

**PRESEASON REPORT III**  
**COUNCIL ADOPTED MANAGEMENT MEASURES**  
**AND**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PART 3**  
**FOR 2013**  
**OCEAN SALMON FISHERY**  
**REGULATIONS**

REGULATION IDENTIFIER NUMBER 0648-XC438



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## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AABM	Aggregate Abundance Based Management
AEQ	adult equivalent
BO	biological opinion
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Council	Pacific Fishery Management Council
CPUE	catch per unit effort
EEZ	Economic Exclusive Zone
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESU	Evolutionarily Significant Unit
FMP	fishery management plan
FONSI	finding of no significant impact
FRAM	Fishery Regulation Assessment Model
GSI	genetic stock identification
IPHC	International Pacific Halibut Commission
ISBM	Individual Stock Based Management
KMZ	Klamath Management Zone
KRFC	Klamath River fall Chinook
LCN	lower Columbia River natural (coho)
LCR	lower Columbia River (natural tule Chinook)
LRH	lower river hatchery (tule fall Chinook returning to hatcheries below Bonneville Dam)
LRW	lower river wild (Columbia River fall Chinook, primarily from the North Lewis River)
MSY	maximum sustainable yield
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
ODFW	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
OCN	Oregon coastal natural (coho)
OPI	Oregon Production Index
PSC	Pacific Salmon Commission
PST	Pacific Salmon Treaty
RER	rebuilding exploitation rate
RMP	Resource Management Plan
RK	Rogue/Klamath (hatchery coho)
SAS	Salmon Advisory Subpanel
SCH	Spring Creek Hatchery (tule fall Chinook returning to Spring Creek Hatchery)
SI	Sacramento index
SONCC	Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (coho)
SRFC	Sacramento River fall Chinook
SRFI	Snake River fall (Chinook) index
SRW	Snake River wild fall Chinook
SRWC	Sacramento River winter Chinook
STT	Salmon Technical Team
WCVI	West Coast Vancouver Island
WDFW	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This is the last in a series of three preseason reports prepared by the Pacific Fishery Management Council's (Council) Salmon Technical Team (STT) and staff. The reports document and help guide salmon fishery management in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) from 3 to 200 nautical miles off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California, and within state territorial waters. This report summarizes the STT analysis of the 2013 ocean salmon fishery management measures adopted by the Council for submission to the U.S. Secretary of Commerce and characterizes their expected impacts on ocean salmon fisheries and the stocks which support them.

This report also constitutes the third and final part of an Environmental Assessment (EA) to comply with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements for the 2013 ocean salmon regulations and includes a description and analysis of a Proposed Action. An EA is used to determine whether an action being considered by a Federal agency has significant environmental impacts. The second part of the EA (Preseason Report II; PFMC 2013c) presented a statement of the purpose and need, a description of the affected environment, a description of 2013 ocean salmon regulation Alternatives being considered, and an analysis of the effects of those Alternatives on the affected environment. The first part of the EA (Preseason Report I; PFMC 2013b) included a description of the No-Action Alternative and an analysis of the effects of the No-Action Alternative on salmon stocks managed under the Pacific Coast Salmon Fishery Management Plan (FMP), which is one component of the affected environment. Along with the description and analysis of the Proposed Action in this report, these three parts of the EA will provide the necessary components to determine if a finding of no significant impact (FONSI) or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is warranted.

The Council's recommendations for the 2013 ocean salmon fishery regulations meet all objectives of the Pacific Coast Salmon Plan (Salmon FMP) (Section 3), including Annual Catch Limits (ACLs) set according to the FMP and described in Preseason Report I; the level of protection required by all consultation standards for salmon species listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) (Section 4), and; the obligations under the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) (Section 5).

## **2.0 SELECTION OF FINAL MANAGEMENT MEASURES**

The following figures and tables describe the Council-adopted management measures covering the period from May 1, 2013, to April 30, 2014:

- Table 1 - Non-Indian commercial ocean salmon management measures;
- Figure 1 - Geographic outline of commercial troll (non-Indian) ocean salmon seasons;
- Table 2 - Recreational ocean salmon management measures;
- Figure 2 - Geographic outline of recreational ocean salmon seasons;
- Table 3 - Treaty Indian commercial ocean management measures; and
- Table 4 - Allowable catch quotas for Chinook and coho.

In addition, Tables 5, 6, and 7 provide information on the biological impacts and landing estimates for the Council's management recommendations. Table 8 displays the expected mark (healed adipose fin-clip) rate for coho encountered in Council adopted mark-selective fisheries. Tables 9 and 10, and Figures 3 and 4, provide information on the economic impacts of the proposed fisheries. Table 11 summarizes environmental effects of the Proposed Action and Alternatives.

The 2013 seasons are constrained primarily by: (1) threatened California coastal Chinook south of Cape Falcon, (2) endangered Sacramento River winter Chinook south of Point Arena, (3) threatened lower Columbia River (LCR) natural tule fall Chinook north of Cape Falcon, (4) threatened Lower Columbia natural (LCN) coho north of the Oregon/California border, and (5) Upper Fraser (Thompson River) coho north of Cape Falcon.

Regulations and expected fishing patterns for the treaty Indian ocean fisheries were developed by the Hoh, S'Klallam, Makah, Quileute, and Quinault tribes for their respective fisheries.

## 2.1 *Inseason Management*

Inseason changes are made to meet the preseason intent of the management measures described in this document, but must also meet the Council's Salmon FMP goals, especially in regard to conservation and allocation goals, Federally-recognized Indian fishing rights, consultation standards for ESA-listed salmon stocks, and obligations under the PST.

Inseason actions that are anticipated for the 2013-2014 management season include, but are not limited to, the following possibilities:

1. Adjustments in landing limits and days open for non-Indian commercial fisheries.
2. Changing the days or number of days of fishing allowed per calendar week for recreational fisheries.
3. Transfer of coho quotas among recreational port areas north of Cape Falcon.
4. Trading portions of Chinook and coho quotas between recreational and non-Indian commercial sectors north of Cape Falcon.
5. Routine openings and closings, and other management measures associated with quota management, including modifying open areas, bag limits, species retention limits, and mark-selective retention restrictions.
6. Transferring unused or exceeded quota to subsequent fisheries on an impact neutral, fishery equivalent, basis for the north of Cape Falcon treaty Indian Chinook fisheries, the north of Cape Falcon non-Indian commercial Chinook fisheries, the north of Cape Falcon recreational Chinook fisheries, the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. recreational coho fisheries, the Oregon Klamath Management Zone (KMZ) commercial Chinook fisheries, and the California KMZ commercial Chinook fisheries.
7. Closing Oregon recreational and commercial fisheries scheduled to open March 15, 2014, if necessary to meet 2014 management objectives.
8. Closing California recreational fisheries scheduled to open April 5, 2014, or commercial fisheries scheduled to open April 16, 2014, if necessary to meet 2014 management objectives.

Management measures were modeled to assess fishery impacts from a potential rollover of coho from the Cape Falcon to Oregon/California Border hatchery mark-selective recreational fishery in July to the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain non-mark-selective recreational fishery in September. Impacts were modeled with the entire 10,500 marked coho quota in July rolled into the 16,000 non-mark-selective coho quota in September. The resulting 26,500 non-mark-selective coho quota in September in this simulation did not result in a significant increase to the projected impacts for LCN coho, but impacts for OCN coho increased by 2.1 percent for a total of 23.1 percent. The primary purpose of this preseason modeling exercise was to quantify the maximum impacts of a potential inseason rollover action to ensure that impacts would remain neutral on the most limiting stock (LCN coho), would remain under the preseason expected exploitation rate for OCN coho (23.1 percent), and would meet the OCN coho ESA consultation standard of less than 30.0 percent. It is likely that an inseason rollover from the July fishery to the September fishery will be substantially lower than 10,500 marked coho resulting in an OCN impact less than modeled.

Regarding inseason actions relative to the retention of unmarked coho in recreational fisheries, the Council adopted the following language under the requirements, definitions, restrictions, or exceptions for the recreational management measures (see Table 2, Section C.5.b): *“Fishery managers may consider inseason action modifying regulations restricting retention of unmarked coho. To remain consistent with*



*preseason expectations, any inseason action shall consider, if significant, the difference between observed and preseason forecasted mark rates. Such a consideration may also include a change in bag limit of two salmon, no more than one of which may be a coho.”* At the April Council meeting, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) presented drafts of a letter aimed at confirming the agency’s intent of the Section C.5.b language and to provide insight into how NMFS would apply the language to inseason actions in 2013 and beyond. The final letter, dated April 16, 2013, is included in this report as Appendix A.

Inseason action will generally be accomplished through NMFS sponsored conference calls attended by representatives of affected state and tribal management agencies, the Council, the Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS), and the STT. The Council may also make recommendations for inseason actions at any of its regularly scheduled meetings.

## **2.2 State Waters Fisheries**

In addition to the seasons shown in Tables 1 and 2, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) may permit fall fisheries for salmon in certain areas within state marine waters. Potential seasons off the Oregon coast include commercial and recreational fisheries at the mouths of the Chetco and Elk Rivers. Washington may also establish limited recreational salmon fisheries in state marine waters if additional impacts on critical coho and/or Chinook stocks can be accommodated within management constraints. California will not establish any additional state marine water salmon fisheries in 2013.

## **3.0 SALMON FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN REQUIREMENTS**

The Council’s Salmon FMP includes objectives for setting annual management measures to regulate ocean salmon fisheries between the U.S./Canada border and the U.S./Mexico border. The objectives include biological, administrative, and allocation requirements. In recommending final management measures, the Council attempts to meet all objectives in a fair and balanced manner, while maintaining established priorities.

Biological objectives for stocks originating in the Council area and impacted by Council area ocean fisheries are listed in Table 3-1 of the Salmon FMP. The objectives generally consist of meeting spawning escapement numbers associated with maximum sustainable yield ( $S_{MSY}$ ), overfishing limits (OFL), acceptable biological catch (ABC), and annual catch limits (ACL), or exploitation rate limits designed to support recovery of depressed stocks or to rebuild overfished stocks, while encompassing a long-term average harvest approximating MSY.

Administrative objectives are requirements for meeting other applicable law outside of the Salmon FMP. These requirements include ESA consultation standards, international treaties, and tribal trust responsibilities. The Salmon FMP defers to NMFS consultation standards for salmon stocks listed under the ESA in regards to biological conservation objectives. Section 4.0 of this document provides greater detail on ESA listed stocks, while impacts of the Council-adopted salmon management measures on ESA listed stocks are included in Table 5.

The Salmon FMP requires compliance with relevant terms of the PST. Section 5.0 of this document provides greater detail on PST provisions and stocks, while impacts of the Council-adopted salmon management measures on those stocks are included in Table 5.

The Salmon FMP also requires compliance with treaty fishing rights as described in Court orders in the *U.S. v. Washington* (Puget Sound), *Hoh v. Baldrige* (Washington coast), and *U.S. v. Oregon* (Columbia River) cases, and the Solicitor General opinion (Klamath River) governing allocation and management of shared salmon resources. Much of the North of Falcon forum is dedicated to annual negotiations

establishing allocation among the tribes, non-Indian fishing sectors, and ocean and inside interests. The results of these negotiations allow the Council to complete final management measure recommendations while meeting its biological, administrative, and allocation objectives.

The Columbia River treaty tribes establish periodic management agreements with the state co-managers and Federal agencies. These agreements are approved pursuant to provisions of *U.S. v. Oregon* procedures. Recent agreements have included an entitlement for the treaty tribes of 50 percent of the coho return destined for areas upstream from Bonneville Dam. Council area fisheries are shaped in order to meet this requirement in some years.

The Yurok and Hoopa Valley tribes are entitled to 50 percent of the total Klamath River fall Chinook (KRFC) harvest, which is calculated as a harvest of KRFC equal to that taken in all non-tribal fisheries. The Council must account for all harvest impacts when assessing the achievement of KRFC conservation objectives.

In addition to the allocation objectives associated with sharing between treaty Indian and non-Indian sectors, the Salmon FMP includes formulas for sharing Chinook and coho quotas north of Cape Falcon between commercial and recreational sectors, and among recreational port subareas, and for coho south of Cape Falcon between commercial and recreational sectors. The 2013 salmon management measures adopted by the Council meet the allocation requirements for fisheries north of Cape Falcon in the Salmon FMP. There were insufficient coho available for a directed commercial harvest south of Cape Falcon; therefore, the FMP allocation schedule guidance was to determine allocation of allowable impacts during the preseason process.

