

TENTATIVE ADOPTION OF 2014
OCEAN SALMON MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR ANALYSIS

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

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

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

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

The STT will check back with the Council on Sunday, April 6, 2014 (Agenda Item F.2) or at other times to clarify any questions or obvious problems with the tentative measures.

Council Action:

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

Reference Materials:

1. *Preseason Report II: Proposed Alternatives and Environmental Assessment - Part 2 for 2014 Ocean Salmon Fishery Regulations.*
2. Agenda Item F.1.a, Attachment 1: Emergency Changes to the Salmon FMP.
3. Agenda Item F.1.a, Attachment 2: FR 97-22094: Policy Guidelines for the Use of Emergency Rules.
4. Agenda Item F.1.c, Supplemental Public Hearing Reports 1 through 3: Summary of Public Hearings.

5. Agenda Item F.1.f, Supplemental SAS Report: Proposed 2014 Ocean Salmon Management Measures For Tentative Adoption.
6. Agenda Item F.1.g, Public Comment.

Agenda Order:

- a. Agenda Item Overview Mike Burner
- b. Update of Estimated Impacts of March 2014 Alternatives Robert Kope
- c. Summary of Public Hearings Hearings Officers
- d. Recommendations of the U.S. Section of the Pacific Salmon Commission Phil Anderson and Gordy Williams
- e. Recommendations of the North of Cape Falcon Forum Oregon, Washington, and Tribes
- f. Reports and Comments of Advisory Bodies and Management Entities
- g. Public Comment
- h. **Council Action:** Adopt Tentative 2014 Ocean Salmon Management Measures for Analysis

PFMC
03/21/14

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

CRITERIA FOR REQUESTING EMERGENCY CHANGES TO THE SALMON FMP

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

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

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

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

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

Criteria

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

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

Process

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

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

PFMC
03/20/14

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

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

Issued on: August 18, 1997.

L. Robert Shelton,

Associate Administrator for Safety Performance Standards.

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

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Chapter VI

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

Policy Guidelines for the Use of Emergency Rules

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

ACTION: Policy guidelines for the use of emergency rules.

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

DATES: Effective August 21, 1997.

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

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

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

Rationale for Emergency Action

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

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

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

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

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

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

Policy

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

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

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

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

Guidelines

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

Emergency Criteria

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

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

Emergency Justification

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

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

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

Dated: August 14, 1997.

Gary C. Matlock,

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

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

BILLING CODE 3510-22-F

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 285

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

RIN 0648-AJ93

Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Fisheries; Import Restrictions

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

ACTION: Final rule.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Proposed Import Restrictions

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

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

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

SALMON MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES HEARING SUMMARY

Date:	March 24, 2014	Hearing Officer:	Mr. Pat Pattillo
Location:	Chateau Westport Westport, WA	Other Council Members:	Mr. Dale Myer
Attendance:	26	NMFS:	Ms. Amilee Wilson
Testifying:	11	Coast Guard:	LCDR Torrey Bertheau
		Salmon Team Member:	Mr. Doug Milward
		Council Staff:	Dr. Kit Dahl
Organizations Represented: Washington Trollers Association, Coastal Trollers Association, Westport Charter Boat Association			

Special Opening Remarks

Mr. Pat Pattillo provided an overview and Mr. Doug Milward reviewed the Alternatives for the commercial and sport salmon seasons.

Synopsis of Testimony

Of the 11 people testifying:

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

Commercial Troll Comments

- Five supported Alternative 1 Chinook and coho quota levels for the non-Indian North of Cape Falcon salmon troll fishery
- Three supported Alternative 1 for Pacific halibut landing limits in the non-Indian salmon troll fishery (1 halibut per 3 salmon, 15 halibut limit)
- Three supported having an opportunity for a non-mark selective coho fishery late in the season
- Four asked that a procedure be established to allow anchoring behind Destruction Island during bad weather, which is normally prohibited when fish caught south of the Queets River are onboard
- Three supported keeping Areas 3 and 4 open until quota runs out with no measures (trip limits) to lengthen the season
- One supported the Alternative 3 provision of no cap on Areas 3 and 4
- One asked for a small retention allowance for non-mark selective coho throughout the summer to reduce bycatch mortality

- Other comments: The spring fishery is very important; Limit inseason adjustments in the spring fishery; Support the two-thirds, one-third spring-summer split for Chinook; Exempt salmon troll from the VMS requirement or no increase in ping rate; Council should address the Caspian tern and cormorant problem with salmon mortality in the Lower Columbia

Recreational Comments

- Three supported Alternative 1 coho and chinook quota levels for the North of Cape Falcon recreational fishery
- Two supported having an opportunity for a non-mark selective coho fishery North of Cape Falcon late in the season
- Two supported a May 31 opening, 7 days a week, Chinook only (2 fish bag)
- One supported a two-week mark-selective chinook fishery with a June 14 opening for the all species fishery for the Queets to Leadbetter area

Written Statements (Attached)

None

PPMC
03/27/14

SALMON MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES HEARING SUMMARY

Date:	March 24, 2014	Hearing Officer:	Mr. Jeff Feldner
Location:	Coos Bay Red Lion Coos Bay OR	NMFS:	Mr. Lance Kruzic
Attendance:	14	Coast Guard:	LT Anna Steel
Testifying:	7	Salmon Team Member:	Mr. Craig Foster
		Council Staff:	Mr. Mike Burner
Organizations Represented: Klamath Management Zone Fisheries Coalition, Oregon South Coast Fishermen.			

Special Opening Remarks

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

Synopsis of Testimony

Of the seven people testifying:

Six commented primarily on the commercial troll fishery.
One commented on both the commercial and the recreational fishery.

Commercial Troll Comments

- Five supported Alternative I for the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. fishery through August, but were not supportive of the September and October area closures south of the Florence S. Jetty in Alternative I or Cape Arago in Alternative II. If restrictions were necessary for September and October they supported using the smaller landing limit of 50 Chinook in Alternative III rather than area closures. One supported a landing limit of 50 Chinook in September and a 75 Chinook landing limit in October.
- One supported Alternative I for the Oregon KMZ fishery and suggested that the June and July openings match those in the Ft. Bragg and Cape Falcon to Humbug fisheries if possible to avoid effort shift.

Recreational Comments

- One, representing the Klamath Management Zone Fisheries Coalition and the Oregon South Coast Fisherman supported Alternative I for the Oregon KMZ fishery and expressed concern about the large Chinook quotas in September in the commercial California KMZ fishery because of the potential to impact opportunities for fisheries in 2015 across sectors. Therefore, the Klamath Management Zone Fisheries Coalition supported California KMZ commercial Alternative III.

Other Comments

- Two supported incidental halibut retention Alternative II and one supported Alternative III.
- Two requested broader notification of the meetings via the media.

Written Statements (Attached)

None submitted at the hearing.

PFMC
03/31/14

SALMON MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES HEARING SUMMARY

Date:	March 25, 2014	Hearing Officer:	Mr. David Crabbe
Location:	Hilton Sonoma Wine Country Santa Rosa, CA	Other Council Members:	Mr. Dan Wolford
		NMFS:	Ms. Maura Moody
Attendance:	5	Coast Guard:	LCDR Joe Giammanco
Testifying:	4	Salmon Technical Team:	Ms. Melodie Palmer- Zwahlen)
		Council Staff:	Mr. Mike Burner
<u>Organizations Represented:</u> Klamath Management Zone Fisheries Coalition; Humboldt Area Saltwater Anglers.			

Special Opening Remarks

Mr. James Phillips of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife provided a summary of the recreational and commercial Alternatives.

Synopsis of Testimony

Of the 4 people testifying:

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

Commercial Troll Comments

- Two supported Alternative II in the Monterey area because they favored continuous opportunity in May and June over opportunity in late-August. They also supported a later opening date to accommodate a continuous fishery without a two week closure in July.

Recreational Comments

- Two, representing the Klamath Management Zone Fisheries Coalition and the Humboldt Area Saltwater Anglers supported Alternative I for recreational fisheries in the KMZ and expressed concern about the large Chinook quotas in September in the commercial California KMZ fishery because of the potential to impact opportunities for fisheries in 2015 across sectors. Therefore, the Klamath Management Zone Fisheries Coalition supported California KMZ commercial Alternative III.
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Other Comments

- One requested that CDFW review hatchery practices for rivers on the north coast and supported additional hatchery releases as a way to provide fishing opportunity while protecting natural stocks.

Written Statements (Attached)

- Humboldt Area Saltwater Anglers, Inc.

PFMC
03/31/14

SALMON ADVISORY SUBPANEL

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

April 5, 2014

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management measures proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2014.
(Page 1 of 6)

DRAFT: 4/5/2014 1:43 PM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS	
North of Cape Falcon	
Supplemental Management Information	
<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 116,000 (non-mark-selective equivalent of 111,500) Chinook and 230,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</p> <p>2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 56,900 Chinook and 36,800 marked coho.</p>	
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 37,900 Chinook, no more than 12,200 of which may be caught in the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River. <p>Seven days per week (C.1). All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total 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 28,425 Chinook have been landed overall, or 9,150 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. Cape Flattery, Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land their fish in Garibaldi, Oregon. Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point, Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon must notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or prior to transport away from the port of landing by either calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271 or sending notification via e-mail to nfalcon.trollreport@state.or.us. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts.</p>	
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 1 through earlier of September 16 or attainment of the quota of 19,000 Chinook (C.8), no more than 8,750 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). <p>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 14,250 Chinook have been landed overall, or 6,560 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). Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones, and beginning August 9, Grays Harbor Control Zone Closed (C.5). Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land their fish in Garibaldi, Oregon. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point, Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon must notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or prior to transport away from the port of landing by either calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271 or sending notification via e-mail to nfalcon.trollreport@state.or.us. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts.</p>	

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management measures proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2014.
(Page 2 of 6)

DRAFT: 4/5/2014 1:43 PM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS
South of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of _____ adults. 2. Sacramento Index exploitation rate of _____% 3. Sacramento River fall Chinook projected 3-year geometric mean spawning escapement of _____ adults. 4. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: _____ adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 5. Klamath tribal allocation: _____ adult Klamath River fall Chinook.
<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 1-July 31, August 6-29; • September 3-October 31 (C.9.a). <p>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.</p> <p>Beginning September 3, no more than 65 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Wed.-Tues.).</p> <p>Non-selective incidental coho retention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>
<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 1-May 31; • June 15 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 5 through earlier of September 27 or a 500 Chinook quota (C.9.a). <p>Seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1). Prior to June 1, all fish caught in this area must be landed and delivered in the State of Oregon. June 15 – August 29 landing and possession limit of 30 Chinook per vessel per day. September 5-27 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 or sending notification via email to KMZOR.trollreport@state.or.us, 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).</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • September 5 through earlier of September 30, or 4,000 Chinook quota (C.9.b). <p>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.).</p>
<p>Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt. Closed.</p>

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management measures proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2014.
(Page 3 of 6)

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A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

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, 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.

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).

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

- 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).

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

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

Area (when open)	Chinook		Coho		Pink
	Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	
North of Cape Falcon	28.0	21.5	16.0	12.0	None
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border	28.0	21.5	-	-	None
OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Pt. Arena to U.S./Mexico Border					
Prior to Sept. 1	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Sept. 1 to October 12	26.0	19.5	-	-	None

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

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

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:

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

C.3. Gear Definitions:

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

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

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

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

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

- Except as provided under C.4.b below, it is unlawful for a vessel to have troll or recreational gear in the water while in any area closed to fishing for a certain species of salmon, while possessing that species of salmon; however, fishing for species other than salmon is not prohibited if the area is open for such species, and no salmon are in possession.
- When Genetic Stock Identification (GSI) samples will be collected in an area closed to commercial salmon fishing, the scientific research permit holder shall notify NOAA OLE, USCG, CDFW and OSP at least 24 hours prior to sampling and provide the following information: the vessel name, date, location and time collection activities will be done. Any vessel collecting GSI samples in a closed area shall not possess any salmon other than those from which GSI samples are being collected. Salmon caught for collection of GSI samples must be immediately released in good condition after collection of samples.

