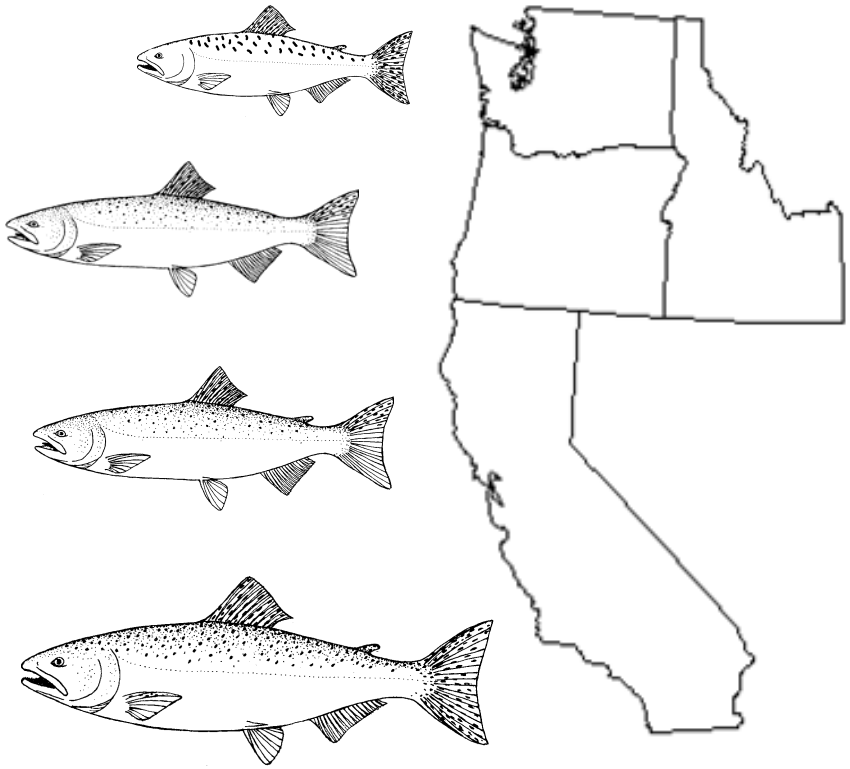
PRESEASON REPORT II

PROPOSED ALTERNATIVES
AND
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PART 2
FOR 2014
OCEAN SALMON FISHERY
REGULATIONS

REGULATION IDENTIFIER NUMBER 0648-XD072



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MARCH 2014

PUBLIC HEARINGS ON SALMON ALTERNATIVES

All Hearings Begin at 7 p.m.

Monday, March 24
Chateau Westport
Beach Room
710 W Hancock
Westport, WA 98595
(360) 268-9101

Monday, March 24
Red Lion Hotel
South Umpqua Room
1313 N Bayshore Drive
Coos Bay, OR 97420
(541) 267-4141

Tuesday, March 25
Hilton Sonoma Wine Country
Golden Gate CD Room
3555 Round Barn Blvd.
Santa Rosa, CA 95403
(707) 523-7555

Public comment on the Alternatives will also be accepted during the April Council meeting on Saturday, April 5, during the public comment period for Agenda Item F.1 at the Hilton Vancouver Hotel, 301 West Sixth Street, Vancouver, Washington 98660, phone: 360-993-4500. ***Written comments*** *received at the Council office* ***by midnight, on Monday, March 30, 2014*** *will be distributed to all Council members.*

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A report of the Pacific Fishery Management Council pursuant to National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Award Number FNA10NMF4410014.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AABM	Aggregate Abundance Based Management
ABC	acceptable biological catch
ACL	annual catch limit
AEQ	adult equivalent
BO	biological opinion
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CFGC	California Fish and Game Commission
CO	central Oregon (Florence south jetty to Humbug Mt.)
Council	Pacific Fishery Management Council
CPUE	catch per unit effort
CWT	coded-wire tag
DPS	Distinct Population Segment
EA	Environmental Assessment
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESU	Evolutionarily Significant Unit
FB	Fort Bragg (Horse Mt. to Point Arena)
FRAM	Fishery Regulation Assessment Model
FMA	fishery management area
FMP	fishery management plan
FONSI	finding of no significant impact
GSI	genetic stock identification
IPHC	International Pacific Halibut Commission
ISBM	Individual Stock Based Management
KC	California KMZ (OR/CA Border to Horse Mountain)
KO	Oregon KMZ (Humbug Mountain to the OR/CA Border
KMZ	Klamath Management Zone (the ocean zone between Humbug Mountain and Horse Mountain where management emphasis is on Klamath River fall Chinook)
KRFC	Klamath River fall Chinook
LCN	lower Columbia River natural (coho)
LCR	lower Columbia River (natural tule Chinook)
LRH	lower river hatchery (tule fall Chinook returning to hatcheries below Bonneville Dam)
LRW	Lower Columbia River wild fall Chinook, (bright fall Chinook returning primarily to the North Fork Lewis River).
MO	Monterey (Pigeon Point to the U.S./Mexico Border)
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
MSA	Magnuson-Stevens Act
MSY	maximum sustainable yield
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NO	northern Oregon (Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty)
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
ODFW	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
OCN	Oregon coastal natural (coho)
OFL	overfishing limit
OPI	Oregon Production Index
OY	optimum yield
PSC	Pacific Salmon Commission
PST	Pacific Salmon Treaty
RER	rebuilding exploitation rate
RMP	Resource Management Plan

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (continued)

RK	Rogue/Klamath (hatchery coho)
S_{ACL}	annual catch limit spawner abundance
SCH	Spring Creek Hatchery (tule fall Chinook returning to Spring Creek Hatchery)
SEAK	Southeast Alaska
S_{MSY}	MSY spawning escapement
SET	spawning escapement target
SF	San Francisco (Point Arena to Pigeon Point)
SI	Sacramento Index
SONCC	Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (coho ESU)
SRFC	Sacramento River fall Chinook
SRFI	Snake River fall (Chinook) Index
SRW	Snake River wild fall Chinook
SRWC	Sacramento River winter Chinook
STT	Salmon Technical Team
WCVI	West Coast Vancouver Island
WDFW	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document has been prepared by the staff of the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) and the Salmon Technical Team (STT) to describe the Council's proposed ocean salmon management Alternatives for 2014 and characterize their expected impacts on ocean salmon fisheries and the stocks which support them. The Council solicits public comments on the proposed management Alternatives in preparation for adopting final management recommendations at its April meeting. Oral and written comments may be presented at public hearings at the times and locations displayed on the inside front cover of this report. Additional comment will be accepted during the April Council meeting at the Hilton Vancouver Washington, 301 West 6th Street, Vancouver, Washington. Written comments received at the Council office by March 30, 2014 will be copied and distributed to all Council members (Council staff cannot assure distribution of comments received after March 30).

This report also constitutes the second part of an Environmental Assessment (EA) to comply with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements for the 2014 ocean salmon regulations. An EA is used to determine whether an action being considered by a Federal agency has significant environmental impacts. This part of the EA includes a statement of the purpose and need, a description of the affected environment, a description of 2014 ocean salmon regulation Alternatives being considered, and an analysis of the effects of those Alternatives on the affected environment. The first part of the EA (Preseason Report I; PFMC 2014b) included a description of the No-Action Alternative and an analysis of the effects of the No-Action Alternative on salmon stocks managed under the Pacific Coast Salmon Fishery Management Plan (FMP), which is one component of the affected environment. Along with the description and analysis of the Proposed Action in Preseason Report III (developed after the Council makes a final recommendation in April 2014), these three parts of the EA will provide the necessary components to determine if a finding of no significant impact (FONSI) or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is warranted.

1.1 Purpose and Need

The purpose of this action, implementation of the 2014 ocean salmon fishery management measures, is to allow fisheries to harvest surplus production of healthy natural and hatchery salmon stocks within the constraints specified under the Salmon FMP, the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST), and consultation standards established for salmon stocks listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). In achieving this purpose, management measures must take into account the allocation of harvest among different user groups and port areas. Without this action, 2013 management measures would be in effect, which do not consider changes in abundance of stocks in the mixed stock ocean salmon fisheries. Therefore, this action is needed to ensure constraining stocks are not overharvested and that harvest of abundant stocks can be optimized to achieve the most overall benefit to the nation.

The Salmon FMP establishes nine more general harvest-related objectives:

1. Establish ocean exploitation rates for commercial and recreational salmon fisheries that are consistent with requirements for stock conservation objectives and annual catch limits, specified ESA consultation or recovery standards, or Council adopted rebuilding plans.

2. Fulfill obligations to provide for Indian harvest opportunity as provided in treaties with the United States, as mandated by applicable decisions of the Federal courts, and as specified in the October 4, 1993, opinion of the Solicitor, Department of Interior, with regard to Federally-recognized Indian fishing rights of Klamath River Tribes.

3. Maintain ocean salmon fishing seasons that support established recreational and commercial fisheries, while meeting salmon harvest allocation objectives among ocean and inside recreational and commercial

fisheries that are fair and equitable, and in which fishing interests shall equitably share the obligations of fulfilling any treaty or other legal requirements for harvest opportunities.

4. Minimize fishery mortalities for those fish not landed from all ocean salmon fisheries as consistent with achieving optimum yield (OY) and bycatch management specifications.

5. Manage and regulate fisheries, so the OY encompasses the quantity and value of food produced, the recreational value, and the social and economic values of the fisheries.

6. Develop fair and creative approaches to managing fishing effort and evaluate and apply effort management systems as appropriate to achieve these management objectives.

7. Support the enhancement of salmon stock abundance in conjunction with fishing effort management programs to facilitate economically viable and socially acceptable commercial, recreational, and tribal seasons.

8. Achieve long-term coordination with the member states of the Council, Indian tribes with Federally recognized fishing rights, Canada, the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, Alaska, and other management entities which are responsible for salmon habitat or production. Manage consistent with the Pacific Salmon Treaty and other international treaty obligations.

9. In recommending seasons, to the extent practicable, promote the safety of human life at sea.

These objectives, along with the consultation standards established under the ESA, provide "sideboards" for setting management measures necessary to implement the Salmon FMP, which conforms to the terms and requirements of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) and the National Standards Guidelines.

2.0 SELECTION OF FINAL MANAGEMENT MEASURES

The Council's final ocean salmon season recommendations will be based on the range of Alternatives presented in this report and guidance received from deliberations at management fora such as the north of Cape Falcon planning process (sponsored by the States of Washington and Oregon and the treaty Indian tribes in that area), Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC), and from public hearings sponsored by the Council and the States of Washington, Oregon, and California. Final recommendations concerning season dates, catch quotas, and exploitation rates may vary from the range of Alternatives presented in this report depending upon determination of allocations, allowable harvest levels, public comment, or the final impact analyses completed by the STT. Elements of the Alternatives may be recombined to alter season patterns and quotas, or measures such as bag limits, days of fishing per week, special landing restrictions, and other specific regulatory details may also change. In addition, inseason modification of management measures may be used to ensure achievement of the Council's management objectives.

Specific details pertaining to season structure and special management measures for the treaty Indian troll fishery north of Cape Falcon are established in tribal regulations. Chinook and coho quota levels for the treaty Indian troll fishery may be adjusted if significant changes in incidental fishing mortality result from tribal regulations, preseason or inseason.

The impact analyses presented in this document reflect uncertainties and limitations of information available at the time of the March 2014 Council meeting. At this point in the planning cycle, the STT's impact assessments reflect four key assumptions relative to stocks impacted by Canadian and Alaskan fisheries: (1) abundance levels for Canadian Chinook and coho stocks identical to 2013 forecasts; (2)

fishing effort for southeast Alaskan (SEAK), north-central British Columbia, and West Coast Vancouver Island (WCVI) fisheries equal to the levels under the 2013 catch ceilings established under the aggregate abundance based management (AABM) provisions of the 2009 PST Agreement except modified upward for WCVI to account for an expected shift into the next higher harvest tier; (3) minimum size limits identical to those in place for 2013; (4) 2013 preseason catch levels and size limits for Canadian fisheries operating under individual stock based management (ISBM) regimes pursuant to the 2009 PST Agreement; and (5) base packages for management of Southern U.S. inside fisheries that contain some changes from 2013 fisheries. In mid-March, U.S. and Canadian fishery managers will exchange information regarding preseason expectations for fisheries and the status of Chinook and coho stocks. Following this exchange, the PSC's Chinook Model will be calibrated by the PSC Chinook Technical Committee to determine the allowable catch ceilings under the 2009 PST Agreement. Abundances and fishery expectations will be adjusted in the Council's fishery planning models prior to the April Council meeting, and inside fisheries will be shaped by state and tribal co-managers both prior to and during the April Council meeting.

Any Alternative considered for adoption that deviates from Salmon FMP objectives or other applicable laws 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 and NMFS.

3.0 SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM CONCERNS

3.1 Need for Landing Requirements

The STT recommends that landing restrictions be employed to require landings within the area where the fish are caught. Unless such restrictions are adopted, fleet mobility increases the difficulty of inseason management by compromising catch accountability and interpretation of biological data such as genetic stock identification (GSI) samples or coded-wire tag (CWT) recoveries.

4.0 SALMON FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN REQUIREMENTS

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

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

Administrative objectives are requirements for meeting other applicable law outside of the Salmon FMP. These requirements include ESA consultation standards, international treaties, and tribal trust responsibilities. The Salmon FMP defers to NMFS consultation standards for salmon stocks listed under the ESA in regard to biological conservation objectives. Section 5.0 of this document provides greater detail on ESA listed stocks, while impacts of the Council adopted salmon management measures on ESA listed stocks are included in Table 5.

The Salmon FMP requires compliance with relevant terms of the PST. Section 6.0 of this document provides greater detail on PST provisions and stocks, while impacts of the Council adopted salmon management measures on those stocks are included in Table 5.

Treaty trust responsibilities of the Salmon FMP require the Council to abide by Court orders in the *U.S. v. Washington* (Puget Sound), *Hoh v. Baldrige* (Washington coast), and *U.S. v. Oregon* (Columbia River) cases, and the Solicitor General opinion (Klamath River) governing allocation and management of shared salmon resources. Much of the North of Falcon forum is dedicated to annual negotiations establishing allocation among the tribes, non-Indian fishing sectors, and ocean and inside interests. The results of these negotiations allow the Council to complete final management measure recommendations while meeting its biological, administrative, and allocation objectives.

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

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

In addition to the allocation objectives associated with sharing between treaty Indian and non-Indian sectors, the Salmon FMP includes formulas for sharing Chinook and coho quotas north of Cape Falcon between commercial and recreational sectors, and among recreational port subareas, and for coho south of Cape Falcon between commercial and recreational sectors. Alternatives for the 2014 salmon management measures adopted by the Council meet the allocation requirements for fisheries north of Cape Falcon in the Salmon FMP. There are insufficient coho available for directed commercial harvest south of Cape Falcon; therefore, the FMP allocation schedule guidance is to determine allocation during the preseason process.

5.0 SPECIES LISTED UNDER THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

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

ESU	Status	Federal Register Notice			
		Most Recent		Original Listing	
Chinook					
Sacramento River Winter	Endangered	76 FR 50447	8/15/2011	54 FR 32085	8/1/1989
Snake River Fall	Threatened	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	57 FR 14653	4/22/1992
Snake River Spring/Summer	Threatened	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	57 FR 14653	4/22/1992
Puget Sound	Threatened	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	64 FR 14308	3/24/1999
Low er Columbia River	Threatened	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	64 FR 14308	3/24/1999
Upper Willamette River	Threatened	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	64 FR 14308	3/24/1999
Upper Columbia River Spring	Endangered	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	64 FR 14308	3/24/1999
Central Valley Spring	Threatened	76 FR 50447	8/15/2011	64 FR 50394	9/16/1999
California Coastal	Threatened	76 FR 50447	8/15/2011	64 FR 50394	9/16/1999
Chum					
Hood Canal Summer-Run	Threatened	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	64 FR 14508	3/25/1999
Columbia River	Threatened	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	64 FR 14508	3/25/1999
Coho					
Central California Coastal	Endangered	76 FR 50447	8/15/2011	61 FR 56138	10/31/1996
S. Oregon/ N. California Coastal	Threatened	76 FR 50447	8/15/2011	62 FR 24588	5/6/1997
Oregon Coastal	Threatened	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	63 FR 42587	8/10/1998
Low er Columbia River	Threatened	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011		
Sockeye					
Snake River	Endangered	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	56 FR 58619	11/20/1991
Ozette Lake	Threatened	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	64 FR 14528	3/25/1999

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

A list of current BOs in effect, the species they apply to, and their duration follows:

Date	Evolutionarily Significant Unit covered and effective period
3/8/1996	Snake River spring/summer and fall Chinook and sockeye (until reinitiated)
4/28/1999	Oregon Coastal natural coho, Southern Oregon/ Northern California coastal coho, Central California coastal coho (until reinitiated)
4/28/2000	Central Valley spring Chinook (until reinitiated)
4/27/2001	Hood Canal summer chum 4(d) limit (until reinitiated)
4/30/2001	Upper Willamette Chinook, Upper Columbia spring Chinook, Lake Ozette sockeye, Columbia River chum, and 10 steelhead ESUs (until reinitiated)
4/30/2010	Sacramento River winter Chinook (until reinitiated)
4/30/2004	Puget Sound Chinook (until reinitiated)
6/13/2005	California coastal Chinook (until reinitiated)
4/28/2008	Lower Columbia River natural coho (until reinitiated)
4/26/2012	Lower Columbia River Chinook (until reinitiated)

Amendment 12 to the Salmon FMP added the generic category “species listed under the ESA” to the list of stocks in the salmon management unit and modified respective escapement goals to include “manage

consistent with NMFS jeopardy standards or recovery plans to meet immediate conservation needs and long-term recovery of the species." Amendment 14 specified those listed ESUs and clarified which stocks in the FMP management unit were representative of the ESUs.

In a letter received by the Council on March 4, 2014, NMFS provided guidance on protective measures for species listed under the ESA during the 2014 fishing season. The letter summarized the requirements of NMFS' BOs on the effects of potential actions under the salmon FMP on listed salmon and provided the anticipated consultation standards of the BOs in preparation for the 2014 management season, as well as further guidance and recommendations for the 2014 management season.