## 4.0 SPECIES LISTED UNDER THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

Since 1989, NMFS listed 17 Evolutionarily Significant Units (ESUs) of salmon under the ESA:

Species	ESU	Status	Federal Register Notice			
			Most Recent		Original Listing	
Chinook Salmon ( <i>O. tshawytscha</i> )	Sacramento River Winter	Endangered	76 FR 50447	8/15/2011	54 FR 32085	8/1/1989
	SNAKE RIVER FALL	Threatened	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	57 FR 14653	4/22/1992
	SNAKE RIVER SPRING/SUMMER	Threatened	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	57 FR 14653	4/22/1992
	Puget Sound	Threatened	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	64 FR 14308	3/24/1999
	Lower Columbia River	Threatened	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	64 FR 14308	3/24/1999
	Upper Willamette River	Threatened	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	64 FR 14308	3/24/1999
	Upper Columbia River Spring	Endangered	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	64 FR 14308	3/24/1999
	Central Valley Spring	Threatened	76 FR 50447	8/15/2011	64 FR 50394	9/16/1999
	California Coastal	Threatened	76 FR 50447	8/15/2011	64 FR 50394	9/16/1999
Chum Salmon ( <i>O. keta</i> )	Hood Canal Summer-Run	Threatened	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	64 FR 14508	3/25/1999
	Columbia River	Threatened	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	64 FR 14508	3/25/1999
Coho Salmon ( <i>O. kisutch</i> )	Central California Coastal	Endangered	76 FR 50447	8/15/2011	61 FR 56138	10/31/1996
	S. Oregon/ N. California Coastal	Threatened	76 FR 50447	8/15/2011	62 FR 24588	5/6/1997
	Oregon Coastal	Threatened	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	63 FR 42587	8/10/1998
	Lower Columbia River	Threatened	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011		
Sockeye Salmon ( <i>O. nerka</i> )	SNAKE RIVER	Endangered	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	56 FR 58619	11/20/1991
	OZETTE LAKE	Threatened	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	64 FR 14528	3/25/1999

As the listings have occurred, NMFS has initiated formal consultations and issued biological opinions (BOs) that consider the impacts resulting from implementation of the Salmon FMP, or from annual management measures, to listed salmonid species. NMFS has also reinitiated consultation on certain ESUs when new information has become available on the status of the stocks or on the impacts of the Salmon FMP on the stocks. The consultation standards referred to in this document include (1) reasonable and prudent alternatives, (2) conservation objectives for which NMFS conducted Section 7 consultations and arrived at a no-jeopardy conclusion, and (3) NMFS requirements under Section 4(d) determinations. A list of current BOs in effect, the species they apply to, and their duration follows:

Date	Evolutionarily Significant Unit covered and effective period
8-Mar-96	Snake River spring/summer and fall Chinook and sockeye (until reinitiated)
28-Apr-99	Oregon Coastal natural coho, Southern Oregon/ Northern California coastal coho, Central California coastal coho (until reinitiated)
28-Apr-00	Central Valley spring Chinook (until reinitiated)
27-Apr-01	Hood Canal summer chum 4(d) limit (until reinitiated)
30-Apr-01	Upper Willamette Chinook, Upper Columbia spring Chinook, Lake Ozette sockeye, Columbia River chum, and 10 steelhead ESUs (until reinitiated)
30-Apr-10	Sacramento River winter Chinook (until reinitiated)
30-Apr-04	Puget Sound Chinook (until reinitiated)
13-Jun-05	California coastal Chinook (until reinitiated)
28-Apr-08	Lower Columbia River natural coho (until reinitiated)
26-Apr-12	Lower Columbia River Chinook (until reinitiated)

Amendment 12 to the Salmon FMP added the generic category “species listed under the ESA” to the list of stocks in the salmon management unit and modified respective escapement goals to include “manage consistent with NMFS jeopardy standards or recovery plans to meet immediate conservation needs and

long-term recovery of the species.” Amendment 14 specified those listed ESUs and clarified which stocks in the FMP management unit were representative of the ESUs.

In a letter received by the Council on February 28, 2013, NMFS provided guidance on protective measures for species listed under the ESA during the 2013 fishing season. The letter summarized the requirements of NMFS’ BOs on the effects of potential actions under the salmon FMP on listed salmon and provided the anticipated consultation standards of the BOs in preparation for the 2013 management season, as well as further guidance and recommendations for the 2013 management season.

The ESA consultation standards, exploitation rates, and other criteria in place for the 2013 management season are presented in Table 5. Some listed stocks are either rarely caught in Council fisheries (e.g., spring Chinook from the upper Columbia River) or already receive sufficient protection from other salmon FMP and ESA standards (e.g., Central Valley spring Chinook). NMFS 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.

Of the listed Chinook and coho, Council-managed fisheries have substantive impacts on Sacramento River winter Chinook (SRWC), Central Valley spring Chinook, California coastal Chinook, Snake River wild (SRW) fall Chinook, lower Columbia River (LCR) fall Chinook, and all of the coho stocks. Additional listed salmonid ESUs found within the Council area, but not substantively impacted by Council-managed fisheries, include:

<b>Chinook</b>	
Snake River spring/summer (threatened)	Puget Sound (threatened)
Upper Willamette (threatened)	Upper Columbia River spring (endangered)
<b>Sockeye</b>	
Snake River (endangered)	Ozette Lake Sockeye (threatened)
<b>Chum</b>	
Columbia River (threatened)	Hood Canal summer (threatened)
<b>Steelhead</b>	
Southern California (endangered)	Central Valley, California (threatened)
South-central California coast (threatened)	Central California coast (threatened)
Upper Columbia River (endangered)	Upper Willamette River (threatened)
Middle Columbia River (threatened)	Lower Columbia River (threatened)
Snake River Basin (threatened)	Northern California (threatened)
Puget Sound (threatened)	

## 5.0 OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE PACIFIC SALMON TREATY

In 1985, the PST was signed, setting long-term goals for the benefit of the shared salmon resources of the United States and Canada. The PSC is the body formed by the governments of Canada and the United States to implement the Pacific Salmon Treaty.

### 5.1 Chinook Salmon Management

A new agreement under the PST was negotiated in 2008 and formally accepted by both the U.S. and Canada in December of 2008. This new agreement took effect on January 1, 2009, and includes a 30 percent reduction in the catch ceilings for AABM fisheries off the West Coast Vancouver Island (WCVI) and a 15 percent reduction in the catch ceilings for AABM fisheries in Southeast Alaska Chinook relative to the catch ceilings in effect for these fisheries since 1999. Under the terms of the 2009 PST Agreement, Council fisheries for Chinook salmon continue to be subject to the ISBM provisions of Annex 4, Chapter 3, adopted in 1999. These provisions require the adult equivalent (AEQ) exploitation rate by all U.S.

fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border be reduced by 40 percent from the 1979-1982 base period for Chinook indicator stocks identified in Attachment V of the Pacific Salmon Treaty that fail to achieve their management objectives..

Many Chinook stocks of concern to the Council are affected by fisheries off Canada and Alaska. Maximum allowable catches by AABM fishery complexes off the WCVI, Northern British Columbia, and Southeast Alaska are determined through the annual calibration of the PSC Chinook Model. Canadian fisheries that are not included in AABM complexes are managed under ISBM constraints, which require a 36.5 percent reduction in AEQ exploitation rates relative to the 1979-1982 base period on Chinook indicator stocks identified in Attachment V of the Pacific Salmon Treaty that are not expected to their management objectives. Expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries harvest and stock abundance forecasts are incorporated into the Chinook Fishery Regulation Assessment Model (FRAM) to estimate total exploitation rate impacts from all marine fisheries (Table 5).

Key considerations for Canadian domestic fishery management for Chinook in 2013 include, (1) meeting domestic conservation obligations for WCVI, Strait of Georgia, and Fraser River spring stocks; (2) Chinook harvests by native fisheries; and (3) incidental impacts during commercial and native fisheries directed at sockeye, and chum salmon. The fishery regulatory package off WCVI was driven by levels of allowable impact on WCVI and Lower Strait of Georgia Chinook and Interior Fraser (Thompson River) coho.

## **5.2 Coho Salmon Management**

In 2002, the PSC adopted a management plan for coho salmon originating in Washington and Southern British Columbia river systems. The plan is directed at the conservation of key management units, four from Southern British Columbia (Interior Fraser, Lower Fraser, Strait of Georgia Mainland, and Strait of Georgia Vancouver Island) and nine from Washington (Skagit, Stillaguamish, Snohomish, Hood Canal, Strait of Juan de Fuca, Quillayute, Hoh, Queets, and Grays Harbor). Exploitation rate limits for intercepting fisheries are established for individual management units through formulas specified in the 2002 PST Southern Coho Management Plan, and are based on abundance of the management units.

The categorical status of U.S. coho management units is reported to comply with obligations pursuant to the 2002 PST Southern Coho Management Plan. Categorical status is employed by the PSC under the 2002 PST Southern Coho Management Plan to indicate general ranges of allowable total exploitation rates for U.S. and Canadian coho management units. Three categories are employed: low (total exploitation rate less than 20 percent), moderate (total exploitation rate 20 percent to 40 percent), and abundant (total exploitation rate greater than 40 percent). For the Puget Sound management units, the 2002 PST Southern Coho Management Plan uses the thresholds and stepped exploitation rate goals from the Comprehensive Coho Agreement, developed by Washington and the Puget Sound tribes, and adopted by the Council as FMP conservation objectives in November 2009. Actual exploitation rate constraints for Canadian fisheries on U.S. coho management units are determined by formulas that specify sharing of allowable exploitation rates and a “composite rule.” The composite rule adjusts constraints for Canadian fishery exploitation rates based on the number of U.S. management units which fall in a given category. For example, if only one Washington coastal coho management unit is in low status, Canadian fisheries are constrained to a total exploitation rate on that unit of 12 percent; if two or more Washington coastal management units are in low status, the constraint becomes 10 percent. The most restrictive exploitation rate limit for Canadian fishery impacts on U.S. coho management units is 10 percent.

For Washington coastal coho management units, a range is reported for the allowable exploitation rates based on the relationship between the preseason abundance forecast and the upper and lower values of the spawning escapement goal ranges. Maximum exploitation rates are computed using the lower end of the

escapement range and minimum exploitation rates are computed using the upper end of the escapement range. For purposes of reporting the categorical status, an allowable exploitation rate is computed using the mid-point of the escapement goal range. However, the maximum allowable exploitation rate allowed under the PST is 65 percent.

For 2013, Puget Sound and Washington coast coho constraints are as follows:

<b>PST Southern Coho Management Plan</b>		
U.S. Management Unit	Total Exploitation Rate Constraint <sup>a/</sup>	Categorical Status <sup>b/</sup>
Skagit	60%	Abundant
Stillaguamish	50%	Abundant
Snohomish	60%	Abundant
Hood Canal	45%	Moderate
Strait of Juan de Fuca	40%	Moderate
Quillayute Fall	40%	Moderate
Hoh	65%	Abundant
Queets	65%	Abundant
Grays Harbor	65%	Abundant

a/ Preliminary. For Puget Sound and Washington Coast management units, the exploitation rate constraints reflect application of the 2002 PST Southern Coho Management Plan.

b/ Categories (abundant, moderate, low) correspond to the general exploitation rate ranges depicted in paragraph 3(a) of the 2002 PST Southern Coho Management Plan. For Washington Coast stocks, categorical status is determined by taking the midpoint of the range of exploitation rates associated with achieving the escapement goal ranges. The exploitation rate ranges are based on preseason abundance forecasts and the upper and lower ends of the escapement goal ranges. Maximum exploitation rates are computed using the lower end of the escapement range; minimum exploitation rates are computed using the upper end of the escapement range.

Key considerations for Canadian fishery management for coho in 2013 are expected to include, (1) meeting domestic conservation obligations for Interior Fraser (including Thompson River) coho; (2) coho harvests by First Nations fisheries; (3) incidental impacts during commercial and First Nations fisheries directed at Chinook, sockeye, and chum salmon; and (4) the desire to provide increased opportunity for sport fisheries through mark-selective retention regulations. The Canadian fishery regimes affecting coho will be driven by Canadian domestic allowable impacts on the Thompson River component of the Interior Fraser management unit (in previous years, Canadian fisheries were managed so as not to exceed a three percent maximum exploitation rate).

The projected status of Canadian coho management units in 2013 indicates continuing concerns for the condition of Interior Fraser coho. The Interior Fraser coho management remains in low status, constraining the total mortality fishery exploitation rate for 2013 Southern U.S. fisheries to a maximum of 10.0 percent.

## 6.0 CHINOOK SALMON MANAGEMENT

### 6.1 North of Cape Falcon

Abundance projections important to Chinook harvest management north of Cape Falcon in 2013 are:

- *Columbia River hatchery tules.* Combined production of Lower River Hatchery (LRH) and Spring Creek Hatchery (SCH) stocks returning to the Columbia River is predicted to be 126,000, which is lower than the 2012 preseason expectation of 190,800. The 2013 LRH forecast abundance is 88,000, lower than the forecast of 127,000 in 2012. The 2013 SCH forecast abundance is 38,000, which is lower than last year's forecast of 63,800.

### 6.1.1 Objectives

Key Chinook salmon management objectives shaping management measures north of Cape Falcon are:

- NMFS consultation standards and annual guidance for ESA listed stocks as provided in Section 4.0 above. Relevant stocks for the area north of Cape Falcon include LCR natural tule Chinook, Columbia Lower River Wild (LRW) fall Chinook, and SRW fall Chinook.

### 6.1.2 Achievement of Objectives

Fishery quotas under the adopted management measures are presented in Table 4. Stock-specific management criteria and their forecast values are provided in Table 5. Projected fishery landings, bycatch, and bycatch mortality estimates are summarized in Table 6. Table 7 provides a breakdown of impacts by fishery and area for LCR tule Chinook.