C.5. Control Zone Definitions:

- Cape Flattery Control Zone* - The area from Cape Flattery (48°23'00" N. lat.) to the northern boundary of the U.S. EEZ; and the area from Cape Flattery south to Cape Alava (48°10'00" N. lat.) and east of 125°05'00" W. long.
- Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area* - The area in Washington Marine Catch Area 3 from 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long. to 48°02.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long. to 48°02.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. and connecting back to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long.
- Grays Harbor Control Zone* - The area defined by a line drawn from the Westport Lighthouse (46° 53'18" N. lat., 124° 07'01" W. long.) to Buoy #2 (46° 52'42" N. lat., 124°12'42" W. long.) to Buoy #3 (46° 55'00" N. lat., 124°14'48" W. long.) to the Grays Harbor north jetty (46° 55'36" N. lat., 124°10'51" W. long.).
- Columbia Control Zone* - An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09" N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" W. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°15'48" N. lat., 124°05'20" W. long.), and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and, on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N. lat., 124°04'05" W. long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.
- Klamath Control Zone* - The ocean area at the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N. lat. (approximately six nautical miles north of the Klamath River mouth); on the west, by 124°23'00" W. long. (approximately 12 nautical miles off shore); and on the south, by 41°26'48" N. lat. (approximately six nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).

- C.6. **Notification When Unsafe Conditions Prevent Compliance with Regulations:** If prevented by unsafe weather conditions or mechanical problems from meeting special management area landing restrictions, vessels must notify the U.S. Coast Guard and receive acknowledgment of such notification prior to leaving the area. This notification shall include the name of the vessel, port where delivery will be made, approximate amount of salmon (by species) on board, the estimated time of arrival, and the specific reason the vessel is not able to meet special management area landing restrictions. In addition to contacting the U.S. Coast Guard, vessels fishing south of the Oregon/California border must notify CDFW within one hour of leaving the management area by calling 800-889-8346 and providing the same information as reported to the U.S. Coast Guard. All salmon must be offloaded within 24 hours of reaching port.
- C.7. **Incidental Halibut Harvest:** During authorized periods, the operator of a vessel that has been issued an incidental halibut harvest license may retain Pacific halibut caught incidentally in Area 2A while trolling for salmon. Halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length, measured from the tip of the lower jaw with the mouth closed to the extreme end of the middle of the tail, and must be landed with the head on. **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).

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:
- 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.
 - 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.**
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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).
 - 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.
 - 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:
- The State of Oregon may establish additional late-season fisheries in state waters.
 - The State of California may establish limited fisheries in selected state waters.
Check state regulations for details.
- C.10. For the purposes of California Fish and Game Code, Section 8232.5, the definition of the Klamath Management Zone (KMZ) for the ocean salmon season shall be that area from Humbug Mountain, Oregon, to Horse Mountain, California.

TABLE 2. Recreational management measures proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2014. (Page 1 of 4)		DRAFT: 4/5/14 1:43 PM
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
North of Cape Falcon		
Supplemental Management Information		
1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 116,000 (non-mark-selective equivalent of 111,500) Chinook and 230,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Recreational TAC: 59,100 (non-mark selective equivalent of 54,600) 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.		
U.S./Canada Border to Queets River		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 16-17, May 23-24, and May 31-June 13 or a coastwide marked Chinook quota of 9,000 (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		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 31 through earlier of June 13 or a coastwide marked Chinook quota of 9,000 (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		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 31 through earlier of June 13 or a coastwide marked Chinook quota of 9,000 (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 Cape Alava (Neah Bay)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 14 through earlier of September 21 or 20,090 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 7,000 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)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 14 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).		
Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 14 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).		
Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 14 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).		

TABLE 2. Recreational management measures proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2014. (Page 2 of 4)		DRAFT: 4/5/14 1:43 PM
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
South of Cape Falcon		
Supplemental Management Information		
1. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of _____ adults. 2. Sacramento Index exploitation rate of _____% 3. Sacramento River fall Chinook projected 3-year geometric mean spawning escapement of _____ adults. 4. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: _____ adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 5. Klamath tribal allocation: _____ adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 6. Overall recreational TAC: 80,000 marked coho and 20,000 unmarked coho.		
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> March 15 through October 31 (C.6), except as provided below during the 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). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). Fishing in the Stonewall Bank yelloweye rockfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open (call the halibut fishing hotline 1-800-662-9825 for specific dates) (C.3.b, C.4.d).		
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All-salmon mark-selective coho fishery: 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).		
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 10 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).		
OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 10 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.		
Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, 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).		

TABLE 2. Recreational management measures proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2014.
(Page 3 of 4)

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A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

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, 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, 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).

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

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

Area (when open)	Chinook	Coho	Pink
North of Cape Falcon	24.0	16.0	None
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	24.0	16.0	None
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	24.0	16.0	None
OR/CA Border to Horse Mountain	24.0	-	20.0
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	20.0	-	20.0
Pt. Arena. to Pigeon Pt.: Through June 30	24.0	-	24.0
After June 30	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. **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).

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

- U.S./Canada Border to Point Conception, California:* No more than one rod may be used per angler; and no more than two single point, single shank barbless hooks are required for all fishing gear. [Note: ODFW regulations in the state-water fishery off Tillamook Bay may allow the use of barbed hooks to be consistent with inside regulations.]
- Horse Mountain, California, to Point Conception, California:* Single point, single shank, barbless circle hooks (see gear definitions below) are required when fishing with bait by any means other than trolling, and no more than two such hooks shall be used. When angling with two hooks, the distance between the hooks must not exceed five inches when measured from the top of the eye of the top hook to the inner base of the curve of the lower hook, and both hooks must be permanently tied in place (hard tied). Circle hooks are not required when artificial lures are used without bait.

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

C.3. Gear Definitions:

- a. *Recreational fishing gear defined:* 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).

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.

**HOOPA VALLEY TRIBAL COMMENTS ON
F.1 Tentative Adoption of 2014 Ocean Salmon Management Measures for Analysis**

The Hoopa Valley Tribe (HVT) appreciates this opportunity to address the Council regarding prospective 2014 ocean salmon management measures. This season the federally recognized tribal harvest expectation in Klamath River of 27,300 adult fall Chinook is the same across all three alternatives scoped in March. Additionally, the conservation standard for a natural spawner escapement of 40,700 adult fall Chinook is met under all three alternatives consistent with Amendment 16. As a result the HVT has no specific preference across the alternatives as they affect both conservation and our access to the reserved fishery in 2014.

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

April 5, 2014, Vancouver, WA

Good day members of the Council. My name is Bruce Jim Sr. I am a member of the Fish and Wildlife committee of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon. I am here with Johnny Jackson who is a member of the Yakama Nation, a Commissioner for CRITFC and also a treaty fisherman on the Columbia. We are here to provide testimony on behalf of the four Columbia River treaty tribes: the Yakama, Warm Springs, Umatilla and Nez Perce tribes.

We have several items we would like to bring to the attention to the Council.

We are very concerned about how the pre-season planning process is going this spring. As parties to *U.S. v. Oregon* we have worked hard to do an analysis of proposed fisheries to assure we are protecting, restoring and enhancing Columbia River stocks. Yet, this doesn't seem to be the approach the states or federal agencies want to take with analyzing impacts. This is not good fisheries management. We have only just recently received from the states copies of the chinook model used to plan non-treaty Columbia River fisheries. But apparently the linkage between the in-river coho model and coho FRAM is still not working correctly and we have not been provided with any coho model results relative to Columbia upriver coho. Up until now we have been unable to analyze how these fisheries fit with the requirements of the *U.S. v. Oregon* Management Agreement or how they may impact our tribal fisheries. Both the chinook and coho models are needed and we expect these models to be shared with the tribes on a more timely basis.

The *U.S. v. Oregon* Policy Committee has asked its Technical Advisory Committee to examine the research done to investigate release mortality rates for possible Columbia River fall season mark selective seine fisheries. Release mortality rates are important for this fishery because of the possible impacts to ESA listed stocks that we are trying to rebuild as well as to treaty/non-treaty sharing. We would like to report that members of the *U.S. v. Oregon* Technical Advisory Committee have made progress in reaching a technical consensus recommendation for release mortality rates to use for any mark selective seine fisheries in the Columbia River. This was not an easy task and it took time to reach consensus. But because of the rush to try to implement these fisheries the state and tribal staff have not had sufficient time to do the best job in reviewing the results of the complicated release mortality research. We will be reviewing this information with our staff and will discuss it later with the states.

While mark selective seine fisheries are not needed or appropriate for the lower Columbia, if the states do choose to implement them, we want to see rigorous monitoring of this new fishery to ensure that the impacts are within modeled levels. We also support enhanced monitoring of mark selective sport fisheries and especially support the on-board monitoring used in the ocean charter fishery.

We recognize that there are challenges for the Council in crafting ocean fisheries this year especially given the scale of some of the northern fisheries, but we continue to think that the early season chinook ocean mark selective fishery is simply not necessary in order to provide reasonable fishing opportunity. We do however support the concept that the states should give themselves the opportunity to implement full retention fisheries whenever possible as has been done for September coho fishing.

Placing unreasonable demands to set a mark selective fisheries at all costs just to satisfy certain interest groups is not good management. Part of the incentive for the states to implement mark selective fisheries in the fall is simply the lack of real progress in recovering wild lower river tules. For decades the tribal approach has been a gravel to gravel management approach, which means we look at all stages and try to protect them. Part of the reason that the lower river tules along with some other stocks have been difficult to restore is that avian predation remains at unacceptably high levels. Avian predation both in the estuary and far upriver is responsible for the loss of many millions of juvenile salmon and steelhead each year and serves as a major drag on our recovery efforts.

As a way to help more fully inform people about the total impacts of avian predation along with the complicated and difficult steps needed to reduce it, tribal staff are hosting a presentation at 7:00 PM on Sunday evening in the Heritage E Room. Staff will provide detailed information on avian predation impacts both in the estuary and inland, along with information on the tribal perspectives for reducing this predation. We hope that many of you will be able to attend. We also hope that this presentation will provide information useful to the Council and public as we consider the USACE Double Crested Cormorant Management Plan and the companion EIS to be released in June 2014.

Besides populations of predatory birds that are out of balance with the ecosystem, we have many other predators in the Columbia that are not in balance with our fish populations. These include sea lions and a variety of non-native fish among others. All of this out of balance predation needs to be addressed and plans need to be made to reduce excessive numbers of predators. It is not right that we manage fisheries so carefully to keep harvest in balance with the number of fish we have and yet we do almost nothing to manage all these other predators.

We plan on continuing to carefully review the proposed ocean fisheries to ensure that the modeled impacts on upriver chinook and coho stocks don't violate the harvest and allocation limits under the *U.S. v. Oregon* Management Agreement and we are hoping that the other Parties to the *US vs. Oregon* will do the same. We will likely have more comments on these proposed fisheries at a later time.

This concludes our statement. Thank You.



March 17, 2014

TO: Pacific Fishery Management Council
RE: Salmon Season- For April 2014 Briefing Book
FROM: Half Moon Bay Seafood Marketing Association

The Half Moon Bay Seafood Marketing Association held a general membership meeting on March 14 and voted unanimously to support Option 2 of the 2014 California commercial troll season alternatives. There were 22 members in attendance.

In Option 2 the season would be open from Pt. Arena to the Mexican border from May 1 to June 30 with no closure. This would be the first opportunity for continuous fishing in June since 2004. June is historically the best fishing in our area between Monterey and Bodega Bay. Option 2 is the only option this year that preserves full June fishing. The loss of 2-3 days in the Ft. Bragg area in June and the loss of late August and September fishing south of Pigeon Point are acceptable trade-offs. Ft. Bragg would maintain similar opportunities in all options. The loss below Pigeon Point in Option 2 is acceptable because there are usually very few salmon to catch in that area that late in the season.

