

TENTATIVE ADOPTION OF 2013
OCEAN SALMON MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR ANALYSIS

The Council adopted three salmon management Alternatives in March, which were published in Preseason Report II and sent out for public review. Summaries of the testimony presented at public hearings will be provided at the meeting in supplemental reports (Agenda Item E.1.c).

In action under this agenda item, the Council must narrow the March management alternatives to a single season recommendation for analysis by the Salmon Technical Team (STT). To allow adequate analysis before final adoption, the tentatively-adopted recommendations should resolve any outstanding conflicts and be as close as possible to the final management measures.

Any agreements by outside parties (e.g., North of Cape Falcon Forum, etc.) to be incorporated into the Council's management recommendations must be presented to the Council prior to adoption of the tentative options. Procedure also stipulates any new alternatives or analyses must be reviewed by the STT and public prior to the Council's final adoption.

Management measures considered for adoption that deviate from Salmon Fishery Management Plan (FMP) objectives will require implementation by emergency rule. If an emergency rule appears to be necessary, the Council must clearly identify and justify the need for such an action consistent with emergency criteria established by the Council (Agenda Item E.1.a, Attachment 1) and National Marine Fisheries Service (Agenda Item E.1.a, Attachment 2).

The STT will check back with the Council on Sunday, April 7, 2013 (Agenda Item E.2) or at other times to clarify any questions or obvious problems with the tentative measures.

Council Action:

Adopt tentative treaty Indian ocean and non-Indian commercial and recreational management measures for STT collation and analysis.

Reference Materials:

1. *Preseason Report II: Proposed Alternatives and Environmental Assessment - Part 2 for 2013 Ocean Salmon Fishery Regulations.* (mailed prior to the hearings and available at meeting).
2. Agenda Item E.1.a, Attachment 1: Emergency Changes to the Salmon FMP.
3. Agenda Item E.1.a, Attachment 2: FR 97-22094: Policy Guidelines for the Use of Emergency Rules.
4. Agenda Item E.1.c, Supplemental Public Hearing Reports 1 through 3: Summary of Public Hearings.

5. Agenda Item E.1.f, Supplemental SAS Report: Proposed 2013 Ocean Salmon Management Measures For Tentative Adoption.
6. Agenda Item E.1.g, Public Comment.

Agenda Order:

- a. Agenda Item Overview Mike Burner
- b. Update of Estimated Impacts of March 2013 Alternatives Robert Kope
- c. Summary of Public Hearings Hearings Officers
- d. Recommendations of the U.S. Section of the
Pacific Salmon Commission Phil Anderson and Gordy Williams
- e. Recommendations of the North of Cape Falcon Forum Oregon, Washington, and Tribes
- f. Reports and Comments of Advisory Bodies and Management Entities
- g. Public Comment
- h. **Council Action:** Adopt Tentative 2013 Ocean Salmon Management Measures for Analysis

PFMC
03/15/13

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

CRITERIA FOR REQUESTING EMERGENCY CHANGES TO THE SALMON FMP

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

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

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

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

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

Criteria

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

1. The issue was not anticipated or addressed in the salmon plan, or an error was made.
2. Waiting for a plan amendment to be implemented would have substantial adverse biological or economic consequences.
3. In the case of allocation issues, the affected user representatives support the proposed emergency action.
4. The action is necessary to meet FMP objectives.
5. If the action is taken, long-term yield from the stock complex will not be decreased.

Process

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

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

PFMC
03/20/13

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

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

Issued on: August 18, 1997.

L. Robert Shelton,

Associate Administrator for Safety Performance Standards.

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

BILLING CODE 4910-59-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Chapter VI

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

Policy Guidelines for the Use of Emergency Rules

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

ACTION: Policy guidelines for the use of emergency rules.

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

DATES: Effective August 21, 1997.

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On February 5, 1992, NMFS issued policy guidelines for the use of emergency rules that were published in

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

Rationale for Emergency Action

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

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

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

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

4. The Secretary may promulgate emergency regulations that respond to a public health emergency or an oil spill. Such emergency regulations may remain in effect until the circumstances that

created the emergency no longer exist, provided that the public has had an opportunity to comment on the regulation after it has been published, and in the case of a public health emergency, the Secretary of Health and Human Services concurs with the Secretary's action.

Policy

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

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

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

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

Guidelines

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

Emergency Criteria

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

- (1) Results from recent, unforeseen events or recently discovered circumstances; and
- (2) Presents serious conservation or management problems in the fishery; and
- (3) Can be addressed through emergency regulations for which the immediate benefits outweigh the value of advance notice, public comment, and deliberative consideration of the impacts on participants to the same extent as would be expected under the normal rulemaking process.

Emergency Justification

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

- (1) Ecological—(A) to prevent overfishing as defined in an FMP, or as defined by the Secretary in the absence of an FMP, or (B) to prevent other serious damage to the fishery resource or habitat; or
- (2) Economic—to prevent significant direct economic loss or to preserve a significant economic opportunity that otherwise might be foregone; or
- (3) Social—to prevent significant community impacts or conflict between user groups; or

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

Dated: August 14, 1997.

Gary C. Matlock,

*Acting Assistant Administrator for Fisheries,
National Marine Fisheries Service.*

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

BILLING CODE 3510-22-F

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 285

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

RIN 0648-AJ93

Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Fisheries; Import Restrictions

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

ACTION: Final rule.

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

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

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

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Atlantic tuna fisheries are managed under the authority of the Atlantic Tunas Convention Act (ATCA). Section 971d(c)(1) of the ATCA authorizes the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) to issue regulations as may be necessary to carry out the recommendations of the

ICCAT. The authority to issue regulations has been delegated from the Secretary to the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NOAA (AA).

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

Proposed Import Restrictions

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

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

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

SALMON MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES HEARING SUMMARY

Date:	March 25, 2013	Hearing Officer:	Mr. Rich Lincoln
Location:	Chateau Westport Westport, WA	Other Council Members:	Mr. Phil Anderson
Attendance:	36	NMFS:	Mr. Bob Turner
Testifying:	10	Coast Guard:	CWO Gary Glark
		Salmon Team Member:	Mr. Doug Milward
		Council Staff:	Mr. Chuck Tracy
Organizations Represented: Washington Trollers Association, Coastal Trollers Association, Westport Charter Boat Association			

Special Opening Remarks

Mr. Doug Milward reviewed Alternatives for the commercial and sport salmon seasons, and Options for Halibut retention the salmon troll fishery.

Synopsis of Testimony

Of the 10 people testifying:

Seven commented primarily on the commercial troll fishery.
Three commented primarily on the recreational fishery.

Commercial Troll Comments

- Six supported Alternative I for the non-Indian North of Cape Falcon salmon troll fishery
- Three supported Option 1 for Pacific halibut landing limits in the non-Indian salmon troll fishery
- One supported having an opportunity for a non-mark selective coho fishery late in the season
- One supported Option 2 for Pacific halibut landing limits in the non-Indian salmon troll fishery

Recreational Comments

- Two supported Alternative I for the North of Cape Falcon recreational fishery
- One opposed mark selective ocean fisheries targeting Columbia River tule Chinook
- One supported having an opportunity for a non-mark selective coho fishery North of Cape Falcon late in the season if CPUE was low.

Written Statements (Attached)

None

PFMC
03/28/13

SALMON MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES HEARING SUMMARY

Date:	March 25, 2013	Hearing Officer:	Mr. Jeff Feldner
Location:	Coos Bay Red Lion Coos Bay OR		
Attendance:	25	NMFS:	Ms. Peggy Mundy
		Coast Guard:	LCDR Andy Hawthorne
Testifying:	7	Salmon Team Member:	Mr. Craig Foster
		Council Staff:	Mr. Mike Burner
Organizations Represented: Klamath Management Zone Fisheries Coalition, Oregon Salmon Commission,			

Special Opening Remarks

Mr. Craig Foster reviewed Alternatives for the commercial and sport salmon seasons, and Alternatives for incidental halibut retention in the salmon troll fishery.

Ms. Peggy Mundy spoke to the new, April 1, 2014 start date for incidental halibut retention and reminded the group that the permit application deadline for 2014 will also be earlier, likely mid-March 2014.

Synopsis of Testimony

Of the seven people testifying:

Five commented primarily on the commercial troll fishery.
Two commented primarily on the recreational fishery.

Commercial Troll Comments

- Four supported Alternative I for the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. fishery.
- Two supported Alternative I for the Oregon KMZ fishery with the addition of the September quota fishery listed under Alternative III.
- Two spoke in favor of a consistent season opening date of March 15.
- Two supported a September landing limit of 100 fish per week for the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. fishery.
- One supported Oregon state-waters fisheries in the Coos and Coquille areas if there were no September fishery and requested that the Council revisit the existing coho sharing plan between recreational and commercial fisheries as well as the issue of incidental groundfish retention in the salmon troll fishery.

Recreational Comments

- One supported Alternative I for the Oregon KMZ fishery and the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. fishery.
- One supported Alternative I for the Oregon KMZ fishery.
- One expressed concern about the amount of release mortality in mark-selective fisheries and recommended going to an all retention fishery.

Other Comments

- Two supported incidental halibut retention Alternative III.

Written Statements (Attached)

None submitted at the hearing.

PFMC
04/01/13

SALMON MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES HEARING SUMMARY

Date:	March 26, 2013	Hearing Officer:	Mr. David Crabbe
Location:	Red Lion Hotel Eureka, CA	Other Council Members:	
		NMFS:	Ms. Heidi Taylor
Attendance:	28	Coast Guard:	CWO Curt Barthel
Testifying:	13	Salmon Technical Team:	Mr. James Phillips (CDFW alternate)
		Council Staff:	Mr. Mike Burner
<u>Organizations Represented:</u> Klamath Management Zone Fisheries Coalition; Humboldt Area Saltwater Anglers; Trinity River Guides Association; Salmon Trollers Marketing Association; Humboldt Fishermen Marketing Association Humboldt Bay Harbor, Del Norte County Fishermen's Marketing Association, Crescent City Harbor Supervisors, Trinidad Marketing Association.			

Special Opening Remarks

Mr. James Phillips provided a summary of the recreational and commercial Alternatives.

Synopsis of Testimony

Of the 13 people testifying:

Seven commented primarily on the commercial troll fishery.

Five commented primarily on the recreational fishery.

One commented on both recreational and commercial fisheries

Commercial Troll Comments

- All supported Alternative II.
- Two requested the Council revisit the closure from the Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mountain and consider alternative closed areas based on recent data.

Recreational Comments

- All supported Alternative I for ocean fisheries and one supported Alternative II for inriver recreational fisheries.
- Two supported consistent size limits north of Point Arena.
- One spoke in opposition to size limits over 20 inches citing release mortality concerns.

Other Comments

- One requested the Council consider adding a seat to the Salmon Advisory Subpanel representing the Klamath Basin inriver recreational fishery.

Written Statements (Attached)

- Humboldt Fishermen's Marketing Association, Inc.
- David Helliwell
- Humboldt Area Saltwater Anglers, Inc.

PFMC
04/01/13

March 26 2013

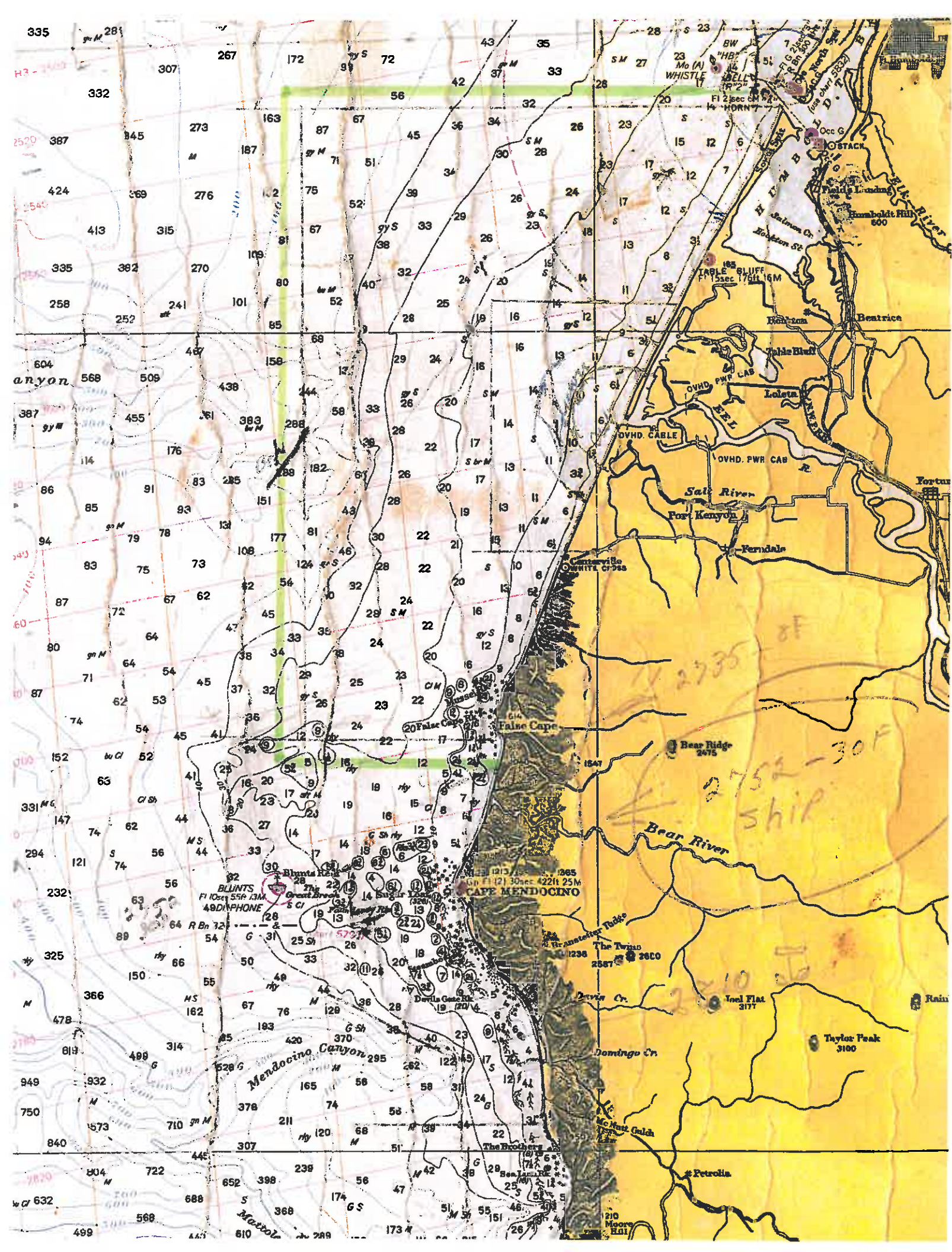
To the Pacific Fishery Management Council:

I would ask the council to take another look at the closure from Humboldt Bay South Jetty to Horse Mt. This closure has been in effect since before 2001. It occurs to me the criteria for its implementation may no longer be valid. My understanding is it was put in effect to protect coastal falls and it only affected Sept. fishing since there hasn't been any other fishing in the zone for a very long time. If it was put in to address a fall fishery when coastal falls could be expected to be present then its application to May, June and July may not be appropriate.

Considerably more data is now available to determine the applicability of a fishery below Humboldt Bay South Jetty than was available when the closure was implemented. Additionally since that time everybody involved in this process knows the recent returns to the Eel have been exceptional even if the studies have not as yet been blessed. Given the changed circumstances I would ask the council to revisit this closure during these more optimistic times with an eye to creating some fishing time on currently abundant stocks. To give one idea on how this might be approached I have brought a local chart delineating a square around the Eel river mouth that would give the same protection south and west of the river as has been considered adequate to the north

Additionally I would ask that another look be taken at the expected share of four year old Klamath fish to the 3000 fish proposed for a May fishery in the zone. The idea that 1,987 of these 3,000 fish will be Klamath four year olds is a difficult swallow.

David Helliwell
FY Corregidor
950 Greenwood Hts.
Kneeland, Ca. 95549



HUMBOLDT AREA SALTWATER ANGLERS, INC.

March 26, 2013

Dear Council Members and Staff,

Humboldt Area Saltwater Anglers (HASA) encourages the Pacific Fisheries Management Council (PFMC) to support Alternative I for the 2013 recreational fishery within the California Klamath Management Zone (KMZ).

All three alternatives have been modeled with their respective recreational and commercial counterparts and all currently meet the minimum escapement goals. Alternative I however is the most desirable. It provides the most opportunity for recreational anglers and provides the largest economic benefit to the coastal communities within the CA KMZ with the season opening on May 1st. Only Alternative I specifies a 20" size limit with Alternatives II & III specifying a 24" size limit. The 20" limit is consistent with Alternatives I, II, & III within the Ft. Bragg zone immediately to the south. This consistency within California north of Pt. Arena is desirable for enforcement and regulation simplification. Additionally the 20" size limit in Alternative I, with a longer season, has a lesser impact than Alternative II upon the four year old Coastal Chinook stocks allowing for additional fishing opportunities outside of the KMZ.

HASA believes that, given the current forecasts, Recreational Alternative I represents the wisest choice for the 2013 CA KMZ season and urges the PFMC to select this alternative.

Thank you,



Jim Yarnall
HASA Salmon Representative



P.O. BOX 6191
EUREKA, CA. 95502

E-MAIL hasa6191@gmail.com

WEB SITE www.humboldtuna.com

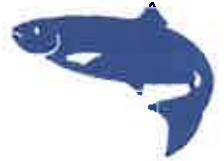
HUMBOLDT FISHERMEN'S MARKETING ASSOCIATION, INC.



3 Commercial Street
Eureka, California 95501-0241

(707) 443-0537

FAX (707) 443-1724



Pacific Fisheries Management Council

March 26, 2013

Humboldt Fishermen's Marketing Association Board of Directors would like to go on record endorsing the **Option 2** alternative which allows a limited monthly fishery in the Klamath Management Zone for the 2013 season.

While we support this option we would ask that the Council revisit the forecast for the **Age 4** Klamath River Chinook contribution during the **Option 2** fishery. There appears to be a significant difference between model forecast numbers and G.S.I sample numbers for the Klamath Management Zone during the summer months.

Thank you.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ken Bates', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Ken Bates
For Humboldt Fishermen's marketing Assoc.
Board of Directors

**TESTIMONY OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY TRIBES
BEFORE PACIFIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL**

**April 6, 2013
Portland, OR**

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

We have just shown you a presentation of what can be done to benefit natural origin salmon and steelhead when we all work together. Our tribes have specific ideas on how to use hatcheries to help rebuild wild runs instead of simply enhancing sport fisheries. Besides Snake River fall chinook, all four tribes are involved in different efforts to restore fish in the basin.

With more cooperation, we can make real improvements on wild fish restoration.

This concludes our statement. Thank You.

ENFORCEMENT CONSULTANTS REPORT ON TENTATIVE ADOPTION OF 2013
OCEAN SALMON MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR ANALYSIS

The Enforcement Consultants (EC) reviewed the 2013 Salmon Alternatives developed at the March meeting and has the following comment related to the recreational fishery. The EC cautions against adopting alternatives that increase a minimum size limit during the season. Such regulations often result in confusion amongst anglers and increased enforcement actions. Decreases in minimum size limit requirements within a management area generally do not lead to increased enforcement actions since an angler following the previous size limit is still in compliance. This is not the case with a size limit increase and enforcement will hear claims of confusion from the angling public. These claims will be repeated during a prosecution proceeding, potentially causing issued citations to be dismissed.

PFMC
04/06/13

**HOOPA VALLEY TRIBAL COMMENTS ON
E.1 Tentative Adoption of 2013 Ocean Salmon Management Measures for Analysis**

The Hoopa Valley Tribe (HVT) has cautioned the Council regarding the allowance for fall commercial fisheries in the Klamath Management Zone. As the Council is aware, impacts occurring in these so called “credit card” fisheries have on occasion led to management constraints in the subsequent year’s fisheries. Generally, we are concerned that with the unprecedented abundances of Klamath River Fall Chinook (KRFC), the Council not depart from employing best management practices. The recurring allowance of fall fisheries should mandate the development of methods to anticipate impacts upon conservation needs and harvest opportunities in the subsequent management year.

With regard management of Klamath River Spring Chinook (KRSC), we note that the majority of these fish returning to the Klamath system are of Trinity River origin. The HVT has consistently advocated for consistent and comprehensive management of this unique resource. Presently, KRSC are subject to varied management approaches ranging from PFMC’s assumed “in the fishery” with Klamath River Fall Chinook approach to terminal fishery regulatory measures applied by tribal and state fishery managers. We’re advocating a coordinated effort among co-managers for identifying consistent objectives inclusive of habitat needs for KRSC. We are prepared to engage collectively with other Klamath-Trinity Basin co-managers in moving forward with alternatives for management.



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

March 26, 2013

[Signature]
Steve Williams, Assistant Administrator
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
3406 Cherry Avenue N.E.
Salem, Oregon 97303-4924

RECEIVED

APR 01 2013

[Signature]
Guy Norman, Regional Director
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
2108 Grand Boulevard
Vancouver, Washington 98661

PFMC

Dear Sirs:

As you know, based on preliminary estimates, the exploitation rate on Lower Columbia River (LCR) tule Chinook exceeded the authorized limit of 0.41 in 2012. I appreciate that management imprecision in the implementation of fisheries is such that deviations from harvest ceilings can occur. In fact, management imprecision was explicitly incorporated in the assessment of the recently approved abundance based framework for LCR tule Chinook. However, post-season estimates that exceed the limit too often suggest bias in the methodology or a management strategy that may be too aggressive. NOAA Fisheries has been unable to identify a bias in the methodology used in 2012, although our assessment indicates that marine fisheries for tule Chinook did meet management expectations.

Given the circumstances, I urge the states be more cautious as you plan fisheries for 2013. The alternative, in the event of another overage, is for NOAA Fisheries to be more prescriptive in future years in providing guidance that accounts for the trend in overharvest.

I appreciate your consideration of this matter and offer any assistance that can be provided by NOAA Fisheries to address this concern.

