

Preface to the Final Environmental Assessment for 2021 Ocean Salmon Fisheries Management Measures (RIN 0648-BJ97)

The development of annual management measures for West Coast salmon fisheries is a well-documented and public process. Alternatives for annual management measures are developed at the March meeting of the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council). At this meeting, the previous year's fisheries are reviewed, and alternatives are developed for the current year's fisheries after considering projected stock abundances, conservation objectives in the Fishery Management Plan (FMP), and compliance with the Endangered Species Act (ESA), Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), and other relevant laws, as well as international agreements under the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST). Public meetings are held in Washington, Oregon, and California in late March to give the public the opportunity to provide comments on the alternatives. The Council meets again in April to consider public and agency input on the alternatives and to develop and adopt a preferred alternative. Environmental impacts of the preferred alternative are within the range of impacts analyzed for the preliminary alternatives, although new fisheries data developed between March and April, especially regarding fisheries north of Cape Falcon, may require modification of the range of impacts.

During this process, the Council and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) develop a series of documents that describe the development and analysis of the alternatives. These documents collectively form the basis for the Environmental Assessment (EA) for NMFS' analysis of the proposed action of adopting the 2021 ocean salmon fisheries management measures under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). This Preface is provided to guide the reader through the three documents that, collectively, form the EA (see Table 1, below). These documents are available to the public on the Council's website (www.pcouncil.org):

Preseason Report I (PRE I): Stock Abundance Analysis and Environmental Assessment Part 1 for 2021 Ocean Salmon Fishery Regulations (March 2021).

PRE I describes Purpose and Need, Affected Environment, and the no-action alternative.

Preseason Report II (PRE II): Proposed Alternatives and Environmental Assessment Part 2 for 2021 Ocean Salmon Fishery Regulations (March 2021).

PRE II describes the analysis of the action alternatives.

Preseason Report III (PRE III): Analysis of Council Adopted Management Measures for 2021 Ocean Salmon Fisheries (April 2021).

PRE III describes the final preferred alternative adopted by the Council.

A fourth document, also available on the Council's website, is referenced in the EA and provides some aspects of the affected environment, especially related to salmon stocks:

Review of 2020 Ocean Salmon Fisheries (February 2021).

This final EA includes edits and information added after review of the initial documents and in response to public comments. Therefore, this final EA will have differences from the Preseason Report documents on the Council’s website.

Table 1. Directory of NEPA elements in the Environmental Assessment for 2021 Ocean Salmon Fisheries Management Measures (RIN 0648-BJ97).

NEPA Element	Location
Purpose and Need	PRE I: Introduction
Affected Environment	PRE I and PRE II
Description of the Affected Environment	PRE I: Chapters I – IV and PRE II: Chapter 8
Alternatives	PRE I, PRE II, and PRE III
Description of No-action alternative	PRE I: Chapter V
Description of Action alternatives	PRE II: Chapter 7, Tables 1 – 4; PRE III: Chapter 9, Tables 1 - 4
Analysis of Impacts (Environmental Effects)	PRE I and PRE II
Analysis of the No-action Alternative	PRE I: Chapter V
Salmon Stocks in the Fishery	PRE II: Chapter 8.1, Tables 5-7
Socioeconomics	PRE II: Chapter 8.2, Tables 9-10, Figures 1-2
Non-target Species	PRE II: Chapter 8.3
Marine Mammals	PRE II: Chapter 8.4
ESA Listed Species (other than salmon)	PRE II: Chapter 8.5
Seabirds	PRE III: Chapter 11
Biodiversity and Ecosystem Function	PRE II: Chapter 8.6
Ocean and Coastal Habitats	PRE II: Chapter 8.7
Public Health and Safety	PRE II: Chapter 8.8
Short term and Long term Impacts	PRE II: Chapter 8.9
Final Preferred Alternative	PRE III
Description	PRE III: Tables 1 – 4
Socioeconomic Impacts	PRE III: Chapter 10, Tables 9-10
Environmental Effects	PRE III: Chapter 11, Tables 5-7, and 11-12
Compliance with other Applicable Law	Addendum
Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI)	Addendum

PRESEASON REPORT I
STOCK ABUNDANCE ANALYSIS
AND
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PART 1
FOR 2021 OCEAN SALMON FISHERY
REGULATIONS

