the 2013 regulation setting process are presented in the following tables. They are based on a similar management approach and methodologies as the objectives provided to the Council the past several years. The management objectives define the maximum impact levels allowed for 2013-14 salmon fisheries.

For Puget Sound Chinook salmon, the management objectives in Table 1 are part of the current harvest management plan developed by the Puget Sound Tribes and WDFW. The state and tribal co-managers expect that fishing considered by the Council for the 2013-14 seasons will be consistent with these objectives. This plan has been approved by NOAA Fisheries under Limit 6 (State and tribal resource management plans) of the 4(d) rule (50 CFR 223) for ESA compliance.

Table 1. Exploitation rate ceilings, expressed as total, southern US (SUS) or pre-terminal (PT SUS) exploitation rates, and upper management and low abundance thresholds, for Puget Sound Chinook management units.

Management Unit	Exploitation Rate	Upper Management Threshold	Low Abundance Threshold	Critical Exploitation Rate Ceiling
Nooksack		4,000		
North Fork		2,000	1,0001/	7% / 9% SUS3/
South Fork		2,000	1,0001/	
Skagit Summer/Fall		14,500	4,800	
Upper Skagit			2,200	15% SUS even-years
Sauk	50%		400	17% SUS odd-years
Lower Skagit			900	
Skagit Spring		2,000	576	
Upper Sauk	38%		130	18% SUS
Upper Cascade			170	
Suiattle			170	
Stillaguamish		9001/	7001/	
North Fork Summer	25%	6001/	5001/	15% SUS
South Fk & MS Fall		3001/	2001/	
Snohomish		4,6001/	2,8001/	
Skykomish	21%	3,6001/	1,7451/	15% SUS
Snoqualmie		1,0001/	5211/	
Lake Washington	20% SUS			10% PT SUS
Cedar River		1,680	200	
Green	15% PT SUS	5,800	1,800	12% PT SUS
White River Spring	20%	1,000	200	15% SUS
Puyallup Fall	50%	500 (South Prairie Cr.)	500	12% PT SUS
Nisqually	65-56-47% 4/			
Skokomish	50%	3,650	1,3002/	12% PT SUS
Mid-Hood Canal	15% PT SUS	750	400	12% PT SUS
Dungeness	10% SUS	925	500	6% SUS
Elwha	10% SUS	2,900	1,000	6% SUS
Western JDF	10% SUS	850	500	6% SUS

1/ Natural-origin spawners
2/ Skokomish LAT is escapement of 800 natural spawners and/or 500 escapement to the hatchery
3/ Nooksack SUS ER will not exceed 7% in 4 out of 5 years
4/ Nisqually ER ceiling 65% for 2010-2011; 56% for 2012-2013; 47% for 2014.

2013 Puget Sound Primary Natural Coho Management Unit Exploitation Rate Ceilings

Management Unit	Preseason Forecast Of Abundance (Ocean Age Three)	Management Status	Total Exploitation Rate Ceiling
Strait of Juan de Fuca	12,558	low	40%
Hood Canal	36,837	low	45%
Skagit	137,184	normal	60%
Stillaguamish	33,100	normal	50%
Snohomish	163,829	normal	60%

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE REPORT

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Northwest and Southwest Fisheries Science Centers and Northwest and Southwest Regions will briefly report on recent developments relevant to salmon fisheries and issues of interest to the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council).

Potential topics include:

Long-term salmon and steelhead recovery in the Columbia Basin
NMFS approval of Amendment 17 to the Pacific Coast Salmon Fishery Management Plan

Council Task:

Discussion.

Reference Materials:

1. Agenda Item C.3.b, Attachment 1: December 11, 2012 letter from NMFS Assistant Regional Administrator Barry Thom regarding long-term salmon and steelhead recovery in the Columbia Basin.
2. Agenda Item C.3.b, Attachment 2: February 5, 2013 letter from NMFS Regional Administrator William W. Stelle, Jr. to Council Chair Dan Wolford approving Amendment 17 to the Pacific Coast Salmon Fishery Management Plan.

Agenda Order:

a.	Agenda Item Overview	Mike Burner
b.	Regulatory Activities	Bob Turner
c.	Fisheries Science Center Activities	Pete Lawson
d.	Reports and Comments of Advisory Bodies and Management Entities	
e.	Public Comment	
f.	Council Discussion	

PFMC
02/06/13

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
PORTLAND OFFICE
1201 NE Lloyd Boulevard, Suite 1100
PORTLAND, OREGON 97232-1274

December 11, 2012

Dear Columbia Basin Party,

I am writing to invite you to join us in considering how to best approach long-term salmon and steelhead recovery in the Columbia Basin. I have asked two neutral, university-based institutions - the Oregon Consensus Program and the William D. Ruckelshaus Center - to conduct a "situation assessment" of regional views about salmon recovery planning in the Columbia Basin in the long term. They are assembling an assessment team including academic expertise from Washington, Oregon and Idaho. A situation assessment is an interview-based process undertaken to better understand and explore relevant issues and interests of involved parties and situation dynamics. The assessment team will reach out to a broad array of regional parties over the next several months to capture a range of perspectives. Please see the attached background for more information.

NOAA Fisheries considers salmon recovery strategies within the context of Endangered Species Act, Tribal treaty and trust responsibilities, and other federal obligations. In order to address these multiple mandates over the long term, we would like to better integrate existing and future recovery plans with Basin-wide strategies to address all elements of recovery. I believe that we will make better and more sustainable decisions that advance recovery with your engagement.

NOAA is supporting this assessment for a variety of reasons. Most importantly, we would like to build on the momentum of our positive collaborations with local watershed councils, recovery boards, and other local groups over the last few years and take another step forward. We want to ensure our existing and future recovery plans are comprehensive and integrated. A number of regional parties have expressed views that such an assessment would be informative to moving salmon recovery forward.

I would like to hear your thoughts on how to work through the key challenges for salmon recovery. The assessment will consist of a series of questions and should take about an hour. Responses will be confidential and not attributed to any source. Practitioners affiliated with Oregon Consensus and the Ruckelshaus Center will schedule interviews in the coming year.

The assessment report will be available to all in late summer 2013. It will inform our consideration of all regional views and our next steps in 2014 and beyond. While the assessment is underway, current consultations and planning efforts will continue according to existing processes and schedules.

I believe that together we can achieve sustainable salmon and steelhead in the Columbia River Basin. Please feel free to contact me directly at 503-231-6266 if you have questions regarding the assessment.

Sincerely,

Barry A. Thom
Deputy Regional Administrator

Background on the Columbia Basin Situation Assessment

What is a Situation Assessment?

A situation assessment is an interview-based information-gathering process undertaken to better understand issues and interests of involved parties and situation dynamics related to a complex public policy issue. Information gathered may include:

- What are the issues and opportunities?
- Who are the key parties and what are their interests?
- What are the current processes and avenues for addressing those issues and interests?
- What options could be helpful to address those interests and what parameters would help ensure the greatest likelihood for success?

Typically, such an assessment involves a neutral, third-party who interviews a range of affected and potentially affected individuals to understand the interests and substantive issues that need to be addressed, as well as the likely challenges, barriers and opportunities for moving forward.

The third party uses information from interviewees to identify cross-cutting themes, challenges and opportunities. Information gained is given freely and analyzed without bias. All interviews are confidential and no input is attributed to interviewees by name or affiliation.

At the conclusion of the interviews, the Centers will provide a summary report that identifies key issues, themes and options that might be useful in the long term. This report will be available to everyone who participated in the assessment and other interested parties. The procedural options that are identified by a situation assessment are meant to inform, rather than dictate a particular course of action. While the assessment will include a list of who was interviewed, specific statements and key themes will not be attributed to individual interviewees.

About Oregon Consensus and William D. Ruckelshaus Center

Oregon Consensus (OC) is Oregon's official program for public policy consensus building. OC provides consensus building, facilitation, mediation and other conflict resolution services to public entities and their stakeholders in Oregon and throughout the Northwest. OC is a program of the National Policy Consensus Center in Portland State University's Hatfield School of Government. OC's mission is to promote effective and efficient approaches for collaborative governance on public policy issues in Oregon. OC offers state agencies, local governments and the public a neutral forum and neutral services.

The William D. Ruckelshaus Center is a neutral resource for collaborative problem solving in the State of Washington and the Pacific Northwest. It is a joint effort of Washington's two research universities and is dedicated to assisting public, private, tribal, non-profit and other community leaders in their efforts to build consensus and resolve conflicts around difficult public policy issues. The Center is hosted at the University of Washington (UW) by the Daniel J. Evans School of Public Affairs and at Washington State University (WSU) by WSU Extension. More information is available at http://ruckelshauscenter.wsu.edu/.

Oregon Consensus and the Ruckelshaus Center are both university-based institutions devoted to promoting collaborative governance and consensus-based public policy. Both programs are members of the University Network for Collaborative Governance, a national association of university based centers recognized for their leadership in advancing the best practices for collaborative approaches to resolving public issues. OC and the Ruckelshaus Center have a well-established history of successfully working together on projects with regional impact. The two programs have created an assessment team that utilizes the expertise and resources within each center to implement the assessment process.

In addition, while there is not a similar university center in Idaho, Oregon Consensus and the Ruckelshaus Center will include on their team academic expertise from Idaho. If you have questions about the assessment process, please contact Project Manager Peter Harkema at (503) 725-8191or pharkema@pdx.edu.

What is the scope of the assessment?

The scope of the assessment is fairly broad, seeking views on recovery planning processes that would be used to address habitat, hatchery, harvest and hydro strategies. We believe that in order to recover Columbia Basin salmon, we must address all sources of mortality. The assessment will reach parties from throughout the Columbia Basin including Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington.

What happens with the information from the assessment and how will it be used?

At the conclusion of the interviews, the Centers will provide a summary report that identifies key recovery planning issues, themes and options for moving forward in 2014 and beyond. This report will be available to everyone who participated in the assessment and other interested parties. The procedural options that are identified by a situation assessment are meant to inform rather than suggest a particular course of action. All interviews are confidential, in that while the assessment will include a list of who was interviewed, specific statements and key themes will not be attributed to individual interviewees.

What would the assessment involve?

Oregon Consensus Program and the Ruckelshaus Center will interview a broad range of parties with the goal of identifying process options for a constructive path forward to develop Basin-wide, long-term salmon recovery strategies.

Will the interviews be confidential?

Yes, all interviews are confidential and no input will be attributed to interviewees by name or affiliation.

Why is NOAA asking a third party to conduct the assessment?

By having the assessment conducted by a neutral third party, regional parties can speak freely and identification of potential options for moving forward will be objectively characterized.

Who will be given an opportunity to participate in the assessment?

The Centers will include a broad range of parties from Idaho, Montana, Washington and Oregon. Although they may not be able to interview each individual involved in salmon recovery, they will make efforts to reach across the full range of interests.

The Centers will allocate a portion of the interviews for individuals and interests not identified at the outset, but identified during the assessment process.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
Northwest Region
7600 Sand Point Way N.E., Bldg. 1
Seattle, WA 98115

February 5, 2013

Mr. Dan Wolford, Chair
Pacific Fishery Management Council
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101
Portland, Oregon 97220-1384

Dear Mr. Wolford:

By this letter, I am approving Amendment 17 to the Pacific Coast Salmon Fishery Management Plan (FMP). The purpose of Amendment 17 is to revise the Salmon FMP to set a maximum fishing mortality threshold (MFMT) for Quillayute fall coho, correct typographical errors, update reporting measures to reflect new technology, and update or remove other obsolete or unnecessary language, including discontinuing a public comment period after the annual salmon management measures have been published in the *Federal Register* as a final rule. In its letter of December 16, 2011, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) disapproved the MFMT for Quillayute fall coho that was included in Amendment 16. The new MFMT included in Amendment 17 addresses that disapproval. NMFS' December 16, 2011, letter also requested that the Council remove the comment period on the final rule. Amendment 17 likewise addresses this issue.

The Council prepared Amendment 17 to the FMP under provisions of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 2006 (MSA) and transmitted it for approval by the Secretary on November 5, 2012. A notice of availability for Amendment 17 was published in the *Federal Register* on November 9, 2012. A proposed rule to implement Amendment 17 was published in the *Federal Register* on December 19, 2012. I determined that the actions of Amendment 17 have all either been previously analyzed in a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) document or qualify for categorical exclusion from further NEPA analysis under NAO 216-6.

Public comment periods on the amendment and proposed rule closed on January 8, 2013. NMFS has determined that Amendment 17 is consistent with the national standards and other provisions of the MSA, and other applicable laws. The MFMT for Quillayute fall coho described in Amendment 17 is consistent with the best available scientific information. A final rule to implement Amendment 17 will be published in the *Federal Register* shortly and will be effective for the 2013 fishing season. The final rule will amend federal regulations at 50 CFR 660.402 *et seq*.

NMFS appreciates the Council's close cooperation and assistance in completing Amendment 17 and we look forward to ongoing work with the Council to support the best possible fishery management decisions.

Sincerely,

William W. Stelle, Jr.
Regional Administrator

cc: F/NWR1 – P. Mundy
F/NWR2 – R. Schumacher
F/GCNW – S. Lynch

NOAA Technical Memorandum NMFS

DECEMBER 2012

CALIFORNIA COASTAL CHINOOK SALMON: STATUS, DATA, AND FEASIBILITY OF ALTERNATIVE FISHERY MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Michael R. O'Farrell
William H. Satterthwaite
Brian C. Spence

NOAA-TM-NMFS-SWFSC-494

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service
Southwest Fisheries Science Center

NOAA Technical Memorandum NMFS

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), organized in 1970, has evolved into an agency which establishes national policies and manages and conserves our oceanic, coastal, and atmospheric resources. An organizational element within NOAA, the Office of Fisheries is responsible for fisheries policy and the direction of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS).

In addition to its formal publications, the NMFS uses the NOAA Technical Memorandum series to issue informal scientific and technical publications when complete formal review and editorial processing are not appropriate or feasible. Documents within this series, however, reflect sound professional work and may be referenced in the formal scientific and technical literature.

NOAA Technical Memorandum NMFS
This TM series is used for documentation and timely communication of preliminary results, interim reports, or special purpose information. The TMs have not received complete formal review, editorial control, or detailed editing.

DECEMBER 2012

CALIFORNIA COASTAL CHINOOK SALMON: STATUS, DATA, AND FEASIBILITY OF ALTERNATIVE FISHERY MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Michael R. O'Farrell, William H. Satterthwaite, Brian C. Spence

NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service
SWFSC Fisheries Ecology Division
110 Shaffer Road
Santa Cruz, CA 95060

NOAA-TM-NMFS-SWFSC-494

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Rebecca M. Blank, Acting Secretary

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Jane Lubchenco, Undersecretary for Oceans and Atmosphere

National Marine Fisheries Service
Samuel D. Rauch, Acting Assistant Administrator for Fisheries

1 Abstract

The ocean fishery consultation standard for threatened California Coastal Chinook (CC-Chinook) salmon is specified as a cap on the preseason-projected age-4 ocean harvest rate for Klamath River fall Chinook (KRFC). Since the listing of the CC-Chinook Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU) under the federal Endangered Species Act in 1999, this consultation standard has frequently constrained ocean salmon fisheries in California and Oregon. Low levels of spawner and ocean fishery data have precluded development of a CC-Chinook-specific management strategy and necessitated use of the KRFC proxy. The purpose of this Technical Memorandum is to examine the spawner escapement and ocean fishery data that currently exist for CC-Chinook and address questions regarding whether there is now potential for the development of an alternative ocean fishery management strategy. At the current time, sufficient data do not exist to derive ESU-level estimates of spawner escapement. Recently collected genetic stock identification data from the ocean commercial fishery has allowed for inference about the ocean spatial distribution for CC-Chinook, yet these and other ocean fishery data are not sufficient for estimating total CC-Chinook ocean harvest. The current data are not sufficient to perform cohort reconstructions. Until more comprehensive spawner escapement and ocean fishery data are available, few prospects exist for developing management strategies that are based directly on CC-Chinook data.

2 Introduction

The California Coastal Chinook (CC-Chinook) salmon Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU) comprises all populations of Chinook salmon between (and including) Redwood Creek (Humboldt County) and the Russian River (Sonoma County), California (Figure 1). CC-Chinook were listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act in 1999 (64 FR 50394, 1999), and their listing status has been reaffirmed in two subsequent status reviews (Good et al., 2005; Williams et al., 2011).

Owing to limited freshwater escapement and ocean catch data, a proxy ocean harvest rate limit has been used to control the effect of ocean fisheries on populations within this ESU. This proxy, a maximum preseason-projected[1] Klamath River fall Chinook (KRFC) age-4 ocean harvest rate of 0.17, was defined as part of the Reasonable and Prudent Alternative for the 2000 Biological Opinion (NMFS, 2000). This maximum ocean harvest rate was subsequently reduced to 0.16 based on modifications to the KRFC cohort reconstruction model (KRTAT, 2002). Since the 2000 Biological Opinion, the CC-Chinook consultation standard has frequently constrained ocean fisheries in California and Oregon.

Because of the importance of this ESU to the annual configuration of ocean fisheries, there has been interest in evaluating whether alternative assessment and management approaches are feasible. In this report, we review the current information available for the CC-Chinook salmon ESU. We begin with a review of the justification given for the threatened status of CC-Chinook and the extent of the available freshwater data. The ocean fishery consultation history and available ocean fishery data are then reviewed. Finally, we examine the feasibility of developing an alternative management approach for CC-Chinook, given the data currently available.

[1]The term "preseason-projected" refers to a quantity forecast prior to the fishery and/or spawning escapement. The term "postseason-estimated" refers to a quantity estimated after the fishery and/or spawning escapement.

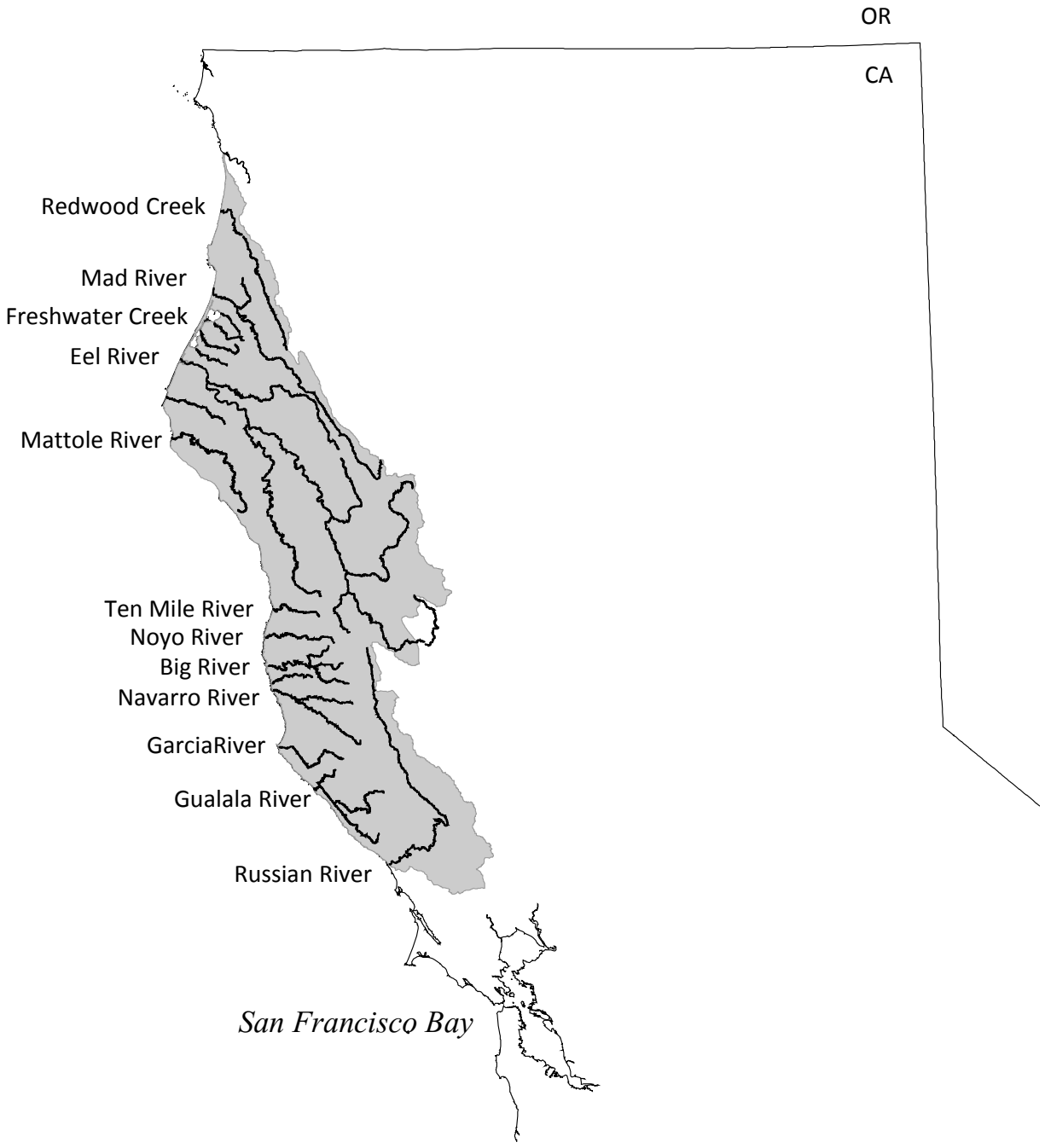

Figure 1. Map of the California Coastal Chinook ESU (shaded grey area) and major watersheds. Areas upstream from impassible dams are not included in the ESU and lie outside the shaded area.

3 ESU status

In an initial review of biological and ecological information for West Coast Chinook salmon, the Biological Review Team (BRT) identified 11 new Chinook salmon ESUs (three Columbia River Chinook salmon ESUs had previously been described), including what was termed the Southern Oregon and California Coastal Chinook ESU (Myers et al., 1998). This putative ESU encompassed coastal Chinook salmon populations south of Cape Blanco, Oregon, including the populations in the Klamath Basin downstream of the confluence of the Klamath and Trinity Rivers (Upper Klamath/Trinity Chinook is a separate ESU). The BRT unanimously concluded that Southern Oregon and California Coastal Chinook ESU, which included the present-day CC-Chinook ESU, was likely to become at risk of extinction in the foreseeable future and noted that very sparse data existed for coastal rivers south of the Klamath Basin (Myers et al., 1998). However, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) delayed its final ruling on listing, citing substantial scientific uncertainty surrounding appropriate ESU boundaries (NMFS, 1999).

In a subsequent status review (NMFS, 1999), the BRT split the Southern Oregon and California Coastal Chinook ESU into two separate ESUs, with the southern ESU becoming the present day CC-Chinook ESU. This status review of the new CC-Chinook ESU led to the 1999 listing under the ESA as threatened (64 FR 50394, 1999). Since the initial listing, two 5-year status reviews have reaffirmed the threatened status of CC-Chinook (Good et al., 2005; Williams et al., 2011). Good et al. (2005) concluded that CC-Chinook are likely to become endangered and Williams et al. (2011) concluded that new information since the previous status review does not appear to suggest a change in extinction risk.

The concerns of the BRT at the time of the initial listing still applied at the time of the most recent 5-year status review. These concerns included, but were not limited to, (1) evidence pointing to low population size relative to historical abundance, (2) mixed trends in the limited abundance indices available, (3) apparent extirpation of many populations in the southern portion of the ESU between the Mattole and Russian rivers, (4) the loss of the spring-run diversity type, and (5) the low levels of information about abundance, productivity, and distribution (Williams et al., 2011).

4 Available spawner data

A common theme in the ESA status determinations for CC-Chinook salmon is the sparseness of spawner abundance data. There is a lack of adult spawner estimates spanning 3-4 generations for any of the populations, which prevents application of the viability criteria developed for this ESU (Spence et al., 2008). Additionally, the lack of historical population abundance estimates is a major uncertainty. Chinook salmon are periodically observed in many mid-sized watersheds (i.e., Big River, Ten Mile River, Noyo River, Navarro River, Garcia River, and Gualala River) in the region between Cape Mendocino and the Russian River (Spence et al., 2008). However, these watersheds currently do not appear to support persistent populations, and there remains substantial uncertainty about whether they did historically (Bjorkstedt et al., 2005). The paucity of historical evidence may reflect in part the fact that substantial modification of habitats due to logging, splash-damming, and other forestry-related activities had already taken place by the late 1800s (Spence et al., 2008). A summary of data sources evaluated in the most recent 5-year status review (Williams et al., 2011) is provided in Table 1. In some cases, where the data for these populations are published in the Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) annual Review of Ocean Fisheries report (PFMC, 2012b), more recent abundance information is noted. We do not attempt to exhaustively describe all freshwater CC-Chinook data sources; more detailed information can be found in Myers et al. (1998), NMFS (2000), Good et al. (2005), NMFS (2005), Spence et al. (2008), Williams et al. (2011), and individual survey reports.

Care must be taken when interpreting the spawner data currently available for CC-Chinook salmon. Many of the sampling programs are confined to small portions of the spawning habitat available to a given population (e.g., Sproul Creek, Tomki Creek), and more extensive examinations indicate that substantial spawning occurs outside of these survey reaches (see e.g., Harris and Thompson, 2009). Some estimates (e.g., Tomki Creek, Van Arsdale Station) are likely influenced by flow, such that in low-flow situations fish tend to spawn downstream of the sampling areas (Boydstun and McDonald, 2005); thus, spawner numbers in these limited areas depend partially on hydrography and are not necessarily a true index of the number of spawners in the system.

Table 1. California Coastal Chinook freshwater data sources examined in the most recent 5-year status review (Williams et al., 2011). Populations are as defined by Bjorkstedt et al. (2005) and modified by Spence et al. (2008).

Location	Population	Data
Prairie Creek	Redwood Creek	Estimates of spawner abundance have been made for Prairie Creek since 1998 using area under the curve methods. Estimates have declined over time from maximum values of approximately 500 fish to low values of well below 100 fish.
Canon Creek	Mad River	An index of abundance made by maximum live/dead counts has been performed since 1981. Interannual survey effort has been variable, ranging from 1-10 surveys per year. Counts range from 10s to 100s of fish. The long-term trend was slightly positive at the time of the most recent 5-year status review; however, counts have generally declined since 2005.
Freshwater Creek	Humboldt Bay	Partial counts have been made at a weir since 1994. These counts are considered partial because fish may pass the weir uncounted during high flow events and jacks may pass through the weir without being counted. The counts exhibit a decline, with only two Chinook counted in both 2008 and 2009.
Sproul Creek	Lower Eel River	An index of abundance made by maximum live/dead counts has been performed since 1970s. Interannual survey effort has been variable, ranging from 1-10 surveys per year. Williams et al. (2011) report a slight positive trend in short term, while the long-term trend is negative. Reported counts are in the 10s to 100s of fish for recent years.
Tomki Creek	Upper Eel River	Maximum live/dead counts began in the 1970s. Beginning in the 2000-2001 run year, run-size estimates made from index sites have been made and owing to the change in methodology estimates before and after the change are not comparable. Counts appear to be influenced by mainstem flows, which are partially regulated by dam releases. In times of low flow, few Chinook may enter Tomki Creek and instead spawn in the mainstem Eel River. Recent estimates are on the order of 10s to 100s of fish.
Van Arsdale Station	Upper Eel River	Counts made at a fish counting facility at Van Arsdale Dam, which is located toward the upper end of the available spawning area of the Eel River. Dam counts are likely affected by flow; during years of low flow fish tend to spawn below the counting station. Mandated increases in minimum flow releases from Cape Horn Dam began in 2004. Counts made at Van Arsdale have appeared to increase since the mid-1990s. Total counts for the 2011-2012 return year were approximately 2,400 Chinook, approximately half of which were jacks. This represents the highest observed count at this station. Historically, most counts have been below 1000 fish.
Mattole River	Mattole River	The Mattole Salmon Group has conducted spawner surveys since 1994-1995, resulting in an estimated redd index. The most recent 5-year status review indicates that there has been a slight downward trend in the redd index since 1994.
Russian River	Russian River	Counts at a video weir have been made since 2000. Some spawning is known to occur in areas below the weir (Chase et al., 2007), though the number of spawners is not estimated. The most recent 5-year review reported a non-significant negative trend, but counts have increased over the past three years.

Video counts have been compromised by turbidity (e.g., Russian River; Chase et al., 2007). Accuracy of weir counts has been reduced during high flow events when the weir is overtopped (e.g., Freshwater Creek). Changes in methodology have occurred over the years in some cases (e.g., Tomki Creek), which makes comparisons across different periods of the time series untenable. The Eel River watershed contains the largest amount of Chinook spawning habitat in the ESU, yet only a small fraction of the habitat is surveyed. The ability to draw inferences about the status of Eel River Chinook was summarized by Williams et al. (2011, p.25): "Until more exhaustive and spatially representative surveys of the available habitat are done on a consistent basis, the status of Chinook salmon in these watersheds will remain highly uncertain." At the current time, it appears that the video counts made on the Russian River are the only satisfactory index of total spawner abundance for any population in the CC-Chinook ESU (Chase et al., 2007; Williams et al., 2011). In sum, the low quality and quantity of spawner data in the CC-Chinook ESU strongly hinder status assessment both for individual populations and the ESU as a whole.

New spawner abundance data may become available in the future with implementation of the California Coastal Salmonid Monitoring Plan (CMP; Adams et al., 2011). The CMP outlines sampling strategies and methods designed to estimate population-level abundance, as well as abundance at larger spatial scales. Additionally, the CMP calls for the establishment of Life-Cycle Monitoring Stations (LCMs), which will enable estimation of total adult abundance as well as outmigrant smolt abundance from selected watersheds. Intensive monitoring of adult return and smolt outmigrant abundance can allow for estimation of both freshwater and marine survival (Adams et al., 2011). However, it remains unclear if LCMs can or will be established in rivers supporting Chinook populations of sufficient size to produce robust estimates of freshwater or marine survival. Implementation of systematic adult spawner surveys has been initiated across portions of the CC-Chinook ESU (Gallagher et al., 2010; Ricker, 2011), and one LCM has been established in a watershed that supports a small Chinook salmon population (Freshwater Creek). However, it is unclear when funding will be available to fully implement both the coast-wide adult spawner survey and LCM elements of the CMP.

5 Ocean fishery consultation history

The 2000 Biological Opinion established the CC-Chinook consultation standard consisting of a maximum preseason-projected KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate of 0.17 (NMFS, 2000). The harvest rate cap was reduced to 0.16 shortly thereafter owing to modifications made to the KRFC cohort reconstruction model (KRTAT, 2002). Currently, the maximum preseason-projected KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate of 0.16 remains the ocean fishery consultation standard. The justification provided for this consultation standard and the outcome from a 2005 reinitiation of consultation (NMFS, 2005) are described below.

Reductions in ocean salmon fisheries as a result of KRFC harvest allocations and Sacramento River winter Chinook conservation concerns occurred prior to the development of the CC-Chinook consultation standard in 2000. In 1993, establishment of 50:50 sharing of the tribal and non-tribal allowable harvest of KRFC permanently constrained ocean fisheries that impact the stock. In particular, commercial fisheries in the Klamath Management Zone (the combined KO and KC management areas) and Fort Bragg (FB) were sharply reduced (see Figure 2 for a map of ocean fishery management areas). In 1996, the first constraints on ocean fisheries to protect Sacramento River winter Chinook were introduced, which resulted in reduced fishing effort south of Point Arena, California. Because CC-Chinook are thought to have an ocean distribution somewhat intermediate to KRFC and Central Valley Chinook (NMFS, 2000), it was inferred that harvest rates on CC-Chinook declined as a result of these ocean fishery constraints. Furthermore, it was concluded that KRFC ocean harvest rates should be comparable to CC-Chinook total harvest rates because there is no legal river harvest of CC-Chinook and their ocean distributions likely have substantial overlap.

The combined constraints to ocean fisheries resulting from KRFC tribal/non-tribal sharing and Sacramento River winter Chinook conservation concerns since 1996 led to a focus on the fisheries that occurred between 1996 and 1999 when developing the CC-Chinook consultation standard. In this four-year time period, the maximum postseason-estimated KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate estimate was 0.17 (range: 0.11–0.17). This result, coupled with limited information suggesting

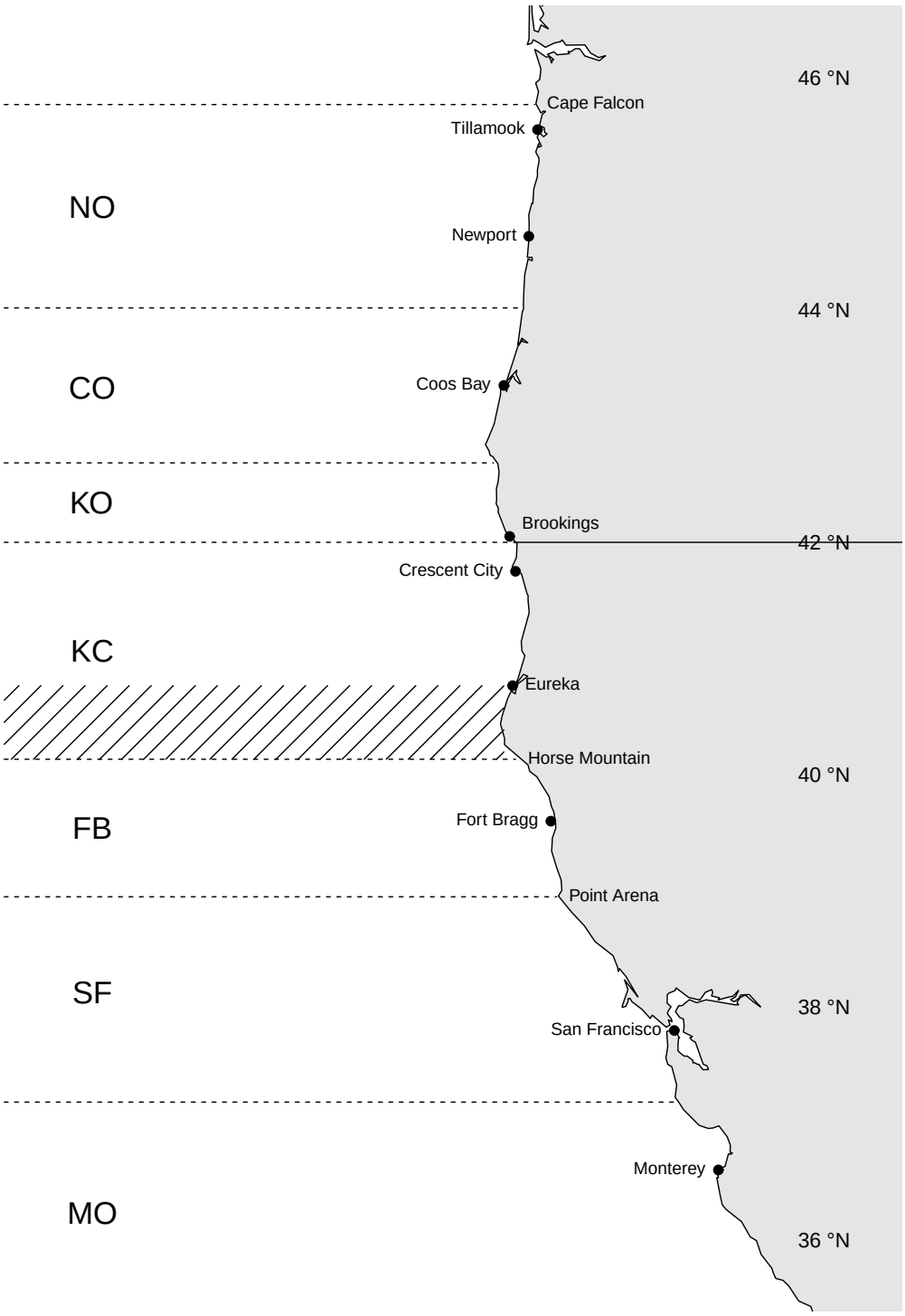

Figure 2. Map of the seven ocean fishery management areas, as well as major ports and landmarks, for the area south of Cape Falcon, Oregon. The area from Humboldt South Jetty (Eureka) to Horse Mountain, denoted by the striped area has been closed to commercial salmon fishing since 1992. The KO and KC management areas comprise the Klamath Management Zone.

that spawner abundance of some CC-Chinook populations had improved since 1996, suggested that ocean fisheries operated at the 1996–1999 scale were sufficient to allow for persistence of CC-Chinook when they are at low abundance (NMFS, 2000). This cap on the preseason-projected KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate was also justified by the concern that in years of high KRFC abundance, the preseason-projected age-4 ocean harvest rate could otherwise exceed 0.20, while still meeting the KRFC spawner escapement objective. Such a scenario would likely result in increased CC-Chinook ocean harvest rates if there were expansion of fishing in California north of Point Arena.

