

CHAPTER I

COASTWIDE OCEAN FISHING SUMMARY

Chapter I contains or references tables summarizing the current and historical ocean salmon fishing regulations and harvest data. In addition, this chapter provides a brief summary of the Council's regulatory objectives, by management area, for the most recent fishing year, reports on the results of the Council's selective fisheries for marked hatchery Chinook and coho, and bycatch mortality of Chinook and coho salmon. The final section in the chapter provides a brief summary of management information and harvests under the authority of the PSC.

COUNCIL-AREA REGULATIONS AND LANDINGS

Summaries of the 2013 regulations for non-Indian commercial troll, treaty Indian commercial troll, and recreational ocean salmon fishing in both the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) (3 to 200 nautical miles from shore) and state territorial waters (0 to 3 nautical miles from shore) are provided in Tables I-1, I-2, and I-3, respectively. Historical summaries of regulations for each of the three West Coast states and for treaty Indian troll fisheries are provided in Appendix C, Tables C-1 through C-7. Table C-9 provides a summary of inseason regulatory actions and events during the 2013 season.

Catch, quota, and fishing effort statistics are presented in the following series of tables:

Table I-4: Council area commercial and recreational ocean salmon fishing effort and landings of Chinook, coho, and pink salmon by state of landing.

Table I-5: Council area commercial and recreational ocean salmon fishing effort and landings of Chinook, coho, and pink salmon by management area.

Table I-6: The 2013 coho and Chinook quotas for each fishery compared with actual harvests.

Appendix A, Tables A-1 through A-19: Historical monthly ocean salmon harvest data by state and port area.

Tables A-20 through A-28: Historical monthly ocean salmon harvest data by management area.

Appendix B, Tables B-1 through B-44: Historical inside harvest and escapement data.

Appendix C, Table C-8: Historical record of annual preseason catch quotas for the area north of Cape Falcon, as well as the stocks that were critical for ocean salmon management actions.

REGULATORY OBJECTIVES BY MANAGEMENT AREA

The sections below provide a brief outline of the regulatory objectives that shaped the 2013 ocean salmon fisheries by management area and species. Further details of the conservation and allocation objectives by salmon stock and an assessment of performance are provided in Chapters II and III for Chinook and coho, respectively.

Horse Mountain to U.S./Mexico Border

Chinook Fisheries

Chinook fisheries management in this area is guided by FMP-defined control rules for Sacramento River fall Chinook (SRFC), Klamath River fall Chinook (KRFC), and by NMFS ESA consultation standards for

Sacramento River winter Chinook (SRWC), California Coastal Chinook, Oregon Coast Natural (OCN) coho, and Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (SONCC) coho. The Council structured 2013 Chinook salmon fisheries south of Horse Mountain (near Shelter Cove, California) to meet the following objectives (in order of most to least constraining):

1. The California Coastal Chinook ESA consultation standard requiring a forecast KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate of no greater than 16.0 percent.
2. The SRWC ESA consultation standard requiring:
 - a. A 2013 maximum forecast age-3 impact rate for the area south of Point Arena of 12.9 percent.
 - b. Commercial seasons between Point Arena and the U.S./Mexico border shall open no earlier than May 1 and close no later than September 30, with the exception of a permissible October season conducted Monday through Friday between Point Reyes and Point San Pedro, which shall end no later than October 15; the minimum size limit shall be at least 26 inches total length.
 - c. The recreational season between Point Arena and Pigeon Point shall open no earlier than the first Saturday in April and close no later than the second Sunday in November; the recreational season between Pigeon Point and the U.S./Mexico Border shall open no earlier than the first Saturday in April and close no later than the first Sunday in October; the minimum size limit shall be at least 20 inches total length.
3. A 2013 Klamath basin natural area spawning escapement of no less than 73,800 fall Chinook adults which is produced, in expectation, by a spawner reduction rate of 68.0 percent, along with the allocation objective of 50 percent of the allowable adult harvest for federally-recognized tribal subsistence and commercial fisheries.
4. A 2013 SRFC spawner escapement of no less than 250,300 hatchery and natural area adults, which is produced, in expectation, by a total exploitation rate of 70.0 percent.
5. The OCN coho allowable exploitation rate (marine and freshwater combined) of no greater than 30.0 percent as required by the exploitation rate matrix recommended by the OCN Coho Work Group that was adopted by the Council as expert biological advice in November 2000.
6. The SONCC coho ESA consultation standard requirement of no greater than a 13.0 percent marine exploitation rate on Rogue/Klamath (RK) hatchery coho.

Objectives 1 and 2 were the constraining factors for 2013 Chinook fisheries management in this area. The adopted regulations (Table I-1 and I-3) resulted in the following projections: a coastwide ocean fishery harvest rate of 16.0 percent on age-4 KRFC, a KRFC spawning escapement of 73,800 natural area adults, a SRWC age-3 impact rate of 12.9 percent for the area south of Point Arena, and a SRFC spawner escapement of 462,600 hatchery and natural area adults.

Coho Fisheries

Coho fishery management for 2013 in this area was guided by the ESA consultation standard for Central California Coast (CCC) coho, which prohibits retention of coho in this area. No projection of non-retention fishery impacts on CCC coho was available; projected non-retention exploitation rates on Lower Columbia Natural (LCN), OCN and RK coho were 0.0, 1.6, and 3.4 percent, respectively, in this area. Retention of coho has been prohibited south of the Oregon/California border since 1996. Coho are

managed as a unit south of Cape Falcon, and details of the Council's management objectives shaping the 2013 fisheries are presented more fully in the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain section.

Humbug Mountain to Horse Mountain

Chinook Fisheries

The area between Humbug Mountain (near Port Orford, Oregon) and Horse Mountain (near Shelter Cove, California) is referred to as the Klamath Management Zone (KMZ). Chinook fisheries management in this area is guided by FMP-defined control rules for SRFC, KRFC, and by NMFS ESA consultation standards for California Coastal Chinook, LCN coho, OCN coho, and SONCC coho. The Council structured 2013 Chinook salmon fisheries in the KMZ to meet the following objectives (in order of most to least constraining):

1. The California Coastal Chinook ESA consultation standard requiring a forecast KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate of no greater than 16.0 percent.
2. A 2013 Klamath basin natural area spawning escapement of no less than 73,800 fall Chinook adults, which is produced, in expectation, by a spawner reduction rate of 68.0 percent, along with the allocation objective of 50 percent of the allowable adult harvest for federally-recognized tribal subsistence and commercial fisheries.
3. A 2013 SRFC spawner escapement of no less than 250,300 hatchery and natural area adults which is produced, in expectation, by a total exploitation rate of 70.0 percent.
4. The LCN coho ESA consultation standard requirement of no greater than a 15.0 percent exploitation rate (marine and mainstem Columbia River combined).
5. The OCN coho allowable exploitation rate (marine and freshwater combined) of no greater than 30.0 percent as required by the exploitation rate matrix recommended by the OCN Coho Work Group that was adopted by the Council as expert biological advice in November 2000.
6. The SONCC coho ESA consultation standard requirement of no greater than a 13.0 percent marine exploitation rate on RK hatchery coho.

Objective 1 was the constraining factor for 2013 Chinook fisheries management in the KMZ. The adopted regulations (Table I-1 and I-3) resulted in the following projections: a coastwide ocean fishery harvest rate of 16.0 percent on age-4 KRFC, a KRFC spawning escapement of 73,800 natural area adults, and a SRFC spawner escapement of 462,600 hatchery and natural area adults.

Coho Fisheries

Coho fisheries management in this area is guided by the ESA consultation standards for LCN, OCN, SONCC and CCC coho, which prohibits retention of coho south of the Oregon/California border. No projection of non-retention fishery impacts on CCC coho was available; projected exploitation rates on LCN, OCN and RK coho in this area were 0.1 percent, 0.7 percent and 3.3 percent, respectively. Coho are managed as a unit south of Cape Falcon, and details of the Council's management objectives shaping the 2013 fisheries are presented more fully in the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain section.

Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain

Chinook Fisheries

Chinook fisheries management in this area is guided by conservation objectives for SRFC, KRFC, and by NMFS ESA consultation standards for California Coastal Chinook, Lower Columbia River (LCR) natural tule Chinook, Snake River wild (SRW) Chinook, LCN coho, OCN coho, and SONCC coho. The Council structured 2013 Chinook salmon fisheries in this area to meet the following objectives:

1. The California Coastal Chinook ESA consultation standard requiring a forecast KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate of no greater than 16.0 percent.
2. A 2013 Klamath basin natural area spawning escapement of no less than 73,800 fall Chinook adults, which is produced, in expectation, by a spawner reduction rate of 68.0 percent, along with the allocation objective of 50 percent of the allowable adult harvest for federally-recognized tribal subsistence and commercial fisheries.
3. NMFS consultation standards and annual guidance for ESA-listed LCR natural tule Chinook, which required a total exploitation rate not to exceed 41.0 percent in marine and freshwater fisheries combined.
4. A 2013 SRFC spawner escapement of no less than 250,300 hatchery and natural area adults which is produced, in expectation, by a total exploitation rate of 70.0 percent.
5. The LCN coho ESA consultation standard requirement of no greater than a 15.0 percent exploitation rate (marine and mainstem Columbia River combined).
6. The OCN coho allowable exploitation rate (marine and freshwater combined) of no greater than 30.0 percent as required by the exploitation rate matrix recommended by the OCN Coho Work Group that was adopted by the Council as expert biological advice in November 2000.
7. The SONCC coho ESA consultation standard requirement of no greater than a 13.0 percent marine exploitation rate on Rogue/Klamath (RK) hatchery coho.

Objectives 1 and 3 above were the constraining factors on 2013 Chinook fisheries management in this area. The adopted regulations (Table I-1 and I-3) resulted in the following projections: a coastwide ocean fishery harvest rate of 16.0 percent on age-4 KRFC, a KRFC spawning escapement of 73,800 natural area adults, a 41.0 percent total exploitation rate on LCR natural tules, and a SRFC spawner escapement of 462,600 hatchery and natural area adults.

Coho Fisheries

Coho fisheries management in this area is guided by NMFS ESA consultation standards for LCN coho, OCN coho, and SONCC coho. The Council structured 2013 coho salmon fisheries in this area to meet the following objectives:

1. The LCN coho ESA consultation standard requirement of no greater than a 15.0 percent exploitation rate (marine and mainstem Columbia River combined).
2. The OCN coho allowable exploitation rate (marine and freshwater combined) of no greater than 30.0 percent as required by the exploitation rate matrix recommended by the OCN coho work group which was accepted by the Council as expert biological advice in November 2000.

3. The SONCC coho ESA consultation standard requirement of no greater than a 13.0 percent marine exploitation rate on RK hatchery coho.

Objective 1 above was the most constraining factor on 2013 coho fisheries management in this area. The Council adopted seasons in this area with projected impacts of 2.3 percent, 8.9 percent, and 0.3 percent on LCN natural coho, OCN coho, and RK coho, respectively. In all relevant fisheries, projected exploitation rates were 15.0 percent, 23.1 percent, and 7.3 percent, respectively.