Sincerely,

Robert Turner
Assistant Regional Administrator

cc: Phil Anderson, WDFW
Roy Elicker, ODFW
Don McIsaac, PFMC

SALMON ADVISORY SUBPANEL

***PROPOSED SALMON MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR
TENTATIVE ADOPTION***

April 6, 2013

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

DRAFT: 4/6/2013 10:43 AM

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 90,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</p> <p>2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 44,000 Chinook and 14,400 marked coho.</p>	
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 29,300 Chinook quota. Seven days per week (C.1). All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total (B), C.1). 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 to consider modifying the open period to five days per week and adding landing and possession limits to ensure the guideline is not exceeded. Cape Flattery, Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land their fish in Garibaldi, Oregon. Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point, Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon must notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or prior to transport away from the port of landing by either calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271 or sending notification via e-mail to nfalcon.trollreport@state.or.us. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts. 	
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 1 through earlier of September 17 or 14,700 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 14,400 marked coho quota (C.8.d) July 1-9 then Friday through Tuesday July 12-August 27 with a landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook and 40 coho per vessel per open period; Friday through Tuesday August 30-September 17 with a landing and possession limit of 20 Chinook and 50 coho per vessel per open period (C.1). No earlier than September 1, if at least 5,000 marked coho remain on the quota, inseason action may be considered to allow non-selective coho retention (C.8). All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total (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, and beginning August 9, Grays Harbor Control Zone Closed (C.5). Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land their fish in Garibaldi, Oregon. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point, Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon must notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or prior to transport away from the port of landing by either calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271 or sending notification via e-mail to nfalcon.trollreport@state.or.us. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts. 	

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

DRAFT: 4/6/2013 10:43 AM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS	
South of Cape Falcon	
Supplemental Management Information	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of _____ adults. 2. Sacramento Index exploitation rate of _____% 3. Sacramento River fall Chinook projected 3-year geometric mean spawning escapement of _____ adults. 4. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: _____ adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 5. Klamath tribal allocation: _____ adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 	
<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 1-August 29; • September 4-October 31 (C.9). <p>Seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total (B, C.1). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3) and Oregon State regulations for a description of special regulations at the mouth of Tillamook Bay.</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 (B, C.1) Gear restrictions same as in 2013. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2014 meeting.</p>	
<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 1- May 31; • June 1 through earlier of June 30, or a 4,000 Chinook quota; • July 1 through earlier of July 31, or a 3,000 Chinook quota; • August 1 through earlier of August 29, or a 2,000 Chinook quota (C.9). • September 16 through earlier of September 27 or a 1,000 Chinook quota (C.9). <p>Seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size limit (B, C.1). Prior to June 1, all fish caught in this area must be landed and delivered in the State of Oregon. 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 in this fishery, and prior to fishing outside of this area. State regulations require fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch to other locations after first landing in one of these ports notify ODFW prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling (541) 867-0300 Ext. 252, with vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. See 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. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2014 meeting.</p>	
<p>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1 through earlier of May 31, or a 3,000 Chinook quota; • June 1 through earlier of June 30, or a 3,000 Chinook quota; • July 1 through earlier of July 31, or a 2,000 Chinook quota; • August 1 through earlier of August 29, or a 1,500 Chinook quota; • September 16 through earlier of September 30, or 6,000 Chinook quota (C.9). <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>Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt. Closed.</p>	

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management measures proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013.
(Page 3 of 5)

DRAFT: 4/6/2013 10:43 AM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)

- May 14-31;
- June 1-8 and 23-30;
- July 15-31;
- August 1-29;
- September 1-30 (C.9).

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).

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.

Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)

- May 1-31;
- June 1-8 and 23-30;
- July 15-31;
- August 1-29;
- September 1-30 (C.9).

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).

Point Reyes to Point San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)

- October 1-4, 7-11, and 14-15.

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).

Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey South)

- May 1-31;
- June 1-10 and 21-30;
- July 15-31;
- August 1-29;
- September 1-30 (C.9).

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).

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)

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

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 Mt. to Pt. Arena	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Pt. Arena to U.S./Mexico Border					
Prior to Sept. 1	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Sept. 1 to October 12	26.0	19.5	-	-	None

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

- C.1. Compliance with Minimum Size or Other Special Restrictions: All salmon on board a vessel must meet the minimum size, landing/possession limit, or other special requirements for the area being fished and the area in which they are landed if the area is open or has been closed less than 96 hours for that species of salmon. Salmon may be landed in an area that has been closed for a species of salmon more than 96 hours only if they meet the minimum size, landing/possession limit, or other special requirements for the area in which they were caught. ~~Salmon may be landed in an area that has been closed less than 96 hours only if they meet the minimum size, landing/possession limit, or other special requirements for the areas in which they were caught and landed.~~

States may require fish landing/receiving tickets be kept on board the vessel for 90 days after landing to account for all previous salmon landings.

C.2. Gear Restrictions:

- Salmon may be taken only by hook and line using single point, single shank, barbless hooks.
- Cape Falcon, Oregon, to the OR/CA border: No more than 4 spreads are allowed per line.
- OR/CA border to U.S./Mexico border: No more than 6 lines are allowed per vessel, and barbless circle hooks are required when fishing with bait by any means other than trolling.

C.3. Gear Definitions:

Trolling defined: Fishing from a boat or floating device that is making way by means of a source of power, other than drifting by means of the prevailing water current or weather conditions.

Troll fishing gear defined: One or more lines that drag hooks behind a moving fishing vessel. In that portion of the fishery management area (FMA) off Oregon and Washington, the line or lines must be affixed to the vessel and must not be intentionally disengaged from the vessel at any time during the fishing operation.

Spread defined: A single leader connected to an individual lure and/or bait.

Circle hook defined: A hook with a generally circular shape and a point which turns inward, pointing directly to the shank at a 90° angle.

C.4. Vessel Operation in Closed Areas with Salmon on Board:

- 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.
- 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:

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.).
- 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.
- Klamath Control Zone* - The ocean area at the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N. lat. (approximately six nautical miles north of the Klamath River mouth); on the west, by 124°23'00" W. long. (approximately 12 nautical miles off shore); and on the south, by 41°26'48" N. lat. (approximately six nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).

- C.6. Notification When Unsafe Conditions Prevent Compliance with Regulations: If prevented by unsafe weather conditions or mechanical problems from meeting special management area landing restrictions, vessels must notify the U.S. Coast Guard and receive acknowledgment of such notification prior to leaving the area. This notification shall include the name of the vessel, port where delivery will be made, approximate amount of salmon (by species) on board, the estimated time of arrival, and the specific reason the vessel is not able to meet special management area landing restrictions.

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

- C.7. Incidental Halibut Harvest: During authorized periods, the operator of a vessel that has been issued an incidental halibut harvest license may retain Pacific halibut caught incidentally in Area 2A while trolling for salmon. Halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length, measured from the tip of the lower jaw with the mouth closed to the extreme end of the middle of the tail, and must be landed with the head on. License applications for incidental harvest must be obtained from the International Pacific Halibut Commission (phone: 206-634-1838). Applicants must apply prior to ~~April 1, 2013~~ April 1, 2013 for 2013 permits and mid-March 2014 (exact date to be set by the IPHC in early 2014) for 2014 permits of each year. Incidental harvest is authorized only during May and June of the 2013 troll seasons and April, May, and June of the 2014 troll seasons and after June 30 in 2013 or 2014 if quota remains and if announced on the NMFS hotline (phone: 800-662-9825). ODFW and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) will monitor landings. If the landings are projected to exceed the 30,568 pound preseason allocation or the total Area 2A non-Indian commercial halibut allocation, NMFS will take inseason action to prohibit retention of halibut in the non-Indian salmon troll fishery.

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

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

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

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

- a. "C-shaped" yelloweye rockfish conservation area is an area to be voluntarily avoided for salmon trolling. NMFS and the Council request salmon trollers voluntarily avoid this area in order to protect yelloweye rockfish. The area is defined in the Pacific Council Halibut Catch Sharing Plan in the North Coast subarea (Washington marine area 3), with the following coordinates in the order listed:
 48°18' N. lat.; 125°18' W. long.;
 48°18' N. lat.; 124°59' W. long.;
 48°11' N. lat.; 124°59' W. long.;
 48°11' N. lat.; 125°11' W. long.;
 48°04' N. lat.; 125°11' W. long.;
 48°04' N. lat.; 124°59' W. long.;
 48°00' N. lat.; 124°59' W. long.;
 48°00' N. lat.; 125°18' W. long.;
 and connecting back to 48°18' N. lat.; 125°18' W. long.

- C.8. Inseason Management: In addition to standard inseason actions or modifications already noted under the season description, the following inseason guidance is provided to NMFS:

- a. Chinook remaining from the May through June non-Indian commercial troll harvest guideline north of Cape Falcon may be transferred to the July through September harvest guideline if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
- b. Chinook remaining from the June and/or July non-Indian commercial troll quotas in the Oregon KMZ may be transferred to the Chinook quota for the next open period if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
- c. Chinook remaining from the May, June and/or July non-Indian commercial troll quotas in the California KMZ may be transferred to the Chinook quota for the next open period if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
- d. NMFS may transfer fish between the recreational and commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon if there is agreement among the areas' representatives on the Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS), and if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.

- e. At the March 2014 meeting, the Council will consider inseason recommendations for special regulations for any experimental fisheries (proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November 2013).
 - f. If retention of unmarked coho is permitted by inseason action, the allowable coho quota will be adjusted to ensure preseason projected impacts on all stocks is not exceeded.
 - g. Landing limits may be modified inseason to sustain season length and keep harvest within overall quotas.
- C.9. State Waters Fisheries: Consistent with Council management objectives:
- a. The State of Oregon may establish additional late-season fisheries in state waters.
 - b. The State of California may establish limited fisheries in selected state waters.
- Check state regulations for details.
- C.10. For the purposes of California Fish and Game Code, Section 8232.5, the definition of the Klamath Management Zone (KMZ) for the ocean salmon season shall be that area from Humbug Mountain, Oregon, to Horse Mountain, California.

TABLE 2. Recreational management measures proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 1 of 4)		DRAFT: 4/6/13 10:43 AM
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
North of Cape Falcon		
Supplemental Management Information		
1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 92,000 (non-mark-selective equivalent of 88,000) Chinook and 90,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Recreational TAC: 48,000 (non-mark selective equivalent of 44,000) Chinook and 75,600 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked. 4. No Area 4B add-on fishery. 5. Buoy 10 fishery opens August 1 with an expected landed catch of 13,000 marked coho in August and September.		
U.S./Canada Border to Queets River		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 10-12, May 17-19, and June 15-28 or a coastwide marked Chinook quota of 8,000 (C.5). Seven days per week. Two fish per day, all salmon except coho, all Chinook must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5). 		
Queets River to Leadbetter Point		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 8 through earlier of June 22 or a coastwide marked Chinook quota of 8,000 (C.5). Seven days per week. Two fish per day, all salmon except coho, all Chinook must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5). 		
Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 8 through earlier of June 21 or a coastwide marked Chinook quota of 8,000 (C.5). Seven days per week. Two fish per day, all salmon except coho, all Chinook must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5). 		
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 29 through earlier of September 22 or 7,860 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 4,900 Chinook (C.5). 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). 		
Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 29 through earlier of September 22 or 1,920 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,650 Chinook (C.5). September 28 through earlier of October 13 or 50 marked coho quota or 50 Chinook quota (C.5) in the area north of 47°50'00" N. lat. and south of 48°00'00" N. lat. Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day, 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).		
Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 23 through earlier of September 30 or 27,970 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 23,500 Chinook (C.5). Sunday through Thursday. All salmon; two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook. All coho must be marked (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). 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).		
Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 22 through earlier of September 30 or 37,800 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 9,900 Chinook (C.5). Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day, only one of which can be a Chinook. All coho must be marked (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook and coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon (C.5). 		

TABLE 2. Recreational management measures proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 2 of 4)		DRAFT: 4/6/13 10:43 AM
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
South of Cape Falcon		
Supplemental Management Information		
1. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of _____ adults. 2. Sacramento Index exploitation rate of _____% 3. Sacramento River fall Chinook projected 3-year geometric mean spawning escapement of _____ adults. 4. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: _____ adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 5. Klamath tribal allocation: _____ adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 6. Overall recreational TAC: 12,000 marked coho and 16,000 unmarked coho.		
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> March 15 through October 31 (C.6), except as provided below during the July all-salmon mark-selective and September non-mark-selective coho fisheries. Seven days per week. All salmon except coho; two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-mark-selective coho fishery: September 1 through the earlier of September 30 or a landed catch of 16,000 non-mark-selective coho quota (C.5). September 1-2, then Thursday through Saturday thereafter; all salmon , two fish per day (C.5); September 3-4, then Sunday through Wednesday thereafter; all salmon except coho , two fish per day. The all salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of October 1 or attainment of the coho quota. Open days may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available coho quota (C.5). In 2014, the season between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (B, C.1, C.2, C.3). Fishing in the Stonewall Bank yelloweye rockfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open (call the halibut fishing hotline 1-800-662-9825 for specific dates) (C.3.b, C.4.d).		
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All-salmon mark-selective coho fishery: July 1 through earlier of July 31 or a landed catch of 12,000 marked coho. Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day. All retained coho must be marked (C.1). Any remainder of the mark selective coho quota will be transferred on an impact neutral basis to the September non-selective coho quota from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain. The all salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of August 1 or attainment of the coho quota. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank yelloweye rockfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open (call the halibut fishing hotline 1-800-662-9825 for specific dates) (C.3.b, C.4.d).		
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1 through September 8 except as provided above during the all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery (C.6). All salmon except coho, except as noted above in the all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery. Seven days per week, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).		
OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1 through September 8 (C.6). 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.		
Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 6 through November 10. Seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2014, season opens April 5 for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B); and the same gear restrictions as in 2013 (C.2, C.3).		

TABLE 2. Recreational management measures proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013.
(Page 3 of 4) DRAFT: 4/6/13 10:43 AM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS	
Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 6 through November 10 <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).</p>	
Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 6 through October 6. <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).</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)

Area (when open)	Chinook	Coho	Pink
North of Cape Falcon	24.0	16.0	None
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	24.0	16.0	None
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	24.0	16.0	None
OR/CA Border to Horse Mountain	20.0	-	20.0
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	20.0	-	20.0
Pt. Arena. to U.S./Mexico Border:	Through July 31	-	24.0
	After July 31	20.0	20.0

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

C.1. Compliance with Minimum Size and Other Special Restrictions: All salmon on board a vessel must meet the minimum size or other special requirements for the area being fished and the area in which they are landed if that area is open. Salmon may be landed in an area that is closed only if they meet the minimum size or other special requirements for the area in which they were caught.

Ocean Boat Limits: Off the coast of Washington, Oregon, and California, each fisher aboard a vessel may continue to use angling gear until the combined daily limits of Chinook and coho salmon for all licensed and juvenile anglers aboard ~~has~~ 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.

- 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.]
- 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.

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

C.3. Gear Definitions:

- a. ~~Recreational fishing gear defined: Angling tackle consisting of a line with no more than one artificial lure and/or natural bait attached.~~ Off Oregon and Washington, angling tackle consists of a single line that ~~the line~~ must be attached to a rod and reel held by hand or closely attended; the rod and reel must be held by hand while playing a hooked fish. No person may use more than one rod and line while fishing off Oregon or Washington. Off California, the line must be attached to a rod and reel held by hand or closely attended; weights directly attached to a line may not exceed four pounds (1.8 kg). While fishing off California north of Point Conception, no person fishing for salmon, and no person fishing from a boat with salmon on board, may use more than one rod and line. Fishing includes any activity which can reasonably be expected to result in the catching, taking, or harvesting of fish.
- b. *Trolling defined:* Angling from a boat or floating device that is making way by means of a source of power, other than drifting by means of the prevailing water current or weather conditions.
- c. *Circle hook defined:* A hook with a generally circular shape and a point which turns inward, pointing directly to the shank at a 90° angle.

C.4. Control Zone Definitions:

- a. *The Bonilla-Tatoosh Line:* A line running from the western end of Cape Flattery to Tatoosh Island Lighthouse (48°23'30" N. lat., 124°44'12" W. long.) to the buoy adjacent to Duntze Rock (48°28'00" N. lat., 124°45'00" W. long.), then in a straight line to Bonilla Point (48°35'30" N. lat., 124°43'00" W. long.) on Vancouver Island, British Columbia.
- b. *Grays Harbor Control Zone* - The area defined by a line drawn from the Westport Lighthouse (46° 53'18" N. lat., 124° 07'01" W. long.) to Buoy #2 (46° 52'42" N. lat., 124°12'42" W. long.) to Buoy #3 (46° 55'00" N. lat., 124°14'48" W. long.) to the Grays Harbor north jetty (46° 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.

Alternative I & II:

- d. Fishery managers may consider inseason action permitting the retention of unmarked coho. Such a consideration may also include a change in bag limit of two salmon, no more than one of which may be a coho. If retention of unmarked coho is permitted by inseason action, the allowable coho quota will be adjusted to ensure preseason projected impacts on all stocks is not exceeded.

Alternative III

- d. Fishery managers may consider inseason action ~~permitting the retention of unmarked coho~~ modifying regulations restricting retention of unmarked coho. To ensure that preseason projected impacts of the fishery are not exceeded, 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.—#

~~retention of unmarked coho is permitted by inseason action, the allowable coho quota will be adjusted to ensure preseason projected impacts on all stocks is not exceeded.~~

- e. Marked coho remaining from the July Cape Falcon to OR/CA border recreational coho quota may be transferred inseason to the September Cape Falcon to Humbug 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.

Snake River Fall Chinook

A Success Story:
Presentation to the Pacific Fishery
Management Council
April 6, 2013

Snake River Fall Chinook

- In Early 1900's, Snake River Fall Chinook distributed from the mouth of the Snake River upstream to Shoshone Falls in Southern Idaho
- As late as 1930's returns were up to 500,000 adults
- Dam construction on the Snake Began with Swan Falls in 1901 and continued to 1975.
- No Passage above Hells Canyon Dam

ESA Listing

- Only 78 adults observed at Lower Granite Dam in 1990
- Fall chinook listed in 1992
- Supplementation program began in 1995
- Program has evolved over time

Snake River Fall Chinook Program Partners





Current Snake River fall Chinook Salmon Production Goals

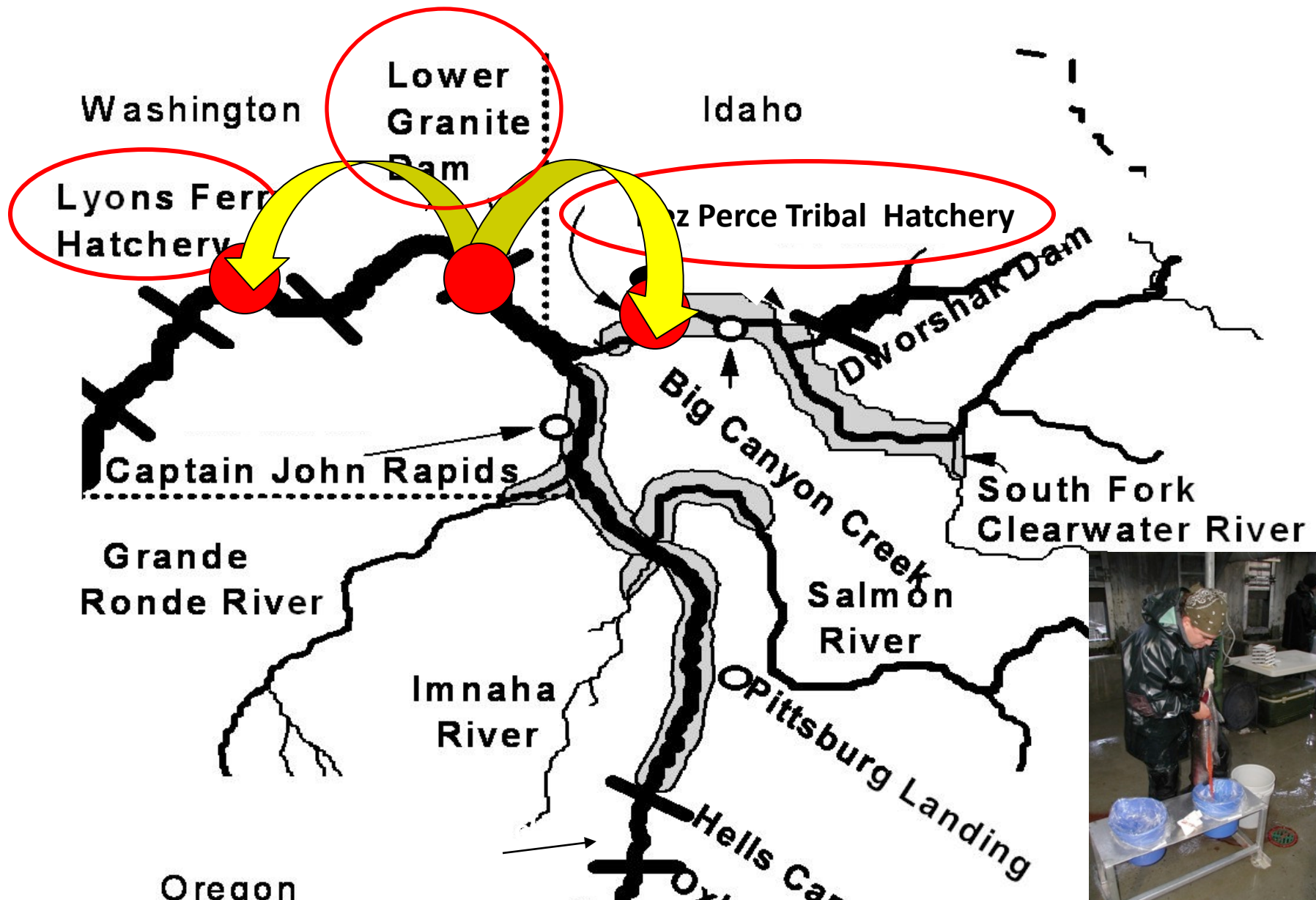
Funding Source	Production Facility	Production Capacity	
		1+	0+
Lower Snake River Compensation Plan	Lyons Ferry Hatchery	900,000	2,200,000
Idaho Power Company	Oxbow Hatchery	0	200,000
Idaho Power Company	Umatilla Hatchery	0	800,000
Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Program	Nez Perce Tribal Hatchery	0	1,400,000
Total		900,000	4,600,000



Broodstock Collections

Hatchery operations

(~4,000 adults needed to meet full production)



Two primary hatcheries: Lyons Ferry Hatchery



Nez Perce Tribal Hatchery



Acclimation is a Key Part of Program



450,000 yearlings
1.4 million subyearlings

Fish are acclimated so they return to natural spawning areas



**Captain Johns
Acclimation Facility**



**Pittsburg Landing
Acclimation Facility**



**Big Canyon Creek
Acclimation Facility**



Fall Chinook (and coho) are a significant portion of the efforts of the Nez Perce Tribe's Production Division which utilizes hatchery artificial production to restore natural spawning populations and provide harvest opportunities in the Nez Perce Treaty Territory. This production benefits many other fisheries also.