In addition to limiting the preseason-projected age-4 ocean harvest rate of KRFC, the Reasonable and Prudent Alternative in the 2000 Biological Opinion stipulated that (1) NMFS must continue to evaluate the KRFC harvest rate as an indicator of the harvest rate on CC-Chinook and (2) NMFS shall cooperate with the states and PFMC to ensure that ocean fisheries are monitored and sampled for stock composition, including coded-wire tags (CWTs) and other biological information (NMFS, 2000).

In 2005, a reinitiation of consultation was undertaken as a result of a very high KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate estimated postseason for 2004 ocean salmon fisheries (NMFS, 2005). Although the CC-Chinook consultation standard specifies the cap on the preseason-projected KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate of 0.16, and the Klamath Ocean Harvest Model (KOHM) projected harvest rate in 2004 was 0.15, the postseason estimate of the rate in 2004 was 0.52. As a result of the preseason projection being exceeded by such a large amount, an effort to determine the causes of this overage was undertaken. This analysis identified the primary cause to be underpredicted contact-rates-per-unit-effort in the KOHM (NMFS, 2005). The 2005 consultation therefore specified that the PFMC and Salmon Technical Team would modify the KOHM for the 2006 season to more heavily weight recent-year contact-rate-per-unit effort estimates for forecasting purposes. In practice, this led to using data from 2003 forward for making contact-rate-per-unit-effort predictions for the commercial fishery in the FB, San Francisco (SF), and Monterey (MO) management areas (PFMC, 2006). This practice of using data from 2003 forward for forecasting contact-rates-per-unit-effort in the KOHM for the commercial salmon fishery in those areas continues through the present time.

Since the 2006 season, large differences between preseason and postseason values of the KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate have not been observed, and postseason estimates have ranged between zero and 0.21 (see PFMC, 2012a, Table II-4).

6 Available ocean data

Sparse data from the sampling of ocean fisheries exist for CC-Chinook. The data that do exist include CWT recoveries from ocean fisheries and genetic stock identification (GSI) data from ocean fisheries and ocean sampling in times and areas closed to fishing.

Marking and tagging with CWTs has occurred sporadically for various populations of CC-Chinook since the late 1970s. The 2000 Biological Opinion made use of limited CWT recoveries from fish released in the Eel River basin to infer ocean distribution relative to KRFC and Central Valley Chinook raised at Coleman National Fish Hatchery (NMFS, 2000). This analysis examined the proportion of sample-expanded tag recoveries for KRFC, CC-Chinook, and Central Valley Chinook by ocean management area. While the analysis of these CWT recoveries did not account for differential levels of fishing effort expended in each management area, or examine within year (i.e., monthly) differences in the spatial distribution of CWT recoveries, inferences were made about the distribution of CC-Chinook relative to the other stocks. The analysis suggested a distribution of Eel River Chinook that was more southerly than KRFC, and more northerly than Central Valley Chinook. As a result, it was inferred that recent reductions (at that time) in the ocean harvest rate of KRFC and fishery constraints south of Point Arena to protect Sacramento River Winter Chinook resulted in a reduction in the ocean harvest rates on CC-Chinook. The change in ocean harvest rates was inferred as it could not be directly estimated owing to the paucity of spawner escapement data and river CWT recoveries. Since the 2000 Biological Opinion, very few tagged CC-Chinook have been released. A query of the Regional Mark Processing Center (RMPC) CWT database revealed that eight CWT release groups, ranging in size from 2,300 to 73,000, were released between brood years 2000 and 2002, and none thereafter. Few CWTs have been recovered since calendar year 2000; the RMPC database contains records for 287 ocean recoveries and zero freshwater recov-

eries. The two hatcheries that most recently marked, tagged, and released CC-Chinook are Mad River Hatchery and Warm Springs Hatchery (Russian River). Neither hatchery currently produces Chinook salmon.

Efforts to collect GSI data have increased in recent years. GSI can allow for genetic-based estimates of the stock of origin for fish sampled in ocean fisheries. For CC-Chinook, GSI methods are able to discriminate between Eel River and Russian River fish with a high degree of confidence, with other populations within the ESU likely to be assigned to the Eel River population (Carlos Garza, NMFS Southwest Fisheries Science Center, personal communication). GSI data were collected by the commercial salmon fleet along much of the California and Oregon coast for 2010–2012. The 2010 GSI project sampled nearly all months and management areas south of Cape Falcon, Oregon, both during the course of regular commercial fisheries and as non-retention sampling in months and areas closed to commercial fishing. The age composition of the 2010 samples from Oregon and California was estimated by reading scales (see Kormos et al., 2011, for California age structure estimates). The 2011 GSI sampling project was conducted only during months and areas open to commercial fishing and age composition was estimated only for the Oregon samples. Data collection in 2012 recently concluded and analysis is underway. The data generated from the 2010 and 2011 GSI projects have yielded estimates of the contribution rate of CC-Chinook to the sampled catch (or fish sampled and released in the case of non-retention sampling) at fine spatiotemporal scales. However, there are some potential limitations to the inferences that can be derived from these data. For example, it is unclear how well GSI data collected during non-retention sampling can be expected to represent the harvest stock composition that would have resulted from normal, retention fishing. Secondly, these data are only from the commercial fishery, which has less spatiotemporal coverage along the coast than the recreational fishery. Nonetheless, these data have been used in a comparison of size-at-age and spatial distributions of CC-Chinook and Klamath Chinook (Satterthwaite et al., In prep.). A summary of these spatial distribution results is provided in Section 7.5.

A relatively small amount of GSI data exists from ocean fisheries prior to 2010. GSI sampling on small temporal and spatial scales has occurred in California and Oregon, and test fisheries

have occurred in California (Winans et al., 2001). Tissue samples were collected by California recreational fishery port samplers from 1998 to 2002, but these data have not yet been analyzed.

7 Feasibility of alternative fishery management strategies

The ability to devise a new management strategy for CC-Chinook that is not based on the KRFC proxy depends on the freshwater and ocean data available, as well as the information content of those data. Some salmon stocks are managed using an abundance-based approach, where allowable exploitation rates are specified by recent or forecast abundance (see section 3.3.6 of PFMC, 2012, for examples). To employ such a strategy, estimates or forecasts of abundance are needed, and it must be possible to produce a postseason estimate of the exploitation rate for evaluation purposes. Here we examine, given the data context, the ability to estimate and forecast important metrics such as spawner escapement, ocean harvest, ocean abundance, exploitation rates, and suitable exploitation rates for ocean fisheries.

7.1 Can total escapement of CC-Chinook be estimated?

Aggregate escapement estimates for the CC-Chinook ESU cannot be made owing to relatively low levels of sampling and a lack of randomized sample site selection across the available spawning habitat. For those areas that are sampled, measures of escapement are nearly all confined to indices of relative abundance, some of questionable quality, and they therefore do not provide population- or region-level estimates of total escapement (Williams et al., 2011). At the individual population level, the video counts made on the Russian River potentially provide an estimate of Russian River escapement, although the amount of spawning downstream of the video counting station is not estimated.

7.2 Can ocean harvest of CC-Chinook be directly estimated?

Stock proportions are estimable from GSI data, and the product of local stock proportions and local total catch could yield an estimate of total CC-Chinook harvest. Uncertainty in total CC-

Chinook catch arising from genetic assignment and sampling uncertainty can be quantified using the methods described in Satterthwaite et al. (In prep.), which have been incorporated into the computer program gsi_sim[2]. However, expanding stock proportions from a genotyped subsample to estimate total CC-Chinook harvest requires that the genotyped subsample is representative of the fishery management stratum harvest as a whole. Thus, the fishermen who participate in GSI sampling must be fully representative of the fleet, in terms of where and how they fish, or the GSI samples need to be collected via a comprehensive dockside sampling scheme similar to that currently employed for CWTs.

While GSI data can, in theory, allow for estimation of CC-Chinook ocean harvest in an adequately sampled management stratum, estimates of total ocean catch cannot be made from the data currently available. The estimation of total catch would require stock proportion estimates from all month/area/fishery strata within the CC-Chinook range. These GSI data do not currently exist. The low proportion of CC-Chinook expected in many strata (Winans et al., 2001) adds to the difficulty, as small proportions are difficult to estimate with adequate precision unless sample sizes are impractically large (Allen et al., In prep.).

7.3 Can a cohort reconstruction be completed for CC-Chinook?

Cohort reconstructions allow for the estimation of abundance, maturation rates, harvest, harvest rates, and many other metrics used to assess stock status and the effect of fisheries on a population (Hilborn and Walters, 1992; O'Farrell et al., 2012). The basic method for cohort reconstruction is the sequential rebuilding of abundance from the end of a cohort's life, when abundance is zero, to an earlier age, usually prior to recruitment to ocean fisheries, by accounting for removals due to fishing, natural mortality, and maturation. Most commonly, the core data used for cohort reconstructions are CWT recoveries (properly expanded for nonexhaustive sampling and, in some cases, the fraction of fish released with marks and tags) from freshwater escapement surveys, river harvest surveys, and ocean harvest surveys. However, CWT data are not strictly necessary so long

[2] http://swfsc.noaa.gov/textblock.aspx?Division=FED&ParentMenuId=54&id=12964

as the core information requirements of cohort reconstruction are met. Here we evaluate whether the data currently available for CC-Chinook satisfy these requirements.

Freshwater data requirements for cohort reconstruction include age-specific escapement and river harvest data. For CC-Chinook, age-specific escapement data do not exist. As noted in Section 7.1, total escapement cannot be estimated from the current data, and there has been no known effort to estimate age structure. There are no records of freshwater CWT recoveries in the RMPC CWT database. Freshwater harvest of CC-Chinook is prohibited. Thus, because age-specific escapement data do not exist for CC-Chinook, the freshwater data requirements for cohort reconstruction are not met.

The ocean data required for cohort reconstruction is age-specific harvest. Minimal CWT data exist, and the release of marked and tagged CC-Chinook ceased after the 2002 brood year. GSI has the potential to identify CC-Chinook in the ocean harvest, but to date no estimates of total CC-Chinook ocean harvest exist. Furthermore, minimal information exists on the age structure of ocean-harvested fish identified as CC-Chinook via GSI. To meet the ocean data requirements for cohort reconstruction, recreational and commercial fisheries would both need a carefully planned sampling scheme to generate estimates of total harvest for each of the stocks identifiable by GSI. These harvest estimates would also need to be age-specific, likely requiring extensive scale-aging and careful consideration of the resultant uncertainties. These harvest estimates would need to be combined with estimates of escapement for the same stock units identifiable by GSI; i.e., a cohort reconstruction could not proceed if ocean harvest was identified to the level of the ESU (or "reporting group") while escapement was measured for only a single river.

Ocean harvest, maturation rates, and other vital rates can be estimated from cohort reconstructions performed on untagged, natural populations (i.e., CC-Chinook) if a suitable CWT indicator stock exists. To perform natural-origin cohort reconstructions in this manner, age-specific river return estimates for the natural population and information from reconstructed cohorts of the CWT indicator stock are needed. Assuming equality in the ocean fishery contact or exploitation rates between the CWT indicator stock and the natural population, natural-origin cohort reconstructions proceed using the natural population's age-specific river return estimates and the ocean fishery

contact or exploitation rate estimates borrowed from the indicator stock. For example, cohort reconstructions of natural-origin KRFC are performed using ocean fishery contact rates estimated from reconstructed hatchery-origin KRFC release groups coupled with age-specific natural-origin KRFC river return estimates (Mohr, 2006). For CC-Chinook, within-ESU indicator stocks do not exist because marking and tagging of CC-Chinook no longer occurs. Other neighboring stocks with CWT programs, such as KRFC and Central Valley Chinook stocks, are not likely to be appropriate indicator stocks for CC-Chinook because of differences in marine stock distributions (see Section 7.5 for more information on the ocean distribution of CC-Chinook). Furthermore, age-specific river return data are not available for CC-Chinook.

Therefore, owing to both freshwater and ocean data deficiencies, cohort reconstructions cannot be performed for CC-Chinook at the current time, and as a result estimation of abundance, exploitation rates, and maturation rates is hindered. Moreover, without a time series of historical abundance estimates, preseason forecasting of abundance using traditional methods (i.e., sibling regressions) is also not possible at the current time.

7.4 Can an abundance index for CC-Chinook be estimated?

The minimum data requirements for cohort reconstruction are not met by many West Coast salmon stocks. However, in some cases, the data do allow for the estimation of an abundance index and a crude exploitation rate based on the ratio of total catch to the sum of total catch and total escapement (Hankin and Healey, 1986). For example, the Sacramento Index (SI) has been used for assessment of Sacramento River fall Chinook, and the forecast SI is used to define annual exploitation rate targets or limits for that stock (O'Farrell et al., In prep.). The SI is defined as the sum of total escapement, total ocean harvest, and total river harvest.

For CC-Chinook, the lack of total escapement and ocean harvest data currently precludes the estimation of an abundance index for the entire ESU. A more realistic goal might be to estimate an abundance index for an indicator population within the ESU. A leading candidate would be the Russian River population, which appears to have the most complete estimate of annual escapement and can be identified in ocean fisheries with GSI methods. However, ocean catch of Russian

River Chinook would need to be estimated using GSI-derived stock proportions collected from all months/areas/fisheries. Because Russian River Chinook make up only a fraction of CC-Chinook abundance, estimating the proportion of Russian River Chinook in the ocean harvest would require even larger sample sizes for acceptable precision than for the aggregate CC-Chinook ESU.

Estimates of catch in all months/areas/fisheries currently do not exist. As a result, the extent and resolution of ocean catch data precludes estimation of an abundance index (analogous to the SI) for any of the populations within the CC-Chinook ESU.

7.5 Can abundance of CC-Chinook be inferred from other stocks?

Equivalent (or approximately so) estimates of catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE) for two or more stocks in a month/fishery stratum would suggest similar local abundance if the following conditions are met. First, the stocks would need to have equal catchability. Second, the fishing fleet should not differentially capture one stock over another (i.e., the fleet would randomly sample the aggregate local abundance). If these conditions were met, similarity in local CPUE would indicate similarity in local abundance. However, this would not necessarily imply similarity in total ocean abundance between these stocks. More information regarding the spatial distributions of the stocks at sea would be needed to make such an inference. For example, if the distributions of the stocks were identical, then CPUE similarities may imply similar abundance. If the distributions were not identical, differences in fishing effort in space and time could lead to misleading inferences with regard to abundance. To illustrate this point, consider the following hypothetical scenario. A similar CPUE is estimated for Klamath Chinook and CC-Chinook in FB for August, while KC is closed to fishing and sampling. If the above assumptions hold and distributions were identical, this result would correctly imply a similar ocean abundance for these stocks. If, however, the underlying spatial distribution of Klamath Chinook results in the bulk of their abundance being located in KC and the bulk of CC-Chinook abundance located in the FB management area, a similar CPUE between the stocks for FB in August would indicate that the Klamath stock is much more abundant. Inferring similar abundance from similar local CPUE would therefore draw an incorrect conclusion.

Differences in estimated Klamath Chinook and CC-Chinook ocean spatial distributions have been identified from an analysis of contacts per unit effort based on GSI data from 2010 and 2011. Satterthwaite et al. (In prep.) found that contacts per unit effort were similarly distributed for Klamath Chinook and CC-Chinook early in the year (analysis possible only in 2010), but late in the year (July or August) contacts per unit effort were relatively higher for CC-Chinook in the FB area and for Klamath Chinook in the KC area (this pattern held qualitatively in both 2010 and 2011). The comparison was confounded by the closure of the area between Humboldt South Jetty and Horse Mountain, an area that has been closed to commercial salmon fishing since the early 1990s, largely for the purpose of protecting CC-Chinook populations. This result must be interpreted with caution since it is limited to two years' data, and likely more complicated patterns would emerge in time. We might expect a high concentration of CC-Chinook in the closed area as spawners return to the Eel and Mattole rivers with mouths in that area but cannot test this hypothesis directly with the data at hand. The GSI-based estimates of CC-Chinook spatial distributions made in Satterthwaite et al. (In prep.) are not inconsistent with the CWT-based inferences made for CC-Chinook in NMFS (2000), despite the differences in data and methods used.

In sum, there is potential for evaluating relative local ocean abundance of KRFC and CC-Chinook with CPUE data, and such data currently exist from the GSI sampling program in 2010 and 2011. However, CPUE data must be interpreted cautiously when inferring relative, range-wide abundance because of uncertainty in differences in catchability and spatial distributions. If such problems could be resolved, and more data become available, relative CPUE measures could be used to make inferences about stock abundance. However, it seems unlikely that this approach could be useful for fishery management. The CPUE data necessary to infer CC-Chinook abundance would come from the fishery, and the bulk of the fishery occurs after the preseason fishery planning process. Relative CPUE measures from fisheries conducted the previous fall (September–November) could be investigated, though interpretation of these data is likely problematic because of the potential for run-timing differences between KRFC and CC-Chinook. Peak river mouth return of KRFC occurs around September 1 (O'Farrell et al., 2010), while CC-Chinook may only be able to enter certain natal rivers after the first large winter storms, which typically arrive in

November (Bjorkstedt et al., 2005).

If abundance of CC-Chinook and other stocks (i.e, KRFC, SRFC) are highly correlated, then preseason forecasts of the more data-rich stocks could potentially be used to infer relative abundance of CC-Chinook. The only CC-Chinook data series judged to be of adequate quality to represent total escapement is from the Russian River. Examination of the pairwise relationships between Russian River video counts and river mouth return estimates of adult KRFC, age-4 KRFC, and SRFC indicate low correlation (Figure 3). For these comparisons, river mouth returns for KRFC and SRFC were compared to the Russian River escapement estimates because the Russian River population is not subject to river fisheries and, assuming little river natural mortality, the river mouth return and escapement values should be comparable. Ignoring the correlation between adult and age-4 KRFC, the highest correlation exists between the Russian River and SRFC, although this correlation coefficient was not statistically significant ($p = 0.098$). The Russian River lies at the southern end of the CC-Chinook ESU and is the most proximate CC-Chinook population to Central Valley Chinook stocks; a lower correlation with SRFC might be expected for other CC-Chinook populations. The relatively low correlation between KRFC or SRFC and the Russian River population suggests that using KRFC or SRFC abundance forecasts to infer abundance of CC-Chinook would be problematic.

7.6 What is an appropriate exploitation rate for CC-Chinook?

While we have addressed questions about the estimation of exploitation rates, of perhaps equal or greater importance is the question of what exploitation rate is appropriate for the CC-Chinook ESU. Estimation of a stock-recruitment relationship can allow for estimation of stock productivity, which defines the exploitation rates that maximize yield, allow for population persistence, or promote recovery.

Sufficient data do not exist for estimating a stock-recruitment relationship at the ESU- or population-level, again due to the lack of sufficient escapement and ocean harvest information. Future data generated from LCMs may assist in the estimation of appropriate exploitation rates, although these data are not currently available and many years of data will be necessary before stock-

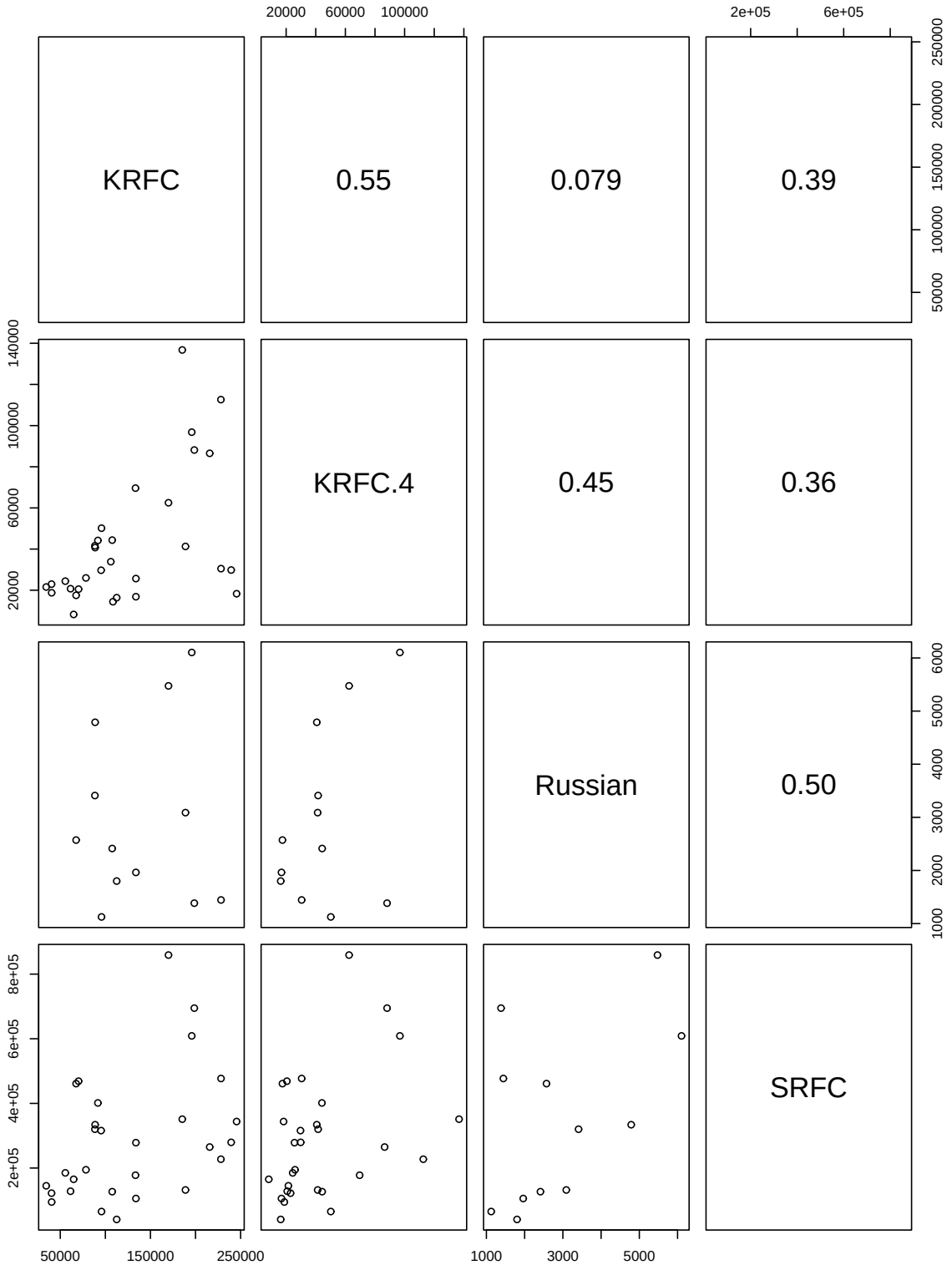

Figure 3. Pairwise comparisons between Russian River escapement estimates and river return estimates for Klamath River fall Chinook (KRFC) and Sacramento River fall Chinook (SRFC). Correlation coefficients appear above the diagonal. KRFC denotes adult (age 3–5) river return and KRFC.4 denotes age-4 river return.

recruitment relationships are estimable. Hence, at present, the productivity of the CC-Chinook ESU is unknown and, as a consequence, appropriate exploitation rates can not be determined for the ESU or its constituent populations.

8 Discussion

Many of the data quantity and quality issues that have hindered status reviews of the CC-Chinook ESU leave few options for the development of alternative fishery management strategies. The current consultation standard, which relies on the preseason-projected age-4 ocean harvest rate for the proxy KRFC stock, was developed because of the data limitations that exist for CC-Chinook. Since the development of that consultation standard, more GSI data from the ocean commercial fishery have been collected and analyzed. Results from analysis of these data (Satterthwaite et al., In prep.) are consistent with the results described in NMFS (2000), which suggested that Eel River Chinook have an ocean distribution between that of KRFC and Central Valley Chinook stocks. Aside from these recent GSI data, few other new data have become available for CC-Chinook.

The paucity of data available for CC-Chinook contrasts with other ESUs or stocks that are managed under a framework where the allowable exploitation rate can vary with stock abundance. For example, an abundance-based management approach was recently adopted for threatened Lower Columbia River tule fall Chinook (LCR tules). The existence of a long time series of hatchery-origin CWT indicator stocks, considered representative of LCR tules, allowed for the development and implementation of this new management strategy (Ad Hoc Tule Chinook Work Group, 2011). Aggregate hatchery stock run sizes were demonstrated to be correlated with LCR tule run size, as indexed by natural spawner escapement, suggesting that the hatchery stock-based run size forecasts would serve as a reasonable proxy for LCR tules. Furthermore, exploitation rates can be estimated for representative hatchery indicator tag groups, allowing for postseason evaluation of the harvest policy. The data available for LCR tules that enable the abundance-based management approach are not available for CC-Chinook.

While the results of this evaluation indicate that the current data leave few options for the

development of an alternative fishery management strategy, more work needs to be performed to identify new sources of data that would enable future changes in CC-Chinook management. We identify some potential alternatives for improving the data richness of CC-Chinook in a manner that would be informative for fisheries assessment and management.

Implementation of the CMP would undoubtedly improve escapement estimates for populations within the CC-Chinook ESU, and better escapement estimates would improve status determinations. More complete escapement estimates would also allow for better inference regarding correlations between CC-Chinook and neighboring stocks. However, improved escapement estimates alone would not be sufficient for the development of an alternative fishery management strategy. Thus, implementation of the CMP would be only one component of a future strategy aimed at better assessment and management of CC-Chinook.

Establishment of an indicator population, or populations, for the CC-Chinook ESU might allow for development of alternative fishery management approaches. The data collected for the indicator stock(s) must be sufficient to conduct cohort analysis, which would allow for both the postseason estimation of exploitation rates and the estimation of appropriate, sustainable exploitation rates for CC-Chinook. As described in section 7.3, the basic data requirements for cohort analysis are age-specific escapement and harvest. Age-specific escapement for some populations might be estimable if the CMP were implemented and collection of data allowing for age structure estimation were prioritized. The estimation of age-specific ocean harvest for these corresponding populations is likely to be more difficult.

The use of GSI data to estimate age-specific harvest for use in cohort analysis of an indicator population is problematic. Comprehensive dockside sampling of all ocean fisheries south of Cape Falcon for tissue samples (for genetic assignment) and scales (for age assignment) would need to be undertaken. The GSI reporting group would need to match the indicator population so that genetic assignments only pertained to the indicator population monitored in freshwater. This may be possible for the Russian River but does not appear to be possible for the other populations in the ESU because it is thought that they assign to an inclusive "Eel River" reporting group (Carlos Garza, NMFS Southwest Fisheries Science Center, personal communication). Furthermore, there

are likely to be problems associated with having sufficient power to estimate the expected small stock proportions of the harvest for an indicator stock that represents a potentially small fraction of the total ESU ocean harvest.

More study should be given to the feasibility of establishing one or more tagged indicator populations for the ESU. It may be possible to mark and CWT naturally-produced juvenile Chinook, perhaps at suitably located LCM sites. However, it is unclear whether a sufficient number of natural-origin juveniles could be marked and tagged with a CWT to allow for cohort reconstructions. We know of no examples of natural-production CWT programs that have been operated at a large enough scale to allow for credible cohort reconstructions, yet the feasibility of performing large-scale natural-origin marking and tagging should be further investigated. Consideration could be given to the re-establishment of a Chinook CWT program at hatcheries located within the ESU. Genetic parental-based tagging of an indicator population may also deserve further study to evaluate its suitability for cohort reconstructions (Hankin et al., 2005; California Hatchery Scientific Review Group, 2012). Hankin et al. (2005) note that sampling sufficient natural-area spawners may be difficult, and a parental-based tagging approach is most effective when a large proportion of spawners can be sampled and included in the parental database. Use of parental-based tagging data for cohort reconstructions would also require comprehensive ocean fishery tissue sampling as described for GSI.

Finally, care would need to be taken when choosing appropriate indicator stocks. While the Russian River population currently has the best estimate of total escapement, questions remain regarding how well the population would serve as an indicator for the entire ESU. Differences between Russian River and Eel River Chinook ocean distributions have not been estimated, yet the potential for such differences exists as a result of the distance separating the populations. The vulnerability of Russian River Chinook to ocean fisheries may also differ from that of other populations in the ESU. The Russian River mouth is located within the SF fishery management area while the other rivers in the ESU enter the ocean in the FB or KC management areas. Relative to SF, commercial fisheries in these more northern management areas are typically much more constrained. Maturation rates and/or size-at-age may differ, which would also affect vulnerability to

fisheries. Establishment of an indicator population for the northern portion of the ESU, potentially the Eel River or a component of it, and a southern indicator population at the Russian River may be warranted.

9 Acknowledgements

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SWFSC Technical Memorandums

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
Southwest Region
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MAR - 4 2013 150412SWR2013SF00050:CNH

Mr. Dan Wolford, Chair
Pacific Fishery Management Council
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101
Portland, Oregon 97220-1384

Dear Mr. Wolford:

The purpose of this letter is to inform the Council that NOAA Fisheries, on behalf of the Secretary of Commerce, has determined that the Sacramento River fall Chinook salmon (SRFC) stock is rebuilt.

Prior to Amendment 16 of the Pacific Coast Salmon Fishery Management Plan (Salmon FMP), an overfished status determination was made when the conservation objective for a stock was not met for three consecutive years. In March 2010, NOAA Fisheries informed the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) that SRFC was overfished based on annual escapement from 2007 to 2009 that fell below the 122,000 to 180,000 hatchery and natural area spawner conservation objective.

In April 2012, the Council followed the recommendations of the Salmon Technical Team (STT) and adopted the control rule in Amendment 16 of the Salmon FMP as the rebuilding plan for this stock with a one year rebuilding period. The stock would be considered rebuilt when the three-year geometric mean of spawning escapement exceeded the S_{MSY} of 122,000 hatchery and natural area spawners.

The three-year geometric mean of spawner escapement from 2010 to2012 is 161,471 (Review of 2012 Salmon Ocean Fisheries[1]), exceeding the SRFC's S_{MSY} of 122,000, thus meeting the rebuilt criterion.

Sincerely,

for Rodney R. McInnis
Regional Administrator

[1] Review of 2012 Ocean Salmon Fisheries.2012. http://www.pcouncil.org/salmon/stock-assessment-and-fisheryevaluation-safe-documents/review-of-20 12-ocean-salmon-fisheries. February 14, 2013.