- *LCR natural tule fall Chinook.* The projected exploitation rate in the adopted management measures is equal to the 41.0 percent maximum for 2013. LCR tules are the constraining Chinook stock for fisheries north of Cape Falcon in 2013.
- *LRW fall Chinook:* The adopted management measures have a projected spawning escapement of 14,300 adults in the North Fork Lewis River, which exceeds the ESA consultation standard of an adult spawning escapement of at least 5,700 in the North Fork Lewis River. LRW Chinook will not constrain ocean fisheries north of Cape Falcon in 2013.
- *SRW fall Chinook.* The adopted management measures have an ocean exploitation rate of 51.9 percent of the base period exploitation rate, which is less than the ESA consultation standard of no more than 70 percent of the 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries. SRW Chinook will not constrain ocean fisheries north of Cape Falcon in 2013.

The adopted management measures for Chinook fisheries north of Cape Falcon satisfy NMFS ESA consultation standards and guidance, FMP conservation objectives, and all other objectives for relevant Chinook stocks other than those listed above (Table 5).

## 6.2 South of Cape Falcon

Status of Chinook stocks important to 2013 Chinook harvest management south of Cape Falcon are:

- *Sacramento River Fall Chinook (SRFC).* The 2013 Sacramento Index (SI) forecast is 834,200 SRFC adults, which is slightly higher than the average postseason-estimated SI for years 1983-2012.
- *KRFC.* The age-3 forecast is 390,700 KRFC, which is above average. The age-4 forecast is 331,200 fish, which is well above average; since 1985 the postseason estimate of age-4 abundance has only exceeded this level once. The age-5 forecast is 5,700. Last year's preseason forecast was 1,567,600 age-3, 79,600 age-4, and 4,600 age-5 fish.
- *SRWC.* No abundance forecast is made for this stock. The geometric mean of the most recent three years of escapement is 1,521 fish. The geometric mean of the previous three years of escapement has been in decline since 2007.

### 6.2.1 Objectives

Key Chinook salmon management objectives shaping management measures south of Cape Falcon are:

- NMFS consultation standards and annual guidance for ESA listed stocks as provided in Section 4.0 above. Relevant stocks for the area south of Cape Falcon include SRWC, California coastal Chinook, SRW fall Chinook, and LCR natural tule Chinook.
- SRFC hatchery and natural-area spawner escapement goal of 122,000 to 180,000 adults (FMP conservation objective). Fisheries must also be designed to achieve, in expectation, an escapement greater than or equal to the  $S_{ACL}$ . For 2013, the preseason  $S_{ACL}$  is 250,262 hatchery and natural area adult spawners.
- KRFC natural area spawning escapement of at least 40,700 adults, a spawner reduction rate not to exceed 68 percent (FMP conservation objective), and 50:50 tribal-non-tribal sharing of adult harvest (Department of Interior Solicitor Opinion). Fisheries must be designed to achieve, in expectation, an escapement greater than or equal to the  $S_{ACL}$ . For 2013, the preseason  $S_{ACL}$  is 73,751 natural area adult spawners.

### 6.2.2 Achievement of Objectives

Fishery quotas under the adopted management measures are presented in Table 4. Stock-specific management criteria and their forecast values under the adopted management measures are provided in Table 5. Projected fishery landings, bycatch, and bycatch mortality estimates are summarized in Table 6. Table 7 provides a breakdown of impacts by fishery and area for LCR tule Chinook. Descriptions pertaining to the achievement of key objectives for Chinook salmon management south of Cape Falcon are found below.

- *California coastal Chinook.* The ESA consultation standard that limits the forecast KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate to a maximum of 16.0 percent is met by the adopted management measures.
- *SRWC.* The ESA consultation standard that (1) limits the age-3 impact rate in 2013 fisheries south of Point Arena to a maximum of 12.9 percent and (2) specifies time/area closures and minimum size limit constraints south of Point Arena, is met by the adopted management measures.
- *KRFC.* The preseason  $S_{ACL}$  of 73,751 natural-area adult spawners, as well as the conservation objective, is met by the adopted management measures.
- *SRFC.* The preseason  $S_{ACL}$  of 250,262 hatchery and natural area adult spawners, as well as the conservation objective, is met by the adopted management measures.
- *LCR natural tule fall Chinook.* The exploitation rate in the adopted management measures is equal to the 41.0 percent maximum for 2013.
- *SRW fall Chinook.* SRW Chinook will not constrain ocean fisheries south of Cape Falcon in 2013.

The adopted management measures for Chinook fisheries south of Cape Falcon satisfy NMFS ESA consultation standards and guidance, FMP conservation objectives, and all other objectives for relevant Chinook stocks other than and including those listed above (Table 5).



## 7.0 COHO SALMON MANAGEMENT

Abundance projections relevant to coho harvest management in Council area fisheries are:

- *OPI Hatchery coho.* The 2013 forecast for hatchery coho from the Columbia River and the coast south of Cape Falcon of 525,400 is higher than the 2012 forecast of 341,700. The Columbia River early coho forecast is 331,600 compared to the 2012 forecast of 229,800 and the Columbia River late coho forecast is 169,500, compared to the 2012 forecast of 87,400.
- *OCN coho.* The 2013 OCN forecast is 191,000 compared to the 2012 forecast of 291,000.
- *LCN coho.* The 2013 LCN forecast is 46,500 compared to the 2012 forecast of 30,100.
- *Puget Sound coho.* Among Puget Sound natural stocks, Skagit, Snohomish, and Stillaguamish are in the normal category in 2013, and Hood Canal and Strait of Juan de Fuca are in the low category.
- *Interior Fraser (Thompson River) coho.* This Canadian stock continues to be depressed, and will continue to constrain 2013 ocean coho fisheries north of Cape Falcon.

### 7.1 Objectives

Key coho management objectives shaping management measures in 2013 Council area fisheries are:

- NMFS consultation standards and annual guidance for ESA listed stocks as provided in Section 4.0 above. Relevant stocks include Central California Coast coho (south of the Oregon/California border), Southern Oregon/Northern California Coastal (SONCC) coho, OCN coho, and LCN coho. Based on this guidance, the maximum allowable exploitation rates for 2013 are: a combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate not to exceed 30.0 percent for OCN coho, a combined exploitation rate in marine-area and mainstem Columbia River fisheries not to exceed 15.0 percent for LCN coho, and a marine exploitation rate not to exceed 13.0 percent for Rogue/Klamath (RK) hatchery coho, used as a surrogate for the SONCC coho ESU. Furthermore, coho retention is prohibited in all California ocean fisheries.
- Salmon FMP conservation objectives and obligations under the 2002 PST Southern Coho Management Plan for stocks originating along the Washington coast, Puget Sound, and British Columbia as provided in Section 5.2 above. Because of the generally favorable forecasts for coho stocks in 2013, Interior Fraser coho is the only key management stock for ocean fisheries north of Cape Falcon. Because of their abundance status, Interior Fraser coho are subject to an exploitation rate ceiling of 10.0 percent in southern U.S. fisheries under the 2002 PST Southern Coho Management Plan.

### 7.2 Achievement of Objectives

Fishery quotas under the adopted management measures are presented in Table 4. Stock-specific management criteria and their forecast values are provided in Table 5. Projected fishery landings, bycatch, and bycatch mortality are summarized in Table 6. Table 7 provides a breakdown of impacts by fishery and area for LCN, OCN, and RK coho. Table 8 provides expected coho mark rates for west coast fisheries by month.

- *LCN coho.* The adopted management measures satisfy the maximum 15.0 percent exploitation rate for combined marine and mainstem Columbia River fisheries, with a marine exploitation rate of 11.0 percent and a mainstem Columbia River exploitation rate of 4.0 percent.

- *OCN coho*. The adopted management measures satisfy the maximum 30.0 percent exploitation rate for combined marine and freshwater fisheries, with a marine exploitation rate of 13.1 percent and a freshwater exploitation rate of 10.0 percent.
- *Interior Fraser coho*. The Southern U.S. exploitation rates in the adopted management measures comply with the 10.0 percent maximum required by the PST Southern Coho Management Plan.

The adopted management measures for coho fisheries satisfy NMFS ESA consultation standards and guidance, FMP conservation objectives, and all other objectives for relevant coho stocks other than and including those listed above (Table 5).

## 8.0 PINK SALMON MANAGEMENT

Pink salmon are sufficiently abundant to merit management consideration only in odd numbered years. Abundance projections relevant to pink salmon harvest management in 2013 Council area fisheries are:

- *Puget Sound pink*. The 2013 forecast is 6.27 million, a record high forecast.
- *Fraser River pink*. The 2013 forecast is 8.93 million, a decline from the forecast of 17.5 million in 2011.

### 8.1 Objectives

Key pink salmon management objectives shaping management measures in 2013 Council area fisheries are:

- Salmon FMP conservation objective of 900,000 natural spawners for Puget Sound pink salmon.
- PST Fraser River Panel objective of 6 million spawning escapement target for Fraser River pink salmon in 2013.

### 8.2 Achievement of Objectives

Council area fisheries have negligible impacts on pink salmon stocks, although recreational regulations generally provide additional opportunity to retain pink salmon in odd numbered years. Inside fisheries are managed primarily through the Fraser River Panel of the PSC in order to achieve conservation objectives established by Fisheries and Oceans Canada. The adopted management measures provide sufficient ocean escapement of pink salmon to meet conservation objectives for Puget Sound and Fraser River pink salmon and to support substantial inside fishing opportunity.

## 9.0 IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THE ADOPTED MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Significant changes from recent seasons are highlighted below, but this section is not intended to be a comprehensive description of the adopted management measures. For detailed information on the adopted ocean salmon seasons see Table 1 (non-Indian commercial), Table 2 (recreational), and Table 3 (treaty Indian).

### 9.1 Commercial

Adopted management measures in the area north of Cape Falcon are similar to those in 2012 despite the higher abundance of OPI hatchery coho and lower abundance of tule fall Chinook. In 2013, the allowable catch of Chinook is similar to 2012 due in part to decreased impacts in Alaskan and Canadian fisheries relative to 2012. Overall non-Indian coho catch quotas are similar to 2012.

Two-thirds of the non-Indian troll Chinook quota is assigned to the May-June fishery, which opens initially seven days per week with no landing and possession limit. The summer all-salmon fishery is open Friday through Tuesday and includes Chinook and coho landing and possession limits similar to recent years. In both fisheries, Chinook sub-quotas of no more than 8,700 in the spring and 6,100 in the summer were applied to the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River.

Large SRFC and KRFC abundance forecasts allow for substantial commercial fishing opportunity south of Cape Falcon in 2013. Constraints on the commercial fishery in this region include the California coastal Chinook consultation standard that limits the forecast KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate to a maximum of 16 percent and the exploitation rate limit on ESA-listed LCR tule Chinook. Commercial fisheries south of Point Arena are also constrained by the maximum allowable age-3 impact rate of 12.9 percent on ESA-listed SRWC.

For the north and central Oregon coast south of Cape Falcon, Chinook fisheries opened on April 1 and will run through the end of October, with a short closure between late August and early September. Weekly landing and possession limits will be in place for September and October fisheries.

For the Oregon KMZ, the Chinook fishery opened April 1 and will run through May. The months of June, July, and August have monthly quota fisheries with daily landing and possession limits. Unused or exceeded quota from June and/or July can be transferred to the following quota period on an impact neutral, fishery equivalent basis. The Chinook fishery will reopen September 16 through September 27 or attainment of the quota with daily landing and possession limits.

For the California KMZ, the adopted management measures specify monthly quota fisheries for May through September with daily landing and possession limits. Unused or exceeded quota from May, June and/or July can be transferred to the following quota period on an impact neutral basis.

Fort Bragg area fisheries will be open for portions of May through August, and the entire month of September. Season dates for the months of June through September match those for the areas south of Point Arena.

Fisheries from Point Arena to the U.S./Mexico border will be open for the entire months of May and September. The June fishery will be open for a total of 18 days, with fishing time at both the beginning and end of the month. July will be open for 17 days, and August will be open for 29 days.

In addition, an early October fishery will be open Monday through Friday in the region between Point Reyes and Point San Pedro.

## **9.2 Recreational**

In the area between the U.S. Canada Border and Cape Falcon, an area-wide mark-selective Chinook fishery was adopted; starting and ending dates differ between subareas, starting on May 11 in the Neah Bay and La Push subareas and June 8 in the Westport and Columbia River subareas. The fishery will be open for a total of 11 to 15 days depending on subarea and is operating under a coastwide quota of 8,000 marked Chinook.

The all species recreational fisheries in the subareas between the U.S. Canada Border and Cape Falcon have opening dates ranging from June 22 to June 29, and operate under regulations similar to recent years. Chinook guidelines and coho subarea quotas are similar to those in 2012. No Area 4B add-on fishery is scheduled in 2013.

For the north and central Oregon coast south of Cape Falcon, the Chinook fishery opened March 15 and will run through October. Coho fisheries consist of a mark-selective coho quota fishery in the month of July for the area from Cape Falcon to the Oregon/California border and a non-mark-selective coho quota fishery in September for the area from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain. Quota remaining from the July mark-selective coho quota may be transferred to the September non-mark-selective quota on an impact neutral, fishery equivalent basis. The September coho fishery will allow coho retention September 1 through 2 then Thursdays through Saturdays or until the quota is attained. The fishery will remain open for all salmon except coho on all other days in September. After the September coho fishery closes, the all salmon except coho fishery will reopen seven days per week through October.

Chinook fishing in both the Oregon and California KMZ will open May 1 and run through September 8. In July, a mark-selective coho quota fishery will allow for marked coho retention in the Oregon KMZ. The Chinook minimum size limit will be 24 inches in the Oregon KMZ and 20 inches in the California KMZ.