The ESA consultation standards, exploitation rates, and other criteria in place for the 2014 management season are presented in Table 5. Some listed stocks are either rarely caught in Council fisheries (e.g., spring Chinook from the upper Columbia River) or already receive sufficient protection from other salmon FMP and ESA standards (e.g., Central Valley spring Chinook). NMFS has determined that management actions designed to limit catch from these ESUs, beyond what will be provided by harvest constraints for other stocks, are not necessary.

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

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

6.0 OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE PACIFIC SALMON TREATY

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

6.1 Chinook Salmon Management

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

3, adopted in 1999. These provisions require the combined adult equivalent (AEQ) exploitation rate by all U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border be reduced by 40 percent from the 1979-1982 base period for a specified set of Chinook indicator stocks, substantively impacted in U.S. ISBM fisheries, if they do not achieve their management objectives.

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

Key considerations for Canadian domestic fishery management for Chinook in 2014 include, (1) meeting domestic conservation obligations for WCVI, Strait of Georgia, and Fraser River spring stocks; (2) Chinook harvests by native fisheries; and (3) incidental impacts during commercial and native fisheries directed at sockeye, and chum salmon. It is anticipated that the details of the fishery regulatory package off WCVI will be driven by levels of allowable impact on WCVI and Lower Strait of Georgia Chinook and Interior Fraser (Thompson River) coho.

6.2 Coho Salmon Management

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

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

For Washington coastal coho management units, a range is reported for the allowable exploitation rates based on the relationship between the pre-season abundance forecast and the upper and lower values of

the spawning escapement ranges corresponding to MSY production. Maximum exploitation rates are computed using the lower end of the escapement range and minimum exploitation rates are computed using the upper end of the escapement range. For purposes of reporting the categorical status, an allowable exploitation rate is computed using the mid-point of the MSY escapement range. However, the maximum allowable exploitation rate allowed under the PST is 65 percent.

For 2014, Puget Sound and Washington coast coho constraints are as follows:

PST Southern Coho Management Plan

U.S. Management Unit	Total Exploitation Rate Constraint[b/]	Categorical Status[c/]
Skagit	60%	Abundant
Stillaguamish	50%	Abundant
Snohomish	60%	Abundant
Hood Canal	65%	Abundant
Strait of Juan de Fuca	40%	Moderate
Quillayute Fall[c/]		Moderate
Hoh[c/]		Abundant
Queets[c/]		Low
Grays Harbor		Abundant

a/ Preliminary. For Puget Sound stocks, the exploitation rate constraints and categorical status (normal, low, critical) reflect application of Comprehensive Coho Agreement rules, as adopted in the FMP. For Washington Coast stocks, exploitation rate constraints represent MFMT. Note that under *U.S. v. Washington* and *Hoh v. Baldrige* case law, the management objectives can differ from FMP objectives provided there is an annual agreement among the state and tribal comanagers; therefore, the exploitation rates used to report categorical status do not necessarily represent maximum allowable rates for these stocks.
b/ Preliminary. For Puget Sound and Washington Coast management units, the exploitation rate constraints reflect application of the PST Southern Coho Management Plan.
c/ Categories (abundant, moderate, low) correspond to the general exploitation rate ranges depicted in paragraph 3(a) of the PST Southern Coho Management Plan. For Washington Coast stocks, categorical status is determined by taking the midpoint of the range of exploitation rates associated with achieving the escapement goal ranges. The exploitation rate ranges are based on preseason abundance forecasts and the upper and lower ends of the escapement goal ranges. Maximum exploitation rates are computed using the lower end of the escapement range; minimum exploitation rates are computed using the upper end of the escapement range.

Key considerations for Canadian fishery management for coho in 2014 are expected to include, (1) meeting domestic conservation obligations for Interior Fraser (including Thompson River) coho; (2) coho harvests by First Nations fisheries; (3) incidental impacts during commercial and First Nations fisheries directed at pink, Chinook, sockeye, and chum salmon; and (4) the desire to provide increased opportunity for sport fisheries through mark-selective retention regulations. The Canadian fishery regimes affecting coho will be driven by Canadian domestic allowable impacts on the Thompson River component of the Interior Fraser management unit (in previous years, Canadian fisheries were managed so as not to exceed a three percent maximum exploitation rate).

The projected status of Canadian coho management units in 2014 indicates continuing concerns for the condition of Interior Fraser coho. The Interior Fraser coho management unit is anticipated to remain in low status, resulting in a requirement to constrain the total mortality fishery exploitation rate for 2014 Southern U.S. fisheries to a maximum of 10.0 percent.

7.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE ALTERNATIVES

Detailed information on the proposed ocean salmon regulation Alternatives are presented in Tables 1 (non-Indian commercial), 2 (recreational), and 3 (treaty Indian). Significant changes from recent seasons are highlighted below.

7.1 Commercial

Alternatives for the area north of Cape Falcon reflect a modestly higher relative abundance of Chinook and a substantially higher relative abundance of coho compared to 2013, with most of the increase in coho abundance attributable to Lower Columbia River hatchery coho. In 2014, allowable catch of Chinook will likely be similar to 2013 due to a higher relative abundance of LCR natural tule Chinook, but increased impacts in northern fisheries, and a total exploitation rate limit identical to 2013. Coho catch quotas will be higher than in 2013 due to abundant lower Columbia hatchery coho.

All Alternatives north of Cape Falcon assign two-thirds of the troll Chinook quota to the May-June Chinook directed fishery. In all Alternatives, the May-June fishery opens initially seven days per week with no landing and possession limit. The summer all-salmon fisheries for all Alternatives include Chinook and coho landing and possession limits. Coho retention regulations are similar to recent years, except that Alternative I includes a possible non-mark-selective period after September 1 if sufficient quota remains.

Commercial fisheries south of Cape Falcon will be constrained by the California coastal Chinook consultation standard under the ESA that limits the KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate to a maximum of 16 percent, the 40,700 natural area adult spawner objective for KRFC, and the exploitation rate limit on ESA listed LCR tule Chinook. Fisheries south of Point Arena, California, will also be constrained by the maximum allowable age-3 impact rate of 15.4 percent on ESA listed SRWC. The 2014 forecast of the Sacramento Index (SI) is lower than 2013, but high enough that Sacramento River fall Chinook (SRFC) will not constrain fisheries this year.

For the North and Central Oregon coast south of Cape Falcon, all Alternatives for Chinook fisheries open on April 1. For the North Oregon coast, the season end date is October 31 for each of the Alternatives. The Central Oregon coast features different season end dates among the Alternatives in an attempt to avoid fall harvest of KRFC. These include an end date of September 3 between Florence South Jetty and Humbug Mountain under Alternative I and an end date of September 3 between Cape Arago and Humbug Mountain in Alternative II. Short closures exist in August and in the transition between August and September for all Alternatives. Alternatives II and III also include a short closure at the beginning of July. Non-mark-selective incidental coho retention may be allowed in September under Alternative I if sufficient quota is available for transfer from the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain non-mark-selective recreational fishery.

In the Klamath Management Zone (KMZ), the Oregon portion has April and May open, and monthly quota fisheries with daily landing and possession limits for June, July, and August. Transfer of unused or exceeded quota to subsequent quota periods through August is allowed on an impact neutral basis. Alternatives I and II also allow quota fisheries in September with daily landing and possession limits. The California KMZ is closed in each Alternative, with the exception of September quota fisheries with landing and possession limits.

All Alternatives in the Fort Bragg area include open fisheries for portions of June through September with differences in fishing opportunity among the Alternatives for the month of June.

In the San Francisco area, the fishery will open in May and generally run through September, with closures in June and July that vary in timing and duration among the Alternatives. The October fall area target zone fishery from Point Reyes to Point San Pedro is included in all Alternatives.

The Monterey area features the same fishing opportunity as the San Francisco area from May through September, with one exception. For Alternative II, the fishery would close for the year on August 13.

7.2 Recreational

In the area between the U.S./Canada Border and the Queets River, Alternatives I and II include Chinook directed recreational fisheries in May and June. Alternative I includes a Chinook directed recreational fishery beginning May 31 in the area between the Queets River and Cape Falcon, while the fishery in that area is limited to June in Alternative II. Both Alternatives have an area-wide mark-selective Chinook quota.

In all Alternatives, all subareas between the U.S./Canada border and Cape Falcon are open seven days per week. For the Westport subarea, the Grays Harbor Control Zone is closed beginning August 11 in all Alternatives.

For the North and Central Oregon coast south of Cape Falcon, Chinook fisheries open March 15 and run through October. All Alternatives feature a mark-selective coho quota fishery in the summer, including the Oregon KMZ, with quota sizes and opening/closing dates that vary among the Alternatives. A non-mark-selective coho fishery also exists for the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain area beginning on August 30 under Alternative I and September 1 under Alternatives II and III. Non-mark-selective coho quotas are being considered because of the relatively high Oregon Coast natural (OCN) coho and moderate Oregon Production Index (OPI) hatchery coho forecasts, which tend to reduce expected mark rates and increase the number of release mortalities on natural stocks. A modeling run was performed for Alternative I to assess fishery impacts from a potential rollover of coho from the Cape Falcon to Oregon/California Border hatchery mark-selective recreational fishery to the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain non-mark-selective recreational fishery. Alternative I was modeled with 35,000 marked coho quota rolled into the 20,000 non-mark-selective coho quota. The resulting 40,300 non-mark-selective coho quota in this simulation did not result in an increase to the projected impacts for LCN coho, but impacts for OCN coho increased by 2.5 percent for a total of 25.3 percent. The primary purpose of this preseason modeling exercise was to quantify the impact of a potential future inseason rollover action to ensure that Alternative I would remain impact neutral on the most limiting stock (LCN coho). The resulting preseason expected exploitation rate for OCN coho of 25.3 percent meets the OCN coho ESA consultation standard of no more than 30 percent should any or all of the 35,000 be rolled into the non-mark-selective fishery.

Chinook fishing in both the Oregon and California KMZ will run at least from Memorial Day weekend through Labor Day. Alternatives I and II allow for longer seasons, beginning earlier in May and lasting until September 7. Minimum size limits are 24 inches in under Alternatives I and II, and 20 inches under Alternative III.

South of the KMZ, the season will begin on April 5. In the Fort Bragg area, closing dates in November and minimum size limits vary among the Alternatives. For the San Francisco area, seasons run through November 9 with a minimum size limit of 24 inches early in the season that transitions to a 20 inch minimum size limit later in the season. The date when this change in minimum size limit occurs varies among the Alternatives. For the Monterey area, each Alternative specifies a season from April 5 through October 5 with a 24 inch minimum size limit.

7.3 Treaty Indian

Alternatives are generally similar in structure to 2013, with quotas that are similar or modestly increased. All Alternatives have the provision that if the Chinook quota for the May-June fishery is exceeded, the excess will be deducted from the later all-salmon season.

8.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND ANALYSIS OF IMPACTS

Based on National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Administrative Order (NAO) 216-6 Section 6.02, the affected environment may consist of the following components:

- Target (FMP) species
- Social or economic environments
- Non-target species
- Essential Fish Habitat
- Public health or safety
- ESA listed (non-salmon) species or critical habitat
- Marine mammals
- Biodiversity or ecosystem function

8.1 Salmon Stocks in the Fishery

Target stocks include Chinook, coho, and pink salmon stocks identified in Appendix A, Table A-1 of Preseason Report I (Part 1 of this EA; PFMC 2014b), which includes several ESA listed Chinook and coho stocks. These ESA listed stocks are not targeted in Council area salmon fisheries, but will be included in the analysis of effects on target species because they are impacted coincidentally with targeted salmon stocks and frequently constrain access to targeted stocks. Environmental impacts to other ESA listed species (e.g., marine mammals) from the Alternatives will be analyzed in a later section of this EA.

A description of the historical baseline for this component of the affected environment is presented in the Review of 2013 Ocean Salmon Fisheries (PFMC 2014a). A more general description of salmon life history and population characteristics is presented in PFMC 2006. The current status (2014 ocean abundance forecasts) of the environmental components expected to be affected by the 2014 ocean salmon fisheries regulation Alternatives (FMP salmon stocks) are described in PFMC 2014b. The criteria used to evaluate whether there are significant effects from the Alternatives on target stocks are achievement of conservation objectives, ACLs, and rebuilding criteria. For ESA listed stocks impacted by the fishery, ESA consultation standards are applied to determine whether there are significant effects. The Salmon FMP conservation objectives are based on the best available science and are intended to prevent overfishing while achieving optimum yield from West Coast salmon fisheries as required by the MSA. The ESA consultation standards are likewise based on the best available science and are intended to ensure that fishery impacts do not appreciably reduce the likelihood of survival and recovery of listed species in the wild. FMP conservation objectives also include criteria for rebuilding overfished stocks. Therefore conservation objectives and consultation standards are appropriate indicators for determining the significance of fishery management actions referred to in NAO 216-6, Section 6.02.

8.1.1 Chinook Salmon

8.1.1.1 North of Cape Falcon

Abundance projections important to Chinook harvest management north of Cape Falcon in 2014 are:

- *Columbia River hatchery tules*. Combined production of Lower River Hatchery (LRH) and Spring Creek Hatchery (SCH) stocks returning to the Columbia River is predicted to be 225,000, which is substantially higher than the 2013 preseason expectation of 126,000. The 2014 LRH

forecast abundance is 110,000, higher than the forecast of 88,000 in 2013. The 2014 SCH forecast abundance is 115,000, which is much higher than last year's forecast of 38,000.

The primary Chinook salmon management objective shaping the Alternatives north of Cape Falcon is:

- NMFS consultation standards and annual guidance for ESA listed stocks as provided in Section 5.0 above. Relevant stocks for the area north of Cape Falcon include LCR natural tule Chinook and Columbia Lower River Wild (LRW) fall Chinook.

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

- *LCR natural tule fall Chinook*. The Alternative 1 exploitation rate of 42.0 percent, and Alternative II exploitation rate of 41.5 percent exceed the 41.0 percent NMFS consultation standard maximum for all fisheries. The exploitation rate in Alternative III is less than the maximum, assuming river fisheries are structured similarly to last year. Additional shaping of PSC fisheries prior to the April Council meeting may result in Alternatives I and II reaching compliance with the ESA consultation standard. LCR tules are the constraining Chinook stock for fisheries north of Cape Falcon in 2014.

- *SRW fall Chinook*. Alternatives have ocean exploitation rates of 48.5 percent or less of the base period exploitation rates, which is less than the ESA consultation standard of no more than 70 percent of the 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries. SRW Chinook will not constrain ocean fisheries north of Cape Falcon in 2014.

All of the Alternatives for Chinook fisheries north of Cape Falcon satisfy NMFS ESA consultation standards and guidance, FMP conservation objectives, and all other objectives for relevant Chinook stocks except those listed above for LCR natural tule fall Chinook (Table 5).

8.1.1.2 South of Cape Falcon

Status of Chinook stocks important to 2014 Chinook harvest management south of Cape Falcon are:

- *SRFC*. The SI forecast is 634,700, which is lower than the 2013 preseason forecast of 834,200.

- *KRFC*. The age-3 forecast is 219,800 KRFC. The age-4 forecast is 67,400 fish, and the age-5 forecast is 12,100. Last year's preseason forecast was 390,700 age-3, 331,200 age-4, and 5,700 age-5 fish.

- *SRWC*. No abundance forecast is made for this stock. The geometric mean of the most recent three years of escapement is 2,380 fish which represents an increase in this quantity relative to last year.

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

- NMFS consultation standards and annual guidance for ESA listed stocks as provided in Section 5.0 above. Relevant stocks for the area south of Cape Falcon include SRWC, California coastal Chinook, SRW fall Chinook, and LCR natural tule Chinook.

- KRFC natural area spawning escapement of at least 40,700 adults, a spawner reduction rate not to exceed 68 percent (FMP conservation objective), and 50:50 tribal-non-tribal sharing of adult harvest (Department of Interior Solicitor Opinion).

Fishery quotas under the Alternatives are presented in Table 4. Stock-specific management criteria and their forecast values under the Alternatives are provided in Table 5. Projected fishery landings, bycatch, and bycatch mortality under the Alternatives are summarized in Table 6. Table 7 provides a breakdown of impacts by fishery and area for LCR tule Chinook. Appendix A presents tables of SRWC impacts and age-4 KRFC harvest, by fishery/month/management area under the three Alternatives. Descriptions pertaining to the achievement of key objectives for Chinook salmon management south of Cape Falcon are found below.

- *California coastal Chinook.* The ESA consultation standard that limits the forecast KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate to a maximum of 16.0 percent is met by each of the Alternatives.

- *SRWC.* The ESA consultation standard that (1) limits the forecast age-3 impact rate in 2014 fisheries south of Point Arena to a maximum of 15.4 percent and (2) specifies time/area closures and minimum size limit constraints south of Point Arena, is met by each of the Alternatives.

- *KRFC.* The control rule-defined minimum of 40,700 natural area adult spawners is met by each of the Alternatives.

- *SRFC.* The control rule-defined minimum of 190,395 hatchery and natural area adult spawners is met by each of the Alternatives.

- *SRW fall Chinook.* SRW Chinook will not constrain ocean fisheries south of Cape Falcon in 2014.

All of the Alternatives for Chinook fisheries south of Cape Falcon satisfy NMFS ESA consultation standards and guidance, FMP conservation objectives, and all other objectives for relevant Chinook stocks (Table 5).

8.1.2 Coho Salmon

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

- *OPI Hatchery coho.* The 2014 forecast for hatchery coho from the Columbia River and the coast south of Cape Falcon of 983,100 is higher than the 2013 forecast of 525,400. The Columbia River early coho forecast is 526,600 compared to the 2013 forecast of 331,600 and the Columbia River late coho forecast is 437,500, compared to the 2013 forecast of 169,500.

- *OCN coho.* The 2014 OCN forecast is 230,600 compared to the 2013 forecast of 191,000.

- *LCN coho.* The 2014 LCN forecast is 33,100 compared to the 2013 forecast of 46,500.

- *Puget Sound coho.* Among Puget Sound natural stocks, Skagit, Snohomish, Stillaguamish, and Hood Canal are in the normal category in 2014, and Strait of Juan de Fuca is in the low category.

- *Interior Fraser (Thompson River) coho.* This Canadian stock continues to be depressed, and will continue to constrain ocean coho fisheries north of Cape Falcon in 2014.