NOAA FISHERIES

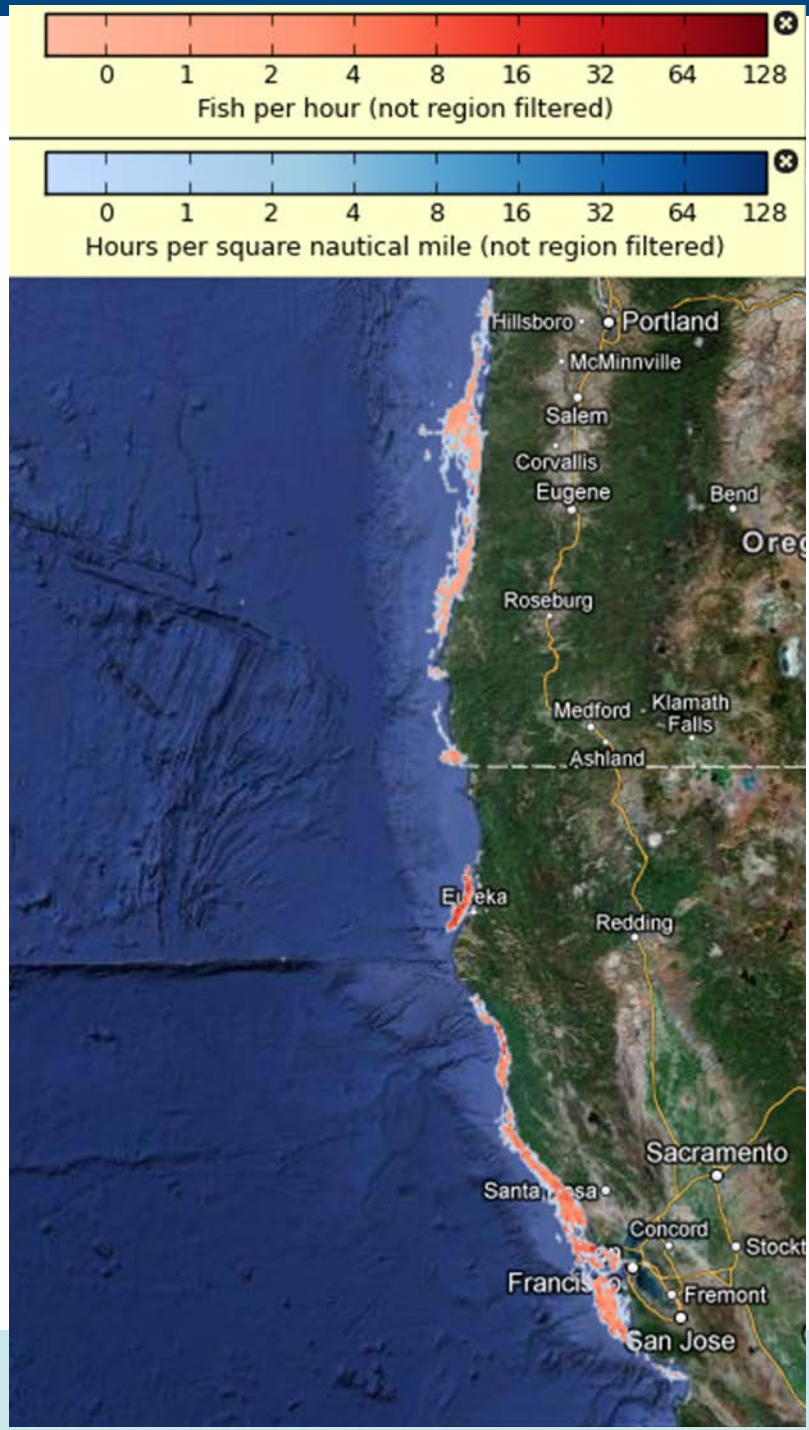
Report on Science Center Activities

- West Coast Salmon GSI
- Salish Sea Marine Survival and Ecosystem Indicators Workshops
- Ocean Juvenile salmon studies

West Coast Salmon GSI Collaboration

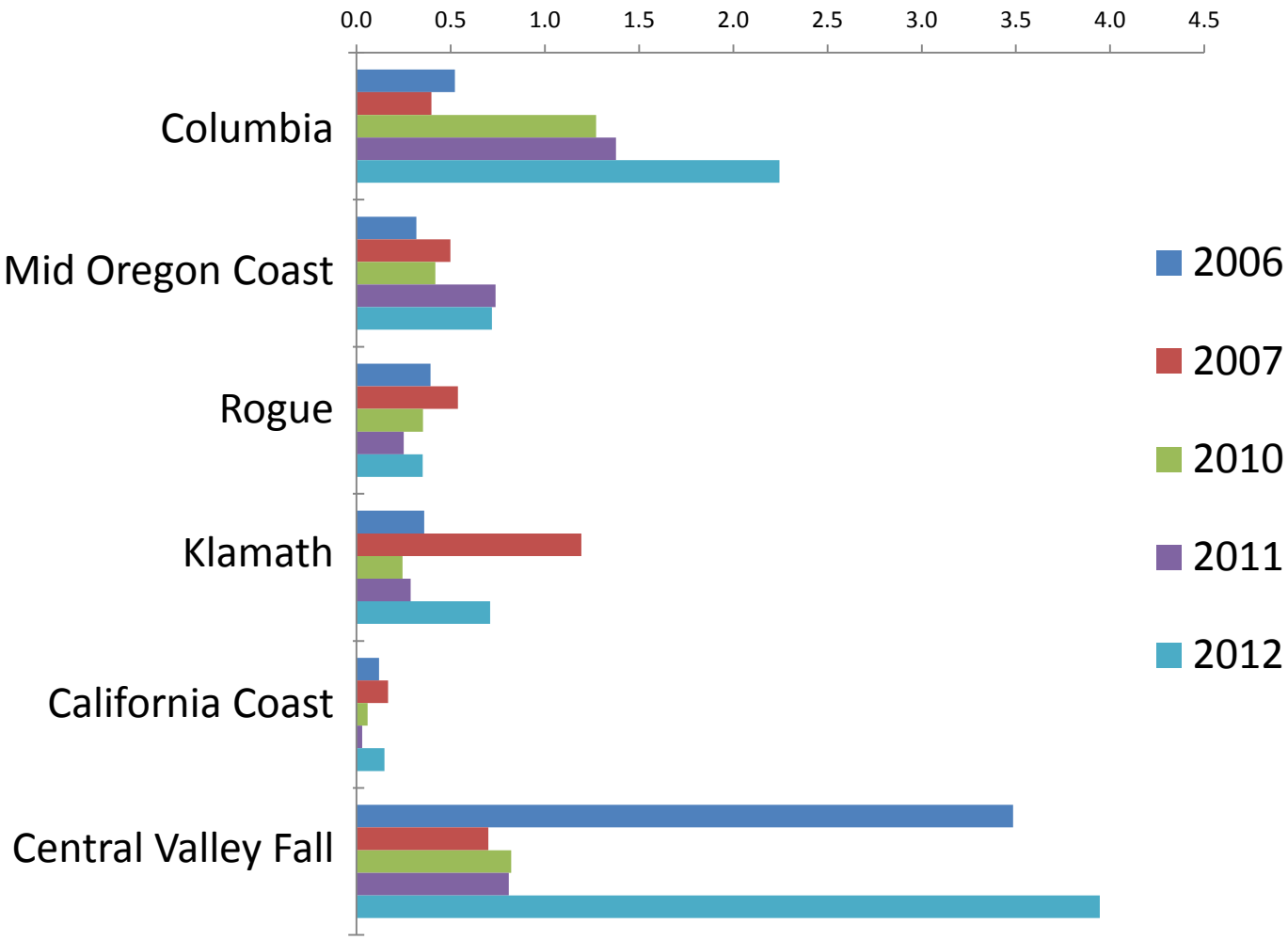
2012
Coast-wide data collection

- May to September
- Cape Alava to Monterey
- Normal commercial fishing
  in open areas
- ~120 commercial fishermen
- 16 ports
- 22054 samples



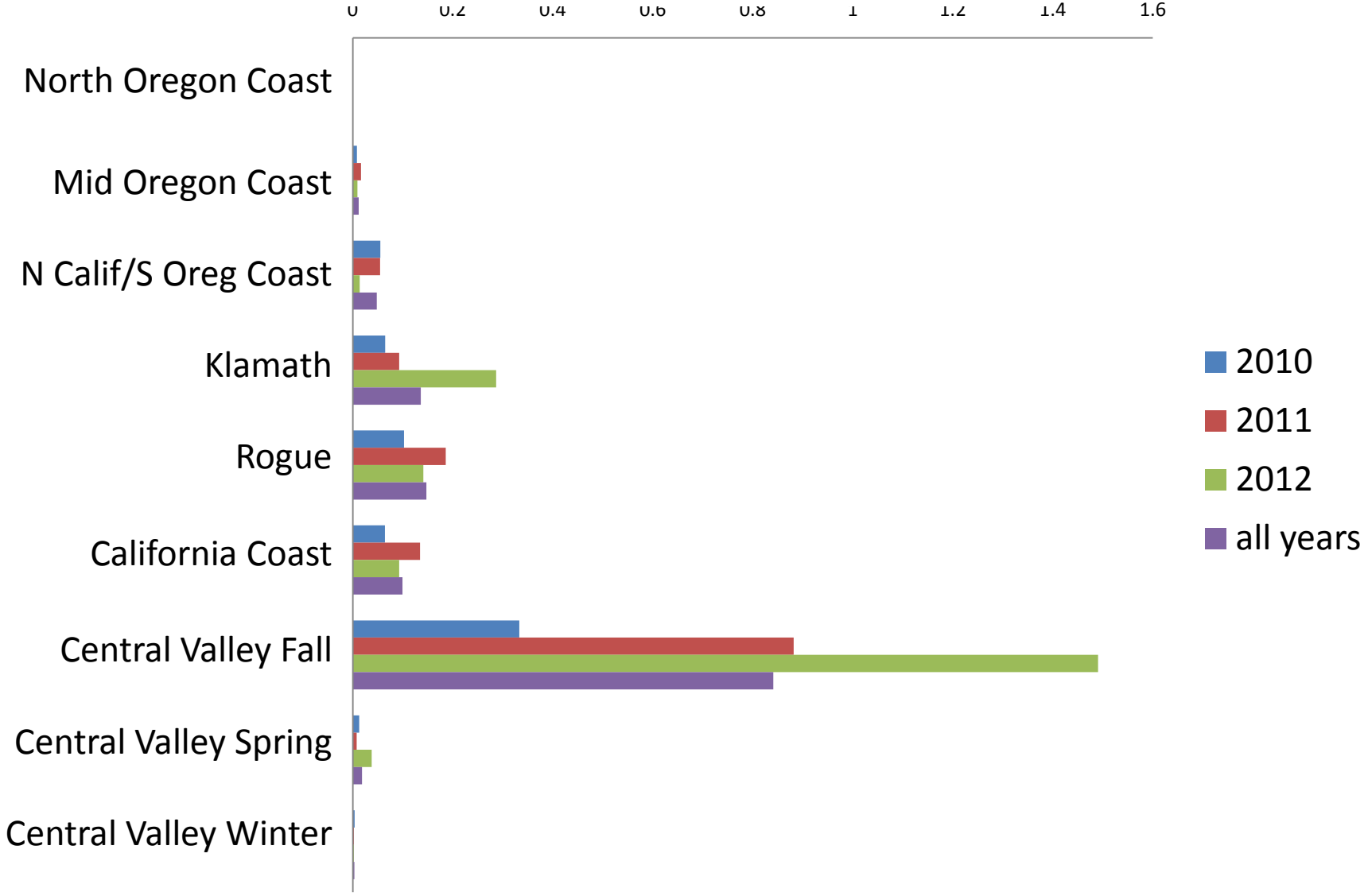
Oregon Samples per Boat Day

2006, 2007, 2010 – 2012



California Samples per Hour

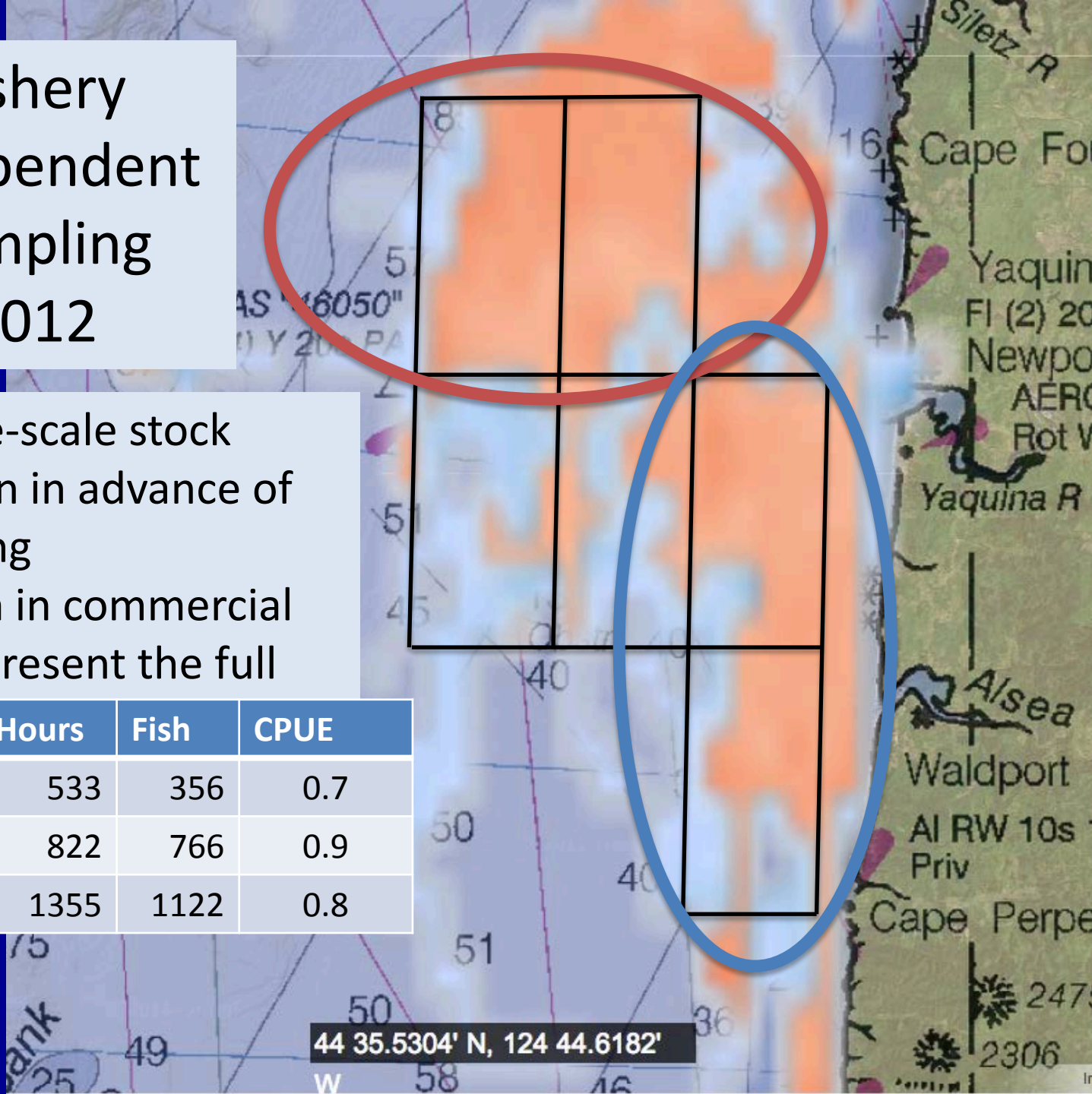
2010 – 2012 and All Years

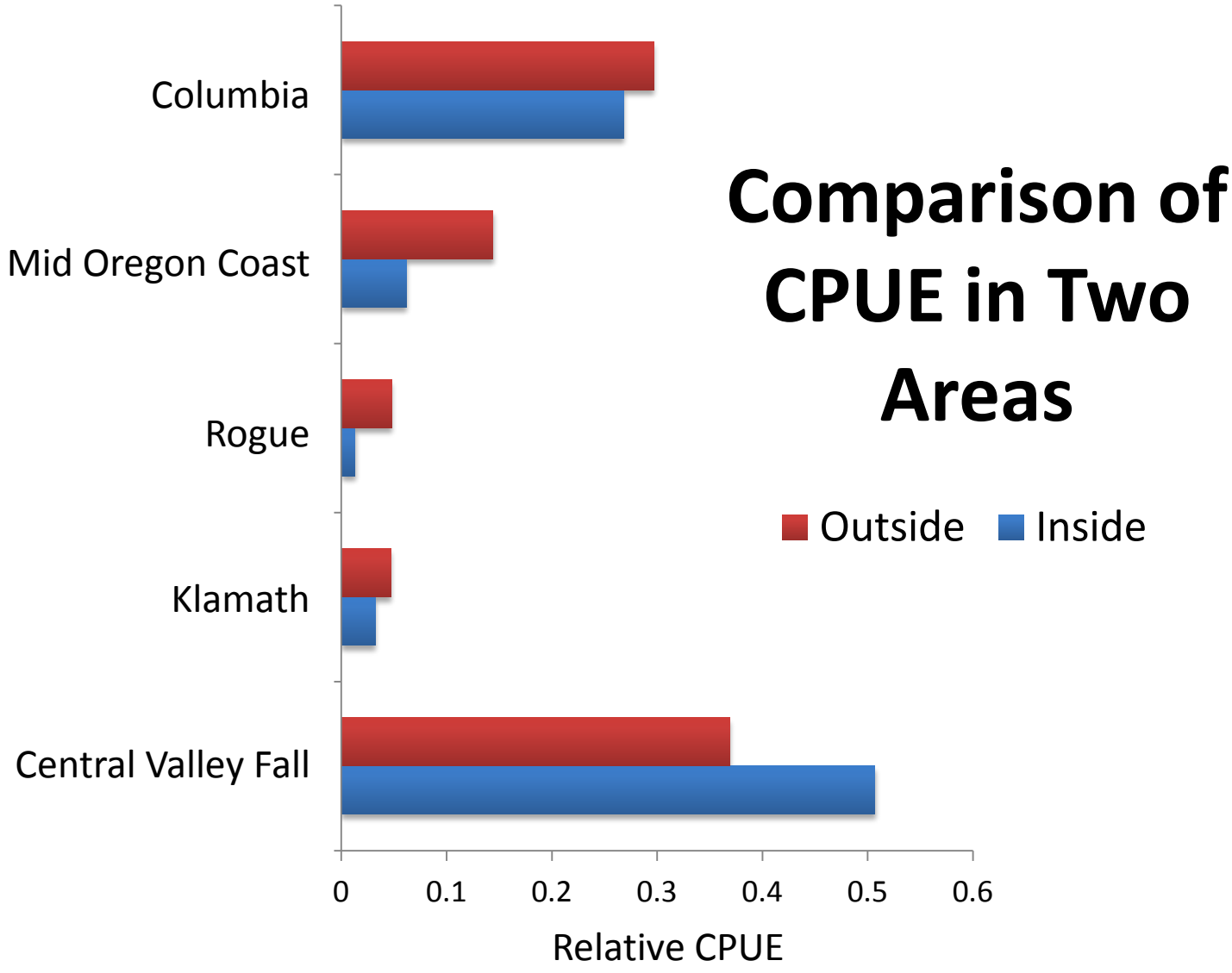


Fishery Independent Sampling 2012

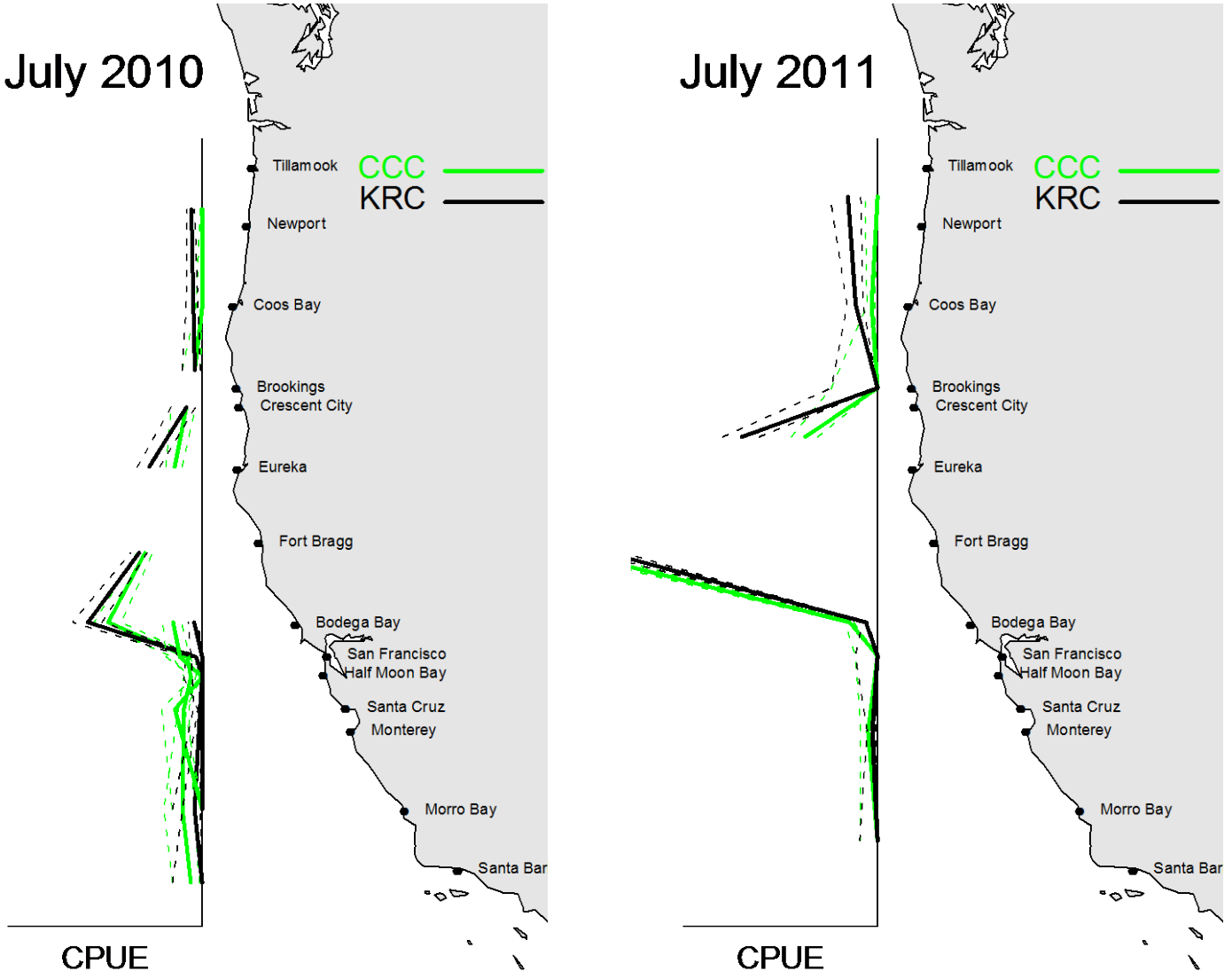
- Assess fine-scale stock distribution in advance of open fishing
- Does catch in commercial fishery represent the full

	Hours	Fish	CPUE
Grid	533	356	0.7
Commercial	822	766	0.9
Total	1355	1122	0.8

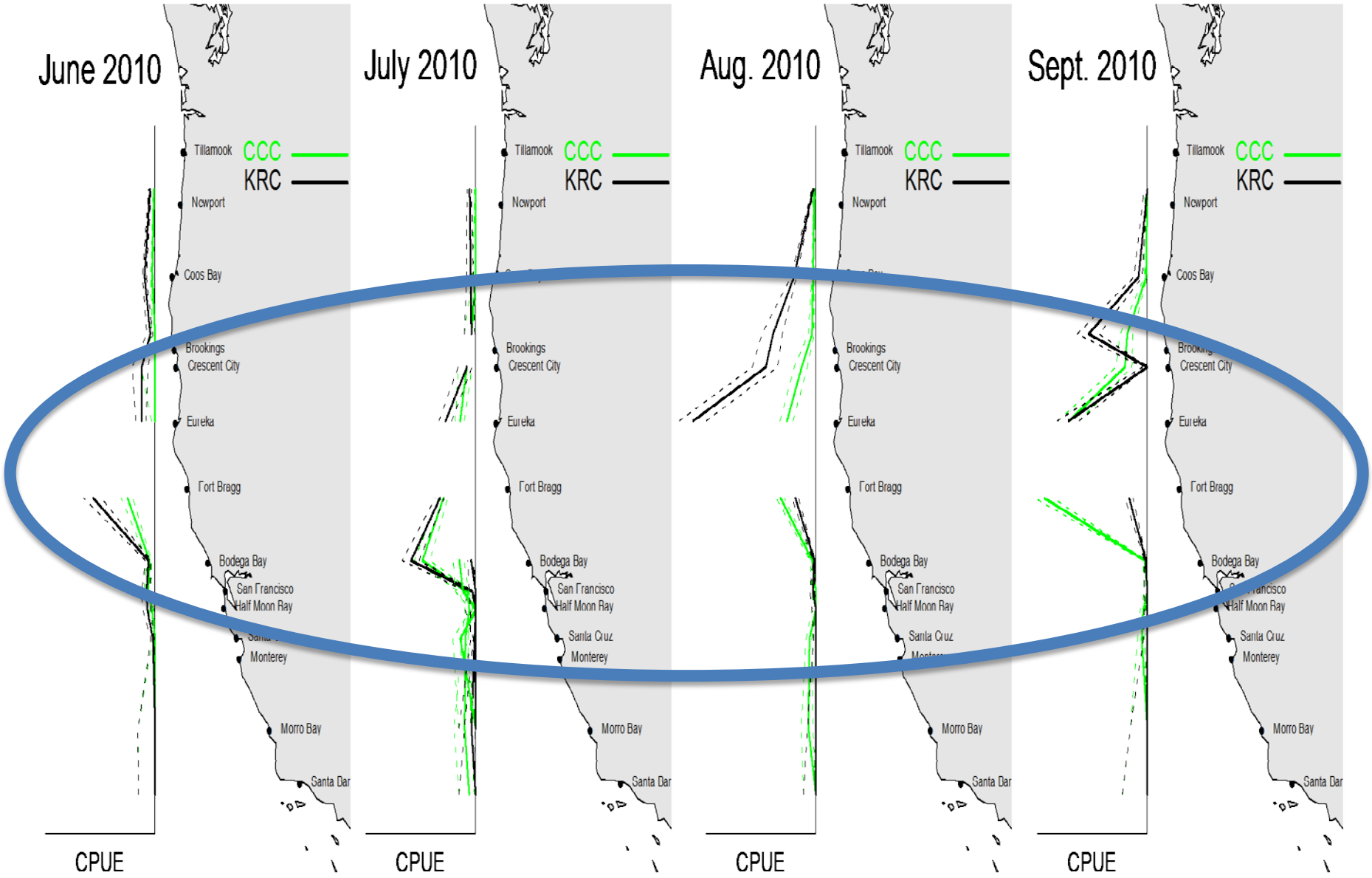



Comparison of CPUE in Two Areas
Outside
Inside
Columbia
Mid Oregon Coast
Rogue
Klamath
Central Valley Fall
0
0.1
0.2
0.3
0.4
0.5
0.6
Relative CPUE

Klamath and California Coastal Chinook Distribution



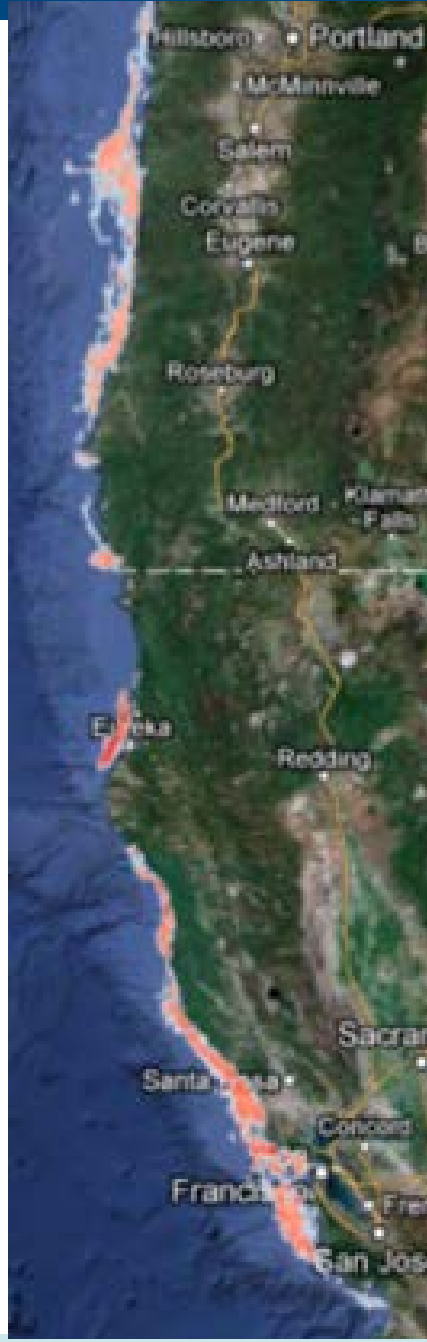
Klamath and California Coastal Chinook Seasonal Distribution



WCS-GSI Collaboration 2013

- Washington – full season
- Oregon – 7 weeks, 100 samples/time/area
- California – limited sampling, SF area and KMZ

Funding in 2012 and 2013 has come from NMFS cooperative research grants.



LONG LIVE THE KINGS

PACIFIC SALMON FOUNDATION

Marine Survival of Salmon and Steelhead in the Salish Sea

Goal:
Construct an integrated, ecosystem-based research program to identify the leading causes of weak juvenile salmon and steelhead survival in the Salish Sea

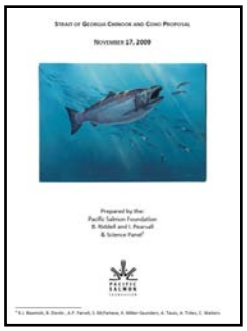
2012 Research Planning Workshop – November 5th-7th

Best Western Lakeway Inn and Convention Center
Bellingham, Washington

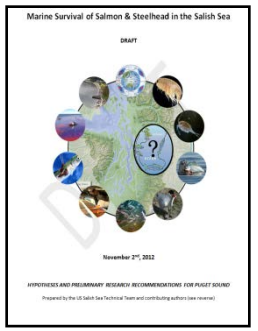
Salish Sea Marine Survival Project Process

Comprehensive research planning
(1-1.5 years – done June 2013)

Canada

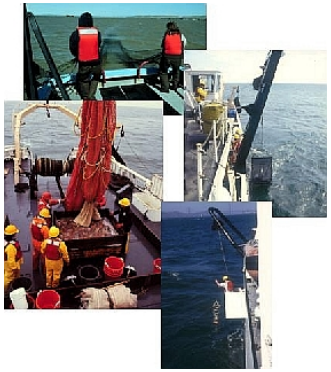


US



Workshop +
New Information

Coordinated, systematic research
(5 years)



Dissemination and application of the research results to management.
(1 year)

Ecosystem Indicators Workshop
November 8 - 9, 2012

Goals

- Identify a suite of ecosystem indicators to **improve forecasts of salmon returns** in Puget Sound and the Strait of Georgia.
- Determine a plan for monitoring promising indicators and closing spatial gaps.
- Identify important monitoring programs at risk.
- Improve ways to standardize, share and synthesize data.

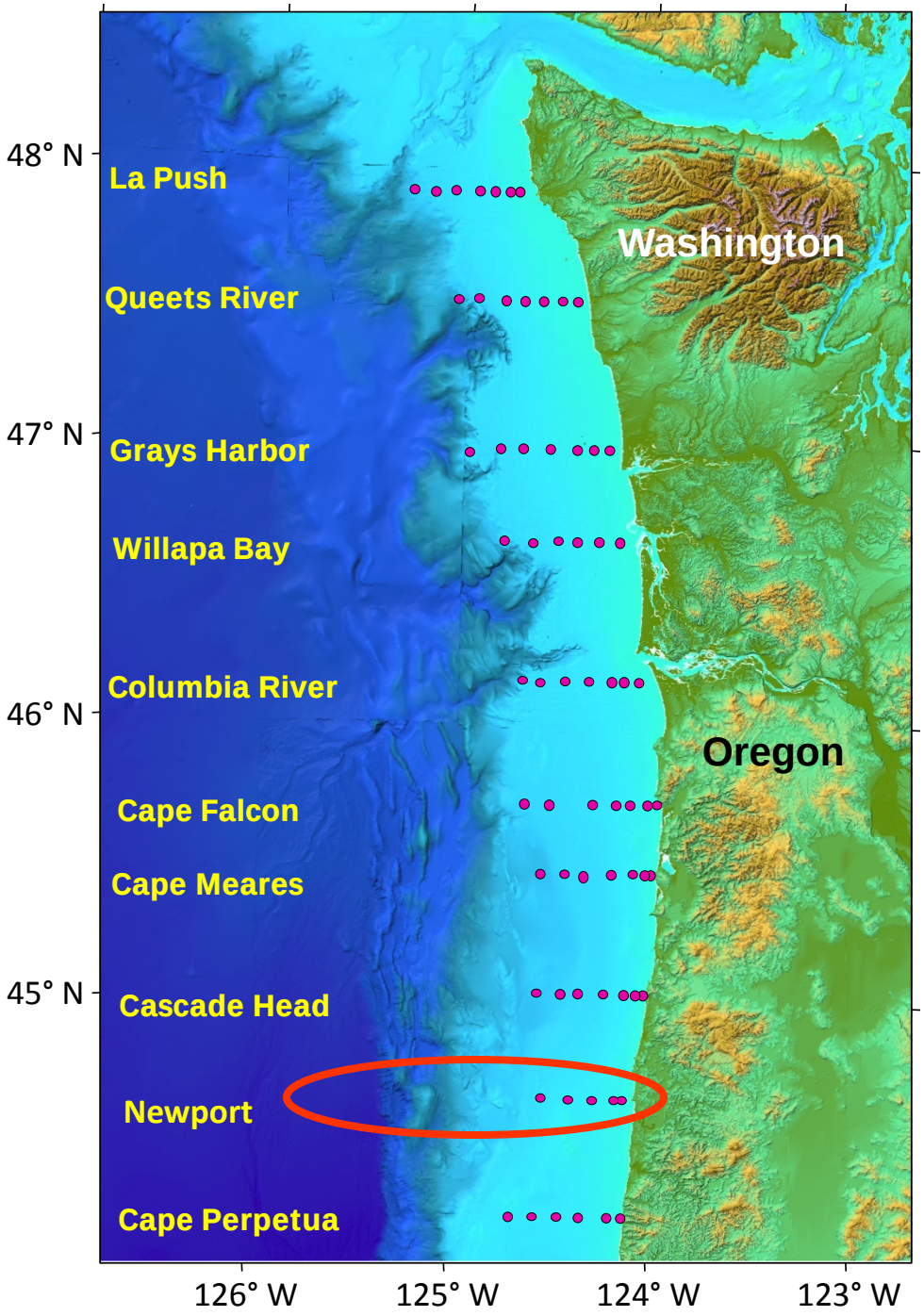
Agenda Item C.3.c
Supplemental NWFSC PowerPoint 2 (Fresh)
March 2013

Using Ocean Indicators to Predict Columbia River Salmon Returns- A Progress Report

Kurt Fresh[1]
NWFSC, Fish Ecology Division

1- B. Burke, B. Peterson, J. Peterson, C. Morgan (OSU), D. Teel
T. Wainwright, R. Brodeur, K. Jacobson, and others

Funding Support: Primarily From BPA and NOAA



Survey Strategy

- Newport Line: biweekly oceanographic and plankton sampling since 1996 (17th year)

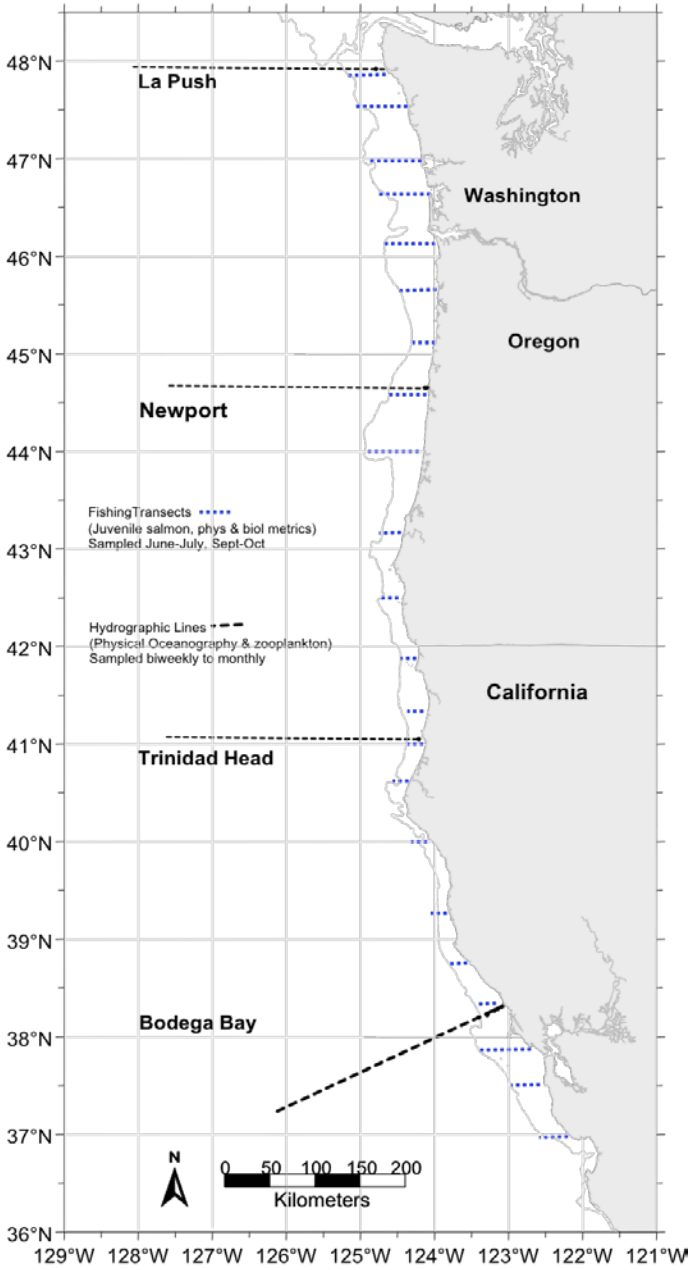
- Juvenile salmon sampling in May, June and September since 1998 (15th year)

Sampling methods

- Juvenile salmon with surface trawl: sometimes with a small mesh liner
- Plankton nets
- Other: buckets, CTDs
- Acoustics
- Bird and marine mammal observations

NWFSC and SWFSC coast-wide juvenile salmon survey

- Comprehensive survey of abundance, distribution, condition of juvenile salmon by stock
- Data for annual predictive models of ocean productivity and recruitment
- Intensively monitored hydrographic lines
- Annual assessment of juvenile salmon in relation to ocean conditions

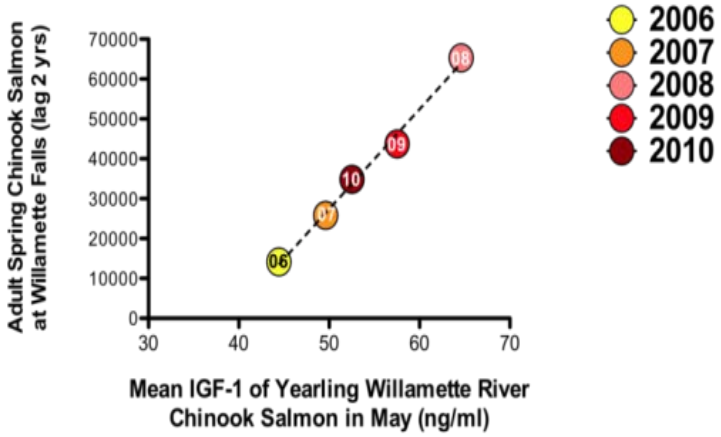


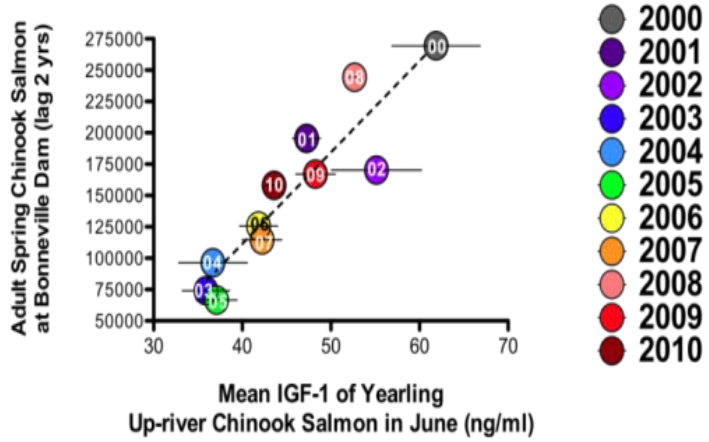
Forecasting Approach

- Determine how the ocean affects juvenile salmonids. Mechanisms.
- Develop conceptual models that reflect this understanding.
- Collect and compile data on salmon returns, age composition, smolt-adult return rates.
- Develop forecasting models.