REGULATION IDENTIFIER NUMBER 0648-BJ97



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*The Salmon Technical Team dedicates the 2021 Preseason I report to **Doug Milward**. In his 21 years as a member of the STT, Doug was a leader, a mentor, an inspiration, and a loyal friend. He championed both the resource and the fisheries, freely sharing his expansive knowledge. He worked and lived with passion and deep commitment.*

Doug, you forever shaped the STT and are always in our hearts.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABC	acceptable biological catch
ACL	annual catch limit
BY	brood year
CCC	central California coast (coho)
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CoTC	Coho Technical Committee (of the PSC)
Council	Pacific Fishery Management Council
CRFMP	Columbia River Fishery Management Plan
CWT	coded-wire tag
EA	Environmental Assessment
EEZ	exclusive economic zone (from 3-200 miles from shore)
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMAP	Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESU	evolutionarily significant unit
F_{ABC}	exploitation rate associated with ABC
F_{ACL}	exploitation rate associated with ACL (= F_{ABC})
FMP	fishery management plan
F_{MSY}	maximum sustainable yield exploitation rate
FNMC	Far-North-Migrating Coastal
F_{OFL}	exploitation rate associated with the overfishing limit (= F_{MSY} , MFMT)
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impacts
FRAM	Fishery Regulatory Assessment Model
GAM	generalized additive models
ISBM	individual stock-based management
JA3	January age-3 coho
Jack CR	Columbia River jacks (coho)
Jack OC	Oregon coastal and Klamath River Basin jacks (coho)
Jack OPI	Jack CR + Jack OC (coho)
KMZ	Klamath management zone (ocean zone between Humbug Mountain and Horse Mountain where management emphasis is on Klamath River fall Chinook)
KOHM	Klamath Ocean Harvest Model
KRFC	Klamath River fall Chinook
KRTT	Klamath River Technical Team
LCN	lower Columbia River natural (coho)
LCR	lower Columbia River (natural tule Chinook)
LRB	lower Columbia River bright (Chinook)
LRH	lower Columbia River hatchery (tule fall Chinook returning to hatcheries below Bonneville Dam)
LRW	lower Columbia River wild (bright fall Chinook spawning naturally in tributaries below Bonneville Dam)
MCB	Mid-Columbia River bright (bright hatchery fall Chinook released below McNary Dam)
MFMT	maximum fishing mortality threshold
MOC	mid-Oregon coast
MSA	Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act
MSM	mixed stock model
MSST	minimum stock size threshold
MSY	maximum sustainable yield
NA	not available
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (continued)

NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOC	north Oregon coast
NPGO	North Pacific Gyre Oscillation
NS1G	National Standard 1 Guidelines
OA3	ocean age-3 coho
OCN	Oregon coast natural (coho)
OCNL	Oregon coast natural lake (coho)
OCNR	Oregon coast natural river (coho)
ODFW	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
OFL	overfishing limit
OPI	Oregon Production Index (coho salmon stock index south of Leadbetter Point)
OPIH	Oregon Production Index public hatchery
OPITT	Oregon Production Index Technical Team
OY	Optimum Yield
PDO	Pacific Decadal Oscillation
PFMC	Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council)
PRIH	Private hatchery
PSC	Pacific Salmon Commission
PST	Pacific Salmon Treaty
RER	rebuilding exploitation rate
RK	Rogue/Klamath (coho)
RMP	Resource Management Plan (for exemption from ESA section 9 take prohibitions under limit 6 of the 4(d) rule)
ROPI	Rogue Ocean Production Index (Chinook)
SAB	Select Area brights (bright fall Chinook destined for Select Area sites on the lower Columbia River)
S _{ABC}	spawning escapement associated with ABC
S _{ACL}	spawning escapement associated with ACL (= S _{ABC})
SCH	Spring Creek Hatchery (tule fall Chinook returning to SCH)
SHM	Sacramento Harvest Model
SI	Sacramento Index
SJF	Strait of Juan de Fuca
S _{MSY}	MSY spawning escapement
S _{OFL}	spawning escapement associated with the overfishing limit (= S _{MSY})
SOC	south Oregon Coast
SONC	southern Oregon/northern California (Chinook)
SONCC	southern Oregon/northern California coast (coho)
SRFC	Sacramento River fall Chinook
SRS	Stratified Random Sampling
SRWC	Sacramento River winter Chinook
STEP	Salmon Trout Enhancement Program
STT	Salmon Technical Team (formerly the Salmon Plan Development Team)
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee (<i>U.S. v. Oregon</i>)
URB	Upriver bright (naturally spawning bright fall Chinook primarily migrating past McNary Dam)
VSI	visual stock identification
WCVI	West Coast Vancouver Island
WDFW	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