South of the KMZ, all areas opened on April 6. The fishery in the Fort Bragg area will be open continuously until November 10 with a 20 inch minimum size limit. For the San Francisco and Monterey areas, the season will be closed on Mondays and Tuesdays for the period between June 1 and July 9, but open seven days per week otherwise. In the San Francisco area, the minimum size limit will be 24 inches through July 31, then 20 inches until the end of the season on November 10. In the Monterey area, the minimum size limit will be 24 inches for the entire season, which ends on October 6.

### **9.3 Treaty Indian**

The adopted management measures are generally similar in structure as in recent years although Chinook quotas were slightly decreased due to a small decrease in Chinook abundance. As in 2012, the Treaty Indian Chinook fishery allows Chinook remaining from the May through June Chinook-directed quota to be transferred to the July to September all-salmon Chinook quota provided the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.

## **10.0 SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS OF THE ADOPTED MANAGEMENT MEASURES**

The short-term economic effects of the Council-adopted management measures for non-Indian fisheries are shown in Tables 9 and 10. Table 9 shows projected commercial troll impacts expressed in terms of estimated potential exvessel value. Table 10 shows projected recreational fisheries impacts in terms of the number of projected angler-trips and community personal income impacts generated by those activities. Note that exvessel values shown for the commercial troll fishery in Table 9 and income impact values shown for the recreational fishery in Table 10 are not directly comparable. More directly comparable measures of short-term economic impacts from commercial and recreational salmon fisheries appear in Figures 3 and 4, which show estimated community income impacts under the Council-adopted commercial troll and recreational fishery management measures, respectively, compared to historic levels in real (inflation-adjusted) dollars. Income impacts indicate the amount of income generated by the economic linkages associated with an activity. While reductions in income impacts may not necessarily reflect a net loss coastwide, they likely do indicate losses to businesses and individuals in communities that depend on that activity for livelihood.

Total economic effects may vary more or less than what is indicated by the short-term impacts on ocean fisheries reported in Tables 9 and 10 and Figures 3 and 4. Salmon that remain unharvested in the ocean do not necessarily represent an economic loss, as they may augment inside harvests or provide additional spawning escapement. Restricting ocean harvests may increase opportunities for inside harvesters (e.g.,

higher commercial revenue or more angler trips) or contribute to higher inside catch per unit effort (CPUE) representing lower costs for commercial harvesters and/or higher success rates for recreational fishers. Salmon that remain unharvested by both ocean fisheries and inside fisheries may impact future production, although the magnitude of this effect varies depending on the biology of the affected stocks, habitat, and other environmental conditions.

Fishing effort estimates for the recreational fishery are based on measures developed by the STT for modeling biological impacts. Estimates for south of Cape Falcon use multi-year averages to predict effort for the coming year. Recreational salmon trips for areas north of Cape Falcon were forecast by applying historical angler success rates to the adopted salmon quotas. For the summer mark-selective coho fishery, average 2010-2012 coho angler success rates were applied to the adopted coho area quotas. For the June Chinook fishery, the average 2010-2012 June Chinook angler success rate for Washington was applied to the adopted May-June north of Cape Falcon marked Chinook fishery quota. If actual average angler effort or success rates differ substantially from recent averages then actual recreational fishing impacts may differ from the values predicted in Table 10 and Figure 4.

The projected salmon harvests used to model commercial fishery impacts in this section are taken from Table 6. Revenue and income impacts on the commercial fishery depend on the number and size of fish harvested and exvessel prices received. The prior year's exvessel prices are assumed to be the best indicator of prices expected in the coming season, but conflicting estimates of average weight per fish can be derived from data in Chapter 4 and Appendices A and D of the *Review of 2012 Ocean Salmon Fisheries*. The choice between different average weight values may affect the magnitude of the "Projected" and "Modeled" values reported in Table 9, but not the nature of the relationship between them. The 2012 average West Coast ocean harvest Chinook price of \$5.31 per pound was the fifth highest (in nominal terms) since 1979, but trending noticeably lower over the past four years. Relaxation of supply constraints in 2011 and 2012 contributed to increased commercial harvests but lower average exvessel prices. Total commercial Chinook harvests are projected to be somewhat higher under the adopted alternative than in 2012, although the distribution of catch and landings will vary regionally. If actual exvessel prices and/or average weight per fish harvested diverge substantially from the values assumed for these projections, then actual commercial fisheries revenue and associated income impacts may differ from the values predicted in Table 9 and Figure 3.

## **11.0 ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED ACTION**

The Proposed Action, adoption of the 2013 ocean salmon regulations, was assessed relative to the environmental components and criteria established in Preseason Report II (Part 2 of this EA). The impacts of the Proposed Action on most target stocks and ESA-listed salmon fall within the range of impacts analyzed for the Alternatives in Preseason Report II. For those stocks where the impacts of the Proposed Action fall outside the range of impacts (Hood Canal coho, Interior Fraser coho, and OCN coho) determined for the Alternatives, such impacts differ only in small amounts from those of the Alternatives and are within the impact limitations of the FMP, ESA consultation standards, and Pacific Salmon Treaty (Table 11). Economic impacts of the Proposed Action generally fall within the range projected for the Alternatives in Preseason Report II, although for some areas, economic impacts projected for the Proposed Action are greater than those under the Alternatives.

The No-Action Alternative would result in at least two stocks not meeting conservation objectives, and thus would not meet the purpose and need of the Proposed Action. While there were no direct estimates of the economic impacts of the No-Action Alternative, a qualitative assessment using 2012 community impact estimates and the number of days open to salmon fishing as proxies indicates that the Proposed Action would have similar or greater economic benefits than the No-Action Alternative for all areas

except South of Point Arena for commercial and recreational impacts, and the KMZ for recreational impacts.

As stated in Preseason Report II, it was not possible to discern differences in the effects of the Alternatives on other components of the environment (non-target fish species, marine mammals, other ESA listed species, sea birds, biodiversity and ecosystem function, and public health and safety), and the effects were not expected to be significant.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management measures adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013.  
(Page 1 of 5)

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS	
North of Cape Falcon	
Supplemental Management Information	
<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 92,000 (non-mark-selective equivalent of 88,000) Chinook and 89,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</p> <p>2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 44,000 Chinook and 14,220 marked coho.</p>	
<p><b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 29,300 Chinook, no more than 8,700 of which may be caught in the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River.</li> </ul> <p>Seven days per week (C.1). All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1). Vessels in possession of salmon north of the Queets River may not cross the Queets River line without first notifying WDFW at 360-902-2739 with area fished, total Chinook and halibut catch aboard, and destination. Vessels in possession of salmon south of the Queets River may not cross the Queets River line without first notifying WDFW at 360-902-2739 with area fished, total Chinook and halibut catch aboard, and destination. Cape Flattery, Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.4, C.5, C.6). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). An inseason conference call will occur when it is projected that 21,975 Chinook have been landed overall, or 6,525 Chinook have been landed in the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River, to consider modifying the open period to five days per week and adding landing and possession limits to ensure the guideline is not exceeded. 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 <a href="mailto:nfalcon.trollreport@state.or.us">nfalcon.trollreport@state.or.us</a>. 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 (C.8).</p>	
<p><b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 1 through earlier of September 17 or attainment of the quota of 14,700 Chinook, no more than 6,100 of which may be caught in the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River, or 14,220 marked coho (C.8.d).</li> </ul> <p>July 1-9 then Friday through Tuesday July 12-August 27 <b>with a landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook and 40 coho per vessel per open period</b>; Friday through Tuesday August 30-September 17 <b>with a landing and possession limit of 20 Chinook and 50 coho per vessel per open period</b> (C.1). Vessels in possession of salmon north of the Queets River may not cross the Queets River line without first notifying WDFW at 360-902-2739 with area fished, total Chinook, coho, and halibut catch aboard, and destination. Vessels in possession of salmon south of the Queets River may not cross the Queets River line without first notifying WDFW at 360-902-2739 with area fished, total Chinook, coho, and halibut catch aboard, and destination. 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). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1). All coho must be marked except as noted above (C.8.d). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones, <b>and beginning August 9, Grays Harbor Control Zone closed</b> (C.5). Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. <b>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</b>, 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 <a href="mailto:nfalcon.trollreport@state.or.us">nfalcon.trollreport@state.or.us</a>. 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.</p>	

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management measures adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013.  
(Page 2 of 5)

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS
South of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 462,563 adults.</li> <li>2. Sacramento Index exploitation rate of 44.6%.</li> <li>3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 40,006 adult Klamath River fall Chinook.</li> <li>4. Klamath tribal allocation: 114,828 adult Klamath River fall Chinook.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• April 1-August 29;</li> <li>• September 4-October 31 (C.9.a).</li> </ul> <p>Seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon. See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3) and Oregon State regulations for a description of special regulations at the mouth of Tillamook Bay.</p> <p>Beginning September 4, no more than 100 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Wed.-Tues.).</p> <p>In 2014, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (C.1) Gear restrictions same as in 2013. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2014 meeting.</p>
<p><b>Humbug Mountain to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• April 1-May 31;</li> <li>• June 1 through earlier of June 30, or a 4,000 Chinook quota;</li> <li>• July 1 through earlier of July 31, or a 3,000 Chinook quota;</li> <li>• August 1 through earlier of August 29, or a 2,000 Chinook quota;</li> <li>• September 16 through earlier of September 27 or a 1,000 Chinook quota (C.9.a).</li> </ul> <p>Seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1). <b>Prior to June 1, all fish caught in this area must be landed and delivered in the State of Oregon.</b> June 1 – August 29 landing and possession limit of 30 Chinook per vessel per day. September 16-27 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 of 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 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 compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 2014, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 28 inch Chinook minimum size limit. (C.1) Gear restrictions same as in 2013. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2014 meeting.</p>
<p><b>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May 1 through earlier of May 31, or a 3,000 Chinook quota;</li> <li>• June 1 through earlier of June 30, or a 3,000 Chinook quota;</li> <li>• July 15 through earlier of July 31, or a 2,000 Chinook quota;</li> <li>• August 1 through earlier of August 29, or a 1,500 Chinook quota;</li> <li>• September 16 through earlier of September 30, or 6,000 Chinook quota (C.9.b).</li> </ul> <p>Seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B, C.1). Landing and possession limit of 20 Chinook per vessel per day (C.8.g). 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.c). All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area and within 24 hours of any closure of the fishery and prior to fishing outside the area (C.10). 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 Mountain 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.).</p>
<p><b>Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mountain</b> Closed.</p>



TABLE 1. Commercial troll management measures adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013.  
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A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS					
<b>Horse Mountain to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May 22-31;</li> <li>• June 1-8 and 21-30;</li> <li>• July 15-31;</li> <li>• August 1-29;</li> <li>• September 1-30 (C.9.b).</li> </ul> <p>Seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B, C.1). All fish must be landed in California and offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure (C.6). When the CA KMZ fishery is open, all fish caught in the area must be landed south of Horse Mountain (C.6). During September, all fish must be landed north of Point Arena (C.6). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 2014, the season will open April 16-30 for all salmon except coho, with a 27 inch Chinook minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2013. All fish caught in the area must be landed in the area. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2014 meeting.</p>					
<b>Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May 1-31;</li> <li>• June 1-8 and 21-30;</li> <li>• July 15-31;</li> <li>• August 1-29;</li> <li>• September 1-30 (C.9.b).</li> </ul> <p>Seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length prior to September 1, 26 inches thereafter (B, C.1). All fish must be landed in California and offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure (C.6). During September, all fish must be landed south of Point Arena (C.6). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>					
<b>Point Reyes to Point San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• October 1-4, 7-11, and 14-15.</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 26 inches total length (B, C.1). All fish caught in this area must be landed between Point Arena and Pigeon Point (C.6). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>					
<b>Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May 1-31;</li> <li>• June 1-8 and 21-30;</li> <li>• July 15-31;</li> <li>• August 1-29;</li> <li>• September 1-30 (C.9.b).</li> </ul> <p>Seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length prior to September 1, 26 inches thereafter (B, C.1). All fish must be landed in California and offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure (C.6). During September, all fish must be landed south of Point Arena (C.6). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>California State regulations require all salmon be made available to a California Department of Fish and Wildlife (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)</p>					

B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches)					
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Area (when open)	Chinook		Coho		Pink
	Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	
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 Mountain to Point Arena	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Point Arena to U.S./Mexico Border					
Prior to September 1	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
September 1 to October 15	26.0	19.5	-	-	None

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management measures adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013.  
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### 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.

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 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 90° 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.
- 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 (48°23'00" N. lat.) to the northern boundary of the U.S. EEZ; and the area from Cape Flattery south to Cape Alava (48°10'00" N. lat.) and east of 125°05'00" W. long.
- 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° 55'36" 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.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management measures adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013.  
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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, 2013 for 2013 permits and mid-March 2014 (*exact date to be set by the IPHC in early 2014*) for 2014 permits. 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). WDFW, ODFW, and CDFW will monitor landings. If the landings are projected to exceed the 30,600 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.

Beginning May 1, 2013 through April 30, 2014, 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 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).

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 Mountain, Oregon, to Horse Mountain, California.