- Staff ~ 45
- Budget ~
\$ 6 million/year
- Fish ~
8 million/year (all species)





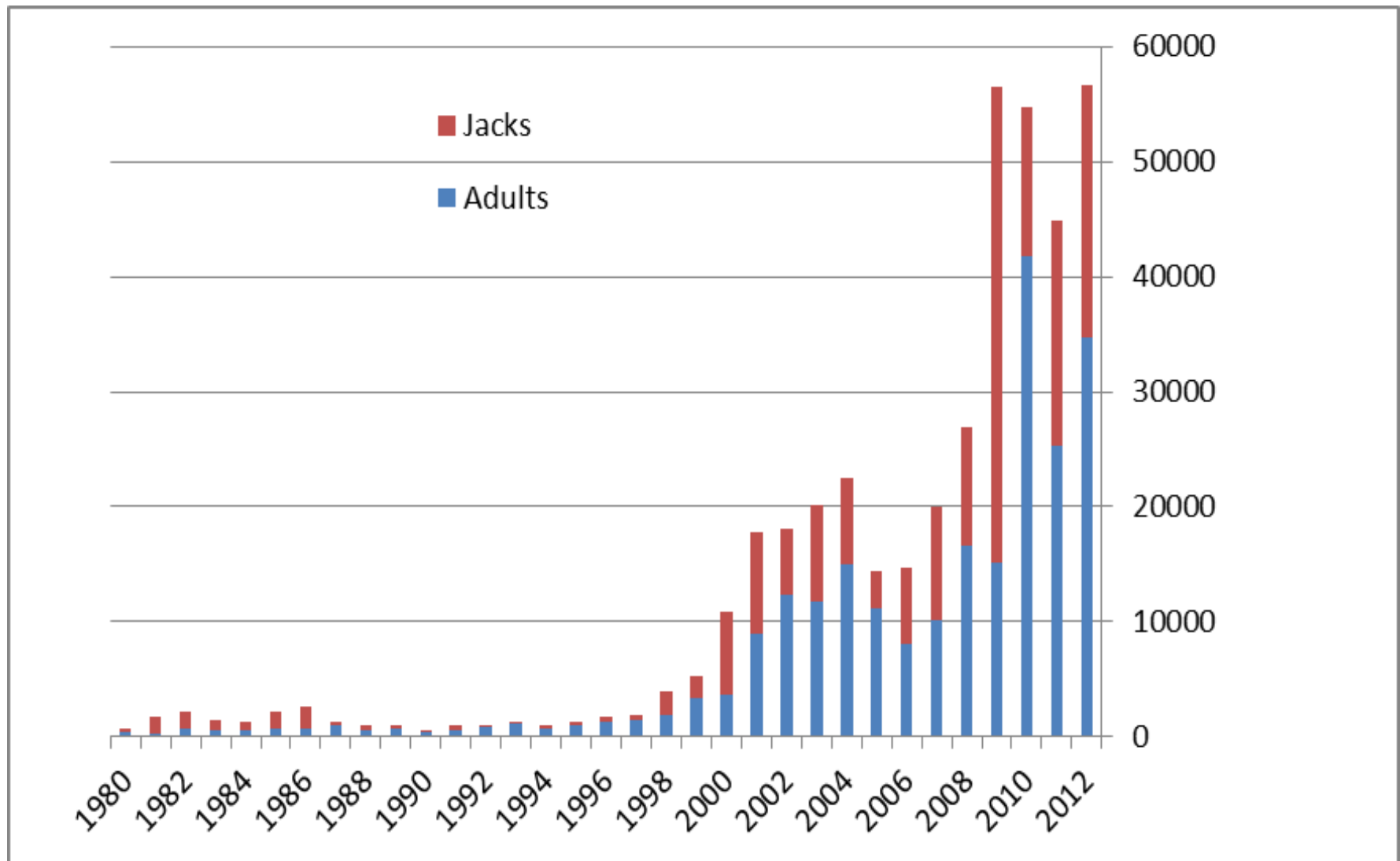
- ❖ **Spawn**
- ❖ **Incubate**
- ❖ **Grow**
- ❖ **Release**



Growing Salmon at the Nez Perce Tribal Hatchery



Fall Chinook Salmon Escapement to Lower Granite Dam



Clearwater River Redds



Fall Chinook Redds

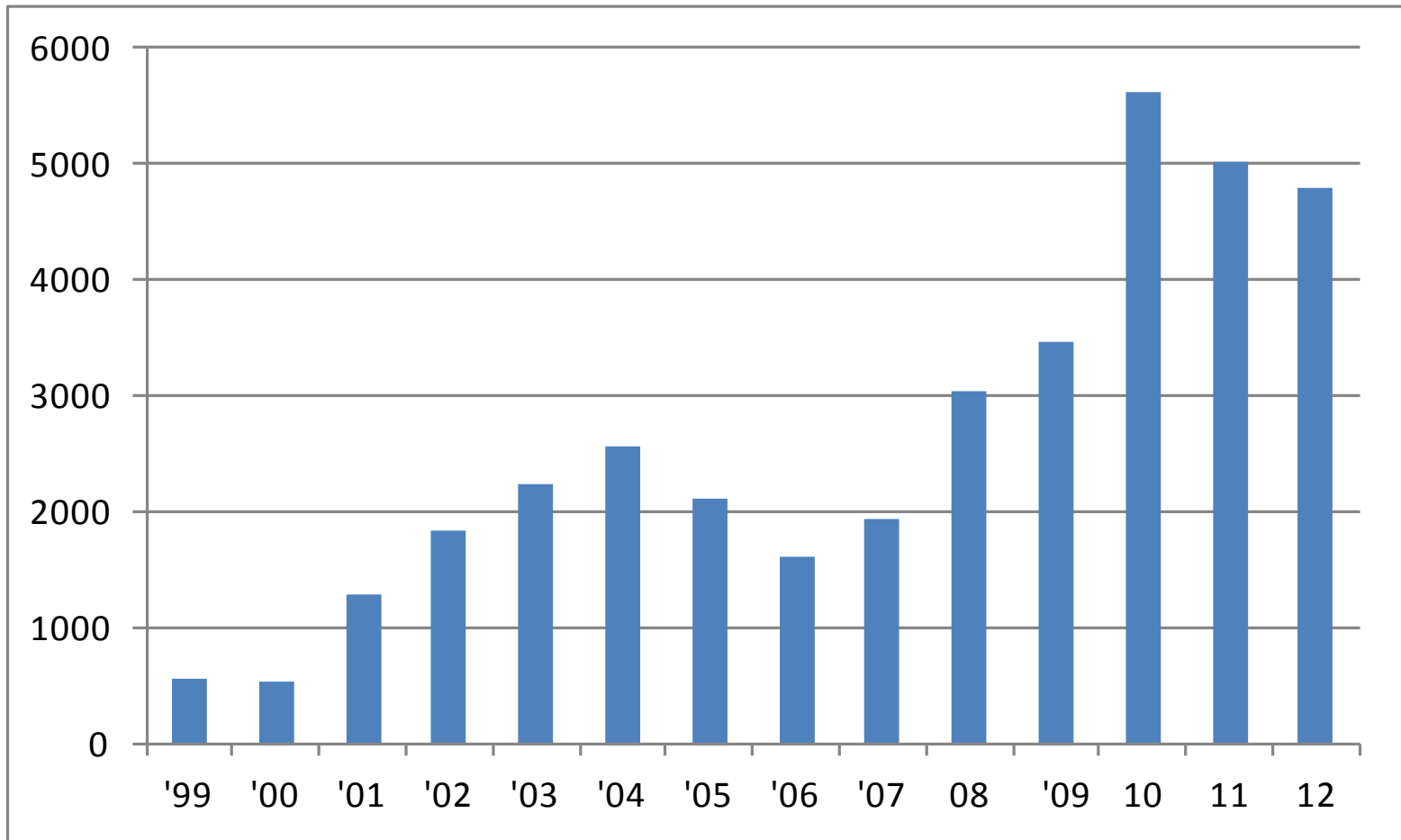


Figure 2. Number of fall Chinook redds counted in the Snake River mainstem and tributaries, 1999-2012.

Achievements

- **2012 Counts at Lower Granite Dam: 56,678 (34,688 adults and 21,990 jacks)**
- **2012 Run reconstruction: preliminary data indicates 54,922 (36,058 adults and 18,864 jacks). Composition of the adult return was 10,994 natural origin and 25,114 hatchery origin – which is similar to 2011 when one out of every three adults were natural origin.**

We Can Make Progress on Salmon Recovery When We Work Together





YUROK TRIBE

190 Klamath Boulevard • Post Office Box 1027 • Klamath, CA 95548

March 28, 2013

Mr. Dan Wolford, Chair
Pacific Fisheries Management Council
7700 N.E. Ambassador Place
Portland, OR 97220-1384

Re: Comments regarding ocean salmon fishing alternatives and the request for additional flow for Klamath Basin fall chinook migration

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I submit this letter on behalf of the Yurok Tribe. The Yurok reservation is located on the lower 40 miles of the Klamath River and the Yurok Tribe is the largest harvester of Klamath Basin fall chinook; an indicator stock managed by the Pacific Fisheries Management Council (PFMC).

I submit these comments regarding the alternatives for proposed ocean fishing seasons that are contained within *Preseason Report II Proposed Alternatives and Environmental Assessment Part 2 for 2013 Ocean Salmon Fishery Regulations*. The Yurok Tribe typically does not comment on how other fisheries are managed, unless there is a technical concern regarding the estimation of impacts on Klamath fish or if there is a conservation concern; our comments regarding 2013 ocean fishery season structure are limited to such issues. I also write to encourage the Pacific Fisheries Management Council (PFMC) to send a letter to the Secretary of Interior requesting additional flow be provided during the 2013 Klamath fall chinook migration to enable adequate migration conditions during a time of dry hydrologic conditions.

Short Season Closures

We share a concern expressed by the STT (Preseason Report II, page 3) regarding short weekly closures (two days per week closed) that are proposed in Alternative 1 for the recreational fishery from Pt. Arena to the Mexico Border from June 1 – July 9. Our concern with these short seasons extends to the similar structure being proposed in Alternative 3 for the Commercial fishery from Horse Mountain to the Mexico border; in particular the June 1–5 and June 14-18 proposed seasons (i.e. closed two days per week).

Our concern lies with the challenge to accurately estimate effort, and resultant harvest impacts of Klamath fall chinook, for these short seasons that are not represented in the historic database that drives the Klamath Ocean Harvest Model (KOHM).

As noted in the STT's concern, short closures on the order of 1-3 days per week, may have negligible effects on actual fishing effort, resulting in under predicted catch and exploitation rates. Therefore, if such seasons are considered, the Yurok Tribe recommends that the KOHM incorporate the assumption that effort for these fractured seasons would be similar to seven day per week fisheries.

Fall Fisheries

In regard to the fall fisheries, otherwise known as the "credit card" fisheries, we recommend using a conservative approach for structuring these seasons; some of the alternatives for the California KMZ depart from this concept. Impacts from these fall fisheries are not modeled pre-season, therefore it is unknown what the impact will be on the 2014 Klamath fall chinook abundance. Fishing upon a stock of unknown size could potentially jeopardize our ability to meet spawning escapement objectives in 2014, as well as result in dramatic constraints to fisheries in 2014. Therefore, we recommend a conservative approach when structuring fall seasons and urge the Council to prioritize development of methods to model Klamath fall chinook ocean harvest impacts for fall ocean fisheries.

Fall Flows

The fish kill of 2002, which included the death of tens of thousands of maturing adult salmon migrating to their spawning grounds, occurred within the boundaries of the Yurok Reservation. This event was devastating to Yurok People as well as to our fishery; it is imperative to us that management actions be taken to minimize the repeat of such an event.


We are currently experiencing dry hydrologic conditions, and looking forward to the second largest run of fall chinook to the Klamath Basin since records were first kept in 1978. While the relatively large run is a blessing, a large run combined with low flows is cause for concern, as these were the key ingredients that led to the disease outbreak which caused the 2002 fish kill.

Therefore, I urge the PFMC's approval of a letter to the Secretary of Interior requesting that the Bureau of Reclamation provide additional flow during the 2013 fall chinook salmon migration to help ensure the successful passage to the spawning grounds. I thank


the Council for sending a similar letter during 2012 and note that this additional flow resulted in noticeably improved conditions within the Lower Klamath River.

If you have any questions regarding these comments, please don't hesitate to contact myself or Dave Hillemeier (Fisheries Program Manager) at the address in the letterhead.

Sincerely,



Thomas O'Rourke, Chairman



Subject: Salmon Management
From: Steve Godin <stevegodin@rconnects.com>
To: pfmc.comments@noaa.gov
Cc:

Regarding C.2.c Supplemental SAS Report

Dear Mr. Mike Burner,

I am an avid Salmon fisherman. I have been an active Salmon and Trout Enhancement Program (STEP) volunteer for years. I have attended the PFMC public meetings in Coos Bay for the last several years. I would like to comment regarding the non-mark-selective coho season, South of Cape Falcon, Page 4, Table 2, Preseason Report II, March 2013. The proposed alternatives would start the season on September 1, Sunday of Labor Day weekend. It would be better for all recreational fishermen, if the season started on August 31. This is the end of the summer season, a three day weekend to get the family and children out one last time before school starts up. More fishermen will be drawn to the coast knowing that they can keep coho salmon that they catch. Starting the season on Saturday will bring more fishermen and help the coastal economy. Many fishermen aren't as up-to-date as they should be regarding fishing regulations. I see a lot of opportunity for unnecessary citations on Saturday for retention of coho salmon. There are more fishermen on the coast on Labor Day weekend than any other. I'd like to see everyone have a good time, help the local businesses and go home happy!

I'd like to also comment on the mark-selective coho season. This season would end on July 31 or when the quota is met. I would prefer the season controlled by the quota. I will still be catching marked coho's after July 31, even though I'm targeting Chinook Salmon. Hatchery fish are raised to be caught, fishermen should be allowed to retain them.

Thank you for your consideration of my comments.

Sincerely yours,
Steve Godin
PO Box 541
Scottsburg, OR 97473
Tel: 541 255 3383

PACIFIC CHOICE SEAFOODS

1 COMMERCIAL STREET • EUREKA, CA 95501

(707) 442-2981 • FAX (707) 442-2985

PROCESSING

ISLAND SEAFOOD

Kodiak, AK

SEA LEVEL SEAFOOD

Wrangler, AK

PACIFIC ALASKA SHELLFISH, INC.

Nikiski, AK

PACIFIC CANADA

Prince Rupert, B.C.

Vancouver, B.C.

Masset, B.C.

Newfoundland, N.S.

WASHINGTON CRAB PRODUCERS, INC.

Blaine, WA

Westport, WA

PACIFIC COAST SEAFOODS CO.

Neah Bay, WA

Warrenton, OR

Garibaldi, OR

PACIFIC COLD STORAGE

Woodland, WA

PACIFIC SURIMI CO.

Warrenton, OR

PACIFIC OYSTER CO.

Bay City, OR

Coos Bay, OR

PACIFIC SMOKING CO.

Clackamas, OR

PACIFIC SHRIMP CO.

Newport, OR

BANDON PACIFIC, INC.

Charleston, OR

Bandon, OR

Winchester Bay, OR

PACIFIC CHOICE SEAFOOD CO.

Brookings, OR

Crescent City, CA

Eureka, CA

San Francisco, CA

LIVE SEAFOOD CO., INC.

Portland, OR

DISTRIBUTION

PACIFIC SEAFOOD CO.

WASHINGTON

Seattle, WA

Spokane, WA

OREGON

Clackamas, OR

Portland, OR

Grants Pass, OR

CALIFORNIA

Sacramento, CA

Stockton, CA

Fresno, CA

San Francisco, CA

UTAH

Salt Lake City, UT

NEVADA

Las Vegas, NV

Reno, NV

TEXAS

Houston, TX

San Antonio, TX

EAST COAST SEAFOOD

Phoenix, AZ

SEACLIFF SEAFOODS

TEXAS

Houston, TX

San Antonio, TX

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, CA

JAKE'S FAMOUS

CRAWFISH & SEAFOODS

TRANSPORTATION

PACIFIC GROUP TRANSPORT CO.

BRANDS

Star Fish

Pacific Fresh

Sea Rock

Newport

Jake's Famous Crawfish & Seafoods

To: PFMC Salmon Advisory Subpanel

Subject: Letter in **Support of Alternative II** for the 2013 Salmon season.

Pacific Choice Seafoods, here in Eureka CA, **supports Alternative II** for the 2013 Salmon Season. This is the only viable option for commercial salmon trollers, buyers like us and customers to have access to the healthy salmon stocks right off our coast while the fish are still in the local waters. This would mark the first time since the mid 80's that what is left of our local troll salmon fleet, wouldn't have to leave town to make a living. The commercial sector has been overlooked within the KMZ and it is about time that our sacrifices over the last 30 years are recognized with even a small summer fishery compared to the nearly unrestricted open seasons to the South and the North of us.

We thank you for your **Support of Alternative II**.

Kirk Younker



Pacific Choice Seafoods



Cape Flattery Fishermen's Cooperative

PO Box 775

Neah Bay, Washington 98357

Phone: 360.645.2231

Facsimile: 360.645.2232

March 29, 2013

To Whom It May Concern:

I, David Brown have worked as a fish buyer and processor in Neah Bay, Washington for the past 14 years. Within the past 4 years I have also served as the Marketing Manager for Cape Flattery Fishermen's Cooperative. I feel strongly that the Washington Trollers need to retain their 3 to 1 ratio with Chinook and Halibut in the May – June Troll Fishery.

As a rule the market price for Halibut is stronger in May and June. However, July thru September Salmon is in very high demand. Because of this, Halibut prices drop. Also, in my experience there are far more "chalky" Halibut in the warmer weather months (July, August, and September). Even though "chalky" Halibut can still be sold, there is a loss in the full value of fish. So, for marketing purposes I pay a higher rate for Halibut in the first half of the troll season. I also feel that the quality is overall better early in the season, rather than later.

In closing I would like to stress the importance of keeping the 3 to 1 ratio with Chinook and Halibut.

Sincerely,

David J. Brown
CFFC General Manager



March 29, 2013

Dear Chairman Wolford,

The Coastal Trollers Association supports Salmon Option 2. We support a summer opening of July 5 with an initial 40 Chinook and 40 Coho trip limit to be evaluated as the season progresses.

Sincerely,

Geoff Lebon
Vice President

From: **Benjamin Platt** <kaybeefish@me.com> (Note correction submitted below)

Date: Sun, Mar 24, 2013 at 5:53 PM

Subject: Commercial salmon options California

To: "pfmc.comments@noaa.gov" <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>

Dear Council members,

I am a commercial fisherman from Half Moon Bay, California and I would like you to consider my thoughts regarding the range of options for the 2013 California commercial salmon season.

The easiest way to make sense of the three options is to compare days closed in each area out of a possible 5 month season.

In Option 1 there is 21 days closed south of Pt. Arena, 35 days closed north of Pt. Arena to Horse Mountain and no fishing in the California portion of the KMZ (Humboldt jetty to Oregon border).

In Option 2 there is 26 days closed south of Pt. Arena and 46 days closed north of Pt. Arena to Horse Mountain in order to allow small quota fisheries throughout the summer in the KMZ, with a 20 fish a day trip limit.

In Option 3 there are 19 days closed below Pt. Arena and 42 days closed north of Pt. Arena with a small quota fishery allowed in the KMZ for September.

The great majority of the fleet will fish in the areas below Horse Mountain under any of these options. Even in Option 2 most boats will opt out of the KMZ fisheries due to the low quotas and small trip limits. Therefore, we must analyze the combined closed days in the areas divided by Pt. Arena to decide which option benefits the most fishermen:

Option one has 56 combined total closed days north and south of Pt. Arena; Option 2 has 72 days closed days; and Option 3 has 61 closed days.

Therefore, Option 1 provides the most days on the water available to the boats fishing above and below Pt. Arena and is clearly the option which will most benefit the majority of the fleet.

While I understand that it has been many years since Eureka and Crescent City have been allowed fishing seasons other than small September quota fisheries, I believe it is not worth sacrificing open fishing time for the vast majority in exchange for small trip limits and quotas which only benefit a handful of local boats.

A better alternative for the future would be for the Council to consider the idea of abundance based modeling in years like this of relative high abundance, which could allow meaningful fishing in the KMZ. It is the static and arbitrary index of 16% harvest rate of Klamath Fall run (which is in place to protect the smaller California Coastal Chinook runs) but is harshly restricting ocean fishing opportunity in this year of predicted high abundance. The solution lies in a variable harvest rate tied to relative abundance of the dominant Central Valley Fall and Klamath Fall runs. In the meantime our seasons should favor the most allowable time on the water for the most boats. This year the clear choice is Option 1.