U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon

Chinook Fisheries

Management objectives for Chinook fisheries in this area were to comply with NMFS ESA consultation standards for LCR natural tule, Lower Columbia River Wild (LRW), and Snake River Wild (SRW) fall Chinook; meet treaty Indian sharing obligations, the allocation provisions in the Salmon FMP, and provisions of the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST); and to the extent possible, provide for viable ocean and in-river fisheries while meeting natural stock escapement objectives and hatchery fall Chinook brood stock needs. Columbia lower river hatchery (LRH) and Spring Creek Hatchery (SCH) fall Chinook have historically been the major contributors to ocean fishery catches in the Council area north of Cape Falcon. The Council structured Chinook salmon fisheries between Cape Falcon, Oregon and the U.S./Canada Border to meet the following objectives:

1. The LCR natural tule Chinook ESA consultation standard requirement for a combined marine and freshwater exploitation rate of no greater than 41.0 percent.
2. The Snake River fall Chinook ESA consultation standard of at least a 30.0 percent reduction in the total ocean age-3 and age-4 age-equivalent (AEQ) exploitation rate from the 1988-1993 average.
3. For select Chinook stocks of concern to the PSC, keep the Individual Stock-Based Management (ISBM) index at or below 60.0 percent of the 1979-1982 base period average.

Objective 1 above was the primary constraint for 2013 ocean fisheries in this area. Under the adopted regulations (Tables I-1, I-2, and I-3), fisheries were projected to have a 41.0 percent total AEQ exploitation rate on LCR natural tules (19.8 percent in Council area fisheries), and a 51.9 percent reduction from the base period AEQ exploitation rate for SRW.

Coho Fisheries

Management objectives for coho fisheries in this area were to comply with NMFS ESA consultation standards for LCN and OCN coho, meet treaty Indian sharing obligations and the allocation provisions in the Salmon FMP, provisions of the PST and, to the extent possible, provide for viable ocean and in-river fisheries while meeting natural stock escapement objectives and hatchery coho brood stock needs. Columbia River early and late hatchery coho have historically been the major contributors to ocean fishery catches in the Council area north of Cape Falcon.

The Council structured coho salmon fisheries to meet the following objectives:

1. The LCN coho ESA consultation standard requirement for a combined marine and mainstem Columbia River exploitation rate of no greater than 15.0 percent.

2. An exploitation rate on Interior Fraser coho of no more than 10.0 percent in southern U.S. fisheries in accordance with the provisions of the southern coho management plan adopted by the PSC in February, 2002.
3. The OCN coho ESA consultation standard requirement for a combined marine and freshwater exploitation rate of no greater than 30.0 percent.
4. Meet inside/outside and treaty Indian/non-Indian allocation objectives.
5. Meet FMP objectives for allocation of impacts between commercial and recreational ocean fisheries, and among port areas for the recreational fishery.

Objectives 1 and 2 above were the primary constraints for 2013 ocean fisheries in this area. The adopted regulations (Tables I-1, I-2, and I-3) were projected to have a 15.0 percent total exploitation rate on LCN coho (11.0 percent in Council area fisheries), an exploitation rate in southern U.S. fisheries of 10.0 percent on Interior Fraser (Thompson River) coho (4.5 percent in Council area fisheries), and a total exploitation rate of 23.1 percent on OCN coho (10.6 percent in Council area fisheries).

SELECTIVE FISHERIES AND SALMON BYCATCH

Estimated incidental Chinook and coho mortalities are reported in Tables I-7, I-8, and I-9. Unless otherwise noted, Chinook mortality estimates south of Humbug Mountain, Oregon were based on expansion of dockside sampling data. Under the Magnuson-Stevens Act, incidental mortality in commercial fisheries constitutes bycatch mortality, but incidental mortality resulting from the non-retention recreational fisheries does not.

The Council assumed a hook-and-release mortality rate of 26 percent in commercial troll fisheries coastwide and 14 percent in recreational fisheries north of Point Arena. In recreational fisheries south of Point Arena, the Council assumed 17 percent based on the proportion of fish caught using mooching versus trolling gear, and the estimated rates of 42.2 and 14 percent for these gear types, respectively. In addition, the Council assumes drop-off mortality for both Chinook and coho equal to 5 percent of total encounters.

Selective Chinook Fisheries

Recreational fisheries selective for marked Chinook were planned for the four ocean subareas between Cape Falcon, Oregon, and the U.S.-Canada border. Areas 3 and 4 were open May 10 – 11, May 17 – 18, and June 22 through June 28, Area 2 was open June 8 through 22, and the Columbia River Area was open June 8 through 21. Preseason and postseason assessments of mark rates, catches, number of Chinook released, and incidental (bycatch) mortality for Council-area and some mixed-stock inside fisheries are summarized in Table I-8. Fisheries were sampled by a combination of on-water observers, voluntary trip reports, and dockside interviews. The observed mark rates were generally lower than predicted preseason with the exception of Area 2 where the mark rate was higher than expected. Observed non-retention mortality was less than expected but the quota was not reached.

In 2013, recreational fisheries in the Strait of Juan de Fuca operated under mark-selective retention restrictions for both Chinook and coho in Area 5 and the portion of Area 6 west of Port Angeles, from July 1 through August 15 (Figure I-1). As in 2012, the Areas 5 and 6 mark-selective fisheries were managed on a season rather than quota-based criteria. After August 15, the fisheries in Areas 5 and 6 remained open for marked coho only (no Chinook retention) through September 14; Area 5 operated under non-mark-selective fishing regulations for coho from September 15 through September 30 while Area 6 remained mark-selective for coho through September 30. Catch and release estimates, derived

from creel census programs conducted during the mark-selective fishery in Area 5 from July 1 through September 14 are presented in Table I-8. No inseason estimate was made for Area 6, which was open from July 1 through August 15 for mark-selective Chinook fishing. The observed mark rates were lower than predicted preseason. Observed non-retention mortality was greater than anticipated, and the expected catch was exceeded (Table I-8).

Mark-selective Chinook fisheries were also held in Puget Sound Area 9 from July 16 through August 04, in Area 10 from July 16 through August 18, in Area 11 June 1 through September 30, and in Area 13 May 1 through September 30 (Figure I-1). Winter mark-selective fisheries were held in Area 7 from December 1, 2012 through April 30, 2013. Winter mark-selective Chinook fisheries were held in Areas 8-1 and 8-2 November 1, 2012 through April 30, 2013. Area 9 had mark-selective Chinook opportunity November 1-30, 2012 and January 16 through April 15, 2013. Area 10 had mark-selective Chinook fisheries from October 1, 2012 through January 31, 2013. Areas 11 and 12 had mark-selective Chinook opportunity from February 1 through April 30, 2013.

Selective Coho Fisheries

Recreational fisheries selective for marked coho were planned for the area between Cape Falcon and the OR/CA border, the four ocean subareas north of Cape Falcon, and the inside fisheries at Buoy 10 and in Areas 5 and 6 in the Strait of Juan de Fuca (Figure I-1). Numerous other Puget Sound, inside, and freshwater recreational fisheries in Washington and Oregon had mark-selective restrictions for coho. Non-Indian commercial mark-selective fisheries for coho were planned for the area between the U.S./Canada border and Cape Falcon. Preseason and postseason assessments of mark rates, catch, number of coho released, and incidental (bycatch) mortality for Council-area and some mixed stock inside fisheries are summarized in Table I-9. Fisheries were sampled by a combination of on-water observers, voluntary trip reports, and dockside interviews. The observed mark rates both north and south of Cape Falcon were lower than predicted preseason with the exception of the Columbia River Area which was slightly higher than predicted. Observed non-retention mortality was less than expected in all fisheries, although overall quotas were not reached in any of the fisheries.

PACIFIC SALMON COMMISSION

The PSC was established to implement the 1985 Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) between the U.S. and Canada. Because many of the stocks under the jurisdiction of the Council are significantly affected by management actions taken in Canadian and Alaskan waters, considerable interaction between the Council and the PSC occurs at both the policy and technical levels. Actual catches for PSC fisheries of the most relevance to the Council are summarized in Tables I-10 and I-11. Note that these catches result from in-season management of fisheries for compliance with aggregate abundance-based management (AABM; see below) under the PST. They do include incidental mortality associated with regulation of these fisheries, except as noted.

Chinook Fisheries

Northern British Columbia (B.C.) and Southeast Alaska (SEAK) fisheries affect far-north migrating Chinook stocks from Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. These include Washington coastal stocks, Columbia and Snake River bright fall and summer stocks, and far-north migrating Oregon coastal Chinook stocks. The West Coast Vancouver Island (WCVI) troll and Georgia Strait troll and recreational fisheries affect far-north migrating stocks (including LRW) to a lesser degree, but have a major impact on more southerly distributed Columbia River tule and Puget Sound stocks.

In June 1999, the United States and Canada reached agreement on a framework for Chinook fishing regimes for 1999 through 2008. Under this agreement, SEAK (all gear), Northern B.C. (troll and recreational), and WCVI (troll and outside recreational) fisheries were regulated under aggregate AABM

regimes. These fishery regimes had catch ceilings derived from indices for total aggregate abundance of stocks contributing to specific components of the fisheries and target fishery harvest rates. For example, the allowable catch for WCVI troll and outside recreational fisheries were determined by the abundance index estimated for the WCVI troll fishery. The allowable catch for the WCVI AABM fisheries was designed to reduce harvest rates for the combined troll and outside recreational fisheries by approximately 35 percent from levels observed during 1985 through 1996. Provisions of a new ten-year agreement took effect January 1, 2009. The 2009 agreement reduced catch ceilings in SEAK and WCVI AABM fisheries by 15 percent and 30 percent respectively, from those in the 1999 agreement. The United States and Canada are developing management regimes for AABM fisheries based on total mortality rather than landed catch.

For fisheries not driven by AABM regimes, including Council area fisheries, the 1999 agreement established conservation obligations to reduce harvest rates on depressed Chinook stocks (those not meeting escapement goals) by 36.5 percent for Canadian fisheries and 40 percent for United States fisheries, relative to levels observed during 1979 through 1982. This individual stock-based management (ISBM) obligation was taken into account during Council and inside fisheries preseason management planning processes.

In 2013, AABM fisheries were conducted in accordance with the obligations set forth in the 2009 PST agreement. SEAK fisheries were constrained by an all-gear catch ceiling of 176,000 "treaty" Chinook in 2013, a 34.0 percent reduction from the ceiling of 266,800 in 2012, and 15 percent less than it would have been under the 1999 agreement. "Treaty" Chinook are those fish that are counted against the AABM catch ceiling; they represent total landed catch minus terminal exclusions (fish taken in terminal net fisheries where escapement goals are achieved) and hatchery add-ons (fish attributed to production from Alaskan hatchery facilities in excess of levels observed prior to the 1985 PST). The preliminary estimate of 2013 total catch of Chinook by SEAK fisheries was 246,700 while the catch of "treaty" Chinook was 183,900 (Table I-10). The catch ceiling for the Northern B.C. AABM fisheries (Northern B.C. troll plus Queen Charlotte Islands recreational) in 2013 was 143,400, compared to a ceiling in 2012 of 173,600 Chinook. The actual catch was estimated at 115,914 (69,264 troll plus 46,650 recreational). The Northern B.C. troll fishery in 2013 was conducted under a system started in 2010 of individual transferable quotas.