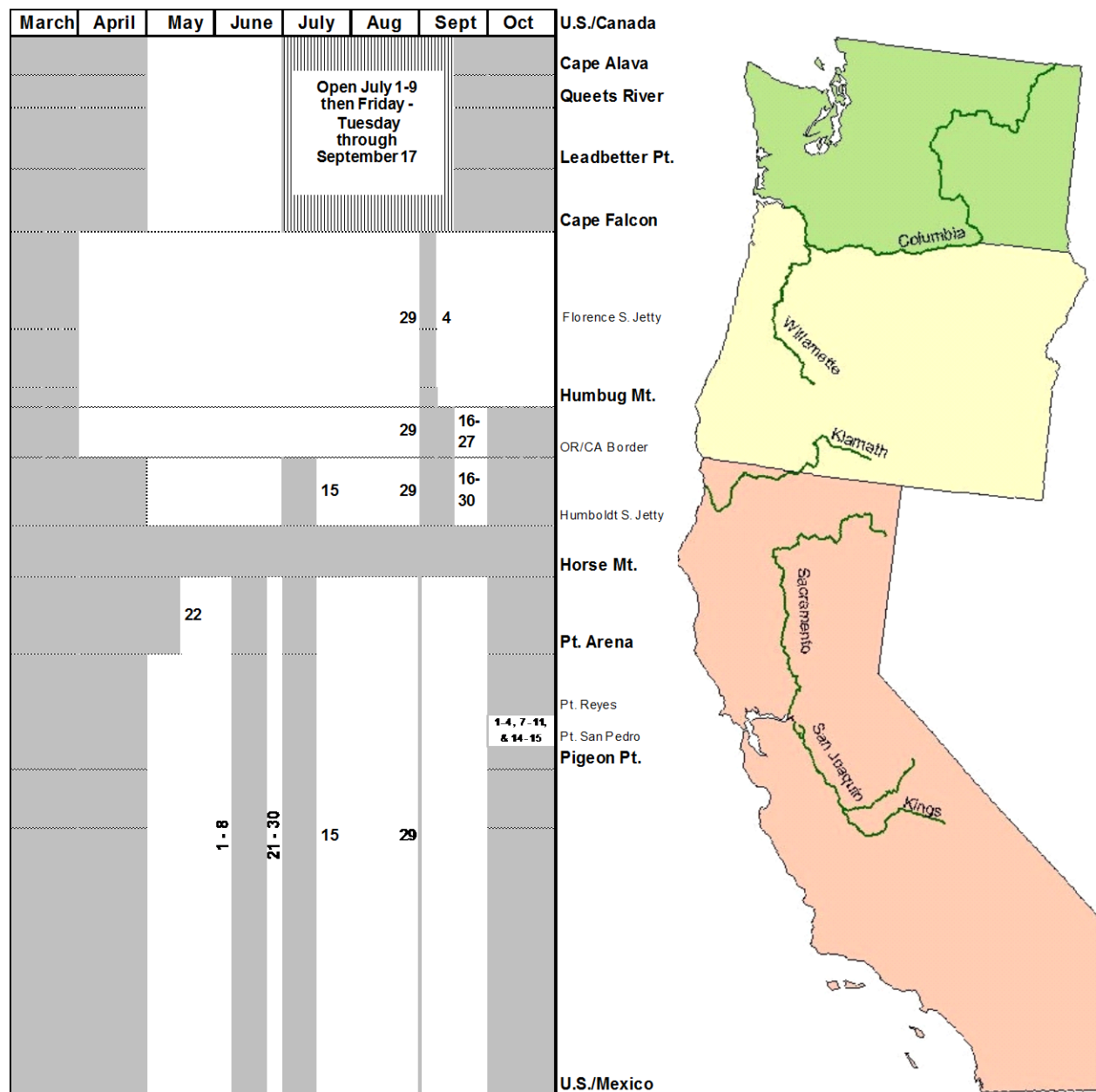


FIGURE 1. Council-adopted non-Indian commercial salmon seasons for 2013. Dates are the first or last days of the month unless otherwise specified.

TABLE 2. Recreational management measures adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013.  
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<b>A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS</b>	
<b>North of Cape Falcon</b>	
<b>Supplemental Management Information</b>	
<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 92,000 (non-mark-selective equivalent of 88,000) Chinook and 89,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</p> <p>2. Recreational TAC: 48,000 (non-mark selective equivalent of 44,000) Chinook and 74,760 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked.</p> <p>4. No Area 4B add-on fishery.</p> <p>5. Buoy 10 fishery opens August 1 with an expected landed catch of 13,000 marked coho in August and September.</p>	
<p><b>U.S./Canada Border to Queets River</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 10-11, May 17-18, and June 22-28 or a coastwide <b>marked Chinook quota of 8,000</b> (C.5).</li> </ul> <p>Seven days per week. Two fish per day, all salmon except coho, <b>all Chinook must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip</b> (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).</p>	
<p><b>Queets River to Leadbetter Point</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>June 8 through earlier of June 22 or a coastwide <b>marked Chinook quota of 8,000</b> (C.5).</li> </ul> <p>Seven days per week. Two fish per day, all salmon except coho, <b>all Chinook must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip</b> (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).</p>	
<p><b>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>June 8 through earlier of June 21 or a coastwide <b>marked Chinook quota of 8,000</b> (C.5).</li> </ul> <p>Seven days per week. Two fish per day, all salmon except coho, <b>all Chinook must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip</b> (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).</p>	
<p><b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>June 29 through earlier of September 22 or 7,780 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 4,900 Chinook (C.5).</li> </ul> <p>Seven days per week. All salmon except no chum beginning August 1; two fish per day, plus two 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).</p>	
<p><b>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>June 29 through earlier of September 22 or 1,890 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,650 Chinook (C.5).</li> <li>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.</li> </ul> <p>Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day, plus two additional pink salmon. All coho must be marked (see <i>Ocean Boat Limits</i>, 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).</p>	
<p><b>Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>June 23 through earlier of September 30 or 27,660 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 23,500 Chinook (C.5).</li> </ul> <p>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). Grays Harbor Control Zone closed beginning August 11 (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).</p>	
<p><b>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>June 22 through earlier of September 30 or 37,380 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 9,900 Chinook (C.5).</li> </ul> <p>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).</p>	

TABLE 2. Recreational management measures adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013.  
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A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS
South of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 462,563 adults.</li> <li>2. Sacramento Index exploitation rate of 44.6%.</li> <li>3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 40,006 adult Klamath River fall Chinook.</li> <li>4. Klamath tribal allocation: 114,828 adult Klamath River fall Chinook.</li> <li>5. Overall recreational TAC: 10,500 marked coho and 16,000 unmarked coho.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>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).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Non-mark-selective coho fishery:</b> September 1 through the earlier of September 30 or a landed catch of 16,000 <b>non-mark-selective coho quota</b> (C.5).</li> </ul> <p>September 1-2, then Thursday through Saturday thereafter; <b>all salmon</b>, two fish per day (C.5); September 3-4, then Sunday through Wednesday thereafter; <b>all salmon except coho</b>, 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).</p> <p>In 2014, the season between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (B, C.1, C.2, C.3). This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2014 meeting.</p> <p>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).</p>
<p><b>Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>All-salmon mark-selective coho fishery:</b> July 1 through earlier of July 31 or a landed catch of 10,500 marked coho.</li> </ul> <p>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 (C.5). The all salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of August 1 or attainment of the coho quota.</p> <p>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).</p>
<p><b>Humbug Mountain to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May 1 through September 8 except as provided above during the all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery (C.6).</li> </ul> <p>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).</p>
<p><b>OR/CA Border to Horse Mountain (California KMZ)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May 1 through September 8 (C.6).</li> </ul> <p>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). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.e). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith, Eel, and Klamath rivers.</p>
<p><b>Horse Mountain to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• April 6 through November 10.</li> </ul> <p>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).</p> <p>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 2013 (C.2, C.3). This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2014 meeting.</p>

TABLE 2. Recreational management measures adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013.  
(Page 3 of 4)

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS	
<b>Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>April 6 through November 10</li> </ul> <p>Open five days per week (Weds.-Sun.) June 1 through July 9, seven days per week otherwise. 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).</p> <p>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 2013 (C.2, C.3). This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2014 meeting.</p>	
<b>Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>April 6 through October 6.</li> </ul> <p>Open five days per week (Weds.-Sun.) June 1 through July 9, 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).</p> <p>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 2013 (C.2, C.3). This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2014 meeting.</p> <p>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)</p>	

B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches) (See C.1)
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Area (when open)	Chinook	Coho	Pink
North of Cape Falcon	24.0	16.0	None
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain	24.0	16.0	None
Humbug Mountain to OR/CA Border	24.0	16.0	None
OR/CA Border to Horse Mountain	20.0	-	20.0
Horse Mountain to Point Arena	20.0	-	20.0
Point Arena to Pigeon Point: Through July 31	24.0	-	24.0
After July 31	20.0	-	20.0
Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border:	24.0	-	24.0

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS
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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 have been attained (additional state restrictions may apply).

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 Mountain, 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.

TABLE 2. Recreational management measures adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013.  
(Page 4 of 4)

**C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS**

**C.3. Gear Definitions:**

- a. *Recreational fishing gear defined:* Off Oregon and Washington, angling tackle consists of a single line that 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°24'37" N. lat., 124°44'37" W. long.), then in a straight line to Bonilla Point (48°35'39" N. lat., 124°42'58" 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° 55'36" 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).

**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 modifying regulations restricting retention of unmarked coho. To remain consistent with preseason expectations, any inseason action shall consider, if significant, the difference between observed and preseason forecasted mark rates. Such a consideration may also include a change in bag limit of two salmon, no more than one of which may be a coho.
- 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 Mountain 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.



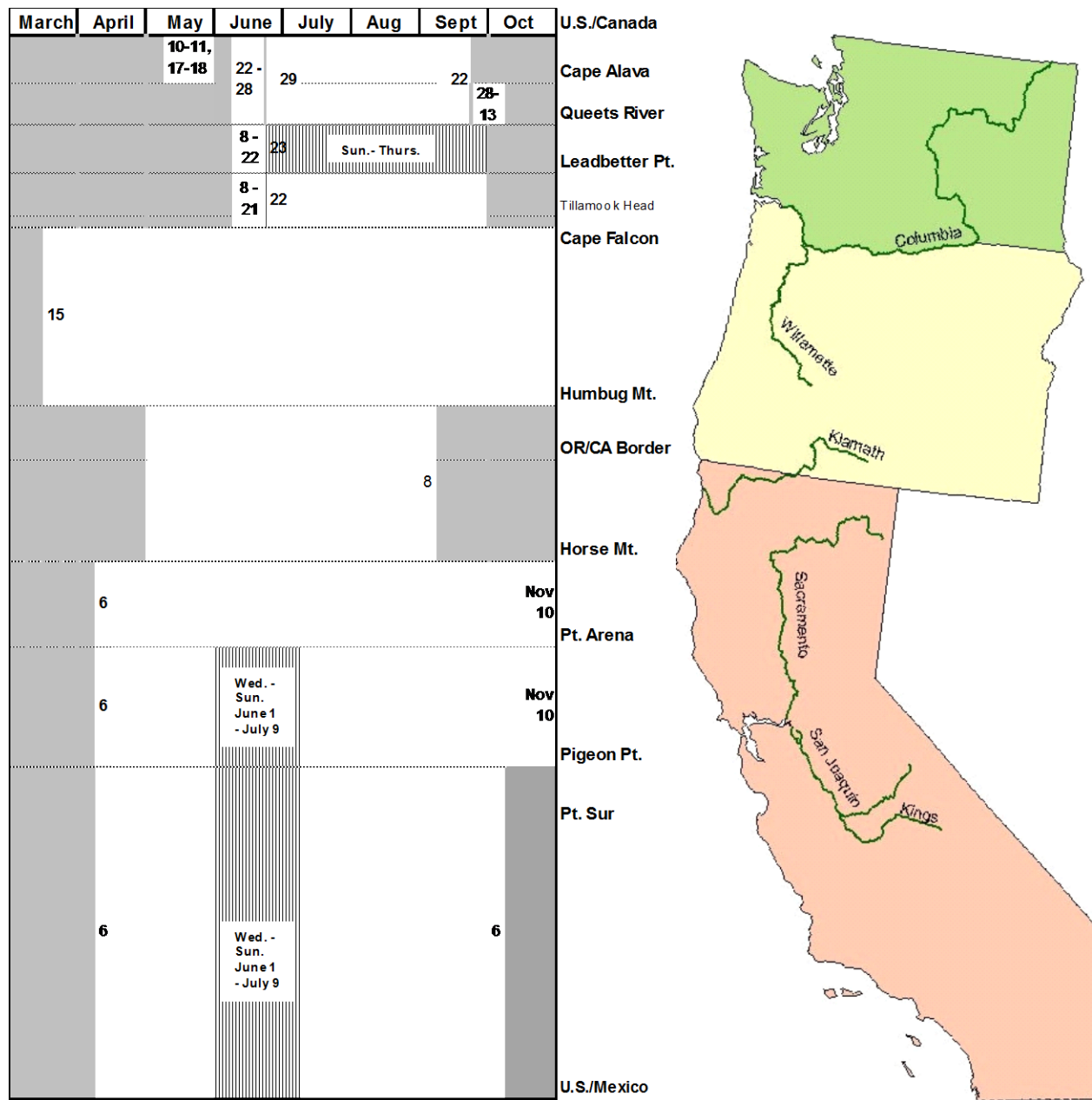


FIGURE 2. Council-adopted recreational salmon seasons for 2013. Dates are the first or last days of the month unless otherwise specified.