Sincerely,
Ben Platt
F/V Seastar

From: <kaybeefish@yahoo.com>
Date: Mon, Mar 25, 2013 at 11:18 PM
Subject: Salmon season comments
To: "pfmtc.comments@noaa.gov" <pfmtc.comments@noaa.gov>

Dear sirs,

I recently submitted comment on the proposed California commercial salmon season options, but I made a mistake and I was hoping it was not too late to fix it.

In the third paragraph, I mistakenly said there was no fishing in the KMZ in September in Option 1. There is actually a 10,000 fish quota fishery.

Paragraph three should read:

"In Option 1, there are 21 days closed below Pt. Arena, 35 days closed above Pt. Arena to Horse Mountain and a 10,000 fish quota in The KMZ for September only."

If it is at all possible I would greatly appreciate it if this edit could be made in my comments before they are included in the briefing book. Can you please let me know if you can do this?

From: **Craig Goucher** <secondwind@humboldt1.com>

Date: Thu, Mar 28, 2013 at 2:49 PM

Subject:

To: pfmc.comments@noaa.gov

March 28, 2013

Council Members,

The Trinidad Bay Fishermen's Marketing Association supports option 2 for the California commercial salmon season. The past seasons have not given much consideration in the KMZ for commercial fishing opportunity. We think something else that should also be considered is the fact that some of the sport salmon seasons of the past years in the KMZ have been maximum opportunity while viable commercial seasons have been non-existent.

While option 2 is an improvement, it is not great commercial fishing opportunity. We would like the council to look at taking some time away from the sport season and giving it to the commercial fleet.

Commercial fishing is how we make a living, please explore all the options you have to make viable seasons for us now and in the future. The seasons we have been given in the past in the KMZ are quite unfair considering the opportunity other user groups have gotten.

Thank You for considering our thoughts,

Craig Goucher
President
T.B.F.M.A.

29 March 2013

Saturday, 6th April 2013
Comments for Agenda item E

Hello Dr. McIssac and Council Members:

My name is Craig Barbre and along with my wife Marlyse we commercially fish the vessel Preamble for salmon and albacore along the west coast. Some of you may remember me, for in the past I spent countless hours at council on rockfish and salmon issues.

I am writing to you at this time to ask for your consideration in modifying an alternative on the 2013 CA salmon season. My home port is Morro Bay and we Morro Bay trollers living on the southern edges of the king salmon range, like our trollers in the south from Ventura, Santa Barbara and Port San Luis Obispo, as well as our trollers in the Monterey Bay zone, rely heavily on the first two months of the season. This is the period when the fish are passing through our areas. By July the fish have usually moved north of Monterey, the fleet is getting compressed into a lesser area, the sea lions return to wreak their predation and gear destruction on us and Alaska comes on line with their king salmon, causing a depression of our prices.

While I realize that a favorite saying is that trollers need to travel to where they can fish, I also realize that this answer does not help keep our infrastructure intact. Ice facilities, fuel docks, gear stores, fish plants etc. can't just spin their propellers and move up the coast and we can ill afford to lose anymore infrastructure in this industry.

Again I understand that our area is dealing with winter run constraints not of our own making however in my communications with a member of your salmon advisory team I was made to understand that giving up two days in July, Pt. Arena, south could potentially give us the full month of June from Pigeon Pt, south. I was made to believe this adjustment would work in Option II and so myself as well as salmon troll representative's from Pillar Point, Santa Cruz, Moss Landing, Monterey, Morro Bay, Port San Luis, Santa Barbara and Ventura ask you to have your salmon team run a model for full May and June fishing south of Pigeon Point or south of Point Sur and if there would be minimal impacts on the rest of the coast then please insert these adjustments into the option package currently on the table.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Respectfully,

Craig Barbre / FV Preamble



CAITO FISHERIES, INC.

P.O. BOX 1370
FORT BRAGG, CALIFORNIA 95437
TELEPHONE (707) 964-6368
FAX (707) 964-6439

March 29, 2013

Pacific Fishery Management Council
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101
Portland, OR 97220

Dear Chairman Welford,

Caito Fisheries endorses option # 2 for the Commercial Salmon Fishery from OR/CA border to Mexico. Option # 2 gives the salmon fleet and the processor a consistent flow of fish throughout the season.

Sincerely,


Jim Caito



GOLDEN GATE FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Post Office Box 40
Sausalito, CA 94965

March 30, 2013

Pacific Fishery Management Council
77 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101
Portland, OR 97220-1384

ATTN: Chairman Wolford and Council Members

The Golden Gate Fishermen's Association (GGFA) represents the majority of the Commercial Passenger Fishing Vessels (CPFV) fleet, located from Fort Bragg on the north through Monterey on the south.

This fleet provides access yearly to some 200,000 marine recreational anglers to our offshore fishing grounds.

GGFA's preferred Option is Alternative I, located on page 41 of Preseason Report 11.

If necessary to meet the 12.9% impact rate on Winter Run Salmon, Alternative III or portions of it, could be used for the Final Option.

Thank you for your thoughtful consideration.

Sincerely,

Roger Thomas,
President, GGFA

cc: GGFA Directors



Agenda Item E.1.g
Supplemental Public Comment 4
Chuck Tracy - NOAA Affiliate <chuck.tracy@noaa.gov>
April 2013

Fwd: Public Comment – Regarding Agenda item E1. Salmon - Tentative Adoption of 2013 Management Measures for Analysis

1 message

PFMC Comments - NOAA Service Account <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>

Fri, Mar 22, 2013 at 1:29 PM

To: Mike Burner - NOAA Affiliate <mike.burner@noaa.gov>

Cc: Chuck Tracy - NOAA Affiliate <chuck.tracy@noaa.gov>

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Coastside Fishing Club** <coastsidefishingclub@gmail.com>

Date: Thu, Mar 21, 2013 at 10:15 PM

Subject: Public Comment – Regarding Agenda item E1. Salmon - Tentative Adoption of 2013 Management Measures for Analysis

To: pfmc.comments@noaa.gov

A survey of private boat fishermen in the SF and Monterey areas shows a clear trend in their choice of alternatives for the upcoming salmon season. 101 fishermen responded to a survey in which they were asked to rank their choice for the season alternatives for the SF and Monterey areas. The clear choice of the private boat fishermen is for Alternative 2 – both in the SF and in the Monterey areas. This is true for those fishermen who claim that Monterey is their primary fishing ground, as well as those who fish predominately in the SF area. Not only are the fishermen consistent in saying that they prefer Alternative 2, they consistently rank Alternative 3 as the least favored of the alternates.

Figure 1: The number of respondents indicating which option they liked the “best”

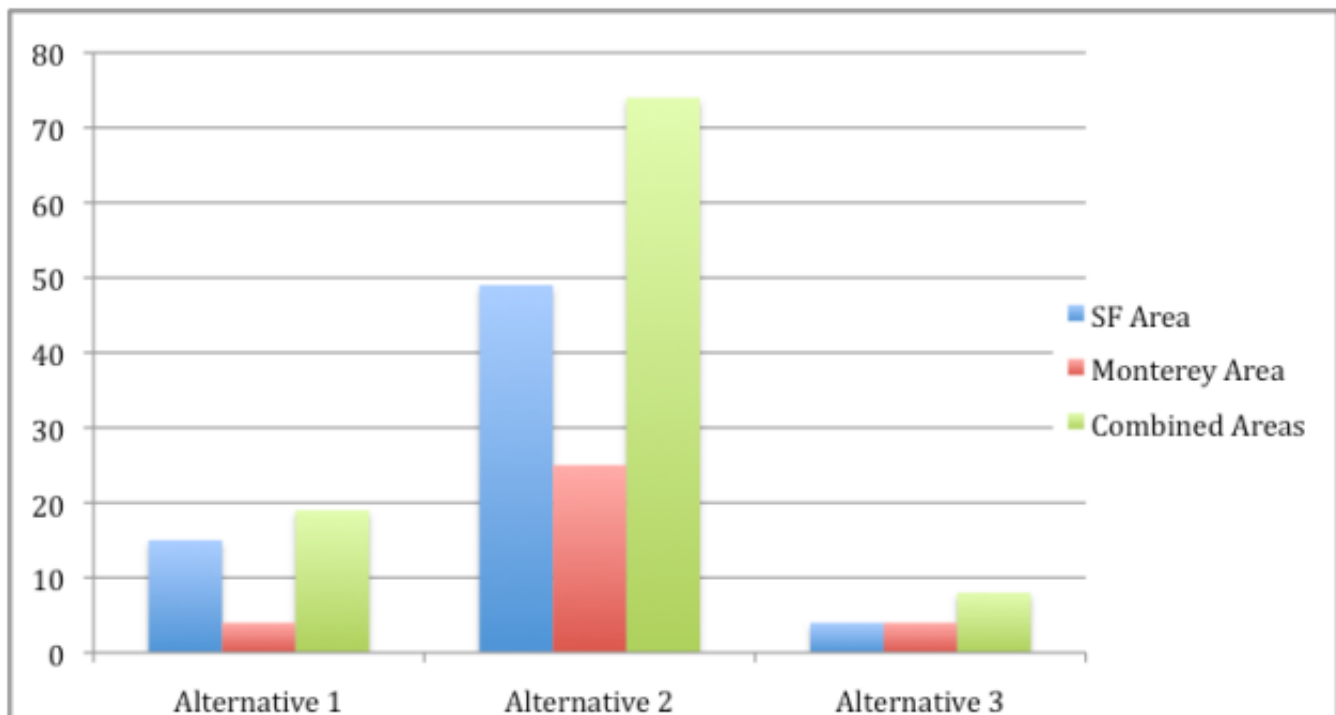
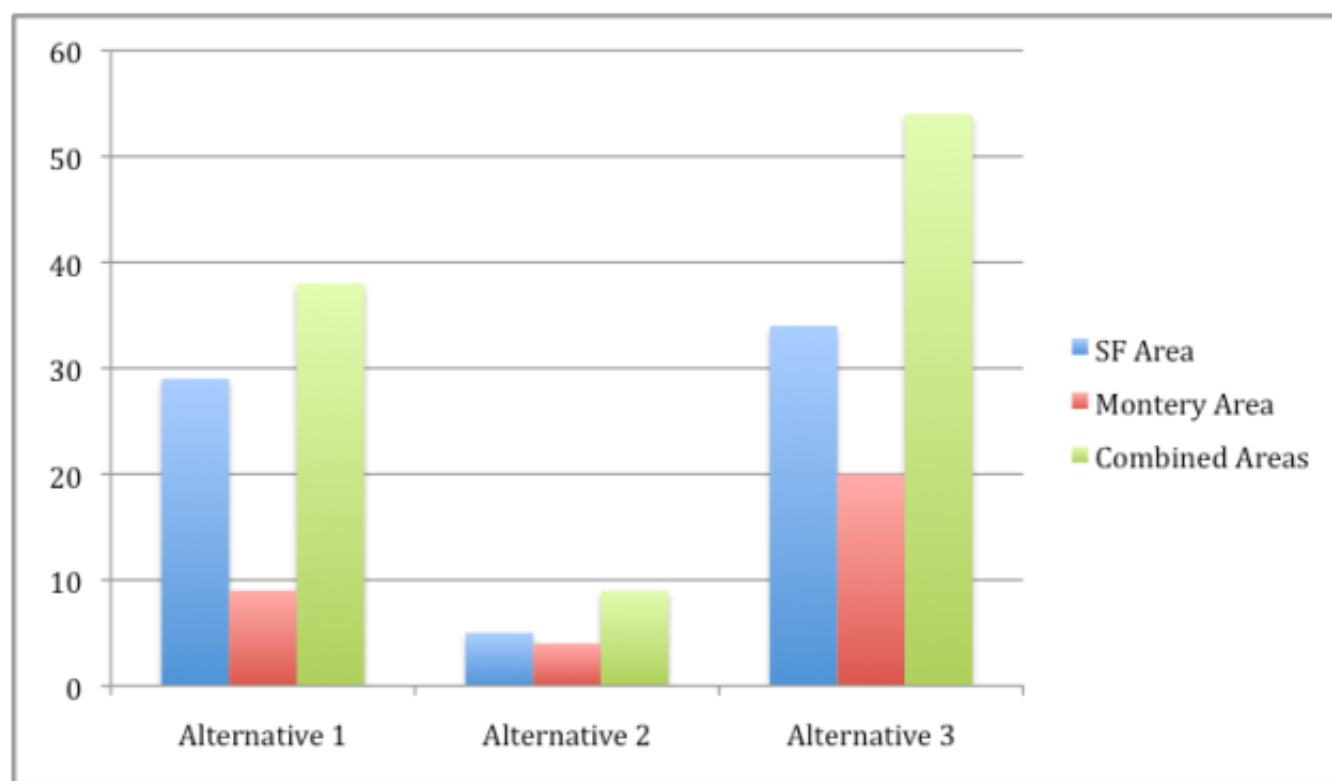


Figure 2: The number of respondents indicating which option they liked the “least”



Regards,
Coastside Fishing Club

Thank you for your comments to the Pacific Fishery Management Council. Your comments have been received and will be forwarded to the appropriate staff member for processing.

Pacific Fishery Management Council
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101
Portland, OR 97220
Phone: [503-820-2280](tel:503-820-2280)
Toll Free: [1-866-806-7204](tel:1-866-806-7204)
Fax: [503-820-2299](tel:503-820-2299)
Twitter: <http://Twitter.com/PacificCouncil>

Tentative Adoption of 2013 Management Measures

- For coho, there are specific conservation concerns for the Lower Columbia River wild stock. We are also aware of the need to keep all U.S. fisheries south of the Canadian border to the level in the Pacific Salmon Treaty coho agreement. This includes the Interior Fraser (Thompson) coho.
- For Chinook, we have a complex task of meeting the exploitation rate objectives defined in our Comprehensive Chinook Harvest Plan for Puget Sound Chinook, and meeting the guidelines for Columbia Lower River Natural Tules.
- We have been in the process of establishing, cooperatively with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), a package of fisheries that will ensure acceptable levels of impact on natural stocks of concern as well as providing opportunity to harvest hatchery stocks. In many cases we have reached agreement on specific 2013 management measures and terminal area fisheries agreements. The tribes are continuing to work cooperatively with WDFW in hopes of finding successful outcomes for the remaining regions and terminal area fisheries.

For the Treaty Indian ocean troll fishery, I would like to offer the following Treaty troll management measures for **tentative** adoption and for analysis by the Salmon Technical Team:

A Chinook quota of: 52,500

A coho quota of: 47,500

This would consist of a May/June chinook only fishery and a July/August/September all species fishery. The chinook will be split 26,250 in May/June and 26,250 in July-September.

Any Chinook remaining from the May/June fishery may be transferred on an impact neutral basis to the July-September fishery.

CLARIFY COUNCIL DIRECTION ON 2013 MANAGEMENT MEASURES

The Salmon Technical Team (STT) will present a preliminary analysis of the tentative management measures for additional Council guidance.

Council Task:

Provide any needed guidance to assist the STT in its analysis of the tentative management measures.

Reference Materials:

1. Agenda Item E.2.b, Supplemental STT Report: Preliminary Analysis of Tentative 2013 Ocean Salmon Fishery Management Measures.

Agenda Order:

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

Mike Burner

PFMC
03/15/13

Dr. Don McIsaac, Executive Director
Pacific Fishery Management Council

Dear Dr. McIsaac:

The Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) is considering language in its recommended regulations for 2013 salmon fisheries related the 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, if adopted, in 2013 and beyond. The language is found in Preseason Report II, Table 2, Section c.5.d, Alternative III (Alternative III language), and deals with differences between in-season expectations and observed data when considering modifying regulations related to the retention of coho – in particular, the circumstances addressed by the language may arise when considering converting a coho fishery that has been established as mark-selective into a fishery that may retain unmarked coho.

First, NOAA Fisheries understands and confirms that the phrase “if significant” is included in the Alternative III language to indicate that under most circumstances the Council anticipates that NOAA Fisheries in-season management determinations will be based upon the pre-season expectations established during the season-setting process. Insignificant differences noticed between pre-season 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 Alternative III language.

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 pre-season/in-season difference to be “significant.” In fact, circumstances in one year may be significant when similar factors applied in the next year may be insignificant. Yet all parties want to avoid adding uncertainty to the inseason management process. NOAA Fisheries understands this, and that the objective of Alternative III is to maintain the existing balance between the joint desires to meet fishery and conservation objectives when faced with an in-season 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 pre-season conservation expectations are likely to be exceeded.

True to this understanding, NOAA Fisheries suggests, for example, that large differences between pre-season expectations and observed data may be considered insignificant if there is no concern about exceeding the conservation objectives upon which ocean quotas were established pre-season. In contrast, small differences may be significant if fisheries are nearing their quotas at the time in-season action is considered.

NOAA Fisheries appreciates the Council's willingness to address the circumstances that gave rise to consideration of the Alternative III language. Thank you for fostering robust discussion of the issue with and among your advisors. If there is anything further NOAA Fisheries can do to aid consideration of the language in the Alternative III language, please let me know. Please be assured that, should the Council adopt the Alternative III language in its final regulatory regime, the understanding expressed in this letter will remain that of NOAA Fisheries.

Sincerely,

Robert Turner
Assistant Regional Administrator
Salmon Management Division

SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM

***PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF TENTATIVE 2013
OCEAN SALMON FISHERY
MANAGEMENT MEASURES***

April 7, 2013

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

DRAFT: 4/7/2013 1:40 PM

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 90,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</p> <p>2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 44,000 Chinook and 14,400 marked coho.</p>	
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 29,300 Chinook quota. Seven days per week (C.1). All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total (B), C.1). 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 to consider modifying the open period to five days per week and adding landing and possession limits to ensure the guideline is not exceeded. Cape Flattery, Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land their fish in Garibaldi, Oregon. Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point, Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon must notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or prior to transport away from the port of landing by either calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271 or sending notification via e-mail to nfalcon.trollreport@state.or.us. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts. 	
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 1 through earlier of September 17 or 14,700 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 14,400 marked coho quota (C.8.d) July 1-9 then Friday through Tuesday July 12-August 27 with a landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook and 40 coho per vessel per open period; Friday through Tuesday August 30-September 17 with a landing and possession limit of 20 Chinook and 50 coho per vessel per open period (C.1). No earlier than September 1, if at least 5,000 marked coho remain on the quota, inseason action may be considered to allow non-selective coho retention (C.8). All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total (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, and beginning August 9, Grays Harbor Control Zone Closed (C.5). Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land their fish in Garibaldi, Oregon. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point, Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon must notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or prior to transport away from the port of landing by either calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271 or sending notification via e-mail to nfalcon.trollreport@state.or.us. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts. 	

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

DRAFT: 4/7/2013 1:40 PM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS	
South of Cape Falcon	
Supplemental Management Information	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 463,233 adults. 2. Sacramento Index exploitation rate of 44.5% 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 39,907 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 114,784 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 	
<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 1-August 29; • September 4-October 31 (C.9). <p>Seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total (B, C.1). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3) and Oregon State regulations for a description of special regulations at the mouth of Tillamook Bay.</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 (B, C.1) Gear restrictions same as in 2013. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2014 meeting.</p>	
<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 1- May 31; • June 1 through earlier of June 30, or a 4,000 Chinook quota; • July 1 through earlier of July 31, or a 3,000 Chinook quota; • August 1 through earlier of August 29, or a 2,000 Chinook quota (C.9). • September 16 through earlier of September 27 or a 1,000 Chinook quota (C.9). <p>Seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size limit (B, C.1). Prior to June 1, all fish caught in this area must be landed and delivered in the State of Oregon. 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 in this fishery, and prior to fishing outside of this area. State regulations require fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch to other locations after first landing in one of these ports notify ODFW prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling (541) 867-0300 Ext. 252, with vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. See 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. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2014 meeting.</p>	
<p>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1 through earlier of May 31, or a 3,000 Chinook quota; • June 1 through earlier of June 30, or a 3,000 Chinook quota; • July 1 through earlier of July 31, or a 2,000 Chinook quota; • August 1 through earlier of August 29, or a 1,500 Chinook quota; • September 16 through earlier of September 30, or 6,000 Chinook quota (C.9). <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>Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt.</p> <p>Closed.</p>	

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management measures collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013.
(Page 3 of 5)

DRAFT: 4/7/2013 1:40 PM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)

- May 14-31;
- June 1-8 and 23-30;
- July 15-31;
- August 1-29;
- September 1-30 (C.9).

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).

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.

Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)

- May 1-31;
- June 1-8 and 23-30;
- July 15-31;
- August 1-29;
- September 1-30 (C.9).

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).

Point Reyes to Point San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)

- October 1-4, 7-11, and 14-15.

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).

Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)

- May 1-31;
- June 1-10 and 21-30;
- July 15-31;
- August 1-29;
- September 1-30 (C.9).

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).

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)

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

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 Mt. to Pt. Arena	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Pt. Arena to U.S./Mexico Border					
Prior to Sept. 1	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Sept. 1 to October 12	26.0	19.5	-	-	None

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

- C.1. Compliance with Minimum Size or Other Special Restrictions: All salmon on board a vessel must meet the minimum size, landing/possession limit, or other special requirements for the area being fished and the area in which they are landed if the area is open or has been closed less than 96 hours for that species of salmon. Salmon may be landed in an area that has been closed for a species of salmon more than 96 hours only if they meet the minimum size, landing/possession limit, or other special requirements for the area in which they were caught. ~~Salmon may be landed in an area that has been closed less than 96 hours only if they meet the minimum size, landing/possession limit, or other special requirements for the areas in which they were caught and landed.~~

States may require fish landing/receiving tickets be kept on board the vessel for 90 days after landing to account for all previous salmon landings.

C.2. Gear Restrictions:

- Salmon may be taken only by hook and line using single point, single shank, barbless hooks.
- Cape Falcon, Oregon, to the OR/CA border: No more than 4 spreads are allowed per line.
- OR/CA border to U.S./Mexico border: No more than 6 lines are allowed per vessel, and barbless circle hooks are required when fishing with bait by any means other than trolling.

C.3. Gear Definitions:

Trolling defined: Fishing from a boat or floating device that is making way by means of a source of power, other than drifting by means of the prevailing water current or weather conditions.