In addition to the overall catch ceiling determined by the PST, Canada's principal management objectives for the 2013 WCVI Chinook fisheries were to meet domestic allocation objectives as well as address concerns for Lower Strait of Georgia Chinook, WCVI Chinook stocks, spring run upper Fraser River Chinook, and Interior Fraser (Upper Fraser and Thompson) coho. The total allowable catch in 2013 by WCVI AABM fisheries under the 2009 PST Agreement was 115,300 Chinook compared to the allowable catch of 133,300 in 2012. The reported catch was 110,179 (35,393 troll, 13,074 First Nations, and 61,712 recreational; Table I-11).

Since 1999, the WCVI troll fishery has been managed to distribute the catch throughout the year with fisheries in the summer shaped to reduce impacts on coho and WCVI, Lower Strait of Georgia, and early-run Fraser River Chinook stocks. In accounting year 2013 (October 2012 through September 2013) troll fisheries were open for retention of Chinook in October through May and September (Table I-12). To protect Interior Fraser coho, coho retention was mark-selective and revival tanks were required for released coho.

The WCVI outside recreational fishery (the area where non-local stocks predominate) operated under a 45 cm (17.7 inches) total length minimum size limit, but with the additional restriction that Chinook over 77 cm (30.3 inches) could not be retained in the surf zone corridor (within 1 mile of shore) to protect local-origin stocks. The fishery harvested 61,700 fish, a decline of about seven percent from the 2012 catch.

Catch estimates for all Canadian ISBM fisheries in Northern B.C. were incomplete; the reported Chinook catch in 2013 was approximately 2,100 by commercial gillnets. Approximately 4,500 Chinook were caught by anglers from lodges in Rivers Inlet, Hakai Pass, and Bella Bella and Chinook by private anglers on the mainland coast. Tidal area recreational catch estimates near the mainland coast of Northern B.C. in 2013 were not available except for creel estimates for Area 3 and 4 where the catch was estimated to be about 10,300 Chinook. Catches by First Nations were approximately 8,500 Chinook for the North Coast, 1,800 for Haida Gwaii (Queen Charlotte Island) and 1,000 for the Central Coast.

Southern B.C. ISBM fisheries in 2013 harvested 170,300 Chinook (94,500 recreational, 66,800 First Nations, and 9,000 commercial).

No direct management measures for Chinook salmon within the Council management area were specified under the 2009 PST agreement, except for the ISBM commitment. The Council's ocean fisheries and inside fisheries conducted by the state and tribal managers were designed to minimize impacts on spawning escapements of depressed stocks, and pre-season estimates of impacts were in compliance with terms of the PST agreement. Information necessary to evaluate the post-season impacts of Council area fisheries was not available.

Coho Fisheries

In 2002 the PSC adopted a management plan for coho salmon originating in Washington and Southern B.C. river systems. The plan is directed at the conservation of key management units, four from Southern B.C. (Interior Fraser, Lower Fraser, Strait of Georgia Mainland, Strait of Georgia Vancouver Island) and nine from Washington (Skagit, Stillaguamish, Snohomish, Hood Canal, Strait of Juan de Fuca, Quillayute, Hoh, Queets, and Grays Harbor). Under the plan, the U.S. and Canada were required to constrain total fishery exploitation rates to levels associated with the categorical status (low, moderate, and abundant) and target exploitation rates of the key management units as determined by domestic managers. Ceilings on exploitation rates by intercepting fisheries were established through formulas specified in the plan.

The forecast of 2013 abundance indicated that the status of interior Fraser River coho remained critically low. The lower Fraser, Georgia Basin, and the Johnstone Strait coho management units were all forecast to be at low or moderate status. The PSC coho status categories of low, moderate, and abundant are analogous to the FMP categories of critical, low, and normal.

In 2013, Canada's coho management objective was to constrain the exploitation rate by its fisheries on Thompson coho (a component of the Interior Fraser management unit) to a ceiling of 3 percent. Unmarked coho were released in many Southern B.C. commercial and recreational fisheries where Thompson coho were known to be prevalent. Estimated release mortality rates for legal-size coho by gear type were: seine 25 percent; northern gill net 70 percent; southern gill net 60 percent; troll 26 percent; and recreational 10 percent (Canadian Stock Assessment Secretariat, Research Document 99/128). Only terminal area fisheries along the WCVI and small portions of upper Johnstone Strait and the Queen Charlotte Islands were permitted for a short period to retain unmarked coho. Selective fishing techniques, such as barbless hooks for trollers, seine bunt restrictions, and use of revival tanks, were required. In 2013 a total of 444,837 coho were retained by commercial fisheries in Northern and Central B.C. and 9,415 coho in Southern B.C. fisheries. Coho kept and released by marine commercial fisheries are summarized in Table I-13.

For recreational fisheries, mark-selective coho retention was permitted in mixed stock areas, and barbless hooks were required. Mark-selective fisheries were implemented in most of Southern B.C. (Johnstone Strait, Strait of Georgia, Juan de Fuca Strait, and WCVI). The estimated total retained catch of coho in Southern B.C. marine recreational fisheries in 2013 was 122,470. Coho kept and released by marine recreational fisheries in Southern B.C. are summarized in Table I-14.

First Nations fisheries in Southern B.C. were estimated to have harvested 88,500 coho.

TABLE I-1. Summary of actual ocean non-Indian commercial troll salmon fishing regulations for 2013. (Page 1 of 4)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota		Special Restrictions ^{a/}
		Chinook	Coho	
U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, OR				
Areas 1 and 2: May 1-June 30 (61 days)	All except coho	29,300, no more than 8,700 of which may be caught in the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River.	-	Seven days per week. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length. 28 Chinook vessel limit May 24-28 in Areas 3 and 4. Vessels in possession of salmon may not cross the Queets River line without first notifying WDFW with area fished, total Chinook and halibut catch aboard, and destination. Cape Flattery, Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columbia Control Zones closed. An inseason conference call will occur when it is projected that 21,975 Chinook have been landed overall, or 6,525 Chinook have been landed in the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River, to ensure the guideline is not exceeded. 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. 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. ^{b/}
Areas 3 and 4: May 1-20, 24-28 (Areas 3 and 4, 25 days)				
Areas 1 and 2: July 1-9, July 12-16, July 19-23, July 26-30, Aug. 2-6, Aug. 9-13, Aug. 16-20, Aug. 30-Sept. 3, Sept. 6-10, Sept. 13-17 (54 days)	All salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, WA in August and September.	21,300, no more than 6,600 of which may be caught in the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River.	10,220 ^{d/}	July 1-9 then Friday through Tuesday July 12-August 27 with a landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook and 40 coho per vessel per open period; Friday through Tuesday August 30-September 17 with a landing and possession limit of 20 Chinook and 50 coho per vessel per open period (Open period landing and possessions limits were adjusted throughout the season by inseason action, see Table C.5 for details). Vessels in possession of salmon may not cross the Queets River line without first notifying WDFW with area fished, total Chinook and halibut catch aboard, and destination. No earlier than September 1, if at least 5,000 marked coho remain on the quota, inseason action may be considered to allow non-selective coho retention. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length. All coho must be marked except as noted above. Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones, and beginning August 9, Grays Harbor Control Zone closed. 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. 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. ^{b/}
Areas 3 and 4 July 1-9, July 12-16, July 19-23, July 26-30, Aug. 2-6, Aug. 9-13 (34 days)				

TABLE I-1. Summary of actual ocean non-Indian commercial troll salmon fishing regulations for 2013. (Page 2 of 4)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota		Special Restrictions ^{a/}
		Chinook	Coho	
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt., OR				
Apr. 1-Aug. 29, Sept. 4-Oct. 31 (209 days)	All except coho	None	-	Landing and possession limit of 100 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Wed.-Tues.) in September and October. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length. All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon.
Elk River Ocean Terminal Area				
Inside of a line from Cape Blanco to Black Rock to Best Rock to 42°40'30" N. Lat. 124°29'00" W. Long. to Humbug Mt.				
Nov. 1-30 (30 days)	Chinook only	None	-	Chinook 26 inch minimum size limit. Landing and possession limit of 20 Chinook per vessel per day. Landings restricted to Port Orford.
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border				
Apr. 1-May 31 (61 days)	All except coho	None	-	Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length. Prior to June 1, all fish caught in this area must be landed and delivered in the State of Oregon. June 1 – August 29 landing and possession limit of 30 Chinook per vessel per day. September 16-27 landing and possession limit of 20 Chinook per vessel per day. Any remaining portion of the June and/or July Chinook quotas may be transferred inseason on an impact neutral basis to the next open quota period. 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. ^{b/}
June 1-30 (30 days)	All except coho	4,000	-	
July 1-31 (31 days)	All except coho	4,782	^{e/} -	
Aug. 1-29 (29 days)	All except coho	2,714	^{f/} -	
Sept. 16-27 (12 days)	All except coho	1,000	-	
Chetco River Ocean Terminal Area				
Twin Rocks (42°05'36" N Lat.) and the Oregon/California border (42°00'00" N Lat.) inside 3 nm				
Oct. 13-31 (19 days)	Chinook only	750	-	Chinook 28 inch minimum size limit. Landing and possession limit of 20 Chinook per vessel per day. Mandatory phone or email trip reports. Landings restricted to Brookings.

TABLE I-1. Summary of actual ocean non-Indian commercial troll salmon fishing regulations for 2013. (Page 3 of 4)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota		Special Restrictions ^{a/}
		Chinook	Coho	
OR/CA border to Humboldt South Jetty				
May 1-10 (10 days)	All except coho	3,000	-	Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length. Landing and possession limit of 20 Chinook per vessel per day. Any remaining portion of the May, June and/or July Chinook quotas may be transferred inseason on an impact neutral basis to the next open quota period. 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. 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 Humboldt 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. Klamath Control Zone closed.
June 1-9, 11 (10 days)	All except coho	3,352	^{g/} -	
July 15-21 (7 days)	All except coho	2,547	^{h/} -	
Aug. 1-3 (3 days)	All except coho	1,692	^{i/} -	
Sept. 16-30 (15 days)	All except coho	6,000	-	
Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt.				
	Closed	-	-	
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena				
May 22-31, June 1-8, June 21-30, July 15-31, Aug. 1-29, Sept. 1-30 (104 days)	All except coho	None	-	Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length. All fish must be landed in California and offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure. When the CA KMZ fishery is open, all fish caught in the area must be landed south of Horse Mountain. During September, all fish must be landed north of Point Arena.