Key coho salmon management objectives shaping the Alternatives are:

- NMFS consultation standards and annual guidance for ESA listed stocks as provided in Section 5.0 above. Relevant stocks include Central California Coast coho (south of the Oregon/California border), Southern Oregon/Northern California Coastal (SONCC) coho, OCN coho, and LCN coho. Based on this guidance, the maximum allowable exploitation rates for 2014 are: a combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate not to exceed 30.0 percent for OCN coho, a combined exploitation rate in marine-area and mainstem Columbia River fisheries not to exceed 22.5 percent for LCN coho, and a marine exploitation rate not to exceed 13.0 percent for Rogue/Klamath hatchery coho, used as a surrogate for the SONCC coho ESU. Furthermore, coho retention is prohibited in all California ocean fisheries.

- Salmon FMP conservation objectives and obligations under the PST Southern Coho Management Plan for stocks originating along the Washington coast, Puget Sound, and British Columbia as provided in Section 6.2 above. Because of the generally favorable forecasts for coho stocks in 2014, Interior Fraser is the key management stock for ocean fisheries north of Cape Falcon. The majority of the exploitation on this stock occur in Puget Sound and will be addressed in development of fishing seasons for inside waters during the North of Falcon co-management process by the State and Tribes prior to the April Council meeting. Because of their abundance status, Interior Fraser coho are subject to an exploitation rate ceiling of 10.0 percent in southern U.S. fisheries under the PST Southern Coho Management Plan.

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

- *LCN coho.* All three Alternatives satisfy the maximum 22.5 percent exploitation rate when 2014 projected marine impacts are combined with the 2013 preseason modeled impacts for mainstem Columbia River fisheries. Marine exploitation rates projected for 2014 Alternatives range from 14.9 percent in Alternative I to 11.9 percent in Alternative III.

- *Queets wild coho.* The FMP MSY adult spawner objective for Queets wild coho is 5,800; projected ocean escapement values for the 2014 Alternatives range from 7,800 in Alternative I to 8,100 in Alternative III.

- *Interior Fraser coho*. Southern U.S. exploitation rates in all Alternatives exceed the 10.0 percent maximum required by the PST Southern Coho Management Plan. Shaping of the State and Tribal inside fisheries will occur during the North of Falcon process, and ocean fisheries may require further shaping before final management measures are adopted in order to comply with the PST limit.

All of the Alternatives for coho fisheries satisfy NMFS ESA consultation standards and guidance, FMP conservation objectives, and all other objectives for relevant coho stocks other than those listed above (Table 5).

8.1.3 Pink Salmon

Pink salmon are not sufficiently abundant to merit management consideration in 2014.

8.1.4 Summary of Environmental Impacts on Target Stocks

Stock forecasts for some Canadian stocks and the actual PST limits on AABM fisheries are not known at this time, and preliminary values have been used in the analyses presented in this report. These forecasts and limits will be available prior to the April Council meeting. Negotiations in the North of Falcon process will not be completed until the April Council meeting. These negotiations affect allocation of stock impacts primarily among inside fisheries (State, Tribal, recreational, various commercial sectors, etc.) but also between inside and ocean fisheries.

Environmental impacts on salmon stocks are assessed based on compliance with conservation objectives, ACLs, rebuilding plans, and ESA consultation standards. As noted in the description of the Alternatives (Tables 1, 2, and 3), if analyses using the updated values and the results of these negotiations do not result in compliance with FMP conservation objectives or ESA consultation standards, some Alternatives will not be viable and impacts in Council-area fisheries will need to be reduced to comply with all applicable objectives and standards. If updated values and negotiations result in compliance with applicable objectives and standards, Council area fishery impacts would not increase; therefore, the analysis of effects would include the upper bound of a reasonable range of effects under the Alternatives considered for 2014 Council area salmon fisheries.

8.1.4.1 Targeted Salmon Stocks

Based on current assumptions regarding Canadian, Alaskan, and inside fishery impacts, all target salmon stocks (non-ESA listed) meet their FMP conservation objectives under Alternatives I, II, and III except Interior Fraser (Thompson River) coho (Table 5). Impacts in Council area fisheries alone are well below maximum allowed exploitation rates for Interior Fraser coho, and further shaping of inside fisheries will be required to comply with the PST Southern Coho Management Plan.

8.1.4.2 ESA Listed Salmon Stocks

Based on current assumptions regarding Canadian, Alaskan, and inside fishery impacts, all ESA listed salmon stocks meet their ESA consultation standards under all Alternatives except LCR natural tule Chinook in Alternative I and Alternative II (Table 5). Further shaping of Canadian, Alaskan, and inside fisheries may result in compliance with the ESA consultation standard; however, additional restrictions to Council area fisheries may be necessary to meet both consultation standards and inside fishery needs.

ESA consultation standards are met for all stocks under Alternative III (Table 5).

Council-area fisheries have a minor impact on ESA-listed Puget Sound Chinook and on most Chinook stocks subject to the 2009 PST Agreement. At this point there appears to be sufficient flexibility within Council and inside area fisheries as a whole to achieve protection for the Puget Sound Chinook ESU.

8.2 Socioeconomics

In general the Council manages the salmon fishery to meet escapement objectives for stocks that are expected to achieve optimum yields while rebuilding depressed stocks. While analysis of biological impacts is organized around salmon stocks that spawn in particular rivers, socioeconomic impacts under the regulatory Alternatives are analyzed by ocean fishery management areas as described in the Salmon FMP. These areas correlate to some extent with the ocean distribution of salmon stocks, although the various stocks are mixed in offshore waters. From north to south, the fishery management areas are (1) from the U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon (45°46' N. lat.), which is on the Oregon coast south of the Columbia River mouth; (2) between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain (42°40'30" N. lat.) on Oregon's southern coast; (3) the Klamath Management Zone, which covers ocean waters from Humbug Mountain in southern Oregon to Horse Mountain (40°05' N. lat.) in northern California; (4) from Horse Mountain to Point Arena; and (5) from Point Arena to the U.S./Mexico border. There are also numerous subdivisions

within these areas that are used to further balance stock conservation and harvest allocation needs. A map of the boundaries of these areas, also showing the main salmon ports, appears on the inside back cover of this report. The following analysis of impacts on fishing communities is organized around these broad management areas.

The Review of 2013 Ocean Salmon Fisheries (PFMC 2014a) provides a historical description of the salmon fishery affected environment. In addition to stock status assessments, the document reports socioeconomic impacts of historical fisheries and analyzes the current socioeconomic status of West Coast salmon fisheries. For the purpose of characterizing the economic impact of Council-area ocean salmon fisheries, commercial exvessel value and community level personal income impacts resulting from both commercial and recreational fishing activities are used.

The short-term economic effects of the proposed Alternatives for non-Indian fisheries are shown in Tables 9 and 10. Table 9 shows projected commercial troll impacts expressed in terms of estimated potential exvessel value. Table 10 shows projected recreational fisheries impacts in terms of the number of projected angler-trips and community personal income impacts associated with those activities. Note that exvessel values shown under the Alternatives for the commercial troll fishery in Table 9 and income impact values shown for the recreational fishery in Table 10 are not directly comparable. More directly comparable measures of short-term economic impacts from commercial and recreational salmon fisheries appear in Figures 1 and 2, which show estimated community income impacts under the commercial troll and recreational fishery Alternatives, respectively, compared to historical impacts in real (inflation-adjusted) dollars. In general, income impacts are estimates of the amount of income generated by the economic linkages associated with a particular activity. While reductions in income impacts may not necessarily reflect net losses, they are likely to indicate losses to businesses and individuals in a community that depends on that activity for livelihood.

Total economic effects under the Alternatives may vary more or less than is indicated by the short-term impacts on ocean fisheries reported below. Salmon that are not harvested in the ocean do not necessarily represent an economic loss, as they may become available for additional inside harvest or may provide additional spawning escapement. Alternatives that restrict ocean harvests may increase opportunities for inside harvesters (e.g., higher commercial revenue or more angler trips) or contribute to higher inside catch per unit effort (CPUE) (i.e., lower costs for commercial harvesters and/or higher success rates for recreational fishers). Harvest forgone by both ocean fisheries and inside fisheries may impact future production, although the magnitude of that effect is uncertain depending on the resulting escapement level compared to MSY escapement and the nature of the spawner-recruit relationship.

Fishing effort estimates for the recreational fishery south of Cape Falcon are based on measures developed by the STT for modeling biological impacts. STT estimates for south of Cape Falcon use multi-year averages to predict effort for the coming year. Consequently, if the multi-year average for a particular time period and area happens to be higher than last year's effort level, then the model may forecast an increase in effort for the coming year even though management measures may actually be relatively more constraining or *vice-versa*. Recreational fishery effort north of Cape Falcon was estimated using historical CPUE estimates applied to salmon quotas under the Alternatives. For the summer mark-selective coho fishery, since north of Cape Falcon coho quotas are significantly higher than in the recent past and the highest since 2009, the average 2009 Washington coho CPUE was applied to the coho quota under each Alternative. For the June Chinook fisheries in Alternatives I and II, average 2011-2013 Washington Chinook CPUE was applied.

Exvessel revenues in Table 9 are based on estimated harvest by catch area while commercial income impacts in Figure 1 are based on projected deliveries by landing area. Historically there has been a divergence between these two measures. The difference is due to deliveries of salmon caught in certain

catch areas to ports adjacent to neighboring catch areas. This pattern is particularly true for areas between Humbug Mountain and Point Arena. In an attempt to account for this effect by assigning income impacts to the "correct" landing area, adjustments are made based on historical transfer patterns. The patterns are typically inferred from the most recent year's catch and landings data. For example in 2013 there were substantial deliveries of salmon caught between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain to landing ports in the Oregon KMZ, and of salmon caught between Horse Mountain and Point Arena to landing ports in the California KMZ region. There were also transfers of harvest between other catch areas and adjacent landings ports but these were much smaller by comparison.

The expected harvests used to model commercial fishery impacts are taken from Table 6. The prior year's exvessel prices were assumed to be the best indicator of prices expected in the coming season. Coastwide average exvessel Chinook prices in 2013 were at their highest level in inflation-adjusted terms since 2008, reversing a declining annual trend from that time. However if lower coastwide commercial Chinook harvests projected under the Alternatives (especially due to lower forecasts for areas south of Horse Mountain) contribute to somewhat higher average exvessel prices than were observed in 2013, then salmon exvessel revenue and resulting commercial fisheries income impacts projected in this document may be understated.

8.2.1 Alternative I

Under Alternative I, coastwide community personal income impacts from commercial salmon fisheries are projected to fall below last year's (2013) level by 26 percent but to exceed the recent (2009-2013) inflation-adjusted average by 72 percent. Coastwide recreational income impacts are projected to exceed last year's level by 35 percent and the inflation-adjusted 2009-2013 average by 73 percent.

Commercial fisheries income impacts are projected to exceed last year's level in management areas north of Cape Falcon and between Humbug Mountain and Horse Mountain, but to fall below last year's performance in all remaining areas. Commercial fisheries income impacts under Alternative I are projected to exceed the inflation-adjusted 2009-2013 average in all management areas. 2014 commercial fisheries income impacts north of Cape Falcon are projected to be 48 percent higher than in 2013 and 72 percent higher than the 2009-2013 inflation-adjusted average.

Areas between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain and areas south of Horse Mountain would see commercial fisheries income impacts that are at least 18 percent below their 2013 level but still no less than nine percent above the 2009-2013 inflation-adjusted average. The area between Humbug Mountain and Horse Mountain is projected to see commercial fisheries income impacts 33 percent above the 2013 level and 260 percent above the 2009-2013 inflation-adjusted average (chiefly due to assumed landings from adjacent catch areas).

Projected income impacts from recreational fisheries north of Cape Falcon are 88 percent higher than in 2013 and 79 percent higher than the 2009-2013 inflation-adjusted average.

Recreational fisheries income impacts south of Cape Falcon are projected to be nine percent higher overall than in 2013 and 68 percent higher than the 2009-2013 inflation-adjusted average. Impacts are projected to be positive in all management areas except KMZ, where a decline of 12 percent from 2013 is projected, but still 58 percent above the 2009-2013 inflation-adjusted average. The greatest percentage increase for management areas south of Cape Falcon is for the Horse Mountain to Point Arena region where an increase of 22 percent is projected, 102 percent above the 2009-2013 inflation-adjusted average.

Income impacts under Alternative I are not projected to be significant. Combined commercial and recreational community income impacts in affected management areas are either positive compared with

last year or substantially above recent year averages and within the observed historical range of impact levels.

8.2.2 Alternative II

Under Alternative II, coastwide community personal income impacts from commercial salmon fisheries are projected to fall below last year's (2013) level by 19 percent but to exceed the recent (2009-2013) inflation-adjusted average by 91 percent. Coastwide recreational income impacts are projected to exceed last year's level by 26 percent and the inflation-adjusted 2009-2013 average by 61 percent.

Commercial fisheries income impacts are projected to exceed last year's level in all management areas north of Horse Mountain, but to fall below last year's performance in all areas south of Horse Mountain. Commercial fisheries income impacts under Alternative II are projected to exceed the inflation-adjusted 2009-2013 average in all management areas.

2014 commercial fisheries income impacts in the area north of Cape Falcon are projected to be 44 percent higher than in 2013 and 67 percent higher than the 2009-2013 inflation-adjusted average. The area between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain is projected to see commercial fisheries income impacts six percent above the 2013 level and 145 percent above the 2009-2013 inflation-adjusted average.

The area between Humbug Mountain and Horse Mountain is projected to see commercial fisheries income impacts 44 percent above the 2013 level and 289 percent above the 2009-2013 inflation-adjusted average (chiefly due to assumed landings from adjacent catch areas). Areas south of Horse Mountain would see projected commercial fisheries income impacts at least 28 percent below their 2013 level, but still no less than 10 percent above the 2009-2013 inflation-adjusted average.

Projected income impacts from recreational fisheries north of Cape Falcon are 69 percent higher than in 2013 and 61 percent above the 2009-2013 inflation-adjusted average.

Recreational fisheries income impacts south of Cape Falcon are projected to be four percent higher overall than in 2013 and 61 percent higher than the 2009-2013 inflation-adjusted average. Impacts are projected to be positive in all management areas except Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain and KMZ, where declines of five percent and 18 percent from 2013 are projected, respectively. But these values are still 11 percent and 47 percent, respectively, above the 2009-2013 inflation-adjusted average. The greatest percentage increase for management areas south of Cape Falcon is for the Horse Mountain to Point Arena region where an increase of 22 percent is projected, 102 percent above the 2009-2013 inflation-adjusted average.

Income impacts under Alternative II are not projected to be significant. Combined commercial and recreational community income impacts in affected management areas are either positive compared with last year or substantially above recent year averages and within the observed historical range of impact levels.

8.2.3 Alternative III

Under Alternative III, coastwide community personal income impacts from commercial salmon fisheries are projected to fall below last year's (2013) level by 23 percent but to exceed the recent (2009-2013) inflation-adjusted average by 80 percent. Coastwide recreational income impacts are projected to exceed last year's level by 14 percent and the inflation-adjusted 2009-2013 average by 45 percent.

Commercial fisheries income impacts are projected to exceed last year's level in all management areas north of Horse Mountain, but to fall below last year's performance in all areas south of Horse Mountain.

Projected commercial fisheries income impacts under Alternative III are projected to exceed the inflation-adjusted 2009-2013 average in all management areas.

2014 commercial fisheries income impacts in the area north of Cape Falcon are projected to be 24 percent higher than in 2013 and 44 percent above the 2009-2013 inflation-adjusted average. The area between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain is projected to see commercial fisheries income impacts six percent above the 2013 level and 145 percent above the 2009-2013 inflation-adjusted average.

The area between Humbug Mountain and Horse Mountain is projected to see commercial fisheries income impacts 32 percent above the 2013 level and 260 percent above the 2009-2013 inflation-adjusted average (chiefly due to assumed landings from adjacent catch areas). Areas south of Horse Mountain would see projected commercial fisheries income impacts at least 32 percent below their 2013 level, but still at least 10 percent above the 2009-2013 inflation-adjusted average.

Projected income impacts from recreational fisheries north of Cape Falcon are 38 percent higher than in 2013 and 31 percent higher than the 2009-2013 inflation-adjusted average.

Recreational fisheries income impacts south of Cape Falcon are projected to be one percent higher overall than in 2013 and 57 percent higher than the 2009-2013 inflation-adjusted average. Impacts are projected to be positive in all management areas except Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain and KMZ, where declines of 11 percent and 28 percent from 2013 are projected, respectively. But these values are still five percent and 30 percent, respectively, above the 2009-2013 inflation-adjusted average. The greatest percentage increase for management areas south of Cape Falcon is for the Horse Mountain to Point Arena region where an increase of 22 percent is projected, 102 percent above the 2009-2013 inflation-adjusted average.

Income impacts under Alternative III are not projected to be significant. Combined commercial and recreational community income impacts in affected management areas are either positive compared with last year or substantially above recent year averages and within the observed historical range of impact levels.

8.2.4 Summary of Impacts on the Socioeconomic Environment

The commercial fishery Alternatives are expected to generate coastwide revenue impacts that are at least 27 percent and income impacts at least 19 percent below 2013 levels, although these levels are still well above the 2009-2013 inflation-adjusted average. However these results mask regional differences along the coast. While revenues and income impacts from commercial fisheries in catch areas and ports north of Humbug Mountain are projected generally to be higher under the Alternatives than last year and the average of the recent past, catch areas south of Humbug Mountain are projected to see reductions in exvessel revenue compared with 2013 although generally not so compared with the 2009-2013 inflation-adjusted average. The assumed shifting of a portion of landings (based on 2013 patterns) from areas immediately north and south of the KMZ to landings ports in the KMZ may offset some of the effect of reduced KMZ area harvest on regional ports. However areas south of the KMZ are projected to see substantial reductions in harvest and income impacts compared with 2013 (although generally not compared with the 2009-2013 inflation-adjusted average).

Total coastwide income impacts from recreational fisheries are projected to be higher than in 2013 and the 2009-2013 inflation-adjusted average. However areas between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain and the KMZ are projected to see reductions under most or all the Alternatives. Overall, the region south of Cape Falcon is projected to see relatively small increases compared with 2013 under all three

Alternatives, although still well above the 2009-2013 averages. Areas north of Cape Falcon are projected to see the highest numbers of recreational angler trips and resulting income impacts since 2009.