Key Research Findings:

The First 1 to 2 Months at Sea Are Critical to Many Columbia River Salmon Stocks

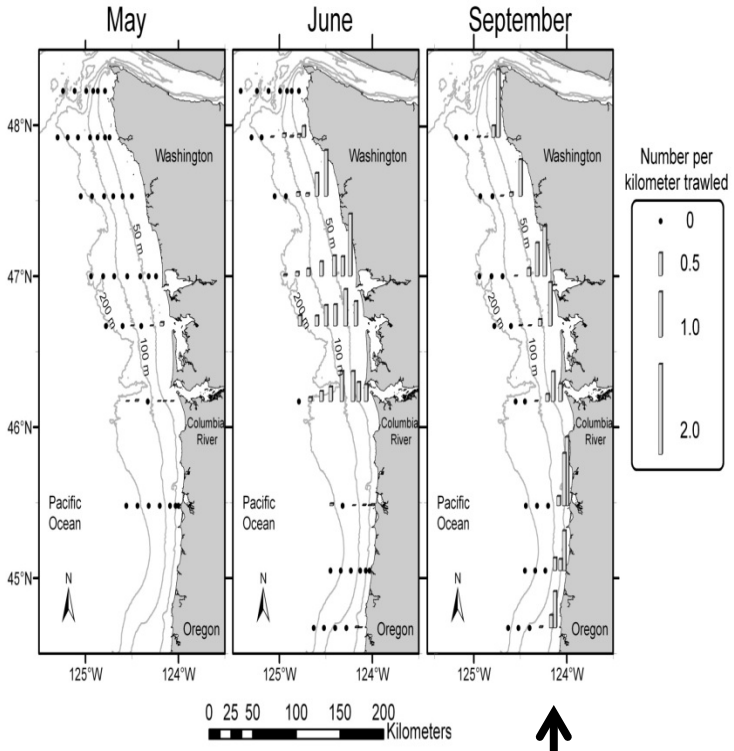




An Example:

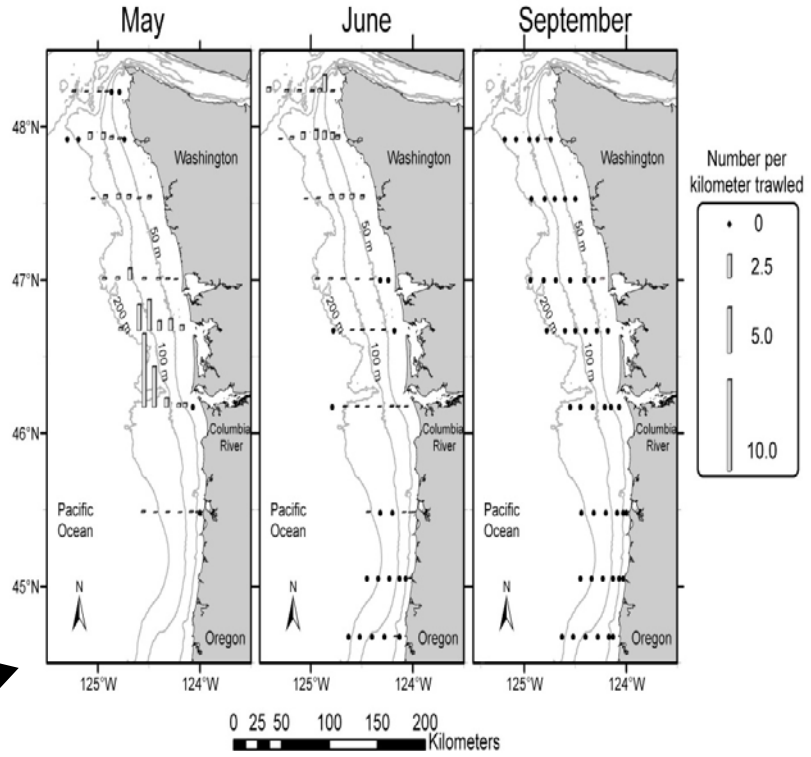
Early Ocean Growth is Critical to Survival of Yearling Stocks of Chinook Salmon

Use of the Ocean During Early Marine Life Varies Between Salmonid Species, Stocks, LH Types

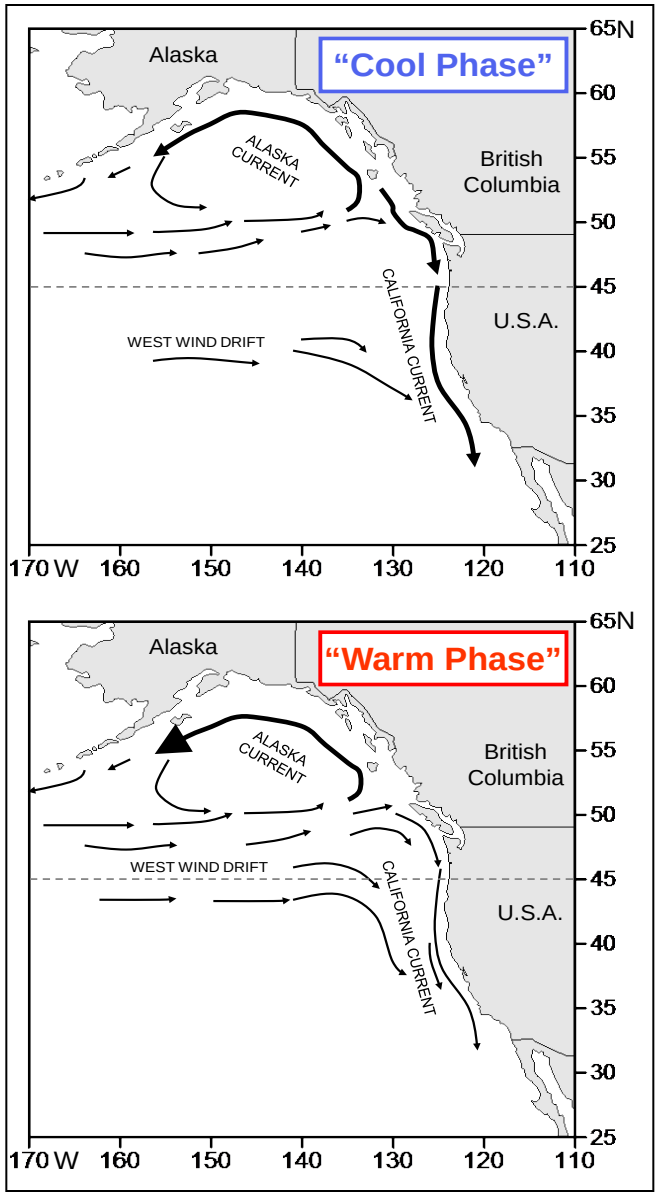


Snake River Sub-yearling Fall Chinook

Snake River Yearling Spring Chinook



Juvenile Salmon are Affected by Physical and Biological Processes Operating at Multiple Scales



Cool Phase of PDO=High Survival

- Flow from the North
- Cold water – Lipid-rich copepods
- Low number of large predators

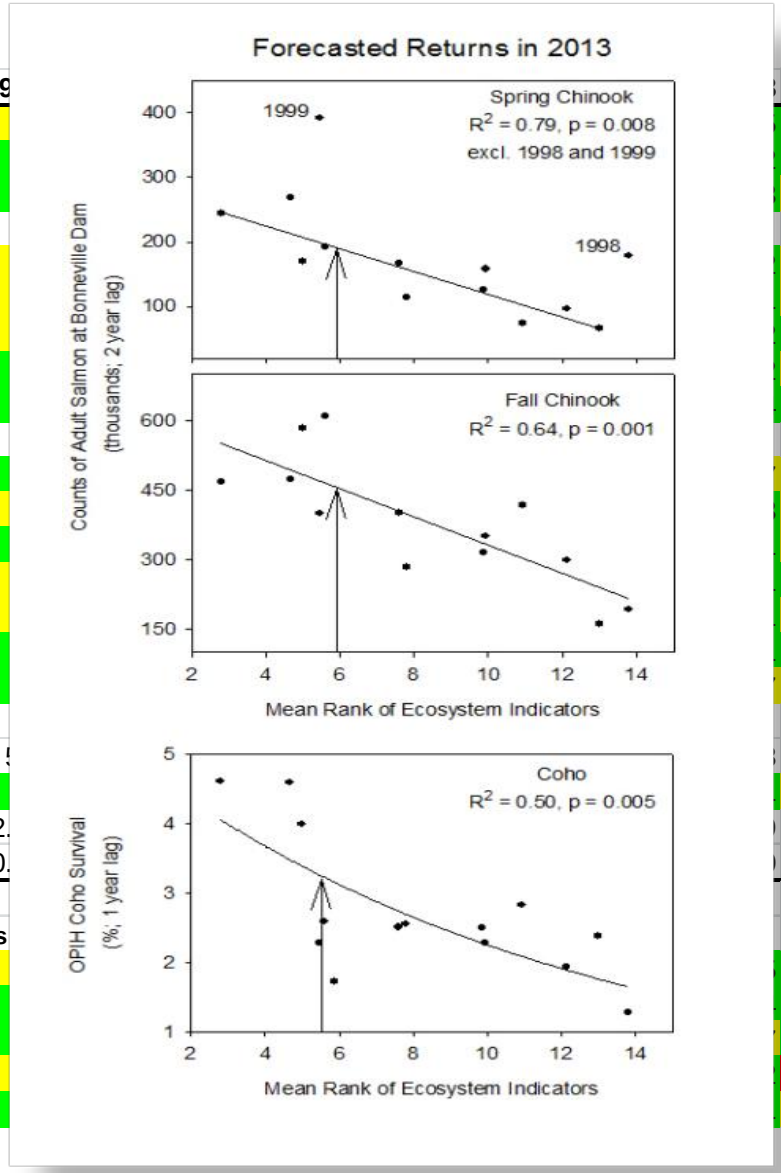
Warm Phase of PDO=Low Survival

- Flow from offshore & South
- Warm water – Low lipid copepods
- High number of large predators

PDO=Pacific Decadal Oscillation

Develop Forecasting Models- First Generation

Ecosystem Indicators	1998	19	2009	2010	2011	2012
PDO (December-March)	14		1	12	4	2
PDO (May-September)	9		8	7	3	1
ONI Jan-June	15		8	14	4	5
46050 SST (May-Sept)	13		9	6	10	11
NH 05 Upper 20 m T winter prior (Nov-Mar)	15		7	14	3	2
NH 05 Upper 20 m T (May-Sept)	13		5	11	9	6
NH 05 Deep Temperature	15		10	9	6	7
NH 05 Deep Salinity	15		11	12	8	10
Copepod Richness Anomaly	15		8	13	3	4
N. Copepod Biomass Anomaly	14		8	5	1	2
S. Copepod Biomass Anomaly	15		7	13	8	6
Biological Transition	14		4	11	3	8
Winter Ichthyoplankton	15		8	3	10	6
Chinook Juv Catches (June)	14		5	6	11	2
Coho Juv Catches (Sept)	11		15	13	5	10
Mean of Ranks	13.8	5	7.6	9.9	5.9	5.5
RANK of the Mean Rank	15		8	11	7	4
Principle Component Scores (PC1)	6.56	-2.	-0.91	1.13	-1.76	-1.96
Principle Component Scores (PC2)	-0.51	0.	0.96	-0.74	1.36	1.35
Ecosystem Indicators not included in the mean of ranks						
Physical Spring Trans (UI Based)	3		2	7	8	13
Upwelling Anomaly (Apr-May)	7		5	11	13	11
Length of Upwelling Season (UI Based)	6		3	11	13	11
NH 05 SST (May-Sept)	10		14	9	7	11
Copepod Community Structure	15		6	10	9	4

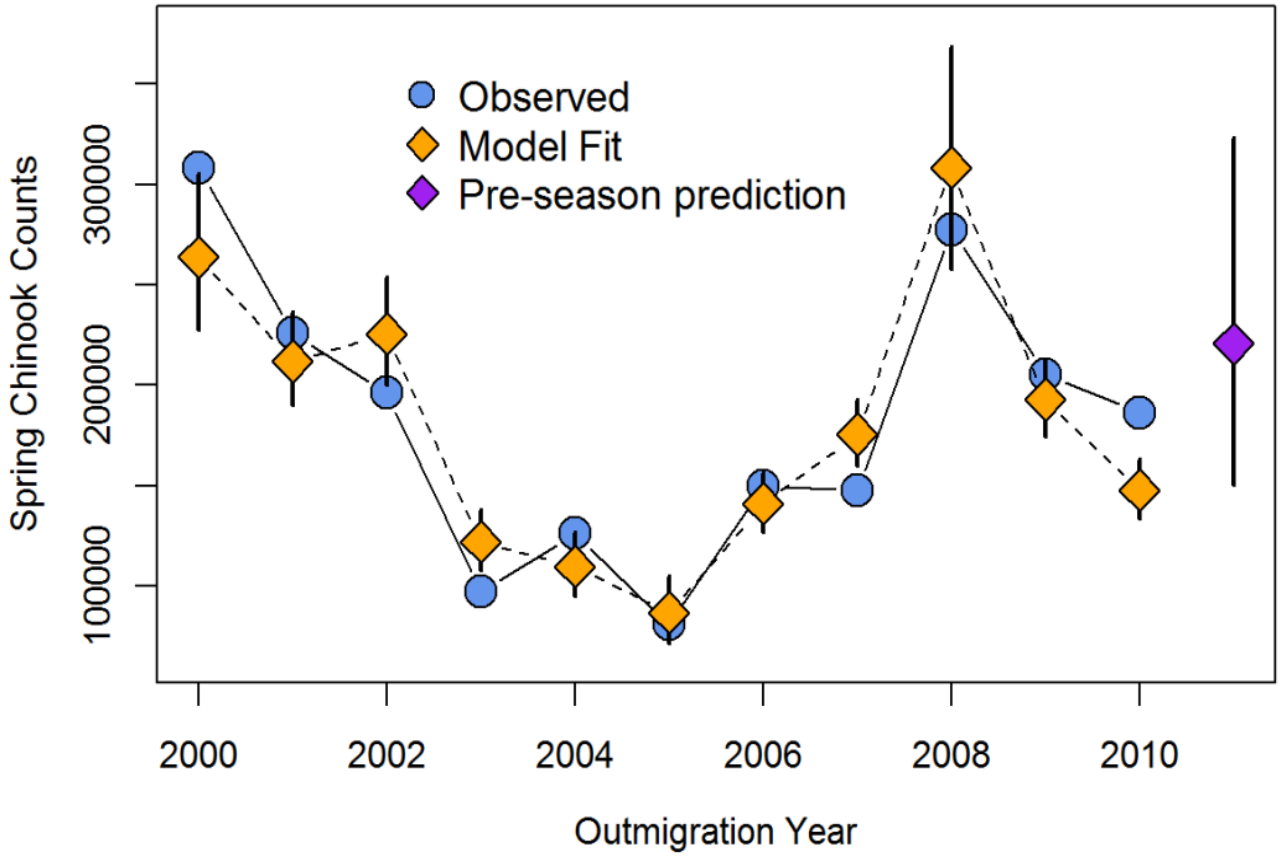


Lessons Learned

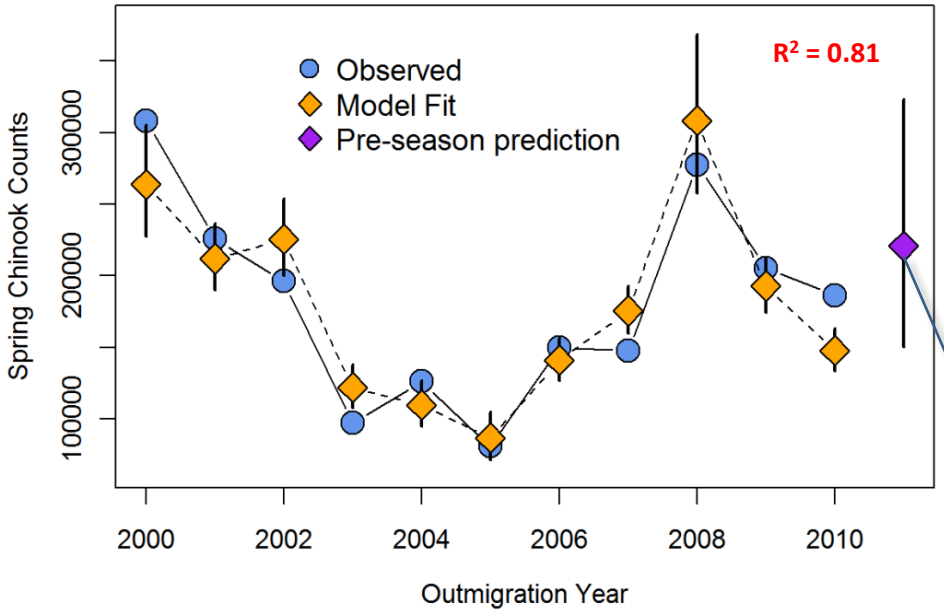
- Need a multivariate approach. The relationship between salmon and environmental indicators can change over time.
- Need to use actual data, not ranks.
- Need to tailor selection of indicators to stocks.
- Weight indicators.

Second Generation Model

Principal Components Analysis Approach



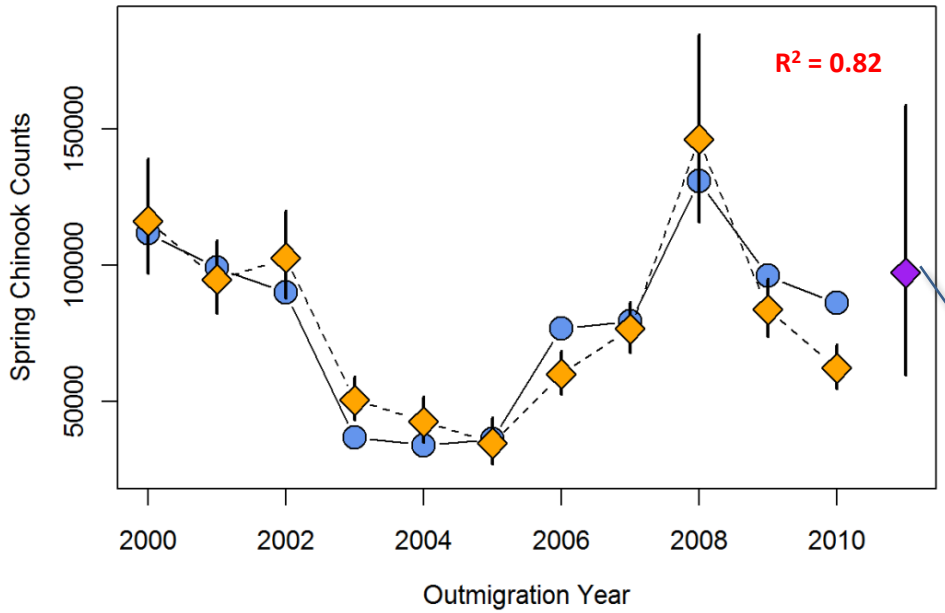
Spring Chinook Salmon Adult Returns



Counts at Bonneville (plus harvest)

- Oceanic Nĩno Index
- Pacific Decadal Oscillation
- Larval fish species composition

2013= 221,000

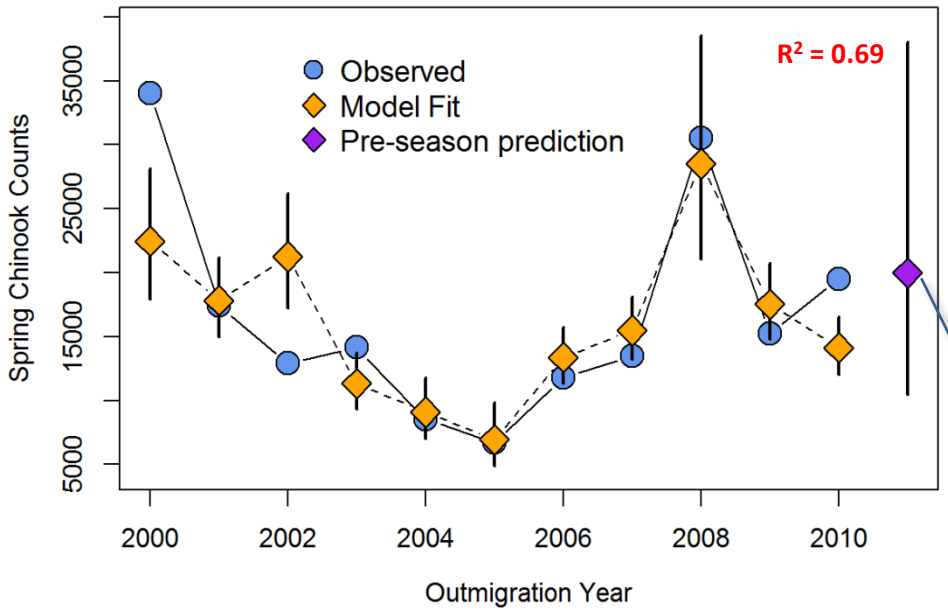


Counts at Ice Harbor

- Copepod species richness
- Copepod species composition
- Timing of biological transition

2013= 97,000

Spring Chinook Salmon Adult Returns

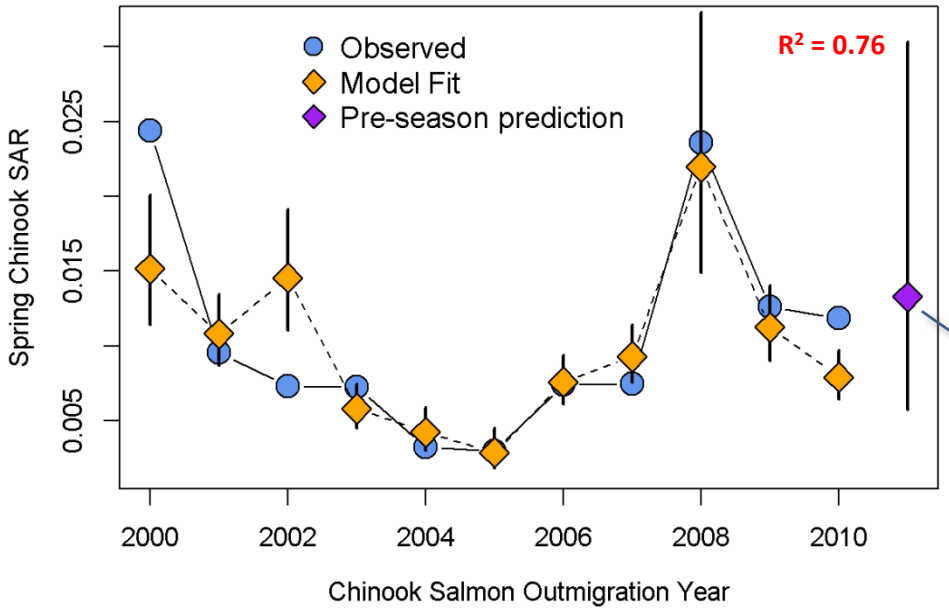


Counts at Priest Rapids Dam

- Pacific Decadal Oscillation
- Larval fish biomass
- Larval fish species composition

2013= 20,000

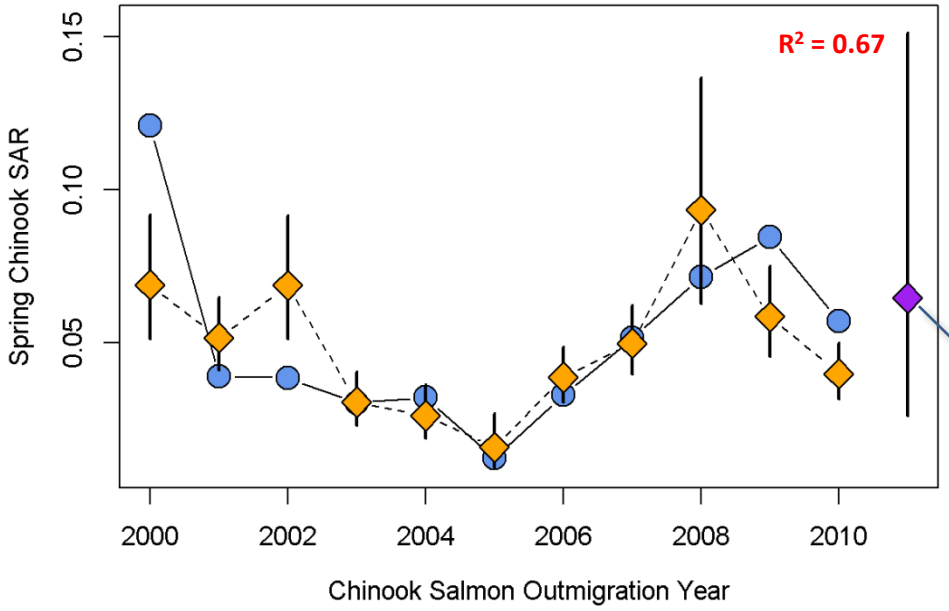
Spring Chinook Salmon Smolt/Adult



Imnaha River Spring Chinook

- Pacific Decadal Oscillation
- Chinook CPUE in June
- Larval fish species composition

1.3%



John Day River Spring Chinook

- Chinook CPUE in June
- Timing of biological transition
- Copepod species composition

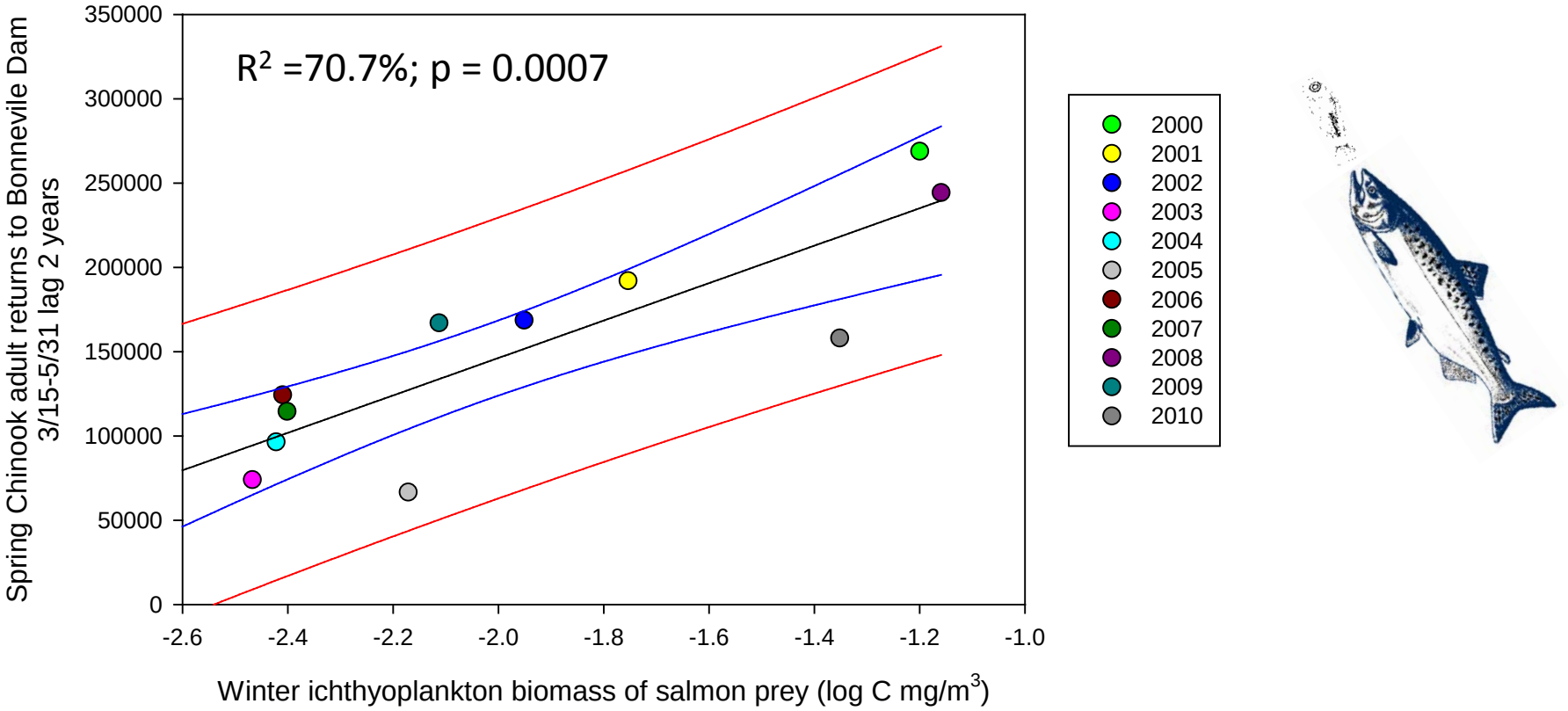
6.5%

In Season Forecasting:

Early Warning System

More salmon survive when there are more winter fish larvae (for example: sand lance, smelts, rockfish, anchovy)

- **Estimates of winter fish larvae biomass can be made as early as April**



Summary:

1. We have made considerable advances in our understanding of the early ocean life and ecology of juvenile salmon.
2. We can use this understanding to develop accurate forecasts using ocean indicators.
3. Next steps:
    a. Additional dependent variable data sets.
    b. Increase stock specificity of forecasts.
    c. Next generation of models.
    d. Other applications of indicators- life cycle modeling.

Agenda Item C.3.d
Supplemental HC Report
March 2013

HABITAT COMMITTEE REPORT ON NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE REPORT

Columbia River BiOp Process

As the Council is aware, there has been a strong, multi-year push to find a solution to Columbia River hydropower and fish passage issues. Many stakeholders believe that the process requires a broader discussion, with more scientists and stakeholders at the table.

Recently, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Adminstration (NOAA) hired the William D. Ruckelshaus Center (at the University of Washington) and the Oregon Consensus Program (at Portland State University) to conduct stakeholder interviews and create a situation assessment to explore the future of Columbia River hydropower and fish management. One hundred and fifty people will be interviewed about their visions for salmon recovery, including what success should look like; challenges; the use of science; lessons from other stakeholder processes; and related issues. Interviews will be conducted over the next 60 days, with a report provided to NOAA at the end of the year. Dr. McIsaac is one interviewee; other Council members may be interviewed as well.

In NOAA's view, this stakeholder process will be used for "recovery planning," and is different from and separate from the NOAA Biological Opinion (BiOp) on hydropower operations in the Columbia Basin. However, many stakeholders feel the processes should be linked.

The Council has already taken clear positions on the Columbia River regarding hydro system management and past biological opinions in the letters below, and in letters prior to 2004.

- March 2010 – Letter to Secretary of Commerce Gary Locke on using the best available science, and commit to a goal of salmon abundance, in the remand of the 2008 BiOp. http://tinyurl.com/bg348vu
- May 2005 – Letter to NOAA, Bonneville Power Administration, US Army Corps of Engineers, and the Bureau of Reclamation on ameliorating low flow conditions, improving river conditions through water acquisitions, and implementing spill provisions. http://tinyurl.com/ckvyez7
- October 2004 – Letter to NMFS on environmental baseline (including dams) used in BiOp, urging full consideration of the effects of dam operations on salmon. http://tinyurl.com/a95xuyg

The HC discussed the points we feel should be made by Dr. McIsaac in his interview as part of the NOAA situation assessment, and we suggest the following.

1. Two parts of the recovery process need improvement.
    a. First, **the science process needs to be inclusive**.
        i. The importance of scientifically sound river management practices (including increased spill) needs to be emphasized. The current BiOp does

not contain adequate spill. (An HC report on the Comparative Survival Study report on the effects of spill is available at http://tinyurl.com/bsax8jr).

ii The science process needs to be independent of discussions about legal rights and roles, policy, and political influences. As an example of a process where the science is treated independently, the U.S. v. Oregon case is a process where parties with differing opinions about the science work out their differences through a dispute resolution process or ultimately go to a judge for timely action if resolution cannot be achieved. As observed in the challenges to the BiOp, there is concern that existing scientific review processes aren't working, and that not all relevant information is being adequately considered and applied with adaptive management.

iii The BiOp for the mainstem Columbia River, and other BiOps in the Endangered Species Act process, need to be linked to & supportive of recovery.

iv There needs to be an independent (non-BPA) administrator/decision maker to make funding decisions for science, recovery, and other processes.

v Recovery planning so far has looked at relatively small geographic areas. There needs to be a scientific process to assure that there is system-wide recovery, beyond individual sub-basin recovery processes. The system-wide approach should incorporate the existing sub-basin recovery planning, as there are many valuable contributions to salmon recovery in these plans.

b Second, **broader stakeholder participation is needed**. For example, if dam breaching is on the table, there needs to be participation by ports, transportation interests, conservation groups, agricultural interests, etc.

i US Fish and Wildlife Service and other state and tribal management entities need to be more involved in the Columbia River flow management process. They are involved in developing and reviewing the science of flow management, through the Fish Passage Center Comparative Survival Study process, but their views of the science seem to carry less weight than others in NOAA's development of the BiOp.

ii Giving up sovereignty is a problem in the Columbia Basin as it was in the Klamath process. Most Columbia signatories had to give up some sovereign rights, agreeing not to sue the action agencies. In the Klamath, full consensus could not be achieved because some tribes had to give up sovereignty over water rights.

iii NOAA needs to effectively link the stakeholder involvement process with the recovery planning and BiOp processes. However, the stakeholder process cannot be used to avoid timely action on BiOps and salmon recovery.