TABLE I-1. Summary of actual ocean non-Indian commercial troll salmon fishing regulations for 2013. (Page 4 of 4)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota		Special Restrictions ^{a/}
		Chinook	Coho	
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.				
May 1-31, June 1-8, June 21-30, July 15-31, Aug. 1-29, Sept. 1-30 (125 days)	All except coho	None	-	Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length prior to September 1, 26 inches thereafter. All fish must be landed in California and offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure. During September, all fish must be landed south of Point Arena.
Fall Area Target Zone Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro				
Oct. 1-4, 7-11, 14-15 (11 days)	All except coho	None	-	Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches. All vessels fishing in this area must land and deliver all fish between Point Arena and Pigeon Point.
Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border				
May 1-31, June 1-8, June 21-30, July 15-31, Aug. 1-29, Sept. 1-30 (125 days)	All except coho	None	-	Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length prior to September 1, 26 inches thereafter. All fish must be landed in California and offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure. During September, all fish must be landed south of Point Arena.

a/ Single-point, single-shank barbless hooks required in all open areas coastwide. Unless otherwise noted, minimum size limits (total length): Chinook 28 inches, coho 16 inches. Pacific halibut retention allowed May 1, 2013 to April 30, 2014 during open salmon troll fisheries; min. size limit of 32 inches in total length (w/ head on). One Pacific halibut per each 3 Chinook, except one Pacific halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 15 halibut may be landed per trip, unless modified by inseason action (reduced to 5 halibut per trip Aug. 1 and closed to retention on Aug. 9 North of Cape Falcon and August 10th south).

b/ Phone or email notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery.

c/ Increased July 3 from 14,700 Chinook (no more than 6,100 may be caught north of the Queets R.) to 19,300 Chinook (no more than 6,600 may be caught north of the Queets R.) by an impact-neutral transfer of uncaught quota from the spring season of 4,600 Chinook (including 500 added to allowable catch for the area north of the Queets R.). Increased again Aug. 28 by 2,000 Chinook to 21,300 via an impact-neutral trade with the recreational fishery (see footnote d/).

d/ Impact-neutral adjustments of commercial and recreational quotas north of Cape Falcon, accomplished through a quota trade between the fisheries. Net adjustment: Recreational fishery gave 3,200 Chinook and received 4,000 marked coho (coho distributed among the Subareas as follows: 1,000 to Columbia River; 1,480 to Westport; 1,100 to La Push; and 420 to Neah Bay). Commercial fishery gave 4,000 marked coho and received 2,000 Chinook (adjusted for impacts).

e/ Increased from 3,000 by an impact-neutral transfer of remaining June quota of 1,782 Chinook making the revised July quota 4,782 Chinook.

f/ Increased from 2,000 by an impact-neutral transfer of remaining July quota of 714 Chinook making the revised August quota 2,714 Chinook.

g/ Increased from 3,000 by an impact-neutral transfer of remaining May quota of 352 Chinook making the revised June quota 3,352 Chinook.

h/ Increased from 2,000 by an impact-neutral transfer of remaining June quota of 547 Chinook making the revised July quota 2,547 Chinook.

i/ Increased from 1,500 by an impact-neutral transfer of remaining July quota of 192 Chinook making the revised August quota 1,692 Chinook.

TABLE I-2. Summary of actual treaty Indian commercial ocean and Area 4B troll salmon seasons for 2013.

Tribe and Area	Seasons ^{a/}			Minimum Size Limit (Inches)		Special Restrictions	
	Salmon Species	Dates	Days	Chinook	Coho		
Quinault							
Areas 2-3	All except coho	May 1-June 18	49	24	-		
	All	July 1- Sept. 4	66	24	16		
Hoh							
Areas 2-3	All except coho	May 1-June 18	49	24	-		
	All	July 1- Sept. 4	66	24	16		
Quileute							
Area 3	All except coho	May 1-June 18	49	24	-		
	All	July 1- Sept. 4	66	24	16		
	All	Sept. 16-Oct. 15	30	24	16	Ceremonial and subsistence only	
Makah							
Areas 3N, 4, and 4A	All except coho	May 1-June 18	49	24	-		
	All	July 2-8	7	24	16	50 Chinook per vessel per open period landing limit	
	All	July 9-15	7	24	16	100 Chinook per vessel per open period landing limit	
	All	July 16-29	14	24	16	75 Chinook per vessel per open period landing limit	
	All	July 30-Aug. 11	13	24	16	50 Chinook per vessel per open period landing limit	
	All	Aug. 12-25	14	24	16	35 Chinook per vessel per open period landing limit	
	All	Aug. 26	1	24	16	50 Chinook and 200 coho per vessel per open period landing limit	
	All	Aug. 27	0	24	16	Closed	
	All	Aug. 28-Sept 3	7	24	16	100 Chinook and 100 coho per vessel per open period landing limit	
	Area 4B	All except coho	May 1-June 18	49	24	-	
		All	Jan. 1-April 15	105	22 ^{b/}	16	
All		July 2-8	7	24	16	50 Chinook per vessel per open period landing limit	
All		July 9-15	7	24	16	100 Chinook per vessel per open period landing limit	
All		July 16-29	14	24	16	75 Chinook per vessel per open period landing limit	
All		July 30-Aug. 11	13	24	16	50 Chinook per vessel per open period landing limit	
All		Aug. 12-25	14	24	16	35 Chinook per vessel per open period landing limit	
All		Aug. 26	1	24	16	50 Chinook and 200 coho per vessel per open period landing limit	
All		Aug. 27	0	24	16	Closed	
All		Aug. 28-Sept 3	7	24	16	100 Chinook and 100 coho per vessel per open period landing limit	
All		Nov. 1-Dec. 31	61	22	16		
S'Klallam							
Area 4B	All except coho	May 1-June 18	49	24	-		
	All ^{c/}	Jan. 1-Apr. 15; Nov. 1-Dec. 31	166	22 ^{b/}	16		
	All ^{c/}	July 1-Sept. 4	66	24	16		

a/ The overall quotas for these fisheries during the May 1-Sept. 15 ocean salmon management period were 52,500 Chinook and 47,500 coho. These quotas include troll catches by the S'Klallam and Makah tribes in Washington State Statistical Area 4B from May 1-Sept. 15. The overall Chinook quota was divided pre-season to provide 26,250 Chinook for the May 1-June 30 Chinook-directed season and 26,250 Chinook for the July 1-Sept. 15 all-salmon season. Single point, single shank barbless hooks were required in all ocean fisheries.

b/ Minimum size limit 24 inches after May 1.

c/ Retention of steelhead prohibited; retention of chum prohibited prior to September 30.

TABLE I-3. Summary of actual ocean recreational salmon fishing regulations for 2013. (Page 1 of 3)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota		Daily Limit and Special Restrictions ^{b/}
		Chinook	Coho ^{a/}	
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon, OR				
U.S./Canada Border to Queets R. WA (Neah Bay and La Push subareas) May 10-11, 17-18, June 22-28 (11 days)	All except coho	Chinook quota from U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, OR combined was 8,000.	-	Two fish per day. All Chinook must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. Chinook 24 inch total length minimum size limit.
Queets R. to Leadbetter Pt. WA (Westport subarea) June 8-22 (15 days)	All except coho			Two fish per day. All Chinook must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. Chinook 24 inch total length minimum size limit.
Leadbetter Pt. WA to Cape Falcon OR (Columbia River subarea) June 8-21 (14 days)	All except coho			Two fish per day. All Chinook must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. Chinook 24 inch total length minimum size limit.
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava, WA (Neah Bay subarea)				
June 29-Sept. 22 (86 days)	All salmon	Chinook quota for all subareas from the U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, OR combined was 36,800. ^{c/}	8,200 ^{c/}	Seven days per week. Two salmon daily plus two additional pinks; Aug. 10-22 two salmon daily, no more than one Chinook, plus two additional pinks. No chum retention beginning August 1. Chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line during Council managed ocean fishery beginning August 1.
Cape Alava to Queets R., WA (La Push subarea) June 29-Sept. 22 (86 days)	All salmon		2,990 ^{c/}	Seven days per week. Two salmon daily plus two additional pinks; Aug. 10-22 two salmon daily, no more than one Chinook, plus two additional pinks.
North of 47°50'00" N. Lat. and south of 48°00'00" N. Lat. Sept. 28-Oct. 13 (16 days)	All salmon		50	Seven days per week. Two salmon daily plus two additional pinks.
Queets R. to Leadbetter Pt., WA (Westport subarea) June 23-Sept. 30 (94 days)	All salmon		29,140 ^{c/d/}	Sun.-Thurs. June 23-July 18; seven days per week otherwise. Two salmon daily: no more than one Chinook June 23-Aug. 3; Unmarked coho retention after September 5.
Leadbetter Pt., WA to Cape Falcon, OR (Columbia River subarea) June 22-Sept. 30 (101 days)	All salmon		38,380 ^{c/e/}	Seven days per week. Two salmon daily: no more than one Chinook June 22-Aug. 22. Unmarked coho retention in September.

TABLE I-3. Summary of actual ocean recreational salmon fishing regulations for 2013. (Page 2 of 3)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota		Daily Limit and Special Restrictions ^{b/}
		Chinook	Coho ^{a/}	
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.				
Mar. 15-June 30, Aug. 1-31, Sept. 3-4, 8-11, and 1-31 (176 days)	All except coho	None	-	Two salmon daily. Shoreward of the 15 fathom curve off Tillamook Bay between Twin Rocks and Pyramid Rock, only fin-clipped Chinook may be retained or on board while fishing prior to Aug. 1. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open. ^{h/}
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. (cont.)				
July 1-31 (31 days)	All salmon	None	10,500	Two salmon daily. All coho must be marked. Shoreward of the 15 fm curve off Tillamook Bay between Twin Rocks and Pyramid Rock and prior to Aug. 1, all retained Chinook must have a healed adipose fin-clip. Any remainder of the mark-selective coho quota will be transferred on an impact neutral basis to the September non-selective recreational coho quota. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all-depth recreational halibut fishery is open. ^{h/}
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. (cont.)				
Sept. 1-2, 5-7, and 12-30 (24 days)	All salmon	None	19,580 ^{f/}	Two salmon daily. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all-depth recreational halibut fishery is open. ^{h/}
Elk River Ocean Terminal Area				
Inside of a line from Cape Blanco to Black Rock to Best Rock to 42°40'30" N. Lat. 124°29'00" W. Long. to Humbug Mt.				
Nov. 1-30 (30 days)	Chinook only	None	-	Two salmon daily, one of which can be an unmarked Chinook; no more than 10 unmarked Chinook per season in aggregate with Elk R., Sixes R., and Floras Ck./New R.
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border				
May 1-June 30, Aug. 1-Sept. 8 (100 days)	All except coho	None	-	Two salmon daily.
July 1-31 (31 days)	All salmon	None	^{g/}	Two salmon daily. All coho must be marked.
Chetco River Terminal Area				
Twin Rocks to OR/CA border inside 3 nm				
Oct. 1-13 (13 days)	Chinook only	None	-	One Chinook daily, no more than five per season.