8.3 Non-target Fish Species

Prior NEPA analyses have considered the effects of the ocean salmon fisheries on non-target fish species. Since then, ocean salmon fisheries have not changed substantially in terms of season length, areas, depth, bag limits, etc. Nor is there any new information to suggest that the incidental nature of encounters of non-target species in ocean salmon fisheries has changed. Therefore, conclusions from previous environmental analyses indicating that effects on non-target fish species are low and not significant are still applicable, as discussed below. The differences between the Alternatives for the 2014 salmon fishery are not discernible with respect to their effect on non-target fish species.

Impacts to groundfish stocks from salmon troll fisheries continue to be managed as part of the open access groundfish fishery sector, and are at similar levels compared to recent years. Previous environmental analysis concluded that the amount of groundfish taken incidentally in the salmon fishery is very low and is not substantially altered by changes in the salmon fishery. (NMFS 2003; Appendix B). The 2014 ocean salmon regulation Alternatives are not expected to differ substantially from fisheries analyzed previously with respect to groundfish impacts; therefore, effects from the Alternatives to groundfish stocks are not significant.

Impacts to Pacific halibut from salmon troll fisheries continue to be managed under limits established through the International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) process and under the Area 2A (Council area) catch sharing plan. Previous environmental analysis stated that data on the commercial segment of salmon fisheries show the co-occurrence rates for salmon and halibut, coastal pelagic species, highly migratory species, and non-Council managed fish species are low (NMFS 2003; Appendix B). The 2014 ocean salmon regulation Alternatives include Pacific halibut landing restrictions within the range enacted in the past, and are not expected to differ substantially from earlier analyses with respect to Pacific halibut impacts; therefore, effects from the Alternatives to Pacific halibut are not significant. Likewise, there are no changes to the salmon fishery for 2014 that would change impacts to other non-salmon fish species compared to previous analyses, therefore, effects from the Alternatives to these species are not expected to be significant.

8.4 Marine Mammals

The commercial salmon troll fisheries off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California are classified as Category III fisheries, indicating a remote or no likelihood of causing incidental mortality or serious injury to marine mammals (79 FR 14418). Recreational salmon fisheries use similar gear and techniques as the commercial fisheries and are assumed to have similar encounter rates and impacts. The non-ESA listed marine mammal species that are known to interact with ocean salmon fisheries are California sea lion and harbor seals. Populations of both these species are at stable and historically high levels. There is no new information to suggest that the nature of interactions between California sea lions or harbor seals in ocean salmon fisheries has changed since the Category III determination. Therefore, the impacts from the 2014 salmon regulation Alternatives to non-ESA listed marine mammals are not expected to be significant, and there is no discernible difference between the effects of the Alternatives on these resources.

8.5 ESA Listed Species

Steller sea lion interaction with the Pacific Coast salmon fisheries is rare and NMFS has determined mortality and serious injury incidental to commercial salmon troll fishing operations have a negligible effect on this species (NMFS 2003; Appendix B). Available information indicates that Pacific Coast salmon fisheries are not likely to jeopardize the existence of the Guadalupe fur seal (NMFS 2003;

Appendix B). No sea turtles have been reported taken by the ocean salmon fisheries off Washington, Oregon, or California, and NMFS has determined that commercial fishing by Pacific Coast salmon fisheries would pose a negligible threat to Pacific turtle species (NMFS 2003; Appendix B). There is no discernible difference between the effects of the Alternatives on these resources.

The NMFS BO on Southern Resident killer whale distinct population segment (NMFS 2008; Appendix B) concluded that ocean salmon fisheries were not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the Southern Resident killer whales or adversely modify their critical habitat. NMFS has initiated a five year review of the Southern Resident killer whale ESA listing. There is new information that indicates Chinook salmon abundance may correlate with killer whale population growth rate, and while this information is under review, it is possible that future consultation standards for Puget Sound and possibly Council area fisheries will change as a result of this new information. However, the 2014 ocean salmon regulations are covered by the NMFS 2008 BO, and on that basis it is expected that the 2014 regulations would not have significant impacts to Southern Resident killer whales. There is no discernible difference between the effects of the Alternatives on killer whales.

Other ESA listed salmonid species present in Council area waters include sockeye and chum salmon, and steelhead trout. These species are rarely encountered in ocean salmon fisheries, and Alternatives for 2014 Council area ocean salmon fisheries are in compliance with applicable BOs for listed ESUs of these species as listed in Chapter 5 of this document. Because anticipated impacts are negligible, there are no significant impacts expected on listed sockeye or chum salmon or steelhead trout from the Alternatives analyzed in this EA, and there is no discernible difference between the effects of the Alternatives on these resources.

8.6 Seabirds

The types of vessels used in ocean salmon fisheries and the conduct of the vessels are not conducive to collisions or the introduction of rats other non-indigenous species to seabird breeding colonies. Other types of accidental bird encounters are a rare event for commercial and recreational ocean salmon fisheries (NMFS 2003; Appendix B). Therefore, there are no significant impacts expected on seabirds from the Alternatives analyzed in this EA, and there is no discernible difference between the effects of the Alternatives on seabirds.

8.7 Biodiversity and Ecosystem Function

The removal of adult salmon by the ocean fisheries is not considered to significantly affect the lower trophic levels or the overall marine ecosystem because salmon are not the only or primary predator in the marine environment (NMFS 2003; Appendix B). Therefore, no significant impacts are expected on biodiversity or ecosystem function from the Alternatives analyzed in this EA, and there is no discernible difference between the effects of the Alternatives on these resources.

8.8 Ocean and Coastal Habitats

Council Area salmon fisheries do not employ bottom contact gear, and there is no evidence of direct gear effects on fish habitat from Council-managed salmon fisheries on EFH for salmon or other managed species (PFMC 2006; Appendix B). Critical habitat for ESA listed salmon does not include Council area ocean water. Because Council area salmon fisheries are conducted at sea and without bottom contact gear, there is no interaction with unique geographic characteristics or other cultural, scientific, or historical resources such as those that might be listed on the National Register of Historical Places.

8.9 Public Health and Safety

Fisheries management can affect safety if, for example, season openings make it more likely that fishermen will have to go out in bad weather because fishing opportunities are limited. The Salmon FMP,

however, has provisions to adjust management measures if unsafe weather affected fishery access. The Alternatives for 2014 ocean salmon regulations have season structures similar to those employed in previous salmon seasons and are not expected to result in any significant increase in the risk to human health or safety at sea (PFMC 2006; Appendix B). There are also no discernible differences between the effects of the Alternatives on the risk to human health or safety at sea.

8.10 Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative effects are caused by the aggregate of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions, including impacts outside the scope of the proposed action (in this case annual management measures). Two broad categories of cumulative impacts can be identified for salmon species affected by Council managed ocean commercial and recreational fisheries. The first category includes other ocean fisheries, some of which are managed by the Council, and inside fisheries prosecuted in internal waters (like Puget Sound) and in rivers as salmon migrate towards their spawning grounds. Fishing mortality also has some broader ecological effects, since it removes salmon that might otherwise be consumed by other ecosystem components. The second category comprises human activities that affect the sustainability of salmon populations. Because salmon spend part of their life cycle in fresh water, they are more vulnerable to a broad range of human activities (since humans spend most of their time on land) that affect the quantity and quality of these freshwater environments. These effects are generally well known and diverse. They include physical barriers to migration (dams), changes in water flow and temperature (often a secondary effect of dams or water diversion projects), and degradation of spawning environments (such as increased silt in the water from adjacent land use). A very large proportion of the long-term, and often permanent, declines in salmon stocks is attributable to this class of impacts. (For a detailed summary of non-fishing impacts to salmon habitat see Section 3.2.5 of the EFH Appendix A to Amendment 14.)

Consideration of cumulative effects is intrinsic to fishery management. When developing management measures, fishery managers try to account for all sources of mortality in a given population and the productivity of that population. This accounting does not have to be explicit, in that total mortality is exactly partitioned among each cause, except that natural and fishing mortality are distinguished. The aggregation accounts for a wide variety of effects, including past fishing mortality. Fishing mortality beyond the upcoming season is not accounted for in population models, but it can be broadly anticipated based on limits set by the management regime. Other actions (e.g., habitat degradation) are accounted for in estimates of natural mortality and population productivity. In the case of salmon, fishing mortality is reasonably accounted for because historical harvest is used to forecast expected harvest impacts based on proposed management Alternatives and quotas or allocations to other fisheries are known or foreseeable. Natural mortality is estimated and accounts for non-fishing impacts to a given population. By the same token, productivity estimates include reproductive success and recruitment to the adult, fishable population. This accounts for short- and long-term changes to spawning habitat, among other things. Although salmon's anadromous life cycle exposes key life stages to human-induced impacts, it makes the task of stock assessment much easier because spawning escapement can be estimated with a fair degree of certainty. Marine survival is harder to measure. But taken together, as part of the stock assessment, these measures effectively account for cumulative effects to salmon targeted by the proposed action. However, the effect of fishing on the ecosystem, due to the shift in balance between fishing and natural mortality, is much harder to predict. Fish removed by fishermen are unavailable to other trophic levels, to be eaten by predators or recycled by decomposers for example. These effects cannot be readily assessed, but there is no indication fishing mortality substantially contributes to ecosystem-wide effects.

Despite the effectiveness of these management models in accounting for cumulative impacts, uncertainty by itself can be considered an additional source of cumulative impacts. Although easier for salmon than other marine species, it is inherently difficult to precisely measure many population parameters. These multiple uncertainties have a compound effect, and in this sense, uncertainty produces cumulative effects

that must be accounted for in decision making. For example, drop-off mortality cannot be measured directly and must be estimated. Similarly, estimating mortality from recreational fishing may be less precise than from commercial fishing because it is logistically more difficult to monitor fisheries with many thousands of participants fishing in the ocean, rivers, and streams. The cumulative effect of error in parameter estimates ultimately determines managers' success in setting management targets that ensure sustained exploitation across all users. The discussion of abundance predictors and comparison of preseason predictions with postseason estimates, found in the Preseason Report I, shows predictions are generally accurate. In comparison to other fisheries, these cumulative errors have not detracted from management performance.

The Alternatives do not differ greatly in the context of cumulative impacts, since all other impacts besides those resulting from the proposed action, discussed here, apply equally to each of the Alternatives. For this reason, the direct impacts of the Alternatives, in this case the level of fishing mortality that would result, correlates directly with cumulative impacts. As a result, Alternatives that allow greater harvest produce a greater cumulative impact.

Cumulative impacts on salmon stocks and their habitat could be significant if conservation objectives are not met, which could result in adversely affecting the productivity of those stocks and associated economic benefits of fisheries, and could diminish the quality of habitat used by juvenile salmon and other terrestrial organisms. The final action, which will be analyzed in Preseason Report III, is expected to meet conservation objectives for all Salmon stocks in the FMP.

9.0 CONCLUSION

This analysis has identified no significant environmental impacts that would result from the 2014 ocean salmon regulation Alternatives, from final regulations selected from within the range presented in these Alternatives.

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10.0 LIST OF AGENCIES AND PERSONS CONSULTED

The following public meetings were held as part of the salmon management process (Council-sponsored meetings in bold):

October 1-2, 2013:	**Salmon Technical Team/Scientific and Statistical Committee Salmon Subcommittee joint meeting**, Portland, Oregon.
November 6-10:	**Pacific Fishery Management Council meeting**, Costa Mesa, California.
January 21-24, 2014:	**Salmon Technical Team (Review preparation)**, Portland, Oregon.
February 7:	California Fish and Game Commission meeting, Sacramento, California.
February 18-21:	**Salmon Technical Team (Preseason Report I preparation)**, Portland, Oregon.
February 26:	California Department of Fish and Wildlife public meeting, Santa Rosa, California.
February 27:	Oregon Salmon Industry Group meeting, Newport, Oregon.
March 3:	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife public meeting, Olympia, Washington.
March 8-13:	**Pacific Fishery Management Council meeting**, Sacramento, California.
March 7:	Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission meeting, Salem, Oregon.
March 17:	North of Falcon and *U.S.* v. *Oregon Forums*, Vancouver, Washington.
March 19:	California Fish and Game Commission meeting, Sacramento, California.
	North of Falcon, Ocean fisheries, Puget Sound, and *U.S.* v. *Oregon Forums*, Olympia, Washington.
March 24-25:	**Public hearings on management options** in Westport, Washington; Coos Bay, Oregon; and Santa Rosa, California.
April 1:	North of Falcon, Ocean fisheries and Puget Sound Forums, Lynnwood, Washington.
April 3:	North of Falcon, Ocean fisheries, and *U.S.* v. *Oregon Forums*, Olympia, Washington.
April 3-10:	**Pacific Fishery Management Council meeting**, Vancouver, Washington.
April 11-12:	Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission meeting, Olympia, WA.
April 16:	California Fish and Game Commission meeting, Ventura, California.
May 16:	Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission meeting, Salem, Oregon.

The following organizations were consulted and/or participated in preparation of supporting documents:

California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

National Marine Fisheries Service, Sustainable Fisheries Division, West Coast Region
National Marine Fisheries Service, Northwest Fisheries Science Center
National Marine Fisheries Service, Southwest Fisheries Science Center
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Columbia River Fisheries Program Office
United States Coast Guard

Northwest Indian Fish Commission
Columbia River Intertribal Fish Commission
West Coast Indian Tribes

11.0 REFERENCES

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). 2003. Final Programmatic environmental impact statement for Pacific salmon fisheries management off the coasts of Southeast Alaska, Washington, Oregon, and California, and in the Columbia River basin. National Marine Fisheries Service Northwest Region, Seattle.

NMFS. 2008. Endangered Species Act-section 7 formal consultation biological opinion: Effects of the 2008 Pacific Coast salmon plan fisheries on the southern resident killer whale distinct population segment (*Orcinus orca*) and their critical habitat. National Marine Fisheries Service Northwest Region, Seattle.

Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC). 2006. Environmental assessment for the proposed 2006 management measures for the ocean salmon fishery managed under the Pacific Coast salmon plan. Pacific Fishery Management Council, Portland, Oregon.

PFMC. 2014a. Review of 2013 ocean salmon fisheries. Pacific Fishery Management Council, Portland, Oregon.

PFMC. 2014b. Preseason Report I: Stock abundance analysis and environmental assessment part 1 for 2014 ocean salmon fishery management measures. Pacific Fishery Management Council, Portland, Oregon.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management Alternatives adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2014 (Page 1 of 9)

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
North of Cape Falcon	**North of Cape Falcon**	**North of Cape Falcon**
Supplemental Management Information	**Supplemental Management Information**	**Supplemental Management Information**
1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 117,500 (non-mark-selective equivalent of 112,500) Chinook and 230,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 57,500 Chinook and 36,800 marked coho. 3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting. 4. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.	1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 114,000 (non-mark-selective equivalent of 110,000) Chinook and 210,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 56,000 Chinook and 33,600 marked coho. 3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting. 4. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.	1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 95,000 Chinook and 190,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 47,500 Chinook and 30,400 marked coho. 3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting. 4. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon • May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 38,300 Chinook, no more than 12,300 of which may be caught in the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River. Seven days per week (C.1). All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1). Vessels in possession of salmon north of the Queets River may not cross the Queets River line without first notifying WDFW at 360-902-2739 with area fished, total Chinook and halibut catch aboard, and destination. Vessels in possession of salmon south of the Queets River may not cross the Queets River line without first notifying WDFW at 360-902-2739 with area fished, total Chinook and halibut catch aboard, and destination (C.6). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). When it is projected that 28,725 Chinook have been landed overall, or 9,675 Chinook have been landed in the area between the U.S/Canada border and the Queets River, inseason action modifying the open period to five days per week and adding landing and possession limits will be considered to ensure the guideline is not exceeded.	**U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon** • May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 37,300 Chinook, no more than 12,000 of which may be caught in the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River. Seven days per week (C.1). All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1). Vessels in possession of salmon north of the Queets River may not cross the Queets River line without first notifying WDFW at 360-902-2739 with area fished, total Chinook and halibut catch aboard, and destination. Vessels in possession of salmon south of the Queets River may not cross the Queets River line without first notifying WDFW at 360-902-2739 with area fished, total Chinook and halibut catch aboard, and destination (C.6). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). When it is projected that 27,975 Chinook have been landed overall, or 9,000 Chinook have been landed in the area between the U.S/Canada border and the Queets River, inseason action modifying the open period to five days per week and adding landing and possession limits will be considered to ensure the guideline is not exceeded.	**U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon** • May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 31,700 Chinook. Seven days per week (C.1). All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). When it is projected that 23,775 Chinook have been landed inseason action modifying the open period to five days per week and adding landing and possession limits will be considered 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 (C.8).