Option 2 provides optimum fishing opportunities in the best areas during the most productive times of year for the majority of our fleet, so it is clearly the preferred option. The other two options add closures in June in the largest zone, from Pt. Arena to Mexico. It is also desirable to have full fishing in June since our market opportunities are ideal before the Alaska salmon begin to impact our retail outlets in early July.

Last season saw resurgence in catch and excellent prices for our California King Salmon, and we have witnessed an infusion of new and younger participants in our fishery in the last few years due to consistently good Dungeness crab seasons and increasingly good salmon seasons. Lets continue to build on the viability of our fishery and the prosperity of our family owned, independently operated fishing businesses!

Sincerely,
Ben Platt
Half Moon Bay Seafood Marketing Association

From: **Nick Kidd** <nicknak96@gmail.com>

Date: Mon, Mar 17, 2014 at 4:46 PM

Subject: 2014 commercial salmon season

To: pfmc.comments@noaa.gov

I am a commercial salmon fisherman from Fort Bragg Ca. I am writing to express my opinion on the options for the upcoming season. I highly support the option that gives the northern fishermen the most time in July. My best landings in 2013 were in mid July.

As I also fish the opener below Point Arena, I also support the option that allows the most time for fishing in June below Arena. Thank you for considering my opinion.

Nick Kidd

F/V K III

March 17, 2014 via email:

Rich Hill ecodock@sbcglobal.net

Dear Mr. Burner, I'm a Californian native who is fed up with the last minute salmon sport fishing dates continuously coming from an over-sized California bureaucracy. I have decided to take my sport fishing \$ else where. Will someone please hit the reset button for California before its too late?

Richard Hill

Tentative Adoption of 2014 Management Measures

For the Treaty Indian ocean troll fishery, I move for tentative adoption and analysis by the Salmon Technical Team the following Treaty troll management measures:

A Chinook quota of: 62,500

A coho quota of: 60,000

This would consist of a May/June Chinook only fishery and a July/August/September all species fishery. The Chinook will be split 31,250 in May/June and 31,250 in July-September.

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

CLARIFY COUNCIL DIRECTION ON 2014 MANAGEMENT MEASURES

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

Council Task:

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

Reference Materials:

1. Agenda Item F.2.b, Supplemental STT Report: Preliminary Analysis of Tentative 2014 Ocean Salmon Fishery Management Measures.

Agenda Order:

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

Mike Burner

PFMC
03/17/14

SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM

***PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF TENTATIVE 2014
OCEAN SALMON FISHERY
MANAGEMENT MEASURES***

April 6, 2014

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management measures collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2014.
(Page 1 of 6)

DRAFT: 4/6/2014 2:46 PM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS	
North of Cape Falcon	
Supplemental Management Information	
<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 116,000 (non-mark-selective equivalent of 111,500) Chinook and 230,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</p> <p>2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 56,900 Chinook and 36,800 marked coho.</p>	
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 37,900 Chinook, no more than 12,200 of which may be caught in the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River. <p>Seven days per week (C.1). All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total 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 28,425 Chinook have been landed overall, or 9,150 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. Cape Flattery, Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land their fish in Garibaldi, Oregon. Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point, Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon must notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or prior to transport away from the port of landing by either calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271 or sending notification via e-mail to nfalcon.trollreport@state.or.us. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts.</p>	
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 1 through earlier of September 16 or attainment of the quota of 19,000 Chinook (C.8), no more than 8,750 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). <p>July 1-8 then Friday through Tuesday July 11-August 19 with a landing and possession limit of 60 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 14,250 Chinook have been landed overall, or 6,560 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). Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones, and beginning August 9, Grays Harbor Control Zone Closed (C.5). Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land their fish in Garibaldi, Oregon. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point, Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon must notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or prior to transport away from the port of landing by either calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271 or sending notification via e-mail to nfalcon.trollreport@state.or.us. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts.</p>	

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management measures collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2014.
(Page 2 of 6)

DRAFT: 4/6/2014 2:46 PM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS
South of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 314,375 adults. 2. Sacramento Index exploitation rate of 50.5% 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 4,133 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 27,554 adult Klamath River fall Chinook.
<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 1-July 31, August 6-29; • September 3-October 31 (C.9.a). <p>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.</p> <p>Beginning September 3, no more than 65 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Wed.-Tues.).</p> <p>Non-selective incidental coho retention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>
<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 1-May 31; • June 15 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 5 through earlier of September 27 or a 500 Chinook quota (C.9.a). <p>Seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1). Prior to June 1, all fish caught in this area must be landed and delivered in the State of Oregon. June 15 – August 29 landing and possession limit of 30 Chinook per vessel per day. September 5-27 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 or sending notification via email to KMZOR.trollreport@state.or.us, 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).</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • September 5 through earlier of September 30, or 4,000 Chinook quota (C.9.b). <p>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.).</p>
<p>Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt. Closed.</p>

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management measures collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2014.
(Page 3 of 6)

DRAFT: 4/6/2014 2:46 PM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

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, 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.

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).

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

- 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).

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

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

Area (when open)	Chinook		Coho		Pink
	Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	
North of Cape Falcon	28.0	21.5	16.0	12.0	None
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border	28.0	21.5	-	-	None
OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Pt. Arena to U.S./Mexico Border					
Prior to Sept. 1	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Sept. 1 to October 15	26.0	19.5	-	-	None

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

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

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:**

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

C.3. **Gear Definitions:**

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

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

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

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

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

- Except as provided under C.4.b below, it is unlawful for a vessel to have troll or recreational gear in the water while in any area closed to fishing for a certain species of salmon, while possessing that species of salmon; however, fishing for species other than salmon is not prohibited if the area is open for such species, and no salmon are in possession.
- When Genetic Stock Identification (GSI) samples will be collected in an area closed to commercial salmon fishing, the scientific research permit holder shall notify NOAA OLE, USCG, CDFW and OSP at least 24 hours prior to sampling and provide the following information: the vessel name, date, location and time collection activities will be done. Any vessel collecting GSI samples in a closed area shall not possess any salmon other than those from which GSI samples are being collected. Salmon caught for collection of GSI samples must be immediately released in good condition after collection of samples.

C.5. **Control Zone Definitions:**

- Cape Flattery Control Zone* - The area from Cape Flattery (48°23'00" N. lat.) to the northern boundary of the U.S. EEZ; and the area from Cape Flattery south to Cape Alava (48°10'00" N. lat.) and east of 125°05'00" W. long.
- Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area* - The area in Washington Marine Catch Area 3 from 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long. to 48°02.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long. to 48°02.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. and connecting back to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long.
- Grays Harbor Control Zone* - The area defined by a line drawn from the Westport Lighthouse (46° 53'18" N. lat., 124° 07'01" W. long.) to Buoy #2 (46° 52'42" N. lat., 124°12'42" W. long.) to Buoy #3 (46° 55'00" N. lat., 124°14'48" W. long.) to the Grays Harbor north jetty (46° 55'36" N. lat., 124°10'51" W. long.).
- Columbia Control Zone* - An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09" N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" W. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°15'48" N. lat., 124°05'20" W. long.), and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and, on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N. lat., 124°04'05" W. long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.
- Klamath Control Zone* - The ocean area at the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N. lat. (approximately six nautical miles north of the Klamath River mouth); on the west, by 124°23'00" W. long. (approximately 12 nautical miles off shore); and on the south, by 41°26'48" N. lat. (approximately six nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).

- C.6. **Notification When Unsafe Conditions Prevent Compliance with Regulations:** If prevented by unsafe weather conditions or mechanical problems from meeting special management area landing restrictions, vessels must notify the U.S. Coast Guard and receive acknowledgment of such notification prior to leaving the area. This notification shall include the name of the vessel, port where delivery will be made, approximate amount of salmon (by species) on board, the estimated time of arrival, and the specific reason the vessel is not able to meet special management area landing restrictions. In addition to contacting the U.S. Coast Guard, vessels fishing south of the Oregon/California border must notify CDFW within one hour of leaving the management area by calling 800-889-8346 and providing the same information as reported to the U.S. Coast Guard. All salmon must be offloaded within 24 hours of reaching port.
- C.7. **Incidental Halibut Harvest:** During authorized periods, the operator of a vessel that has been issued an incidental halibut harvest license may retain Pacific halibut caught incidentally in Area 2A while trolling for salmon. Halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length, measured from the tip of the lower jaw with the mouth closed to the extreme end of the middle of the tail, and must be landed with the head on. **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.

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).

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:
- 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.
 - 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.**
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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).
 - 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.
 - 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:
- The State of Oregon may establish additional late-season fisheries in state waters.
 - The State of California may establish limited fisheries in selected state waters.
Check state regulations for details.
- C.10. For the purposes of California Fish and Game Code, Section 8232.5, the definition of the Klamath Management Zone (KMZ) for the ocean salmon season shall be that area from Humbug Mountain, Oregon, to Horse Mountain, California.

TABLE 2. Recreational management measures collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2014. (Page 1 of 4)		DRAFT: 4/6/14 2:46 PM
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
North of Cape Falcon		
Supplemental Management Information		
1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 116,000 (non-mark-selective equivalent of 111,500) Chinook and 230,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Recreational TAC: 59,100 (non-mark selective equivalent of 54,600) 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.		
U.S./Canada Border to Queets River		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 16-17, May 23-24, and May 31-June 13 or a coastwide marked Chinook quota of 9,000 (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		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 31 through earlier of June 13 or a coastwide marked Chinook quota of 9,000 (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		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 31 through earlier of June 13 or a coastwide marked Chinook quota of 9,000 (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 Cape Alava (Neah Bay)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 14 through earlier of September 21 or 20,090 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 7,000 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)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 14 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).		
Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 14 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).		
Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 14 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).		

TABLE 2. Recreational management measures collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2014. (Page 2 of 4)		DRAFT: 4/6/14 2:46 PM
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
South of Cape Falcon		
Supplemental Management Information		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 314,375 adults. 2. Sacramento Index exploitation rate of 50.5% 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 4,133 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 27,554 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 5. Overall recreational TAC: 80,000 marked coho and 20,000 unmarked coho. 		
<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • March 15 through October 31 (C.6), except as provided below during the all-salmon mark-selective and non-mark-selective coho fisheries. <p>Seven days per week. All salmon except coho; two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). <p>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).</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Fishing in the Stonewall Bank yelloweye rockfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open (call the halibut fishing hotline 1-800-662-9825 for specific dates) (C.3.b, C.4.d).</p>		
<p>Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All-salmon mark-selective coho fishery: June 21 through earlier of August 10 or a landed catch of 80,000 marked coho. <p>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).</p> <p>Fishing in the Stonewall Bank yelloweye rockfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open (call the halibut fishing hotline 1-800-662-9825 for specific dates) (C.3.b, C.4.d).</p>		
<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 10 through September 7 except as provided above during the all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery (C.6). <p>All salmon except coho, except as noted above in the all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery. Seven days per week, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>		
<p>OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 10 through September 7 (C.6). <p>Seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.e). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith, Eel, and Klamath rivers.</p>		
<p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 5 through November 9. <p>Seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 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).</p>		

TABLE 2. Recreational management measures collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2014.
(Page 3 of 4)

DRAFT: 4/6/14 2:46 PM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

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, 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, 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).

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

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

Area (when open)	Chinook	Coho	Pink
North of Cape Falcon	24.0	16.0	None
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	24.0	16.0	None
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	24.0	16.0	None
OR/CA Border to Horse Mountain	24.0	-	20.0
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	20.0	-	20.0
Pt. Arena. to Pigeon Pt.: Through June 30	24.0	-	24.0
After June 30	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. **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).

- C.2. Gear Restrictions: Salmon may be taken only by hook and line using barbless hooks. All persons fishing for salmon, and all persons fishing from a boat with salmon on board, must meet the gear restrictions listed below for specific areas or seasons.
- U.S./Canada Border to Point Conception, California:* No more than one rod may be used per angler; and no more than two single point, single shank barbless hooks are required for all fishing gear. [Note: ODFW regulations in the state-water fishery off Tillamook Bay may allow the use of barbed hooks to be consistent with inside regulations.]
 - Horse Mountain, California, to Point Conception, California:* Single point, single shank, barbless circle hooks (see gear definitions below) are required when fishing with bait by any means other than trolling, and no more than two such hooks shall be used. When angling with two hooks, the distance between the hooks must not exceed five inches when measured from the top of the eye of the top hook to the inner base of the curve of the lower hook, and both hooks must be permanently tied in place (hard tied). Circle hooks are not required when artificial lures are used without bait.