Troll fishing gear defined: One or more lines that drag hooks behind a moving fishing vessel. In that portion of the fishery management area (FMA) off Oregon and Washington, the line or lines must be affixed to the vessel and must not be intentionally disengaged from the vessel at any time during the fishing operation.

Spread defined: A single leader connected to an individual lure and/or bait.

Circle hook defined: A hook with a generally circular shape and a point which turns inward, pointing directly to the shank at a 90° angle.

C.4. Vessel Operation in Closed Areas with Salmon on Board:

- 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.
- 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:

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.).
- 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.
- Klamath Control Zone* - The ocean area at the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N. lat. (approximately six nautical miles north of the Klamath River mouth); on the west, by 124°23'00" W. long. (approximately 12 nautical miles off shore); and on the south, by 41°26'48" N. lat. (approximately six nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).

- C.6. Notification When Unsafe Conditions Prevent Compliance with Regulations: If prevented by unsafe weather conditions or mechanical problems from meeting special management area landing restrictions, vessels must notify the U.S. Coast Guard and receive acknowledgment of such notification prior to leaving the area. This notification shall include the name of the vessel, port where delivery will be made, approximate amount of salmon (by species) on board, the estimated time of arrival, and the specific reason the vessel is not able to meet special management area landing restrictions.

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

- C.7. Incidental Halibut Harvest: During authorized periods, the operator of a vessel that has been issued an incidental halibut harvest license may retain Pacific halibut caught incidentally in Area 2A while trolling for salmon. Halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length, measured from the tip of the lower jaw with the mouth closed to the extreme end of the middle of the tail, and must be landed with the head on. License applications for incidental harvest must be obtained from the International Pacific Halibut Commission (phone: 206-634-1838). Applicants must apply prior to ~~April 1, 2013 for 2013 permits and mid-March 2014 (exact date to be set by the IPHC in early 2014) for 2014 permits of each year.~~ April 1, 2013 for 2013 permits and mid-March 2014 (exact date to be set by the IPHC in early 2014) for 2014 permits of each year. Incidental harvest is authorized only during May and June of the 2013 troll seasons and April, May, and June of the 2014 troll seasons and after June 30 in 2013 or 2014 if quota remains and if announced on the NMFS hotline (phone: 800-662-9825). ODFW and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) will monitor landings. If the landings are projected to exceed the 30,568 pound preseason allocation or the total Area 2A non-Indian commercial halibut allocation, NMFS will take inseason action to prohibit retention of halibut in the non-Indian salmon troll fishery.

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

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

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

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

- a. "C-shaped" yelloweye rockfish conservation area is an area to be voluntarily avoided for salmon trolling. NMFS and the Council request salmon trollers voluntarily avoid this area in order to protect yelloweye rockfish. The area is defined in the Pacific Council Halibut Catch Sharing Plan in the North Coast subarea (Washington marine area 3), with the following coordinates in the order listed:
 48°18' N. lat.; 125°18' W. long.;
 48°18' N. lat.; 124°59' W. long.;
 48°11' N. lat.; 124°59' W. long.;
 48°11' N. lat.; 125°11' W. long.;
 48°04' N. lat.; 125°11' W. long.;
 48°04' N. lat.; 124°59' W. long.;
 48°00' N. lat.; 124°59' W. long.;
 48°00' N. lat.; 125°18' W. long.;
 and connecting back to 48°18' N. lat.; 125°18' W. long.

- C.8. Inseason Management: In addition to standard inseason actions or modifications already noted under the season description, the following inseason guidance is provided to NMFS:

- a. Chinook remaining from the May through June non-Indian commercial troll harvest guideline north of Cape Falcon may be transferred to the July through September harvest guideline if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
- b. Chinook remaining from the June and/or July non-Indian commercial troll quotas in the Oregon KMZ may be transferred to the Chinook quota for the next open period if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
- c. Chinook remaining from the May, June and/or July non-Indian commercial troll quotas in the California KMZ may be transferred to the Chinook quota for the next open period if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
- d. NMFS may transfer fish between the recreational and commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon if there is agreement among the areas' representatives on the Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS), and if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.

- e. At the March 2014 meeting, the Council will consider inseason recommendations for special regulations for any experimental fisheries (proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November 2013).
 - f. If retention of unmarked coho is permitted by inseason action, the allowable coho quota will be adjusted to ensure preseason projected impacts on all stocks is not exceeded.
 - g. Landing limits may be modified inseason to sustain season length and keep harvest within overall quotas.
- C.9. State Waters Fisheries: Consistent with Council management objectives:
- a. The State of Oregon may establish additional late-season fisheries in state waters.
 - b. The State of California may establish limited fisheries in selected state waters.
- Check state regulations for details.
- C.10. For the purposes of California Fish and Game Code, Section 8232.5, the definition of the Klamath Management Zone (KMZ) for the ocean salmon season shall be that area from Humbug Mountain, Oregon, to Horse Mountain, California.

TABLE 2. Recreational management measures collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 1 of 4)	DRAFT: 4/7/13 1:40 PM
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS	
North of Cape Falcon	
Supplemental Management Information	
1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 92,000 (non-mark-selective equivalent of 88,000) Chinook and 90,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Recreational TAC: 48,000 (non-mark selective equivalent of 44,000) Chinook and 75,600 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked. 4. No Area 4B add-on fishery. 5. Buoy 10 fishery opens August 1 with an expected landed catch of 13,000 marked coho in August and September.	
U.S./Canada Border to Queets River	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 11-12, May 18-19, and June 22-28 or a coastwide marked Chinook quota of 8,000 (C.5). Seven days per week. Two fish per day, all salmon except coho, all Chinook must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5). 	
Queets River to Leadbetter Point	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 8 through earlier of June 22 or a coastwide marked Chinook quota of 8,000 (C.5). Seven days per week. Two fish per day, all salmon except coho, all Chinook must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5). 	
Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 8 through earlier of June 21 or a coastwide marked Chinook quota of 8,000 (C.5). Seven days per week. Two fish per day, all salmon except coho, all Chinook must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5). 	
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 29 through earlier of September 22 or 7,860 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 4,900 Chinook (C.5). 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). 	
Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 29 through earlier of September 22 or 1,920 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,650 Chinook (C.5). September 28 through earlier of October 13 or 50 marked coho quota or 50 Chinook quota (C.5) in the area north of 47°50'00" N. lat. and south of 48°00'00" N. lat. Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day, 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).	
Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 23 through earlier of September 30 or 27,970 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 23,500 Chinook (C.5). Sunday through Thursday. All salmon; two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook. All coho must be marked (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). 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).	
Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 22 through earlier of September 30 or 37,800 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 9,900 Chinook (C.5). Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day, only one of which can be a Chinook. All coho must be marked (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook and coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon (C.5). 	

TABLE 2. Recreational management measures collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 2 of 4)		DRAFT: 4/7/13 1:40 PM
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
South of Cape Falcon		
Supplemental Management Information		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 463,233 adults. 2. Sacramento Index exploitation rate of 44.5% 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 39,907 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 114,784 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 5. Overall recreational TAC: 12,000 marked coho and 16,000 unmarked coho. 		
<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Seven days per week. All salmon except coho; two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-mark-selective coho fishery: September 1 through the earlier of September 30 or a landed catch of 16,000 non-mark-selective coho quota (C.5). <p>September 1-2, then Thursday through Saturday thereafter; all salmon, two fish per day (C.5); September 3-4, then Sunday through Wednesday thereafter; all salmon except coho, two fish per day. The all salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of October 1 or attainment of the coho quota. Open days may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available coho quota (C.5).</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).</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>Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All-salmon mark-selective coho fishery: July 1 through earlier of July 31 or a landed catch of 12,000 marked coho. <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. 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>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1 through September 8 except as provided above during the all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery (C.6). <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>OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1 through September 8 (C.6). <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>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 6 through November 10. <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).</p>		

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

DRAFT: 4/7/13 1:40 PM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)

- April 6 through November 10

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).

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).

Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)

- April 6 through October 6.

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).

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).

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)

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

Area (when open)	Chinook	Coho	Pink
North of Cape Falcon	24.0	16.0	None
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	24.0	16.0	None
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	24.0	16.0	None
OR/CA Border to Horse Mountain	20.0	-	20.0
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	20.0	-	20.0
Pt. Arena. to U.S./Mexico Border: Through July 31	24.0	-	24.0
After July 31	20.0		20.0

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

C.1. Compliance with Minimum Size and Other Special Restrictions: All salmon on board a vessel must meet the minimum size or other special requirements for the area being fished and the area in which they are landed if that area is open. Salmon may be landed in an area that is closed only if they meet the minimum size or other special requirements for the area in which they were caught.

Ocean Boat Limits: Off the coast of Washington, Oregon, and California, each fisher aboard a vessel may continue to use angling gear until the combined daily limits of Chinook and coho salmon for all licensed and juvenile anglers aboard ~~has~~ 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.

- 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.]
- 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.

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

C.3. Gear Definitions:

- a. *Recreational fishing gear defined:* ~~Angling tackle consisting of a line with no more than one artificial lure and/or natural bait attached.~~ Off Oregon and Washington, angling tackle consists of a single line that ~~the line~~ must be attached to a rod and reel held by hand or closely attended; the rod and reel must be held by hand while playing a hooked fish. No person may use more than one rod and line while fishing off Oregon or Washington. Off California, the line must be attached to a rod and reel held by hand or closely attended; weights directly attached to a line may not exceed four pounds (1.8 kg). While fishing off California north of Point Conception, no person fishing for salmon, and no person fishing from a boat with salmon on board, may use more than one rod and line. Fishing includes any activity which can reasonably be expected to result in the catching, taking, or harvesting of fish.
- b. *Trolling defined:* Angling from a boat or floating device that is making way by means of a source of power, other than drifting by means of the prevailing water current or weather conditions.
- c. *Circle hook defined:* A hook with a generally circular shape and a point which turns inward, pointing directly to the shank at a 90° angle.

C.4. Control Zone Definitions:

- a. *The Bonilla-Tatoosh Line:* A line running from the western end of Cape Flattery to Tatoosh Island Lighthouse (48°23'30" N. lat., 124°44'12" W. long.) to the buoy adjacent to Duntze Rock (48°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.

Alternative I & II:

- d. Fishery managers may consider inseason action permitting the retention of unmarked coho. Such a consideration may also include a change in bag limit of two salmon, no more than one of which may be a coho. If retention of unmarked coho is permitted by inseason action, the allowable coho quota will be adjusted to ensure preseason projected impacts on all stocks is not exceeded.

Alternative III

- d. Fishery managers may consider inseason action ~~permitting the retention of unmarked coho~~ modifying regulations restricting retention of unmarked coho. To ensure that preseason projected impacts of the fishery are not exceeded, 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.—If

~~retention of unmarked coho is permitted by inseason action, the allowable coho quota will be adjusted to ensure preseason projected impacts on all stocks is not exceeded.~~

- e. Marked coho remaining from the July Cape Falcon to OR/CA border recreational coho quota may be transferred inseason to the September Cape Falcon to Humbug 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.

TABLE 3. Treaty Indian ocean troll management measures collated by the STT 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.
May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 26,250 Chinook quota. 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).
• July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 26,250 preseason Chinook quota (C.5), or 47,500 coho quota. All Salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).

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

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria (Council Area Impacts in Parens)	Spaw ner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
CHINOOK		
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.
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	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)	40.8%	≤ 41.0% Total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate (2013 NMFS ESA guidance).
Columbia Low er River Wild ^{c/} (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).
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	52.0%	≤ 70.0% Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
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) few er natural area adult spaw ners due to fishing.
Adult river mouth return	272.3	NA Total adults.
Age 4 ocean harvest rate	16.1%	≤ 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 39.9 (thousand) adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries.
Sacramento River Winter (endangered)	13.3%	≤ 12.9% Age-3 ocean impact rate in fisheries south of Pt. Arena. In addition, the following season restrictions apply: <u>Recreational</u> - 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 betw een the first Saturday in April and the first Sunday in October. Minimum size limit ≥ 20 inches total length. <u>Commercial</u> - Pt. Arena to the U.S./Mexico border betw een May 1 and September 30, except Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro betw een October 1 and 15. Minimum size limit ≥ 26 inches total length (NMFS 2013 ESA Guidance).

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

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria (Council Area Impacts in Parens)	Spaw ner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
Sacramento River Fall	463.2	≥ 250.3 2013 preseason ACL.
Sacramento Index Exploitation Rate	44.5%	≤ 70.0% F _{ACL} exploitaion rate under the default rebuilding pain control rule.
Ocean commercial impacts	199.0	All alternatives include fall (Sept-Dec) 2012 impacts (23.5 thousand SRFC).
Ocean recreational impacts	96.6	All alternatives include fall 2012 impacts (7.8 thousand SRFC).
River recreational impacts	75.4	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.
COHO		
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)	10.3% (4.5%)	≤ 10.0% 2013 Southern U.S. exploitation rate ceiling; 2002 PSC coho agreement.
Skagit	36.1% (4.2%)	≤ 60.0% 2013 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Stillaguamish	27.0% (2.9%)	≤ 50.0% 2013 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Snohomish	24.2% (2.9%)	≤ 60.0% 2013 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Hood Canal	51.0% (4.6%)	≤ 45.0% 2013 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Strait of Juan de Fuca	12.9% (3.8%)	≤ 40.0% 2013 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Quillayute Fall	16.0	6.3 FMP MSY adult spaw ner estimate ^{d/} . Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Hoh	7.4	2.5 FMP MSY adult spaw ner estimate ^{d/} . Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Queets Wild	19.2	5.8 FMP MSY adult spaw ner estimate ^{d/} . Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Grays Harbor	179.7	24.4 FMP MSY adult spaw ner estimate ^{d/} . Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Lower Columbia River Natural (threatened)	11.3%	≤ 15.0% Total marine and mainstem Columbia River fishery exploitation rate (2013 NMFS ESA guidance). Value depicted is ocean fishery exploitation rate only.
Upper Columbia ^{e/}	>50%	≥ 50% Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam.
Columbia River Hatchery Early	273.6	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	142.2	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	23.7% ^{f/}	≤ 30.0% Marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (threatened)	7.7%	≤ 13.0% Marine fishery exploitation rate for R/K hatchery coho (NMFS ESA consultation standard).

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

a/ Reflects 2013 fisheries and abundance estimates.

b/ Ocean escapement is the number of salmon escaping ocean fisheries and entering freshwater with the following clarifications. Ocean escapement for Puget Sound stocks is the estimated number of salmon entering Area 4B that are available to U.S. net fisheries in Puget Sound and spawner escapement after impacts from the Canadian, U.S. ocean, and Puget Sound troll and recreational fisheries have been deducted. Numbers in parentheses represent Council area exploitation rates for Puget Sound coho stocks. For Columbia River early and late coho stocks, ocean escapement represents the number of coho after the Buoy 10 fishery. Exploitation rates for LCN coho include all marine impacts prior to the Buoy 10 fishery. Exploitation rates for OCN coho include impacts of freshwater fisheries. Values reported for Klamath River fall Chinook are natural area adult spawners. Values reported for Sacramento River fall Chinook are hatchery and natural area adult spawners.

c/ Includes minor contributions from East Fork Lewis River and Sandy River.

d/ Annual management objectives may be different than FMP goals, and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders. Total exploitation rate includes Alaskan, Canadian, Council area, Puget Sound, and freshwater fisheries and is calculated as total fishing mortality divided by total fishing mortality plus spawning escapement. These total exploitation rates reflect the initial base package for inside fisheries developed by state and tribal co-managers. It is anticipated that total exploitation rates will be adjusted by state and tribal co-managers during the preseason planning process to comply with stock specific exploitation

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 2.5 percent while remaining impact neutral on LCN coho.

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

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%	7.3%
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON				
Recreational:				0.1%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	1.7%	8.4%	0.2%	
Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.1%	0.3%	0.7%	
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%	1.4%	
South of Pt. Arena	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	
BUOY 10	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	
ESTUARY/FRESHWATER	N/A	10.0%	0.2%	7.8%
TOTAL ^{a/}	11.3%	23.7% ^{b/}	7.7%	40.8%

a/ Totals do not include estuary/freshwater for LCN coho.

b/ 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 2.5 percent while remaining impact neutral on LCN coho.

TABLE A-1. Klamath River fall Chinook age-4 ocean HARVEST by month, area, and fishery. In 2013, harvest of 53,000 age-4 KRFC equals a 16% ocean harvest rate.

Commercial											Recreational										
16.1% Total																					
Port Area	Fall 2012		Summer 2013						Summer Total	Year Total	Port Area	Fall 2012		Summer 2013						Summer Total	Year Total
	Sept	Oct-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug				Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	
NO	395	132	0	513	1,002	340	335	1,086	3,276	3,803	NO	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	7	46
CO	396	0	0	1,296	1,547	1,128	1,759	3,188	8,918	9,314	CO	14	0	0	0	0	8	18	102	35	163
KO	159	0	0	0	124	913	816	498	2,351	2,510	KO	547	45	0	0	0	12	93	199	726	1,030
KC	739	0	0	0	1,993	1,292	551	467	4,303	5,042	KC	634	0	0	0	0	426	531	481	919	2,357
FB	0	0	0	0	2,756	5,077	8,288	3,375	19,496	19,496	FB	0	0	0	0	10	99	226	294	70	699
SF	0	0	0	0	1,315	1,520	2,673	440	5,948	5,948	SF	0	0	0	0	95	57	163	184	9	508
MO	0	0	0	0	319	339	256	4	918	918	MO	0	0	0	0	71	15	19	46	6	157
Total	1,689	132	0	1,808	9,056	10,610	14,678	9,059	45,211	47,032	Total	1,304	45	0	0	176	618	1,051	1,345	1,771	4,961
14.2%											1.9%										

TABLE A-2. Sacramento River Winter run Chinook age-3 ocean impact rate south of Pt. Arena by month, area, and fishery.

Commercial										Recreational										
13.3 %Total																				
Port Area									Year Total	Port Area									Year Total	
May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec			Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		
SF	0.20	0.44	0.27	0.17	0.01	0.00	NA	NA	1.09	SF	0.18	0.42	0.71	1.36	0.69	0.06	0.20	0.04	NA	3.66
MO	0.36	1.05	0.33	0.25	0.00	NA	NA	NA	1.99	MO	1.08	0.66	1.19	2.55	0.98	0.11	0.03	NA	NA	6.60
Total	0.56	1.49	0.60	0.42	0.01	0.00			3.08	Total	1.26	1.08	1.90	3.91	1.67	0.17	0.23	0.04		10.26

SALMON AMENDMENT 18 – ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT (EFH) REVISIONS

At the September 2012 meeting, the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) adopted for further analysis a suite of alternatives designed to update Pacific Coast salmon essential fish habitat (EFH). The alternatives describe possible modifications to Pacific salmon EFH, based on new and newly-available information compiled during the EFH periodic review that concluded in 2011.

Since that time, Council and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) staff have worked to further analyze and refine the suite of alternatives selected by the Council and to revise Appendix A to the FMP (identification and description of Pacific Coast salmon EFH). The Northwest Fisheries Science Center (NWFSC) also provided an important component of Amendment 18. During the analysis of the alternatives and the initiation of an environmental assessment (EA), two issues have surfaced that warrant Council consideration.

First, the magnitude of the effort required to refine and analyze the alternatives in the EA, and to revise Appendix A to the FMP is much greater than anticipated, thereby creating a workload issue. This issue can be addressed by allowing more time to complete a thorough analysis of the alternatives and revisions to Appendix A.

The second issue relates to how collaborative efforts to reintroduce experimental populations of Endangered Species Act (ESA)-listed salmon, under Section 10(j) of the ESA, might interact with the designation of EFH in areas where these reintroductions are being pursued. The issue is described in Agenda Item E.3.b, NMFS Report, and NMFS will suggest potential solutions to this issue at the April meeting.

The Council is asked provide direction to Council and NMFS staff regarding a revised amendment schedule and to consider potential solutions to the EFH and ESA issue.

Council Action:

- 1. Provide guidance on a new timeline for Amendment 18.**
- 2. Consider potential solutions to the 10(j) and EFH issue.**

Reference Materials:

1. Agenda Item E.3.b, NMFS Report: EFH and ESA Section 10(j) issues.

Agenda Order:

- a. Agenda Item Overview
- b. Reports and Comments of Advisory Bodies and Management Entities
- c. Public Comment
- d. **Council Action:** Further Consideration of Salmon EFH in Amendment 18

Kerry Griffin

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE REPORT: OVERVIEW OF ISSUES REGARDING PACIFIC SALMON ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT AND SALMON REINTRODUCTIONS

Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) and Essential Fish Habitat (EFH)

The MSA established a requirement for Federal agencies to consult with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) on actions that may adversely affect EFH, and for NMFS to provide EFH Conservation Recommendations to Federal agencies to avoid, minimize, mitigate or otherwise offset adverse effects to EFH. Under the regulations implementing the EFH provisions of the MSA, EFH is defined as “those waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity”, and necessary is defined as the “habitat required to support a sustainable fishery and the managed species’ contribution to a healthy ecosystem”. An adverse effect means “any impact that reduces the quality and/or quantity of EFH”. Although compliance with NMFS’ EFH Conservation Recommendations is not mandatory, the Federal agency must provide a written response within 30 days that either describes the measures the agency proposes to avoid, minimize, or offset the impact of the activity, or explains the reasons for not following the recommendations. In addition, Regional Fishery Management Councils and NMFS are required to review the EFH provisions of Fishery Management Plans (FMPs) and revise or amend them as warranted based on the best available information at least every five years.

EFH Designations in Areas Unoccupied by Salmon

With the overall objectives of supporting a sustainable fishery and the managed species’ contribution to a healthy ecosystem in mind, justification for considering the designation of EFH above impassable barriers or in habitats that were historically, but not currently, occupied exists in both the EFH regulations and Amendment 14 to the Pacific Coast Salmon FMP¹. New information, contained primarily in official NMFS documents (e.g., biological opinion, recovery plan, fishway prescription under the Federal Power Act), released since Amendment 14 to the Salmon FMP that could inform a refinement of the EFH designations was available during the 5-year review and is being more thoroughly evaluated during the FMP amendment process. In some cases, this new information may lead to a conclusion that EFH should be expanded. EFH designations above currently impassable dams or in accessible areas that historically had salmon but are currently unoccupied, may have certain implications for ongoing and future efforts to re-establish Endangered Species Act (ESA)-listed salmon populations in these areas.