INTRODUCTION

This is the second report in an annual series of four reports prepared by the Salmon Technical Team (STT) of the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) to document and help guide ocean salmon fishery management off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California. This report focuses on Chinook, coho, and pink salmon stocks that have been important in determining Council fisheries in recent years, and on stocks listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) with established National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) ESA consultation standards. This report will be formally reviewed at the Council's March 2021 meeting. This report provides 2021 salmon stock abundance forecasts, and an analysis of the impact of 2020 management measures or regulatory procedures on the projected 2021 abundance. This analysis is intended to give perspective in developing 2021 management measures.

This report constitutes the first part of an Environmental Assessment (EA) to comply with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements for the 2021 ocean salmon management measures. An EA is used to determine whether an action being considered by a Federal agency has significant impacts. This part of the EA includes a statement of the purpose and need, a summary description of the affected environment, a description of the No-Action Alternative, and an analysis of the No-Action Alternative effects on the salmon stocks included in the Council's Salmon Fishery Management Plan (FMP).

The STT will provide two additional reports prior to the beginning of the ocean salmon season to help guide the Council's selection of annual fishery management measures. These reports (Preseason Report II and Preseason Report III) will analyze the impact of the Council's proposed alternatives and adopted fishery management recommendations, respectively. Preseason Report II will constitute the second part of the EA, and will include additional description of the affected environment relevant to the alternative management measures considered for 2021 ocean salmon fisheries, a description of the alternatives, and an analysis of the environmental consequences of the alternatives. Preseason Report II will also analyze the potential impacts of a reasonable range of alternatives, which will inform the final fishery management measures included in Preseason Report III. Preseason Report III will describe and analyze the effects of the Council's final proposed action, including cumulative effects. Together, these parts of the EA will provide the necessary components to determine if a finding of no significant impact (FONSI) or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is warranted.

Chapter I provides a summary of stock abundance forecasts. Chapters II and III provide detailed stock-by-stock analyses of abundance, a description of prediction methodologies, and accuracy of past abundance forecasts for Chinook and coho salmon, respectively. Chapter IV summarizes abundance and forecast information for pink salmon. Chapter V provides an assessment of 2020 regulations applied to 2021 abundance forecasts. Appendices provide supplementary information as follows: Appendix A provides a summary of Council stocks and their management objectives; Appendix B contains the Council's current harvest allocation schedules, and Appendix C contains pertinent data for Oregon Production Index (OPI) area coho. For NEPA purposes, Chapters I-IV of this document describe the affected environment and Chapter V provides a description and analysis of the No-Action Alternative.

PURPOSE AND NEED

The purpose of this action, implementation of the 2021 ocean salmon fishery management measures, is to allow fisheries to harvest surplus production of healthy natural and hatchery salmon stocks within the constraints specified under the Salmon FMP, the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST), and consultation standards established for ESA-listed salmon stocks. In achieving this purpose, management measures must take into account the allocation of harvest among different user groups and port areas. Without this action, 2020 management measures would be in effect, which do not consider changes in abundance of stocks in the mixed stock ocean salmon fisheries. Therefore, this action is needed to ensure constraining stocks are not

overharvested, and that harvest of abundant stocks can be optimized and achieve the most overall benefit to the nation.