TABLE 2. Recreational management measures collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2014.

(Page 4 of 4)

DRAFT: 4/6/14 2:46 PM

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

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

C.4. Control Zone Definitions:

- a. *The Bonilla-Tatoosh Line:* A line running from the western end of Cape Flattery to Tatoosh Island Lighthouse (48°23'30" N. lat., 124°44'12" W. long.) to the buoy adjacent to Duntze Rock (48°24'37" N. lat., 124°44'37" W. long.), then in a straight line to Bonilla Point (48°35'39" N. lat., 124°42'58" W. long.) on Vancouver Island, British Columbia.
- b. *Grays Harbor Control Zone -* The area defined by a line drawn from the Westport Lighthouse (46° 53'18" N. lat., 124° 07'01" W. long.) to Buoy #2 (46° 52'42" N. lat., 124°12'42" W. long.) to Buoy #3 (46° 55'00" N. lat., 124°14'48" W. long.) to the Grays Harbor north jetty (46° 55'36" N. lat., 124°10'51" W. long.).
- c. *Columbia Control Zone:* An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09" N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" W. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°15'48" N. lat., 124°05'20" W. long. and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N. lat., 124°04'05" W. long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.
- d. *Stonewall Bank Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area:* The area defined by the following coordinates in the order listed:
44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°24.92' W. long.;
44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°23.63' W. long.;
44°28.71' N. lat.; 124°21.80' W. long.;
44°28.71' N. lat.; 124°24.10' W. long.;
44°31.42' N. lat.; 124°25.47' W. long.;
and connecting back to 44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°24.92' W. long.
- e. *Klamath Control Zone:* The ocean area at the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N. lat. (approximately 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).

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 ocean troll management measures adopted by the Council for ocean salmon fisheries, 2014.
(Page 1 of 1) DRAFT: 4/6/14 2:46 PM

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS
Supplemental Management Information
1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 62,500 Chinook and 60,000 coho.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 31,250 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 31,250 preseason Chinook quota (C.5), or 60,000 coho quota. All Salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).

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

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

C.2. Gear restrictions

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

C.3. Quotas

- The quotas include troll catches by the S'Klallam and Makah tribes in Washington State Statistical Area 4B from May 1 through September 15.
- The Quileute Tribe will continue a ceremonial and subsistence fishery during the time frame of September 15 through October 15 in the same manner as in 2004-2012. Fish taken during this fishery are to be counted against treaty troll quotas established for the 2013 season (estimated harvest during the October ceremonial and subsistence fishery: 100 Chinook; 200 coho).

C.4. Area Closures

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

C.5. Inseason Management: In addition to standard inseason actions or modifications already noted under the season description, the following inseason guidance is provided to NMFS:

- Chinook remaining from the May through June treaty-Indian ocean troll harvest guideline north of Cape Falcon may be transferred to the July through September harvest guideline on a fishery impact equivalent basis.

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2014 ocean fishery management measures analyzed by the STT.^{a/} (Page 1 of 4)

Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria			Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
Key Stock/Criteria	(Council Area Fisheries)		
CHINOOK			
PUGET SOUND:			
Elwha Summer/Fall	2.6%	≤ 10.0%	Southern U.S. Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
Dungeness Spring	3.0%	≤ 6.0%	Southern U.S. CERC (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
Mid-Hood Canal Summer/Fall	11.8%	≤ 15.0%	Preterminal Southern U.S.(NMFS ESA consultation standard)
Skokomish Summer/Fall	53.8% (4.5%)	≤ 50.0%	Total Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
Nooksack Spring	6.5%	≤ 7.0%	Southern U.S. CERC, not to exceed in four out of five years (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	29.6%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC General Obligation) compliance assessed postseason.
Skagit Summer/Fall	40.4%	≤ 50.0%	Total Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	63.8%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC General Obligation) compliance assessed postseason.
Skagit Spring	33.0%	≤ 38.0%	Total Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	36.2%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC General Obligation) compliance assessed postseason.
Stillaguamish Summer/Fall	18.7%	≤ 25.0%	Total Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	14.0%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC General Obligation) compliance assessed postseason.
Snohomish Summer/Fall	20.7%	≤ 21.0%	Total Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	19.9%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC General Obligation) compliance assessed postseason.
Lake Washington Summer/Fall	24% (4.7%)	≤ 20.0%	Southern U.S. Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	55.9%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC General Obligation) compliance assessed postseason.
Green River Summer/Fall	11.3%	≤ 12.0%	Preterminal Southern U.S. CERC (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	2.7	≥ 5.800	Natural spawning escapement (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	28.4%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC General Obligation) compliance assessed postseason.
White River Spring	19.7%	≤ 20.0%	Total Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
Puyallup Summer/Fall	52.5% (4.7%)	≤ 50.0%	Total Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
Nisqually River Summer/Fall	57.4% (6.2%)	≤ 52.0%	Total Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
WASHINGTON COAST:			
Hoko Fall	2.4	0.85 FMP MSY spawning escapement objective	
	40.0%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC General Obligation) compliance assessed postseason.
Quillayute Fall	d/	3.0 FMP MSY spawning escapement objective	
	115.0%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2014 because PSC escapement goal met
Hoh Fall	d/	1.2 FMP MSY spawning escapement objective	
	125.0%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2014 because PSC escapement goal met
Queets Fall	d/	2.5 FMP MSY spawning escapement objective	
	23.0%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2014 because PSC escapement goal met
Grays Harbor Fall	d/	11.4 FMP MSY spawning escapement objective	
	47.0%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2014 because PSC escapement goal met

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2014 ocean fishery management measures adopted by the Council.^{a/} (Page 2 of 4)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
CHINOOK		
<u>COLUMBIA RIVER</u>		
Columbia Upriver Brights	919.5	74.0 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 60.0 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest.
	91.0%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2014 because PSC escapement goal met
Deschutes Upriver Brights	70.0%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2014 because PSC escapement goal met
Mid-Columbia Brights	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 ^{e/}	100.7	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)	41.0%	≤ 41.0% Total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate (2014 NMFS ESA guidance).
Columbia Lower River Wild ^{c/} (threatened)	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).
	53.0%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2014 because PSC escapement goal met
Spring Creek Hatchery Tules	103.4	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	47.8%	≤ 70.0% Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Columbia Upriver Summers	64.7	29.0 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 12.1 adults over Rock Island Dam.
	146.0%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2014 because PSC escapement goal met
<u>OREGON COAST:</u>		
Nehalem Fall	144.0%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2014 because PSC escapement goal met
Siletz Fall	72.0%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2014 because PSC escapement goal met
Siuslaw Fall	139.0%	≤ 60.0% ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2014 because PSC escapement goal met

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2014 ocean fishery management measures adopted by the Council.^{a/} (Page 3 of 4)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
CHINOOK		
<u>CALIFORNIA</u>		
Klamath River Fall	40,362	40,700 MSY natural area adult spawners
Federally recognized tribal harvest	50.0%	50.0% Equals 27.6 (thousand) adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa Valley tribal fisheries.
Spawner Reduction Rate	47.5%	≤ 47.1% FMP; equals 36.6 (thousand) fewer natural area adult spawners due to fishing.
Adult river mouth return	92.6	NA Total adults.
Age 4 ocean harvest rate	16.2%	≤ 16.0% NMFS ESA consultation standard for threatened California Coastal Chinook.
KMZ sport fishery share	8.9%	No Council guidance for 2014.
River recreational fishery share	15.0%	NA Equals 4.1 (thousand) adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries.
Sacramento River Winter (endangered)	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).
Sacramento River Fall	314.4	≥ 190.4 2014 preseason ACL.
Sacramento Index Exploitation Rate	50.5%	≤ 70.0% FMP.
Ocean commercial impacts	191.6	All Alternatives include fall (Sept-Dec) 2013 impacts (35.3 thousand SRFC).
Ocean recreational impacts	77.5	All Alternatives include fall 2013 impacts (3.8 thousand SRFC).
River recreational impacts	51.2	No guidance in 2014.
Hatchery spawner goal	Met	22.0 Aggregate number of adults to achieve egg take goals at Coleman, Feather River, and Nimbus hatcheries.

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2014 ocean fishery management measures adopted by the Council.^{a/} (Page 4 of 4)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
COHO		
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)	11.9% (5.4%)	≤ 10.0% 2014 Southern U.S. exploitation rate ceiling; PSC coho agreement.
Skagit	39.1% (5.2%)	≤ 60.0% 2014 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Stillaguamish	32.8% (3.5%)	≤ 50.0% 2014 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Snohomish	31.2% (3.5%)	≤ 60.0% 2014 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Hood Canal	56.0% (5.6%)	≤ 65.0% 2014 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Strait of Juan de Fuca	14.4% (4.6%)	≤ 40.0% 2014 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Quillayute Fall	17.0	6.3 FMP MSY adult spawner estimate ^{d/} . Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Hoh	7.4	2.5 FMP MSY adult spawner estimate ^{d/} . Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Queets Wild	8.4	5.8 FMP MSY adult spawner estimate ^{d/} . Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Grays Harbor	96.0	24.4 FMP MSY adult spawner estimate ^{d/} . Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Lower Columbia River Natural (threatened)	22.5(14.8%)	≤ 22.5% Total marine and mainstem Columbia River fishery exploitation rate (2014 NMFS ESA guidance).
Upper Columbia ^{e/}	72%	≥ 50% Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam.
Columbia River Hatchery Early	317.3	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	256.2	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 ^{f/}	25.3% ^{f/}	≤ 30.0% Marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (threatened)	6.9%	≤ 13.0% Marine fishery exploitation rate for R/K hatchery coho (NMFS ESA consultation standard).

a/ Reflects 2014 fisheries and abundance estimates.

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

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

f/ Modeled as if 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 7. Expected coastwide lower Columbia Natural (LCN) Oregon coastal natural (OCN) and Rogue/Klamath (RK) coho, and Lower Columbia River (LCR) tule Chinook exploitation rates by fishery for 2014 ocean fisheries management measures analyzed by the STT.

Fishery	Exploitation Rate (Percent)			
	LCN Coho	OCN Coho	RK Coho	LCR Tule
SOUTHEAST ALASKA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%
BRITISH COLUMBIA	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	13.1%
PUGET SOUND/STRAIT	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON				
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	2.4%	0.5%	0.0%	5.6%
Recreational	5.8%	1.0%	0.0%	3.3%
Non-Indian Troll	2.0%	0.5%	0.0%	7.2%
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON				
Recreational:				0.1%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	3.3%	11.1%	0.7%	
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.1%	0.3%	1.0%	
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)	0.1%	0.4%	1.9%	
Fort Bragg	0.0%	0.3%	1.1%	
South of Pt. Arena	0.0%	0.3%	0.7%	
Troll:				1.6%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	0.7%	0.9%	0.1%	
Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	
Fort Bragg	0.0%	0.4%	0.9%	
South of Pt. Arena	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	
BUOY 10	1.7%	0.1%	0.0%	8.0%
ESTUARY/FRESHWATER	NA	8.9% ^{a/}	0.2%	
TOTAL	14.8%	25.3% ^{b/}	7.1%	41.0%

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

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

Commercial											Recreational										
15.4 Total																					
Port Area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total		Port Area	Apr	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		SF	0.17	0.39	0.95	2.05	0.63	0.06	0.18	0.03		4.45
MO	0.45	1.39	0.27	0.32	0.00				2.43		MO	1.00	0.56	1.46	2.74	0.95	0.09	0.00			6.81
Total	0.66	2.41	0.59	0.49	0.01	0.00			4.16		Total	1.17	0.95	2.41	4.79	1.58	0.15	0.18	0.03		11.25

TABLE A-2. Klamath River fall Chinook **age-4 ocean HARVEST** by fishery. In 2014, a harvest of 10,779 age-4 KRFC equals a 16% ocean harvest rate.