TABLE 3. Treaty Indian ocean troll management measures adopted by the Council for ocean salmon fisheries, 2013.  
(Page 1 of 1)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS
Supplemental Management Information
1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 52,500 Chinook and 47,500 coho.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 26,250 Chinook quota.</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. If the Chinook quota for the May-June fishery is not fully utilized, the excess fish may be transferred into the later all-salmon season (C.5.a). 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).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 26,250 preseason Chinook quota (C.5), or 47,500 coho quota.</li> </ul> <p>All Salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).</p>

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

- Single point, single shank, barbless hooks are required in all fisheries.
- No more than eight fixed lines per boat.
- 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

- The quotas include troll catches by the S'Klallam and Makah tribes in Washington State Statistical Area 4B from May 1 through September 15.
- 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

- 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.
- 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:

- 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 4. Chinook and coho harvest quotas and guidelines (\*) for 2013 ocean salmon fishery management measures adopted by the Council.

Fishery or Quota Designation	Chinook	Coho
<b>NORTH OF CAPE FALCON</b>		
TREATY INDIAN OCEAN TROLL <sup>a/</sup>		
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho)	26,250	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Species)	26,250	47,500
Subtotal Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	52,500	47,500
NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL <sup>b/</sup>		
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho)	29,300	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Species)	14,700	14,220
Subtotal Non-Indian Commercial Troll	44,000	14,220
RECREATIONAL		
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho) <sup>c/</sup>	8,000 *	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava <sup>b/</sup>	4,900 *	7,780
Cape Alava to Queets River <sup>b/</sup>	1,700 *	1,940
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. <sup>b/</sup>	23,500 *	27,660
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon <sup>b/d/</sup>	9,900 *	37,380
Subtotal Recreational	48,000	74,760
TOTAL NORTH OF CAPE FALCON	144,500	136,480
<b>SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON</b>		
COMMERCIAL TROLL <sup>a/</sup>		
Humbog Mt. to OR/CA Border	10,000	-
OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty	15,500	-
Subtotal Troll	25,500	-
RECREATIONAL		
Cape Falcon to Oregon/California Border	-	26,500 <sup>e/</sup>
TOTAL SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON	25,500	26,500

a/ Quotas are non-mark selective for both Chinook and coho.

b/ Quotas are non-mark-selective for Chinook and mark-selective for coho.

c/ Quotas are mark-selective for Chinook, equivalent to unmarked quota of 4,000.

d/ Does not include Buoy 10 fishery. Expected catch in August and September of 20,000 Chinook and 13,000 marked coho.

e/ The quota consists of both mark-selective and non-mark-selective quotas of 10,500 and 16,000, respectively.

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2013 ocean fishery management measures adopted by the Council.<sup>a/</sup> (Page 1 of 4)

TABLE 3: Projected Key Stock Escapements (Standards of fishery or management criteria for 2013 ocean fishery management measures adopted by the Council) (Page 1 of 1)			
Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement <sup>b/</sup> or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)		Spaw ner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
CHINOOK			
PUGET SOUND:			
Elw ha Summer/Fall	3.5%	≤ 10.0%	Southern U.S. Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
Dungeness Spring	3.5%	≤ 10.0%	Southern U.S. Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
Mid-Hood Canal Summer/Fall	11.9%	≤ 12.0%	Preterminal Southern U.S. CERC (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
Skokomish Summer/Fall	50.0 (5.1%)	≤ 50.0%	Total Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
Nooksack Spring	6.9%	≤ 7.0%	Southern U.S. CERC, not to exceed in four out of five years (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
Skagit Summer/Fall	33.0%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2013 because management objective met
	48.6%	≤ 50.0%	Total Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	101.5%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2013 because management objective met
Skagit Spring	27.4%	≤ 38.0%	Total Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	33.7%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2013 because management objective met
Stillaguamish Summer/Fall	12.1%	≤ 15.0%	Southern U.S. CERC (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	21.3%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2013 because management objective met
Snohomish Summer/Fall	11.8%	≤ 15.0%	Southern U.S. CERC (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	23.0%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2013 because management objective met
Lake Washington Summer/Fall	17.4%	≤ 20.0%	Southern U.S. Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	40.5%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2013 because management objective met
Green River Summer/Fall	10.2%	≤ 12.0%	Preterminal Southern U.S. CERC (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	1.7	≥ 5.800	Natural spaw ning escapement (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	33.2%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2013 because management objective met
White River Spring	19.9%	≤ 20.0%	Total Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
Puyallup Summer/Fall	50.0 (5.1%)	≤ 50.0%	Total Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
Nisqually River Summer/Fall	55.9 (5.8%)	≤ 56.0%	Total Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
WASHINGTON COAST:			
Hoko Fall	1.1	0.85	FMP MSY spaw ning escapement objective
	60.8%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2013 because management objective met
Quillayute Fall	d/	3.0	FMP MSY spaw ning escapement objective
	144.2%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2013 because PSC escapement goal met
Hoh Fall	d/	1.2	FMP MSY spaw ning escapement objective
	80.1%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2013 because PSC escapement goal met
Queets Fall	d/	2.5	FMP MSY spaw ning escapement objective
	53.2%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2013 because PSC escapement goal met
Grays Harbor Fall	d/	11.4	FMP MSY spaw ning escapement objective
	54.7%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2013 because management objective met

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2013 ocean fishery management measures adopted by the Council.<sup>a/</sup> (Page 2 of 4)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement <sup>b/</sup> or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)	Spaw ner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
<b>CHINOOK</b>		
<u>COLUMBIA RIVER</u>		
Columbia Upriver Brights	427.0	74.0 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 60.0 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest.
	97.1%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2013 because PSC escapement goal met
Deschutes Upriver Brights	71.8%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2013 because PSC escapement goal met
Mid-Columbia Brights	103.9	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 Low er River Hatchery Tules <sup>a/</sup>	86.9	23.8 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 10.3 adults for hatchery egg-take, with average conversion and no low er river mainstem or tributary harvest.
Columbia Low er River Natural Tules (threatened)	41.0%	≤ 41.0% Total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate (2013 NMFS ESA guidance).
Columbia Low er River Wild <sup>c/</sup> (threatened)	14.3	6.9 Minimum ocean escapement to attain MSY spaw ner goal of 5.7 for N. Lewis River fall Chinook (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
	53.8%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2013 because PSC escapement goal met
Spring Creek Hatchery Tules	36.3	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	51.9%	≤ 70.0% Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Columbia Upriver Summers	78.5	29.0 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 12.1 adults over Rock Island Dam.
	157.1%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2013 because PSC escapement goal met
<u>OREGON COAST:</u>		
Nehalem Fall	147.5%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2013 because PSC escapement goal met
Siletz Fall	67.9%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2013 because PSC escapement goal met
Siuslaw Fall	144.2%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2013 because PSC escapement goal met

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2013 ocean fishery management measures adopted by the Council.<sup>a/</sup> (Page 3 of 4)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement <sup>b/</sup> or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)	Spaw ner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
<b>CHINOOK</b>		
<u>CALIFORNIA</u>		
Klamath River Fall	73.8	73.8 2013 preseason ACL.
Federally recognized tribal harvest	50.0%	50.0% Equals 114.8 (thousand) adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa Valley tribal fisheries.
Spaw ner Reduction Rate	68.0%	≤ 68.0% FMP; equals 156.7 (thousand) fewer natural area adult spaw ners due to fishing.
Adult river mouth return	272.4	NA Total adults.
Age 4 ocean harvest rate	16.0%	≤ 16.0% NMFS ESA consultation standard for threatened California Coastal Chinook.
KMZ sport fishery share	9.6%	No Council guidance for 2013.
River recreational fishery share	34.8%	NA Equals 40.0 (thousand) adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries.
Sacramento River Winter (endangered)	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).
Sacramento River Fall	462.6	≥ 250.3 2013 preseason ACL
Sacramento Index Exploitation Rate	44.6%	≤ 70.0% F <sub>ACL</sub> .
Ocean commercial impacts	199.8	Includes fall 2012 impacts (23.5 thousand SRFC).
Ocean recreational impacts	96.6	Includes fall 2012 impacts (7.8 thousand SRFC).
River recreational impacts	75.3	No guidance in 2013.
Hatchery spaw ner goal	Met	22.0 Aggregate number of adults to achieve egg take goals at Coleman, Feather River, and Nimbus hatcheries.

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2013 ocean fishery management measures adopted by the Council.<sup>a/</sup> (Page 4 of 4)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement <sup>b/</sup> or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)	Spaw ner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
<b>COHO</b>		
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)	10.0% (4.5%)	≤ 10.0% 2013 Southern U.S. exploitation rate ceiling; 2002 PSC coho agreement.
Skagit	36.1% (4.1%)	≤ 60.0% 2013 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix <sup>d/</sup>
Stillaguamish	27.8% (2.9%)	≤ 50.0% 2013 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix <sup>d/</sup>
Snohomish	25.1% (2.9%)	≤ 60.0% 2013 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix <sup>d/</sup>
Hood Canal	45.0% (4.6%)	≤ 45.0% 2013 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix <sup>d/</sup>
Strait of Juan de Fuca	12.9% (3.8%)	≤ 40.0% 2013 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix <sup>d/</sup>
Quillayute Fall	16.0	6.3 FMP MSY adult spaw ner estimate <sup>g/</sup> . Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Hoh	7.3	2.5 FMP MSY adult spaw ner estimate <sup>g/</sup> . Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Queets Wild	19.3	5.8 FMP MSY adult spaw ner estimate <sup>g/</sup> . Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Grays Harbor	180.9	24.4 FMP MSY adult spaw ner estimate <sup>g/</sup> . Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Low er Columbia River Natural (threatened)	15.0% (11.0%)	≤ 15.0% Total marine and mainstem Columbia River fishery exploitation rate (2013 NMFS ESA guidance).
Upper Columbia <sup>e/</sup>	70%	≥ 50% Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam.
Columbia River Hatchery Early	275.2	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	143.0	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 <sup>f/</sup>	23.1% <sup>f/</sup>	≤ 30.0% Marine and freshw ater fishery exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (threatened)	7.3%	≤ 13.0% Marine fishery exploitation rate for R/K hatchery coho (NMFS ESA consultation standard).

a/ Reflects 2013 fisheries and abundance estimates.

b/ Ocean escapement is the number of salmon escaping ocean fisheries and entering freshw ater with the follow ing 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 spaw ner 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 freshw ater fisheries. Values reported for Klamath River fall Chinook are natural area adult spaw ners. Values reported for Sacramento River fall Chinook are hatchery and natural area adult spaw ners.

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. It is anticipated that fishery management will be adjusted by state and tribal comanagers during the preseason planning process to comply with stock management objectives.

e/ Includes projected impacts of inriver fisheries that have not yet been shaped.

f/ Modeled as if the maximum amount of marked coho quota from July is rolled into the non-mark-selective coho quota in September without increasing the projected impacts on OCN coho by more than 2.1 percent while remaining impact neutral on LCN coho.

TABLE 6. Preliminary projections of Chinook and coho harvest impacts for 2013 ocean salmon fishery management measures adopted by the Council.

Area and Fishery	Catch Projection	Bycatch Mortality <sup>a/</sup> Projection	Bycatch Projection <sup>b/</sup>	Observed in 2012	
				Catch	Bycatch Mortality
<u>OCEAN FISHERIES<sup>c/</sup>:</u>					
CHINOOK (thousands of fish)					
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	52.5	7.6	22.2	56.2	8.6
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	44.0	12.1	41.0	45.3	10.3
Recreational	48.0	7.2	36.8	35.4	4.7
CAPE FALCON TO HUMBUG MT.					
Commercial Troll	147.8	27.2	74.5	59.2	18.4
Recreational	9.3	1.1	4.0	7.8	1.5
HUMBUG MT. TO HORSE MT.					
Commercial Troll	26.7	4.9	13.4	10.7	3.8 <sup>c/</sup>
Recreational	31.3	3.7	13.3	48.6	4.8 <sup>c/</sup>
SOUTH OF HORSE MT.					
Commercial	187.9	34.6	94.7	209.6	36.0 <sup>c/</sup>
Recreational	94.2	11.1	34.8	83.6	10.6 <sup>c/</sup>
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES					
Commercial Troll	458.9	86.4	245.8	381.0	77.1
Recreational	182.8	23.1	88.9	175.4	21.6
INSIDE FISHERIES:					
Area 4B	-	-	-	-	-
Buoy 10	20.0	NA	NA	18.6	1.8 <sup>c/</sup>
COHO (thousands of fish)					
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	47.5	3.5	6.9	37.3	2.8
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	14.2	15.8	56.3	3.9	3.8
Recreational	74.8	21.0	100.4	33.1	12.4
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Commercial Troll	-	10.0	38.6	0.0	8.7
Recreational	26.5	11.3	56.2	14.4	8.3
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES					
Commercial Troll	61.7	29.3	101.8	17.1	13.3
Recreational	101.3	32.3	156.6	58.7	24.0
INSIDE FISHERIES:					
Area 4B	-	-	-	-	-
Buoy 10	13.0	3.1	12.5	7.4	2.2 <sup>d/</sup>

a/ The bycatch mortality reported in this table consists of drop-off mortality (includes predation on hooked fish) plus hook-and-release mortality of Chinook and coho salmon in Council-area fisheries. Drop-off mortality for both Chinook and coho is assumed to be equal to 5% of total encounters south of Cape Falcon and 5% of legal encounters north of Cape Falcon. The hook-and-release mortality (HRM) rates used for both Chinook and coho are:

Commercial: 26%.