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management Alternatives adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2014. (Page 2 of 9)

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon • July 1 through earlier of September 16 or attainment of the quota of 19,200 Chinook (C.8), no more than 8,800 of which may be caught in the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River, or 36,800 marked coho (C.8.d). July 1-8 then Friday through Tuesday July 11-August 19 with a landing and possession limit of 75 Chinook and 60 coho per vessel per open period; Friday through Tuesday August 22-September 16 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 (C.6). When it is projected that 14,400 Chinook have been landed overall, or 6,975 Chinook have been landed in the area between the U.S/Canada border and the Queets River, inseason action modifying the open period to five days per week and adding landing and possession limits will be considered to ensure the guideline is not exceeded.. No earlier than September 1, if at least 5,000 marked coho remain on the quota, inseason action may be considered to allow non-selective coho retention (C.8). All salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1). All coho must be marked except as noted above (C.8.d). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	**U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon** • July 1 through earlier of September 16 or attainment of the quota of 18,700 Chinook (C.8), no more than 8,600 of which may be caught in the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River, or 33,600 marked coho (C.8.d) July 1-2, July 4-8, then Friday through Tuesday July 11-August 19 with a landing and possession limit of 65 Chinook and 45 coho per vessel per open period; Friday through Tuesday August 22-September 16 with a landing and possession limit of 15 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 (C.6). All salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1). All coho must be marked except as noted above (C.8.d). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	**U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon** • July 1 through earlier of September 16 or 15,800 Chinook (C.8) or a 30,400 marked coho quota (C.8.d) July 1-4, July 6-8, then Friday through Tuesday July 11-August 26 with a landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook and 45 coho per vessel per open period; Friday through Tuesday August 29-September 16 with a landing and possession limit of 15 Chinook and 50 coho per vessel per open period (C.1). All salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1). All coho must be marked except as noted above (C.8.d). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).
Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones, 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 Alternatives adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2014. (Page 3 of 9)

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
South of Cape Falcon	**South of Cape Falcon**	**South of Cape Falcon**
Supplemental Management Information	**Supplemental Management Information**	**Supplemental Management Information**
1. Sacramento River Basin recreational fishery catch assumption: 52,866 adult Sacramento River fall Chinook. 2. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 324,748 adults. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 4,145 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 27,288 adult Klamath River fall Chinook.	1. Sacramento River Basin recreational fishery catch assumption: 51,348 adult Sacramento River fall Chinook. 2. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 315,423 adults. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 4,109 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 27,296 adult Klamath River fall Chinook.	1. Sacramento River Basin recreational fishery catch assumption: 52,520 adult Sacramento River fall Chinook. 2. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 322,620 adults. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 4,204 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 27,274 adult Klamath River fall Chinook.
Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission.		
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. • April 1-July 31, August 6-29; • September 3-October 31 (C.9.a). Seven days per week. All salmon except coho except as listed below for September non-selective coho incidental retention (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon (C.6). 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 3, closed between Florence South Jetty and Humbug Mt. Open Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty with no more than 100 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Wed.-Tues.). **Non-selective incidental coho retention:** • September 3 through the earlier of the quota or September 30, retention of coho will be limited to no more than one coho for each landed Chinook with a landing week limit of no more than 20 coho per vessel if sufficient quota is available for transfer from the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. non-selective recreational fishery (C.8.b). Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing coho salmon from this season to notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 252. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. In 2015, the season will open March 15, all salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length. Gear restrictions same as in 2014. This opening may be modified following Council review at its March 2015 meeting.	**Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.** • April 1-June 30; • July 6-31; • August 6-29; • September 3-October 31 (C.9.a). Seven day per week. All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon (C.6). 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 3, closed between Cape Arago and Humbug Mt. Open Cape Falcon to Cape Arago with no more than 75 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Wed.-Tues.). In 2015, same as Alternative I	**Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.** • April 1-June 30; • July 6-31; • August 6-29; • September 3-October 31 (C.9.a). Seven day per week. All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon (C.6). 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 3, no more than 50 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Wed.-Tues.). In 2015, same as Alternative I

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management Alternatives adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2014. (Page 4 of 9)		
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ) • April 1-May 31; • June 1 through earlier of June 30, or a 1,500 Chinook quota; • July 1 through earlier of July 31, or a 1,000 Chinook quota; • August 6 through earlier of August 29, or a 500 Chinook quota; • September 15 through earlier of September 27 or a 500 Chinook quota (C.9.a). Seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (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 15-27 landing and possession limit of 20 Chinook per vessel per day. Any remaining portion of the June and/or July Chinook quotas may be transferred inseason on an impact neutral basis to the next open quota period (C.8). All vessels fishing in this area must land and deliver all fish within this area or Port Orford, within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery, and prior to fishing outside of this area. 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 (C.6). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2015, 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 2015 meeting.	**Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)** • April 1-May 31; • June 1 through earlier of June 30, or a 1,500 Chinook quota; • July 6 through earlier of July 31, or a 500 Chinook quota; • August 6 through earlier of August 29, or a 500 Chinook quota; • September 15 through earlier of September 27 or a 500 Chinook quota (C.9.a). Seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (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 25 Chinook per vessel per day. September 15-27 landing and possession limit of 20 Chinook per vessel per day. Any remaining portion of the June and/or July Chinook quotas may be transferred inseason on an impact neutral basis to the next open quota period (C.8). All vessels fishing in this area must land and deliver all fish within this area or Port Orford, within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery, and prior to fishing outside of this area. 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 (C.6). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2015, same as Alternative I.	**Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)** • April 1-May 31; • June 1 through earlier of June 30, or a 1,000 Chinook quota; • July 6 through earlier of July 31, or a 500 Chinook quota; • August 6 through earlier of August 29, or a 500 Chinook quota (C.9.a). Seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (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 20 Chinook per vessel per day. Any remaining portion of the June and/or July Chinook quotas may be transferred inseason on an impact neutral basis to the next open quota period (C.8). All vessels fishing in this area must land and deliver all fish within this area or Port Orford, within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery, and prior to fishing outside of this area. 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 (C.6). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2015, same as Alternative I.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management Alternatives adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2014**.** (Page 5 of 9)

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ) • September 5 through earlier of September 30, or 10,000 Chinook quota (C.9.b). Five days per week, Friday through Tuesday. 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 30 Chinook per vessel per day (C.8.g).	**OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)** • September 12 through earlier of September 30, or 6,000 Chinook quota (C.9.b). Five days per week, Friday through Tuesday. 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).	**OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)** • September 12 through earlier of September 30, or 3,000 Chinook quota (C.9.b). Five days per week, Friday through Tuesday. 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).
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.	**Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt.** Closed.	**Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt.** Closed.
Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg) • June 16-30; • July 15-31; • August 1-29; • September 1-30 (C.9.b). 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 2015, 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 2014. All fish caught in the area must be landed in the area. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2015 meeting.	**Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)** • June 18-30; • July 15-31; • August 1-29; • September 1-30 (C.9.b). 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 2015, same as Alternative I.	**Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)** • June 15-30; • July 15-31; • August 1-29; • September 1-30 (C.9.b). 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 2015, same as Alternative I.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management Alternatives adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2014**.** (Page 6 of 9)

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco) • May 1-31; • June 11-30; • July 15-31; • August 1-29; • September 1-30 (C.9.b). 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 1-3, 6-10, and 13-15. 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).	**Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)** • May 1-31; • June 1-30; • July 15-31; • August 1-29; • September 1-30 (C.9.b). 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 1-3, 6-10, and 13-15. 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).	**Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)** • May 1-31; • June 7-30; • July 15-31; • August 1-29; • September 1-30 (C.9.b). 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 1-3, 6-10, and 13-15. 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 11-30; • July 15-31; • August 1-29; • September 1-30 (C.9.b). 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).	**Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)** • May 1-31; • June 1-30; • July 15-31; • August 1-13 (C.9.b). 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 August 29 (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 7-30; • July 15-31; • August 1-29; • September 1-30 (C.9.b). 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)		

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management Alternatives adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2014**.** (Page 7 of 9)

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

		Chinook		Coho		
Area (when open)		Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	Pink
North of Cape Falcon		28.0	21.5	16.0	12.0	None
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border		28.0	21.5	-	-	None
OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty		27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena		27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Pt. Arena to U.S./Mexico Border	≤ Aug. 29	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
	≥ Sept. 1	26.0	19.5	-	-	None

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

C.1. Compliance with Minimum Size or Other Special Restrictions: All salmon on board a vessel must meet the minimum size, landing/possession limit, or other special requirements for the area being fished and the area in which they are landed if the area is open or has been closed less than 96 hours for that species of salmon. Salmon may be landed in an area that has been closed for a species of salmon more than 96 hours only if they meet the minimum size, landing/possession limit, or other special requirements for the area in which they were caught. **Alternative I:** Salmon may not be filleted prior to landing.

Alternative I: Any person who is required to report a salmon landing by applicable state law must include on the state landing receipt for that landing both the number and weight of salmon landed by species. States may require fish landing/receiving tickets be kept on board the vessel for 90 days after landing to account for all previous salmon landings.

C.2. Gear Restrictions:
a. Salmon may be taken only by hook and line using single point, single shank, barbless hooks.
b. Cape Falcon, Oregon, to the OR/CA border: No more than 4 spreads are allowed per line.
c. OR/CA border to U.S./Mexico border: No more than 6 lines are allowed per vessel, and barbless circle hooks are required when fishing with bait by any means other than trolling.

C.3. Gear Definitions:
Trolling defined: Fishing from a boat or floating device that is making way by means of a source of power, other than drifting by means of the prevailing water current or weather conditions.

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

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

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

C.4. Vessel Operation in Closed Areas with Salmon on Board:
a. Except as provided under C.4.b below, it is unlawful for a vessel to have troll or recreational gear in the water while in any area closed to fishing for a certain species of salmon, while possessing that species of salmon; however, fishing for species other than salmon is not prohibited if the area is open for such species, and no salmon are in possession.

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

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

C.5. Control Zone Definitions:

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

b. *Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area* – The area in Washington Marine Catch Area 3 from 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long. to 48°02.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long. to 48°02.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. and connecting back to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long.

c. *Grays Harbor Control Zone* - The area defined by a line drawn from the Westport Lighthouse (46° 53'18" N. lat., 124° 07'01" W. long.) to Buoy #2 (46° 52'42" N. lat., 124°12'42" W. long.) to Buoy #3 (46° 55'00" N. lat., 124°14'48" W. long.) to the Grays Harbor north jetty (46° 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. ***Alternative I***: When halibut are caught and landed incidental to commercial salmon fishing by an IPHC license holder, any person who is required to report the salmon landing by applicable state law must include on the state landing receipt for that landing both the number of halibut landed, and the total dressed, head-on weight of halibut landed, in pounds, as well as the number and species of salmon landed.

License applications for incidental harvest must be obtained from the International Pacific Halibut Commission (phone: 206-634-1838). Applicants must apply prior to mid-March 2015 for 2015 permits (*exact date to be set by the IPHC in early 2015*). Incidental harvest is authorized only during April, May, and June of the 2014 troll seasons and after June 30 in 2014 if quota remains and if announced on the NMFS hotline (phone: 800-662-9825). WDFW, ODFW, and CDFW will monitor landings. If the landings are projected to exceed the 29,671 pound preseason IPHC 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 - May 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014 and April 1-30, 2015, 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).

Alternative II - May 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014 and April 1-30, 2015, 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 12 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 - May 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014 and April 1-30, 2015, 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).

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management Alternatives adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2014**.** (Page 9 of 9)

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

Incidental Pacific halibut catch regulations in the commercial salmon troll fishery adopted for 2014, prior to any 2014 inseason action, will be in effect when incidental Pacific halibut retention opens on April 1, 2015 unless otherwise modified by inseason action at the March 2015 Council meeting.

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. **Alternative I:** If at least 35,000 coho are available for the recreational non-selective coho salmon season quota between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mt. (combined initial quota and impact neutral rollover from the recreational selective coho between Cape Falcon and the Oregon-California Border) consideration will be made to transfer a portion of the remaining coho that are in excess of those needed to meet the recreational objectives to the commercial troll season between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mt. Landing week limits and coho per Chinook ratios may be adjusted inseason.
c. 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.
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 2015 meeting, the Council will consider inseason recommendations for special regulations for any experimental fisheries (proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November 2014).
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 Alternatives adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2014. (Page 1 of 9)		
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
North of Cape Falcon	**North of Cape Falcon**	**North of Cape Falcon**
Supplemental Management Information	**Supplemental Management Information**	**Supplemental Management Information**
1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 117,500 (non-mark-selective equivalent of 112,500) Chinook and 230,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Recreational TAC: 60,000 (non-mark selective equivalent of 55,000) Chinook and 193,200 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked. 3. No Area 4B add-on fishery (C.6). 4. Buoy 10 fishery opens August 1 with an expected landed catch of 50,000 marked coho in August and September. 5. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.	1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 114,000 (non-mark-selective equivalent of 110,000) Chinook and 210,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Recreational TAC: 58,000 (non-mark selective equivalent of 54,000) Chinook and 176,400 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked. 3. No Area 4B add-on fishery (C.6). 4. Buoy 10 fishery opens August 1 with an expected landed catch of 60,000 marked coho in August and September. 5. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.	1.Overall non-Indian TAC: 95,000 Chinook and 190,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Recreational TAC: 47,500 Chinook and 159,600 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked. 3. No Area 4B add-on fishery(C.6). 4. Buoy 10 fishery opens August 1 with an expected landed catch of 70,000 marked coho in August and September. 5. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.
U.S./Canada Border to Queets River • May 16-17, May 23-24, and May 31-June 20 or a coastwide marked Chinook quota of 10,000 (C.5). Seven days per week. Two fish per day, all salmon except coho, all Chinook must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	**U.S./Canada Border to Queets River** • May 23-24 and June 7-20 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 and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	**U.S./Canada Border to Queets River**
Queets River to Leadbetter Point • May 31 through earlier of June 20 or a coastwide marked Chinook quota of 10,000 (C.5). Seven days per week. Two fish per day, all salmon except coho, all Chinook must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	**Queets River to Leadbetter Point** • June 7 through earlier of June 20 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 and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	**Queets River to Leadbetter Point**

TABLE 2. Recreational management Alternatives adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2014. (Page 2 of 9)

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon • May 31 through earlier of June 20 or a coastwide marked Chinook quota of 10,000 (C.5). Seven days per week. Two fish per day, all salmon except coho, all Chinook must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	**Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon** • June 7 through earlier of June 20 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 and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	**Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon**
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay) • June 21 through earlier of September 21 or 20,090 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 6,900 Chinook (C.5). Seven days per week. All salmon except no chum beginning August 1; two fish per day. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (B, C.1). Beginning August 1, Chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.4.a) during Council managed ocean fishery. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook and coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	**U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay**) • June 21 through earlier of September 21 or 18,350 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 6,900 Chinook (C.5). Seven days per week. All salmon except no chum beginning August 1; two fish per day. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (B, C.1). Beginning August 1, Chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.4.a) during Council managed ocean fishery. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook and coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	**U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay**) • June 14 through earlier of September 21 or 16,600 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 6,600 Chinook (C.5). Seven days per week. All salmon except no chum beginning August 1; two fish per day. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (B, 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) • June 21 through earlier of September 21 or 4,980 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 2,350 Chinook (C.5). • September 27 through earlier of October 12 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. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (B, C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook and coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	**Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)** • June 21 through earlier of September 21 or 4,540 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 2,350 Chinook (C.5). • September 27 through earlier of October 12 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. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (B, C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook and coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	**Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)** • June 14 through earlier of September 21 or 4,100 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 2,250 Chinook (C.5). • September 27 through earlier of October 12 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. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (B, 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).

TABLE 2. Recreational management Alternatives adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2014. (Page 3 of 9)		
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea) • June 21 through earlier of September 30 or 71,480 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 27,600 Chinook (C.5). Seven days per week. All salmon; two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (B, 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).	**Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)** • June 21 through earlier of September 21 or 65,260 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 27,600 Chinook (C.5). Seven days per week. All salmon; two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (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).	**Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)** • June 15 through earlier of September 30 or 59,050 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 26,200 Chinook (C.5). Seven days per week. All salmon; two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (B, 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) • June 21.through earlier of September 30 or 96,600 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 13,100 Chinook (C.5). Seven days per week. All salmon; two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook (B, C.1). All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook and coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	**Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)** • June 21 through earlier of September 30 or 88,200 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 13,100 Chinook (C.5). Seven days per week. All salmon; two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (B, C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook and coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	**Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)** • June 14 through earlier of September 30 or 79,800 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 12,400 Chinook (C.5). Seven days per week. All salmon; two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (B, 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 Alternatives adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2014. (Page 4 of 9)

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

South of Cape Falcon	**South of Cape Falcon**	**South of Cape Falcon**
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Supplemental Management Information	**Supplemental Management Information**	**Supplemental Management Information**
1. Sacramento River Basin recreational fishery catch assumption: 52,866 adult Sacramento River fall Chinook. 2. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 324,748 adults. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 4,145 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 27,288 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 5. Overall recreational coho TAC: 80,000 mark-selective coho fishery and 20,000 in the non-mark-selective coho fishery. 6. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the CFGC.	1. Sacramento River Basin recreational fishery catch assumption: 51,348 adult Sacramento River fall Chinook. 2. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 315,423 adults. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 4,109 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 27,296 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 5. Overall recreational coho TAC: 65,000 mark-selective coho fishery and 20,000 in the non-mark-selective coho fishery. 6. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the CFGC.	1..Sacramento River Basin recreational fishery catch assumption: 52,520 adult Sacramento River fall Chinook. 2. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 322,620 adults. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 4,204 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 27,274 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 5. Overall recreational coho TAC: 50,000 mark-selective coho fishery and 20,000 in the non-mark-selective coho fishery. 6. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the CFGC.
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. • March 15 through October 31 (C.6), except as provided below during the all-salmon mark-selective and 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 (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). • **Non-mark-selective coho fishery**: **August 30 through the earlier of September 30 or a landed catch of 20,000 non-mark-selective coho quota** (C.5). **All salmon**, two fish per day (C.5); The all salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of October 1 or attainment of the coho quota (C.5). In 2015, 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).	**Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.** • March 15 through October 31 (C.6), except as provided below during the 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 (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). • **Non-mark-selective coho fishery**: **September 1 through the earlier of September 30 or a landed catch of 20,000 non-mark-selective coho quota** (C.5). **All salmon**, two fish per day (C.5); The all salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of October 1 or attainment of the coho quota (C.5). In 2015, same as Alternative I	**Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.** • March 15 through October 31 (C.6), except as provided below during the all-salmon mark-selective and 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 (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). • **Non-mark-selective coho fishery**: **September 1 through the earlier of September 30 or a landed catch of 20,000 non-mark-selective coho quota** (C.5). **All salmon**, two fish per day (C.5); The all salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of October 1 or attainment of the coho quota (C.5). In 2015, same as Alternative I
Fishing in the Stonewall Bank yelloweye rockfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open (call the halibut fishing hotline 1-800-662-9825 for specific dates) (C.3.b, C.4.d).		