TABLE I-3. Summary of actual ocean recreational salmon fishing regulations for 2013. (Page 3 of 3)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota		
		Chinook	Coho ^{a/}	
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. May 1-Sept. 8 (131 days)	All except coho	None	-	Two salmon daily. 20 inch minimum size limit.
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena Apr. 6-Nov. 10 (219 days)	All except coho	None	-	Two salmon daily. 20 inch minimum size limit.
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. Apr. 6-Nov. 10 (207 days)	All except coho	None	-	Two salmon daily. Open five days per week (Wed.-Sun.) June 1- July 9. Minimum size limit of 24 inches total length through July 31; 20 inches thereafter.
Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border Apr. 6-Oct. 6 (172 days)	All except coho	None	-	Two salmon daily. Open five days per week (Wed.-Sun.) June 1- July 9. Minimum size limit of 24 inches total length.

a/ All coho fisheries and quotas are mark-selective for fish with a healed adipose fin clip except the Sept. all-salmon Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. non-mark-selective recreational coho fishery and as modified inseason to allow non-mark-selective coho retention beginning Sept. 6 from Queets R. to Leadbetter Pt. WA (Westport subarea) and beginning Sept. 1 from Leadbetter Pt. WA to Cape Falcon OR (Columbia River subarea).

b/ No more than one rod and single-point, single-shank barbless hooks required north of Pt. Conception, CA. No more than two single-point, single-shank barbless hooks when fishing for salmon or fishing from a boat with salmon on board between Pt. Conception and Cape Falcon, OR. If angling by any means other than trolling between Pt. Conception and Horse Mt., CA, no more than two single-point, single-shank, barbless circle hooks shall be used. The distance between the two hooks must not exceed 5 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). Unless otherwise noted: minimum size limits are 24 inches for Chinook and 16 inches for coho.

c/ Impact-neutral adjustments of commercial and recreational quotas north of Cape Falcon, accomplished through a quota trade between the fisheries. Net adjustment: Recreational fishery gave 3,200 Chinook and received 4,000 marked coho (coho distributed among the Subareas as follows: Columbia River increased 1,000 from 37,380; Westport increased 1,480 from 27,660; La Push increase 1,100 from 1,890; and Neah Bay increase 420 from 7,780). Commercial fishery gave 4,000 marked coho and received 2,000 Chinook (adjusted for impacts).

d/ Remainder of the 29,140 unmarked coho quota converted to a non-selective equivalent (6,350) on September 6.

e/ Remainder of the 38,380 unmarked coho quota converted to a non-selective equivalent (9,785) on September 1.

f/ Unutilized coho quota from the July recreational mark-selective coho fishery from Cape Falcon to the Oregon/California border rolled into the September non-mark-selective recreational fishery from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain. Remaining July quota was 3,920 mark-selective coho. An impact-neutral transfer added 3,580 non-mark selective coho to the preseason quota of 16,000.

g/ Marked coho catch included against the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain quota of 10,500.

h/ The all-depth halibut season was open on May 9-11, 16-18, May 30-June 1, June 6-8, 20-22, and August 2-3.

TABLE I-4. Council area commercial and recreational ocean salmon fishing effort and landings by state. Data are provisional, pending further review of data compilation methods. A double dash (" - ") indicates no records are available. Fewer than 500 pounds may be shown as zero. (Page 1 of 4)

Year or Average	COMMERCIAL TROLL							RECREATIONAL					Salmon Per Angler Trip
	Effort (boat days fished)	Catch			Thousands of Pounds (Dressed Weight)			Effort (salmon angler trips)	Catch (numbers of fish)			Total	
		Chinook	Coho	Pink	Chinook	Coho	Pink		Chinook	Coho	Pink		
WASHINGTON^{a/}													
1966-70	- -	172,500	717,200	96,200	1,810	4,557	432	401,900	152,600	427,700	14,600	594,900	1.5
1971-75	56,200	275,400	870,300	31,600	2,926	4,801	147	482,900	210,400	567,400	6,100	783,900	1.6
1976-80	43,787	188,610	717,302	412,880	2,364	3,675	789	429,809	114,092	511,827	23,544	649,463	1.5
1981-85 ^{b/}	12,782	71,326	217,754	149,974	753	1,045	358	163,344	54,662	172,399	5,915	232,976	1.4
1986-90	6,078	71,534	137,942	33,565	662	603	117	119,412	26,075	165,058	1,919	193,051	1.6
1991-95	5,158	42,477	76,334	32,072	350	319	112	104,949	11,156	131,364	2,484	145,003	1.4
1996-2000	660	25,267	28,492	1,682	231	118	6	38,459	4,940	41,445	1,799	48,184	1.3
2001	1,280	50,072	66,707	2,483	515	377	9	126,402	22,974	168,062	3,918	194,954	1.5
2002	1,564	93,665	17,602	0	1,128	102	0	95,167	57,821	74,134	0	131,955	1.4
2003	1,914	91,374	19,899	487	1,261	117	2	124,867	34,183	139,096	13,407	186,686	1.5
2004	1,812	85,107	75,390	0	1,090	476	0	112,704	24,907	112,936	0	137,843	1.2
2005	2,035	77,041	25,439	395	969	160	1	90,595	36,369	51,770	3,260	91,398	1.0
2006	2,243	47,314	33,203	0	534	203	0	65,263	10,667	36,087	8	46,762	0.7
2007	1,864	37,211	45,924	731	389	252	3	72,683	8,944	83,788	4,670	97,402	1.3
2008	1,803	29,543	15,970	0	257	137	0	37,610	14,635	18,870	0	33,505	0.9
2009	2,818	24,542	80,718	935	254	483	3	101,560	12,351	138,493	7,627	158,471	1.6
2010	3,293	77,475	13,565	0	804	95	0	80,955	36,874	36,278	0	73,152	0.9
2011	2,651	58,667	16,661	1,281	672	95	2	73,596	29,203	39,582	10,828	79,613	1.1
2012	3,014	91,645	40,729	0	950	216	0	77,659	33,729	31,434	0	65,163	0.8
2013 ^{c/}	3,332	90,105	53,755	366	925	272	0	80,014	28,918	46,140	7,668	82,726	1.0

TABLE I-4. Council area commercial and recreational ocean salmon fishing effort and landings by state. Data are provisional, pending further review of data compilation methods. A double dash ("-") indicates no records are available. Fewer than 500 pounds may be shown as zero. (Page 2 of 4)

Year or Average	COMMERCIAL TROLL							RECREATIONAL					Salmon Per Angler Trip
	Effort (boat days fished)	Catch						Effort (salmon angler trips)	Catch (numbers of fish)				
		Numbers of Fish			Thousands of Pounds (Dressed Weight)				Chinook	Coho	Pink	Total	
		Chinook	Coho	Pink	Chinook	Coho	Pink						
OREGON^{d/}													
1966-70	--	122,000	804,500	--	1,159	5,358	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1971-75	47,400	208,500	979,000	--	2,128	6,015	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1976-80	55,885	232,632	741,694	--	2,427	4,252	139	387,743	39,974	289,189	--	329,163	0.8
1981-85	25,496	145,503	301,499	2,100	1,432	1,537	117	233,544	33,085	165,393	2,700	201,178	0.9
1986-90	38,154	394,927	397,243	4,300	3,731	1,957	21	241,161	35,713	218,637	500	254,849	1.1
1991-95	9,016	100,945	119,367	380	940	325	2	99,547	9,234	103,001	60	112,296	1.1
1996-2000	7,187	129,523	6,133	380	1,414	14	2	45,609	11,231	12,459	60	23,750	0.5
2001	11,148	274,963	9,333	344	2,897	52	1	120,461	27,200	94,346	0	121,546	1.0
2002	11,701	304,189	1,515	0	3,488	11	0	107,641	47,480	36,537	0	84,017	0.8
2003	12,418	329,678	6,441	25	3,639	43	0	144,423	40,654	113,659	0	154,313	1.1
2004	13,204	252,709	8,839	0	2,850	70	0	145,702	56,433	71,835	0	128,268	0.9
2005	11,623	251,295	2,618	3	2,671	20	0	75,999	27,945	13,706	0	41,651	0.5
2006	4,528	34,965	1,414	0	486	13	0	62,319	11,588	15,577	0	27,165	0.4
2007	5,233	35,487	17,095	80	464	101	0	88,264	6,941	60,653	0	67,594	0.8
2008	809	5,954	435	0	66	4	0	30,418	1,578	12,085	2	13,665	0.4
2009	1,219	1,149	21,968	18	15	131	0	84,518	1,585	89,606	0	91,191	1.1
2010	4,291	39,433	1,038	0	506	7	0	53,319	4,967	18,295	0	23,262	0.4
2011	3,748	32,081	464	49	402	3	0	48,756	5,164	18,832	0	23,996	0.5
2012	6,247	73,096	625	0	741	4	0	67,308	18,794	16,079	0	34,873	0.5
2013 ^{c/}	8,941	112,596	426	0	1,291	2	0	86,332	30,395	14,580	0	44,975	0.5

TABLE I-4. Council area commercial and recreational ocean salmon fishing effort and landings by state. Data are provisional, pending further review of data compilation methods. A double dash ("-") indicates no records are available. Fewer than 500 pounds may be shown as zero. (Page 3 of 4)

Year or Average	COMMERCIAL TROLL							RECREATIONAL					Salmon Per Angler Trip
	Effort (boat days fished)	Catch						Effort (salmon angler trips)	Catch (numbers of fish)				
		Numbers of Fish			Thousands of Pounds (Dressed Weight)				Chinook	Coho	Pink	Total	
		Chinook	Coho	Pink	Chinook	Coho	Pink						
CALIFORNIA^{e/}													
1966-70	--	486,300	319,700	7,400	4,925	2,352	37	189,800	120,800	33,200	0	154,000	0.8
1971-75	45,200	562,700	361,800	4,700	5,743	5,743	22	247,400	169,600	48,300	0	217,900	0.9
1976-80	95,003	618,637	210,303	500	5,867	1,184	3	163,469	92,422	31,158	0	123,580	0.8
1981-85	59,765	462,652	58,726	2,400	4,454	345	14	146,950	109,097	19,866	0	128,963	0.9
1986-90	58,511	794,703	46,780	300	8,097	262	2	240,667	166,395	40,388	0	206,783	0.9
1991-95	25,700	341,928	42,475	-	3,429	94	0	215,996	170,296	22,399	0	192,695	0.9
1996-2000	18,299	368,001	-	0	4,037	-	0	194,586	157,742	452	0	158,194	0.8
2001	13,841	193,086	-	0	2,409	0	0	165,135	98,783	1,329	0	100,112	0.6
2002	17,403	391,655	-	0	5,008	0	0	210,052	182,044	828	0	182,872	0.9
2003	15,941	491,894	-	0	6,392	0	0	134,627	94,674	613	0	95,287	0.7
2004	21,733	502,110	-	0	6,230	0	0	218,743	221,114	1,424	0	222,538	1.0
2005	17,018	340,862	-	0	4,347	0	0	172,080	143,257	699	0	143,956	0.8
2006	8,259	69,728	-	0	1,043	0	0	126,506	96,292	1,626	0	97,918	0.8
2007	10,671	114,141	-	0	1,525	0	0	105,889	47,704	746	0	48,450	0.5
2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	391	6	-	0	6	0.0
2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,359	672	8	0	680	0.1
2010	1,975	15,088	-	0	228	-	0	48,667	14,809	175	0	14,984	0.3
2011	6,973	70,028	-	0	992	-	0	91,676	49,822	316	0	50,138	0.5
2012	14,522	215,585	-	0	2,530	-	0	148,007	123,926	101	0	124,027	0.8
2013 ^{c/}	17,258	297,409	-	0	3,791	-	0	143,753	113,278	357	0	113,635	0.8

TABLE I-4. Council area commercial and recreational ocean salmon fishing effort and landings by state. Data are provisional, pending further review of data compilation methods. A double dash ("-") indicates no records are available. Fewer than 500 pounds may be shown as zero. (Page 4 of 4)