Reintroductions Under Section 10(j) of the ESA

Section 10(j) of the ESA provides for authorizing the reintroduction of a species to historic, but currently unoccupied habitat, and designates them as an experimental population. This is done through rulemaking. The Secretary must determine that the reintroduction of an experimental population would “further the conservation of such species”. Part of the reason for an

¹ For a detailed discussion on this issue, please see the Pacific Coast Salmon 5-year Review of Essential Fish Habitat, Info_Sup_Rpt3_Att1_EFH_Jun2011BB.pdf

experimental population designation is that it can encourage stakeholder support by easing certain potential ESA liabilities to Federal agencies and private entities within the reintroduction area. For instance, an experimental population designation could remove most section 7 requirements for Federal activities. In addition, the rule could be used to reduce regulatory burdens for private entities by exempting or relaxing incidental take prohibitions for otherwise legal activities. Congress specifically added Section 10(j) to the ESA in 1982 to encourage cooperative reintroduction efforts where reintroduction of listed species is perceived to conflict with human activities, with the intent that such a designation would encourage stakeholders, including private parties and government agencies, to support these efforts.

The success of an effort to reintroduce salmon into historical habitat depends, in part, on the support of involved stakeholders, including private citizens. Gaining the trust and support of involved stakeholders is a significant challenge. Therefore, public involvement through education, outreach, rulemaking and designations is important and the process needs to be transparent and sequenced in a logical manner.

EFH Designations for Experimental Populations Could Lead to Opposition to Reintroduction Efforts

The current EFH description for Pacific Coast salmon does not account for experimental populations because none were considered at the time. While NMFS supports the designation of EFH above dams or in other unoccupied areas, where appropriate, there are currently two potential concerns related to such designations: 1) the timing or sequencing of EFH designations above dams relative to ongoing reintroduction efforts; and 2) conducting consultations after EFH is designated within an experimental population area.

There are several dams in California that have been identified for fish passage and reintroduction efforts (e.g., Shasta Dam on the Sacramento River). Some of these dams block passage to habitats that have been identified in NMFS documents as being necessary to conserve the species. Therefore, the potential for overlap between areas proposed for reintroduction of salmon and expanded EFH designations is high. Under some specific circumstances, the EFH consultation requirement could create a perceived regulatory burden that may cause both Federal and private stakeholders to oppose the reintroduction.

In addition, as noted above, some habitats that were historically occupied but where salmon have been extirpated are currently designated as EFH for salmon. In these areas, where MSA-managed salmon are absent, NMFS typically does not conduct EFH consultations on actions that have only localized or temporary effects (e.g., construction of a recreational boat dock) because the threat to EFH resources are considered to be minimal. Experimental population reintroductions of salmon are being considered in some of these currently unoccupied habitats (e.g., Okanogan River in Washington), and EFH designation could result in opposition to reintroduction efforts.

Moving Forward

As mentioned previously, the objective of designating EFH is to support a sustainable fishery and the managed species' contribution to a healthy ecosystem. Reintroducing fish into their historical habitats will be necessary to achieve this objective, especially when impacts associated with climate change are considered. In fact, the intent of designating EFH above impassable barriers and other currently unoccupied areas would be to conserve these habitats, which have

been identified as necessary to conserve the species, in the hope that salmon would be able to access them in the future. EFH designations could be cause for public concern when considering reintroducing listed salmon into historical habitats. Therefore, NMFS is working on a resolution to present to the Council in April that would allow better integration of EFH designations with ESA reintroduction efforts.

PFMC
03/21/13

HABITAT COMMITTEE REPORT ON
SALMON AMENDMENT 18 – ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT REVISIONS

The re-introduction of experimental salmon populations under section 10(j) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) (above man-made barriers or into other areas they have been extirpated from) creates a series of complex issues. These ESA considerations overlap with essential fish habitat issues. As such, the Habitat Committee recommends that the Council incorporate the additional alternatives for analysis as presented in Agenda Item E.3.b, Supplemental NMFS Report 2.

PFMC
04/07/13

PACIFIC SALMON ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT AMENDMENT 18: ADDITIONAL ALTERNATIVES FOR CONSIDERATION

This table presents the Alternatives under consideration by the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council), reflecting changes made at the September 2012 Council meeting. The table also depicts potential new Alternatives to address concerns regarding experimental reintroduction of Pacific salmon populations. These are numbered as Alternatives 2A, 2B, and 6E.

Subject Area	Alternatives
Identification of Pacific salmon EFH	1A. No Action 1B. Revise the identification of EFH to clarify that EFH is designated only for stocks included in the fishery managed by the PFMC
<i>ESA Section 10(j) experimental population reintroduction efforts (this is a new subject area)</i>	<i>2A. No Action 2B. Amend Appendix A to clarify that efforts to reintroduce Pacific salmon as an experimental population into historically occupied habitats under Section 10(j) of the Endangered Species Act will be considered when designating EFH.</i>
Chinook salmon freshwater EFH	32A. No Action 32B. Add four hydrologic units (HUs) as Chinook salmon EFH: 17060108 (Palouse), 17060308 (Lower NF Clearwater), 18050005 (Tomaes-Drakes Bay), and Lake Chelan (17020009) 32C. Designate the mainstem Columbia River and side channels as EFH for Chinook salmon, in HU 17070101. 32D. Update EFH designations and maps to be consistent with new USGS California Central Valley 4th field hydrologic units.
Coho salmon freshwater EFH	43A. No Action 43B. Add five HUs as coho salmon EFH: 17070103 (Umatilla), 17060305 (South Fork Clearwater), 17060304 (Middle Fork Clearwater), 17060302 (Lower Selway), and 17060301 (Upper Selway). 43C. Remove coho salmon EFH from one HU: 18060006 (Central California Coast).
Puget Sound pink salmon freshwater EFH	54A. No Action 54B. Designate HU 17110013 (Duwamish) as PS pink salmon EFH 54C. Designate HU 17110017 (Skokomish) as PS pink salmon EFH 4D. Designate HU 17110021 (Crescent-Hoko) as PS pink salmon EFH* 4E. Designate HU 17100102 (Queets-Quinault) and as PS pink salmon EFH*

Impassable barriers	<p>65A. No Action</p> <p>65B. Make housekeeping updates, including correct names, other minor corrections, removing dams from the list that are upstream of other impassable barriers, and removing barriers that are now passable from the list: [Dexter Dam (HU 17090001, Middle Fork Willamette River); Big Cliff Dam (HU 19070005, North Santiam River); Soda Springs Dam (HU 17100301, North Umpqua River)].</p> <p>5C. Update the list of dams based on the existing Amendment 14 criteria *</p> <p>65D. Revise the criteria for designating a dam as the upstream extent of EFH, and update the list based on the new criteria and new information.</p> <p><i>6E. Revise the criteria for designating a dam as the upstream extent of EFH, include consideration of efforts to reintroduce experimental populations of salmon into historically occupied habitats under Section 10(j) of the Endangered Species Act, and update the list based on the new criteria and new information.</i></p> <p>Note: Alternatives 56C and 56D are mutually exclusive</p>
Marine and estuarine EFH – all species	<p>76A. No Action</p> <p>76B. Clarify that PS pink salmon marine EFH includes U.S. EEZ waters, Puget Sound/Straits of Juan de Fuca, and Alaskan waters that are designated salmon EFH by the NPFMC.</p> <p>These were considered but rejected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove marine EFH designation for Alaska marine waters. • Refine marine EFH descriptions.
EFH descriptions	<p>87A. No Action</p> <p>87B. Update the text for EFH summaries and descriptions for each species of Pacific Coast salmon, based on best available science. Provide new references as an appendix to Amendment 18; and update EFH descriptions, life history, and habitats, based on new information regarding habitat needs, life history, etc.</p>
HAPCs	<p>98A. No Action</p> <p>98B. Designate channels and floodplains as a HAPC</p> <p>98C. Designate thermal refugia as a HAPC</p> <p>98D. Designate spawning habitat as a HAPC</p> <p>98E. Designate estuaries as a HAPC</p> <p>98F. Designate marine and estuarine submerged aquatic vegetation as a HAPC</p>
Fishing activities that may adversely affect EFH	<p>109A. No Action</p> <p>109B. Revise description of MSA fishing activities.</p> <p>109C. Revise description of non-MSA fishing activities.</p>
Non-fishing activities that may adversely affect EFH	<p>1110A. No Action</p> <p>1110B. Update the information on the existing 21 non-fishing activities that may adversely affect EFH.</p> <p>1110C. Add new non-fishing activities that may adversely affect EFH:</p>

	<p>1110C1. Pile Driving Activities causing high intensity acoustic or pressure waves**</p> <p>1110C2. Over-water structures</p> <p>1110C3. Alternative energy development</p> <p>1110C4. Liquefied natural gas projects</p> <p>1110C5. Desalination</p> <p>1110C6. Power plant intakes</p> <p>1110C7. Pesticide use</p> <p>1110C8. Flood control maintenance</p> <p>1110C9. Culvert construction</p> <p>10C10. Activities that contribute to climate change*</p> <p>1110C11. Coal export terminal facilities**</p>
Information and research	<p>1211A. No Action</p> <p>1211B. Identify and prioritize new information and research needs.</p>
Procedures for changing EFH	<p>1312A: No Action This alternative would maintain the status quo and require that all changes to Pacific Coast salmon EFH be accomplished through an FMP amendment.</p> <p>1312B: Develop one or more alternatives that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describe a process for modifying EFH without a plan amendment, • identify the types of changes to EFH that could be made without a plan amendment, and • identify the types of changes to EFH that would continue to be made through a plan amendment.

*Removed from consideration (September 2012 Council meeting)

**Added or amended (September 2012 Council meeting)

Alaska on the cheap

Fisherman who has put together his own trips to area north of Anchorage will share advice at two upcoming events

By Henry Miller
Statesman Journal

If Bob Karau has anyone to thank for getting him to go fishing in Alaska, it's Morgan Freeman and Jack Nicholson.

"I was going south to Medford with my wife, Lynne, and we'd just seen the movie 'Bucket List,'" he said.

It is a film in which the terminally ill protagonists played by Freeman and Nicholson catalog, and then take on, adventures that they've always dreamed of doing before they kick the bucket.

"And I said the first thing on my bucket list is fly fishing in Alaska," Karau said. "And she said, 'Why don't you go?'"

His stock answer was the same one he'd told himself for years as he longingly perused the ads for fly-in lodges and guided outings in the Land of the Midnight Sun.

"I said, 'I can't afford to go,'" Karau said. "It doesn't make any sense for me to go and spend \$3,000 to \$5,000 to have three days of fishing. It just doesn't make any sense to me."

Even the guided trips that he could afford as a one-and-done deal weren't that appealing, he added.

"Not only did the money kind of spoil my need to go, but anywhere

See ALASKA, Page 3D

Above is the view of Mt. McKinley out of back of the cabin where Bob Karau of Salem and a group of fishing buddies stay for a week every summer in Talkeetna, Alaska. PHOTO COURTESY OF BOB KARAU

we caught a salmon ... we were getting tired of catching fish."

— Bob Karau



Bob Karau holds up a pink "humpy" salmon. They're so thick in the streams and rivers around Talkeetna, Alaska, that you can't help but snag them. PHOTO COURTESY OF BOB KARAU

AFFORDABLE ALASKA

What: Presentations by Bob Karau of Salem about putting together your own Alaska fishing adventure

March 8: 3-45 to 5-15 p.m. in Classroom 4 at the Fly Tye & Fly Fishing Expo at the Linn County Expo Center, 3700 Knox Butte Road E., Albany. Cost is \$7 to get into the Expo, \$20 for the class. Note: Admission to the Expo is free for Federation of Fly Fishers members, veterans and ages 17 and younger. Online registration: <http://stjr.nl/15cTnn2>. www.nwexpo.com

March 14: 7 p.m. at the monthly meeting of the Santiam Flycasters, 506 Church St. SE. Free. www.santiamflycasters.com

Agenda Item E.3.c
Supp. Public Comm.
April 2013

merica
as fat
their
h peo-
ve
reat to
public
ed of
ng
ally on
whose
Carl-
neade
learn-
called
y").
s a
people,
it and
al
onne-
xude
crucial
ity.
d have
com-
f I met
rty,"
But I
the
ioes
mp-
d he
ere's
ve for
ath it

R	A	Y	S
J	L	E	E
S	E	N	T
H	A	B	
O	L	E	
N	A	G	
E	N	S	
A	Y		
R	I	B	A
S	E	M	I
E	L	M	O
S	L	O	T

answer
als
thes
I girl
ncert
iver
ce
book
ches
ger
ison
lore
ikering
let to
853-4475
HC

Alaska

Continued from Page 1D

outside of the major fly-in lodges was always focused on the Kenai (River)," Karau said about the legendary Chinook salmon water. "And every time you saw pictures of people fishing on the Kenai, it was always elbow-to-elbow. I'd look at a picture, and all you'd see is monofilament going down the river

"And that's not what I wanted. I wanted some remote fishing," he said.

Inspired by the movie, and with his wife's blessing, he thought that there had to be a way

"I started asking questions," Karau said. "And I said, 'Alaska's a big state. There's got to be rivers that I can drive to and fish."

"And I got a referral to look at Talkeetna," he said, then chuckled. "I didn't know how to spell it."

He found out that it's a small way stop north of Anchorage on Parks Highway between Anchorage and Denali National Park that sits on the delta formed by the convergence of the Talkeetna, Chulitna and Susitna rivers

And Karau saw there was the then-newly minted, in 2000, Susitna River Lodging, a central main building and several A-frame cabins.

So Karau and four fishing buddies reserved a cabin and made plane reservations for August, bought and pored over books and maps for information, flew to Anchorage, rented an SUV, stopped at Fred Meyer for two carts of groceries and, ahem, "beverages," then made the two-hour drive up the Parks Highway to the lodge.

"All this time, I'm thinking this has gotta be a scam as far as the lodge goes," he said about the price. "Because I kept thinking that people set trips up, and they don't get it.

"Driving down the gravel driveway I was still, questioning if this was going to work out for us. But it was."

Oh boy did it.

"When we were checking in there, a guy walked by and said 'you guys here to go fishing?'" Karau chuckled at the memory. "We said, 'Yea, we're here to go fishing.'

"He said he was just walking down by the river and saw a few fish out there, so you might want to go down and try it out."

They moved their gear into the cabin, then got on their waders and vests, grabbed their fishing rods and headed for the Susitna out their back door.



John Stubenvoll of Portland fishes on a small stream near Talkeetna in 2009. The dark cloud in the water in front of him are fish. PHOTO COURTESY OF BOB KARAU



Karau spends a week every summer catching salmon, trout and grayling. PHOTO COURTESY OF BOB KARAU

getting tired of catching fish. It was all silvers in that back-eddy, 8 to 12 pounds

"It was insane."

During the course of the week, the five anglers fished feeder creeks and streams going into the three main rivers, catching silver chum and pink salmon, trout and grayling, daily adding salmon fillets to the stock in the lodge's freezer to bring home.

"My arms were tired the first day," Karau said.

They bunked on twin beds and a roll-away and did their own cooking barbecuing fresh-caught salmon most nights at the cabin. And all of the expenses except the beverages and licenses, were shared, right down to splitting companion air fares.

Penciling it out after returning, the per-angler cost for a week of Alaska fishing worked out to about \$1,000 each, and about half of that was the cost of the plane ticket.

They've been back, a core group of two or three that's gone every year from the start in an annual party of five and up to as many as nine anglers one year who took up two of the cabins.

They learned valuable lessons along the way, such as adding ear

ence, he said, especially with all of the information available online

"I'd recommend anybody going up there to do this for themselves. It's not magical," Karau said. "The water's very accessible if you can just get some resource information about creeks in the area and time your trips to the average run times.

"It would be easier if you went with somebody who'd been there before, but it's certainly not necessary. We just kind of limped our way through it, and we didn't have problems finding any fish.

"It's an easy fishery. I've taken four guys who have never held a fly rod in their hands, and they catch as many fish as we do."

After a ton of "how do we" questions back in Salem, Karau decided to put together his own presentation to help others.

He's giving one, "Alaska Highway Fishing Do-it-yourself" on March 8 at the 25th annual Northwest Fly Tying & Fly Fishing Expo in Albany.

And he's the March 14 guest speaker presenting "Alaska On A Budget" at the March meeting of the Santiam Flycasters.

Karau has had to tweak his PowerPoint presentation over the years.

Budgeting for the increased lodging costs, airfare and baggage fees, it probably pencils out to about \$1,200 a person now for that week of fishing.

Need more incentive to check it out? "If somebody would have told me that I'd ever have that kind of experience, I never would have believed them," Karau said. "I tell the story that I came back the first year, and we were trying to estimate how many fish we caught. And I figured 350. And I said, 'aw that's crazy, nobody's ever going

big state. There's got to be rivers that I can drive to and fish."

"And I got a referral to look at Talkeetna," he said, then chuckled. "I didn't know how to spell it."

He found out that it's a small way stop north of Anchorage on Parks Highway between Anchorage and Denali National Park that sits on the delta formed by the convergence of the Talkeetna, Chulitna and Susitna rivers.

And Karau saw there was the then-newly minted, in 2000, Susitna River Lodging, a central main building and several A-frame cabins.

So Karau and four fishing buddies reserved a cabin and made plane reservations for August, bought and pored over books and maps for information, flew to Anchorage, rented an SUV, stopped at Fred Meyer for two carts of groceries and, ahem, "beverages," then made the two-hour drive up the Parks Highway to the lodge.

"All this time, I'm thinking this has gotta be a scam as far as the lodge goes," he said about the price. "Because I kept thinking that people set trips up, and they don't get it."

"Driving down the gravel driveway I was still, questioning if this was going to work out for us. But it was."

Oh boy did it.

"When we were checking in there, a guy walked by and said 'you guys here to go fishing?'" Karau chuckled at the memory. "We said, 'Yea, we're here to go fishing.'"

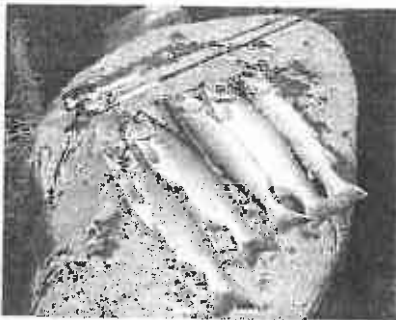
"He said he was just walking down by the river and saw a few fish out there, so you might want to go down and try it out."

They moved their gear into the cabin, then got on their waders and vests, grabbed their fishing rods and headed for the Susitna out their back door.

"The way the river ran around, there was this little back eddy. I went out and walked down the center of it," Karau said. "And what I thought were big rafts of logs turned out to be rafts of salmon."

"And we proceeded to catch a fish every cast, every cast and a half that afternoon. And the rest of the week was basically the same. In fact, we quit fishing there to go out and try other places. We were

John Stubenvoll of Portland fishes on a small stream near Talkeetna in 2009. The dark cloud in the water in front of him are fish. PHOTO COURTESY OF BOB KARAU



Karau spends a week every summer catching salmon, trout and grayling. PHOTO COURTESY OF BOB KARAU

getting tired of catching fish. It was all silvers in that back-eddy, 8 to 12 pounds.

"It was insane."

During the course of the week, the five anglers fished feeder creeks and streams going into the three main rivers, catching silver, chum and pink salmon, trout and grayling, daily adding salmon fillets to the stock in the lodge's freezer to bring home.

"My arms were tired the first day," Karau said.

They bunked on twin beds and a roll-away and did their own cooking barbecuing fresh-caught salmon most nights at the cabin. And all of the expenses except the beverages and licenses, were shared, right down to splitting companion air fares.

Penciling it out after returning, the per-angler cost for a week of Alaska fishing worked out to about \$1,000 each, and about half of that was the cost of the plane ticket.

They've been back, a core group of two or three that's gone every year from the start in an annual party of five and up to as many as nine anglers one year who took up two of the cabins.

They learned valuable lessons along the way, such as adding ear plugs to the must-have gear list because of snorers sleeping in close proximity.

"And the first couple years, we put everything in the back of the car," Karau said, then laughed. "Then we figured out that we'd run out of beer."

"So we put all of the luggage on the roof of the car and put all of the food in the back."

Putting together a do-it-yourself Alaska trip isn't rocket sci-

ence, he said, especially with all of the information available online.

"I'd recommend anybody going up there to do this for themselves. It's not magical," Karau said. "The water's very accessible if you can just get some resource information about creeks in the area and time your trips to the average run times."

"It would be easier if you went with somebody who'd been there before, but it's certainly not necessary. We just kind of limped our way through it, and we didn't have problems finding any fish."

"It's an easy fishery. I've taken four guys who have never held a fly rod in their hands, and they catch as many fish as we do."

After a ton of "how do we" questions back in Salem, Karau decided to put together his own presentation to help others.

He's giving one, "Alaska Highway Fishing: Do-it-yourself" on March 8 at the 25th annual Northwest Fly Tying & Fly Fishing Expo in Albany.

And he's the March 14 guest speaker presenting "Alaska On A Budget" at the March meeting of the Santiam Flycasters.

Karau has had to tweak his PowerPoint presentation over the years.

Budgeting for the increased lodging costs, airfare and baggage fees, it probably pencils out to about \$1,200 a person now for that week of fishing.

Need more incentive to check it out? "If somebody would have told me that I'd ever have that kind of experience, I never would have believed them," Karau said. "I tell the story that I came back the first year, and we were trying to estimate how many fish we caught. And I figured 350. And I said, 'aw that's crazy, nobody's ever going to believe me.'"