Recreational, north of Pt. Arena: 14%.

Recreational, south of Pt. Arena: 18% (based on the expected proportion of fish that will be caught using mooching versus trolling gear, and the HRMs of 42.2% and 14% for these two respective gear types).

b/ Bycatch calculated as dropoff mortality plus fish released.

c/ Based on reported released Chinook.

d/ Based on reported released Chinook or coho.



TABLE 7. Expected coastwide lower Columbia Natural (LCN), Oregon coastal natural (OCN), and Rogue/Klamath (RK) coho, and Lower Columbia River (LCR) natural tule Chinook exploitation rates by fishery for 2013 ocean fisheries management measures adopted by the Council.

Fishery	Exploitation Rate (Percent)			
	LCN Coho	OCN Coho	RK Coho	LCR Tule
SOUTHEAST ALASKA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%
BRITISH COLUMBIA	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	10.7%
PUGET SOUND/STRAIT	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON				
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	2.0%	0.4%	0.0%	6.9%
Recreational	4.4%	0.7%	0.0%	3.4%
Non-Indian Troll	1.8%	0.5%	0.0%	7.4%
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON				
Recreational:				0.1%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	1.7%	8.1%	0.2%	
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.0%	0.1%	0.6%	
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)	0.1%	0.4%	2.1%	
Fort Bragg	0.0%	0.4%	1.2%	
South of Pt. Arena	0.0%	0.3%	0.7%	
Troll:				2.0%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	0.6%	0.8%	0.1%	
Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)	0.0%	0.2%	0.5%	
Fort Bragg	0.0%	0.6%	1.3%	
South of Pt. Arena	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	
BUOY 10	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	8.0%
ESTUARY/FRESHWATER	3.3%	10.0% <sup>a/</sup>	0.2%	
TOTAL <sup>b/</sup>	15.0%	23.1% <sup>c/</sup>	7.3%	41.0%

a/ Includes adult mortalities associated with PSC funded Chinook escapement monitoring studies in Oregon.

b/ Totals do not include estuary/freshwater or Buoy 10 for RK coho.

c/ Modeled as if the maximum amount of marked coho quota from July is rolled into the non-mark-selective coho quota in September without increasing the projected impacts on OCN coho by more than 2.1 percent while remaining impact neutral on LCN coho.

TABLE 8. Projected coho mark rates for 2013 mark-selective fisheries under Council adopted management measures (percent marked).

Area	Fishery	June	July	August	Sept
Puget Sound					
Strait of Juan de Fuca (Area 5)	Recreational	--	45%	42%	42%
Strait of Juan de Fuca (Area 6)	Recreational	--	43%	43%	40%
San Juan Island (Area 7)	Recreational	--	--	37%	28%
North Puget Sound (Areas 6 & 7A)	Net	--	--	--	32%
Council Area					
Neah Bay (Area 4/4B)	Recreational	--	44%	41%	41%
LaPush (Area 3)	Recreational	--	47%	48%	38%
Westport (Area 2)	Recreational	52%	51%	47%	40%
Columbia River (Area 1)	Recreational	58%	56%	52%	51%
Tillamook	Recreational	--	47%	--	--
New port	Recreational	--	44%	--	--
Coos Bay	Recreational	--	37%	--	--
Brookings	Recreational	--	25%	--	--
Neah Bay (Area 4/4B)	Troll	--	43%	42%	38%
LaPush (Area 3)	Troll	--	47%	43%	42%
Westport (Area 2)	Troll	--	45%	45%	42%
Columbia River (Area 1)	Troll	--	51%	47%	47%
Tillamook	Troll	--	--	--	--
New port	Troll	--	--	--	--
Coos Bay	Troll	--	--	--	--
Brookings	Troll	--	--	--	--
Columbia River					
Buoy 10	Recreational	--	--	53%	53%

TABLE 9. Preliminary projected exvessel value under Council-adopted 2013 non-Indian commercial troll management measures compared to estimated 2012 and two five year averages (2003-2007 and 2008-2012) (inflation adjusted).

Management Area	Exvessel Value (thousands of dollars) <sup>a/</sup>				Percent Change		
	2013 Projected <sup>b/</sup>	2012 Modeled <sup>b/</sup>	2003-2007 Average <sup>c/</sup>	2008-2012 Average <sup>c/</sup>			
					From 2012 Modeled	From 2003-2007 Average	From 2008-2012 Average
North of Cape Falcon	2,805	2,847	1,824	2,313	-1%	+54%	+21%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	8,890	3,463	6,794	1,534	+157%	+31%	+479%
Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt.	1,490	584	466	188	+155%	+220%	+690%
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	3,567	2,043	3,207	1,174	+75%	+11%	+204%
South of Pt. Arena	8,887	10,712	9,444	2,660	-17%	-6%	+234%
Total South of Cape Falcon	22,834	16,802	19,910	5,557	+36%	+15%	+311%
West Coast Total	25,639	19,649	21,734	7,870	+30%	+18%	+226%

a/ Exvessel values are not comparable to the community income impacts shown in Table 10.

b/ Dollar value estimates are based on expected catches in the Council management areas, 2012 exvessel prices, and 2012 average weight per fish. Note there is some discrepancy between different estimates of average weight per fish derived from data in Chapter 4 and Appendices A and D of the Review document. The choice between different average weight values may affect the magnitude of the "Projected" and "Modeled" values reported in the table, but not the nature of the relationship between them.

c/ All dollar amounts are inflation adjusted to 2012 values.

d/ The 2008-2012 average includes two years in which there were no commercial fisheries in California (2008 and 2009), and no (2008) or minimal (2009) commercial fisheries in Oregon south of Cape Falcon.

TABLE 10. Preliminary projected angler trips and state level personal income impacts generated under Council-adopted 2013 recreational ocean salmon fishery management measures compared to estimated 2012 and two five year averages (2003-2007 and 2008-2012) (inflation adjusted).

Management Area	Coastal Community Income Impacts											
	Angler Trips (thousands)				(thousands of dollars)a/				Percent Change in Income Impacts			
	2013 Projected	2012 Actual	2003-2007 Avg.	2008-2012 Avg. <sup>b/</sup>	2013 Projected	2012 Actual	2003-2007 Avg.	2008-2012 Avg. <sup>b/</sup>	Compared to 2012 Actual	Compared to 2003-2007 Avg.	Compared to 2008-2012 Avg.	
North of Cape Falcon	101.7	79.8	105.6	80.2	10,397	8,165	10,970	7,969	+27%	-5%	+30%	
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	51.0	43.6	75.5	40.8	3,093	2,647	5,048	2,511	+17%	-39%	+23%	
Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt.	43.6	49.9	32.6	19.5	2,420	2,773	1,733	1,066	-13%	+40%	+127%	
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	21.0	14.7	23.3	7.2	1,601	1,122	1,926	557	+43%	-17%	+188%	
South of Pt. Arena	100.2	100.6	109.1	40.2	9,155	9,197	10,364	3,507	-0%	-12%	+161%	
Total South of Cape Falcon	215.7	208.9	240.6	107.7	16,268	15,740	19,071	7,640	+3%	-15%	+113%	
West Coast Total	317.4	288.8	346.2	187.9	26,665	23,904	30,040	15,610	+12%	-11%	+71%	

a/ Income impacts are sums of the impacts for individual communities within each management area. Income impacts are not comparable to exvessel values shown in Table 9. All dollar amounts are inflation adjusted to 2012 values.

b/ The 2008-2012 average includes two years in which there were virtually no recreational fisheries south of Horse Mt. (2008 and 2009), and three years of historically low effort in the KMZ (Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt., 2008-2010).

TABLE 11. Environmental effects of the Proposed Action relative to criteria and Alternatives analyzed in Preseason Reports I and II. Bold entries represent estimates that were not in compliance at the time the Alternative was adopted.<sup>a/</sup>

In compliance at the time the Alternative was adopted.						
Environmental Component	No-Action	Alternative			Proposed Action	2013 Criteria or Comparison
	Alternative <sup>b/</sup>	I	II	III		
<b>Target Stocks</b>						
SRFC						
Spaw ning Escapement	442,767	460,600	457,800	454,400	462,563	≥ 250,262 Natural and hatchery adult spaw ners; 2013 preseason ACL.
Exploitation Rate	47.0%	44.8%	45.1%	45.5%	44.6%	≤ 70.0% F <sub>ACL</sub>
KRFC						
Spaw ning Escapement	<b>57,669</b>	73,751	73,751	73,751	73,751	≥73,751 Natural area adult spaw ners; 2013 preseason ACL.
Exploitation Rate	<b>75.0%</b>	68.0%	68.0%	68.0%	68.0%	≤ 68.0% F <sub>ACL</sub> exploitaion rate.
Strait of Juan de Fuca Coho	13.0%	16.2%	16.0%	15.4%	12.9%	≤ 40.0% 2013 FMP total exploitation rate limit.
Skagit Coho	28.7%	37.2%	37.0%	36.5%	36.1%	≤ 60.0% 2013 FMP total exploitation rate limit.
Stillaguamish Coho	26.9%	29.9%	29.7%	29.3%	27.0%	≤ 50.0% 2013 FMP total exploitation rate limit.
Snohomish Coho	23.3%	27.2%	27.0%	26.6%	24.1%	≤ 60.0% 2013 FMP total exploitation rate limit.
Hood Canal Coho	<b>54.0%</b>	<b>53.2%</b>	<b>52.0%</b>	<b>51.6%</b>	45.0%	≤ 45.0% 2013 FMP total exploitation rate limit.
<b>Canadian Stocks</b>						
Interior Fraser Coho	9.7%	<b>10.6%</b>	<b>10.3%</b>	9.6%	10.0%	≤ 10.0% Southen U.S. exploitation rate limit under the PST
<b>ESA Listed Salmon</b>						
SRWC	<b>15.9%</b>	12.9%	12.5%	12.8%	12.9%	≤ 12.9% SRWC age-3 ocean impact rate in fisheries south of Pt. Arena.
California Coastal Chinook	15.5%	16.0%	16.0%	16.0%	16.0%	≤ 16.0% KRFC age-4 ocean harvset rate.
LCR Natural Tule Chinook	NA	<b>41.9%</b>	39.2%	37.0%	41.0%	≤ 41.0% Total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate.
LCN Coho	10.0% <sup>b/</sup>	11.4%	10.2%	9.3%	11.1%	≤ 15.0% Total marine and mainstem Columbia fishery exploitation rate.
OCN coho	18.5%	24.0%	20.7%	19.5%	23.1%	≤ 30.0% Marine and freshw ater fishery exploitation rate.
SONCC (RK) coho	6.8%	7.6%	7.7%	7.1%	7.5%	≤ 13.0% Marine fishery exploitation rate.
<b>Socioeconomics</b>						
Commercial Community Personal Income Impacts (thousands of dollars)						
North of Cape Falcon	~PA	4,992	3,983	3,208	4,641	Slightly greater than Preseason Report II Alternatives
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	<PA	11,475	11,465	11,375	12,262	
KMZ	<PA	2,971	3,277	2,073	1,960	
Fort Bragg	<PA	7,302	6,764	7,400	6,945	
South of Pt. Arena	~PA	11,818	11,627	12,706	12,308	
West Coast Total	<PA	38,558	37,116	36,762	38,115	
Recreational Community Personal Income Impacts (thousands of dollars)						
North of Cape Falcon	<PA	10,498	9,989	7,641	10,397	Slightly greater than Preseason Report II Alternatives
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	~PA	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,093	
KMZ	~PA	2,409	2,368	2,113	2,420	
Fort Bragg	<PA	1,598	1,598	1,598	1,601	
South of Pt. Arena	~PA	9,118	9,882	9,349	9,155	
West Coast Total	~PA	26,696	26,908	23,773	26,665	

a/ Impacts assumed when Alternatives were adopted in March may have changed due to updated information from the PSC, North of Falcon process, or other sources. For example, the March impact rate of 43.3% on LCR natural tules for Alternative I was revised to 41.9% at the April Council meeting.

b/ Did not include freshwater impacts, which were unavailable in March.