Commercial											Recreational										
16.2% Total																					
Port Area	Fall 2013		Summer 2014						Summer Total	Year Total	Port Area	Fall 2013			Summer 2014					Summer Total	Year Total
	Sept	Oct-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug				Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	
NO	0	0	0	92	191	65	61	175	584	584	NO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	4	12
CO	1,164	488	0	237	305	222	334	578	1,676	3,328	CO	155	0	0	0	0	1	10	19	12	42
KO	0	0	0	0	24	96	89	42	251	251	KO	28	0	0	0	0	2	19	44	149	214
KC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	KC	0	0	0	0	0	59	117	106	195	477
FB	0	0	0	0	0	1,106	1,748	661	3,515	3,515	FB	0	0	0	0	2	19	45	58	14	138
SF	0	0	0	0	329	780	547	86	1,742	1,742	SF	0	0	0	0	20	13	47	44	2	126
MO	0	0	0	0	87	101	50	0	238	238	MO	0	0	0	0	15	3	5	10	1	34
Total	1,164	488	0	329	937	2,370	2,829	1,542	8,007	9,659	Total	183	0	0	0	37	96	244	289	377	1,043
										14.3%											1.8%

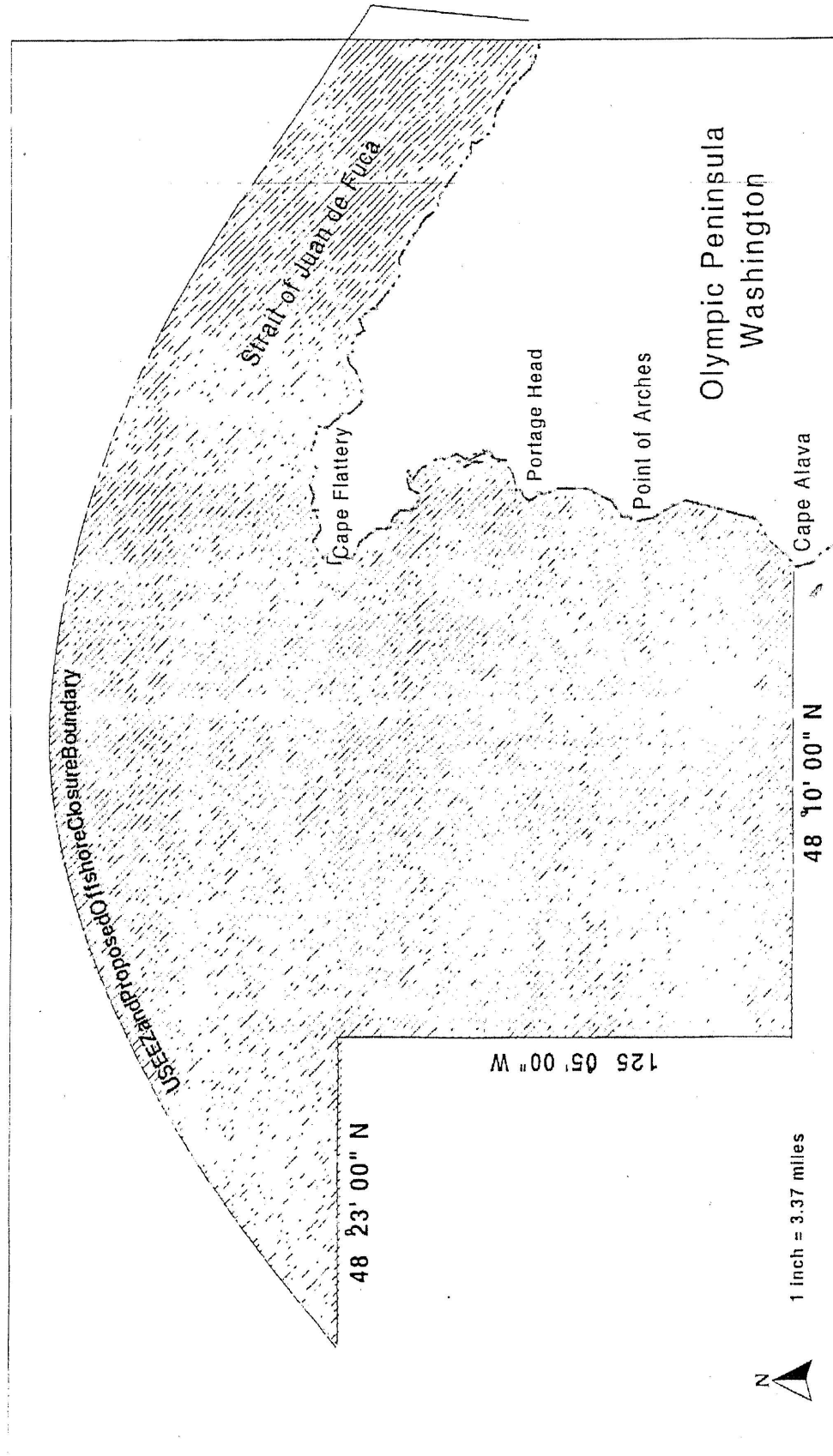


FIGURE 2. OFFSHORE CLOSURE (SHADED AREA) NORTH OF CAPE ALAVA FOR THE JULY-SEPTEMBER NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHERY

METHODOLOGY REVIEW PRELIMINARY TOPIC SELECTION

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

The SSC will receive input from the STT and the Model Evaluation Workgroup, and provide recommendations for methodologies to be reviewed in 2014.

Last fall's methodology review meeting of the SSC Salmon Subcommittee, and the STT, and the Model Evaluation Workgroup occurred on October 1-2, 2013 at the onset of the Federal government furlough. Accordingly, no employees of Federal agencies were in attendance, which restricted the group's ability to fully review the proposals. Therefore, the modified objective of the meeting was to conduct an initial review of the analyses, discuss alternative ways of completing the compromised review, and to prioritize items for the 2013 review. Methodology topics were prioritized for full SSC review at the November 2013 Council meeting based on two main criteria; 1) the technical merits of the analysis and the documentation, and 2) the proposed methodology's potential to directly improve the 2014 preseason process.

Although considerable progress was made on the following topics, they were not recommended for full SSC review in November 2013. Therefore, the Council and its advisors should review their status and consider them for inclusion in the 2014 methodology review process:

- Conservation objectives, annual catch limits, and status determination criteria for Willapa Bay coho.
- Conservation objectives for southern Oregon coastal Chinook.
- Standardized method to calculate Chinook age 2 FRAM stock recruit scalars.
- Progress Report: new Chinook FRAM base period.

Additionally, the Council will receive and update from the Lower Columbia River Natural (LCN) Coho Workgroup under Agenda Item, F.4 regarding progress on the review of harvest and recovery policies for LCN coho listed under the Endangered Species Act. The Council may identify additional preliminary topics for the 2014 methodology review under Agenda Item F.4.

Council Task:

- 1. Provide guidance to the SSC regarding potential topics and priorities for methodologies to be reviewed in 2014.**
- 2. Request relevant agencies develop and provide needed materials to the SSC, as appropriate.**

Reference Materials:

1. Agenda Item F.3.b, Supplemental SSC Report: Scientific and Statistical Committee Report on Methodology Reviews for 2014.

Agenda Order:

- a. Agenda Item Overview
- b. Reports and Comments of Advisory Bodies and Management Entities
- c. Public Comment
- d. Council Guidance on Potential Methodologies to Review in 2014

Mike Burner

PFMC
03/19/14

MODEL EVALUATION WORKGROUP REPORT ON METHODOLOGY REVIEW
PRELIMINARY TOPIC SELECTION

This April, the Model Evaluation Workgroup (MEW) has a short list of topics for potential review at the October Methodology Review Meeting. However, the work to complete these tasks is extensive and will require concentrated effort of MEW members and others. The work tasks are:

- 1) Development of new Chinook Fishery Regulation Assessment Model (FRAM) Base Period incorporating recent year (2007-2011) coded-wire-tag recovery data, sublegal encounter rates, potential addition or refinement of FRAM stocks and FRAM fisheries, etc. There are Chinook FRAM algorithms that have been identified as needing review. As this Base Period work progresses, it is anticipated that other changes to the Chinook FRAM model may be identified. If this task is not completed in its entirety by the October Methodology Review, there will likely be sub-components of the larger task that will be ready for review.
- 2) Development of a standardized methodology for calculating Age 2 Chinook forecasts based upon the stock specific Age 3 forecast. This methodology will address the problem of obtaining Age 2 abundances when annual forecasts for FRAM stocks are often in terms of Age 3 and older fish.

SCIENTIFIC AND STATISTICAL COMMITTEE REPORT ON
METHODOLOGY REVIEW PRELIMINARY TOPIC SELECTION

The Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) met with Dr. Robert Kope and Mr. Andy Rankis to discuss possible methodology review topics for 2014. The following items were identified for potential SSC review this fall. The first four items are carryover from 2013. The lead entity for each work product is identified at the end of the item.

- Conservation objectives, annual catch limits, and status determination criteria for Willapa Bay coho (STT and WDFW).
- Conservation objectives for southern Oregon coastal Chinook (ODFW).
- Standardized method to calculate Chinook age-2 FRAM stock recruit scalars (MEW).
- Progress Report: new Chinook FRAM base period (MEW).
- Escapement goal for Grays Harbor Chinook, which has already been reviewed and accepted by the Pacific Salmon Commission (WDFW, QIN).

PFCMC
04/06/14

SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM REPORT ON METHODOLOGY REVIEW FOR 2014

The Salmon Technical Team (STT) met with the Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) and the Model Evaluation Workgroup (MEW) on April 4, to discuss potential topics for the Methodology Review in October 2014. Several topics that were scheduled for last year's review were not presented at that time, and have carried over for 2014. These include:

- 1) Willapa Bay natural coho conservation objective, annual catch limit and status determination criteria (STT, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW)). Willapa Bay coho were added to the FMP by the adoption of Amendment 16, yet they have no FMP conservation objective, specified annual catch limits, or status determination criteria, and are neither managed under an international agreement, listed under the Endangered Species Act, nor a hatchery stock. Consequently, they are currently out of compliance with requirements of the Magnuson-Stevens Act and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Standard 1 Guidelines. The STT would like to establish the required reference points and bring this stock into compliance.
- 2) Southern Oregon coastal Chinook conservation objective (Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife). Southern Oregon coastal Chinook are part of the Southern Oregon Northern California Chinook stock complex in the FMP while Mid-Oregon coastal and Northern Oregon coastal Chinook are part of the far north migrating Chinook stock complex. However, Oregon coastal Chinook have an aggregate conservation objective of 60 to 90 spawners per mile. Far north migrating Chinook stocks are subject to management under the provisions of the Pacific Salmon Treaty, while Southern Oregon coastal Chinook are not. Southern stocks also appear to have different production characteristics than far north migrating stocks. Oregon has developed a new conservation objective for Southern Oregon coastal Chinook that may be implemented without FMP amendment if the proposal is evaluated at the Methodology Review.
- 3) Standardized method for calculation of age-2 Fishery Regulation Assessment Model (FRAM) stock scalars (MEW).
- 4) Progress report on new Chinook FRAM base period (MEW).

One additional topic was identified:

New conservation objective for Grays Harbor Chinook (WDFW, QIN). The current conservation objective of 14,600 Chinook salmon is based on available habitat and was not accepted by the Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC). In February, the PSC's Chinook Technical Committee reviewed a spawner-recruit analysis for Grays Harbor Chinook and accepted the recommended maximum sustainable yield escapement goal of 13,500. With review and recommendation by the STT and SSC, this goal could be accepted by the Council to make the FMP conservation objective consistent with the PSC goal.

LOWER COLUMBIA NATURAL COHO HARVEST RATE MATRIX REVIEW

Lower Columbia natural (LCN) coho stocks Lower Columbia River Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU) were listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) in 2005 and efforts to recover these populations often have a constraining effect on ocean and inriver salmon fisheries. Additionally, stocks on the Oregon side of the river have been listed under the Oregon ESA since 1999. State and Federal policies both rely on a matrix approach that considers parental spawner escapement and marine survival as a harvest control rule to determine allowable fishery impacts. However, the State and Federal policies differ in their application and thus; new information is available regarding the status of the populations since development of the current matrix control rule and the Council is interested in a review and possible revision of the matrix in current use.