"So the next year when we went back up there, I had a little notebook in my vest pocket and a pen," he said, paused, then grinned. "And within the first hour, I said 'Sc— this. I'm not getting in any fishing.' I'm putting check marks down of people catching fish."

hmiller@StatesmanJournal.com, (503) 399-6725 or follow at twitter.com/henrymillersj

S
E
T

B
E
G
I
N
S

A
R
M
Y
O
F

ter

s

re

ok
es

on
re
ering

to

15-6475

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

FINAL ACTION ON 2013 MANAGEMENT MEASURES

The Salmon Technical Team (STT) will briefly review its analysis of the tentative management measures and answer Council questions. Final adoption of management measures will follow the comments of the advisors, tribes, agencies, and public.

Any season structure considered for adoption that deviates from Salmon Fishery Management Plan objectives will require implementation by emergency rule. If an emergency rule appears to be necessary, the Council must clearly identify and justify the need for such an action consistent with emergency criteria established by the Council (Agenda Item E.1.a, Attachment 1) and National Marine Fisheries Service (Agenda Item E.1.a, Attachment 2).

This action is for submission to the U.S. Secretary of Commerce, and the final motions must be visible in writing. To avoid unnecessary delay and confusion in proposing final regulations, minor edits may be made to the STT analysis and other documents provided by staff. If major deviations from existing documents are anticipated, Council members should be prepared to provide a written motion that can be projected on a screen or quickly photocopied. Please prepare your motion documents or advise Council staff of the need for, or existence of, additional working documents as early as possible before the final vote.

Council Action:

- 1. Adopt final treaty Indian troll, non-Indian commercial and recreational ocean salmon fishery management measures for submission to the U.S. Secretary of Commerce.**
- 2. If necessary, identify and justify any regulations requiring implementation by emergency rule.**

Reference Materials:

1. Agenda Item E.4.b, Supplemental STT Report: STT Analysis of Tentative 2013 Ocean Salmon Fishery Management Measures.

Agenda Order:

- a. Agenda Item Overview
 - b. Reports and Comments of Advisory Bodies and Management Entities
 - c. Public Comment
 - d. **Council Action:** Adopt Final Management Measures for 2013 Ocean Salmon Fisheries
- Mike Burner

PPMC
03/15/13

**TESTIMONY OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY TRIBES
BEFORE PACIFIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
April 10, 2013
Portland, OR**

Good day, Madam Vice Chair and members of the Council. My name is Wilbur Slockish Jr. I am treaty fisherman on the Columbia River. I am here with Bruce Jim and Herb Jackson to provide a statement on behalf of the four Columbia River Tribes, the Warm Springs, Yakama, Umatilla and Nez Perce Tribes.

The Columbia River Tribes would like to discuss a couple of issues before the Council.

Earlier this week we were able to have a discussion with the states of Oregon and Washington that covered a wide range of topics. We appreciate the opportunity to have these discussions and hope they continue into the future.

Regarding the Council's earlier discussion on in-season management, the tribes support the Council's effort to clarify how in-season ocean fishery adjustments will be done to ensure any fishery changes are impact neutral. The tribes strongly support working towards protocols where mark selective fisheries could be changed to full retention fisheries.

While we support the Council's efforts to clarify in-season fishery adjustments, the Columbia River tribes can not concur with the impact assessment presented by the STT on ESA listed lower river coho or on Lower River tules. These impact assessments are based in part on modeled impacts in mark selective Lower Columbia River sport and commercial fisheries. We do not accept the assumed release chinook sport release mortality rate of 19% for in-river fisheries, nor do we accept the assumed release mortality rate for the coho commercial tanglenet fishery of 13.6%. These rates are not scientifically based or based on any actual research in the Columbia River. Tribal staff are not able to determine if they are reasonable and we believe that the impact calculations based on these rates are little more than guesswork.

We are surprised that NMFS, in its role of ensuring that ESA impacts in fisheries are not exceeded, casually accepts the states "guess" at release mortality rates for the lower Columbia River. We believe that sport release mortality rates in the estuary where fish are making the transition from salt to fresh water may be much higher than the states are assuming. The relationship between immediate mortality and longer term mortality in the spring tanglenet fishery suggests that mortality may be higher than current estimates for the fall coho tanglenet fishery. The tribes have asked the states repeatedly for comprehensive analysis and research on

actual catch and release mortality rates in Columbia River fisheries and do not accept their excuses that the studies are too difficult and too expensive to conduct. These data are an essential component to managing the fishery and the research must be done before mark selective fisheries are implemented.

The tribes would also like to remind the Council that the assumed mark rates for Columbia River stocks in both ocean and in-river fisheries are little more than guesses. Relying on guesswork increases the likelihood of uncertainty for management. If we are wrong about the mark rates, managers will be wrong about our predictions of impacts for proposed fisheries. We also remain concerned about multiple encounters by salmon in what is becoming a string of mark selective fisheries. The Tribes believe that a precautionary adjustment needs to be incorporated in to the impact calculations to account for salmon being caught and released in multiple fisheries.

Our final issue that we would like to bring to your attention is the in-river modeling tools. Tribal staff have spent some time reviewing the fall in-river chinook model but have had less time to review the inrivercoho model. The models have been under constant construction and in use for the past month. It is more difficult to properly review models while they are being used with new model runs sometimes more than once per day. The tribes raised questions on how in-river fall season mark selective fisheries would be analyzed months ago. The methods for analyzing mark selective fall season fisheries should have been reviewed long before the pre-season planning process. It is not appropriate to be setting mark selective fisheries before we have finished discussing the technical aspects of how they are modeled. Access to working models prior to planning the fall season fisheries would have made the process much easier. Although we may appear frustrated, the tribes are committed to the *U.S. v. Oregon* process and will continue to direct our staff to analyze and provide input into these models through the *U.S. v. Oregon* Technical Advisory Committee process. We also expect the issue of mark selective fall in-river fisheries to be discussed further at our May *U.S. v. Oregon* meeting.

The tribes find the expansion of the in-river mark selective fisheries under Governor Kitzhaber's re-allocation process disheartening. The proposed changes will do nothing to promote actual wild salmon restoration. These changes in the lower river fisheries just move impacts between user groups. The changes rely on faulty economic claims. They don't save fish and have the effect of increasing uncertainty in management.

We believe that a truly collaborative process that has co-managers working together to increase abundance is the best route forward for Columbia Basin fish populations. Squabbling over scraps is not the best way to meet the needs of the fish and provide good fishing opportunities for everyone.

This concludes the tribal statement,

Thank you



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

April 10, 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) is considering 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, if adopted, in 2013 and beyond. The language is found in Agenda Item E.4.b, Supplemental STT Report, April 2013, Table 2, Section C.5.d (C.5.d), and addresses potential circumstances where in-season 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 pre-season expectations established during the season-setting process. Insignificant differences noticed between pre-season 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 language.

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 pre-season/in-season 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 in-season 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 pre-season conservation expectations are likely to be exceeded.

True to this understanding, NOAA Fisheries suggests, for example, that large differences between pre-season 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. If there is anything further NOAA Fisheries can do to aid consideration of the language in the C.5.d language, please let me know. Please be assured that, should the Council adopt the C.5.d language in its final regulatory regime, the understanding expressed in this letter will remain that of NOAA Fisheries.

Sincerely,

Robert Turner
Assistant Regional Administrator
Salmon Management Division



SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM

***ANALYSIS OF TENTATIVE 2013
OCEAN SALMON FISHERY
MANAGEMENT MEASURES***

April 10, 2013

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management measures analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 1 of 5)		DRAFT: 4/10/2013 10:55 AM
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>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Seven days per week (C.1). All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total (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. Cape Flattery, Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land their fish in Garibaldi, Oregon. Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point, Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon must notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or prior to transport away from the port of landing by either calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271 or sending notification via e-mail to nfalcon.trollreport@state.or.us. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts.</p>		
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) <p>July 1-9 then Friday through Tuesday July 12-August 27 with a landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook and 40 coho per vessel per open period; Friday through Tuesday August 30-September 17 with a landing and possession limit of 20 Chinook and 50 coho per vessel per open period (C.1). 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 (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, and beginning August 9, Grays Harbor Control Zone Closed (C.5). Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land their fish in Garibaldi, Oregon. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point, Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon must notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or prior to transport away from the port of landing by either calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271 or sending notification via e-mail to nfalcon.trollreport@state.or.us. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts.</p>		

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management measures analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 2 of 5)		DRAFT: 4/10/2013 10:55 AM
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
South of Cape Falcon		
Supplemental Management Information		
1. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 462,563 adults. 2. Sacramento Index exploitation rate of 44.6% 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 40,006 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 114,828 adult Klamath River fall Chinook.		
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 1-August 29; • September 4-October 31 (C.9.a). Seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total (B, C.1). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3) and Oregon State regulations for a description of special regulations at the mouth of Tillamook Bay. Beginning September 4, no more than 100 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Wed.-Tues.). In 2014, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1) Gear restrictions same as in 2013. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2014 meeting.		
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 1- May 31; • June 1 through earlier of June 30, or a 4,000 Chinook quota; • July 1 through earlier of July 31, or a 3,000 Chinook quota; • August 1 through earlier of August 29, or a 2,000 Chinook quota; • September 16 through earlier of September 27 or a 1,000 Chinook quota (C.9.a). Seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size limit (B, C.1). Prior to June 1, all fish caught in this area must be landed and delivered in the State of Oregon. 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 in this fishery, and prior to fishing outside of this area. State regulations require fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch to other locations after first landing in one of these ports notify ODFW prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 252, with vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2014, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 28 inch Chinook minimum size limit. (B, C.1) Gear restrictions same as in 2013. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2014 meeting.		
OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1 through earlier of May 31, or a 3,000 Chinook quota; • June 1 through earlier of June 30, or a 3,000 Chinook quota; • July 1 through earlier of July 31, or a 2,000 Chinook quota; • August 1 through earlier of August 29, or a 1,500 Chinook quota; • September 16 through earlier of September 30, or 6,000 Chinook quota (C.9). 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.).		
Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt. Closed.		

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management measures analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013.
(Page 3 of 5) DRAFT: 4/10/2013 10:55 AM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)

- May 22-31;
- June 1-8 and 21-30;
- July 15-31;
- August 1-29;
- September 1-30 (C.9).

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).

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.

Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)

- May 1-31;
- June 1-8 and 21-30;
- July 15-31;
- August 1-29;
- September 1-30 (C.9).

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).

Point Reyes to Point San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)

- October 1-4, 7-11, and 14-15.

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).

Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)

- May 1-31;
- June 1-8 and 21-30;
- July 15-31;
- August 1-29;
- September 1-30 (C.9).

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).

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)

B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches)

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 Mt. to Pt. Arena	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Pt. Arena to U.S./Mexico Border					
Prior to Sept. 1	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Sept. 1 to October 12	26.0	19.5	-	-	None

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

- C.1. Compliance with Minimum Size or Other Special Restrictions: All salmon on board a vessel must meet the minimum size, landing/possession limit, or other special requirements for the area being fished and the area in which they are landed if the area is open or has been closed less than 96 hours for that species of salmon. Salmon may be landed in an area that has been closed for a species of salmon more than 96 hours only if they meet the minimum size, landing/possession limit, or other special requirements for the area in which they were caught. ~~Salmon may be landed in an area that has been closed less than 96 hours only if they meet the minimum size, landing/possession limit, or other special requirements for the areas in which they were caught and landed.~~

States may require fish landing/receiving tickets be kept on board the vessel for 90 days after landing to account for all previous salmon landings.

C.2. Gear Restrictions:

- a. Salmon may be taken only by hook and line using single point, single shank, barbless hooks.
- b. Cape Falcon, Oregon, to the OR/CA border: No more than 4 spreads are allowed per line.
- c. OR/CA border to U.S./Mexico border: No more than 6 lines are allowed per vessel, and barbless circle hooks are required when fishing with bait by any means other than trolling.

C.3. Gear Definitions:

Trolling defined: Fishing from a boat or floating device that is making way by means of a source of power, other than drifting by means of the prevailing water current or weather conditions.

Troll fishing gear defined: One or more lines that drag hooks behind a moving fishing vessel. In that portion of the fishery management area (FMA) off Oregon and Washington, the line or lines must be affixed to the vessel and must not be intentionally disengaged from the vessel at any time during the fishing operation.

Spread defined: A single leader connected to an individual lure and/or bait.

Circle hook defined: A hook with a generally circular shape and a point which turns inward, pointing directly to the shank at a 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.

- 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 of each year.~~ Incidental harvest is authorized only during May and June of the 2013 troll seasons and April, May, and June of the 2014 troll seasons and after June 30 in 2013 or 2014 if quota remains and if announced on the NMFS hotline (phone: 800-662-9825). ODFW, CDFW, and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) will monitor landings. If the landings are projected to exceed the 30,568 pound preseason allocation or the total Area 2A non-Indian commercial halibut allocation, NMFS will take inseason action to prohibit retention of halibut in the non-Indian salmon troll fishery.

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.

TABLE 2. Recreational management measures analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 1 of 4)	DRAFT: 4/10/13 10:55 AM
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS	
North of Cape Falcon	
Supplemental Management Information	
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). 2. Recreational TAC: 48,000 (non-mark selective equivalent of 44,000) Chinook and 74,760 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked. 4. No Area 4B add-on fishery. 5. Buoy 10 fishery opens August 1 with an expected landed catch of 13,000 marked coho in August and September.	
U.S./Canada Border to Queets River	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 11-12, May 18-19, and June 22-28 or a coastwide marked Chinook quota of 8,000 (C.5). Seven days per week. Two fish per day, all salmon except coho, all Chinook must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5). 	
Queets River to Leadbetter Point	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 8 through earlier of June 22 or a coastwide marked Chinook quota of 8,000 (C.5). Seven days per week. Two fish per day, all salmon except coho, all Chinook must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5). 	
Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 8 through earlier of June 21 or a coastwide marked Chinook quota of 8,000 (C.5). Seven days per week. Two fish per day, all salmon except coho, all Chinook must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5). 	
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 29 through earlier of September 22 or 7,780 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 4,900 Chinook (C.5). 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). 	
Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 29 through earlier of September 22 or 1,890 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,650 Chinook (C.5). September 28 through earlier of October 13 or 50 marked coho quota or 50 Chinook quota (C.5) in the area north of 47°50'00" N. lat. and south of 48°00'00" N. lat. Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day, 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).	
Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 23 through earlier of September 30 or 27,660 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 23,500 Chinook (C.5). Sunday through Thursday. All salmon; two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook. All coho must be marked (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). 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).	
Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 22 through earlier of September 30 or 37,380 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 9,900 Chinook (C.5). Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day, only one of which can be a Chinook. All coho must be marked (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook and coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon (C.5). 	

TABLE 2. Recreational management measures analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013. (Page 2 of 4)		DRAFT: 4/10/13 10:55 AM
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
South of Cape Falcon		
Supplemental Management Information		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 462,563 adults. 2. Sacramento Index exploitation rate of 44.6% 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 40,006 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 114,828 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 5. Overall recreational TAC: 10,500 marked coho and 16,000 unmarked coho. 		
<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Seven days per week. All salmon except coho; two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-mark-selective coho fishery: September 1 through the earlier of September 30 or a landed catch of 16,000 non-mark-selective coho quota (C.5). <p>September 1-2, then Thursday through Saturday thereafter; all salmon, two fish per day (C.5); September 3-4, then Sunday through Wednesday thereafter; all salmon except coho, two fish per day. The all salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of October 1 or attainment of the coho quota. Open days may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available coho quota (C.5).</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).</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>Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All-salmon mark-selective coho fishery: July 1 through earlier of July 31 or a landed catch of 10,500 marked coho. <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. 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>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1 through September 8 except as provided above during the all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery (C.6). <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>OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1 through September 8 (C.6). <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>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 6 through November 10. <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).</p>		

TABLE 2. Recreational management measures analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013.

(Page 3 of 4)

DRAFT: 4/10/13 10:55 AM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS**Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)**

- April 6 through November 10

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).

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).

Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)

- April 6 through October 6.

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).

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).

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)

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

Area (when open)	Chinook	Coho	Pink
North of Cape Falcon	24.0	16.0	None
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	24.0	16.0	None
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	24.0	16.0	None
OR/CA Border to Horse Mountain	20.0	-	20.0
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	20.0	-	20.0
Pt. 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

C.1. Compliance with Minimum Size and Other Special Restrictions: All salmon on board a vessel must meet the minimum size or other special requirements for the area being fished and the area in which they are landed if that area is open. Salmon may be landed in an area that is closed only if they meet the minimum size or other special requirements for the area in which they were caught.

Ocean Boat Limits: Off the coast of Washington, Oregon, and California, each fisher aboard a vessel may continue to use angling gear until the combined daily limits of Chinook and coho salmon for all licensed and juvenile anglers aboard ~~has~~ 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.

- 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.]
- 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 analyzed by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2013.

(Page 4 of 4)

DRAFT: 4/10/13 10:55 AM

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS**C.3. Gear Definitions:**

- a. ~~Recreational fishing gear defined: Angling tackle consisting of a line with no more than one artificial lure and/or natural bait attached.~~ Off Oregon and Washington, angling tackle consists of a single line that the line must be attached to a rod and reel held by hand or closely attended; the rod and reel must be held by hand while playing a hooked fish. No person may use more than one rod and line while fishing off Oregon or Washington. Off California, the line must be attached to a rod and reel held by hand or closely attended; weights directly attached to a line may not exceed four pounds (1.8 kg). While fishing off California north of Point Conception, no person fishing for salmon, and no person fishing from a boat with salmon on board, may use more than one rod and line. Fishing includes any activity which can reasonably be expected to result in the catching, taking, or harvesting of fish.
- b. *Trolling defined:* Angling from a boat or floating device that is making way by means of a source of power, other than drifting by means of the prevailing water current or weather conditions.
- c. *Circle hook defined:* A hook with a generally circular shape and a point which turns inward, pointing directly to the shank at a 90° angle.

C.4. Control Zone Definitions:

- a. *The Bonilla-Tatoosh Line:* A line running from the western end of Cape Flattery to Tatoosh Island Lighthouse (48°23'30" N. lat., 124°44'12" W. long.) to the buoy adjacent to Duntze Rock (48°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 ~~permitting the retention of unmarked coho~~ modifying regulations restricting retention of unmarked coho. ~~To ensure that preseason projected impacts of the fishery are not exceeded, 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. If retention of unmarked coho is permitted by inseason action, the allowable coho quota will be adjusted to ensure preseason projected impacts on all stocks is not exceeded.~~
- e. Marked coho remaining from the July Cape Falcon to OR/CA border recreational coho quota may be transferred inseason to the September Cape Falcon to Humbug 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.

TABLE 3. Treaty Indian ocean troll management measures analyzed by the STT 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"> May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 26,250 Chinook quota. <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"> July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 26,250 preseason Chinook quota (C.5), or 47,500 coho quota. <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 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2013 ocean fishery management measures analyzed by the STT.^{a/} (Page 1 of 4)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)	Spaw ner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
CHINOOK		
<u>PUGET SOUND:</u>		
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	NA (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)
	33.0%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2013 because management objective met
Skagit Summer/Fall	48.6%	≤ 50.0% Total Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	103.0%	≤ 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 spawning 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	NA (5.1%)	≤ 50.0% Total Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
Nisqually River Summer/Fall	NA (5.8%)	≤ 56.0% Total Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
<u>WASHINGTON COAST:</u>		
Hoko Fall	1.1	0.85 FMP MSY spawning 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 spawning 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 spawning 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 spawning 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 spawning 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.^{a/} (Page 2 of 4)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)	Spaw ner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
CHINOOK		
<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 ^{a/}	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 ^{c/} (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.^{a/} (Page 3 of 4)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)	Spaw ner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
CHINOOK		
<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 _{ACL} .
Ocean commercial impacts	199.8	All alternatives include fall (Sept-Dec) 2012 impacts (23.5 thousand SRFC).
Ocean recreational impacts	96.6	All alternatives include 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.^{a/} (Page 4 of 4)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)	Spaw ner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
COHO		
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)	10.3% (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 ^{d/}
Stillaguamish	27.0% (2.9%)	≤ 50.0% 2013 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Snohomish	24.1% (2.9%)	≤ 60.0% 2013 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Hood Canal	NA (4.6%)	≤ 45.0% 2013 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Strait of Juan de Fuca	12.9% (3.8%)	≤ 40.0% 2013 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Quillayute Fall	16.0	6.3 FMP MSY adult spaw ner estimate ^{g/} . Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Hoh	7.4	2.5 FMP MSY adult spaw ner estimate ^{g/} . Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Queets Wild	19.2	5.8 FMP MSY adult spaw ner estimate ^{g/} . Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Grays Harbor	179.8	24.4 FMP MSY adult spaw ner estimate ^{g/} . Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Low er Columbia River Natural (threatened)	15.0% (11.1%)	≤ 15.0% Total marine and mainstem Columbia River fishery exploitation rate (2013 NMFS ESA guidance).
Upper Columbia ^{e/}	>50%	≥ 50% Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam.
Columbia River Hatchery Early	275.0	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	142.8	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 ^{f/}	23.1% ^{f/}	≤ 30.0% Marine and freshw ater fishery exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (threatened)	7.5%	≤ 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 w ith 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 w ill 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 7. Expected coastwide lower Columbia Natural (LCN) Oregon coastal natural (OCN) and Rogue/Klamath (RK) coho, and Lower Columbia River (LCR) tule Chinook exploitation rates by fishery for 2013 ocean fisheries

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. 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	4.9%	10.0%	0.2%	
TOTAL	15.0%	23.1% ^{a/}	7.5%	41.0%

a/ 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 A-1. Klamath River fall Chinook age-4 ocean HARVEST by month, area, and fishery. In 2013, harvest of 53,000 age-4 KRFC equals a 16% ocean harvest rate.