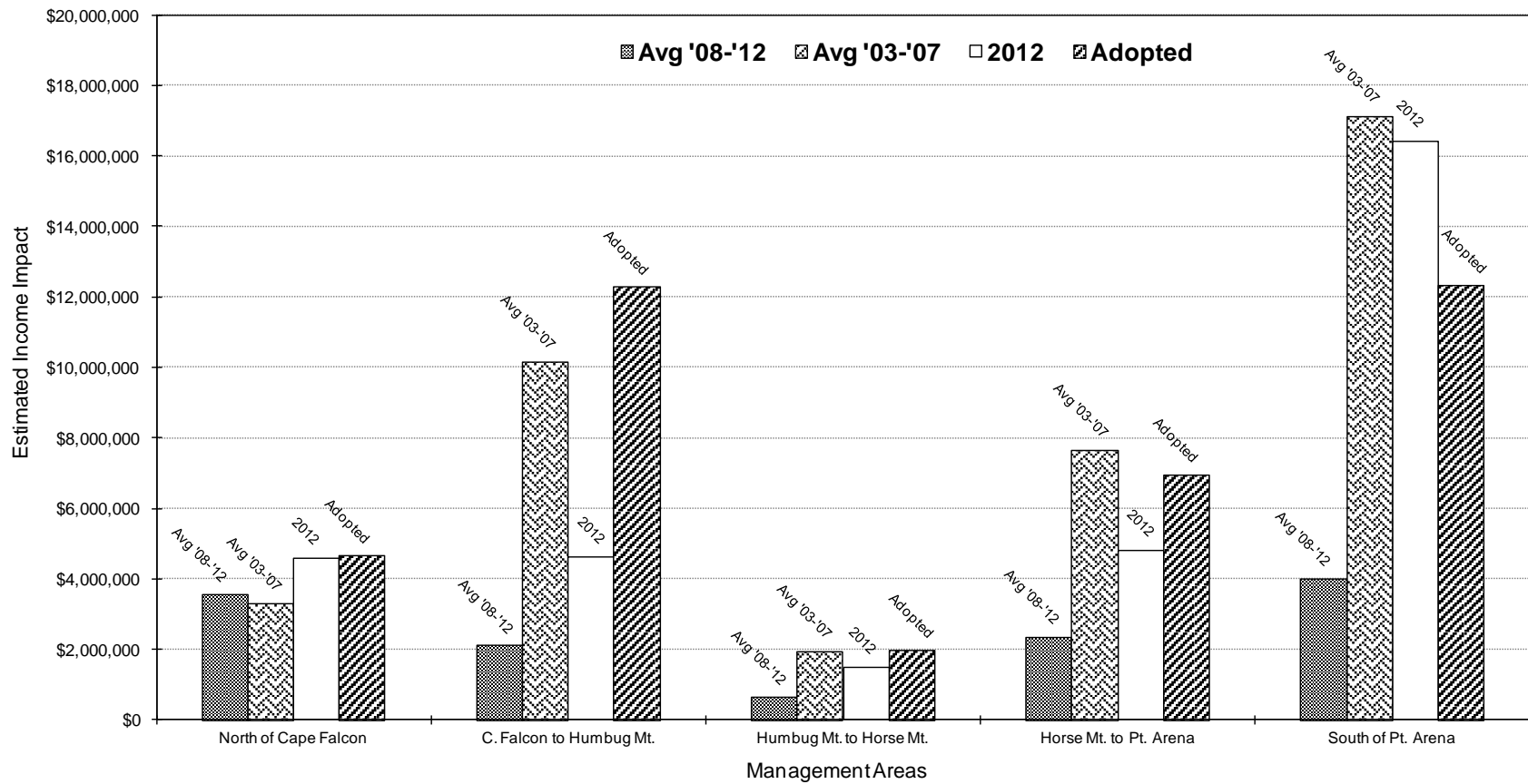


FIGURE 3. Projected coastal community personal income impacts associated with the 2013 commercial troll fishery under Council-adopted management measures compared to estimated 2012 and the 2003-2007 and 2008-2012 averages in inflation-adjusted dollars.

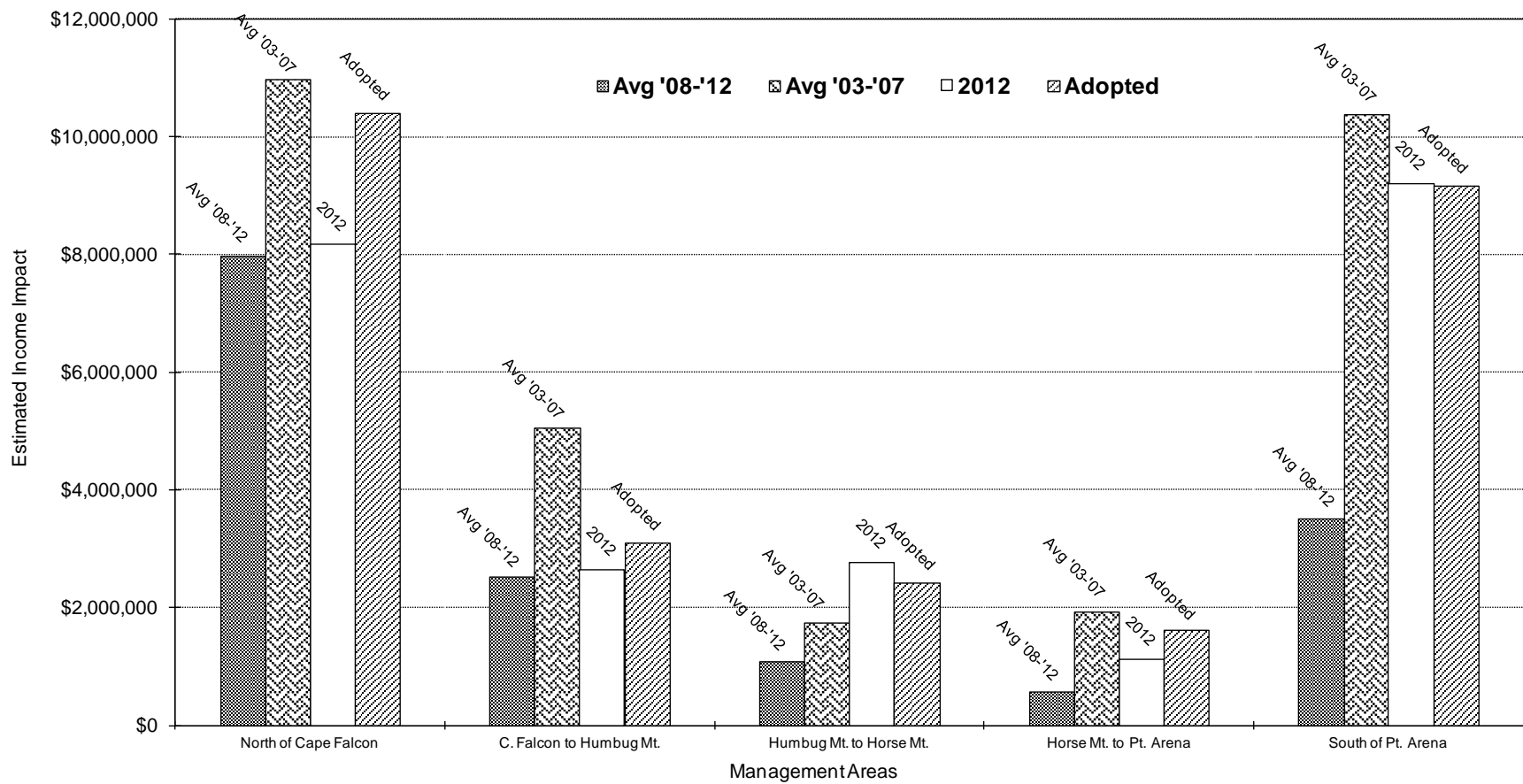


FIGURE 4. Projected coastal community personal income impacts associated with the 2013 recreational fishery under Council-adopted management measures compared to estimated 2012 and the 2003-2007 and 2008-2012 averages in inflation-adjusted dollars.

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**APPENDIX A: APRIL 16, 2013 LETTER FROM MR. BOB TURNER, NMFS NORTHWEST REGION, ASSISTANT REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR TO DR. DONALD MCISAAC, COUNCIL EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR REGARDING INSEASON ACTIONS.**



**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

April 16, 2013

Dr. Don McIsaac, Executive Director  
Pacific Fishery Management Council  
8235 Airport Way  
Portland, Oregon 97220

Dear Dr. McIsaac:

The Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) adopted changes to the language in its recommended regulations for 2013 salmon fisheries related to NOAA Fisheries' consideration of inseason actions. NOAA Fisheries is writing to confirm our understanding of the intent of the new language and provide insight into how NOAA Fisheries would apply that language in 2013 and beyond. The language, as modified during the preseason process and adopted by the Council is found in *Preseason Report III: Council Adopted Management Measures and Environmental Assessment Part 3 for 2013 Ocean Salmon Fishery Regulations*, Table 2, Section C.5.d (C.5.d, and addresses potential circumstances where inseason observed data differ from preseason expectations when considering modifying regulations related to the retention of coho. These circumstances may arise when considering the conversion of a mark-selective coho into a fishery that may retain unmarked coho.

First, NOAA Fisheries understands and confirms that the phrase "if significant" is included in the C.5.d language to indicate that under most circumstances the Council anticipates that NOAA Fisheries in-season management determinations will be based upon the preseason expectations established during the season-setting process. Insignificant differences noticed between preseason expectations and in-season data should not give rise to undue concern. NOAA Fisheries understands that only unusual circumstances are intended to be addressed by the new language presented in C.5.d.

Second, there appears to be appreciation among Council members and advisors that it is difficult, if not unwise, to prescribe the variety of factors that may cause a preseason/inseason difference to be "significant." In fact, circumstances in one year may lead to the conclusion that differences are significant when similar factors applied in the next year may be found to be insignificant. Yet all parties want to avoid adding uncertainty to the inseason management process. NOAA Fisheries understands this, and that the objective of C.5.d is to maintain the existing balance between the joint desires to meet fishery and conservation objectives when faced with an inseason management decision. The new language is interpreted to advise NOAA Fisheries to maintain its current practice relative to management objectives, but to do so without being blind

to “significant” differences in data that would suggest, in unique circumstances, that preseason conservation expectations are likely to be exceeded.

True to this understanding, NOAA Fisheries suggests, for example, that large differences between preseason expectations and observed data may be considered insignificant if ocean quotas and stock impact limits are not expected to be reached, regardless of the inseason action.

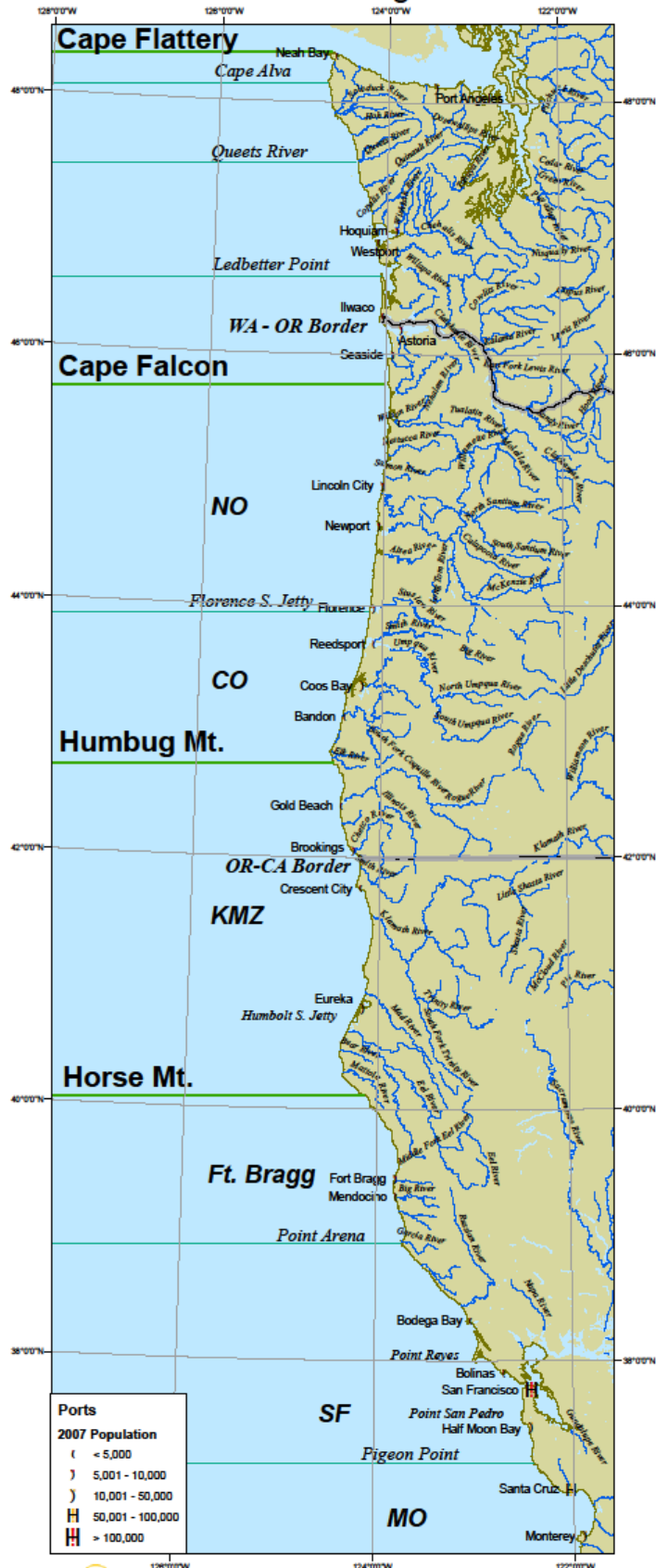
NOAA Fisheries appreciates the Council’s willingness to address the circumstances that gave rise to consideration of the C.5.d language. Thank you for fostering robust discussion of the issue with and among your advisors. In that regard, this letter formalizes the understandings expressed in earlier drafts of the letter made available to the Council and its advisors during their deliberations on C.5.d and which can be found in the Council’s record of the April meeting in Portland, Oregon. NOAA Fisheries will work hard to smoothly implement C.5.d should circumstances bring the provision into consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bob Turner". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "B" and a stylized "T".

Robert Turner  
Assistant Regional Administrator  
Salmon Management Division

# Marine Fisheries Management Zones



0 25 50 100 km  
Projection: UTM Zone 10, NAD83

Andrew Weiss  
Fish Program  
Biological Data Systems  
Feb. 2009