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

1. Establish ocean exploitation rates for commercial and recreational salmon fisheries that are consistent with requirements for stock conservation objectives and annual catch limits (ACLs), specified ESA consultation standards, or Council-adopted rebuilding plans.
2. Fulfill obligations to provide opportunity for Indian harvest of salmon as provided in treaties with the United States, as mandated by applicable decisions of the Federal courts, and as specified in the October 4, 1993 opinion of the Solicitor, Department of Interior, with regard to federally-recognized Indian fishing rights of Klamath River Tribes.
3. Maintain ocean salmon fishing seasons supporting the continuance of established recreational and commercial fisheries, while meeting salmon harvest allocation objectives among ocean and inside recreational and commercial fisheries that are fair and equitable, and in which fishing interests shall equitably share the obligations of fulfilling any treaty or other legal requirements for harvest opportunities.
4. Minimize fishery mortalities for those fish not landed from all ocean salmon fisheries as consistent with achieving optimum yield (OY) and bycatch management specifications.
5. Manage and regulate fisheries so that the OY encompasses the quantity and value of food produced, the recreational value, and the social and economic values of the fisheries.
6. Develop fair and creative approaches to managing fishing effort, and evaluate and apply effort management systems as appropriate to achieve these management objectives.
7. Support the enhancement of salmon stock abundance in conjunction with fishing effort management programs to facilitate economically viable and socially acceptable commercial, recreational, and tribal seasons.
8. Achieve long-term coordination with the member states of the Council, Indian tribes with federally-recognized fishing rights, Canada, the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, Alaska, and other management entities which are responsible for salmon habitat or production. Manage consistent with the PST and other international treaty obligations.
9. In recommending seasons, to the extent practicable, promote the safety of human life at sea.

These objectives, along with the consultation standards established under the ESA, provide "sideboards" for setting management measures necessary to implement the Salmon FMP, which conforms to the terms and requirements of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) and the 10 National Standards set forth in the MSA.

Implementation of 2021 management measures will allow fisheries to harvest surplus production of healthy natural and hatchery salmon stocks within the constraints specified under the Salmon FMP and consultation standards established for ESA-listed salmon stocks and consistent with the MSA.

The MSA includes requirements to end and prevent overfishing through specification of overfishing limits (OFL), acceptable biological catch (ABC), ACLs and accountability measures (AMs). Because OFLs, ABCs, and ACLs are based on annual abundance forecasts, Preseason Report I also specifies OFLs, ABCs, and ACLs for 2021 fisheries.

STT RECOMMENDATIONS

In the 2020 Preseason Report I document (PFMC 2020a), the STT included a concern regarding the potential over-representation of the Columbia River summer Chinook stock within the Chinook Fishery Regulation Assessment Model (FRAM), as had been identified during the 2019 salmon Methodology Review process. In the absence of a formal resolution to this issue in the form of an updated Chinook FRAM base period calibration, an interim resolution was implemented during the 2020 preseason planning process. As of the writing of this report, it is still unclear whether a new Chinook FRAM base period calibration that addresses this issue will be implemented. If the 2021 preseason planning process proceeds without the use of this new base period calibration, the STT recommends using the same interim resolution in 2021 that was implemented during the 2020 planning process.

TECHNICAL CHALLENGES ARISING FROM THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

As described in the *Review of 2020 Ocean Salmon Fisheries* (PFMC, 2021), the COVID-19 pandemic presented some challenges for fishery monitoring in California, as ocean salmon fisheries commenced before personal protective equipment was acquired and COVID-19-related field sampling protocols were developed and authorized by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). This resulted in a lapse for some data collection during the early part of the 2020 season, compared to data that would be collected following standard protocols. While most of the season was sampled adequately, estimates of recreational catch and effort during May and June utilizing standard methodology are currently unavailable. However, it was necessary to develop alternative harvest estimates for these strata that are lacking empirical data in order to update cohort reconstructions, develop postseason estimates of abundance and harvest, and determine if overfishing occurred. To accomplish this, recreational harvest during May was estimated using the preseason model-predicted harvest, scaled by the postseason/preseason ratio of harvest during the first month for which complete sampling occurred (i.e., July). Recreational harvest during June was estimated in a different manner given that the fishery was partially sampled in this month; charter boats were sampled, but private skiffs were not. The ratio of total recreational harvest to charter boat harvest during June was estimated for each management area using data from the ten prior seasons and then applied to the June 2020 estimate of charter boat harvest to estimate total recreational harvest for this month.