Year or Average	COMMERCIAL TROLL							RECREATIONAL					Salmon Per Angler Trip
	Effort (boat days fished)	Catch						Effort (salmon angler trips)	Catch (numbers of fish)				
		Numbers of Fish			Thousands of Pounds (Dressed Weight)				Chinook	Coho	Pink	Total	
	Chinook	Coho	Pink	Chinook	Coho	Pink		Chinook	Coho	Pink	Total		
COUNCIL AREA^{a/d/e/}													
1966-70	--	780,800	1,841,400	103,600	7,893	12,267	468	591,700	273,400	460,900	14,600	748,900	1.3
1971-75	148,800	1,046,600	2,211,100	36,300	10,796	16,559	170	730,300	380,000	615,700	6,100	1,001,800	1.4
1976-80	194,675	1,039,879	1,669,299	413,380	10,658	9,111	930	981,020	246,488	832,173	23,544	1,102,206	1.1
1981-85 ^{b/}	98,043	679,481	577,980	154,474	6,638	2,927	489	543,838	196,845	357,658	8,615	563,117	1.0
1986-90	102,743	1,261,163	581,965	38,165	12,490	2,823	140	601,240	228,183	424,082	2,419	654,684	1.1
1991-95	39,874	485,349	238,176	32,452	4,719	738	114	420,491	190,686	256,764	2,544	449,993	1.1
1996-2000	26,146	522,792	34,625	2,062	5,682	132	7	278,654	173,912	54,356	1,859	230,128	0.8
2001	26,269	518,121	76,040	2,827	5,821	429	10	411,998	148,957	263,737	3,918	416,612	1.0
2002	30,668	789,509	19,117	0	9,624	113	0	412,860	287,345	111,499	0	398,844	1.0
2003	30,273	912,946	26,340	512	11,291	159	2	403,917	169,511	253,368	13,407	436,286	1.1
2004	36,749	839,926	84,229	0	10,170	546	0	477,149	302,454	186,195	0	488,649	1.0
2005	30,676	669,198	28,057	398	7,987	180	1	338,674	207,571	66,175	3,260	277,005	0.8
2006	15,030	152,007	34,617	0	2,064	216	0	254,088	118,547	53,290	8	171,845	0.7
2007	17,768	186,839	63,019	811	2,379	353	3	266,836	63,589	145,187	4,670	213,446	0.8
2008	2,612	35,497	16,405	0	324	140	0	68,419	16,219	30,955	2	47,176	0.7
2009	4,037	25,691	102,686	953	269	614	3	191,437	14,608	228,107	7,627	250,342	1.3
2010	9,559	131,996	14,603	0	1,537	102	0	182,941	56,650	54,748	0	111,398	0.6
2011	13,372	160,776	17,125	1,330	2,065	97	2	214,028	84,189	58,730	10,828	153,747	0.7
2012	23,783	380,326	41,354	0	4,222	220	0	292,974	176,449	47,614	0	224,063	0.8
2013 ^{c/}	29,531	500,110	54,181	366	6,007	274	0	310,099	172,591	61,077	7,668	241,336	0.8

a/ For Washington, commercial effort and landings include: (1) treaty Indian fisheries (ocean and Area 4B only from May 1-Sept. 30) beginning in 1972; (2) prior to 1978, catch off British Columbia landed in Washington; (3) catch off Alaska landed in Washington; and (4) catch off Oregon and California beginning in 1976. Treaty Indian effort is in deliveries. Beginning in 1989, recreational angler trips and catch include state-managed, late-season Area 4B fishery when open (see Table IV-15).

b/ Recreational effort and catch includes Washington-based effort and catch from Oregon state waters (July 26-Aug. 1) and Strait of Juan de Fuca after WDFW and NMFS ocean closures in 1982.

c/ Preliminary.

d/ Oregon commercial troll landings include small numbers of salmon caught in Alaska (prior to 1990), Washington, and California. Oregon recreational effort data are total angler trips prior to 1979 and salmon trips beginning in 1979. Significantly reduced salmon per angler trip in 1994-1998 reflects regulations requiring nonretention of coho in the recreational fishery south of Cape Falcon.

e/ California commercial effort and landings include salmon caught off Oregon and landed in California prior to 2005, which were minor and except in 2004, when 227 days fished and 25,655 Chinook were included.

TABLE I-5. Council area commercial and recreational ocean salmon fishing effort and landings by management area.

Year	COMMERCIAL TROLL				RECREATIONAL					Salmon Per Angler Trip
	Effort ^{a/} (days fished)	Catch (numbers of fish)			Effort (salmon angler trips)	Catch (numbers of fish)			Total	
		Chinook	Coho	Pink		Chinook	Coho	Pink		
----- U.S./CANADA BORDER TO CAPE FALCON -----										
Treaty Indian (U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Point)^{b/}:										
2005	597	41,975	23,997	387	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	805	30,545	31,938	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007	590	22,943	40,038	584	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008	580	20,907	14,264	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2009	827	12,226	60,663	800	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010	857	32,376	11,461	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011	587	31,765	13,608	1,066	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012	954	54,790	37,461	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013 ^{c/}	1,024	50,015	47,714	225	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Indian:										
2005	1,954	45,151	4,060	11	103,857	40,004	61,736	3,260	104,999	1.0
2006	2,419	27,258	2,679	0	73,505	11,176	41,498	8	52,682	0.7
2007	1,599	15,711	17,439	227	85,069	9,538	102,185	4,670	116,393	1.4
2008	1,884	14,070	2,141	0	41,264	15,452	21,061	0	36,513	0.9
2009	2,519	13,028	32,743	18	113,810	13,331	157,912	7,627	178,870	1.6
2010	3,070	56,219	3,142	0	91,209	38,686	42,386	0	81,072	0.9
2011	2,352	29,738	3,517	49	80,979	30,822	45,628	7,668	84,118	1.0
2012	2,476	45,299	3,893	0	78,434	35,433	33,106	0	68,539	0.9
2013 ^{c/}	2,587	41,900	6,467	184	86,178	30,843	50,159	0	81,002	0.9
----- CAPE FALCON TO HUMBUG MOUNTAIN -----										
2005	10,858	238,944	-	1	50,159	18,603	3,630	0	22,233	0.4
2006	3,364	23,738	-	0	43,447	9,287	9,485	0	18,772	0.4
2007	4,444	29,947	5,542	73	64,766	3,297	40,687	0	43,984	0.7
2008	97	284	-	0	21,969	481	7,760	2	8,243	0.4
2009	691	437	9,280	0	66,337	410	68,990	0	69,400	1.0
2010	3,476	27,444	-	0	37,115	2,331	12,127	0	14,458	0.4
2011	3,171	27,919	-	0	35,113	2,609	12,758	0	15,367	0.4
2012	5,449	59,209	-	0	43,649	7,767	14,198	0	21,965	0.5
2013 ^{c/}	7,956	103,969	-	0	60,060	18,021	10,122	0	28,143	0.5
----- HUMBUG MOUNTAIN TO HORSE MOUNTAIN (KMZ) -----										
2005	573	9,320	-	0	29,907	23,251	261	0	23,512	0.8
2006	183	738	-	0	27,081	18,195	922	0	19,117	0.7
2007	821	12,859	-	0	31,555	21,946	1,970	0	23,916	0.8
2008	51	236	-	-	4,795	280	2,134	0	2,414	0.5
2009	-	-	-	-	11,290	867	1,205	0	2,072	0.2
2010	181	869	-	-	10,179	1,544	110	0	1,654	0.2
2011	490	3,717	-	-	21,209	10,923	126	0	11,049	0.5
2012	687	10,674	-	-	50,203	48,767	276	0	49,043	1.0
2013 ^{c/}	1,367	16,942	-	-	49,908	44,334	672	0	45,006	0.9
----- HORSE MOUNTAIN TO U.S./MEXICO BORDER -----										
2005	16,694	333,808	-	0	154,751	125,713	548	0	126,261	0.8
2006	8,259	69,728	-	0	110,055	79,889	1,385	0	81,274	0.7
2007	10,314	105,379	-	0	85,446	28,808	345	0	29,153	0.3
2008	-	-	-	-	391	6	-	0	6	0.0
2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010	1,975	15,088	-	-	44,438	14,089	125	0	14,214	0.3
2011	6,772	67,637	-	-	76,727	39,835	218	0	40,053	0.5
2012	14,217	210,354	-	-	116,625	84,482	34	0	84,516	0.7
2013 ^{c/}	16,597	287,284	-	-	113,953	79,393	124	0	79,517	0.7

a/ Treaty Indian troll effort in number of deliveries.

b/ May through September only.

c/ Preliminary.

TABLE I-6. Coho and Chinook harvest quotas and guidelines (*) for 2013 Council managed fisheries compared with actual harvest by management area and fishery.

Fishery Governed by Quota or Guideline	Chinook			Coho		
	Quota or Guideline ^{a/}	Catch	Catch/Quota	Quota	Catch	Catch/Quota
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON						
TREATY INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL						
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (May-June)	26,250	31,020	1.18	-	-	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (July-Sept.)	20,493 ^{b/}	18,995	0.93	47,500	47,714	1.00
Subtotal Treaty Indian Commercial Troll	46,743	50,015	1.07	47,500	47,714	1.00
NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL						
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (May-June)	24,037 [*]	23,932	1.00	-	-	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (July-Sept.)	21,300 [*]	17,968	0.84	10,220 ^{b/}	6,467	0.63
Subtotal Non-Indian Commercial Troll	45,337 ^{b/}	41,900	0.92	10,220 ^{b/}	6,467	0.63
RECREATIONAL						
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (May-June)	8,000 [*]	2,779	0.35	-	-	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (July-Sept.)	4,900 [*]	5,846	1.19	8,200 ^{b/}	6,506	0.79
Cape Alava to Queets River (July-Oct.)	1,700 [*]	2,316	1.36	3,040 ^{b/}	2,798	0.92
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (July-Sept.)	20,300 [*]	11,981	0.59	22,916 ^{b/ c/}	20,377	0.89
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (July-Sept.)	9,900 [*]	7,915	0.80	28,527 ^{b/ d/}	20,481	0.72
Subtotal Recreational	44,800 ^{b/}	30,837	0.69	62,683 ^{b/}	50,162	0.80
TOTAL NORTH OF CAPE FALCON	136,880	122,752	0.90	120,403^{b/}	104,343	0.87
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON						
COMMERCIAL TROLL (all except coho)						
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (June)	4,000	1,560	0.39	-	-	-
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (July)	4,782 ^{b/}	3,650	0.76	-	-	-
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (August)	2,714 ^{b/}	1,260	0.46	-	-	-
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Sept.)	1,000	135	0.14	-	-	-
OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (May)	3,000	2,688	0.90	-	-	-
OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (June)	3,352 ^{b/}	2,888	0.86	-	-	-
OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (July)	2,547 ^{b/}	2,374	0.93	-	-	-
OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (August)	1,692 ^{b/}	1,991	1.18	-	-	-
OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (Sept.)	6,000	184	0.03	-	-	-
Subtotal Troll	29,087 ^{b/}	16,730	0.58	-	-	-
RECREATIONAL						
Cape Falcon to OR/CA border (July)	-	-	-	10,500	6,596	0.63
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. (Sept.)	-	-	-	19,580 ^{b/}	3,746	0.19
TOTAL SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON	29,087	16,730	0.58	30,080^{b/}	10,342	0.34
GRAND TOTAL COUNCIL AREA	165,967	139,482	0.84	150,483^{b/}	114,685	0.76

a/ Guidelines for Chinook fisheries are marked with an asterisk (*).

b/ Quotas do not match preseason quota/guidelines because inseason actions (i.e., trades and transferring quotas on an impact neutral basis) resulted in increases or decreases to the overall quota. See Tables I-1, I-2, I-3, or Appendix Table C-9 for specifics of inseason adjustments.

c/ Remainder on preseason quota of 29,140 marked coho was converted to non-selective equivalent beginning September 6.

d/ Remainder on preseason quota of 38,380 marked coho was converted to non-selective equivalent beginning September 1.