TABLE 2. Recreational management Alternatives adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2014. (Page 5 of 9)

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border • All-salmon mark-selective coho fishery: June 21 through earlier of August 10 or a landed catch of 80,000 marked coho. Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day. All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). 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 11 or attainment of the coho quota (C.5). Fishing in the Stonewall Bank yelloweye rockfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open (call the halibut fishing hotline 1-800-662-9825 for specific dates) (C.3.b, C.4.d).	**Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border** • All-salmon mark-selective coho fishery: June 28 through earlier of August 3 or a landed catch of 65,000 marked coho. Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day. All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). 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 4 or attainment of the coho quota (C.5). Fishing in the Stonewall Bank yelloweye rockfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open (call the halibut fishing hotline 1-800-662-9825 for specific dates) (C.3.b, C.4.d).	**Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border** • All-salmon mark-selective coho fishery: July 1 through earlier of July 31 or a landed catch of 50,000 marked coho. Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day. All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). 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 (C.5). Fishing in the Stonewall Bank yelloweye rockfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open (call the halibut fishing hotline 1-800-662-9825 for specific dates) (C.3.b, C.4.d).
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ) • May 1 through September 7 except as provided above during the all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery (C.6). All salmon except coho, except as noted above in the all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery. Seven days per week, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	**Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)** • May 17 through September 7 except as provided above during the all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery (C.6). All salmon except coho, except as noted above in the all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery. Seven days per week, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	**Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)** • May 24 through September 1 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 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).
OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ) • May 1 through September 7 (C.6). Seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.e). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith, Eel, and Klamath rivers.	**OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)** • May 17 through September 7 (C.6). Seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.e). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith, Eel, and Klamath rivers.	**OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)** • May 24 through September 1 (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.

TABLE 2. Recreational management Alternatives adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2014. (Page 6 of 9)		
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg) • April 5 through November 9. 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 2015, season opens April 4 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 2014 (C.2, C.3).	**Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)** • April 5 through November 2. 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 2015, same as Alternative I.	**Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)** • April 5 through November 2. Seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2015, same as Alternative I.
Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco) • April 5 through November 9. Seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length through June 13; 20 inches thereafter (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2015, season opens April 4 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 2014 (C.2, C.3).	**Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)** • April 5 through November 9. Seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length through June 30; 20 inches thereafter (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2015, same as Alternative I.	**Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)** • April 5 through November 9 Seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length through July 3; 20 inches thereafter (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2015, same as Alternative I.
Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey) • April 5 through October 5. Seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2015, season opens April 4 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 2014 (C.2, C.3).	**Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)** • April 5 through October 5. Seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2015, same as Alternative I.	**Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)** • April 5 through October 5. Seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2015, same as Alternative I.
California State regulations require all salmon be made available to a CDFW representative for sampling immediately at port of landing. Any person in possession of a salmon with a missing adipose fin, upon request by an authorized agent or employee of the CDFW, shall immediately relinquish the head of the salmon to the state. (California Fish and Game Code §8226)		

TABLE 2. Recreational management Alternatives adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2014. (Page 7 of 9)

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

Area (when open)		Chinook	Coho	Pink
North of Cape Falcon		24.0	16.0	None
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.		24.0	16.0	None
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	Alt. I & II	24.0	16.0	None
	Alt. III	20.0	16.0	None
OR/CA Border to Horse Mt.	Alt. I & II	24.0	-	24.0
	Alt. III	20.0	-	20.0
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	Alt. I & II	20.0	-	20.0
	Alt. III	24.0	-	24.0
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.:	Alt. I ≤ June 13	24.0	-	24.0
	Alt. I ≥ June 14	20.0	-	20.0
	Alt. II ≤ June 30	24.0	-	24.0
	Alt. II ≥ July 1	20.0	-	20.0
	Alt. III ≤ July 3	24.0	-	24.0
	Alt. III ≥ July 4	20.0	-	20.0
Pigeon Pt. 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. **Alternative I:** Salmon may not be filleted prior to landing.

Ocean Boat Limits: Off the coast of Washington, Oregon, and California, each fisher aboard a vessel may continue to use angling gear until the combined daily limits of Chinook and coho salmon for all licensed and juvenile anglers aboard have been attained (additional state restrictions may apply).

TABLE 2. Recreational management Alternatives adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2014. (Page 8 of 9)

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

C.2. Gear Restrictions: Salmon may be taken only by hook and line using barbless hooks. All persons fishing for salmon, and all persons fishing from a boat with salmon on board, must meet the gear restrictions listed below for specific areas or seasons.

a. *U.S./Canada Border to Point Conception, California*: No more than one rod may be used per angler; and no more than two single point, single shank barbless hooks are required for all fishing gear. [Note: ODFW regulations in the state-water fishery off Tillamook Bay may allow the use of barbed hooks to be consistent with inside regulations.]

b. *Horse 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.3. Gear Definitions:

a. *Recreational fishing gear defined*: Off Oregon and Washington, angling tackle consists of a single line that must be attached to a rod and reel held by hand or closely attended; the rod and reel must be held by hand while playing a hooked fish. No person may use more than one rod and line while fishing off Oregon or Washington. Off California, the line must be attached to a rod and reel held by hand or closely attended; weights directly attached to a line may not exceed four pounds (1.8 kg). While fishing off California north of Point Conception, no person fishing for salmon, and no person fishing from a boat with salmon on board, may use more than one rod and line. Fishing includes any activity which can reasonably be expected to result in the catching, taking, or harvesting of fish.

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

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

C.4. Control Zone Definitions:

a. *The Bonilla-Tatoosh Line*: A line running from the western end of Cape Flattery to Tatoosh Island Lighthouse (48°23'30" N. lat., 124°44'12" W. long.) to the buoy adjacent to Duntze Rock (48°24'37" N. lat., 124°44'37" W. long.), then in a straight line to Bonilla Point (48°35'39" N. lat., 124°42'58" W. long.) on Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

b. *Grays Harbor Control Zone* - The area defined by a line drawn from the Westport Lighthouse (46° 53'18" N. lat., 124° 07'01" W. long.) to Buoy #2 (46° 52'42" N. lat., 124°12'42" W. long.) to Buoy #3 (46° 55'00" N. lat., 124°14'48" W. long.) to the Grays Harbor north jetty (46° 55'36" N. lat., 124°10'51" W. long.).

c. *Columbia Control Zone*: An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09' N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" W. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°15'48" N. lat., 124°05'20" W. long. and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N. lat., 124°04'05" W. long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.

d. *Stonewall Bank Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area*: The area defined by the following coordinates in the order listed:

44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°24.92' W. long.;
44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°23.63' W. long.;
44°28.71' N. lat.; 124°21.80' W. long.;
44°28.71' N. lat.; 124°24.10' W. long.;
44°31.42' N. lat.; 124°25.47' W. long.;
and connecting back to 44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°24.92' W. long.

e. *Klamath Control Zone*: The ocean area at the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles north of the Klamath River mouth); on the west, by 124°23'00" W. long. (approximately 12 nautical miles off shore); and, on the south, by 41°26'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).

TABLE 2. Recreational management measures adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2014. (Page 9 of 9)
C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

C.5. Inseason Management: Regulatory modifications may become necessary inseason to meet preseason management objectives such as quotas, harvest guidelines, and season duration. In addition to standard inseason actions or modifications already noted under the season description, the following inseason guidance is provided to NMFS:

a. Actions could include modifications to bag limits, or days open to fishing, and extensions or reductions in areas open to fishing.
b. Coho may be transferred inseason among recreational subareas north of Cape Falcon to help meet the recreational season duration objectives (for each subarea) after conferring with representatives of the affected ports and the Council's SAS recreational representatives north of Cape Falcon, and if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
c. Chinook and coho may be transferred between the recreational and commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon if there is agreement among the representatives of the Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS), and if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
d. Fishery managers may consider inseason action modifying regulations restricting retention of unmarked coho. To remain consistent with preseason expectations, any inseason action shall consider, if significant, the difference between observed and preseason forecasted mark rates. Such a consideration may also include a change in bag limit of two salmon, no more than one of which may be a coho.
e. Marked coho remaining from the Cape Falcon to OR/CA border recreational mark-selective coho quota may be transferred inseason to the 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 troll management Alternatives adopted by the Council for ocean salmon fisheries, 2014. (Page 1 of 2)		
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Supplemental Management Information	**Supplemental Management Information**	**Supplemental Management Information**
1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 67,500 Chinook and 60,000 coho. 2. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries	1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 62,500 Chinook and 55,000 coho. 2. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries	1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 55,000 Chinook and 47,500 coho. 2. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries
• May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 40,500 Chinook quota. All salmon except coho. If the Chinook quota is exceeded, the excess will be deducted from the later all-salmon season (C.5). See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C). • July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 27,000 Chinook quota, or 60,000 coho quota. All Salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).	• May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 36,250 Chinook quota. All salmon except coho. If the Chinook quota is exceeded, the excess will be deducted from the later all-salmon season. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C). • July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 26,250 Chinook quota, or 55,000 coho quota. All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).	• May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 27,500 Chinook quota. All salmon except coho. If the Chinook quota is exceeded, the excess will be deducted from the later all-salmon season. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C). • July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 27,500 Chinook quota, or 47,500 coho quota. All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C)

TABLE 3. Treaty Indian troll management Alternatives adopted by the Council for ocean salmon fisheries, 2014. (Page 2 of 2)

B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches)

Area (when open)	Chinook		Coho		Pink
	Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	
North of Cape Falcon	24.0 (61.0 cm)	18.0 (45.7 cm)	16.0 (40.6 cm)	12.0 (30.5 cm)	None

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

C.1. Tribe and Area Boundaries. All boundaries may be changed to include such other areas as may hereafter be authorized by a Federal court for that tribe's treaty fishery.

S'KLALLAM - Washington State Statistical Area 4B (All).

MAKAH - Washington State Statistical Area 4B and that portion of the FMA north of 48°02'15" N. lat. (Norwegian Memorial) and east of 125°44'00" W. long.

QUILEUTE - That portion of the FMA between 48°07'36" N. lat. (Sand Pt.) and 47°31'42" N. lat. (Queets River) and east of 125°44'00" W. long.

HOH - That portion of the FMA between 47°54'18" N. lat. (Quillayute River) and 47°21'00" N. lat. (Quinault River) and east of 125°44'00" W. long.

QUINAULT - That portion of the FMA between 47°40'06" N. lat. (Destruction Island) and 46°53'18"N. lat. (Point Chehalis) and east of 125°44'00" W. long.

C.2. Gear restrictions
- a. Single point, single shank, barbless hooks are required in all fisheries.
- b. No more than eight fixed lines per boat.
- c. No more than four hand held lines per person in the Makah area fishery (Washington State Statistical Area 4B and that portion of the FMA north of 48°02'15" N. lat. (Norwegian Memorial) and east of 125°44'00" W. long.)

C.3. Quotas
- a. The quotas include troll catches by the S'Klallam and Makah tribes in Washington State Statistical Area 4B from May 1 through September 15.
- b. The Quileute Tribe will continue a ceremonial and subsistence fishery during the time frame of September 15 through October 15 in the same manner as in 2004-2013. Fish taken during this fishery are to be counted against treaty troll quotas established for the 2014 season (estimated harvest during the October ceremonial and subsistence fishery: 100 Chinook; 200 coho).

C.4. Area Closures
- a. The area within a six nautical mile radius of the mouths of the Queets River (47°31'42" N. lat.) and the Hoh River (47°45'12" N. lat.) will be closed to commercial fishing.
- b. A closure within two nautical miles of the mouth of the Quinault River (47°21'00" N. lat.) may be enacted by the Quinault Nation and/or the State of Washington and will not adversely affect the Secretary of Commerce's management regime.

C.5. Inseason Management: In addition to standard inseason actions or modifications already noted under the season description, the following inseason guidance is provided to NMFS:
- a. Chinook remaining from the May through June treaty-Indian ocean troll harvest guideline north of Cape Falcon may be transferred to the July through September harvest guideline on a fishery impact equivalent basis.

TABLE 4. Chinook and coho harvest quotas and guidelines (*) for 2014 ocean salmon fishery management Alternatives adopted by the Council.

Fishery or Quota Designation	Chinook for Alternative I	Chinook for Alternative II	Chinook for Alternative III	Coho for Alternative I	Coho for Alternative II	Coho for Alternative III
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON						
TREATY INDIAN OCEAN TROLL[a/]						
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho)	40,500	36,250	27,500	-	-	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Species)	27,000	26,250	27,500	60,000	55,000	47,500
Subtotal Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	67,500	62,500	55,000	60,000	55,000	47,500
NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL[b/]						
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho)	38,300	37,300	31,700	-	-	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Species)	19,200	18,700	15,800	36,800	33,600	30,400
Subtotal Non-Indian Commercial Troll	57,500	56,000	47,500	36,800	33,600	30,400
RECREATIONAL						
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho)[c/]	10,000 *	8,000 *	-	-	-	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava[b/]	6,900 *	6,900 *	6,600 *	20,090	18,350	16,600
Cape Alava to Queets River[b/]	2,400 *	2,400 *	2,300 *	5,030	4,590	4,150
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt.[b/]	27,600 *	27,600 *	26,200 *	71,480	65,260	59,050
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon[b/d/]	13,100 *	13,100 *	12,400 *	96,600	88,200	79,800
Subtotal Recreational	60,000	58,000	47,500	193,200	176,400	159,600
TOTAL NORTH OF CAPE FALCON	185,000	176,500	150,000	290,000	265,000	237,500
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON						
COMMERCIAL TROLL[a/]						
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	3,500	3,000	2,000	-	-	-
OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty	10,000	6,000	3,000	-	-	-
Subtotal Commercial Troll	13,500	9,000	5,000	-	-	-
RECREATIONAL						
Cape Falcon to Oregon/California Border	-	-	-	100,000 [e/]	85,000 [e/]	70,000 [e/]
TOTAL SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON	13,500	9,000	5,000	100,000	85,000	70,000

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

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

c/ Quotas are mark-selective for Chinook, equivalent to unmarked quotas of 5,000 for Alternative I and 4,000 for Alternative II.

d/ Does not include Buoy 10 fishery. Expected catch in August and September: Alternative I - 50,000 marked coho; Alternative II - 60,000 marked coho; Alternative III - 70,000 marked coho.

e/ The quota consists of both mark-selective and non-mark-selective quotas: 80,000 and 20,000 in Alternative 1; 65,000 and 20,000 in Alternative II; 50,000 and 20,000 in Alternative III, respectively.

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2014 ocean fishery Alternatives adopted by the Council.[a/] (Page 1 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement[b/] or Other Criteria (Council Area Impacts in Parens) Alternative I	Alternative II	Alternative III		Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
			CHINOOK		
Columbia Upriver Brights	918.0	918.4	919.4	74.0	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 60.0 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest.
Mid-Columbia Brights	339.4	339.8	340.2	14.9	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 0.9 adults for Umatilla and 4.5 for Little White Salmon and Bonneville Hatchery egg-takes, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest.
Columbia Lower River Hatchery Tules	99.8	100.3	102.7	25.0	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 14.5 adults for hatchery egg-take, with average conversion and no lower river mainstem or tributary harvest.
Columbia Lower River Natural Tules (threatened)	**42.0%**	**41.5%**	39.7%	≤ 41.0%	Total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate (2014 NMFS ESA guidance).
Columbia Lower River Wild[c/] (threatened)	33.3	33.3	33.4	6.9	Minimum ocean escapement to attain MSY spawner goal of 5.7 for N. Lewis River fall Chinook (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Spring Creek Hatchery Tules	101.3	103.0	108.2	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	48.5%	49.2%	46.7%	≤ 70.0%	Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Klamath River Fall	40,700	40,700	40,700	40,700	MSY natural area adult spawners
Federally recognized tribal harvest	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	Equals 27.3, 27.3, and 27.3 (thousand) adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa Valley tribal fisheries.
Spawner Reduction Rate	47.1%	47.1%	47.1%	≤ 47.1%	FMP; equals 36.3, 36.3, and 36.3 (thousand) fewer natural area adult spawners due to fishing.
Adult river mouth return	92.8	92.8	92.9	NA	Total adults.
Age 4 ocean harvest rate	16.0%	16.0%	16.0%	≤ 16.0%	NMFS ESA consultation standard for threatened California Coastal Chinook.
KMZ sport fishery share	9.3%	8.7%	8.7%		No Council guidance for 2014.
River recreational fishery share	15.2%	15.1%	15.4%	NA	Equals 4.1, 4.1, and 4.2 (thousand) adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries.
Sacramento River Winter (endangered)	15.4%	15.4%	15.4%	≤ 15.4%	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 (Monday-Friday). Minimum size limit ≥ 26 inches total length (NMFS 2014 ESA Guidance).