The 2013 salmon methodology review included consideration of a risk analysis of LCN coho harvest policy (November 2013 Briefing Book, Agenda Item C.2.s, Attachment 2, available on the Council web site). The review of this and other topics under the 2013 salmon methodology review was complicated by a Federal government furlough in the fall of 2013. At the November 2013 Council session, the Scientific and Statistical Committee suggested improvements and found the risk analysis to be “sound” and “suitable for ranking the relative risk of various harvest scenarios.” The Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS) was encouraged by the work done, but recommended further process that included further technical work and additional review and deliberations with stakeholders. The Council agreed, and formed the *ad hoc* Lower Columbia Natural Coho Workgroup (LRC Workgroup) to further explore existing and alternative harvest policies, working closely with the as had been the case in developing a new control rule for the lower Columbia River natural tule Chinook stock.

At its March 2014 meeting, the Council appointed LRC Workgroup members representing primarily technical and policy staff from State, Federal, and Tribal agencies. The Council also reviewed a draft process and schedule for the review (Agenda Item F.4.a, Attachment 1). The first meeting of the LRC Workgroup is scheduled for 1:30 p.m. on Friday, April 4, 2014 in conjunction with the April Council meeting in Vancouver, Washington. The LRC Workgroup is anticipated to work with the SAS in reviewing the status of work done towards a different control rule matrix in 2013, review the proposed process and schedule, and outline objectives and analyses for future work.

The review of LCN coho harvest policy may result in recommended topics for the 2014 salmon methodology. In a closely related matter, the Council is also scheduled to identify preliminary topics for the 2014 methodology review at this meeting under Agenda Item F.3.

Council Task:

- 1. Provide guidance on the development of alternative harvest control rules.**
- 2. Provide guidance on the process and schedule, as appropriate.**

Reference Materials:

1. Agenda Item F.4.a, Attachment 1: Process for Pacific Council Review of Allowable Fishery Impacts to Lower Columbia Natural Coho.

Agenda Order:

- a. Agenda Item Overview Mike Burner
- b. Reports and Comments of Advisory Bodies and Management Entities
- c. Public Comment
- d. **Council Action:** Guidance for Development of Alternative Harvest Control Rules

PFMC
03/21/14

**Process for Pacific Council Review of Allowable Fishery Impacts to Lower
Columbia River Natural Coho**

2014 April Draft

March 2014 Council Meeting Sacramento, California

- Appointment of members to the Work Group
- Discussion of 2014 process in Advisory Body forums
- Development of recommendations for Council consideration at the April, 2014 Council meeting

April 2014 Council Meeting Vancouver, Washington

- Work Group Meets
- Council floor session agenda item
 - Review of process to date
 - Agreement on 2014 process expectations
 - Guidance on alternatives and analysis

Intersessional Meeting of the Ad hoc Work Group

- May, 2014

June 2014 Council Meeting Garden Grove, California

- Council floor session agenda item
 - Update on progress to date
 - Guidance on alternatives and analysis

Intersessional Meeting of the Ad hoc Work Group

- Late Summer, 2014

September 2014 Council Meeting Spokane, Washington

- Council floor session agenda item
 - Update on progress to date
 - Selection of preliminary preferred alternative if possible
 - Guidance on further analysis

Intersessional Meeting of the Ad hoc Work Group and the SSC Salmon Subcommittee

- Potentially in conjunction with the October Methodology Review

November 2014 Council Meeting Costa Mesa, California

- Council floor session agenda item
 - Selection of final recommendation to the NMFS for use in 2015 and beyond
 - Consideration of further Council process

LOWER COLUMBIA NATURAL COHO WORKGROUP REPORT ON LOWER COLUMBIA NATURAL COHO HARVEST RATE MATRIX REVIEW

The Lower Columbia Natural Coho Workgroup (LRC Workgroup) met for the first time on April 4, 2014. The LRC Workgroup elected Stuart Ellis of the Columbia River Inter-tribal Fish Commission (CRITFC) as Chair and Jeromy Jording with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) as Vice-chair. The LRC Workgroup discussed the process and schedule (Agenda Item F.4.a, Attachment 1) and developed the following tentative schedule for future meetings.

Schedule

- Meeting #1 – May 15, from 9am-4pm at the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) office
- Meeting #2 – July 9
- Meeting #3 – August 14
- Potential Meeting #4 – October (may be a joint session with the Salmon Advisory Subpanel)

There are some uncertainties because it is early in the process, but the LRC Workgroup is not anticipating methodology changes that would need to be addressed under the Council's annual salmon methodology review. If topics arise, the LRC Workgroup will work with Council staff to identify issues no later than the September Council meeting. The LRC Workgroup does not anticipate a need to meet at the June Council meeting, but members may need to be present at the September Council meeting where the Council is tentatively scheduled to review a range of alternative harvest policies. The LRC Workgroup will revisit the matter in May.

Topics for Discussion

The LRC Workgroup provides the following list of topics for discussion at the next meeting:

- Review the status of all populations and full seeding targets
- Review the risk assessment tool
- Discuss implications of gorge populations
- Are there other ways to populate the matrix?
- Develop a risk standard for comparison of alternative harvest matrices
- Need to consider the mix of populations and strata
- Are there changes needed in the Fishery Regulation and Assessment Model?
- Develop proposed strategies for the September Council meeting

Assignments

The LRC Workgroup developed the following list of assignments:

- Need to determine if Columbia River tributary fisheries are included in the analysis
 - States will discuss this before the May meeting and provide recommendations
- Develop Fact Sheet on Willamette River coho
 - Oregon Department Fish and Wildlife will provide historical levels and stock origin of hatchery coho releases above Willamette Falls and escapement estimates

- NMFS will provide information on status, background and determination criteria for the existing boundary of the lower Columbia natural coho Evolutionarily Significant Unit

Topics for the June Council meeting update

- Progress report on our May 15 meeting and topics for discussion.
- Fact Sheet on Willamette coho.

PFGC

04/07/14

SALMON ADVISORY SUBPANEL REPORT ON LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER NATURAL
COHO HARVEST RATE MATRIX REVIEW

The Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS) would like thank the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) and the other agencies for getting the Lower Columbia River Natural Coho Workgroup (LRC Workgroup) convened and moving forward. The SAS reviewed the LRC Workgroup report (Agenda Item F.4.a, Supplemental LRC Workgroup Report) and supports the proposed schedule, topics, and assignments. Because of the considerable work already accomplished, the SAS believes that the schedule is realistic and achievable. The SAS will be looking forward to being involved in the process. With that in mind, the SAS anticipates participating in the September and November Council meetings.

PFMC
04/07/14

SCIENTIFIC AND STATISTICAL COMMITTEE REPORT ON
LOWER COLUMBIA NATURAL COHO HARVEST MATRIX REVIEW

Mr. Mike Burner briefed the Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) on the process and schedule of the Lower Columbia Natural Coho Workgroup (LCN Workgroup) for development of the alternative harvest control rules for this stock.

The LCN Workgroup plans to evaluate the relative risk and opportunity of alternative harvest strategies using the methods endorsed by the SSC at the November 2013 meeting. The SSC anticipates reviewing the results of this risk assessment at the September 2014 meeting. The SSC does not expect a further methodology review on this topic prior to 2015 management.

PFMC
04/07/14

FINAL ACTION ON 2014 SALMON MANAGEMENT MEASURES

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

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

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

Council Action:

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

Reference Materials:

1. Agenda Item F.5.b, Supplemental STT Report: STT Analysis of Tentative 2014 Ocean Salmon Fishery Management Measures.

Agenda Order:

- a. Agenda Item Overview
- b. Reports and Comments of Advisory Bodies and Management Entities
- c. Public Comment
- d. **Council Action:** Adopt Final Management Measures for 2014 Ocean Salmon Fisheries

Mike Burner

PPMC
03/18/14

The March 4, 2014 letter (Guidance Letter) from Mr. Will Stelle, West Coast Regional Administrator, to Ms. Dorothy Lowman, Chair, Pacific Fisheries Management Council (PFMC) outlines NMFS guidance related to the Endangered Species Act (ESA) for 2014 fisheries. For Chinook salmon populations in Puget Sound, the letter includes a table (Table 1) containing management objectives or fishing regimes for the numerous populations. For Green River Chinook, Table 1 indicates the fishing regime for “normal abundance years” as the “minimum fishing regime.” It has long been NMFS’ understanding that the “minimum fishing regime” for Green River Chinook applies when escapement is expected below the “minimum abundance threshold” of 1,800 fish as reflected in the 2010 Puget Sound Chinook Management Plan (2010 Plan). The escapement expectation for 2014 of 2,700 fish exceeds the minimum abundance threshold and therefore would not trigger the “minimum fishing regime” as reflected in the 2010 Plan.

NMFS has discussed this characterization with co-managers, and continued the discussion to include the fishing regime proposed for Green River Chinook in 2014. This regime resembles that implemented in 2013 and is described with minor changes in the 2010 Plan. NMFS believes that objectives achieved by this fishing regime, if implemented in 2014, are consistent with consultations standards reflected in the “Guidance Letter,” but should not be characterized as the “minimum fishing regime.”

SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM

***ANALYSIS OF TENTATIVE 2014
OCEAN SALMON FISHERY
MANAGEMENT MEASURES***

April 9, 2014

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management measures collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2014.
(Page 1 of 6)

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A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS	
North of Cape Falcon	
Supplemental Management Information	
<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 116,000 (non-mark-selective equivalent of 111,500) Chinook and 220,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</p> <p>2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 56,900 Chinook and 35,200 marked coho.</p>	
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 37,900 Chinook, no more than 12,200 of which may be caught in the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River. <p>Seven days per week (C.1). All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total 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 28,425 Chinook have been landed overall, or 9,150 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. Cape Flattery, Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land their fish in Garibaldi, Oregon. Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point, Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon must notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or prior to transport away from the port of landing by either calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271 or sending notification via e-mail to nfalcon.trollreport@state.or.us. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts.</p>	
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 1 through earlier of September 16 or attainment of the quota of 19,000 Chinook (C.8), no more than 8,750 of which may be caught in the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River, or 35,200 marked coho, no more than 5,040 of which may be caught in the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River (C.8.d). <p>July 1-8 then Friday through Tuesday July 11-August 19 with a landing and possession limit of 60 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 14,250 Chinook have been landed overall, or 6,560 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). Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones, and beginning August 9, Grays Harbor Control Zone Closed (C.5). Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land their fish in Garibaldi, Oregon. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point, Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon must notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or prior to transport away from the port of landing by either calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271 or sending notification via e-mail to nfalcon.trollreport@state.or.us. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts.</p>	

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management measures collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2014.
(Page 2 of 6)

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A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS
South of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 314,715 adults. 2. Sacramento Index exploitation rate of 50.4% 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 4,128 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 27,294 adult Klamath River fall Chinook.
<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 1-July 31, August 6-29; • September 3-October 31 (C.9.a). <p>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.</p> <p>Beginning September 3, no more than 65 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Wed.-Tues.).</p> <p>Non-selective incidental coho retention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>
<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 1-May 31; • June 15 through earlier of June 30, or a 1,500 Chinook quota; • July 1 through earlier of July 31, or a 500 Chinook quota; • August 6 through earlier of August 29, or a 500 Chinook quota; • September 12 through earlier of September 27 or a 500 Chinook quota (C.9.a). <p>Seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1). Prior to June 1, all fish caught in this area must be landed and delivered in the State of Oregon. June 15 – August 29 landing and possession limit of 30 Chinook per vessel per day. September 12-27 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 or sending notification via email to KMZOR.trollreport@state.or.us, 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).</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • September 12 through earlier of September 30, or 4,000 Chinook quota (C.9.b). <p>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).</p>
<p>Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt. Closed.</p>

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management measures collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2014.
(Page 3 of 6)

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A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)

- June 19-30;
- 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.