2 A broader range of options need to remain on the table, including dam breaching and expanded spill.

3 The differences between the BiOp and recovery planning need to be made clear – namely that the BiOp is mandatory, to avoid jeopardy, while the recovery process is intended to create healthy, viable populations of fish.

4 NOAA should use the situation assessment interviews to explore why some similar processes have not succeeded, and why others have been successful.

SALMON ADVISORY SUBPANEL REPORT ON NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE REPORT

The Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS) Report, NMFS Columbia River Salmon Recovery Assessment Process regarding long-term salmon and steelhead recovery in the Columbia Basin

The SAS makes the following recommendations regarding the Columbia River Salmon Recovery Assessment process.

1. The SAS recommends that a robust sample of commercial, tribal and recreational harvesters be interviewed in conjunction with the proposed Columbia River Salmon Recovery Assessment. Many fishermen are involved in recovery efforts, both in-river and coastwide, and will have a variety of perspectives. Since they are the first to experience the successes and failures of recovery efforts, their input should be sought.
2. There are already several recovery plans in the Columbia Basin, which form the basis for the current recovery effort, and which were based on stakeholder input and public processes. The SAS does not wish to see the Assessment process deflect from these current recovery efforts. Current recovery efforts were also, to some degree, front-end loaded with harvest cuts, and the SAS is concerned that the Assessment process not become a way to delay or forestall the other parties to recovery from contributing their share.
3. The SAS reminds the Assessment process leadership that, while looking towards the overall Basin future, any additional recovery efforts will require more funding than is currently available. Funding sources at this point are being utilized to the fullest extent. New revenues will be required to expand efforts. Further, equitable and effective sharing of resources across the range of the Evolutionarily Significant Units needs to be improved.
4. The SAS questions the need for confidentiality in the treatment of the interviews. Salmon are a public resource, being managed by public agencies, in a public process. It seems reasonable to expect interviewees to permit their comments to be made public.

PFMC
03/08/13

Agenda Item C.4
Situation Summary
March 2013

COUNCIL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 2013 MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVE ANALYSIS

The Salmon Technical Team (STT) will present the Council with coordinated coastwide management alternatives which embody, to the extent possible, the management elements identified by the Council under Agenda Item C.2 on Thursday, March 7, 2013. At this time, the Council may need to clarify STT questions and should assure the alternatives presented are those for which the Council desires full STT analysis and consideration for final adoption on Monday, March 11.

Council Task:

1. **Clarify STT questions.**
2. **Confirm management alternatives for STT analysis.**

Reference Materials:

1. Agenda Item C.4.b, Supplemental STT Report: Collation of Preliminary Salmon Management Alternatives for 2013 Ocean Fisheries.

Agenda Order:

a. Agenda Item Overview — Mike Burner
b. Reports and Comments of Advisory Bodies and Management Entities
c. Public Comment
d. Council Direction to the Salmon Technical Team and Salmon Advisory Subpanel on Alternative Development and Analysis

PFMC
02/06/13

Agenda Item C.4.b
Supplemental STT Report
March 2013

SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM

COLLATION OF PRELIMINARY SALMON MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES FOR 2013 OCEAN FISHERIES

March 8, 2013

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013 (Page 1 of 9)		3/8/2013 2:55 PM
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
North of Cape Falcon	**North of Cape Falcon**	**North of Cape Falcon**
Supplemental Management Information	**Supplemental Management Information**	**Supplemental Management Information**
1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 100,000 (non-mark-selective equivalent of 95,000) Chinook and 100,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 47,500 Chinook and 16,000 marked coho. 3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting 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.	1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 79,000 (non-mark-selective equivalent of 75,000) Chinook and 85,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 37,500 Chinook and 13,600 marked coho. 3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting 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.	1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 63,000 (non-mark-selective equivalent of 60,000) Chinook and 75,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 30,000 Chinook and 12,000 marked coho. 3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting 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.
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon • May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 31,700 Chinook quota. 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 23,775 Chinook have been landed to consider modifying the open period to five days per week and adding landing and possession limits to ensure the guideline is not exceeded.	**U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon** • May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 25,000 Chinook quota. 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 18,750 Chinook have been landed to consider modifying the open period to five days per week and adding landing and possession limits to ensure the guideline is not exceeded.	**U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon** • May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 20,000 Chinook quota. 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 15,000 Chinook have been landed to consider modifying the open period to five days per week and adding landing and possession limits to ensure the guideline is not exceeded.
Cape Flattery, Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). 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 either calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271 or sending notification via e-mail to nfalcon.trollreport@state.or.us. 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.		

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 2 of 9) 3/8/2013 2:55 PM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon • July 1 through earlier of September 17 or 15,800 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 16,000 marked coho quota (C.8.d) July 1-9 then Friday through Tuesday July 12-August 27 **with a landing and possession limit of 60 Chinook and 40 coho per vessel per open period**; Friday through Tuesday August 30-September 17 **with a landing and possession limit of 20 Chinook and 50 coho per vessel per open period** (C.1). No earlier than September 1, if at least 5,000 marked coho remain on the quota, inseason action may be considered to allow non-selective coho retention (C.8). All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.7). All coho must be marked except as noted above (C.8.d). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	**U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon** • July 5 through earlier of September 30 or 12,500 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 13,600 marked coho quota (C.8.d) Friday through Tuesday through August 27 **with a landing and possession limit of 40 Chinook and 40 coho per vessel per open period**; Friday through Tuesday August 30-September 30, **with a landing and possession limit of 20 Chinook and 50 coho per vessel per open period** (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).	**U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon** • July 6 through earlier of September 18 or 10,000 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 12,000 marked coho quota (C.8.d) Saturday through Wednesday through August 28 **with a landing and possession limit of 35 Chinook and 40 coho per vessel per open period**; Saturday through Wednesday August 31-September 18, **with a landing and possession limit of 10 Chinook and 30 coho per vessel per open period** (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).

Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones, **and beginning August 1, Grays Harbor Control Zone Closed** (C.5). Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. **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. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. 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 either calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271 or sending notification via e-mail to nfalcon.trollreport@state.or.us. 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.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 3 of 9)		3/8/2013 2:55 PM
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
South of Cape Falcon	**South of Cape Falcon**	**South of Cape Falcon**
Supplemental Management Information	**Supplemental Management Information**	**Supplemental Management Information**
1. Sacramento River Basin recreational fishery catch assumption: 76,793 adult Sacramento River fall Chinook (21.2 % of the total allowable harvest). 2. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 471,730 adults. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 33,133 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 115,803 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.	1. Sacramento River Basin recreational fishery catch assumption: 73,966 adult Sacramento River fall Chinook (19.5% of the total allowable harvest). 2. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 454,365 adults. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 50,299 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 113,602 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.	1. Sacramento River Basin recreational fishery catch assumption: 73,885 adult Sacramento River fall Chinook (19.4 % of the total allowable harvest). 2. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 453,866 adults. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 38,346 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 115,105 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.
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. • March 15-August 29; • September 1 -October 31 (C.9). Seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length through August 29, 28 inches thereafter (B). 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. Beginning September 1, no more than 150 Chinook per vessel per calendar week. In 2014, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length. Gear restrictions same as in 2013. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2014 meeting.	**Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.** • April 1-August 29; • September 1-October 31 (C.9). Seven day per week. All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B). 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. Beginning September 1, no more than 100 Chinook per vessel per calendar week. In 2014, same as Alternative I	**Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.** • April 1-August 29; • September 4 - -October 31 (C.9). Seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B). 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. Beginning September 1, landing and possession limit of 75 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Wed.-Tues.). In 2014, same as Alternative I

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 4 of 9) 3/8/2013 2:55 PM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ) • March 15 - May 31; • June 1 through earlier of June 30, or a 4,000 Chinook quota; • July 1 through earlier of July 31, or a 3,000 Chinook quota; • Aug. 1 through earlier of Aug. 29, or a 2,000 Chinook quota (C.9). Seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 27 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 29 landing and possession limit of 30 Chinook per vessel per day. Any remaining portion of the June and/or July Chinook quotas may be transferred inseason on an impact neutral basis to the next open quota period (C.8). 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 (C.1, C.6). 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 either calling (541) 867-0300 ext. 252 or sending notification via e-mail to KMZOR.trollreport@state.or.us. 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). In 2014, 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 2014 meeting.	**Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)** • April 1 - May 31; • June 1 through earlier of June 30, or a 3,000 Chinook quota; • July 1 through earlier of July 31, or a 2,000 Chinook quota; • Aug. 1 through earlier of Aug. 29, or a 1,500 Chinook quota; • Sept. 1 through earlier of Sept. 30 or a 1,000 Chinook quota (C.9). Seven days per week 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 29, landing and possession limit of 30 Chinook per vessel per day. September 1-30 landing and possession limit of 25 Chinook per vessel per day Any remaining portion of the June and/or July Chinook quotas may be transferred inseason on an impact neutral basis to the next open quota period (C.8). 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). In 2014, same as Alternative I	**Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)** • April 1 - May 31; • June 1 through earlier of June 30, or a 2,000 Chinook quota; • July 1 through earlier of July 31, or a 1,500 Chinook quota; • Aug. 1 through earlier of Aug. 29, or a 1,000 Chinook quota; • Sept. 5 through earlier of Sept. 25 or a 1,000 Chinook quota (C.9). Seven days per week 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 – Aug. 29 landing and possession limit of 30 Chinook per vessel per day. September 5-25 landing and possession limit of 20 Chinook per vessel per day Any remaining portion of the June and/or July Chinook quotas may be transferred inseason on an impact neutral basis to the next open quota period (C.8). 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). In 2014, same as Alternative I

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 5 of 9) 3/8/2013 2:55 PM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ) • September 1 through earlier of September 30, or 10,000 Chinook quota (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length. Landing and possession limit of 30 Chinook per vessel per day (C.8.f). 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 (C.6.	**OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)** • May 1 through earlier of May 31 or a 1,000 Chinook quota.; • June 1 through earlier of June 30, or a 1,000 Chinook quota; • July 1 through earlier of July 31, or a 1,500 Chinook quota; • Aug. 1 through earlier of Aug. 31, or a 1,500 Chinook quota;. • September 1 through earlier of September 30, or 6,000 Chinook quota (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length. Landing and possession limit of 20 Chinook per vessel per day (C.8.f). 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 (C.6.	**OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)** • September 16 through earlier of September 30, or 3,000 Chinook quota (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length. Landing and possession limit of 15 Chinook per vessel per day (C.8.f). 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 (C.6.
Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt. Closed.	**Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt.** Closed.	**Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt.** Closed.
Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg) • May 1-5, 8-12, 15-19, 22-25, and 28-31; • June 1-3, 7-10, 14-17, 21-24, 28-30; • July 1-2, 5-9, 12-16, 19-23, 26-31; • Aug. 1-29; • Sept. 1-30 (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit (B). All fish must be landed in California and offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	**Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)** • July 15-31; • August 1-29; • September 1-30 (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B). All fish must be landed in California and offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure. During September, all fish must be landed north of Point Arena (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	**Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)** • May 24-31; • June 1-5, 14-18, 21-25, 28-30; • July 5-31, • August 1-29; • September 1-30 (C.9) All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B). All fish must be landed in California and offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 6 of 9) 3/8/2013 2:55 PM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco) • May 1-5, 8-12, 15-19, 22-25, and 28-31; • June 1-3, 7-10, 14-17, 21-24, 28-30; • July 1-2, 5-9, 12-16, 19-23, 26-31; • Aug. 1-29; • Sept. 1-30 (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit (B). All fish must be landed in California and offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). **Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)** • October 1-4, 7-11, and 14-15. All salmon except coho (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length (B). All vessels fishing in this area must land and deliver all fish between Point Arena and Pigeon Point (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	**Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)** • May 1-31; • June 15-30; • July 15-31; • August 1-29; • September 1-30 (C.9). Seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length prior to September 1, 26 inches thereafter (B). All fish must be landed in California and offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure. During September, all fish must be landed south of Point Arena (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). **Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)** • October 1-4, 7-11, and 14-15. All salmon except coho (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length (B). All vessels fishing in this area must land and deliver all fish between Point Arena and Pigeon Point (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	**Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)** • May 1-31; • June 1-5, 14-18, 21-25, 28-30; • July 5-31, August 1-29; • September 1-30 (C.9) All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B). All fish must be landed in California and offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). **Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)** • October 1-4, 7-11, and 14-15. All salmon except coho (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length (B). All vessels fishing in this area must land and deliver all fish between Point Arena and Pigeon Point (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).
Pigeon Pt. to Point Sur (Monterey) Same as Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	**Pigeon Pt. to Point Sur (Monterey)** Same as Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	**Pigeon Pt. to Point Sur (Monterey)** Same as Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.
Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey South) • May 1-5, 8-12, 15-19, 22-25, and 28-31; • June 1-3, 7-10, 14-17, 21-24, 28-30; • July 1-2, 5-9, 12-16, 19-23, 26-31; • Aug. 1-29; • Sept. 1-30 (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit (B). All fish must be landed in California and offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	**Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey South)** • May 1-31; • June 15 – 30; • July 15-31; • August 1-29; • September 1-30 (C.9). Seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length prior to September 1, 26 inches thereafter (B). All fish must be landed in California and offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure. During September, all fish must be landed south of Point Arena (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	**Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey South)** • May 1-31; • June 1-5, 14-18, 21-25, 28-30; • July 5-31, August 1-29; • September 1-30 (C.9) All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B). All fish must be landed in California and offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).
California State regulations require all salmon be made available to a CDFW representative for sampling immediately at port of landing. Any person in possession of a salmon with a missing adipose fin, upon request by an authorized agent or employee of the CDFW, shall immediately relinquish the head of the salmon to the state. (California Fish and Wildlife Code §8226)		

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 7 of 9) 3/8/2013 2:55 PM

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

		Chinook		Coho		
Area (when open)		Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	Pink
North of Cape Falcon		28.0	21.5	16.0	12.0	None
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border	Alt. 1 ≤ Aug. 29	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
	Alt. 1 ≥ Sept. 1	28.0	21.5			None
	Alt. II & III	28.0	21.5			None
OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty		27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena		27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Pt. Arena to U.S./Mexico Border	Alt. I & Alt. III	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
	Alt. II ≤ Aug. 29	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
	Alt. II ≥ Sept. 1	26.0	19.5	-	-	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 for that species of salmon. Salmon may be landed in an area that has been closed for that species of salmon 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 for that species of salmon 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.

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 and/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 90º angle.

C.4. Vessel Operation in Closed Areas with Salmon on Board:
a. Except as provided under C.4.b below, it is unlawful for a vessel to have troll or recreational gear in the water while in 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.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2012. (Page 8 of 9)	3/8/2013 2:55 PM
C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (continued)	

b. When Genetic Stock Identification (GSI) samples will be collected in an area closed to commercial salmon fishing, the scientific research permit holder shall notify NOAA OLE, USCG, CDFW and OSP at least 24 hours prior to sampling and provide the following information: the vessel name, date, location and time collection activities will be done. Any vessel collecting GSI samples in a closed area shall not possess any salmon other than those from which GSI samples are being collected. Salmon caught for collection of GSI samples must be immediately released in good condition after collection of samples.

C.5. Control Zone Definitions:

a. *Cape Flattery Control Zone* - The area from Cape Flattery (48º23'00" N. lat.) to the northern boundary of the U.S. EEZ; and the area from Cape Flattery south to Cape Alava (48º10'00" N. lat.) and east of 125º05'00" 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. *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.).

d. *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.

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, the estimated time of arrival, and the specific reason the vessel is not able to meet special management area landing restrictions.

In addition to contacting the U.S. Coast Guard, vessels fishing south of the Oregon/California border must notify CDFW within one hour of leaving the management area by calling 800-889-8346 and providing the same information as reported to the U.S. Coast Guard. All salmon must be offloaded within 24 hours of reaching port.

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 30,568 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.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2012. (Page 9 of 9)	3/8/2013 2:55 PM

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (continued)

Beginning May 1, license holders may land or possess no more than one Pacific halibut per each four Chinook, except one Pacific halibut may be possessed or landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 20 halibut may be possessed or landed per trip. Pacific halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).

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 if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
b. Chinook remaining from the June and/or July non-Indian commercial troll quotas in the Oregon KMZ may be transferred to the Chinook quota for the next open period if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
c. NMFS may transfer fish between the recreational and commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon if there is agreement among the areas' representatives on the Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS), and if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
d. At the March 2013 meeting, the Council will consider inseason recommendations for special regulations for any experimental fisheries (proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November 2012).
e. If retention of unmarked coho is permitted by inseason action, the allowable coho quota will be adjusted to ensure preseason projected impacts on all stocks is not exceeded.
f. 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 Wildlife (CDFW) 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 Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 1 of 9) 3/8/2013 2:55 PM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
North of Cape Falcon	**North of Cape Falcon**	**North of Cape Falcon**
Supplemental Management Information	**Supplemental Management Information**	**Supplemental Management Information**
1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 100,000 (non-mark-selective equivalent of 95,000) Chinook and 100,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Recreational TAC: 52,500 (non-mark selective equivalent of 47,500) Chinook and 84,000 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked. 3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting. 4. No Area 4B add-on fishery. 5. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 12,000 marked coho in August and September. 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.	1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 79,000 (non-mark-selective equivalent of 75,000) Chinook and 85,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Recreational TAC: 41,500 (non-mark selective equivalent of 37,500) Chinook and 71,400 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked. 3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting. 4. No Area 4B add-on fishery. 5. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 13,000 marked coho in August and September. 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.	1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 63,000 (non-mark-selective equivalent of 60,000) Chinook and 75,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Recreational TAC: 33,000 (non-mark selective equivalent of 30,000) Chinook and 63,000 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked. 3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting. 4. No Area 4B add-on fishery. 5. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 14,000 marked coho in August and September. 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.
U.S./Canada Border to Queets Rivers • May 10-12, May 17-19, and June 8-28 or a coastwide **marked Chinook quota of 10,000** (C.5). 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).	**U.S./Canada Border to Queets Rivers** • May 17-19, and June 15-21 or a coastwide **marked Chinook quota of 8,000** (C.5). 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).	**U.S./Canada Border to Queets Rivers** • June 22-27 or a coastwide **marked Chinook quota of 6,000** (C.5). 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).
Queets Rivers to Leadbetter Point • June 1 through earlier of June 22 or a coastwide **marked Chinook quota of 10,000** (C.5). 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).	**Queets Rivers to Leadbetter Point** • June 8 through earlier of June 29 or a coastwide **marked Chinook quota of 8,000** (C.5). 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).	**Queets Rivers to Leadbetter Point** • June 15 through earlier of June 29 or a coastwide **marked Chinook quota of 6,000** (C.5). 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).

TABLE 2. Recreational management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 2 of 9) 3/8/2013 2:55 PM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon • June 8 through earlier of June 21 or a coastwide **marked Chinook quota of 10,000** (C.5). 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).	**Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon** • June 15 through earlier of June 21 or a coastwide **marked Chinook quota of 8,000** (C.5). 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).	**Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon** • June 22 through earlier of June 28 or a coastwide **marked Chinook quota of 6,000** (C.5). 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).
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay) • June 29 through earlier of September 30 or 8,740 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 5,200 Chinook. (C.5). Seven days per week. All salmon except no chum beginning August 1; two fish per day, plus one additional pink salmon. All coho must be marked (see *Ocean Boat Limits*, C.1). Beginning August 1, Chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.4.a) during Council managed ocean fishery. 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 and coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	**U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay**) • June 22 through earlier of September 22 or 7,430 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 4,100 Chinook. (C.5). Seven days per week. All salmon except no chum beginning August 1. Two fish per day, only one of which can be a Chinook, plus two additional pink salmon. All retained coho must be marked (see *Ocean Boat Limits*, C.1). Beginning August 1, Chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.4.a) during Council managed ocean fishery. 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).	**U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay**) • June 28 through earlier of September 15 or a 6,550 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 3,300 Chinook. **Beginning September 1 any remaining subarea coho quota converts to non-mark-selective coho retention. (**C.5). Seven days per week. All salmon except no chum beginning August 1. Two fish per day, only one of which can be a Chinook, plus three additional pink salmon. All retained coho must be marked (see *Ocean Boat Limits*, C.1). Beginning August 1, Chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.4.a) during Council managed ocean fishery. 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).
Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea) • June 29 through earlier of September 30 or 2,180 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,800 Chinook. (C.5). Seven days per week. All salmon except no chum beginning August 1; two fish per day, plus one additional pink salmon. All coho must be marked (see *Ocean Boat Limits*, 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 and coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	**Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)** • June 22 through earlier of September 22 or 1,810 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,350 Chinook. (C.5). • September 28 through earlier of October 13 or 50 marked coho quota or 50 Chinook quota (C.5) in the area north of 47°50'00 N. lat. and south of 48°00'00" N. lat. Seven days per week. All salmon except no chum beginning August 1. Two fish per day, only one of which can be a Chinook, plus two additional pink salmon. All retained coho must be marked (see *Ocean Boat Limits*, 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).	**Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)** • June 28 through earlier of September 15 or 1,590 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,050 Chinook. **Beginning September 1 any remaining subarea coho quota converts to non-mark-selective coho retention. (**C.5). • September 21 through earlier of October 6 or 50 **non-marked** coho quota or 50 Chinook quota (C.5) in the area north of 47°50'00 N. lat. and south of 48°00'00" N. lat. Seven days per week. All salmon except no chum beginning August 1. Two fish per day, only one of which can be a Chinook, plus three additional pink salmon. All retained coho must be marked (see *Ocean Boat Limits*, 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).

TABLE 2. Recreational management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 3 of 9) 3/8/2013 2:55 PM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea) • June 23 through earlier of September 30 or 31,080 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 25,000 Chinook. (C.5). Seven days per week. All salmon; two fish per day, only one of which can be a Chinook. All 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 and coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	**Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)** • June 30 through earlier of September 22 or 26,410 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 19,700 Chinook. (C.5). Sunday through Thursday. 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). 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).	**Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)** • June 30 through earlier of September 22 or 23,310 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 15,300 Chinook. **Beginning September 1 any remaining subarea coho quota converts to non-mark-selective coho retention. (**C.5).. Sunday through Thursday. 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). Grays Harbor Control Zone closed beginning August 1 (C.4). 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).
Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea) • June 22 through earlier of September 30 or 42,000 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 10,500 Chinook (C.5). Seven days per week. . All salmon, two fish per day, only one of which can be a Chinook.. All coho must be marked (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook and coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	**Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)** • June 22 through earlier of September 30 or 35,700 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 8,300 Chinook (C.5). 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). 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).	**Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)** • June 29 through earlier of September 30 or 31,500 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 6,700 Chinook. **Beginning September 1 any remaining subarea coho quota converts to non-mark-selective coho retention. (**C.5). 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). 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).

TABLE 2. Recreational management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 4 of 9) 3/8/2013 2:55 PM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

South of Cape Falcon	**South of Cape Falcon**	**South of Cape Falcon**
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Supplemental Management Information	**Supplemental Management Information**	**Supplemental Management Information**
1. Sacramento River Basin recreational fishery catch assumption: quota of _____ adult Sacramento River fall Chinook (____% of the total allowable harvest). 2. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of _____ adults. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: _____ adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: _____ adult Klamath River fall Chinook. Overall recreational TAC: _____ marked coho and _____ unmarked 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 CFGC.	1. Sacramento River Basin recreational fishery catch assumption: quota of _____ adult Sacramento River fall Chinook (____% of the total allowable harvest). 2. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of _____ adults. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: _____ adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: _____ adult Klamath River fall Chinook. Overall recreational TAC: _____ marked coho and _____ unmarked 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 CFGC	1. Sacramento River Basin recreational fishery catch assumption: quota of _____ adult Sacramento River fall Chinook (____% of the total allowable harvest). 2. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of _____ adults. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: _____ adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: _____ adult Klamath River fall Chinook. Overall recreational TAC: _____ marked coho and _____ unmarked 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 CFGC
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. • March 15 through October 31 (C.6), except as provided below during the July all-salmon mark-selective and September non-mark-selective coho fisheries. Seven days per week. All salmon except coho; two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). • **Non-mark-selective coho fishery**: September 1 through the earlier of September 30 or a landed catch of 18,000 **non-mark-selective coho quota (C.5)**. Sept. 1-2, then Thursday through Saturday thereafter; **all salmon**, two fish per day (C.5); Sept. 3-4, then Sunday through Wednesday thereafter; **all salmon except coho**, two fish per day. The all salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of October 1 or attainment of the coho quota. Open days may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available coho quota (C.5). In 2014, 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).	**Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.** • March 15 through October 31 (C.6), except as provided below during the July all-salmon mark-selective and September non-mark-selective coho fisheries. Seven days per week. All salmon except coho; two fish per day. (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). • **Non-mark-selective coho fishery**: September 1 through the earlier of September 30 or a landed catch of 15,000 **non-mark-selective coho quota (C.5)**. Sept. 1-2, then Thursday through Saturday thereafter; **all salmon**, two fish per day (C.5); Sept. 3-4, then Sunday through Wednesday thereafter; **all salmon except coho**, two fish per day. The all salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of October 1 or attainment of the coho quota. Open days may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available coho quota (C.5). In 2014, same as Alternative I	**Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.** • March 15 through October 31 (C.6), except as provided below during the July all-salmon mark-selective and September non-mark-selective coho fisheries. Seven days per week. All salmon except coho; two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 22 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). • **Non-mark-selective coho fishery**: September 1 through the earlier of September 30 or a landed catch of 12,000 **non-mark-selective coho quota (C.5)**. Sept. 1-2, then Thursday through Saturday thereafter; **all salmon**, two fish per day (C.5); Sept. 3-4, then Sunday through Wednesday thereafter; **all salmon except coho**, two fish per day. The all salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of October 1 or attainment of the coho quota. Open days may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available coho quota (C.5). In 2014, same as Alternative I
Fishing in the Stonewall Bank yelloweye rockfish 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).		

TABLE 2. Recreational management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 5 of 9) 3/8/2013 2:55 PM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border • .**All-salmon mark-selective coho fishery**: July 1 through earlier of July 31 or a landed catch of 12,000 marked coho. Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day. All retained coho must be marked (C.1). Any remainder of the mark selective coho quota will be transferred on an impact neutral basis to the September non-selective coho quota from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain. The all salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of August 1 or attainment of the coho quota, through August 31. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank yelloweye rockfish 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).	**Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border** • .**All-salmon mark-selective coho fishery**: July 1 through earlier of July 31 or a landed catch of 10,000 marked coho. Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day. All retained coho must be marked (C.1). Any remainder of the mark selective coho quota will be transferred on an impact neutral basis to the September non-selective coho quota from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain. The all salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of August 1 or attainment of the coho quota, through August 31. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank yelloweye rockfish 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).	**Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border** • .**All-salmon mark-selective coho fishery**: July 1 through earlier of July 31 or a landed catch of 10,000 marked coho. Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day. All retained coho must be marked (C.1). Any remainder of the mark selective coho quota will be transferred on an impact neutral basis to the September non-selective coho quota from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain. The all salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of August 1 or attainment of the coho quota, through August 31. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank yelloweye rockfish 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).
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ) • Except as provided above during the all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery, the season will be May 1 through September 8 (C.6). 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).	**Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ)** • Except as provided above during the all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery, the season will be May 4 through September 8 (C.6). 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).	**Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ)** • Except as provided above during the all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery, the season will be May 25 through September 2 (C.6). 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 22 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).
OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ) • May 1 through September 8 (C.6). All salmon except coho. Seven days per week, 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). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.e). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith, Eel, and Klamath rivers.	**OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)** • May 4 through September 8 (C.6). All salmon except coho. 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). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.e). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith, Eel, and Klamath rivers.	**OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)** • May 25 through September 2 (C.6). All salmon except coho. 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). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.e). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith, Eel, and Klamath rivers.

TABLE 2. Recreational management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 6 of 9) 3/8/2013 2:55 PM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg) • April 6 through November 10. Seven days per week. 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). In 2014, season opens April 5 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 2012 (C.2, C.3).	**Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)** • April 6 through October 27. Seven days per week. 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). In 2014, same as Alternative 1.	**Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)** • April 6 through October 13. Seven days per week. 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). In 2014, same as Alternative 1.
Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco) • April 6 through November 10 Open five days per week (Wed.-Sun.) June 1 through July 31, seven days per week otherwise. . 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). In 2014, season opens April 5 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 2012 (C.2, C.3).	**Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)** • April 6 through November 10 Seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length through July 31; 20 inches thereafter (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2014, same as Alternative 1.	**Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)** • April 6 through June 2; • June 15 through Nov. 10. Seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length through July 31; 20 inches thereafter (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2014, same as Alternative 1.
Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey South) • April 6 through October 6. Open five days per week (Wed.-Sun.) June 1 through July 31, seven days per week otherwise. 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). In 2014, season opens April 5 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 2012 (C.2, C.3).	**Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)** • April 6 through October 6. Seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches through April 30, 26 inches total length May 1 through July 31,, 20 inches thereafter (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2014, same as Alternative 1.	**Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)** • April 6 through July 14; • Aug. 1 through Oct. 6. Seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length through July 31; 20 inches thereafter (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2014, same as Alternative 1.
California State regulations require all salmon be made available to a CDFW representative for sampling immediately at port of landing. Any person in possession of a salmon with a missing adipose fin, upon request by an authorized agent or employee of the CDFW, shall immediately relinquish the head of the salmon to the state. (California Fish and Willife Code §8226)		

TABLE 2. Recreational management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 7 of 9) 3/8/2013 2:55 PM

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 Humbug Mt.		24.0	16.0	None
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	Alt. I & II	24.0	16.0	None
	Alt. III	22.0	16.0	None
OR/CA Border to Horse Mountain	Alt. I	20.0	-	20.0
	Alt. II & III	24.0		
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena		20.0	-	20.0
Pt. Arena. to Pigeon Pt.:	Alt I	24.0	-	24.0
……..::	Alt II ≤ July 31	24.0		24.0
……..::	Alt II ≥ July 31	20.0		20.0
	Alt. III	24.0	-	24.0
Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border	Alt. I	24.0	-	24.0
……..::	Alt II April 6-30	24.0		24.0
……..::	Alt II May 1 - July 31	26.0		26.0
……..::	Alt II ≥ July 31	20.0		20.0
……..::	Alt III ≤ July 31	24.0		24.0
……..::	Alt III ≥ July 31	20.0		20.0

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 Chinook and coho salmon for all licensed and juvenile anglers aboard has been attained (additional state restrictions may apply).

TABLE 2. Recreational management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2012. (Page 8 of 9)	3/8/2013 2:55 PM

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

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.

C.3. Gear Definitions:

a. *Recreational fishing gear defined*: Angling tackle consisting of a line with no more than one artificial lure and/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 Yelloweye Rockfish 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).

TABLE 2. Recreational management measures adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2011. (Page 9 of 9)
C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

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 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, and if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
c. Chinook and coho may be transferred between the recreational and commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon if there is agreement among the representatives of the Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS), and if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
d. Fishery managers may consider inseason action permitting the retention of unmarked coho. Such a consideration may also include a change in bag limit of two salmon, no more than one of which may be a coho. If retention of unmarked coho is permitted by inseason action, the allowable coho quota will be adjusted to ensure preseason projected impacts on all stocks is not exceeded.
e. Marked coho remaining from the July Cape Falcon to OR/CA border recreational coho quota may be transferred inseason to the September Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. non-mark-selective recreational fishery if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.

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.

TABLE 3. Treaty Indian troll management Alternatives collated by the STT for ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 1 of 2)		3/8/2013 2:54 PM
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Supplemental Management Information	**Supplemental Management Information**	**Supplemental Management Information**
1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 55,000 Chinook and 50,000 coho. 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	1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 47,500 Chinook and 47,500 coho. 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	1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 40,000 Chinook and 40,000 coho. 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
• May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 33,000 Chinook quota. All salmon except coho. If the Chinook quota is exceeded, the excess will be deducted from the later all-salmon season (C.5). See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C). • July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 22,000 preseason Chinook quota, or 50,000 coho quota. All Salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).	• May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 23,750 Chinook quota. All salmon except coho. 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). • July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 23,750 preseason Chinook quota, or 47,500 coho quota. All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).	• May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 20,000 Chinook quota. All salmon except coho. 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). • July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 20,000 preseason Chinook quota, or 40,000 coho quota. All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C)

TABLE 3. Treaty Indian troll management Alternatives collated by the STT for ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 2 of 2) 3/8/2013 2:54 PM

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 2004-2010. Fish taken during this fishery are to be counted against treaty troll quotas established for the 2012 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.

C.5. 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 treaty-Indian ocean troll harvest guideline north of Cape Falcon may be transferred to the July through September harvest guideline on a fishery impact equivalent basis.

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2013 ocean fishery Alternatives analyzed by the STT.[a/] (Page 1 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement[b/] or Other Criteria (Council Area Impacts in Parens) Alternative I	Alternative II	Alternative III	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
				CHINOOK
Columbia Upriver Brights	420.8	421.7	422.4	74.0 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 60.0 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest.
Mid-Columbia Brights	102.3	102.6	102.7	11.0 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	84.3	87.3	90.0	23.8 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 10.3 adults for hatchery egg-take, with average conversion and no lower river mainstem or tributary harvest.
Columbia Lower River Natural Tules (threatened)	**43.4%**	40.6%	38.4%	≤ 41.0% Total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate (2013 NMFS ESA guidance).
Columbia Lower River Wild[c/] (threatened)	14.0	14.0	14.1	6.9 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	35.0	37.6	39.6	8.2 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	54.3%	50.8%	47.5%	≤ 70.0% Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Klamath River Fall	73.8	73.8	73.8	≥ 73.8 2013 preseason ACL.
Federally recognized tribal harvest	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0% Equals 115.8, 113.6, and 115.1 (thousand) adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa Valley tribal fisheries.
Spawner Reduction Rate	68.0%	68.0%	68.0%	≤ 68.0% FMP; equals 156.7, 156.7, and 156.7 (thousand) fewer natural area adult spawners due to fishing.
Adult river mouth return	266.5	281.5	271.0	NA Total adults.
Age 4 ocean harvest rate	**17.9%**	13.4%	**16.3%**	≤ 16.0% NMFS ESA consultation standard for threatened California Coastal Chinook.
KMZ sport fishery share	8.6%	11.4%	8.5%	No Council guidance for 2013.
River recreational fishery share	28.6%	44.3%	33.3%	NA Equals 33.1, 50.3, and 38.3 (thousand) adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries.
Sacramento River Winter (endangered)	11.9%	12.8%	12.7%	≤ 12.9% Age-3 ocean impact rate in fisheries south of Pt. Arena. In addition, the following season restrictions apply: Recreational- Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. between the first Saturday in April and the second Sunday in November; Pigeon Pt. 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. Commercial- Pt. Arena to the U.S./Mexico border between May 1 and September 30, except Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro between October 1 and 15. Minimum size limit ≥ 26 inches total length (NMFS 2013 ESA Guidance).