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2014 ocean fishery Alternatives adopted by the Council.[a/] (Page 2 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement[b/] or Other Criteria (Council Area Impacts in Parens) Alternative I	Alternative II	Alternative III	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
Sacramento River Fall	324.7	315.4	322.6	≥ 190.4 2014 preseason ACL.
Sacramento Index exploitation rate	48.8%	50.3%	49.2%	≤ 70.0% FMP.
Ocean commercial impacts	179.0	191.2	183.5	All Alternatives include fall (Sept-Dec) 2013 impacts (35.3 thousand SRFC).
Ocean recreational impacts	78.0	76.6	76.1	All Alternatives include fall 2013 impacts (3.8 thousand SRFC).
River recreational impacts	52.9	51.3	52.5	No guidance in 2014.
Hatchery spawner goal	Met	Met	Met	22.0 Aggregate number of adults to achieve egg take goals at Coleman, Feather River, and Nimbus hatcheries.
COHO				
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)	**12.2% (5.4%)**	**11.7% (5.0%)**	**11.1% (4.4%)**	≤ 10.0% 2014 Southern U.S. exploitation rate ceiling; PSC coho agreement.
Skagit	39.1% (5.3%)	38.0% (4.8%)	38.4% (4.3%)	≤ 60.0% 2014 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix[d/]
Stillaguamish	32.8% (3.5%)	32.1% (3.2%)	32.3% (2.9%)	≤ 50.0% 2014 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix[d/]
Snohomish	31.2% (3.6%)	30.6% (3.2%)	30.7% (2.9%)	≤ 60.0% 2014 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix[d/]
Hood Canal	56.0% (5.7%)	54.6% (5.2%)	55.4% (4.6%)	≤ 65.0% 2014 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix[d/]
Strait of Juan de Fuca	14.6% (4.6%)	13.1% (4.2%)	13.8% (3.8%)	≤ 40.0% 2014 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix[d/]
Quillayute Fall	16.9	17.0	17.1	6.3 FMP MSY adult spawner estimate[d/]. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Hoh	7.4	7.5	7.6	2.5 FMP MSY adult spawner estimate[d/]. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Queets Wild	7.8	8.0	8.1	5.8 FMP MSY adult spawner estimate[d/]. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Grays Harbor	95.9	96.6	97.4	24.4 FMP MSY adult spawner estimate[d/]. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Lower Columbia River Natural (threatened)	14.9%	13.4%	11.9%	≤ 22.5% Total marine and mainstem Columbia River fishery exploitation rate (2014 NMFS ESA guidance). Value depicted is ocean fishery exploitation rate only. Bolded values identify ocean exploitation rates that, when combined with 2013 freshwater harvest rates, will exceed the total allowable exploitation rate of 22.5 percent.
Upper Columbia[e/]	>50%	>50%	>50%	≥ 50% Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam.
Columbia River Hatchery Early	316.9	326.3	335.6	41.2 Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 21.8 early adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.
Columbia River Hatchery Late	255.6	268.9	282.7	8.8 Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 6.3 late adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.
Oregon Coastal Natural [b/]	25.3% [f/]	21.5%	20.4%	≤ 30.0% Marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (threatened)	7.1%	6.7%	6.3%	≤ 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 2014 ocean fishery Alternatives analyzed by the STT.[a/] (Page 3 of 3)

a/ Projections in the table assume a WCVI mortality for coho of the 2013 preseason level. Chinook fisheries in Southeast Alaska, North Coast BC, and WCVI troll and outside sport fisheries were assumed to have the same exploitation rates as expected preseason in 2013, as modified by the 2008 PST agreement. Assumptions for these Chinook fisheries will be changed prior to the April meeting when allowable catch levels for 2014 under the PST are known.

b/ Ocean escapement is the number of salmon escaping ocean fisheries and entering freshwater with the following clarifications. Ocean escapement for Puget Sound stocks is the estimated number of salmon entering Area 4B that are available to U.S. net fisheries in Puget Sound and spawner escapement after impacts from the Canadian, U.S. ocean, and Puget Sound troll and recreational fisheries have been deducted. Numbers in parentheses represent Council area exploitation rates for Puget sound coho stocks. For Columbia River early and late coho stocks, ocean escapement represents the number of coho after the Buoy 10 fishery. Exploitation rates for LCN coho include all marine impacts prior to the Buoy 10 fishery. Exploitation rates for OCN coho include impacts of freshwater fisheries. 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 comanagers. It is anticipated that total exploitation rates will be adjusted by state and tribal comanagers during the preseason planning process to comply with stock specific exploitation rate constraints.

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

f/ Modeled as if 35,000 of the marked coho quota was rolled into the 20,000 non-mark-selective coho quota. The resulting 40,300 non-mark-selective coho quota in this simulation did not result in an increase to the projected impacts for LCN coho, but impacts for OCN coho increased by 2.5 percent.

TABLE 6. Preliminary projections of Chinook and coho harvest impacts for 2014 ocean salmon fishery management Alternatives adopted by the Council. (Page 1 of 2)

Area and Fishery	2014 Catch Projection			2014 Bycatch Mortality[a/] Projection			2014 Bycatch Projection[b/]			Observed in 2013	
	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	Catch	Bycatch Mortality
OCEAN FISHERIES[c/]:	**CHINOOK (thousands of fish)**										
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON											
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	67.5	62.5	55.0	16.8	15.4	13.0	56.1	51.3	43.1	50.0	7.2
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	57.5	56.0	47.5	26.7	26.0	22.0	96.5	93.9	79.5	41.9	11.5
Recreational	60.0	58.0	47.5	15.1	14.3	10.7	89.6	84.6	61.7	30.8	4.6
CAPE FALCON TO HUMBUG MT.											
Commercial Troll	108.0	138.8	138.8	13.9	17.9	17.9	34.3	44.1	44.1	104.0	19.1
Recreational	10.7	9.5	9.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	3.3	2.9	2.8	18.0	2.1
HUMBUG MT. TO HORSE MT.											
Commercial Troll	14.4	9.9	5.9	1.9	1.3	0.8	4.6	3.2	1.9	16.9	2.2 [d/]
Recreational	22.2	20.5	18.6	2.1	2.0	1.8	6.8	6.3	5.7	44.3	4.3 [d/]
SOUTH OF HORSE MT.											
Commercial	158.0	171.8	163.9	20.4	22.2	21.2	50.2	54.6	52.1	287.3	37.1 [d/]
Recreational	80.7	80.7	80.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	22.3	22.3	22.3	79.4	7.6 [d/]
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES											
Commercial Troll	405.4	439.1	411.1	79.7	82.8	74.9	241.7	247.1	220.7	500.1	77.1
Recreational	173.6	168.7	155.8	26.1	25.0	21.1	122.0	116.1	92.5	172.6	18.7
INSIDE FISHERIES:											
Area 4B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buoy 10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22.6	2.8 [d/]

TABLE 6. Preliminary projections of Chinook and coho harvest impacts for 2014 ocean salmon fishery management Alternatives adopted by the Council. (Page 2 of 2)

Area and Fishery	2014 Catch Projection			2014 Bycatch Mortality[a/] Projection			2014 Bycatch Projection[b/]			Observed in 2013	
	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	Catch	Bycatch Mortality
					COHO (thousands of fish)						
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON											
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll[e/]	60.0	55.0	47.5	4.9	4.4	3.7	10.2	9.0	7.7	47.7	3.5
Non-Indian Commercial Troll[e/]	36.8	33.6	30.4	16.2	14.7	12.9	53.4	48.5	42.4	6.5	7.2
Recreational[e/]	193.2	176.4	159.6	33.8	30.5	26.5	144.7	129.9	110.6	50.2	13.5
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON											
Commercial Troll	-	-	-	12.9	12.6	12.6	49.7	48.6	48.4	0.0	8.7
Recreational[e/]	100.0	85.0	70.0	27.1	22.8	19.1	125.2	106.1	89.6	10.3	5.9
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES											
Commercial Troll	96.8	88.6	77.9	34.0	31.7	29.2	113.3	106.1	98.5	54.2	19.4
Recreational	293.2	261.4	229.6	60.9	53.3	45.6	269.9	236.0	200.2	60.5	19.4
INSIDE FISHERIES:											
Area 4B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buoy 10	50.0	60.0	70.0	8.1	9.5	10.9	29.8	34.7	39.4	7.6	1.3 [d/]

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

Commercial: 26%.

Recreational, north of Pt. Arena: 14%.

Recreational, south of Pt. Arena: 17% (based on the expected proportion of fish that will be caught using mooching versus trolling gear, and the HRMs of 42.2% and 14% for these two respective gear types).

b/ Bycatch calculated as dropoff mortality plus fish released.

c/ Includes Oregon territorial water, late season Chinook fisheries.

d/ Based on reported released Chinook or coho.

e/ Includes fisheries that allow retention of all legal sized coho.

TABLE 7. Expected coastwide lower Columbia Natural (LCN), Oregon coastal natural (OCN), and Rogue/Klamath (RK) coho, and Lower Columbia River (LCR) natural tule Chinook exploitation rates by fishery for 2014 ocean fisheries management Alternatives adopted by the Council.

	Exploitation Rate (Percent)											
	LCN Coho			OCN Coho			RK Coho			LCR Tule Chinook		
Fishery	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III
SOUTHEAST ALASKA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
BRITISH COLUMBIA	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.8%	12.8%	13.0%
PUGET SOUND/STRAIT	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON												
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	2.4%	2.2%	2.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.5%	6.0%	5.2%
Recreational	5.8%	5.2%	4.6%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	3.3%	2.9%
Non-Indian Troll	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.4%	7.2%	6.1%
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON												
Recreational:										0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	3.3%	2.9%	2.5%	10.9%	7.3%	6.5%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%			
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	1.0%	0.9%	0.7%			
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	1.9%	1.9%	1.7%			
Fort Bragg	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%			
South of Pt. Arena	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%			
Troll:										1.6%	1.7%	1.7%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%			
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%			
Fort Bragg	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%			
South of Pt. Arena	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%			
BUOY 10	1.7%	2.0%	2.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.9%	8.0%	8.2%
ESTUARY/FRESHWATER	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.9%	8.9%	8.9%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%			
TOTAL	14.9%	13.4%	11.9%	25.3% [a/]	21.5%	20.4%	7.1%	6.7%	6.3%	**42.0%**	**41.5%**	39.7%

a/ Modeled as if 35,000 of the marked coho quota was rolled into the 20,000 non-mark-selective coho quota. The resulting 40,300 non-mark-selective coho quota in this simulation did not result in an increase to the projected impacts for LCN coho, but impacts for OCN coho increased by 2.5 percent for a total exploitation rate of 25.3 percent.

TABLE 8. Projected coho mark rates for 2014 fisheries under base period fishing patterns (percent marked).

Area	Fishery	June	July	August	Sept
Canada					
Johnstone Strait	Recreational	-	26%	20%	-
West Coast Vancouver Island	Recreational	45%	23%	20%	19%
North Georgia Strait	Recreational	41%	42%	42%	37%
South Georgia Strait	Recreational	40%	48%	41%	42%
Juan de Fuca Strait	Recreational	46%	46%	47%	42%
Johnstone Strait	Troll	49%	37%	26%	29%
NW Vancouver Island	Troll	32%	29%	29%	32%
SW Vancouver Island	Troll	44%	41%	43%	45%
Georgia Strait	Troll	50%	49%	51%	45%
Puget Sound					
Strait of Juan de Fuca (Area 5)	Recreational	59%	50%	49%	49%
Strait of Juan de Fuca (Area 6)	Recreational	56%	47%	49%	45%
San Juan Island (Area 7)	Recreational	33%	48%	46%	36%
North Puget Sound (Areas 6 & 7A)	Net	-	51%	45%	42%
Council Area					
Neah Bay (Area 4/4B)	Recreational	40%	56%	51%	58%
LaPush (Area 3)	Recreational	65%	60%	66%	42%
Westport (Area 2)	Recreational	72%	70%	67%	62%
Columbia River (Area 1)	Recreational	78%	77%	73%	75%
Tillamook	Recreational	70%	65%	60%	48%
Newport	Recreational	66%	61%	58%	43%
Coos Bay	Recreational	57%	53%	41%	27%
Brookings	Recreational	51%	37%	32%	10%
Neah Bay (Area 4/4B)	Troll	51%	51%	53%	56%
LaPush (Area 3)	Troll	52%	58%	54%	55%
Westport (Area 2)	Troll	56%	60%	65%	60%
Columbia River (Area 1)	Troll	72%	72%	69%	69%
Tillamook	Troll	65%	63%	64%	60%
Newport	Troll	63%	61%	58%	57%
Coos Bay	Troll	56%	53%	47%	32%
Brookings	Troll	43%	45%	48%	63%
Columbia River					
Buoy 10	Recreational	-	-	-	74%

TABLE 9. Preliminary projected exvessel value under Council-adopted 2014 non-Indian commercial troll regulatory Alternatives compared to 2013 and the 2009-2013 average (in inflation adjusted dollars).

		Exvessel Value (thousands of dollars)[a/]				
Management Area	Alternative	2014 Projected[b/]	2013 Actual	Percent Change from 2013	2009-2013 Average[c/]	Percent Change From 2009-2013 Average
North of Cape Falcon	I	3,878	2,967	+31%	2,695	+44%
	II	3,753		+26%		+39%
	III	3,203		+8%		+19%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	I	7,231	7,028	+3%	2,976	+143%
	II	9,292		+32%		+212%
	III	9,292		+32%		+212%
Humbug Mt. to Humboldt S. Jetty	I	858	1,107	-22%	412	+109%
	II	591		-47%		+44%
	III	353		-68%		-14%
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	I	2,921	8,657	-66%	2,932	-0%
	II	2,939		-66%		+0%
	III	2,949		-66%		+1%
South of Pt. Arena	I	7,363	14,298	-49%	5,616	+31%
	II	8,270		-42%		+47%
	III	7,730		-46%		+38%
Total South of Cape Falcon	I	18,373	31,089	-41%	11,936	+54%
	II	21,093		-32%		+77%
	III	20,324		-35%		+70%
West Coast Total	I	22,250	34,057	-35%	14,631	+52%
	II	24,845		-27%		+70%
	III	23,527		-31%		+61%

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

b/ Dollar value estimates are based on expected catches in the Council management area, 2013 exvessel prices and 2013 average weight per fish.

c/ Values are inflation-adjusted to 2013 dollars.

TABLE 10. Preliminary projected angler trips and coastal community income impacts generated under Council-adopted 2014 recreational ocean salmon fishery regulatory Alternatives compared to 2013 and the 2009-2013 average (in inflation adjusted dollars).

		Angler Trips (thousands)			Community Income Impacts (thousands of dollars)[a/]			Percent Change in Income Impacts	
Management Area	Alternative	Estimates Based on the Options	2013 Actual	2009-2013 Avg.	Estimates Based on the Options	2013 Actual	2009-2013 Avg.	Compared to 2013 Actual	Compared to 2009-2013 Avg.
North of Cape Falcon	I	156	83	89	15,628	8,316	8,734	+88%	+79%
	II	141			14,070			+69%	+61%
	III	115			11,456			+38%	+31%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	I	66	60	48	3,839	3,483	2,970	+10%	+29%
	II	57			3,309			-5%	+11%
	III	54			3,109			-11%	+5%
Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt.	I	44	50	29	2,531	2,868	1,597	-12%	+58%
	II	41			2,341			-18%	+47%
	III	36			2,079			-28%	+30%
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	I	21	17	11	1,668	1,369	826	+22%	+102%
	II	21			1,665			+22%	+102%
	III	21			1,665			+22%	+102%
South of Pt. Arena	I	109	97	60	9,936	8,832	5,303	+12%	+87%
	II	109			9,936			+12%	+87%
	III	109			9,936			+12%	+87%
Total South of Cape Falcon	I	240	224	147	17,973	16,552	10,696	+9%	+68%
	II	228			17,251			+4%	+61%
	III	220			16,789			+1%	+57%
West Coast Total	I	396	307	236	33,602	24,867	19,431	+35%	+73%
	II	368			31,321			+26%	+61%
	III	334			28,245			+14%	+45%

a/ Income impacts are not comparable to the exvessel values shown in Table 9. All dollar values are inflation-adjusted to 2013 dollars.

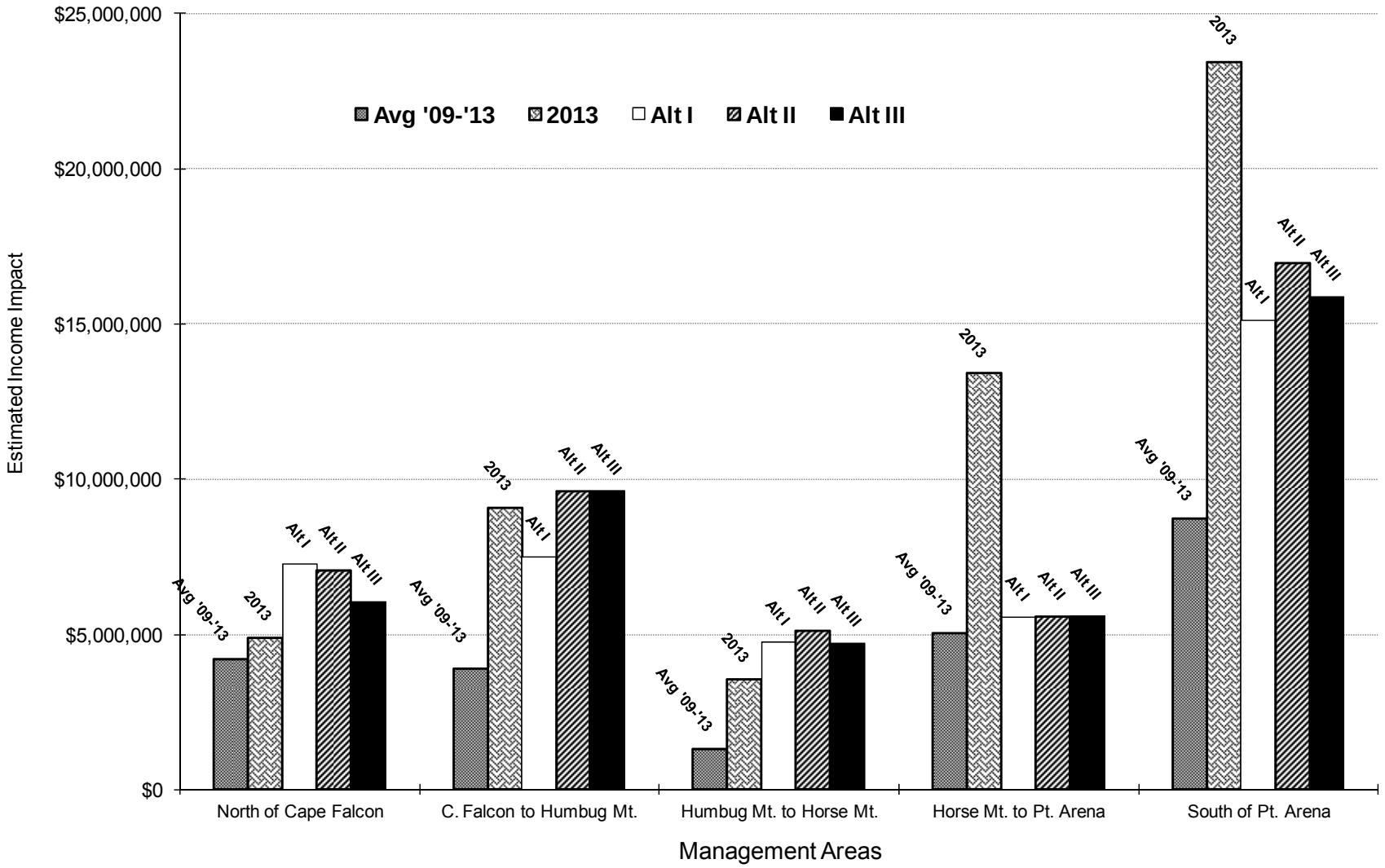

FIGURE 1. Projected community income impacts associated with the Council adopted 2014 commercial fishery Alternatives compared to 2013 and the 2009-2013 average (in inflation adjusted dollars).