Commercial											Recreational											
16.0% Total																						
Port	Fall 2012		Summer 2013						Summer	Year	Port	Fall 2012			Summer 2013					Summer	Year	
Area	Sept	Oct-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total	Area	Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	395	132	0	513	1,002	342	335	1,088	3,280	3,807	NO	109	0	0	0	0	0	39	7		46	155
CO	396	0	0	1,296	1,547	1,133	1,762	3,193	8,931	9,327	CO	14	0	0	0	0	8	18	102	35	163	177
KO	159	0	0	0	124	917	817	499	2,357	2,516	KO	547	45	0	0	0	12	93	199	727	1,031	1,623
KC	739	0	0	0	1,993	1,297	551	467	4,308	5,047	KC	634	0	0	0	0	426	533	482	920	2,361	2,995
FB	0	0	0	0	1,531	5,736	8,300	3,380	18,947	18,947	FB	0	0	0	0	10	99	227	295	70	701	701
SF	0	0	0	0	1,408	1,718	2,677	441	6,244	6,244	SF	0	0	0	0	95	57	163	184	9	508	508
MO	0	0	0	0	368	194	257	4	823	823	MO	0	0	0	0	71	15	20	46	6	158	158
Total	1,689	132	0	1,808	7,974	11,337	14,697	9,071	44,887	46,708	Total	1,304	45	0	0	176	618	1,055	1,347	1,773	4,969	6,318
14.1%											1.9%											

Table A-2. Sacramento River Winter run Chinook age-3 ocean impact rate south of Pt. Arena by month, area, and fishery.

Commercial										Recreational										
12.9 %Total																				
Port									Year	Port									Year	
Area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Area	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
SF	0.21	0.49	0.28	0.17	0.01	0.00	NA	NA	1.16	SF	0.18	0.42	0.71	1.37	0.70	0.06	0.20	0.04	NA	3.67
MO	0.42	0.60	0.33	0.25	0.00	NA	NA	NA	1.60	MO	1.08	0.66	1.19	2.56	0.87	0.10	0.03	NA	NA	6.49
Total	0.63	1.09	0.61	0.42	0.01	0.00			2.75	Total	1.26	1.08	1.90	3.93	1.57	0.17	0.23	0.04		10.17

2013 Ocean Mark Selective Fisheries Tribal Concerns

At the appropriate time, I will offer a Motion for Chinook and coho quotas for the Treaty troll fisheries. I would like to offer a few comments first.

For the ocean mark selective Chinook and coho fisheries that are proposed for 2013 the tribes are in support for Washington State to continue those fisheries for this season, with the following concerns:

For Chinook:

The tribes are concerned with the continued low return of the volunteer trip report (VTR) cards from Area 3 during the June fishery. Until this is resolved, the tribes do not feel any expansion above the current 8,000 Chinook sub-quota should occur.

For Coho:

The tribes are concerned that FRAM consistently is predicting a higher mark rate than what has been observed in the fishery. As a result, the preseason modeling is under-predicting the mortality of wild unmarked fish. Again, we renew our request for the STT or SSC to address this known bias.

The tribes would like to commend WDFW on their post-season mark selective fisheries reports. In order for proper analysis to be done, the tribes would like to receive the reports before the next year's ocean mark selective fisheries are proposed at the March PFMC meeting.

METHODOLOGY REVIEW PROCESS AND PRELIMINARY TOPIC SELECTION FOR 2013

Each year, the Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) completes a methodology review to help assure new or significantly modified methodologies employed to estimate impacts of the Council's salmon management use the best available science. The process normally involves: developing a list of potential topics for review at the April Council meeting; development of analytical materials to be reviewed between April and September Council meetings; final selection of review topics at the September Council meeting; review of selected topics in October by the SSC Salmon Subcommittee and the Salmon Technical Team (STT); and review by the full SSC at the November Council meeting. This review process is preparatory to the Council's adoption, at the November meeting, of all proposed changes to be implemented in the coming season or, in certain limited cases, providing directions for handling any unresolved methodology problems prior to the formulation of salmon management options in March. Because there is insufficient time to review new or modified methods at the March meeting, the Council may reject their use if they have not been approved the preceding November.

The SSC will receive input from the STT and the Model Evaluation Workgroup, and provide recommendations for methodologies to be reviewed in 2013.

Council Task:

- 1. Provide guidance to the SSC regarding potential topics and priorities for methodologies to be reviewed in 2013.**
- 2. Request relevant agencies develop and provide needed materials to the SSC, as appropriate.**

Reference Materials:

1. Agenda Item E.5.b, Supplemental SSC Report: Scientific and Statistical Committee Report on Methodology Reviews for 2013.

Agenda Order:

- a. Agenda Item Overview
- b. Reports and Comments of Advisory Bodies and Management Entities
- c. Public Comment
- d. Council Guidance on Potential Methodologies to Review in 2013

Mike Burner

PFMC
03/15/13

MODEL EVALUATION WORKGROUP REPORT
ON SALMON METHODOLOGY REVIEW PROCESS AND PRELIMINARY TOPIC
SELECTION FOR 2013

The Model Evaluation Workgroup's (MEW) list of work tasks for potential review at the October Methodology Review Meeting is:

- Continue the examination of the bias in coho mark rates between Fishery Regulated Assessment Model (FRAM) predicted and observed in Council fisheries. We would like to isolate the components of the evident bias and identify modifications or adjustments in FRAM that would address the bias.
- Update Chinook FRAM's ability to estimate legal and sub-legal size encounters. Modify Chinook FRAM's sublegal encounter algorithms and base period sublegal encounter rates, and associated relationships, to enable evaluations of size limit changes. We would like to pursue the development of a general framework applicable to all FRAM fisheries. A key component of this new method is the ability to incorporate recent data.
- Produce a User's Manual for the Visual Studio version of the FRAM model.
- Review method and data included in developing the Chinook FRAM base period. Develop a work plan that identifies algorithms or data refinements needed to produce a base period data set that improves FRAM assessments of current fishery management.

In addition, the feasibility of incorporating coho mark-selective fishery bias correction methods into Chinook FRAM continues to be explored.

SCIENTIFIC AND STATISTICAL COMMITTEE REPORT ON METHODOLOGY REVIEW PROCESS AND PRELIMINARY TOPIC SELECTION FOR 2013

The Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) met with the Salmon Technical Team (STT), the Model Evaluation Workgroup (MEW) and Mr. Mike Burner to discuss possible methodology review topics for 2013. The following items were identified for potential SSC review this fall. The lead entity for each work product is identified at the end of the item.

- Review performance of and develop alternatives to the Yaquina River marine survival rate index used in 2013 for the Oregon coastal natural (OCN) coho matrix control rule. (Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife [ODFW])
- Evaluate alternative forecast methodologies for the Sacramento fall Chinook index. (STT)
- Develop Conservation Objectives, Annual Catch Limits, and Status Determination Criteria for Willapa Bay coho. (Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. [WDFW], STT)
- Develop Lower Columbia natural (LCN) coho matrix control rules. (ODFW, WDFW)
- Develop Conservation Objectives for Southern Oregon coastal Chinook. (ODFW)
- Evaluate bias in coho mark rates in preseason forecasts and postseason estimates in mark-selective coho fisheries north of Cape Falcon. (MEW)
- Incorporate observed encounter rates of sub-legal Chinook into Fishery Regulation Assessment Model (FRAM) for fisheries outside of Puget Sound. (MEW)
- Review the user's manual for the Visual Studio version of FRAM. (MEW)
- Develop improved base period estimates of legal and sub-legal Chinook encounter rates by incorporating more recent information from coded-wire tag and genetic sampling into Chinook FRAM. (MEW)
- Explore incorporating the coho FRAM bias correction methods for mark-selective fisheries into Chinook FRAM. (MEW)

The SSC considers the first two items in this list to be most important for consideration relative to the 2014 salmon management process.

Feasibility of abundance-based management for California Coastal Chinook and Sacramento Winter Run Chinook were subject of a workshop on 8 April after the full SSC had adjourned. Two members of the SSC salmon subcommittee attended the workshop.

Based on information presented at the workshop, which is summarized NOAA-TM-NMFS-SWFSC-494 from the March 2013 Briefing Book (Agenda Item C.3.b, Supplemental Attachment 3), there are insufficient data available to implement abundance-based management for California Coastal Chinook at this time. Filling these data gaps should remain a Council priority.

The Sacramento Winter Run Chinook jeopardy standard currently includes a harvest control rule adopted by NMFS Southwest Region (SWR) in 2012. The SWR rule, along with a variety of alternative harvest control rules, was presented at the workshop. Components of the model used to evaluate these alternatives have been, or are in the process of being, peer reviewed and

published. Choice of a harvest control rule ultimately lies with the Southwest Region. The SSC sees no need for Council review of either California Coastal or Sacramento Winter Run methodologies at this time.

The SSC requires proper documentation and ample review time to make efficient use of the SSC Salmon Subcommittee's time. Materials for review should be submitted at least two weeks prior to the scheduled review meeting. Agencies should be responsible for ensuring that materials submitted to the SSC are technically sound, comprehensive, clearly documented, and identified by author.

PFMC
04/10/13

SALMON ADVISORY SUBPANEL REPORT ON METHODOLOGY REVIEW PROCESS
AND PRELIMINARY TOPIC SELECTION FOR 2013

The Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS) participated in the Workshop on the current and alternative management strategies pursuant to the Biological Opinion on Sacramento winter run Chinook (SWRC) and on the potential for abundance-based management of California Coastal Chinook salmon in joint session with the Salmon Technical Team. Noting that the thorough, peer-reviewed analysis on winter run management strategies showed virtually no difference in the risk of extinction among several control rules, we wonder at the choice of the current control rule that would cut fishing to zero at low SWRC populations with little apparent benefit to the long-term survival of the winter run. Rather than include this issue as a methodology topic for 2013, the SAS recommends the Council to formally request that the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) revisit the existing control rule, with an eye towards preserving flexibility and opportunity in the fishery on targeted stocks without jeopardizing the survival of SWRC.

While disappointed that insufficient data exists to implement direct management for California Coastal Chinook, the SAS was encouraged by the program initiatives presented by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife which are intended to collect data required to properly inform and develop an abundance-based approach for management of California Coastal Chinook.

The SAS remains supportive of the development of an abundance-based management approach for California Coastal Chinook, but does not feel the issue is ready for formal methodology review until more data become available. The SAS recommends that the Council schedule periodic workshops, during the March or April Council meetings, to review progress by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, NMFS, and others in developing the information necessary for management of this evolutionarily significant unit. Scheduling of workshops will depend on program development, but should occur no less than biennially to keep Council and agency focus on this important management strategy.

The SAS also supports moving forward with review of the abundance-based matrix for management of Columbia River coho.

SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM REPORT ON METHODOLOGY REVIEW PROCESS AND PRELIMINARY TOPIC SELECTION FOR 2013

The Salmon Technical Team (STT) met with the Scientific and Statistical Committee, the Model Evaluation Workgroup and Mr. Mike Burner of the Council staff to discuss potential topics for review in 2013. The STT has identified the following topics as candidates for review by the STT and the Salmon Subcommittee of the Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) in October, with the lead entity in parentheses:

- 1 Oregon Coast Natural (OCN) coho marine survival indicator (OPITT). Last year the Council adopted the use of a single natural coho population in the Yaquina basin as an indicator of survival for OCN coho in the harvest matrix used as a control rule in the salmon fishery management plan (FMP). The Council adopted this for use just for 2013, and the topic should be reconsidered this year for use in 2014.
- 2 Lower Columbia Natural coho harvest rate matrix (Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife [ODFW], Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife [WDFW]). The current harvest rate matrix was initially developed with the intent of application to ocean fisheries. In its annual guidance letter to the Council, NMFS has used the harvest rates from this matrix as upper limits on the combined impacts of ocean and mainstem Columbia River fisheries. The States of Oregon and Washington would like to review a revised analysis to address perceived shortcomings of the current matrix.
- 3 Willapa Bay natural coho conservation objective, annual catch limit (ACL) and status determination criteria (SDC) (STT, WDFW). Willapa Bay coho were added to the FMP by the adoption of Amendment 16, yet they have no FMP conservation objective, specified annual catch limits, or status determination criteria, and are neither managed under an international agreement, listed under the Endangered Species Act, nor a hatchery stock. Consequently, they are currently out of compliance with requirements of the Magnuson-Stevens Act and NOAA's National Standard 1 Guidelines. The STT would like to establish the required reference points and bring this stock into compliance.
- 4 Southern Oregon coastal Chinook conservation objective, ACL, and SDC (ODFW). Southern Oregon coastal Chinook are part of the Southern Oregon Northern California Chinook stock complex in the FMP while Mid-Oregon coastal and Northern Oregon coastal Chinook are part of the far north migrating Chinook stock complex. However, the Oregon coastal Chinook have an aggregate conservation objective of 60 to 90 spawners per mile. Far north migrating Chinook stocks are subject to management under the provisions of the Pacific Salmon Treaty, while Southern Oregon coastal Chinook are not. Southern stocks also appear to have different production characteristics than far north migrating stocks. Oregon would like to review an independent conservation objective and status determination criteria for Southern Oregon coastal Chinook.

- 5 Evaluation of alternative Sacramento Index forecast methodologies (STT). Last year the STT modified the data range used to forecast the Sacramento Index. There is continued interest in investigating the relative performance of alternative methods.

The SAS, STT, and members of the SSC participated in a workshop to evaluate the data, analyses, and prospects for developing alternative abundance-based control rules as consultation standards for listed Sacramento winter Chinook (SRWC) and California coastal Chinook (CCC).

The management strategy evaluation analysis used to inform the current NMFS consultation standard for SRWC considered a wide range of alternative control rules including no fishing, historical fishery impact rates, recent fishery impact rates, and control rules that included *de minimis* fishing with control rules that go to zero at zero abundance and at abundance levels greater than zero. The range of control rules were evaluated both in terms of extinction risk and effects on fishing opportunity. The results were consistent, predictable, and can be used to reasonably infer the effects of the range of control rules considered. The analyses were subsequently peer reviewed and published in a scientific journal. The STT believes that additional review is not necessary and that consideration of alternative control rules is a policy issue rather than a technical one.

With regard to California Coastal Chinook, the STT is encouraged by efforts currently underway to improve monitoring of this evolutionarily significant unit (ESU). However, data that currently exist do not appear to be adequate to develop a defensible abundance-based management strategy based on the status of CCC. Escapement and harvest cannot currently be adequately quantified to develop an index-based model, let alone age-structured assessment or harvest models, and there appear to be no stocks within the ESU having adequate assessment data to serve as indicator stocks. Studies on the marine distribution of CCC based on historic CWTs, and more recently on genetic stock identification, are consistent with the assumptions underpinning the current consultation standard. The STT does not believe that there are any technical issues at this time that warrant review by the STT and SSC for use in 2014 management.

PFMC
04/09/13

Salmon Methodology Review

At last fall's Salmon Methodology Review meeting, it was identified that Chinook FRAM as currently implemented does not adequately model changes to size limits in fisheries.

At that meeting, a suggested method change was proposed to the Chinook FRAM that addressed one of the problem's with the current method used to model size limit changes.

However, that methodology approach was not accepted.

The Methodology Review statement recommended that if size limit changes are to be properly modeled an entirely new evaluation is needed on how Chinook FRAM currently estimates sub-legal encounters relative to the base period and how stock-specific estimates of distributions by length are used to estimate sublegal and legal encounters.

The Tribes support this approach and would participate in such a process. The Tribes are not in favor of any methods of evaluating size limits and size limit changes that are based solely on manipulating model inputs as these do not address the fundamental problems related to this issue that are currently present in Chinook FRAM.

The tribes do support the STT, SSC and MEW statements and their list of potential topics for review.

COUNCIL GUIDANCE ON COLUMBIA BASIN SITUATION ASSESSMENT

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is conducting a "situation assessment" of regional views about salmon recovery planning in the Columbia Basin for the long-term. They are assembling an assessment team including academic expertise from Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. A situation assessment is an interview-based process undertaken to better understand and explore relevant issues and interests of involved parties and situation dynamics. The assessment team will reach out to a broad array of regional parties over the next several months to capture a range of perspectives. In December 2012, NMFS sent out a letter of invitation and background information (Agenda Item E.6.a, Attachment 1) to a variety of Columbia Basin stakeholders including Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) Executive Director, Dr. Donald McIsaac.

At the March 2013 Council meeting, NMFS reported on this issue and Dr. McIsaac requested input from the Council and its advisory bodies in preparation for his participation in the assessment. At that time, the Habitat Committee and Salmon Advisory Subpanel provided initial guidance (see March 2013 Briefing Book, Agenda Item C.3).

At this meeting, NMFS Northwest Region, Deputy Regional Administrator, Mr. Barry Thom is scheduled to brief the Council on the assessment and respond to questions. The Council is scheduled hear reports from its advisory groups and the public and to provide guidance and direction to the Executive Director.

Council Task:

- 1. Review the Columbia Basin Situation Assessment.**
- 2. Provide guidance and direction to the Executive Director.**

Reference Materials:

1. Agenda Item E.6.a, Attachment 1, December 11, 2012 letter from Mr. Barry A. Thom regarding the Columbia Basin Assessment.

Agenda Order:

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

Mike Burner

PFMC
03/22/13



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

December 11, 2012

Dear Columbia Basin Party,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Barry A. Thom
Deputy Regional Administrator

Background on the Columbia Basin Situation Assessment

What is a Situation Assessment?

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

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

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

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

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

About Oregon Consensus and William D. Ruckelshaus Center

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

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

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

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

What is the scope of the assessment?

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

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

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

What would the assessment involve?

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

Will the interviews be confidential?

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

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

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

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

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

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

HABITAT COMMITTEE COMMENTS ON
COUNCIL GUIDANCE ON COLUMBIA BASIN SITUATION ASSESSMENT

As the Council is aware, the Habitat Committee submitted comments on this subject at the March 2013 meeting. These comments are attached for your reference.

PFMC
04/08/13

HABITAT COMMITTEE REPORT ON NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
REPORT

Columbia River BiOp Process

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 1 Two parts of the recovery process need improvement.
 - a First, **the science process needs to be inclusive.**
 - i The importance of scientifically sound river management practices (including increased spill) needs to be emphasized. The current BiOp does not contain adequate spill. (An HC report on the Comparative Survival Study report on the effects of spill is available at <http://tinyurl.com/bsax8jr>).
 - ii The science process needs to be independent of discussions about legal rights and roles, policy, and political influences. As an example of a process where the science is treated independently, the U.S. v. Oregon case is a process where parties with differing opinions about the science work out their differences through a dispute resolution process or ultimately go to a judge for timely action if resolution cannot be achieved. As observed in the challenges to the BiOp, there is concern that existing scientific review processes aren't working, and that not all relevant information is being adequately considered and applied with adaptive management.
 - iii The BiOp for the mainstem Columbia River, and other BiOps in the Endangered Species Act process, need to be linked to & supportive of recovery.
 - iv There needs to be an independent (non-BPA) administrator/decision maker to make funding decisions for science, recovery, and other processes.
 - v Recovery planning so far has looked at relatively small geographic areas. There needs to be a scientific process to assure that there is system-wide recovery, beyond individual sub-basin recovery processes. The system-wide approach should incorporate the existing sub-basin recovery planning, as there are many valuable contributions to salmon recovery in these plans.
 - b Second, **broader stakeholder participation is needed.** For example, if dam breaching is on the table, there needs to be participation by ports, transportation interests, conservation groups, agricultural interests, etc.
 - i US Fish and Wildlife Service and other state and tribal management entities need to be more involved in the Columbia River flow management process. They are involved in developing and reviewing the science of flow management, through the Fish Passage Center Comparative Survival Study process, but their views of the science seem to carry less weight than others in NOAA's development of the BiOp.

- ii Giving up sovereignty is a problem in the Columbia Basin as it was in the Klamath process. Most Columbia signatories had to give up some sovereign rights, agreeing not to sue the action agencies. In the Klamath, full consensus could not be achieved because some tribes had to give up sovereignty over water rights.
 - iii NOAA needs to effectively link the stakeholder involvement process with the recovery planning and BiOp processes. However, the stakeholder process cannot be used to avoid timely action on BiOps and salmon recovery.
- 2 A broader range of options need to remain on the table, including dam breaching and expanded spill.
- 3 The differences between the BiOp and recovery planning need to be made clear – namely that the BiOp is mandatory, to avoid jeopardy, while the recovery process is intended to create healthy, viable populations of fish.
- 4 NOAA should use the situation assessment interviews to explore why some similar processes have not succeeded, and why others have been successful.

PFMC
03/08/13

SALMON ADVISORY SUBPANEL REPORT ON COUNCIL GUIDANCE ON THE COLUMBIA BASIN SITUATION ASSESSMENT

In response to the Council's request for Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS) guidance regarding the Columbia River Salmon Recovery Assessment undertaken by National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), the SAS believes that the following issues are most relevant to the discussion and could be utilized by the Council in formulating any communication with NMFS.

- 1 There are a number of existing Salmon Recovery Plans and programs throughout the Columbia Basin that have made considerable progress during the past decade. These were developed with significant stakeholder and public input, and the Assessment should not deflect or detract from the current recovery efforts underway. Instead, the Assessment should take the approach of "What more can be done?" and also address funding issues, which will determine the speed of progress.
- 2 With the upcoming re-consideration of the Columbia River Treaty with Canada, issues of flow and spill will become central in a discussion of salmon recovery efforts. The Council should consider including these issues as foremost among the Council's concerns regarding salmon recovery.
- 3 The Council provides an excellent model for "grass-roots" involvement of multiple stakeholders over a large geographic area, both in its composition of and utilization of advisory bodies as well as the North of Falcon process. The Council should consider recommending its processes as a model in response to the NMFS question about how Basin-wide priorities should be considered and discussed with parties and multiple constituencies. The Council provides an open forum for public education and input.
- 4 SAS recommends that a robust sample of commercial, tribal, and recreational harvesters be interviewed, many of whom are heavily involved in recovery efforts already, and particularly because they are the first ones to see the results of recovery efforts. Further, current recovery efforts were front-end loaded with harvest cuts, and the SAS is concerned that the Assessment process not become a way to delay or forestall the other parties to recovery from contributing their share.
- 5 Various Federal laws are working against each other in current recovery efforts. Specifically, the Magnusson-Stevens Act, the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the Migratory Bird Act and the Endangered Species Act sometimes conflict when it comes to management and recovery of stocks of concern. Current concerns and conflicts regarding bird and/or sea lion predation on salmonids are evidence that revisiting and/or modifying this legislation is appropriate.