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2013 ocean fishery Alternatives adopted by the Council.[a/] (Page 2 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement[b/] or Other Criteria (Council Area Impacts in Parens) Alternative I	Alternative II	Alternative III	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
Sacramento River Fall	471.7	454.4	453.9	≥ 250.3 2013 preseason ACL.
				≥ 286.79 Minimum spawners under alternative rebuilding plan control rule.
Sacramento Index Exploitation Rate	43.5%	45.5%	45.6%	≤ 70.0% F_{ACL} exploitaion rate under the default rebuilding paln control rule.
Ocean commercial impacts	193.7	202.6	211.8	All alternatives include fall (Sept-Dec) 2012 impacts (23.5 thousand SRFC).
Ocean recreational impacts	92.0	103.3	94.6	All alternatives include fall 2012 impacts (7.8 thousand SRFC).
River recreational impacts	76.8	74.0	73.9	No guidance in 2013.
Hatchery spawner goal	Met	Met	Met	22.0 Aggregate number of adults to achieve egg take goals at Coleman, Feather River, and Nimbus hatcheries.
				COHO
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)	**12.1% (4.9%)**	**11.6% (4.5%)**	**10.9% (3.8%)**	≤ 10.0% 2013 Southern U.S. exploitation rate ceiling; 2002 PSC coho agreement.
Skagit	32.4% (4.5%)	32.0% (4.1%)	31.5% (3.5%)	≤ 60.0% 2013 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrixd/
Stillaguamish	29.4% (3.2%)	29.1% (2.9%)	28.7% (2.4%)	≤ 50.0% 2013 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrixd/
Snohomish	27.5% (3.2%)	27.3% (2.9%)	26.9% (2.4%)	≤ 60.0% 2013 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrixd/
Hood Canal	**53.2% (5.0%)**	**52.9% (4.5%)**	**52.4% (3.8%)**	≤ 45.0% 2013 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrixd/
Strait of Juan de Fuca	16.5% (4.1%)	16.1% (3.7%)	15.6% (3.1%)	≤ 40.0% 2013 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrixd/
Quillayute Fall	15.8	15.9	16.1	6.3 FMP MSY adult spawner estimate[d/]. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Hoh	7.2	7.3	7.4	2.5 FMP MSY adult spawner estimate[d/]. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Queets Wild	18.8	19.1	19.5	5.8 FMP MSY adult spawner estimate[d/]. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Grays Harbor	178.1	179.3	180.6	24.4 FMP MSY adult spawner estimate[d/]. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Lower Columbia River Natural (threatened)	**12.4%**	10.8%	9.5%	≤ 15.0% Total marine and mainstem Columbia River fishery exploitation rate (2013 NMFS ESA guidance). Value depicted is ocean fishery exploitation rate only.
Upper Columbia[e/]	>50%	>50%	>50%	≥ 50% Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam.
Columbia River Hatchery Early	268.8	276.9	281.8	36.7 Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 14.3 early adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.
Columbia River Hatchery Late	137.5	144.3	149.1	9.6 Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 6.0 late adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.
Oregon Coastal Natural	22.0%	20.2%	19.4%	≤ 30.0% Marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (threatened)	7.5%	7.1%	7.1%	≤ 13.0% Marine fishery exploitation rate for R/K hatchery coho (NMFS ESA consultation standard).

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2013 ocean fishery Alternatives analyzed by the STT.[a/] (Page 3 of 3)

a/ Projections in the table assume a WCVI mortality for coho of the 2011 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 2011, 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 2012 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 7. Expected coastwide lower Columbia Natural (LCN) Oregon coastal natural (OCN) and Rogue/Klamath (RK) coho, and Lower Columbia River (LCR) tule Chinook exploitation rates by fishery for 2013 ocean fisheries management Alternatives analyzed by the STT.

	Exploitation Rate (Percent)											
	LCN Coho			OCN Coho			RK Coho			LCR Tule		
Fishery	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%	2.7%
BRITISH COLUMBIA	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	12.1%	12.3%	12.5%
PUGET SOUND/STRAIT	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON												
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	2.2%	2.1%	1.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	6.0%	5.2%
Recreational	5.0%	4.2%	3.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	2.9%	2.3%
Non-Indian Troll	2.0%	1.6%	1.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.8%	6.2%	5.0%
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON												
Recreational:										0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	1.9%	1.6%	1.4%	6.5%	5.5%	4.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%			
Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%			
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	2.1%	2.1%	1.9%			
Fort Bragg	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%			
South of Pt. Arena	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%			
Troll:										2.2%	2.0%	2.0%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.1%	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%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%			
Fort Bragg	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.3%	0.7%	1.8%	0.8%	1.6%			
South of Pt. Arena	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%			
BUOY 10	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.5%	7.9%	8.2%
ESTUARY/FRESHWATER	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.0%	9.8%	10.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%			
TOTAL[a/]	**12.4%**	**10.8%**	9.5%	22.0%	20.2%	19.4%	7.5%	7.1%	7.1%	**43.4%**	40.6%	38.4%

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

TABLE A-1. Sacramento River Winter run Chinook age-3 ocean impact rate south of Pt. Arena by fishery and alternative. The age-3 SRWC impact rate was projected for each of the proposed 2013 fishing season alternatives. The impacts are displayed as a percent for each alternative by fishery, port area, and month.

Commercial

Alternative I **11.9 Total**

Port Area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total
SF	0.13	0.49	0.37	0.18	0.01	0.00	NA	NA	1.18
MO	0.20	0.60	0.45	0.25	0.00	NA	NA	NA	1.50
Total	0.33	1.09	0.82	0.43	0.01	0.00			**2.68**

Alternative II **12.8 Total**

Port Area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total
SF	0.23	0.55	0.27	0.17	0.01	0.00	NA	NA	1.24
MO	0.49	0.96	0.33	0.25	0.00	NA	NA	NA	2.02
Total	0.72	1.51	0.60	0.42	0.01	0.00			**3.26**

Alternative III **12.7 Total**

Port Area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total
SF	0.22	0.49	0.44	0.17	0.01	0.00	NA	NA	1.32
MO	0.43	0.60	0.52	0.25	0.00	NA	NA	NA	1.80
Total	0.65	1.09	0.96	0.43	0.01	0.00			**3.13**

Recreational

Alternative I

Port Area	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total
SF	0.18	0.42	0.71	1.07	0.62	0.06	0.20	0.04	NA	3.29
MO	1.08	0.66	1.20	2.00	0.88	0.11	0.03	NA	NA	5.95
Total	1.26	1.08	1.91	3.06	1.50	0.17	0.22	0.04		**9.24**

Alternative II

Port Area	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total
SF	0.18	0.42	0.97	1.56	0.70	0.06	0.20	0.04	NA	4.13
MO	1.08	0.41	0.92	1.89	0.98	0.11	0.03	NA	NA	5.42
Total	1.26	0.83	1.89	3.45	1.68	0.17	0.23	0.04		**9.55**

Alternative III

Port Area	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total
SF	0.18	0.42	0.58	1.56	0.70	0.06	0.20	0.04	NA	3.74
MO	1.08	0.66	1.63	1.32	0.98	0.11	0.03	NA	NA	5.81
Total	1.26	1.08	2.21	2.89	1.68	0.17	0.23	0.04		**9.56**

SF = Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)
MO = Pigeon Pt. to the U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)

TABLE A-2. Klamath River fall Chinook **age-4 ocean HARVEST** by fishery and alternative. In 2013, a harvest of 53,000 age-4 KRFC equals a 16% ocean harvest rate.

Commercial

Alternative I 17.9%

Port	Fall 2012		Summer 2013						Summer	Year
Area	Sept	Oct-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	395	132	1,523	543	1,046	362	344	1,065	4,883	5,410
CO	396		4,458	1,371	1,614	1,200	1,809	3,126	13,578	13,974
KO	159				129	972	769	459	2,329	2,488
KC	739									739
FB					3,443	5,620	11,056	3,276	23,395	23,395
SF					843	1,683	3,566	427	6,519	6,519
MO					174	190	342	4	710	710
Total	1,689	132	5,981	1,914	7,248	10,027	17,886	8,358	51,414	53,235
										16.1%

Alternative II 13.4%

Port	Fall 2012		Summer 2013						Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	395	132		513	1,002	345	348	1,132	3,340	3,867
CO	396			1,296	1,547	1,145	1,829	3,322	9,139	9,535
KO	159				124	695	548	377	1,744	1,903
KC	739				664	437	416	471	1,988	2,727
FB							8,618	3,516	12,134	12,134
SF					1,525	1,951	2,779	459	6,714	6,714
MO					429	313	266	4	1,012	1,012
Total	1,689	132		1,808	5,291	4,887	14,805	9,280	36,071	37,892
										11.4%

Alternative III 16.3%

Port	Fall 2012		Summer 2013						Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	395	132		513	1,002	345	341	1,079	3,280	3,807
CO	396			1,296	1,547	1,145	1,793	3,166	8,947	9,343
KO	159				124	463	410	249	1,246	1,405
KC	739									739
FB					1,225	5,794	13,418	3,351	23,788	23,788
SF					1,431	1,735	4,327	437	7,930	7,930
MO					380	196	415	4	995	995
Total	1,689	132		1,808	5,710	9,679	20,704	8,286	46,187	48,008
										14.5%

Recreational

Alternative I

Port	Fall 2012									Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	109							39	7	46	155
CO	14					7	18	100	34	159	173
KO	547	45				12	92	196	704	1,004	1,596
KC	634					417	523	475	892	2,307	2,941
FB					10	97	223	290	68	688	688
SF					92	56	160	141	8	457	457
MO					69	15	19	35	5	143	143
Total	1,304	45			172	604	1,034	1,276	1,719	4,805	6,154
											1.9%

Alternative II

Port	Fall 2012									Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	109							41	7	48	157
CO	14					8	18	106	36	168	182
KO	547	45				11	94	206	756	1,067	1,659
KC	634					385	539	501	958	2,383	3,017
FB					10	99	230	306	73	718	718
SF					95	57	225	219	9	605	605
MO					71	15	26	54	6	172	172
Total	1,304	45			176	575	1,133	1,433	1,845	5,162	6,511
											2.0%

Alternative III

Port	Fall 2012									Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	109							40	7	47	156
CO	14					8	18	104	34	164	178
KO	547	45				3	94	202	721	1,020	1,612
KC	634					96	539	491	913	2,039	2,673
FB					10	99	230	300	69	708	708
SF					95	57	135	215	9	511	511
MO					71	15	27	24	6	143	143
Total	1,304	45			176	278	1,043	1,376	1,758	4,631	5,980
											1.8%

FURTHER COUNCIL DIRECTION FOR 2013 MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES

If necessary, the Salmon Technical Team (STT) will request clarification or direction regarding the management elements identified by the Council under Agenda Item C.2 on Thursday, March 7, 2013 and/or Agenda Item C.4 on Friday, March 8. The Council should assure the alternatives presented are those for which the Council desires full STT analysis and consideration for final adoption on Monday, March 11.

Council Task:

1. **Clarify STT questions.**
2. **Additional direction on management alternative development and STT analysis, as necessary.**

Reference Materials:

None.

Agenda Order:

a. Agenda Item Overview — Mike Burner
b. Reports and Comments of Advisory Bodies and Management Entities
c. Public Comment
d. Council Guidance and Direction

PFMC
02/06/13

Agenda Item C.5.b
Supplemental STT Report
March 2013

SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM

INITIAL ANALYSIS OF PRELIMINARY SALMON MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES FOR 2013 OCEAN FISHERIES

March 9, 2013

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013 (Page 1 of 9)		3/9/2013 11:41 AM
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
North of Cape Falcon	**North of Cape Falcon**	**North of Cape Falcon**
Supplemental Management Information	**Supplemental Management Information**	**Supplemental Management Information**
1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 100,000 (non-mark-selective equivalent of 95,000) Chinook and 95,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 47,500 Chinook and 15,200 marked coho. 3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting 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.	1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 79,000 (non-mark-selective equivalent of 75,000) Chinook and 85,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 37,500 Chinook and 13,600 marked coho. 3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting 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.	1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 63,000 (non-mark-selective equivalent of 60,000) Chinook and 75,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 30,000 Chinook and 12,000 marked coho. 3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting 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.
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon • May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 31,700 Chinook quota. 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 23,775 Chinook have been landed to consider modifying the open period to five days per week and adding landing and possession limits to ensure the guideline is not exceeded.	**U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon** • May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 25,000 Chinook quota. 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 18,750 Chinook have been landed to consider modifying the open period to five days per week and adding landing and possession limits to ensure the guideline is not exceeded.	**U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon** • May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 20,000 Chinook quota. 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 15,000 Chinook have been landed to consider modifying the open period to five days per week and adding landing and possession limits to ensure the guideline is not exceeded.
Cape Flattery, Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). 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 either calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271 or sending notification via e-mail to nfalcon.trollreport@state.or.us. 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.		

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 2 of 9) 3/9/2013 11:41 AM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon • July 1 through earlier of September 17 or 15,800 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 15,200 marked coho quota (C.8.d) July 1-9 then Friday through Tuesday July 12-August 27 **with a landing and possession limit of 60 Chinook and 40 coho per vessel per open period**; Friday through Tuesday August 30-September 17 **with a landing and possession limit of 20 Chinook and 50 coho per vessel per open period** (C.1). No earlier than September 1, if at least 5,000 marked coho remain on the quota, inseason action may be considered to allow non-selective coho retention (C.8). All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.7). All coho must be marked except as noted above (C.8.d). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	**U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon** • July 5 through earlier of September 30 or 12,500 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 13,600 marked coho quota (C.8.d) Friday through Tuesday through August 27 **with a landing and possession limit of 40 Chinook and 40 coho per vessel per open period**; Friday through Tuesday August 30-September 30, **with a landing and possession limit of 20 Chinook and 50 coho per vessel per open period** (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).	**U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon** • July 6 through earlier of September 18 or 10,000 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 12,000 marked coho quota (C.8.d) Saturday through Wednesday through August 28 **with a landing and possession limit of 35 Chinook and 40 coho per vessel per open period**; Saturday through Wednesday August 31-September 18, **with a landing and possession limit of 10 Chinook and 30 coho per vessel per open period** (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).

Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones, **and beginning August 1, Grays Harbor Control Zone Closed** (C.5). Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. **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. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. 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 either calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271 or sending notification via e-mail to nfalcon.trollreport@state.or.us. 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.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 3 of 9)		3/9/2013 11:41 AM
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
South of Cape Falcon	**South of Cape Falcon**	**South of Cape Falcon**
Supplemental Management Information	**Supplemental Management Information**	**Supplemental Management Information**
1. Sacramento River Basin recreational fishery catch assumption: 77,913 adult Sacramento River fall Chinook (21.9 % of the total allowable harvest). 2. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 478,607 adults. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 38,688 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 115,049 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.	1. Sacramento River Basin recreational fishery catch assumption: 73,895 adult Sacramento River fall Chinook (19.5% of the total allowable harvest). 2. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 453,925 adults. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 48,028 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 113,833 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.	1. Sacramento River Basin recreational fishery catch assumption: 73,885 adult Sacramento River fall Chinook (19.4 % of the total allowable harvest). 2. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 453,866 adults. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 38,346 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 115,105 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.
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. • April 1-August 29; • September 1 -October 31 (C.9). Seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total (B). 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. Beginning September 1, no more than 150 Chinook per vessel per calendar week. In 2014, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length. Gear restrictions same as in 2013. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2014 meeting.	**Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.** • April 1-August 29; • September 1-October 31 (C.9). Seven day per week. All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B). 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. Beginning September 1, no more than 100 Chinook per vessel per calendar week. In 2014, same as Alternative I	**Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.** • April 1-August 29; • September 4 - -October 31 (C.9). Seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B). 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. Beginning September 1, landing and possession limit of 75 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Wed.-Tues.). In 2014, same as Alternative I

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 4 of 9)		3/9/2013 11:41 AM
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ) • April 1- May 31; • June 1 through earlier of June 30, or a 4,000 Chinook quota; • July 1 through earlier of July 31, or a 3,000 Chinook quota; • Aug. 1 through earlier of Aug. 29, or a 2,000 Chinook quota (C.9). Seven days per week. 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 29 landing and possession limit of 30 Chinook per vessel per day. Any remaining portion of the June and/or July Chinook quotas may be transferred inseason on an impact neutral basis to the next open quota period (C.8). 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 (C.1, C.6). 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 either calling (541) 867-0300 ext. 252 or sending notification via e-mail to KMZOR.trollreport@state.or.us. 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). In 2014, 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 2014 meeting.	**Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)** • April 1 - May 31; • June 1 through earlier of June 30, or a 3,000 Chinook quota; • July 1 through earlier of July 31, or a 2,000 Chinook quota; • Aug. 1 through earlier of Aug. 29, or a 1,500 Chinook quota; • Sept. 1 through earlier of Sept. 30 or a 1,000 Chinook quota (C.9). Seven days per week 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 29, landing and possession limit of 30 Chinook per vessel per day. September 1-30 landing and possession limit of 25 Chinook per vessel per day. Any remaining portion of the June and/or July Chinook quotas may be transferred inseason on an impact neutral basis to the next open quota period (C.8). 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). In 2014, same as Alternative I	**Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)** • April 1 - May 31; • June 1 through earlier of June 30, or a 2,000 Chinook quota; • July 1 through earlier of July 31, or a 1,500 Chinook quota; • Aug. 1 through earlier of Aug. 29, or a 1,000 Chinook quota; • Sept. 16 through earlier of Sept. 30 or a 1,000 Chinook quota (C.9). Seven days per week 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 – Aug. 29 landing and possession limit of 30 Chinook per vessel per day. September 5-25 landing and possession limit of 20 Chinook per vessel per day Any remaining portion of the June and/or July Chinook quotas may be transferred inseason on an impact neutral basis to the next open quota period (C.8). 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). In 2014, same as Alternative I

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 5 of 9) 3/9/2013 11:41 AM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ) • September 1 through earlier of September 30, or 10,000 Chinook quota (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length. Landing and possession limit of 30 Chinook per vessel per day (C.8.f). 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 (C.6.	**OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)** • May 1 through earlier of May 31 or a 3,000 Chinook quota.; • June 1 through earlier of June 30, or a 3,000 Chinook quota; • July 1 through earlier of July 31, or a 2,000 Chinook quota; • Aug. 1 through earlier of Aug. 29, or a 1,500 Chinook quota;. • September 1 through earlier of September 30, or 6,000 Chinook quota (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length. Landing and possession limit of 20 Chinook per vessel per day (C.8.f). Any remaining portion of the May, June and/or July Chinook quotas may be transferred inseason on an impact neutral basis to the next open quota period (C.8). 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 (C.6.	**OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)** • September 16 through earlier of September 30, or 3,000 Chinook quota (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length. Landing and possession limit of 15 Chinook per vessel per day (C.8.f). 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 (C.6.
Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt. Closed.	**Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt.** Closed.	**Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt.** Closed.
Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg) • May 1-5, 8-12, 15-19, 22-25, and 28-31; • June 1-3, 7-10, 14-17, 21-24, 28-30; • July 1-2, 5-9, 12-16, 19-23, 26-31; • Aug. 1-29; • Sept. 1-30 (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit (B). All fish must be landed in California and offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	**Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)** • July 15-31; • August 1-29; • September 1-30 (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B). All fish must be landed in California and offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure. During September, all fish must be landed north of Point Arena (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	**Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)** • May 24-31; • June 1-5, 14-18, 21-25, 28-30; • July 5-31, • August 1-29; • September 1-30 (C.9) All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B). All fish must be landed in California and offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 6 of 9) 3/9/2013 11:41 AM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco) • May 1-5, 8-12, 15-19, 22-25, and 28-31; • June 1-3, 7-10, 14-17, 21-24, 28-30; • July 1-2, 5-9, 12-16, 19-23, 26-31; • Aug. 1-29; • Sept. 1-30 (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit (B). All fish must be landed in California and offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). **Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)** • October 1-4, 7-11, and 14-15. All salmon except coho (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length (B). All vessels fishing in this area must land and deliver all fish between Point Arena and Pigeon Point (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	**Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)** • May 1-31; • June 15-30; • July 15-31; • August 1-29; • September 1-30 (C.9). Seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length prior to September 1, 26 inches thereafter (B). All fish must be landed in California and offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure. During September, all fish must be landed south of Point Arena (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). **Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)** • October 1-4, 7-11, and 14-15. All salmon except coho (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length (B). All vessels fishing in this area must land and deliver all fish between Point Arena and Pigeon Point (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	**Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)** • May 1-31; • June 1-5, 14-18, 21-25, 28-30; • July 5-31, August 1-29; • September 1-30 (C.9) All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B). All fish must be landed in California and offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). **Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)** • October 1-4, 7-11, and 14-15. All salmon except coho (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length (B). All vessels fishing in this area must land and deliver all fish between Point Arena and Pigeon Point (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).
Pigeon Pt. to Point Sur (Monterey) Same as Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	**Pigeon Pt. to Point Sur (Monterey)** Same as Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	**Pigeon Pt. to Point Sur (Monterey)** Same as Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.
Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey South) • May 1-5, 8-12, 15-19, 22-25, and 28-31; • June 1-3, 7-10, 14-17, 21-24, 28-30; • July 1-2, 5-9, 12-16, 19-23, 26-31; • Aug. 1-29; • Sept. 1-30 (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit (B). All fish must be landed in California and offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	**Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey South)** • May 1-31; • June 15 – 30; • July 15-31; • August 1-29; • September 1-30 (C.9). Seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length prior to September 1, 26 inches thereafter (B). All fish must be landed in California and offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure. During September, all fish must be landed south of Point Arena (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	**Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey South)** • May 1-31; • June 1-5, 14-18, 21-25, 28-30; • July 5-31, August 1-29; • September 1-30 (C.9) All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B). All fish must be landed in California and offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).
California State regulations require all salmon be made available to a CDFW representative for sampling immediately at port of landing. Any person in possession of a salmon with a missing adipose fin, upon request by an authorized agent or employee of the CDFW, shall immediately relinquish the head of the salmon to the state. (California Fish and Wildlife Code §8226)		

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 7 of 9) 3/9/2013 11:41 AM

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

		Chinook		Coho		
Area (when open)		Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	Pink
North of Cape Falcon		28.0	21.5	16.0	12.0	None
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border		28.0	21.5	-	-	None
OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty		27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena		27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Pt. Arena to U.S./Mexico Border	Alt. I & Alt. III	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
	Alt. II ≤ Aug. 29	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
	Alt. II ≥ Sept. 1	26.0	19.5	-	-	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 or has been closed less than 96 hours for that species of salmon. Salmon may be landed in an area that has been closed for a species of salmon 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.

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 and/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 90º angle.

C.4. Vessel Operation in Closed Areas with Salmon on Board:
a. Except as provided under C.4.b below, it is unlawful for a vessel to have troll or recreational gear in the water while in 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.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 8 of 9)	3/9/2013 11:41 AM

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (continued)

b. When Genetic Stock Identification (GSI) samples will be collected in an area closed to commercial salmon fishing, the scientific research permit holder shall notify NOAA OLE, USCG, CDFW and OSP at least 24 hours prior to sampling and provide the following information: the vessel name, date, location and time collection activities will be done. Any vessel collecting GSI samples in a closed area shall not possess any salmon other than those from which GSI samples are being collected. Salmon caught for collection of GSI samples must be immediately released in good condition after collection of samples.

C.5. Control Zone Definitions:

a. *Cape Flattery Control Zone* - The area from Cape Flattery (48º23'00" N. lat.) to the northern boundary of the U.S. EEZ; and the area from Cape Flattery south to Cape Alava (48º10'00" N. lat.) and east of 125º05'00" 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. *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.).

d. *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.

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, the estimated time of arrival, and the specific reason the vessel is not able to meet special management area landing restrictions.

In addition to contacting the U.S. Coast Guard, vessels fishing south of the Oregon/California border must notify CDFW within one hour of leaving the management area by calling 800-889-8346 and providing the same information as reported to the U.S. Coast Guard. All salmon must be offloaded within 24 hours of reaching port.

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~~ March 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 30,568 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.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 9 of 9)	3/9/2013 11:41 AM

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (continued)

Alternative I - Beginning May 1, 2013, license holders may land or possess no more than one Pacific halibut per each three Chinook, except one Pacific halibut may be possessed or landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 20 halibut may be possessed or landed per trip. Pacific halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).
Alternative II - Beginning May 1, 2013, license holders may land or possess no more than one Pacific halibut per each four Chinook, except one Pacific halibut may be possessed or landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 15 halibut may be possessed or landed per trip. Pacific halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).
Alternative III - Beginning May 1, 2013, license holders may land or possess no more than one Pacific halibut per each five Chinook, except one Pacific halibut may be possessed or landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 10 halibut may be possessed or landed per trip. Pacific halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).

Incidental Pacific halibut catch regulations in the commercial salmon troll fishery adopted for 2013 will be in effect in April 2014 unless otherwise modified by inseason action.

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 if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
b. Chinook remaining from the June and/or July non-Indian commercial troll quotas in the Oregon KMZ may be transferred to the Chinook quota for the next open period if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
c. NMFS may transfer fish between the recreational and commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon if there is agreement among the areas' representatives on the Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS), and if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
d. At the March 2013 meeting, the Council will consider inseason recommendations for special regulations for any experimental fisheries (proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November 2012).
e. If retention of unmarked coho is permitted by inseason action, the allowable coho quota will be adjusted to ensure preseason projected impacts on all stocks is not exceeded.
f. 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 Wildlife (CDFW) 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 Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 1 of 9) 3/9/2013 11:42 AM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
North of Cape Falcon	**North of Cape Falcon**	**North of Cape Falcon**
Supplemental Management Information	**Supplemental Management Information**	**Supplemental Management Information**
1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 100,000 (non-mark-selective equivalent of 95,000) Chinook and 95,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Recreational TAC: 52,500 (non-mark selective equivalent of 47,500) Chinook and 79,800 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked. 3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting. 4. No Area 4B add-on fishery. 5. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 12,000 marked coho in August and September. 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.	1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 79,000 (non-mark-selective equivalent of 75,000) Chinook and 85,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Recreational TAC: 41,500 (non-mark selective equivalent of 37,500) Chinook and 71,400 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked. 3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting. 4. No Area 4B add-on fishery. 5. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 13,000 marked coho in August and September. 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.	1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 63,000 (non-mark-selective equivalent of 60,000) Chinook and 75,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Recreational TAC: 33,000 (non-mark selective equivalent of 30,000) Chinook and 63,000 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked. 3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting. 4. No Area 4B add-on fishery. 5. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 14,000 marked coho in August and September. 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.
U.S./Canada Border to Queets Rivers • May 10-12, May 17-19, and June 8-28 or a coastwide **marked Chinook quota of 10,000** (C.5). 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).	**U.S./Canada Border to Queets Rivers** • May 17-19, and June 15-21 or a coastwide **marked Chinook quota of 8,000** (C.5). 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).	**U.S./Canada Border to Queets Rivers** • June 22-27 or a coastwide **marked Chinook quota of 6,000** (C.5). 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).
Queets Rivers to Leadbetter Point • June 1 through earlier of June 22 or a coastwide **marked Chinook quota of 10,000** (C.5). 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).	**Queets Rivers to Leadbetter Point** • June 8 through earlier of June 29 or a coastwide **marked Chinook quota of 8,000** (C.5). 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).	**Queets Rivers to Leadbetter Point** • June 15 through earlier of June 29 or a coastwide **marked Chinook quota of 6,000** (C.5). 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).

TABLE 2. Recreational management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 2 of 9) 3/9/2013 11:42 AM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon • June 8 through earlier of June 21 or a coastwide **marked Chinook quota of 10,000** (C.5). 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).	**Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon** • June 15 through earlier of June 21 or a coastwide **marked Chinook quota of 8,000** (C.5). 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).	**Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon** • June 22 through earlier of June 28 or a coastwide **marked Chinook quota of 6,000** (C.5). 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).
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay) • June 29 through earlier of September 30 or 8,300 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 5,200 Chinook. (C.5). Seven days per week. All salmon except no chum beginning August 1; two fish per day, plus one additional pink salmon. All coho must be marked (see *Ocean Boat Limits*, C.1). Beginning August 1, Chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.4.a) during Council managed ocean fishery. 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 and coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	**U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay**) • June 22 through earlier of September 22 or 7,430 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 4,100 Chinook. (C.5). Seven days per week. All salmon except no chum beginning August 1. Two fish per day, only one of which can be a Chinook, plus two additional pink salmon. All retained coho must be marked (see *Ocean Boat Limits*, C.1). Beginning August 1, Chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.4.a) during Council managed ocean fishery. 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).	**U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay**) • June 28 through earlier of September 15 or a 6,550 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 3,300 Chinook. **Beginning September 1 any remaining subarea coho quota converts to non-mark-selective coho retention. (**C.5). Seven days per week. All salmon except no chum beginning August 1. Two fish per day, only one of which can be a Chinook, plus three additional pink salmon. All retained coho must be marked (see *Ocean Boat Limits*, C.1). Beginning August 1, Chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.4.a) during Council managed ocean fishery. 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).
Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea) • June 29 through earlier of September 30 or 2,070 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,800 Chinook. (C.5). Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day; two fish per day, plus one additional pink salmon. All coho must be marked (see *Ocean Boat Limits*, 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 and coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	**Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)** • June 22 through earlier of September 22 or 1,810 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,350 Chinook. (C.5). • September 28 through earlier of October 13 or 50 marked coho quota or 50 Chinook quota (C.5) in the area north of 47°50'00 N. lat. and south of 48°00'00" N. lat. Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day, only one of which can be a Chinook, plus two additional pink salmon. All retained coho must be marked (see *Ocean Boat Limits*, 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).	**Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)** • June 28 through earlier of September 15 or 1,590 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,050 Chinook. **Beginning September 1 any remaining subarea coho quota converts to non-mark-selective coho retention. (**C.5). • September 21 through earlier of October 6 or 50 **non-marked** coho quota or 50 Chinook quota (C.5) in the area north of 47°50'00 N. lat. and south of 48°00'00" N. lat. Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day, only one of which can be a Chinook, plus three additional pink salmon. All retained coho must be marked (see *Ocean Boat Limits*, 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).

TABLE 2. Recreational management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 3 of 9) 3/9/2013 11:42 AM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea) • June 23 through earlier of September 30 or 29,530 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 5,200 Chinook. (C.5). Seven days per week. All salmon; two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook. All 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 and coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	**Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)** • June 30 through earlier of September 22 or 26,410 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 4,100 Chinook. (C.5). Sunday through Thursday. 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). 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).	**Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)** • June 30 through earlier of September 22 or 23,310 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 3,300 Chinook. **Beginning September 1 any remaining subarea coho quota converts to non-mark-selective coho retention. (**C.5).. Sunday through Thursday. 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). Grays Harbor Control Zone closed beginning August 1 (C.4). 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).
Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea) • June 22 through earlier of September 30 or 39,900 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 10,500 Chinook (C.5). Seven days per week. . All salmon, two fish per day, only one of which can be a Chinook.. All coho must be marked (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook and coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	**Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)** • June 22 through earlier of September 30 or 35,700 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 8,300 Chinook (C.5). 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). 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).	**Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)** • June 29 through earlier of September 30 or 31,500 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 6,700 Chinook. **Beginning September 1 any remaining subarea coho quota converts to non-mark-selective coho retention. (**C.5). 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). 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).

TABLE 2. Recreational management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 4 of 9) 3/9/2013 11:42 AM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

South of Cape Falcon	South of Cape Falcon	South of Cape Falcon
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Supplemental Management Information	**Supplemental Management Information**	**Supplemental Management Information**
1. Sacramento River Basin recreational fishery catch assumption: 77,913 adult Sacramento River fall Chinook (21.9 % of the total allowable harvest). 2. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 478,607 adults. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 38,688 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 115,049 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 5. Overall recreational coho TAC: 12,000 mark-selective coho fishery and 18,000 in the non-mark-selective coho fishery. 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 CFGC.	1. Sacramento River Basin recreational fishery catch assumption: 73,895 adult Sacramento River fall Chinook (19.5% of the total allowable harvest). 2. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 453,925 adults. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 48,028 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 113,833 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 5. Overall recreational coho TAC: 10,000 mark-selective coho fishery and 15,000 in the non-mark-selective coho fishery. 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 CFGC	1. Sacramento River Basin recreational fishery catch assumption: 73,885 adult Sacramento River fall Chinook (19.4 % of the total allowable harvest). 2. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 453,866 adults. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 38,346 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 115,105 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 5. Overall recreational coho TAC: 10,000 mark-selective coho fishery and 12,000 in the non-mark-selective coho fishery. 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 CFGC
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. • March 15 through October 31 (C.6), except as provided below during the July all-salmon mark-selective and September non-mark-selective coho fisheries. Seven days per week. All salmon except coho; two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). • **Non-mark-selective coho fishery**: September 1 through the earlier of September 30 or a landed catch of 18,000 **non-mark-selective coho quota (C.5)**. Sept. 1-2, then Thursday through Saturday thereafter; **all salmon**, two fish per day (C.5); Sept. 3-4, then Sunday through Wednesday thereafter; **all salmon except coho**, two fish per day. The all salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of October 1 or attainment of the coho quota. Open days may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available coho quota (C.5). In 2014, 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).	**Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.** • March 15 through October 31 (C.6), except as provided below during the July all-salmon mark-selective and September non-mark-selective coho fisheries. Seven days per week. All salmon except coho; two fish per day. (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). • **Non-mark-selective coho fishery**: September 1 through the earlier of September 30 or a landed catch of 15,000 **non-mark-selective coho quota (C.5)**. Sept. 1-2, then Thursday through Saturday thereafter; **all salmon**, two fish per day (C.5); Sept. 3-4, then Sunday through Wednesday thereafter; **all salmon except coho**, two fish per day. The all salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of October 1 or attainment of the coho quota. Open days may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available coho quota (C.5). In 2014, same as Alternative I	**Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.** • March 15 through October 31 (C.6), except as provided below during the July all-salmon mark-selective and September non-mark-selective coho fisheries. Seven days per week. All salmon except coho; two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 22 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). • **Non-mark-selective coho fishery**: September 1 through the earlier of September 30 or a landed catch of 12,000 **non-mark-selective coho quota (C.5)**. Sept. 1-2, then Thursday through Saturday thereafter; **all salmon**, two fish per day (C.5); Sept. 3-4, then Sunday through Wednesday thereafter; **all salmon except coho**, two fish per day. The all salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of October 1 or attainment of the coho quota. Open days may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available coho quota (C.5). In 2014, same as Alternative I
Fishing in the Stonewall Bank yelloweye rockfish 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).		

TABLE 2. Recreational management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 5 of 9)		3/9/2013 11:42 AM
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border • .**All-salmon mark-selective coho fishery**: July 1 through earlier of July 31 or a landed catch of 12,000 marked coho. Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day. All retained coho must be marked (C.1). Any remainder of the mark selective coho quota will be transferred on an impact neutral basis to the September non-selective coho quota from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain. The all salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of August 1 or attainment of the coho quota, through August 31. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank yelloweye rockfish 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).	**Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border** • .**All-salmon mark-selective coho fishery**: July 1 through earlier of July 31 or a landed catch of 10,000 marked coho. Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day. All retained coho must be marked (C.1). Any remainder of the mark selective coho quota will be transferred on an impact neutral basis to the September non-selective coho quota from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain. The all salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of August 1 or attainment of the coho quota, through August 31. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank yelloweye rockfish 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).	**Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border** • .**All-salmon mark-selective coho fishery**: July 1 through earlier of July 31 or a landed catch of 10,000 marked coho. Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day. All retained coho must be marked (C.1). Any remainder of the mark selective coho quota will be transferred on an impact neutral basis to the September non-selective coho quota from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain. The all salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of August 1 or attainment of the coho quota, through August 31. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank yelloweye rockfish 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).
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ) • May 1 through September 8 except as provided above during the all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery, (C.6). 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).	**Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ)** • May 4 through September 8 except as provided above during the all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery (C.6). 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).	**Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ)** • May 25 through September 2 except as provided above during the all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery. (C.6). 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 22 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).
OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ) • May 1 through September 8 (C.6). All salmon except coho. Seven days per week, 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). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.e). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith, Eel, and Klamath rivers.	**OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)** • May 4 through September 8 (C.6). All salmon except coho. 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). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.e). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith, Eel, and Klamath rivers.	**OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)** • May 25 through September 2 (C.6). All salmon except coho. 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). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.e). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith, Eel, and Klamath rivers.