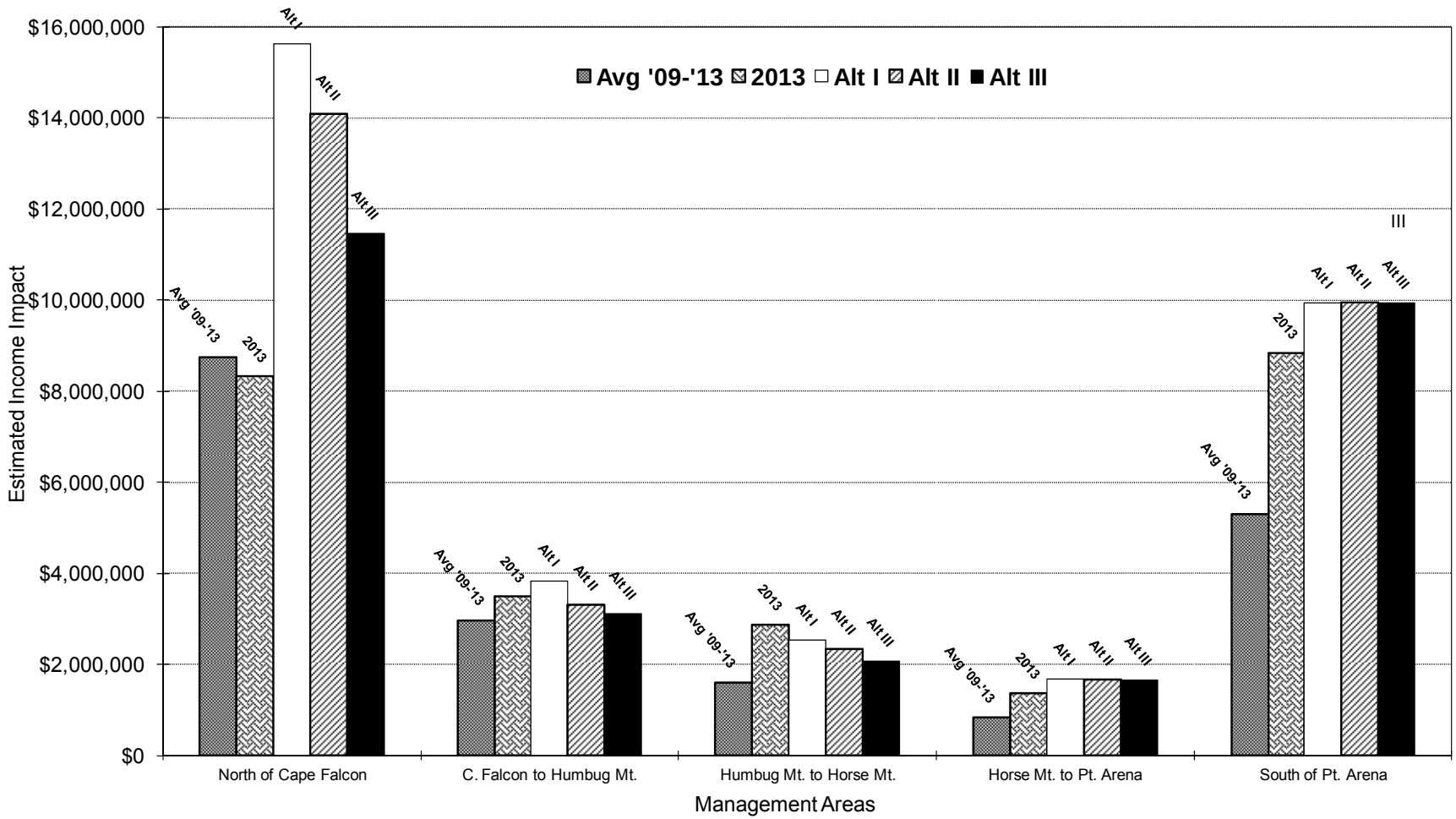

FIGURE 2. Projected community income impacts associated with the Council adopted 2014 recreational fishery Alternatives compared to 2013 and the 2009-2013 average (in inflation adjusted dollars).

APPENDIX A: PROJECTED IMPACT RATES AND HARVEST FOR AGE-3 SACRAMENTO RIVER WINTER CHINOOK AND AGE-4 KLAMATH RIVER FALL CHINOOK

TABLE A-1. Sacramento River Winter run Chinook age-3 ocean impact rate south of Pt. Arena by fishery and Alternative. The age-3 SRWC impact rate was projected for each of the proposed 2014 fishing season alternatives. The impacts are displayed as a percent for each Alternative by fishery, port area, and month. Max rate: 15.4

Commercial

Alternative I **15.4 Total**

Port Area	2014 May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total
SF	0.21	0.71	0.32	0.16	0.01	0.00			1.41
MO	0.45	0.80	0.28	0.72	0.16				2.40
Total	0.66	1.51	0.60	0.88	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	**3.81**

Alternative II **15.4 Total**

Port Area	2014 May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total
SF	0.21	1.03	0.32	0.17	0.01	0.00			1.73
MO	0.45	1.39	0.27	0.32	0.00				2.43
Total	0.66	2.41	0.59	0.49	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	**4.16**

Alternative III **15.4 Total**

Port Area	2014 May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total
SF	0.21	0.84	0.32	0.16	0.01	0.00			1.54
MO	0.45	1.00	0.28	0.72	0.16				2.60
Total	0.66	1.84	0.60	0.88	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	**4.14**

Recreational

Alternative I

Port Area	2014 Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total
SF	0.17	0.39	1.30	2.07	0.63	0.06	0.18	0.03		4.82
MO	1.00	0.56	1.46	2.75	0.96	0.09	0.00			6.83
Total	1.17	0.95	2.76	4.82	1.59	0.15	0.18	0.03	0.00	**11.64**

Alternative II

Port Area	2014 Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total
SF	0.17	0.39	0.95	2.05	0.63	0.06	0.18	0.03		4.45
MO	1.00	0.56	1.46	2.74	0.95	0.09	0.00			6.81
Total	1.17	0.95	2.41	4.79	1.58	0.15	0.18	0.03	0.00	**11.25**

Alternative III

Port Area	2014 Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total
SF	0.17	0.39	0.95	2.02	0.63	0.06	0.18	0.03		4.42
MO	1.00	0.56	1.46	2.75	0.96	0.09	0.00			6.83
Total	1.17	0.95	2.41	4.77	1.59	0.15	0.18	0.03	0.00	**11.25**

TABLE A-2. Klamath River fall Chinook age-4 ocean harvest by fishery and Alternative. In 2014, a harvest of 10,779 age-4 KRFC results in a 16% ocean harvest rate.

Commercial

Alternative I 16.0% Total

Port	Fall 2013			Summer 2014						Summer	Year
Area	Sept	Oct	Nov-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO					92	191	65	61	176	585	585
CO	1,164	488			237	305	222	335	579	1,678	3,330
KO						24	96	90	42	252	252
KC											
FB							1,275	1,751	629	3,655	3,655
SF						329	541	548	82	1,500	1,500
MO						87	58	50	1	196	196
Total	1,164	488			329	937	2,257	2,835	1,508	7,866	9,518
											14.1%

Alternative II 16.0% Total

Port	Fall 2013			Summer 2014						Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO					92	191	65	51	176	576	576
CO	1,164	488			237	305	222	280	579	1,624	3,276
KO						24	96	45	42	207	207
KC											
FB							1,106	1,748	681	3,535	3,535
SF						329	781	547	86	1,743	1,743
MO						87	101	50		239	239
Total	1,164	488			329	937	2,371	2,722	1,565	7,924	9,576
											14.2%

Alternative III 16.0% Total

Port	Fall 2013			Summer 2014						Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO					92	191	66	51	176	575	575
CO	1,164	488			237	305	222	280	579	1,624	3,276
KO						24	64	45	42	175	175
KC											
FB							1,362	1,747	629	3,738	3,738
SF						329	643	547	82	1,601	1,601
MO						87	73	50	1	211	211
Total	1,164	488			329	937	2,429	2,720	1,509	7,924	9,576
											14.2%

Recreational

Alternative I

Port	Fall 2013			Summer 2014						Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO								8	4	12	12
CO	155					1	10	19	12	43	198
KO	28					2	19	44	149	214	242
KC						83	117	106	196	502	502
FB					2	19	45	58	14	137	137
SF					20	13	47	45	2	126	126
MO					15	3	5	10	1	35	35
Total	183				37	121	244	289	377	1,069	1,252
											1.9%

Alternative II

Port	Fall 2013			Summer 2014						Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO								8	2	10	10
CO	155					1	6	19	10	37	192
KO	28					1	19	44	149	213	241
KC						40	117	106	196	460	460
FB					2	19	45	58	14	137	137
SF					20	13	47	44	2	126	126
MO					15	3	5	10	1	35	35
Total	183				37	77	240	289	375	1,017	1,200
											1.8%

Alternative III

Port	Fall 2013			Summer 2014						Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO								8	2	9	9
CO	155					1	4	19	10	34	189
KO	28					1	19	44	149	212	240
KC						21	117	106	196	441	441
FB					2	19	45	57	14	137	137
SF					20	13	47	44	2	126	126
MO					15	3	5	10	1	35	35
Total	183				37	58	238	289	373	995	1,178
											1.7%

APPENDIX B: NEPA AND ESA ANALYSES INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Several documents supporting the analyses of effects to the environment from the Alternatives have been incorporated by reference. Those documents are described and passages relevant to analyses contained in this EA are excerpted below.

NMFS 2003: West Coast Salmon Harvest Programmatic EIS

This document evaluates how NMFS reviews annual salmon fishery plans in three jurisdictions, the North Pacific Fishery Management Council for Southeast Alaska; the Pacific Fishery Management Council for the Washington, Oregon, and California coast; and *U.S. v. Oregon* for the Columbia River Basin. In general, NMFS seeks to implement fisheries that are consistent with a variety of statutory and legal obligations related to resource conservation, socioeconomic benefits associated with resource use, and treaty trust obligations. Fishery plans are developed annually within the context of framework plans to meet the year-specific circumstances related to the status of stocks affected by the fisheries. This final PEIS evaluates different ways to balance these objectives and different strategies that can be used that may provide better solutions for meeting the obligations and objectives of the respective framework plans. The Alternatives considered in this final PEIS are programmatic in nature and are designed to provide an overview of fishery management methods and strategies that can be implemented as part of the annual planning processes.

This document includes the following statements relative to Council area salmon fisheries:

> *While the levels of salmon catch fluctuate from year to year, the amount of groundfish taken as incidental catch is very low so that changes in the salmon fishery do not substantially alter the projections for harvest-related mortality in the groundfish fishery.*
>
> *Other Council managed species such as halibut, highly migratory species (draft FMP), and coastal pelagic species are also landed jointly with salmon. For all of these stocks, fish caught on the same trip with salmon are documented. Data on the commercial segment of these fisheries show the co-occurrence rates for salmon and these other Council-managed species is low, as well as for non-Council-managed species. Changes in the salmon fishery are not expected to have a substantial impact on the directed fisheries for the non-salmon stocks*
>
> *The commercial troll fishery off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California is classified as a Category III fishery, indicating a remote or no likelihood of known incidental mortality or serious injury of marine mammals. In general, recreational fishery uses the same gear and techniques as the commercial fisheries and can be assumed to have similar rates of encounters and results.*
>
> *After excluding ESA listed marine mammals, only three species of marine mammals are defined as strategic under MMPA within the coverage area: short-finned pilot whales, mesoplodont beaked whales, and Minke whales (Barlow et al. 1997). This strategic classification denotes that projected human-caused mortality exceeds the species' annual potential biological removal estimate under MMPA standards. As with ESA listed marine mammal species, there is no record of these three species being affected by the ocean salmon fisheries managed by the Council.*
>
> *Steller sea lion interaction with the Pacific Coast salmon fisheries is rare and NMFS has determined mortality and serious injury incidental to commercial fishing operations would have a negligible effect. Available information indicates that Pacific Coast salmon fisheries are not likely to jeopardize the existence of the Guadalupe fur seal. No sea turtles have been reported*

taken by the ocean salmon fisheries off Washington, Oregon, or California. NMFS has determined that commercial fishing by Pacific Coast fisheries would pose a negligible threat to the Pacific species.

Short-term effects on seabirds are minimal, if any. The types of vessels used in the fishery and the conduct of the vessels are not conducive to collisions or the introduction of rats other non-indigenous species to seabird breeding colonies. Anecdotal information suggests accidental bird encounters are a rare event for commercial and recreational ocean salmon fisheries (Council 1999a). Long-term effects on seabirds from the ocean salmon fisheries are also minimal.

The removal of adult salmon by the ocean fisheries is not considered to significantly affect the lower trophic levels or the overall marine ecosystem because salmon are not the only or primary predator in the marine environment.

PFMC 2006: EA for 2006 Ocean Salmon Management Measures

The 2006 regulations EA analyzes the environmental and socioeconomic impacts of proposed management measures for ocean salmon fisheries occurring off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California. The document evaluated the 2006 annual salmon ocean harvest management measures with respect to compliance with the terms of the Salmon FMP, obligations under the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST), and the level of protection required by all consultation standards for salmon species listed under the ESA. The range of alternatives analyzed in the 2006 Regulations EA included the effects of three levels of *de minimis* fishing strategies on KRFC when the stock was projected to fall below the 35,000 natural spawner floor for the third consecutive year. The escapement floor for naturally spawning KRFC was projected to not be attained even with complete closure of ocean salmon fisheries between Cape Falcon, Oregon, and Point Sur, California; therefore, the management measures required implementation by emergency rule. The NMFS-recommended 2006 salmon fishery management measures did not completely close fisheries between Cape Falcon and Point Sur, but limited fisheries to provide a minimum of 21,100 natural spawning adult KRFC in 2006. The 2006 EA supported NMFS' Finding of No Significant Impacts (FONSI) for the 2006 ocean salmon regulations.

Appendix A of Amendment 14 (EFH Appendix A) describes salmon EFH and fishing and non-fishing impacts to this habitat. It found no evidence of direct gear effects on this habitat from Council-managed salmon fisheries. ... Because EFH impacts are extensively described and analyzed in EFH Appendix A, and this analysis demonstrates the fishery has no significant impacts, EFH will not be considered further in this environmental assessment.

Fisheries management can affect safety if, for example, season openings make it more likely that fishermen will have to go out in bad weather because fishing opportunities are limited. The EA incorporated into Amendment 8 to the Salmon FMP analyzed alternatives to adjust management measures if unsafe weather affected fishery access. The range of management measures considered for the proposed action would be within the range described in that EA. Since these types of potential impacts have been previously analyzed and found not to be significant, they are not discussed in this EA.

NMFS 2008: Biological Opinion on 2008 Ocean Fisheries Effects on Southern Resident Killer Whales

This document constitutes the National Marine Fisheries Service's (NMFS) biological opinion regarding the effects of the 2008-2009 Pacific coast salmon fisheries on the Southern Resident killer whale distinct population segment. The fisheries assessed by this Opinion are fisheries are managed under the

jurisdiction of the Pacific Fisheries Management Council (PFMC) and target primarily Chinook and coho salmon, and pink salmon.

After reviewing the current status of the endangered population of Southern Resident killer whales and their critical habitat, the environmental baseline for the action area, the effects of the proposed actions, and cumulative effects, it is NMFS's biological opinion that the proposed action is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the Southern Resident killer whales or adversely modify critical habitat.

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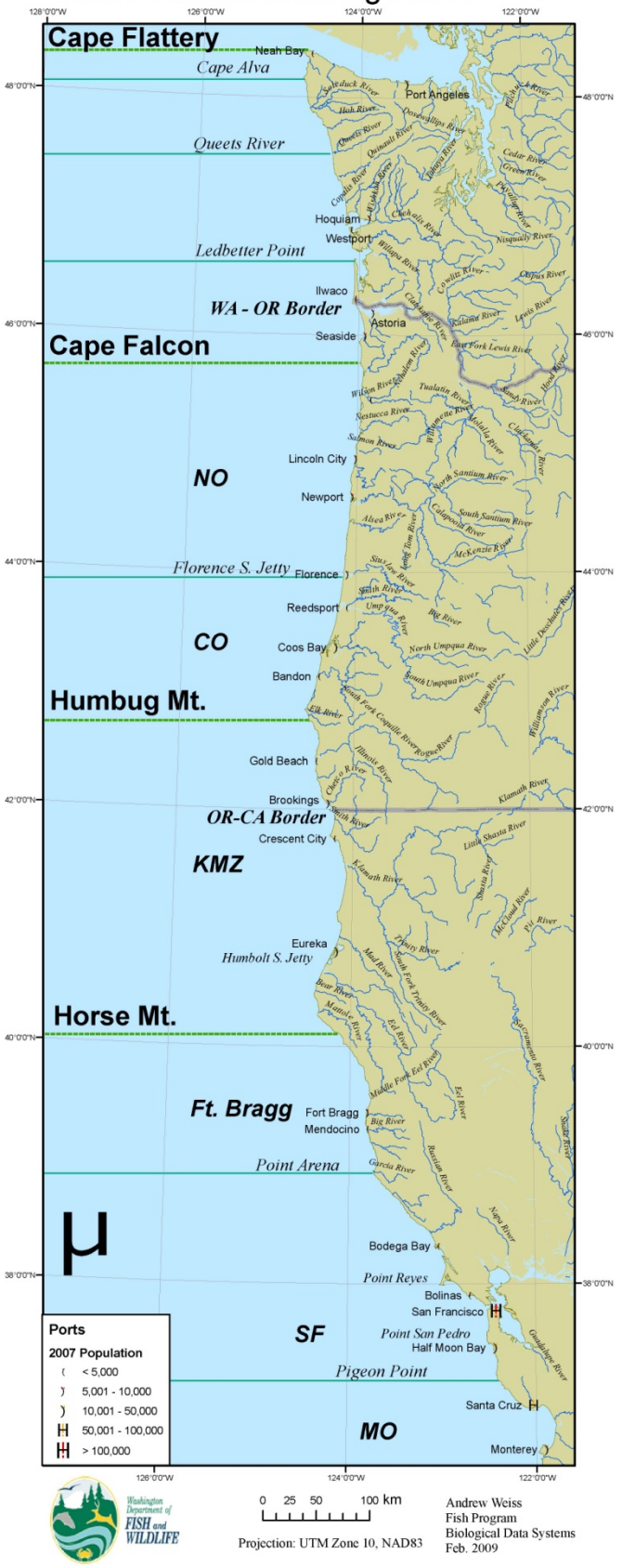
Marine Fisheries Management Zones



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