TABLE I-7. Estimated incidental mortality of Chinook and coho in 2013 ocean salmon fisheries. Observed incidental mortality was calculated by scaling preseason projections of incidental mortality by the ratio of observed to projected catch.

Area and Fishery	2013	2013 Bycatch	2013	Observed in 2013	
	Catch Projection	Mortality ^{a/} Projection	Bycatch Projection ^{b/}	Catch	Bycatch Mortality
CHINOOK (thousands of fish)					
<u>OCEAN FISHERIES:</u>					
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	52.5	7.6	22.2	50.0	7.2
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	44.0	12.1	41.0	41.9	11.5
Recreational	48.0	7.2	36.8	30.8	4.6
CAPE FALCON TO HUMBUG MT.^{c/}					
Commercial Troll	147.8	27.2	74.5	104.0	19.1
Recreational	9.3	1.1	4.0	18.0	2.1
HUMBUG MT. TO HORSE MT.^{c/}					
Commercial Troll	26.7	4.9	13.4	16.9	2.2 ^{d/}
Recreational	31.3	3.7	13.3	44.3	4.3 ^{d/}
SOUTH OF HORSE MT.					
Commercial	187.9	34.6	94.7	287.3	37.1 ^{d/}
Recreational	94.2	11.1	34.8	79.4	7.6 ^{d/}
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES					
Commercial Troll	458.9	86.4	245.8	500.1	77.1
Recreational	182.8	23.1	88.9	172.6	18.7
<u>INSIDE FISHERIES:</u>					
Area 4B	-	-	-	-	-
Buoy 10	20.0	NA	NA	22.6	2.8 ^{d/}
COHO (thousands of fish)					
<u>OCEAN FISHERIES:</u>					
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	47.5	3.5	6.9	47.7	3.5
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	14.2	15.8	56.3	6.5	7.2
Recreational	74.8	21.0	100.4	50.2	13.5
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON^{c/}					
Commercial Troll	-	8.7	33.6	0.0	8.7
Recreational	19.0	10.9	55.3	10.3	5.9
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES					
Commercial Troll	68.6	25.6	87.4	54.2	19.4
Recreational	90.4	30.2	147.2	60.5	19.4
<u>INSIDE FISHERIES:</u>					
Area 4B	-	-	-	-	-
Buoy 10	13.0	3.1	12.5	7.6	1.3 ^{d/}

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

Commercial: 26%.

Recreational, north of Pt. Arena: 14%.

Recreational, south of Pt. Arena: 17% (based on the proportion of fish caught using mooching versus trolling gear, and the HRM rates of 42.2% and 14% for these gear types, respectively).

b/ Bycatch calculated as dropoff mortality plus fish released.

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

d/ Based on reported released Chinook or coho.

TABLE I-8. Summary of 2013 recreational fisheries selective for marked hatchery Chinook (preliminary data).

Area	Anticipated Mark Rate	Observed Mark Rate	Preseason Quota	Anticipated Nonretention Mortality ^{a/}	Landed Chinook Catch			Legal sized Chinook Released ^{b/}	Sub-legal Sized Chinook Released ^{b/}	Estimated Nonretention Mortality ^{a/}	Effort ^{c/}
					Total	Marked	Unmarked				
Recreational											
Ocean Fisheries											
Neah Bay/La Push	89%	57%	-	145	438	438	0	386	494	164	1,819
Westport	55%	59%	-	2,451	1,708	1,687	21	1,239	1,755	567	5,431
Columbia River	79%	43%	-	194	632	632	0	612	1,921	417	1,110
North of Cape Falcon Total	-	-	8,000	2,790	2,778	2,757	21	2,237	4,170	1,148	8,360
Inside Fisheries											
Strait of Juan de Fuca ^{d/}	62%	53%	4,896 ^{e/}	1,956	8,564	8,405	159	8,304	16,875	5,049	25,725
Grand Total	-	-	12,896	4,746	11,342	11,162	180	10,541	21,045	6,197	34,085

a/ Hook-and-release plus drop-off mortality of marked plus unmarked fish; computation of estimated nonretention mortality differs from 2010 and prior years.

b/ Calculated from dockside sampling.

c/ Recreational effort measured in angler trips.

d/ Includes Area 5 (July 1 - August 15, 2012) selective fishery only. Data are preliminary.

e/ Expected catch; not a quota.

TABLE I-9. Summary of 2013 recreational and commercial fisheries selective for marked hatchery coho (preliminary data).

Area	Anticipated Mark Rate	Observed Mark Rate	Preseason Quota	Anticipated Nonretention Mortality ^{a/}	Landed Coho Catch			Unmarked Coho Released ^{b/}	Estimated Nonretention Mortality ^{a/}	Effort ^{c/}
					Total	Marked	Unmarked			
Recreational										
Ocean Fisheries										
Neah Bay	42%	37%	7,780	2,583	6,506	6,274	232	11,654	2,553	13,768
La Push	46%	36%	1,940	568	2,798	2,783	15	6,371	1,365	4,012
Westport	46%	41%	27,660	8,161	16,566	16,396	170	24,968	5,623	26,750
Columbia River	53%	56%	37,380	8,995	18,742	18,630	112	14,577	3,712	25,751
North of Cape Falcon Total	-	-	74,760	20,307	44,612	44,083	529	57,569	13,253	70,281
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border	40%	37%	10,500	3,706	6,596	6,548	48	11,294	2,476	21,621
Ocean Fisheries Total	-	-	85,260	24,013	51,208	50,631	577	68,863	15,728	91,902
Inside Fisheries										
4B Add-on	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strait of Juan de Fuca ^{d/}	42%	23%	16,790 ^{e/}	4,405	14,566	14,502	64	7,719	1,655	29,232
Buoy 10	53%	52%	13,000 ^{e/}	3,093	7,620	7,423	197	5,944	1,510	65,767
Inside Fisheries Total	-	-	29,790	7,498	22,186	21,925	261	13,663	3,165	94,999
Commercial										
Neah Bay	42%	-	-	397	179	179	0	273	94	85
La Push	44%	-	-	1,373	1,976	1,950	26	2,747	950	254
Westport	45%	-	-	1,619	3,759	3,753	6	5,088	1,765	620
Columbia River	49%	-	-	2,990	553	553	0	643	227	128
Commercial Total	-	-	14,220	6,379	6,467	6,435	32	8,751	3,036	1,087
Grand Total	-	-	129,270	37,890	79,861	78,991	870	91,277	21,929	-

a/ Hook-and-release plus drop-off mortality of marked plus unmarked fish; computation of estimated nonretention mortality differs from 2010 and prior years; computation of North of Falcon recreational fisheries estimated nonretention mortality differs from 2011 and prior years.

b/ Calculated from observed mark rates where available; where unavailable, anticipated mark rates are used. Cape Falcon-OR/CA border and Buoy 10 recreational fishery observed mark rates based on dockside sampling.

c/ Recreational effort measured in angler trips, commercial effort measured in days fished; includes effort from coho mark-selective fisheries only.

d/ Includes Area 5 (July 1 - September 15, 2011) selective fishery only. Data are preliminary.

e/ Expected catch; not a quota.

TABLE I-10. Chinook catch by Southeast Alaska marine fisheries in thousands of fish.

Year	Total Catches			Treaty Chinook			Additional Catch	
	Troll	Net	Sport	Troll	Net	Sport	Terminal Exclusion ^{a/}	Hatchery Add-On ^{b/}
1985	215.8	33.9	24.9	211.9	33.3	23.0	0.0	6.2
1986	237.7	22.1	22.6	231.6	20.6	19.0	0.0	11.1
1987	242.6	15.5	24.3	231.1	14.0	20.3	0.0	17.1
1988	231.4	21.8	26.2	217.1	17.4	22.3	0.0	22.5
1989	235.7	24.2	31.1	224.2	18.5	26.8	0.0	21.5
1990	287.9	27.7	51.2	263.5	16.1	41.4	0.0	45.9
1991	264.1	34.9	60.5	231.8	21.0	45.1	0.0	61.5
1992	183.8	32.1	42.9	162.6	24.0	35.3	0.0	36.8
1993	226.9	28.0	49.2	212.3	16.2	42.7	0.0	32.9
1994	186.3	35.7	42.4	177.1	22.6	35.5	0.0	29.2
1995	138.1	48.0	49.7	115.1	26.4	35.5	0.0	58.8
1996	141.5	37.3	57.5	107.6	8.4	39.0	8.7	72.6
1997	246.4	25.1	71.5	221.9	11.4	53.3	9.8	46.5
1998	192.1	23.5	55.0	183.5	13.4	46.3	2.4	25.0
1999	146.2	32.7	72.1	132.7	12.9	53.2	4.5	47.7
2000	158.7	41.4	63.2	134.0	11.1	41.4	2.5	74.3
2001	153.3	40.2	72.3	128.7	13.5	44.7	1.5	77.3
2002	325.3	31.7	69.5	298.1	13.5	45.5	1.2	68.2
2003	330.7	39.4	69.4	307.4	23.5	49.2	2.1	57.2
2004	354.7	64.0	80.6	321.9	39.7	55.4	6.3	76.0
2005	338.5	68.1	86.6	304.6	20.3	63.2	40.2	64.8
2006	282.3	67.4	85.8	263.8	26.6	69.2	27.0	48.9
2007	268.1	53.6	82.8	240.2	25.3	62.2	8.1	68.9
2008	151.9	43.0	49.3	126.2	13.7	32.5	5.3	66.6
2009	175.6	48.5	69.6	159.0	20.6	47.9	3.7	62.4
2010	195.6	30.6	58.5	177.8	8.3	44.2	0.5	53.9
2011	242.2	48.2	66.6	220.1	16.2	54.0	0.7	66.0
2012	209.0	39.5	46.5	191.3	13.2	37.6	1.1	51.9
2013 ^{c/}	149.6	51.3	45.8	135.0	13.6	35.3	0.3	62.6

a/ Catch in terminal net fisheries. These catches are not subject to PST limitations.

b/ Catch of increased production of Alaska hatchery fish. These catches are not subject to PST limitations.

c/ Preliminary.

TABLE I-11. Chinook and coho catches by Canadian marine fisheries in thousands of fish.