TABLE 2. Recreational management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 6 of 9)		3/9/2013 11:42 AM
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg) • April 6 through November 10. Seven days per week. 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). In 2014, season opens April 5 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 2012 (C.2, C.3).	**Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)** • April 6 through October 27. Seven days per week. 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). In 2014, same as Alternative 1.	**Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)** • April 6 through October 13. Seven days per week. 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). In 2014, same as Alternative 1.
Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco) • April 6 through November 10 Open five days per week (Wed.-Sun.) June 1 through July 31, seven days per week otherwise. 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). In 2014, season opens April 5 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 2012 (C.2, C.3).	**Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)** • April 6 through November 10 Seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length through July 31; 20 inches thereafter (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2014, same as Alternative 1.	**Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)** • April 6 through June 2; • June 15 through Nov. 10. Seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length through July 31; 20 inches thereafter (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2014, same as Alternative 1.
Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey South) • April 6 through October 6. Open five days per week (Wed.-Sun.) June 1 through July 31, seven days per week otherwise. 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). In 2014, season opens April 5 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 2012 (C.2, C.3).	**Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)** • April 6 through October 6. Seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches through April 30, 26 inches total length May 1 through July 31,, 20 inches thereafter (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2014, same as Alternative 1.	**Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)** • April 6 through July 14; • Aug. 1 through Oct. 6. Seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length through July 31; 20 inches thereafter (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2014, same as Alternative 1.
California State regulations require all salmon be made available to a CDFW representative for sampling immediately at port of landing. Any person in possession of a salmon with a missing adipose fin, upon request by an authorized agent or employee of the CDFW, shall immediately relinquish the head of the salmon to the state. (California Fish and Willife Code §8226)		

TABLE 2. Recreational management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 7 of 9) 3/9/2013 11:42 AM

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 Humbug Mt.		24.0	16.0	None
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	Alt. I & II	24.0	16.0	None
	Alt. III	22.0	16.0	None
OR/CA Border to Horse Mountain	Alt. I	20.0	-	20.0
	Alt. II & III	24.0		
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena		20.0	-	20.0
Pt. Arena. to U.S./Mexico Border:	Alt I ≤ June 30	24.0	-	24.0
……..:	Alt I ≥ June 30	20.0		20.0
……..::	Alt II ≤ July 31	26.0		26.0
……..::	Alt II ≥ July 31	20.0		20.0
	Alt. III	24.0	-	24.0

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 Chinook and coho salmon for all licensed and juvenile anglers aboard has been attained (additional state restrictions may apply).

TABLE 2. Recreational management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2012. (Page 8 of 9)	3/9/2013 11:42 AM

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

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.

C.3. Gear Definitions:

a. *Recreational fishing gear defined*: ~~Angling tackle consisting of a line with no more than one artificial lure and/or natural bait attached~~. Off Oregon and Washington, angling tackle consists of a single line that ~~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 Yelloweye Rockfish 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).

TABLE 2. Recreational management measures adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2011. (Page 9 of 9)
C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

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 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, and if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
c. Chinook and coho may be transferred between the recreational and commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon if there is agreement among the representatives of the Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS), and if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
d. Fishery managers may consider inseason action permitting the retention of unmarked coho. Such a consideration may also include a change in bag limit of two salmon, no more than one of which may be a coho. If retention of unmarked coho is permitted by inseason action, the allowable coho quota will be adjusted to ensure preseason projected impacts on all stocks is not exceeded.
e. Marked coho remaining from the July Cape Falcon to OR/CA border recreational coho quota may be transferred inseason to the September Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. non-mark-selective recreational fishery if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.

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.

TABLE 3. Treaty Indian troll management Alternatives collated by the STT for ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 1 of 2)		3/9/2013 11:42 AM
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Supplemental Management Information	**Supplemental Management Information**	**Supplemental Management Information**
1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 55,000 Chinook and 50,000 coho. 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	1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 47,500 Chinook and 47,500 coho. 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	1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 40,000 Chinook and 40,000 coho. 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
• May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 33,000 Chinook quota. All salmon except coho. If the Chinook quota is exceeded, the excess will be deducted from the later all-salmon season (C.5). See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C). • July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 22,000 preseason Chinook quota, or 50,000 coho quota. All Salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).	• May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 23,750 Chinook quota. All salmon except coho. 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). • July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 23,750 preseason Chinook quota, or 47,500 coho quota. All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).	• May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 20,000 Chinook quota. All salmon except coho. 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). • July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 20,000 preseason Chinook quota, or 40,000 coho quota. All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C)

TABLE 3. Treaty Indian troll management Alternatives collated by the STT for ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 2 of 2) 3/9/2013 11:42 AM

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 2004-2010. Fish taken during this fishery are to be counted against treaty troll quotas established for the 2012 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.

C.5. 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 treaty-Indian ocean troll harvest guideline north of Cape Falcon may be transferred to the July through September harvest guideline on a fishery impact equivalent basis.

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2013 ocean fishery Alternatives analyzed by the STT.[a/] (Page 1 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement[b/] or Other Criteria (Council Area Impacts in Parens) Alternative I	Alternative II	Alternative III	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
				CHINOOK
Columbia Upriver Brights	420.9	421.7	422.5	74.0 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 60.0 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest.
Mid-Columbia Brights	102.4	102.6	102.8	11.0 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	84.5	87.4	90.0	23.8 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 10.3 adults for hatchery egg-take, with average conversion and no lower river mainstem or tributary harvest.
Columbia Lower River Natural Tules (threatened)	**43.3%**	40.7%	38.5%	≤ 41.0% Total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate (2013 NMFS ESA guidance).
Columbia Lower River Wild[c/] (threatened)	14.1	14.2	14.2	6.9 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	34.9	37.5	39.5	8.2 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	53.2%	50.8%	47.5%	≤ 70.0% Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Klamath River Fall	73.8	73.8	73.8	≥ 73.8 2013 preseason ACL.
Federally recognized tribal harvest	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0% Equals 115.0, 113.8, and 115.1 (thousand) adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa Valley tribal fisheries.
Spawner Reduction Rate	68.0%	68.0%	68.0%	≤ 68.0% FMP; equals 156.7, 156.7, and 156.7 (thousand) fewer natural area adult spawners due to fishing.
Adult river mouth return	271.3	279.4	271.0	NA Total adults.
Age 4 ocean harvest rate	**16.3%**	14.0%	**16.3%**	≤ 16.0% NMFS ESA consultation standard for threatened California Coastal Chinook.
KMZ sport fishery share	9.4%	10.9%	8.5%	No Council guidance for 2013.
River recreational fishery share	33.6%	42.2%	33.3%	NA Equals 38.7, 48.0, and 38.3 (thousand) adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries.
Sacramento River Winter (endangered)	11.9%	12.8%	12.7%	≤ 12.9% Age-3 ocean impact rate in fisheries south of Pt. Arena. In addition, the following season restrictions apply: Recreational- Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. between the first Saturday in April and the second Sunday in November; Pigeon Pt. 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. Commercial- Pt. Arena to the U.S./Mexico border between May 1 and September 30, except Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro between October 1 and 15. Minimum size limit ≥ 26 inches total length (NMFS 2013 ESA Guidance).

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2013 ocean fishery Alternatives adopted by the Council.[a/] (Page 2 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement[b/] or Other Criteria (Council Area Impacts in Parens) Alternative I	Alternative II	Alternative III	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
Sacramento River Fall	478.6	453.9	453.9	≥ 250.3 2013 preseason ACL.
Sacramento Index Exploitation Rate	42.6%	45.6%	45.6%	≤ 70.0% F_{ACL} exploitaion rate under the default rebuilding paln control rule.
Ocean commercial impacts	185.7	203.1	211.8	All alternatives include fall (Sept-Dec) 2012 impacts (23.5 thousand SRFC).
Ocean recreational impacts	92.0	103.3	94.6	All alternatives include fall 2012 impacts (7.8 thousand SRFC).
River recreational impacts	77.9	73.9	73.9	No guidance in 2013.
Hatchery spawner goal	Met	Met	Met	22.0 Aggregate number of adults to achieve egg take goals at Coleman, Feather River, and Nimbus hatcheries.
COHO				
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)	**12.0% (4.8%)**	**11.6% (4.5%)**	**10.9% (3.8%)**	≤ 10.0% 2013 Southern U.S. exploitation rate ceiling; 2002 PSC coho agreement.
Skagit	32.3% (4.5%)	32.0% (4.1%)	31.5% (3.5%)	≤ 60.0% 2013 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrixd/
Stillaguamish	29.3% (3.1%)	29.1% (2.9%)	28.7% (2.4%)	≤ 50.0% 2013 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrixd/
Snohomish	27.5% (3.1%)	27.3% (2.9%)	26.9% (2.4%)	≤ 60.0% 2013 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrixd/
Hood Canal	**53.1% (5.0%)**	**52.9% (4.5%)**	**52.4% (3.8%)**	≤ 45.0% 2013 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrixd/
Strait of Juan de Fuca	16.5% (4.1%)	16.1% (3.7%)	15.6% (3.1%)	≤ 40.0% 2013 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrixd/
Quillayute Fall	15.9	15.9	16.1	6.3 FMP MSY adult spawner estimate[d/]. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Hoh	7.2	7.3	7.4	2.5 FMP MSY adult spawner estimate[d/]. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Queets Wild	18.8	19.1	19.5	5.8 FMP MSY adult spawner estimate[d/]. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Grays Harbor	178.3	179.3	180.6	24.4 FMP MSY adult spawner estimate[d/]. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Lower Columbia River Natural (threatened)	**12.1%**	**10.8%**	9.5%	≤ 15.0% Total marine and mainstem Columbia River fishery exploitation rate (2013 NMFS ESA guidance). Value depicted is ocean fishery exploitation rate only.
Upper Columbia[e/]	>50%	>50%	>50%	≥ 50% Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam.
Columbia River Hatchery Early	270.9	276.8	281.8	36.7 Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 14.3 early adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.
Columbia River Hatchery Late	139.3	144.3	149.1	9.6 Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 6.0 late adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.
Oregon Coastal Natural	21.9%	20.3%	19.4%	≤ 30.0% Marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (threatened)	7.7%	7.1%	7.1%	≤ 13.0% Marine fishery exploitation rate for R/K hatchery coho (NMFS ESA consultation standard).

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2013 ocean fishery Alternatives analyzed by the STT.[a/] (Page 3 of 3)

a/ Projections in the table assume a WCVI mortality for coho of the 2012 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 2012, 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 2013 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 7. Expected coastwide lower Columbia Natural (LCN) Oregon coastal natural (OCN) and Rogue/Klamath (RK) coho, and Lower Columbia River (LCR) tule Chinook exploitation rates by fishery for 2013 ocean fisheries management Alternatives analyzed by the STT.

	Exploitation Rate (Percent)											
	LCN Coho			OCN Coho			RK Coho			LCR Tule		
Fishery	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%	2.7%
BRITISH COLUMBIA	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	12.1%	12.3%	12.5%
PUGET SOUND/STRAIT	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON												
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	2.2%	2.1%	1.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.2%	6.1%	5.2%
Recreational	4.7%	4.2%	3.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	2.9%	2.3%
Non-Indian Troll	1.9%	1.6%	1.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.8%	6.2%	5.0%
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON												
Recreational:										0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	1.9%	1.6%	1.4%	6.5%	5.5%	4.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%			
Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%			
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	2.1%	2.1%	1.9%			
Fort Bragg	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%			
South of Pt. Arena	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%			
Troll:										2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.1%	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%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%			
Fort Bragg	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.3%	0.7%	1.8%	0.8%	1.6%			
South of Pt. Arena	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%			
BUOY 10	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.5%	7.9%	8.2%
ESTUARY/FRESHWATER	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.0%	9.8%	10.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%			
TOTAL[a/]	**12.1%**	**10.8%**	9.5%	22.0%	20.3%	19.4%	7.7%	7.1%	7.1%	**43.3%**	40.7%	38.5%

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

TABLE A-1. Sacramento River Winter run Chinook age-3 ocean impact rate south of Pt. Arena by fishery and alternative. The age-3 SRWC impact rate was projected for each of the proposed 2013 fishing season alternatives. The impacts are displayed as a percent for each alternative by fishery, port area, and month.

Commercial

Alternative I **11.9 Total**

Port Area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total
SF	0.13	0.49	0.37	0.18	0.01	0.00	NA	NA	1.18
MO	0.20	0.60	0.45	0.25	0.00	NA	NA	NA	1.50
Total	0.33	1.09	0.82	0.43	0.01	0.00			**2.68**

Alternative II **12.8 Total**

Port Area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total
SF	0.23	0.55	0.27	0.17	0.01	0.00	NA	NA	1.24
MO	0.49	0.96	0.33	0.25	0.00	NA	NA	NA	2.02
Total	0.72	1.51	0.60	0.42	0.01	0.00			**3.26**

Alternative III **12.7 Total**

Port Area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total
SF	0.22	0.49	0.44	0.17	0.01	0.00	NA	NA	1.32
MO	0.43	0.60	0.52	0.25	0.00	NA	NA	NA	1.80
Total	0.65	1.09	0.96	0.43	0.01	0.00			**3.13**

Recreational

Alternative I

Port Area	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total
SF	0.18	0.42	0.71	1.07	0.62	0.06	0.20	0.04	NA	3.29
MO	1.08	0.66	1.20	2.00	0.88	0.11	0.03	NA	NA	5.95
Total	1.26	1.08	1.91	3.06	1.50	0.17	0.22	0.04		**9.24**

Alternative II

Port Area	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total
SF	0.18	0.42	0.97	1.56	0.70	0.06	0.20	0.04	NA	4.13
MO	1.08	0.41	0.92	1.89	0.98	0.11	0.03	NA	NA	5.42
Total	1.26	0.83	1.89	3.45	1.68	0.17	0.23	0.04		**9.55**

Alternative III

Port Area	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total
SF	0.18	0.42	0.58	1.56	0.70	0.06	0.20	0.04	NA	3.74
MO	1.08	0.66	1.63	1.32	0.98	0.11	0.03	NA	NA	5.81
Total	1.26	1.08	2.21	2.89	1.68	0.17	0.23	0.04		**9.56**

TABLE A-2. Klamath River fall Chinook **age-4 ocean HARVEST** by fishery and alternative. In 2013, a harvest of 53,000 age-4 KRFC equals a 16% ocean harvest rate.

Commercial

Alternative I 16.3%

Port	Fall 2012		Summer 2013						Summer	Year
Area	Sept	Oct-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	395	132		513	1,002	343	338	1,080	3,276	3,803
CO	396			1,296	1,547	1,136	1,776	3,170	8,925	9,321
KO	159				132	995	774	463	2,364	2,523
KC	739									739
FB					3,522	5,752	11,321	3,356	23,951	23,951
SF					863	1,723	3,651	438	6,675	6,675
MO					178	195	350	4	727	727
Total	1,689	132		1,808	7,244	10,143	18,210	8,511	45,916	47,737
										14.4%

Alternative II 14.0%

Port	Fall 2012		Summer 2013						Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	395	132		513	1,002	344	345	1,121	3,325	3,852
CO	396			1,296	1,547	1,139	1,813	3,290	9,085	9,481
KO	159				124	692	547	376	1,739	1,898
KC	739				1,987	1,305	554	470	4,316	5,055
FB							8,543	3,483	12,026	12,026
SF					1,525	1,941	2,755	454	6,675	6,675
MO					429	312	264	4	1,009	1,009
Total	1,689	132		1,808	6,614	5,731	14,821	9,200	38,174	39,995
										12.1%

Alternative III 16.3%

Port	Fall 2012		Summer 2013						Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	395	132		513	1,002	345	341	1,079	3,280	3,807
CO	396			1,296	1,547	1,145	1,793	3,166	8,947	9,343
KO	159				124	463	410	249	1,246	1,405
KC	739									739
FB					1,225	5,794	13,418	3,351	23,788	23,788
SF					1,431	1,735	4,327	437	7,930	7,930
MO					380	196	415	4	995	995
Total	1,689	132		1,808	5,710	9,679	20,704	8,286	46,187	48,008
										14.5%

Recreational

Alternative I

Port	Fall 2012									Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	109							40	7	47	156
CO	14					8	18	103	34	163	177
KO	547	45				12	94	200	722	1,028	1,620
KC	634					426	535	486	914	2,361	2,995
FB					10	99	228	297	70	704	704
SF					95	57	164	144	9	469	469
MO					71	15	20	36	6	148	148
Total	1,304	45			176	618	1,058	1,306	1,761	4,919	6,268
											1.9%

Alternative II

Port	Fall 2012									Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	109							40	7	47	156
CO	14					8	18	105	36	167	181
KO	547	45				11	94	205	749	1,059	1,651
KC	634					385	536	496	949	2,366	3,000
FB					10	99	229	303	72	713	713
SF					95	57	224	217	9	602	602
MO					71	15	26	54	6	172	172
Total	1,304	45			176	575	1,127	1,421	1,828	5,127	6,476
											2.0%

Alternative III

Port	Fall 2012									Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	109							40	7	47	156
CO	14					8	18	104	34	164	178
KO	547	45				3	94	202	721	1,020	1,612
KC	634					96	539	491	913	2,039	2,673
FB					10	99	230	300	69	708	708
SF					95	57	135	215	9	511	511
MO					71	15	27	24	6	143	143
Total	1,304	45			176	278	1,043	1,376	1,758	4,631	5,980
											1.8%

Agenda Item C.6
Situation Summary
March 2013

ADOPTION OF 2013 MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES FOR PUBLIC REVIEW

The Council will review the Salmon Technical Team (STT) impact analysis (Agenda Item C.6.b, Supplemental STT Report) and comments from advisory bodies, agencies, tribes, and the public before adopting proposed ocean salmon fishery management alternatives for public review. The adopted alternatives should meet fishery management plan objectives (spawner escapement goals, allocations, annual catch limits, etc.) and encompass a realistic range of alternatives from which the final management measures will emerge. Any need for implementation by emergency rule must be clearly noted and consistent with the Council's and NMFS' emergency criteria (see Agenda Item C.2.a, Attachment 2 and Attachment 3).

Council Action:

1. **Adopt proposed 2013 ocean salmon fishery management alternatives for public review.**
2. **If necessary, identify and justify any alternative(s) that would require implementation by emergency rule.**

Reference Materials:

1. Agenda Item C.6.b, Supplemental STT Report: Analysis of Preliminary Salmon Management Alternatives for 2013 Ocean Fisheries.

Agenda Order:

a. Agenda Item Overview — Mike Burner
b. Reports and Comments of Advisory Bodies and Management Entities
c. Public Comment
d. **Council Action:** Adopt Management Alternatives for Public Review

PFMC
02/06/13

Agenda Item C.6.b
Supplemental STT Report
March 2013

SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM

ANALYSIS OF PRELIMINARY SALMON MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES FOR 2013 OCEAN FISHERIES

March 11, 2013

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013 (Page 1 of 9) 3/11/2013 10:07 AM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
North of Cape Falcon	**North of Cape Falcon**	**North of Cape Falcon**
Supplemental Management Information	**Supplemental Management Information**	**Supplemental Management Information**
1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 99,000 (non-mark-selective equivalent of 95,000) Chinook and 95,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 47,500 Chinook and 15,200 marked coho. 3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting 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.	1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 79,000 (non-mark-selective equivalent of 75,000) Chinook and 85,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 37,500 Chinook and 13,600 marked coho. 3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting 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.	1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 60,000 Chinook and 75,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 30,000 Chinook and 12,000 marked coho. 3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting 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.
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon • May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 31,700 Chinook quota. 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 23,775 Chinook have been landed to consider modifying the open period to five days per week and adding landing and possession limits to ensure the guideline is not exceeded.	**U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon** • May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 25,000 Chinook quota. 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 18,750 Chinook have been landed to consider modifying the open period to five days per week and adding landing and possession limits to ensure the guideline is not exceeded.	**U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon** • May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 20,000 Chinook quota. 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 15,000 Chinook have been landed to consider modifying the open period to five days per week and adding landing and possession limits to ensure the guideline is not exceeded.

Cape Flattery, Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). 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 either calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271 or sending notification via e-mail to nfalcon.trollreport@state.or.us. 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.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 2 of 9) 3/11/2013 10:07 AM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon • July 1 through earlier of September 17 or 15,800 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 15,200 marked coho quota (C.8.d) July 1-9 then Friday through Tuesday July 12-August 27 **with a landing and possession limit of 60 Chinook and 40 coho per vessel per open period**; Friday through Tuesday August 30-September 17 **with a landing and possession limit of 20 Chinook and 50 coho per vessel per open period** (C.1). No earlier than September 1, if at least 5,000 marked coho remain on the quota, inseason action may be considered to allow non-selective coho retention (C.8). All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.7). All coho must be marked except as noted above (C.8.d). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	**U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon** • July 5 through earlier of September 30 or 12,500 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 13,600 marked coho quota (C.8.d) Friday through Tuesday through August 27 **with a landing and possession limit of 40 Chinook and 40 coho per vessel per open period**; Friday through Tuesday August 30-September 30, **with a landing and possession limit of 20 Chinook and 50 coho per vessel per open period** (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).	**U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon** • July 6 through earlier of September 18 or 10,000 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 12,000 marked coho quota (C.8.d) Saturday through Wednesday through August 28 **with a landing and possession limit of 35 Chinook and 40 coho per vessel per open period**; Saturday through Wednesday August 31-September 18, **with a landing and possession limit of 10 Chinook and 30 coho per vessel per open period** (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).

Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones, **and beginning August 1, Grays Harbor Control Zone Closed** (C.5). Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. **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. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. 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 either calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271 or sending notification via e-mail to nfalcon.trollreport@state.or.us. 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.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 3 of 9)		3/11/2013 10:07 AM
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
South of Cape Falcon	**South of Cape Falcon**	**South of Cape Falcon**
Supplemental Management Information	**Supplemental Management Information**	**Supplemental Management Information**
1. Sacramento River Basin recreational fishery catch assumption: 74,616 adult Sacramento River fall Chinook (19.9 % of the total allowable harvest). 2. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 458,353 adults. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 38,779 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 115,023 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.	1. Sacramento River Basin recreational fishery catch assumption: 74,407 adult Sacramento River fall Chinook (19.7% of the total allowable harvest). 2. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 457,071 adults. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 39,467 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 114,893 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.	1. Sacramento River Basin recreational fishery catch assumption: 73,555 adult Sacramento River fall Chinook (19.2 % of the total allowable harvest). 2. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 453,866 adults. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 38,269 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 115,122 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.
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. • April 1-August 29; • September 1 -October 31 (C.9). Seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total (B). 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. Beginning September 1, no more than 150 Chinook per vessel per calendar week. In 2014, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length. Gear restrictions same as in 2013. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2014 meeting.	**Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.** • April 1-August 29; • September 1-October 31 (C.9). Seven day per week. All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B). 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. Beginning September 1, no more than 100 Chinook per vessel per calendar week. In 2014, same as Alternative I	**Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.** • April 1-August 29; • September 4 - October 31 (C.9). Seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B). 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. Beginning September 1, landing and possession limit of 75 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Wed.-Tues.). In 2014, same as Alternative I

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 4 of 9) 3/11/2013 10:07 AM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ) • April 1- May 31; • June 1 through earlier of June 30, or a 4,000 Chinook quota; • July 1 through earlier of July 31, or a 3,000 Chinook quota; • Aug. 1 through earlier of Aug. 29, or a 2,000 Chinook quota (C.9). Seven days per week. 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 29 landing and possession limit of 30 Chinook per vessel per day. Any remaining portion of the June and/or July Chinook quotas may be transferred inseason on an impact neutral basis to the next open quota period (C.8). 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 (C.1, C.6). 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 either calling (541) 867-0300 ext. 252 or sending notification via e-mail to KMZOR.trollreport@state.or.us. 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). In 2014, 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 2014 meeting.	**Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)** • April 1 - May 31; • June 1 through earlier of June 30, or a 3,000 Chinook quota; • July 1 through earlier of July 31, or a 2,000 Chinook quota; • Aug. 1 through earlier of Aug. 29, or a 1,500 Chinook quota; • Sept. 1 through earlier of Sept. 30 or a 1,000 Chinook quota (C.9). Seven days per week 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 29, landing and possession limit of 30 Chinook per vessel per day. September 1-30 landing and possession limit of 25 Chinook per vessel per day. Any remaining portion of the June and/or July Chinook quotas may be transferred inseason on an impact neutral basis to the next open quota period (C.8). 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). In 2014, same as Alternative I	**Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)** • April 1 - May 31; • June 1 through earlier of June 30, or a 2,000 Chinook quota; • July 1 through earlier of July 31, or a 1,500 Chinook quota; • Aug. 1 through earlier of Aug. 29, or a 1,000 Chinook quota; • Sept. 16 through earlier of Sept. 30 or a 1,000 Chinook quota (C.9). Seven days per week 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 – Aug. 29 landing and possession limit of 30 Chinook per vessel per day. September 16-30 landing and possession limit of 20 Chinook per vessel per day Any remaining portion of the June and/or July Chinook quotas may be transferred inseason on an impact neutral basis to the next open quota period (C.8). 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). In 2014, same as Alternative I

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 5 of 9) 3/11/2013 10:07 AM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ) • September 1 through earlier of September 30, or 10,000 Chinook quota (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length. Landing and possession limit of 30 Chinook per vessel per day (C.8.f). 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 (C.6.).	**OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)** • May 1 through earlier of May 31, or a 3,000 Chinook quota; • June 1 through earlier of June 30, or a 3,000 Chinook quota; • July 1 through earlier of July 31, or a 2,000 Chinook quota; • Aug. 1 through earlier of Aug. 29, or a 1,500 Chinook quota;. • September 1 through earlier of September 30, or 6,000 Chinook quota (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length. Landing and possession limit of 20 Chinook per vessel per day (C.8). Any remaining portion of the May, June and/or July Chinook quotas may be transferred inseason on an impact neutral basis to the next open quota period (C.8). 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 (C.6.).	**OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)** • September 16 through earlier of September 30, or 3,000 Chinook quota (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length. Landing and possession limit of 15 Chinook per vessel per day (C.8.f). 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 (C.6.).
Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt. Closed.	**Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt.** Closed.	**Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt.** Closed.
Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg) • May 15-31; • June 1-9 and 22-30; • July 9-31; • Aug. 1-29; • Sept. 1-30 (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit (B). All fish must be landed in California and offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure. When the CA KMZ fishery is open, all fish caught in the area must be landed south of Horse Mt. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	**Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)** • May 21-31; • June 1-9 and 23-30; • July 13-31; • August 1-29; • September 1-30 (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B). All fish must be landed in California and offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure. When the CA KMZ fishery is open, all fish caught in the area must be landed south of Horse Mt. During September, all fish must be landed north of Point Arena (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	**Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)** • May 24-31; • June 1-5, 14-18, 21-25, 28-30; • July 5-31; • August 1-29; • September 1-30 (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B). All fish must be landed in California and offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure. When the CA KMZ fishery is open, all fish caught in the area must be landed south of Horse Mt. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 6 of 9) 3/11/2013 10:07 AM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco) • May 1-31; • June 1-9 and 22-30; • July 9-31; • Aug. 1-29; • Sept. 1-30 (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit (B). All fish must be landed in California and offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). **Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)** • October 1-4, 7-11, and 14-15. All salmon except coho (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length (B). All vessels fishing in this area must land and deliver all fish between Point Arena and Pigeon Point (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	**Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)** • May 1-31; • June 1-9 and 23-30; • July 13-31; • August 1-29; • September 1-30 (C.9). Seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length prior to September 1, 26 inches thereafter (B). All fish must be landed in California and offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure. During September, all fish must be landed south of Point Arena (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). **Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)** • October 1-4, 7-11, and 14-15. All salmon except coho (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length (B). All vessels fishing in this area must land and deliver all fish between Point Arena and Pigeon Point (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	**Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)** • May 1-31; • June 1-5, 14-18, 21-25, 28-30; • July 5-31, August 1-29; • September 1-30 (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B). All fish must be landed in California and offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). **Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)** • October 1-4, 7-11, and 14-15. All salmon except coho (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length (B). All vessels fishing in this area must land and deliver all fish between Point Arena and Pigeon Point (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).
Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey South) • May 1-31; • June 1-9 and 22-30; • July 9-31; • Aug. 1-29; • Sept. 1-30 (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit (B). All fish must be landed in California and offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	**Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey South)** • May 1-31; • June 1-9 and 23-30; • July 13-31; • August 1-29; • September 1-30 (C.9). Seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length prior to September 1, 26 inches thereafter (B). All fish must be landed in California and offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure. During September, all fish must be landed south of Point Arena (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	**Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey South)** • May 1-31; • June 1-5, 14-18, 21-25, 28-30; • July 5-31, August 1-29; • September 1-30 (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B). All fish must be landed in California and offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).

California State regulations require all salmon be made available to a CDFW representative for sampling immediately at port of landing. Any person in possession of a salmon with a missing adipose fin, upon request by an authorized agent or employee of the CDFW, shall immediately relinquish the head of the salmon to the state. (California Fish and Game Code §8226)

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 7 of 9) 3/11/2013 10:07

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

Area (when open)		Chinook Total Length	Chinook Head-off	Coho Total Length	Coho Head-off	Pink
North of Cape Falcon		28.0	21.5	16.0	12.0	None
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border		28.0	21.5	-	-	None
OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty		27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena		27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	Alt. I & Alt. III ≤ Sept. 30	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
	Alt. I & Alt. III ≥ Oct. 1	26.0	19.5	-	-	None
	Alt. II ≤ Aug. 29	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
	Alt. II ≥ Sept. 1	26.0	19.5	-	-	None
Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border	Alt. I & Alt. III	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
	Alt. II ≤ Aug. 29	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
	Alt. II ≥ Sept. 1	26.0	19.5	-	-	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 or has been closed less than 96 hours for that species of salmon. Salmon may be landed in an area that has been closed for a species of salmon 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.

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 and/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 90º angle.

C.4. Vessel Operation in Closed Areas with Salmon on Board:
a. Except as provided under C.4.b below, it is unlawful for a vessel to have troll or recreational gear in the water while in 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.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 8 of 9)	3/11/2013 10:07 AM

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (continued)

b. When Genetic Stock Identification (GSI) samples will be collected in an area closed to commercial salmon fishing, the scientific research permit holder shall notify NOAA OLE, USCG, CDFW and OSP at least 24 hours prior to sampling and provide the following information: the vessel name, date, location and time collection activities will be done. Any vessel collecting GSI samples in a closed area shall not possess any salmon other than those from which GSI samples are being collected. Salmon caught for collection of GSI samples must be immediately released in good condition after collection of samples.

C.5. Control Zone Definitions:

a. *Cape Flattery Control Zone* - The area from Cape Flattery (48º23'00" N. lat.) to the northern boundary of the U.S. EEZ; and the area from Cape Flattery south to Cape Alava (48º10'00" N. lat.) and east of 125º05'00" 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. *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.).

d. *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.

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, the estimated time of arrival, and the specific reason the vessel is not able to meet special management area landing restrictions.

In addition to contacting the U.S. Coast Guard, vessels fishing south of the Oregon/California border must notify CDFW within one hour of leaving the management area by calling 800-889-8346 and providing the same information as reported to the U.S. Coast Guard. All salmon must be offloaded within 24 hours of reaching port.

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~~ April 1, 2013 for 2013 permits and mid-March 2014 (*exact date to be set by the IPHC in early 2014*) for 2014 permits ~~of each year~~. Incidental harvest is authorized only during May and June of the 2013 troll seasons and April, May, and June of the 2014 troll seasons and after June 30 in 2013 or 2014 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 30,568 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.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 9 of 9)	3/11/2013 10:07 AM

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (continued)

Alternative I - Beginning May 1, 2013, license holders may land or possess no more than one Pacific halibut per each three Chinook, except one Pacific halibut may be possessed or landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 20 halibut may be possessed or landed per trip. Pacific halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).
Alternative II - Beginning May 1, 2013, license holders may land or possess no more than one Pacific halibut per each four Chinook, except one Pacific halibut may be possessed or landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 15 halibut may be possessed or landed per trip. Pacific halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).
Alternative III - Beginning May 1, 2013, license holders may land or possess no more than one Pacific halibut per each five Chinook, except one Pacific halibut may be possessed or landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 10 halibut may be possessed or landed per trip. Pacific halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).

Incidental Pacific halibut catch regulations in the commercial salmon troll fishery adopted for 2013 will be in effect when incidental Pacific halibut retention opens on April 1, 2014 unless otherwise modified by inseason action.