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).

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

- 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).

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

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

Area (when open)	Chinook		Coho		Pink
	Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	
North of Cape Falcon	28.0	21.5	16.0	12.0	None
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border	28.0	21.5	16.0	12.0	None
OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Pt. Arena to U.S./Mexico Border					
Prior to Sept. 1	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Sept. 1 to October 15	26.0	19.5	-	-	None

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

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

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:**

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

C.3. **Gear Definitions:**

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

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

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

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

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

- Except as provided under C.4.b below, it is unlawful for a vessel to have troll or recreational gear in the water while in any area closed to fishing for a certain species of salmon, while possessing that species of salmon; however, fishing for species other than salmon is not prohibited if the area is open for such species, and no salmon are in possession.
- When Genetic Stock Identification (GSI) samples will be collected in an area closed to commercial salmon fishing, the scientific research permit holder shall notify NOAA OLE, USCG, CDFW and OSP at least 24 hours prior to sampling and provide the following information: the vessel name, date, location and time collection activities will be done. Any vessel collecting GSI samples in a closed area shall not possess any salmon other than those from which GSI samples are being collected. Salmon caught for collection of GSI samples must be immediately released in good condition after collection of samples.

C.5. **Control Zone Definitions:**

- Cape Flattery Control Zone* - The area from Cape Flattery (48°23'00" N. lat.) to the northern boundary of the U.S. EEZ; and the area from Cape Flattery south to Cape Alava (48°10'00" N. lat.) and east of 125°05'00" W. long.
- Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area* - The area in Washington Marine Catch Area 3 from 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long. to 48°02.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long. to 48°02.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. and connecting back to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long.
- Grays Harbor Control Zone* - The area defined by a line drawn from the Westport Lighthouse (46° 53'18" N. lat., 124° 07'01" W. long.) to Buoy #2 (46° 52'42" N. lat., 124°12'42" W. long.) to Buoy #3 (46° 55'00" N. lat., 124°14'48" W. long.) to the Grays Harbor north jetty (46° 55'36" N. lat., 124°10'51" W. long.).
- Columbia Control Zone* - An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09" N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" W. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°15'48" N. lat., 124°05'20" W. long.), and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and, on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N. lat., 124°04'05" W. long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.
- Klamath Control Zone* - The ocean area at the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N. lat. (approximately six nautical miles north of the Klamath River mouth); on the west, by 124°23'00" W. long. (approximately 12 nautical miles off shore); and on the south, by 41°26'48" N. lat. (approximately six nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).

- C.6. **Notification When Unsafe Conditions Prevent Compliance with Regulations:** If prevented by unsafe weather conditions or mechanical problems from meeting special management area landing restrictions, vessels must notify the U.S. Coast Guard and receive acknowledgment of such notification prior to leaving the area. This notification shall include the name of the vessel, port where delivery will be made, approximate amount of salmon (by species) on board, the estimated time of arrival, and the specific reason the vessel is not able to meet special management area landing restrictions. In addition to contacting the U.S. Coast Guard, vessels fishing south of the Oregon/California border must notify CDFW within one hour of leaving the management area by calling 800-889-8346 and providing the same information as reported to the U.S. Coast Guard. All salmon must be offloaded within 24 hours of reaching port.
- C.7. **Incidental Halibut Harvest:** During authorized periods, the operator of a vessel that has been issued an incidental halibut harvest license may retain Pacific halibut caught incidentally in Area 2A while trolling for salmon. Halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length, measured from the tip of the lower jaw with the mouth closed to the extreme end of the middle of the tail, and must be landed with the head on. **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 or 206-526-6667). 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.

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).

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:
- 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.
 - 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.**
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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).
 - 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.
 - 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:
- The State of Oregon may establish additional late-season fisheries in state waters.
 - The State of California may establish limited fisheries in selected state waters.
Check state regulations for details.
- C.10. For the purposes of California Fish and Game Code, Section 8232.5, the definition of the Klamath Management Zone (KMZ) for the ocean salmon season shall be that area from Humbug Mountain, Oregon, to Horse Mountain, California.

TABLE 2. Recreational management measures collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2014. (Page 1 of 4)		DRAFT: 4/9/14 3:55 PM
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
North of Cape Falcon		
Supplemental Management Information		
1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 116,000 (non-mark-selective equivalent of 111,500) Chinook and 220,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Recreational TAC: 59,100 (non-mark selective equivalent of 54,600) Chinook and 184,800 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.		
U.S./Canada Border to Queets River		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 16-17, May 23-24, and May 31-June 13 or a coastwide marked Chinook quota of 9,000 (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		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 31 through earlier of June 13 or a coastwide marked Chinook quota of 9,000 (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		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 31 through earlier of June 13 or a coastwide marked Chinook quota of 9,000 (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 Cape Alava (Neah Bay)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 14 through earlier of September 21 or 19,220 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 7,000 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)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 14 through earlier of September 21 or 4,750 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).		
Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 14 through earlier of September 30 or 68,380 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).		
Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 14 through earlier of September 30 or 92,400 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).		

TABLE 2. Recreational management measures collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2014. (Page 2 of 4)		DRAFT: 4/9/14 3:55 PM
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
South of Cape Falcon		
Supplemental Management Information		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 314,715 adults. 2. Sacramento Index exploitation rate of 50.4% 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 4,128 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 27,294 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 5. Overall recreational TAC: 80,000 marked coho and 20,000 unmarked coho. 		
<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • March 15 through October 31 (C.6), except as provided below during the all salmon mark-selective and non-mark-selective coho fisheries. <p>Seven days per week. All salmon except coho; two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). <p>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).</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Fishing in the Stonewall Bank yelloweye rockfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open (call the halibut fishing hotline 1-800-662-9825 or 206-526-6667 for specific dates) (C.3.b, C.4.d).</p>		
<p>Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All salmon mark-selective coho fishery: June 21 through earlier of August 10 or a landed catch of 80,000 marked coho. <p>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).</p> <p>Fishing in the Stonewall Bank yelloweye rockfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open (call the halibut fishing hotline 1-800-662-9825 or 206-526-6667 for specific dates) (C.3.b, C.4.d).</p>		
<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 10 through September 7 except as provided above during the all salmon mark-selective coho fishery (C.6). <p>All salmon except coho, except as noted above in the all salmon mark-selective coho fishery. Seven days per week, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>		
<p>OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 10 through September 7 (C.6). <p>Seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.e). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith, Eel, and Klamath rivers.</p>		
<p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 5 through November 9. <p>Seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 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).</p>		

TABLE 2. Recreational management measures collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2014.
(Page 3 of 4)

DRAFT: 4/9/14 3:55 PM

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

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, 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, 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).

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

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

Area (when open)	Chinook	Coho	Pink
North of Cape Falcon	24.0	16.0	None
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	24.0	16.0	None
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	24.0	16.0	None
OR/CA Border to Horse Mountain	24.0	-	24.0
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	20.0	-	20.0
Pt. Arena. to Pigeon Pt. Through June 30	24.0	-	24.0
After June 30	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. **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).

- C.2. Gear Restrictions: Salmon may be taken only by hook and line using barbless hooks. All persons fishing for salmon, and all persons fishing from a boat with salmon on board, must meet the gear restrictions listed below for specific areas or seasons.
- U.S./Canada Border to Point Conception, California:* No more than one rod may be used per angler; and no more than two single point, single shank barbless hooks are required for all fishing gear. [Note: ODFW regulations in the state-water fishery off Tillamook Bay may allow the use of barbed hooks to be consistent with inside regulations.]
 - Horse Mountain, California, to Point Conception, California:* Single point, single shank, barbless circle hooks (see gear definitions below) are required when fishing with bait by any means other than trolling, and no more than two such hooks shall be used. When angling with two hooks, the distance between the hooks must not exceed five inches when measured from the top of the eye of the top hook to the inner base of the curve of the lower hook, and both hooks must be permanently tied in place (hard tied). Circle hooks are not required when artificial lures are used without bait.

TABLE 2. Recreational management measures collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2014.

(Page 4 of 4)

DRAFT: 4/9/14 3:55 PM

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

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

C.4. Control Zone Definitions:

- a. *The Bonilla-Tatoosh Line:* A line running from the western end of Cape Flattery to Tatoosh Island Lighthouse (48°23'30" N. lat., 124°44'12" W. long.) to the buoy adjacent to Duntze Rock (48°24'37" N. lat., 124°44'37" W. long.), then in a straight line to Bonilla Point (48°35'39" N. lat., 124°42'58" W. long.) on Vancouver Island, British Columbia.
- b. *Grays Harbor Control Zone* - The area defined by a line drawn from the Westport Lighthouse (46° 53'18" N. lat., 124° 07'01" W. long.) to Buoy #2 (46° 52'42" N. lat., 124°12'42" W. long.) to Buoy #3 (46° 55'00" N. lat., 124°14'48" W. long.) to the Grays Harbor north jetty (46° 55'36" N. lat., 124°10'51" W. long.).
- c. *Columbia Control Zone:* An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09" N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" W. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°15'48" N. lat., 124°05'20" W. long. and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N. lat., 124°04'05" W. long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.
- d. *Stonewall Bank Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area:* The area defined by the following coordinates in the order listed:
44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°24.92' W. long.;
44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°23.63' W. long.;
44°28.71' N. lat.; 124°21.80' W. long.;
44°28.71' N. lat.; 124°24.10' W. long.;
44°31.42' N. lat.; 124°25.47' W. long.;
and connecting back to 44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°24.92' W. long.
- e. *Klamath Control Zone:* The ocean area at the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N. lat. (approximately 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).

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 ocean troll management measures collated by the STT for ocean salmon fisheries, 2014.
(Page 1 of 1)

DRAFT: 4/9/14 3:55 PM

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS
Supplemental Management Information
1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 62,500 Chinook and 57,500 coho.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 31,250 Chinook quota. <p>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).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 31,250 preseason Chinook quota (C.5), or 57,500 coho quota. <p>All Salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).</p>

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

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

C.2. Gear restrictions

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

C.3. Quotas

- The quotas include troll catches by the S'Klallam and Makah tribes in Washington State Statistical Area 4B from May 1 through September 15.
- The Quileute Tribe will continue a ceremonial and subsistence fishery during the time frame of September 15 through October 15 in the same manner as in 2004-2013 . 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

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

C.5. Inseason Management: In addition to standard inseason actions or modifications already noted under the season description, the following inseason guidance is provided to NMFS:

- Chinook remaining from the May through June treaty-Indian ocean troll harvest guideline north of Cape Falcon may be transferred to the July through September harvest guideline on a fishery impact equivalent basis.