Year or Avg.	Northern B.C.		Central B.C.		North-Central B.C. Sport	WCVI			Strait of Georgia					Juan de Fuca		
	Troll	Net	Troll	Net		NW Troll	SW Troll	Net	Outside Sport	Troll	Net ^{a/}	Sport		Troll	Net	Sport
												North ^{e/}	South			
CHINOOK																
1986-1990	168.9	28.1	41.6	14.1	17.8	110.3	215.9	17.8	28.6	39.1	35.8	68.1	34.7	0.1	11.5	30.6
1991-1995	143.9	30.1	25.2	14.0	30.9	111.8	98.5	20.4	45.7	25.3	22.2	62.5	17.7	0.0	6.2	16.6
1996-2000	51.5	17.8	3.3	4.7	35.6	16.6	19.8	0.6	18.9	0.8	11.2	28.9	8.8	0.2	0.2	14.3
2001	13.1	25.4	0.0	6.5	49.1	23.9	53.6	0.0	40.2	0.5	4.5	25.6	9.6	0.0	0.0	23.5
2002	103.0	14.9	0.5	4.7	62.4	43.0	90.8	0.5	32.1	0.6	9.6	47.4	9.1	0.0	0.0	24.1
2003	137.4	14.7	0.0	2.8	70.6	58.0	93.8	9.1	24.0	0.7	12.6	23.9	6.4	0.0	0.3	26.6
2004	167.5	16.2	0.0	6.3	92.7	85.4	88.7	12.5	42.5	0.6	12.5	26.3	3.8	0.0	0.0	40.9
2005	174.8	8.2	0.0	6.3	85.8	110.0	38.8	23.6	53.9	0.0	5.6	26.4	1.9	0.0	0.2	30.5
2006	151.5	13.7	0.0	5.2	81.9	53.9	55.3	20.3	37.9	0.0	3.6	20.3	2.4	0.0	0.2	26.4
2007	83.2	11.4	0.0	5.5	75.1	28.4	58.8	26.9	46.2	0.0	2.7	22.3	2.1	0.0	0.1	26.5
2008	52.1	7.4	0.0	1.1	58.4	15.3	74.4	8.3	50.6	0.0	4.2	10.9	2.5	0.0	0.2	22.3
2009	75.5	4.3	0.0	3.1	46.4	17.2	31.8	9.8	68.9	0.0	4.8	23.9	5.5	0.0	0.4	25.6
2010	90.2	3.1	-	1.5	58.0	34.7	44.5	1.7	54.9	0.0	9.6	21.5	4.0	-	0.2	15.6
2011	74.7	4.6	-	4.8	70.1	70.0	54.0	21.8	78.4	0.0	0.5	27.4	6.1	-	0.0	13.6
2012	80.2	1.4	0.0	3.6	52.9	32.3	23.2	10.2	65.4	0.0	1.9	26.9	3.4	0.0	0.3	22.1
2013 ^{b/}	69.3	2.7	0.0	5.3	61.4	8.2	28.6	8.7	61.7	0.0	0.4	28.2	4.1	0.0	0.0	34.2
COHO																
1986-1990	716.3	139.9	275.2	132.2	28.0	600.0	1,277.9	14.2	19.1	178.4	109.2	512.9	106.0	0.7	194.4	66.2
1991-1995	574.2	147.7	98.5	55.0	42.2	501.3	921.2	4.9	31.7	95.1	56.2	221.0	67.6	0.0	92.1	105.9
1996-2000	116.7	30.5	4.1	8.5	24.1	47.2	110.5	0.2	11.1	0.0	2.3	6.2	2.9	0.1	0.9	38.9
2001	1.1	9.9	0.0	2.7	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	9.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.2
2002	118.9	1.2	8.5	0.0	49.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	3.8
2003	195.0	6.9	18.9	3.5	NA	0.0	0.1	5.4	13.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	7.5	0.0	0.0	11.8
2004	225.5	24.2	31.7	47.3	27.0	0.1	0.0	2.9	20.3	0.0	0.2	1.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	11.1
2005	260.3	48.5	49.5	52.5	NA	0.6	1.4	4.0	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	8.8
2006	125.7	1.1	12.7	5.0	62.0	1.2	1.2	2.2	33.7	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.9
2007	153.1	61.7	28.9	18.9	53.2	1.4	0.0	4.8	25.3	0.0	0.0	6.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	6.7
2008	62.8	0.0	13.9	0.0	NA	0.0	0.3	5.0	27.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.2
2009	61.0	0.1	0.0	15.9	48.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	50.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	9.5
2010	138.3	0.1	-	0.4	78.7 ^{c/}	0.1	0.4	0.8	15.1	0.2	0.6	1.2	1.1	-	0.0	0.7
2011	280.7	11.2	15.9	0.0	97.5 ^{d/}	0.0	0.0	1.0	54.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.0	15.6	10.2
2012	215.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	6.0 ^{c/}	0.4	1.7	0.3	46.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	16.6
2013 ^{b/}	378.2	21.0	21.1	24.5	NA	5.3	0.8	1.1	72.3	0.0	2.6	19.7 ^{f/}	4.6 ^{f/}	0.0	0.0	19.7

a/ Includes Johnstone strait nets, net fisheries in Strait of Georgia, and Fraser seine.

b/ Preliminary.

c/ Does not include catch from Areas 5, 6, and 10.

d/ Does not include catch from Area 6.

e/ Includes Johnstone Strait Sport (Chinook)

f/ Does not include areas 15 (North) and 16 (South)

TABLE I-12. West Coast Vancouver Island aggregate abundance based management troll Chinook salmon catch by month.

Season	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^{b/}	Sept.	Total
2005-2006	12,198	2,156	1,689	1,468	5,154	7,883	20,561	7,078	20,807	-	886	24,098	103,978
2006-2007	16,000	1,200	800	5,500	2,600	2,300	5,200	23,500	25,000	-	-	6,000	88,100
2007-2008	3,137	-	-	1,634	1,911	-	1,717	11,105	15,944	-	9,099	45,157	89,704
2008-2009	1,882	1,209	1,107	3,394	1,540	586	3,616	18,062	12,165	-	9,630	-	53,191
2009-2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,553	31,296	23,652	-	11,642	3,980	79,123
2010-2011	-	-	-	-	1,849	875	8,670	41,239	34,394	15,619	21,284	-	123,930
2011-2012	-	-	245	129	542	243	10,493	22,334	-	-	4,280	17,264	55,530
2012-2013 ^{a/}	3,344	271	271	1,092	287	500	3,189	22,899	0	0	0	2,531	34,384

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Fishery restricted to plugs only.

TABLE I-13. Summary of 2013 coho catch and release in British Columbia commercial fisheries.

Gear/Area	Coho Kept	Coho Released
Northern Troll	378,187	20,273
Northern Net	21,022	2,226
North Central Troll	21,121	0
South Central Troll	0	859
Central Net	24,507	24,717
Johnstone Strait Net	2,181	18,627
Strait of Georgia Net	0	88
Strait of Georgia Troll	0	0
Fraser Gill Net	0	0
Northwest Vancouver Island Troll	5,297	35
Southwest Vancouver Island Troll	829	1,605
Northwest Vancouver Island Net	2	0
Southwest Vancouver Island Net	1,106	93

TABLE I-14. Summary of 2013 coho catch and release in British Columbia recreational fisheries.

Area	Kept	Released
Juan de Fuca Strait	19,741	57,334
Strait of Georgia	24,282	91,974
Johnstone Strait	6,132	11,422
WCVI ^{a/}	72,315	108,006
Total	122,470	268,736

a/ Includes impacts of mark-selective fisheries and inside fisheries.

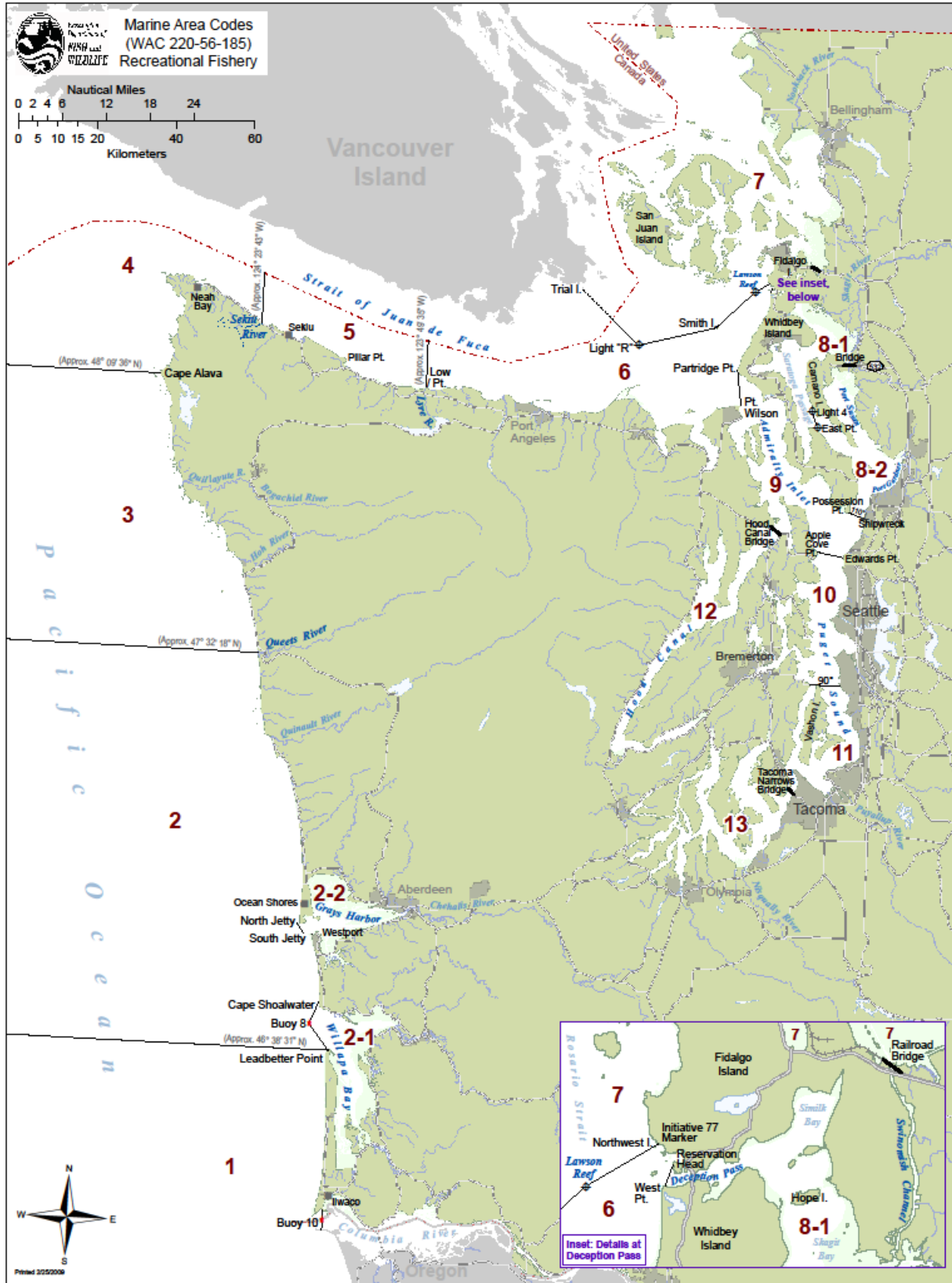


Figure I-1. Washington marine area code numbers and locations.

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