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 if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
b. Chinook remaining from the June and/or July non-Indian commercial troll quotas in the Oregon KMZ may be transferred to the Chinook quota for the next open period if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
c. Chinook remaining from the May, June and/or July non-Indian commercial troll quotas in the California KMZ may be transferred to the Chinook quota for the next open period if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
d. NMFS may transfer fish between the recreational and commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon if there is agreement among the areas' representatives on the Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS), and if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
e. At the March 2014 meeting, the Council will consider inseason recommendations for special regulations for any experimental fisheries (proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November 2013).
f. If retention of unmarked coho is permitted by inseason action, the allowable coho quota will be adjusted to ensure preseason projected impacts on all stocks is not exceeded.
g. 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 Fish and Game 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 Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 1 of 9)		3/11/2013 9:35 AM
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
North of Cape Falcon	**North of Cape Falcon**	**North of Cape Falcon**
Supplemental Management Information	**Supplemental Management Information**	**Supplemental Management Information**
1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 99,000 (non-mark-selective equivalent of 95,000) Chinook and 95,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Recreational TAC: 51,500 (non-mark selective equivalent of 47,500) Chinook and 79,800 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked. 3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting. 4. No Area 4B add-on fishery. 5. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 12,000 marked coho in August and September. 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.	1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 79,000 (non-mark-selective equivalent of 75,000) Chinook and 85,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Recreational TAC: 41,500 (non-mark selective equivalent of 37,500) Chinook and 71,400 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked. 3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting. 4. No Area 4B add-on fishery. 5. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 13,000 marked coho in August and September. 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.	1 Overall non-Indian TAC: 60,000 Chinook and 75,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Recreational TAC: 30,000 Chinook and 63,000 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked. 3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting. 4. No Area 4B add-on fishery. 5. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 14,000 marked coho in August and September. 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.
U.S./Canada Border to Queets River • May 10-12, May 17-19, and June 15-28 or a coastwide **marked Chinook quota of 8,000** (C.5). 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).	**U.S./Canada Border to Queets River** • May 17-19, and June 15-21 or a coastwide **marked Chinook quota of 8,000** (C.5). 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).	**U.S./Canada Border to Queets River**
Queets River to Leadbetter Point • June 8 through earlier of June 22 or a coastwide **marked Chinook quota of 8,000** (C.5). 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).	**Queets River to Leadbetter Point** • June 15 through earlier of June 29 or a coastwide **marked Chinook quota of 8,000** (C.5). 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).	**Queets River to Leadbetter Point**

TABLE 2. Recreational management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 2 of 9) 3/11/2013 9:35 AM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon • June 8 through earlier of June 21 or a coastwide **marked Chinook quota of 8,000** (C.5). 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).	**Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon** • June 15 through earlier of June 21 or a coastwide **marked Chinook quota of 8,000** (C.5). 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).	**Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon**
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay) • June 29 through earlier of September 22 or 8,300 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 5,300 Chinook. (C.5). Seven days per week. All salmon except no chum beginning August 1; two fish per day, plus one additional pink salmon. All coho must be marked (C.1). Beginning August 1, Chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.4.a) during Council managed ocean fishery. 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 and coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	**U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay**) • June 22 through earlier of September 22 or 7,430 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 4,100 Chinook. (C.5). Seven days per week. All salmon except no chum beginning August 1. Two fish per day, only one of which can be a Chinook, plus two additional pink salmon. All retained coho must be marked (C.1). Beginning August 1, Chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.4.a) during Council managed ocean fishery. 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).	**U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay**) • June 28 through earlier of September 15 or a 6,550 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 3,700 Chinook. **Beginning September 1 any remaining subarea coho quota converts to non-mark-selective coho retention. (**C.5). Five days per week (Tues.-Sat.). All salmon except no chum beginning August 1. Two fish per day, only one of which can be a Chinook, plus three additional pink salmon. All retained coho must be marked (C.1). Beginning August 1, Chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.4.a) during Council managed ocean fishery. 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).
Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea) • June 29 through earlier of September 22 or 2,070 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,800 Chinook. (C.5). Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day; two fish per day, plus one additional pink salmon. All coho must be marked (see *Ocean Boat Limits*, 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 and coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	**Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)** • June 22 through earlier of September 22 or 1,810 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,350 Chinook. (C.5). • September 28 through earlier of October 13 or 50 marked coho quota or 50 Chinook quota (C.5) in the area north of 47°50'00 N. lat. and south of 48°00'00" N. lat. Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day, only one of which can be a Chinook, plus two additional pink salmon. All retained coho must be marked (see *Ocean Boat Limits*, 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).	**Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)** • June 28 through earlier of September 15 or 1,590 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,150 Chinook. **Beginning September 1 any remaining subarea coho quota converts to non-mark-selective coho retention. (**C.5). • September 21 through earlier of October 6 or 50 **non-marked** coho quota or 50 Chinook quota (C.5) in the area north of 47°50'00 N. lat. and south of 48°00'00" N. lat. Five days per week (Tues.-Sat.). All salmon, two fish per day, only one of which can be a Chinook, plus three additional pink salmon. All retained coho must be marked (see *Ocean Boat Limits*, 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).

TABLE 2. Recreational management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 3 of 9) 3/11/2013 9:35 AM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea) • June 23 through earlier of September 30 or 29,530 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 25,600 Chinook. (C.5). Sunday through Thursday. All salmon; two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook. All 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 and coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	**Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)** • June 30 through earlier of September 22 or 26,410 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 19,700 Chinook. (C.5). Sunday through Thursday. 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). 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).	**Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)** • June 30 through earlier of September 22 or 23,310 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 17,700 Chinook. **Beginning September 1 any remaining subarea coho quota converts to non-mark-selective coho retention. (**C.5).. Sunday through Thursday. 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). Grays Harbor Control Zone closed beginning August 1 (C.4). 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).
Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea) • June 22 through earlier of September 30 or 39,900 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 10,800 Chinook (C.5). Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day, only one of which can be a Chinook.. All coho must be marked (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook and coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	**Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)** • June 22 through earlier of September 30 or 35,700 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 8,300 Chinook (C.5). 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). 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).	**Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)** • June 29 through earlier of September 30 or 31,500 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 7,400 Chinook. **Beginning September 1 any remaining subarea coho quota converts to non-mark-selective coho retention. (**C.5). 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). 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).

TABLE 2. Recreational management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 4 of 9) 3/11/2013 9:35 AM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

South of Cape Falcon	**South of Cape Falcon**	**South of Cape Falcon**
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Supplemental Management Information	**Supplemental Management Information**	**Supplemental Management Information**
1. Sacramento River Basin recreational fishery catch assumption: 74,616 adult Sacramento River fall Chinook (19.9 % of the total allowable harvest). 2. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 458,353 adults. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 38,779 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 115,023 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 5. Overall recreational coho TAC: 12,000 mark-selective coho fishery and 18,000 in the non-mark-selective coho fishery. 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 CFGC.	1. Sacramento River Basin recreational fishery catch assumption: 74,407 adult Sacramento River fall Chinook (19.7% of the total allowable harvest). 2. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 457,071 adults. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 39,467 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 114,893 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 5. Overall recreational coho TAC: 10,000 mark-selective coho fishery and 15,000 in the non-mark-selective coho fishery. 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 CFGC	1. Sacramento River Basin recreational fishery catch assumption: 73,555 adult Sacramento River fall Chinook (19.2 % of the total allowable harvest). 2. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 453,866 adults. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 38,269 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 115,122 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 5. Overall recreational coho TAC: 10,000 mark-selective coho fishery and 12,000 in the non-mark-selective coho fishery. 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 CFGC
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. • March 15 through October 31 (C.6), except as provided below during the July all-salmon mark-selective and September non-mark-selective coho fisheries. Seven days per week. All salmon except coho; two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). • **Non-mark-selective coho fishery**: September 1 through the earlier of September 30 or a landed catch of 18,000 **non-mark-selective coho quota (C.5)**. Sept. 1-2, then Thursday through Saturday thereafter; **all salmon**, two fish per day (C.5); Sept. 3-4, then Sunday through Wednesday thereafter; **all salmon except coho**, two fish per day. The all salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of October 1 or attainment of the coho quota. Open days may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available coho quota (C.5). In 2014, 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).	**Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.** • March 15 through October 31 (C.6), except as provided below during the July all-salmon mark-selective and September non-mark-selective coho fisheries. Seven days per week. All salmon except coho; two fish per day. (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). • **Non-mark-selective coho fishery**: September 1 through the earlier of September 30 or a landed catch of 15,000 **non-mark-selective coho quota (C.5)**. Sept. 1-2, then Thursday through Saturday thereafter; **all salmon**, two fish per day (C.5); Sept. 3-4, then Sunday through Wednesday thereafter; **all salmon except coho**, two fish per day. The all salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of October 1 or attainment of the coho quota. Open days may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available coho quota (C.5). In 2014, same as Alternative I	**Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.** • March 15 through October 31 (C.6), except as provided below during the July all-salmon mark-selective and September non-mark-selective coho fisheries. Seven days per week. All salmon except coho; two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 22 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). • **Non-mark-selective coho fishery**: September 1 through the earlier of September 30 or a landed catch of 12,000 **non-mark-selective coho quota (C.5)**. Sept. 1-2, then Thursday through Saturday thereafter; **all salmon**, two fish per day (C.5); Sept. 3-4, then Sunday through Wednesday thereafter; **all salmon except coho**, two fish per day. The all salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of October 1 or attainment of the coho quota. Open days may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available coho quota (C.5). In 2014, same as Alternative I
Fishing in the Stonewall Bank yelloweye rockfish 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).		

TABLE 2. Recreational management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 5 of 9)		3/11/2013 9:35 AM
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border • .**All-salmon mark-selective coho fishery**: July 1 through earlier of July 31 or a landed catch of 12,000 marked coho. Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day. All retained coho must be marked (C.1). Any remainder of the mark selective coho quota will be transferred on an impact neutral basis to the September non-selective coho quota from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain. The all salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of August 1 or attainment of the coho quota. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank yelloweye rockfish 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).	**Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border** • .**All-salmon mark-selective coho fishery**: July 1 through earlier of July 31 or a landed catch of 10,000 marked coho. Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day. All retained coho must be marked (C.1). Any remainder of the mark selective coho quota will be transferred on an impact neutral basis to the September non-selective coho quota from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain. The all salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of August 1 or attainment of the coho quota. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank yelloweye rockfish 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).	**Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border** • .**All-salmon mark-selective coho fishery**: July 1 through earlier of July 31 or a landed catch of 10,000 marked coho. Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day. All retained coho must be marked (C.1). Any remainder of the mark selective coho quota will be transferred on an impact neutral basis to the September non-selective coho quota from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain. The all salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of August 1 or attainment of the coho quota. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank yelloweye rockfish 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).
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ) • May 1 through September 8 except as provided above during the all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery, (C.6). 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).	**Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ)** • May 4 through September 8 except as provided above during the all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery (C.6). 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).	**Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ)** • May 25 through September 2 except as provided above during the all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery. (C.6). 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 22 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).
OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ) • May 1 through September 8 (C.6). All salmon except coho. Seven days per week, 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). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.e). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith, Eel, and Klamath rivers.	**OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)** • May 4 through September 8 (C.6). All salmon except coho. 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). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.e). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith, Eel, and Klamath rivers.	**OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)** • May 25 through September 2 (C.6). All salmon except coho. 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). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.e). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith, Eel, and Klamath rivers.

TABLE 2. Recreational management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 6 of 9)		3/11/2013 9:35 AM
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg) • April 6 through November 10. Seven days per week. 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). In 2014, season opens April 5 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 2012 (C.2, C.3).	**Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)** • April 6 through October 27. Seven days per week. 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). In 2014, same as Alternative 1.	**Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)** • April 6 through October 13. Seven days per week. 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). In 2014, same as Alternative 1.
Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco) • April 6 through November 10 Open six days per week (Tues.-Sun.) June 1 through July 31, seven days per week otherwise. 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). In 2014, season opens April 5 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 2012 (C.2, C.3).	**Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)** • April 6 through November 10 Seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length through July 31; 20 inches thereafter (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2014, same as Alternative 1.	**Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)** • April 6 through June 2; • June 8 through Nov. 10. Seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length through July 31; 20 inches thereafter (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2014, same as Alternative 1.
Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey South) • April 6 through October 6. Open six days per week (Tues.-Sun.) June 1 through July 31, seven days per week otherwise. 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). In 2014, season opens April 5 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 2012 (C.2, C.3).	**Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)** • April 6 through October 6. Seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches through April 30, 26 inches total length May 1 through July 31, 20 inches thereafter (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2014, same as Alternative 1.	**Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)** • April 6 through July 14; • Aug. 1 through Oct. 6. Seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length through July 14; 20 inches thereafter (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2014, same as Alternative 1.
California State regulations require all salmon be made available to a CDFW representative for sampling immediately at port of landing. Any person in possession of a salmon with a missing adipose fin, upon request by an authorized agent or employee of the CDFW, shall immediately relinquish the head of the salmon to the state. (California Fish and Game Code §8226)		

TABLE 2. Recreational management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 7 of 9) 3/11/2013 9:35 AM

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 Humbug Mt.	Alt. I & II	24.0	16.0	None
	Alt. III	22.0	16.0	None
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	Alt. I & II	24.0	16.0	None
	Alt. III	22.0	16.0	None
OR/CA Border to Horse Mountain	Alt. I	20.0	-	20.0
	Alt. II & III	24.0	-	
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena		20.0	-	20.0
Pt. Arena. to Pigeon Pt.	Alt I	24.0	-	24.0
	Alt II & III ≤ July 31	24.0	-	24.0
	Alt II & III ≥ Aug. 1	20.0	-	20.0
		24.0	-	24.0
Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border:	Alt I	24.0	-	24.0
	Alt II ≤ April 30	24.0	-	24.0
	Alt II May 1-July 31	26.0	-	26.0
	Alt II ≥ Aug. 1	20.0	-	20.0
	Alt III ≤ July 31	24.0	-	24.0
	Alt III ≥ Aug. 1	20.0	-	20.0

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 Chinook and coho salmon for all licensed and juvenile anglers aboard has been attained (additional state restrictions may apply).

TABLE 2. Recreational management Alternatives proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 8 of 9)	3/11/2013 9:35 AM

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

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.

C.3. Gear Definitions:

a. *Recreational fishing gear defined*: ~~Angling tackle consisting of a line with no more than one artificial lure and/or natural bait attached~~. Off Oregon and Washington, angling tackle consists of a single line that ~~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 Yelloweye Rockfish 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).

TABLE 2. Recreational management measures adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 9 of 9)
C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

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 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, and if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
c. Chinook and coho may be transferred between the recreational and commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon if there is agreement among the representatives of the Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS), and if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
d. Fishery managers may consider inseason action permitting the retention of unmarked coho. Such a consideration may also include a change in bag limit of two salmon, no more than one of which may be a coho. If retention of unmarked coho is permitted by inseason action, the allowable coho quota will be adjusted to ensure preseason projected impacts on all stocks is not exceeded.
e. Marked coho remaining from the July Cape Falcon to OR/CA border recreational coho quota may be transferred inseason to the September Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. non-mark-selective recreational fishery if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.

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.

TABLE 3. Treaty Indian troll management Alternatives collated by the STT for ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 1 of 2)		3/11/2013 9:36 AM
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Supplemental Management Information	**Supplemental Management Information**	**Supplemental Management Information**
1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 55,000 Chinook and 50,000 coho. 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	1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 47,500 Chinook and 47,500 coho. 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	1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 40,000 Chinook and 40,000 coho. 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
• May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 33,000 Chinook quota. All salmon except coho. If the Chinook quota is exceeded, the excess will be deducted from the later all-salmon season (C.5). See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C). • July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 22,000 preseason Chinook quota, or 50,000 coho quota. All Salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).	• May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 23,750 Chinook quota. All salmon except coho. 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). • July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 23,750 preseason Chinook quota, or 47,500 coho quota. All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).	• May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 20,000 Chinook quota. All salmon except coho. 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). • July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 20,000 preseason Chinook quota, or 40,000 coho quota. All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C)

TABLE 3. Treaty Indian troll management Alternatives collated by the STT for ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 2 of 2) 3/11/2013 9:36 AM

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 2004-2012. Fish taken during this fishery are to be counted against treaty troll quotas established for the 2013 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.

C.5. 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 treaty-Indian ocean troll harvest guideline north of Cape Falcon may be transferred to the July through September harvest guideline on a fishery impact equivalent basis.

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2013 ocean fishery Alternatives analyzed by the STT.[a/] (Page 1 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement[b/] or Other Criteria (Council Area Impacts in Parens) Alternative I	Alternative II	Alternative III		Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
			CHINOOK		
Columbia Upriver Brights	420.8	421.7	422.4	74.0	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 60.0 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest.
Mid-Columbia Brights	102.4	102.6	102.8	11.0	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	84.8	87.4	90.7	23.8	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 10.3 adults for hatchery egg-take, with average conversion and no lower river mainstem or tributary harvest.
Columbia Lower River Natural Tules (threatened)	**43.3%**	40.7%	38.5%	≤ 41.0%	Total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate (2013 NMFS ESA guidance).
Columbia Lower River Wild[c/] (threatened)	14.1	14.2	14.2	6.9	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	35.0	37.5	39.8	8.2	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	53.3%	51.0%	47.5%	≤ 70.0%	Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Klamath River Fall	73.8	73.8	73.8	≥ 73.8	2013 preseason ACL.
Federally recognized tribal harvest	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	Equals 115.0, 114.9, and 115.1 (thousand) adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa Valley tribal fisheries.
Spawner Reduction Rate	68.0%	68.0%	68.0%	≤ 68.0%	FMP; equals 156.7, 156.7, and 156.7 (thousand) fewer natural area adult spawners due to fishing.
Adult river mouth return	271.4	271.9	271.0	NA	Total adults.
Age 4 ocean harvest rate	**16.2%**	**16.1%**	**16.3%**	≤ 16.0%	NMFS ESA consultation standard for threatened California Coastal Chinook.
KMZ sport fishery share	9.5%	9.4%	9.5%		No Council guidance for 2013.
River recreational fishery share	33.7%	34.4%	33.2%	NA	Equals 38.8, 39.5, and 38.3 (thousand) adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries.
Sacramento River Winter (endangered)	13.2%	12.4%	12.9%	≤ 12.9%	Age-3 ocean impact rate in fisheries south of Pt. Arena. In addition, the following season restrictions apply: Recreational- Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. between the first Saturday in April and the second Sunday in November; Pigeon Pt. 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. Commercial- Pt. Arena to the U.S./Mexico border between May 1 and September 30, except Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro between October 1 and 15. Minimum size limit ≥ 26 inches total length (NMFS 2013 ESA Guidance).

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2013 ocean fishery Alternatives adopted by the Council.[a/] (Page 2 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement[b/] or Other Criteria (Council Area Impacts in Parens) Alternative I	Alternative II	Alternative III	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
Sacramento River Fall	458.4	457.1	451.8	≥ 250.3 2013 preseason ACL.
Sacramento Index Exploitation Rate	45.1%	45.2%	45.0%	≤ 70.0% F_{ACL} exploitaion rate under the default rebuilding paln control rule.
Ocean commercial impacts	203.5	199.4	211.8	All alternatives include fall (Sept-Dec) 2012 impacts (23.5 thousand SRFC).
Ocean recreational impacts	97.8	103.3	97.0	All alternatives include fall 2012 impacts (7.8 thousand SRFC).
River recreational impacts	74.6	74.4	73.6	No guidance in 2013.
Hatchery spawner goal	Met	Met	Met	22.0 Aggregate number of adults to achieve egg take goals at Coleman, Feather River, and Nimbus hatcheries.
COHO				
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)	**12.0% (4.9%)**	**11.6% (4.5%)**	**10.9% (3.8%)**	≤ 10.0% 2013 Southern U.S. exploitation rate ceiling; 2002 PSC coho agreement.
Skagit	37.3% (4.5%)	37.0% (4.2%)	36.5% (3.5%)	≤ 60.0% 2013 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix[d/]
Stillaguamish	30.0% (3.2%)	29.7% (2.9%)	29.3% (2.4%)	≤ 50.0% 2013 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix[d/]
Snohomish	27.2% (3.2%)	27.0% (2.9%)	26.6% (2.4%)	≤ 60.0% 2013 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix[d/]
Hood Canal	**52.3% (5.0%)**	**52.0% (4.6%)**	**51.6% (3.9%)**	≤ 45.0% 2013 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix[d/]
Strait of Juan de Fuca	16.3% (4.1%)	16.0% (3.8%)	15.4% (3.1%)	≤ 40.0% 2013 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix[d/]
Quillayute Fall	15.9	15.9	16.1	6.3 FMP MSY adult spawner estimate[d/]. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Hoh	7.2	7.3	7.4	2.5 FMP MSY adult spawner estimate[d/]. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Queets Wild	18.9	19.2	19.5	5.8 FMP MSY adult spawner estimate[d/]. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Grays Harbor	178.4	179.4	180.7	24.4 FMP MSY adult spawner estimate[d/]. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Lower Columbia River Natural (threatened)	**12.2%**	**10.9%**	9.5%	≤ 15.0% Total marine and mainstem Columbia River fishery exploitation rate (2013 NMFS ESA guidance). Value depicted is ocean fishery exploitation rate only.
Upper Columbia[e/]	>50%	>50%	>50%	≥ 50% Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam.
Columbia River Hatchery Early	252.6	258.1	263.3	36.7 Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 14.3 early adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.
Columbia River Hatchery Late	117.4	122.0	126.7	9.6 Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 6.0 late adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.
Oregon Coastal Natural	22.2%	20.7%	19.5%	≤ 30.0% Marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (threatened)	7.7%	7.7%	7.2%	≤ 13.0% Marine fishery exploitation rate for R/K hatchery coho (NMFS ESA consultation standard).

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2013 ocean fishery Alternatives analyzed by the STT.[a/] (Page 3 of 3)

a/ Projections in the table assume a WCVI mortality for coho of the 2012 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 2012, 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 2013 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 7. Expected coastwide lower Columbia Natural (LCN) Oregon coastal natural (OCN) and Rogue/Klamath (RK) coho, and Lower Columbia River (LCR) tule Chinook exploitation rates by fishery for 2013 ocean fisheries management Alternatives analyzed by the STT.

	Exploitation Rate (Percent)											
	LCN Coho			OCN Coho			RK Coho			LCR Tule		
Fishery	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%	2.7%
BRITISH COLUMBIA	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	12.1%	12.4%	12.6%
PUGET SOUND/STRAIT	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON												
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	2.2%	2.1%	1.8%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.2%	6.1%	5.2%
Recreational	4.7%	4.2%	3.6%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	2.9%	2.3%
Non-Indian Troll	1.9%	1.6%	1.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.8%	6.2%	5.0%
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON												
Recreational:										0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	1.9%	1.6%	1.4%	6.7%	5.6%	4.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%			
Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%			
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	2.2%	2.1%	1.9%			
Fort Bragg	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%			
South of Pt. Arena	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%			
Troll:										2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.1%	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%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%			
Fort Bragg	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	1.6%	1.3%	1.6%			
South of Pt. Arena	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%			
BUOY 10	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.5%	7.9%	8.2%
ESTUARY/FRESHWATER	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.0%	9.8%	10.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%			
TOTAL[a/]	**12.2%**	**10.9%**	9.5%	22.2%	20.7%	19.5%	7.7%	7.7%	7.2%	**43.3%**	40.7%	38.5%

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

TABLE A-1. Sacramento River Winter run Chinook age-3 ocean impact rate south of Pt. Arena by fishery and alternative. The age-3 SRWC impact rate was projected for each of the proposed 2013 fishing season alternatives. The impacts are displayed as a percent for each alternative by fishery, port area, and month.

Commercial

Alternative I **13.2 Total**

Port Area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total
SF	0.20	0.49	0.37	0.17	0.01	0.00	NA	NA	1.24
MO	0.37	0.60	0.45	0.25	0.00	NA	NA	NA	1.66
Total	0.57	1.09	0.82	0.42	0.01	0.00			**2.90**

Alternative II **12.4 Total**

Port Area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total
SF	0.21	0.46	0.31	0.18	0.01	0.00	NA	NA	1.17
MO	0.41	0.57	0.37	0.25	0.00	NA	NA	NA	1.60
Total	0.62	1.03	0.68	0.43	0.01	0.00			**2.77**

Alternative III **12.9 Total**

Port Area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total
SF	0.22	0.49	0.43	0.17	0.01	0.00	NA	NA	1.32
MO	0.43	0.60	0.52	0.25	0.00	NA	NA	NA	1.80
Total	0.65	1.09	0.96	0.42	0.01	0.00			**3.12**

Recreational

Alternative I

Port Area	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total
SF	0.18	0.42	0.84	1.31	0.61	0.06	0.20	0.04	NA	3.65
MO	1.08	0.66	1.41	2.46	0.87	0.10	0.03	NA	NA	6.61
Total	1.26	1.08	2.25	3.77	1.48	0.16	0.22	0.04		**10.26**

Alternative II

Port Area	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total
SF	0.18	0.42	0.97	1.57	0.70	0.06	0.20	0.04	NA	4.15
MO	1.08	0.41	0.92	1.90	0.99	0.11	0.03	NA	NA	5.44
Total	1.26	0.83	1.89	3.48	1.69	0.17	0.23	0.04		**9.59**

Alternative III

Port Area	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total
SF	0.18	0.42	0.81	1.56	0.70	0.06	0.20	0.04	NA	3.96
MO	1.08	0.66	1.63	1.32	0.98	0.11	0.03	NA	NA	5.81
Total	1.26	1.08	2.43	2.88	1.68	0.17	0.23	0.04		**9.77**

SF = Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)
MO = Pigeon Pt. to the U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)

TABLE A-2. Klamath River fall Chinook **age-4 ocean HARVEST** by fishery and alternative. In 2013, a harvest of 53,000 age-4 KRFC equals a 16% ocean harvest rate.

Commercial

Alternative I 16.2%

Port	Fall 2012		Summer 2013						Summer	Year
Area	Sept	Oct-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	395	132		513	1,002	343	338	1,081	3,277	3,804
CO	396			1,296	1,547	1,138	1,778	3,173	8,932	9,328
KO	159				124	921	818	499	2,362	2,521
KC	739									739
FB					2,603	5,759	11,336	3,359	23,057	23,057
SF					1,326	1,725	3,656	438	7,145	7,145
MO					325	195	351	4	875	875
Total	1,689	132		1,808	6,928	10,081	18,277	8,553	45,647	47,468
										14.3%

Alternative II 16.1%

Port	Fall 2012		Summer 2013						Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	395	132		513	1,002	342	336	1,085	3,278	3,805
CO	396			1,296	1,547	1,133	1,765	3,184	8,925	9,321
KO	159				124	688	545	374	1,731	1,890
KC	739				1,987	1,297	551	467	4,302	5,041
FB					1,685	5,415	9,296	3,370	19,766	19,766
SF					1,396	1,622	2,998	440	6,456	6,456
MO					362	183	287	4	836	836
Total	1,689	132		1,808	8,103	10,679	15,779	8,923	45,292	47,113
										14.2%

Alternative III 16.3%

Port	Fall 2012		Summer 2013						Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	395	132		513	1,002	345	341	1,078	3,279	3,806
CO	396			1,296	1,547	1,145	1,793	3,165	8,946	9,342
KO	159				124	463	410	249	1,246	1,405
KC	739									739
FB					1,225	5,794	13,415	3,350	23,784	23,784
SF					1,431	1,735	4,326	437	7,929	7,929
MO					380	196	415	4	995	995
Total	1,689	132		1,808	5,710	9,679	20,700	8,284	46,181	48,002
										14.5%

Recreational

Alternative I

Port	Fall 2012									Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	109							40	7	47	156
CO	14					8	18	103	34	163	177
KO	547	45				12	94	201	722	1,029	1,621
KC	634					426	536	487	915	2,364	2,998
FB					10	99	228	298	70	705	705
SF					95	57	194	179	9	534	534
MO					71	15	23	45	6	160	160
Total	1,304	45			176	618	1,093	1,351	1,762	5,000	6,349
											1.9%

Alternative II

Port	Fall 2012									Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	109							39	7	46	155
CO	14					8	18	102	35	163	177
KO	547	45				11	93	199	725	1,028	1,620
KC	634					385	533	483	918	2,319	2,953
FB					10	99	227	295	70	701	701
SF					95	57	223	212	9	596	596
MO					71	15	26	52	6	170	170
Total	1,304	45			176	575	1,121	1,383	1,769	5,024	6,373
											1.9%

Alternative III

Port	Fall 2012									Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	109							40	7	47	156
CO	14					8	18	104	34	164	178
KO	547	45				3	94	202	720	1,019	1,611
KC	634					96	539	491	913	2,039	2,673
FB					10	99	230	300	69	708	708
SF					95	57	187	215	9	563	563
MO					71	15	27	24	6	143	143
Total	1,304	45			176	278	1,096	1,376	1,758	4,684	6,033
											1.8%

Agenda Item C.6.b
Supplemental Tribal Report
March 2013

TESTIMONY OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY TRIBES

BEFORE PACIFIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

MARCH 11, 2012

Tacoma, WA

Good day Mr. Chairman and members of the Council. My name is Wilbur Slockish Jr. I am a member of the Yakama Nation and a fisher on the Columbia River. I am here with Bruce Jim, Chris Williams, and Herb Jackson to provide testimony on behalf of the four Columbia River treaty tribes: the Yakama, Warm Springs, Umatilla and Nez Perce tribes.

We would like to begin our statement today discussing mark selective fisheries. We received a draft report on ocean mark selective fisheries from WDFW and we appreciate this report. We would encourage ODFW to either produce a comparable written report or simply collaborate with WDFW and do a joint report for the North of Cape Faclon mark selective fisheries. The Columbia River tribes remain concerned that ocean mark selective fisheries. We have continued concerns about the mark rates used in modeling and the mark rates estimated from fishery sampling. For Columbia upriver coho, we do not have independent forecasts for upriver coho, nor forecasts for natural origin upriver coho. This makes it very difficult to estimate what the adult mark rate would be in any reliable way. For the upriver chinook runs, we have estimated the mark rates using what amounts to mere guesswork about the proportions of the runs that are natural origin fish. Even though tribal staff helped generate these mark rate estimates, we have no real confidence that they are reliable for managing mark selective fisheries. When we can't reliably estimate the adult mark rate in fisheries it causes biases in estimated impacts. For 2012 coho mark selective fisheries, the mark rate derived from fishery sampling was less than modeled for each of Areas 1-4 and in every month. This means that more unclipped and wild coho were handled than planned. This makes the fishery mortality higher than planned. This potentially makes the ESA impacts on listed lower Columbia River coho higher than planned. The tribes do not view this as an acceptable way to plan fisheries. We suggest that for 2013 fisheries, the Council should direct the STT to assume lower coho mark rates than they are currently using. This would be an appropriate precautionary approach to ensure fisheries don't have higher impacts than planned.

Because mark selective fisheries can adversely affect tribal fisheries by changing mark rates and wild harvest rates in tribal fisheries, we should be exploring options to clip fewer upriver fish. This would help avoid shifting the conservation burden onto the tribes.

As opposed to spending so much time trying to set mark selective fisheries which do nothing to restore fish populations, the tribes advocate for real efforts to restore salmon such as the coho reintroduction programs in the Snake River and in tributaries to the Mid and Upper Columbia. The Umatilla Tribe reintroduced coho into the Umatilla Rivers and Yakama Nation has a large reintroduction and restoration program for coho in tributaries they manage. Coho went extinct in the Snake Basin due primarily to the adverse effects of dams and habitat loss, but also in part to the fact that nobody did anything to prevent it. The Nez Perce Tribe developed and implemented

a reintroduction program that not only has achieved returns to Lower Granite Dam of over 5,000 fish in 2011, but in natural spawning in at least seven separate tributaries and over 200 redds in 2011.

The tribes have learned a great deal about how to appropriately manage hatchery broodstocks from the successful coho reintroduction programs run by the Yakama Nation. If we spent more effort using hatchery fish to restore natural origin runs, there would be more fish for all fishers, the tribes, the ocean and in-river commercial fishers as well as the sports fishers. The tribal supplementation of coho and chinook has a record of building up the abundance of natural origin runs while also allowing for harvest.

An ongoing concern of the Columbia River Tribes is the problem of predation by birds, non-native fish and pinepeds. There have been a few steps in the right direction such as WDFW's new rule removing the daily catch limit for channel catfish and the daily catch and size limits for bass and walleye in portions of the Columbia and Snake rivers and their tributaries. This is a positive step in the effort to control predation by non-native fish and WDFW deserves a complement for this effort. But there is much more to do. The development of the hydro system, dredging the river, and other habitat alterations have put the Columbia River ecosystem out of balance. The tribes realize that predators such as terns and cormorants and sea lions have always preyed on salmon, but prior to European settlement, these predators were in balance with the fish and were not a problem. The changes that we have made to the Columbia River have cause these species to flourish at the expense of salmon and we have no choice but to manage these predators. There are many non-native fish that prey on salmon and we should take every effort to reduce the populations of these fish as much as possible.

Bird predation is a particular issue that needs immediate work. The Caspian tern population has been declining the last several years, down from a 11,000 pairs in 2008, to about 7,500 but far short of the management goal of 3,355 pairs. Since 2010, the minimum number of smolts consumed by the Caspian terms's has been consistent at around 4.5 to 5.2 million per year. The double crested cormorant population peaked in the mid 2000's at just over 14,000 pairs, but has decreased slightly and stabilized at around 12,000 pairs over the last several years. Since 2010, the cormorants's at East Sand Island have eaten more than 18 million salmonids each year, nearly 21 million in 2011. The smolt losses combined for both species of birds is approximately 23-25 million smolts annually. This could in some cases be nearly 15-20% of all of the outmigrating smolts. There are also large populations of terns and cormorants in the upper Columbia and Snake Rivers as well as tributaries such as the Deschutes River. There are estimates that these birds also eat around a million salmonid smolts per year. For certain populations, the predation can be especially intense. Caspian terns nesting near Moses Lake have commonly eaten 10-15% percent of the out migrating upper Columbia Steelhead each year. Researchers have documented hundreds of PIT tags at the Caspian tern colony at Sprague Lake WA, all from Snake River outmigrant. These birds have to fly a one way distance of over 50 miles to feed. Overall, Caspian terns and double breasted cormorants have eaten minimum of 78 million smolts in the past three years. These are not the only bird predators we have. If we had taken action on this problem three years ago, we would have more fish returning this year. Bird predation is a significant drag on salmon productivity and we need action to reduce the problem.

This concludes our statement. Thank You.

Agenda Item C.6.d
Supplemental Tribal Motion
March 2013

Tribal Motion for the 2013 Treaty Ocean Troll Salmon Season

For the 2013 Treaty Ocean Troll Salmon Season, I move for the establishment of three alternatives for public review as they are presented in table 3 of the supplemental STT report C.6.b on pages 19-20.

Option I quota levels of 55,000 Chinook, and 50,000 coho

Option II quota levels of 47,500 Chinook, and 47,500 coho

Option III quota levels of 40,000 Chinook, and 40,000 coho

The salmon season will consist of a May/June chinook directed fishery and a July/August/September all-species fishery. The chinook harvest will be split between the two periods with the following sub-quotes:
Option I: 33,000; **Option II**: 23,750; **Option III**: 20,000 for the May/June Chinook directed fishery and the remainder Chinook in each alternative for the July/August/September all species fishery.

The Treaty troll tribes are talking among themselves to possibly include a rollover opportunity of any remaining Chinook from the May-June to be transferred to the July-September time period on a fishery impact equivalent basis.

I would also like to state for the record, that the tribes and state are just beginning the North of Falcon planning process in which we will evaluate the total impacts of all proposed fisheries on Puget Sound and Columbia River stocks.

Agenda Item C.7
Situation Summary
March 2013

SALMON HEARINGS OFFICERS

Agenda Item C.7.a, Attachment 1 provides a schedule of public hearings for the Council management alternatives. Three hearings are scheduled as follows: March 25 in Westport, Washington and Coos Bay, Oregon; and March 26 in Eureka, California. The public will also be able to provide their comments and recommendations on the alternatives in Portland, Oregon, during the April Council meeting.

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife also may announce additional state-sponsored hearings.

Council Action:

Confirm hearings officers and other official hearings attendees.

Reference Materials:

1. Agenda Item C.7.a, Attachment 1: Schedule of Salmon Fishery Management Alternative Hearings.

Agenda Order:

a. Agenda Item Overview — Mike Burner
b. **Council Action:** Appoint Hearings Officers — Dan Wolford

PFMC
02/06/13

SCHEDULE OF SALMON FISHERY MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVE HEARINGS
Pacific Fishery Management Council
March 25-26, 2013[a/]

Date Day/Time	Location	Council	NMFS	USCG	Staff	Salmon Team	Meeting Facility Contact
March 25 Monday 7 p.m.	Chateau Westport Beach Room 710 West Hancock Westport, WA 98595						Rhonda (360) 268-9101 Phone (360) 268-1646 Fax
March 25 Monday 7 p.m.	Red Lion Hotel South Umpqua Room 1313 North Bayshore Drive Coos Bay, OR 97420						Ms. Christine Merz or Kristin McDonald (541) 269-4099 Phone (541) 269-4060 Fax
March 26 Tuesday 7 p.m.	Red Lion Hotel Eureka Humboldt Bay Room 1929 Fourth Street Eureka, CA 95501						Ms. Tami Myer (707) 441-4712 Phone (707) 441-4725 Fax

a/ The Council will also receive public comment at the Portland, Oregon meeting during the week of April 5-11, 2013.

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Agenda Item C.7.a
Attachment 1
March 2013