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2014 ocean fishery management measures analyzed by the STT.^{a/} (Page 1 of 4)

Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria			
Key Stock/Criteria	(Council Area Fisheries)		
Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted			
CHINOOK			
<u>PUGET SOUND:</u>			
Elwha Summer/Fall	2.4%	≤ 10.0%	Southern U.S. Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
Dungeness Spring	2.8%	≤ 6.0%	Southern U.S. CERC (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
Mid-Hood Canal Summer/Fall	10.6%	≤ 15.0%	Preterminal Southern U.S. (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
Skokomish Summer/Fall	49.8% (4.4%)	≤ 50.0%	Total Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
Nooksack Spring	6.3%	≤ 7.0%	Southern U.S. CERC, not to exceed in four out of five years (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	27.4%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC General Obligation) compliance assessed postseason.
Skagit Summer/Fall	42.6%	≤ 50.0%	Total Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	71.8%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC General Obligation) compliance assessed postseason.
Skagit Spring	32.8%	≤ 38.0%	Total Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	35.7%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC General Obligation) compliance assessed postseason.
Stillaguamish Summer/Fall	18.3%	≤ 25.0%	Total Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	13.1%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC General Obligation) compliance assessed postseason.
Snohomish Summer/Fall	20.3%	≤ 21.0%	Total Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	19.2%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC General Obligation) compliance assessed postseason.
Lake Washington Summer/Fall	20% (4.6%)	≤ 20.0%	Southern U.S. Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	46.6%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC General Obligation) compliance assessed postseason.
Green River Summer/Fall	9.6%	≤ 12.0%	Preterminal Southern U.S. CERC (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	2.7	≥ 5.800	Natural spawning escapement (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
	25.1%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC General Obligation) compliance assessed postseason.
White River Spring	19.3%	≤ 20.0%	Total Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
Puyallup Summer/Fall	49.5% (4.6%)	≤ 50.0%	Total Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
Nisqually River Summer/Fall	52% (6.2%)	≤ 52.0%	Total Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard)
<u>WASHINGTON COAST:</u>			
Hoko Fall	2.4	0.85 FMP MSY spawning escapement objective	
	40.0%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC General Obligation) compliance assessed postseason.
Quillayute Fall	c/	3.0 FMP MSY spawning escapement objective	
	115.0%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2014 because PSC escapement goal met
Hoh Fall	c/	1.2 FMP MSY spawning escapement objective	
	125.0%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2014 because PSC escapement goal met
Queets Fall	c/	2.5 FMP MSY spawning escapement objective	
	23.0%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2014 because PSC escapement goal met
Grays Harbor Fall	c/	11.4 FMP MSY spawning escapement objective	
	47.0%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2014 because PSC escapement goal met

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2014 ocean fishery management measures adopted by the Council.^{a/} (Page 2 of 4)

TABLE 2. Projected Key Stock Escapements (thousands of fish) or Management Criteria for 2014 Ocean Hatchery Management Measures adopted by the Council. (Page 2 of 7)			
Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)		Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
CHINOOK			
COLUMBIA RIVER			
Columbia Upriver Brights	919.4	74.0	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 60.0 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest.
	91.0%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2014 because PSC escapement goal met
Deschutes Upriver Brights	70.0%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2014 because PSC escapement goal met
Mid-Columbia Brights	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 ^{e/}	100.7	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)	41.0%	≤ 41.0%	Total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate (2014 NMFS ESA guidance).
Columbia Lower River Wild ^{d/} (threatened)	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).
	53.0%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2014 because PSC escapement goal met
Spring Creek Hatchery Tules	103.3	8.2	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 7.0 adults for Spring Creek Hatchery egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest.
Snake River Fall (threatened) SRFI	47.8%	≤ 70.0%	Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Columbia Upriver Summers	64.7	29.0	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 12.1 adults over Rock Island Dam.
	146.0%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2014 because PSC escapement goal met
OREGON COAST:			
Nehalem Fall	144.0%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2014 because PSC escapement goal met
Siletz Fall	72.0%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2014 because PSC escapement goal met
Siuslaw Fall	139.0%	≤ 60.0%	ISBM Index (PSC general obligation) not applicable for 2014 because PSC escapement goal met

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2014 ocean fishery management measures adopted by the Council.^{a/} (Page 3 of 4)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
CHINOOK		
<u>CALIFORNIA</u>		
Klamath River Fall	40,700	40,700 MSY natural area adult spawners
Federally recognized tribal harvest	50.0%	50.0% Equals 27.3 (thousand) adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa Valley tribal fisheries.
Spawner Reduction Rate	47.1%	≤ 47.1% FMP; equals 36.3 (thousand) fewer natural area adult spawners due to fishing.
Adult river mouth return	92.8	NA Total adults.
Age 4 ocean harvest rate	16.0%	≤ 16.0% NMFS ESA consultation standard for threatened California Coastal Chinook.
KMZ sport fishery share	9.0%	No Council guidance for 2014.
River recreational fishery share	15.1%	NA Equals 4.1 (thousand) adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries.
Sacramento River Winter (endangered)	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).
Sacramento River Fall	314.7	≥ 190.4 2014 preseason ACL.
Sacramento Index Exploitation Rate	50.4%	≤ 70.0% FMP.
Ocean commercial impacts	191.2	All Alternatives include fall (Sept-Dec) 2013 impacts (35.3 thousand SRFC).
Ocean recreational impacts	77.5	All Alternatives include fall 2013 impacts (3.8 thousand SRFC).
River recreational impacts	51.2	No guidance in 2014.
Hatchery spawner goal	Met	22.0 Aggregate number of adults to achieve egg take goals at Coleman, Feather River, and Nimbus hatcheries.

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2014 ocean fishery management measures adopted by the Council.^{a/} (Page 4 of 4)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
COHO		
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)	10%(5.2%)	≤ 10.0% 2014 Southern U.S. exploitation rate ceiling; PSC coho agreement.
Skagit	38.1% (4.9%)	≤ 60.0% 2014 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Stillaguamish	32.0% (3.3%)	≤ 50.0% 2014 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Snohomish	30.0% (3.3%)	≤ 60.0% 2014 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Hood Canal	55.7% (5.3%)	≤ 65.0% 2014 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Strait of Juan de Fuca	12.0% (4.4%)	≤ 40.0% 2014 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Quillayute Fall	17.1	6.3 FMP MSY adult spawner estimate ^{d/} . Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Hoh	7.5	2.5 FMP MSY adult spawner estimate ^{d/} . Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Queets Wild	8.4	5.8 FMP MSY adult spawner estimate ^{d/} . Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Grays Harbor	96.5	24.4 FMP MSY adult spawner estimate ^{d/} . Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Lower Columbia River Natural (threatened)	22.5(14.4%)	≤ 22.5% Total marine and mainstem Columbia River fishery exploitation rate (2014 NMFS ESA guidance).
Upper Columbia ^{e/}	73%	≥ 50% Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam.
Columbia River Hatchery Early	321.3	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	260.4	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 ^{f/}	25.3% ^{f/}	≤ 30.0% Marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (threatened)	6.9%	≤ 13.0% Marine fishery exploitation rate for R/K hatchery coho (NMFS ESA consultation standard).

a/ Reflects 2014 fisheries and abundance estimates.

b/ Ocean escapement is the number of salmon escaping ocean fisheries and entering freshwater with the following clarifications. Ocean escapement for Puget Sound stocks is the estimated number of salmon entering Area 4B that are available to U.S. net fisheries in Puget Sound and spawner escapement after impacts from the Canadian, U.S. ocean, and Puget Sound troll and recreational fisheries have been deducted. Numbers in parentheses represent Council area exploitation rates for Puget sound coho stocks. For Columbia River early and late coho stocks, ocean escapement represents the number of coho after the Buoy 10 fishery. Exploitation rates for 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/ Annual management objectives may be different than FMP goals, and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders. It is anticipated that fishery management will be adjusted by state and tribal comanagers during the preseason planning process to comply with stock management objectives.

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

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 for a total exploitation rate of 25.3 percent.

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

Fishery	Exploitation Rate (Percent)			
	LCN Coho	OCN Coho	RK Coho	LCR Tule
SOUTHEAST ALASKA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%
BRITISH COLUMBIA	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	13.1%
PUGET SOUND/STRAIT	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON				
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	2.3%	0.5%	0.0%	5.6%
Recreational	5.5%	1.0%	0.0%	3.3%
Non-Indian Troll	1.9%	0.5%	0.0%	7.3%
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON				
Recreational:				0.1%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	3.3%	10.9%	0.7%	
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.1%	0.4%	1.0%	
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)	0.1%	0.4%	1.9%	
Fort Bragg	0.0%	0.3%	1.1%	
South of Pt. Arena	0.0%	0.3%	0.7%	
Troll:				1.6%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	0.7%	0.9%	0.1%	
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
OR/CA border to Humboldt South Jetty (KMZ)	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	
Fort Bragg	0.0%	0.4%	0.9%	
South of Pt. Arena	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	
BUOY 10	1.7%	0.1%	0.0%	8.0%
ESTUARY/FRESHWATER	NA	8.9% ^{a/}	0.2%	
TOTAL	14.4%	25.3% ^{b/}	7.1%	41.0%

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

b/ 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.

**TESTIMONY OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY TRIBES
BEFORE PACIFIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
April 9, 2014, Vancouver, WA**

Good day members of the Council. My name is Bruce Jim Sr. I am a member of the Fish and Wildlife committee of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon. I am here again with Johnny Jackson who is a member of the Yakama Nation, a Commissioner for CRITFC and also a treaty fisherman on the Columbia. We are here to provide testimony on behalf of the four Columbia River treaty tribes: the Yakama, Warm Springs, Umatilla and Nez Perce tribes.

We had a good meeting yesterday with Oregon and Washington. It will be good to continue these types of meetings as it gives us a chance to discuss a wide variety of topics in a less formal setting.

We also appreciate the turn out for our presentation on avian predation on Sunday. There was a good discussion among the participants about the importance of this issue. Addressing avian predation may be one of the most cost effective things we can do to improve salmon and steelhead returns. People debate exactly how much is spent both on salmon recovery but also on the general production of Columbia Basin fish for harvest in ocean and in-river fisheries. It is clearly many hundreds of millions of dollars per year. Because nesting birds in the estuary have eaten over 80 million juvenile salmon and steelhead in the last four years, avian predation is causing enormous costs to tax payers and rate payers as well as doing biological damage to wild fish populations. Both hatchery and wild fish are consumed at high rates. The estimate of the loss of over 80 million juvenile fish in the last four years is a very minimal estimate and only because it only considers birds during the nesting season. It does not include predation from non-nesting birds and does not include predation outside the brief nesting period. It also does not include predation by cormorants, terns, gulls and pelicans clear up into the tributaries even up in Idaho. If these 80 million fish in the estuary were to have survived at even a low rate of 1%, we would have had an average of 200,000 additional adults per year. This is a real financial cost to fishermen as well as a biological cost to the fish.

The solutions to bird predation can be on several levels. The simplest fixes which should be included in any baseline management system are things like building perches around nesting areas for eagles, hawks, and owls to facilitate predation on bird colonies. Needed actions also include removing rip rap around East Sand Island to allow periodic flooding. We should do what we can to help habitat in the estuary function like an estuary and reduce benefits for terns and cormorants. There are other efforts in play currently to move some tern colonies and one place that terns may be moved to is the south end of San Francisco Bay. While this may provide some relief to the Columbia, we need to make sure we are not simply exporting problems to our neighbors. We think there is a need to simply reduce the numbers of terns and cormorants. Egg oiling can be used to reduce breeding success, and actively killing birds will need to be considered. We do not have the luxury of not managing birds to try to keep them in balance with our fish populations. Avian predation is man-made problem that can be fixed. In other parts of the country, problem cormorants

can be killed, but for some reason people seem reluctant to do what needs to be done in the Columbia Basin.

We would also like to raise some concerns about threats to our hatchery production. Besides threats of litigation by anti-fishing groups, we are concerned about budget threats to the Mitchell Act hatchery programs. We are concerned that the National Marine Fisheries Service is not supporting full funding of the Mitchell Act program. The United States needs to should make good on their mitigation obligations. Justice Hugo Black once said "Great nations, like great men should keep their promises." A failure to fully fund the Mitchell Act hatcheries will have adverse consequences to all of our fisheries. While the Congressionally approved FY 14 budget had a small reduction in Operations and Maintenance, we understand that the Department of Commerce has changed policy to apply administrative costs to all accounts. In the past the Mitchell Act account was not charged administrative costs. The consequence of that change is that Operations and Maintenance now has a 7.8% reduction from the FY 13 level, which equates to about \$800,000. We are very concerned about what the effects of this funding reduction will be not only on production the Federal Government committed to support in the *U.S. v. Oregon* Management Agreement, but on other production and on all the fisheries dependent on this production.

Establishing fisheries that provide reasonable and fair fishing opportunity for everyone is challenging enough, but when the Federal Government does things like fail to address avian predators or fail to support hatchery programs that were promised to address the development of the basin, it becomes even more difficult to achieve our fishery objectives.

For the ocean fisheries, we expect the states and federal government to ensure that the ocean fisheries will properly account for impacts to upper Columbia summer chinook as part of the total non-treaty catch and that the impacts to upriver fall chinook will be controlled to keep the total non-treaty catches to less than 50% of the harvestable surplus. It is also necessary to ensure that 50% of the upriver coho reach Bonneville Dam.

This concludes our statement. Thank You.