Coded-wire tags (CWTs), which inform harvest stock composition estimates, were not collected during May from both the recreational and commercial fisheries and during June in the Fort Bragg and California Klamath Management Zone (KMZ) recreational fisheries. To estimate the hatchery contribution and stock composition of the harvest during strata lacking CWT recovery data, recoveries and the associated catch/sample data from June (or July for Fort Bragg and KMZ recreational fisheries) were used to impute CWT recoveries during May and, if necessary, June. In other words, the CWT composition of catch from the sampled, surrogate period was applied to catch from the unsampled period to generate expected recoveries, with minor modifications made to account for the presence of stocks and ages in mid-season surrogate samples that would not typically be observed in May.

1 CHAPTER I: DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

The action area for this proposed action is the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of the United States, 3 to 200 nautical miles, off the West Coast of the U.S. (California, Oregon, and Washington).

The affected environment relevant to establishing the 2021 ocean salmon fishery management measures consists of the following components:

- Target Species – Chinook, coho, and pink salmon
- ESA-listed salmon stocks
- Socioeconomic aspects of coastal communities, federally-recognized Tribes, and states
- Non-target species – Pacific Halibut, groundfish
- Marine mammals – pinnipeds, killer whales
- Seabirds
- Biodiversity and ecosystem function
- Ocean and coastal habitats, ESA critical habitat, and Essential Fish Habitat (EFH)
- Public health or safety
- Unique characteristics of the geographic area
- Cultural, scientific, or historical resources such as those eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places

A description of the historical baseline for the components of the affected environment is presented in the Review of 2020 Ocean Salmon Fisheries (PFMC 2021). The current status (2021 ocean abundance forecasts) of the environmental components expected to be affected by the 2021 ocean salmon fisheries regulation alternatives (FMP salmon stocks, including those listed under the ESA) are described in this report (Part 1 of the 2021 salmon EA); the Review of 2020 Ocean Salmon Fisheries (PFMC 2021) provides an historical description of the salmon fishery-affected environment, including stock status and socioeconomic impacts, and represents the current status of the socioeconomic component of the affected environment.

The No-Action Alternative was assessed in the 2020 NEPA process for ocean salmon regulations (Preseason Reports II and III; PFMC 2020b and 2020c). In those analyses, proposed management measures were determined to have no significant impacts the affected environment.

The 2021 No-Action Alternative is the same as the 2020 action, therefore it is expected to have no significant impacts in the absence of large changes to the affected environment. This document, therefore, does not reanalyze the No-Action Alternative's impact on most components of the affected environment. This document does, however, include analysis of the impacts of the No-Action Alternative on salmon stocks identified in the FMP, the component of the environment for which conditions have changed such that the effects in 2021 are different.

The component of the affected environment that is described in this document consists only of the salmon stocks identified in the FMP (Appendix A). The 2021 forecast abundance of the FMP salmon stocks represents this component of the affected environment. The surviving stock after fishery-related mortality is generally referred to as spawning escapement (S), and the proportion of the stock that succumbs to fishing-related mortality is generally referred to as the exploitation rate (F); these are the metrics that constitute conservation objectives for FMP stocks, and by which effects of the alternatives to this part of the affected environment are evaluated. Thus, application of management measures (alternatives) to the abundance forecasts (affected environment) results in projected exploitation rates and spawning escapements (effects).

A description of the other components of the affected environment considered for 2021 ocean salmon fishery regulation alternatives, including socioeconomic components, and updated additional information on the biological components of the environment, will be presented in Preseason Report II, to be issued after the March Council meeting.

1.1 ABUNDANCE FORECASTS

Abundance forecasts in 2021 are summarized for key Chinook and coho salmon stocks in Tables I-1 and I-2, respectively. A cursory comparison of preseason forecast and postseason abundance estimates for selected stocks is presented in Figures II-2, 3, 4 and III-1. More detailed analyses of this subject are covered in Chapters II (Chinook) and III (coho). Information on pink salmon abundance and forecasts is contained in Chapter IV. Council Salmon FMP conservation objectives are presented in Appendix A; allocation objectives are presented in Appendix B.

In addition to the key stocks with abundance forecasts listed in Tables I-1 and I-2, Council management decisions for the 2021 ocean salmon fishing seasons may be constrained by other stocks, such as those listed under the ESA or subject to Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC) agreements, which may not have abundance forecasts made, or do not have abundance forecasts available in time for inclusion in this report. These include the following Evolutionarily Significant Units (ESUs): Central Valley Spring Chinook, California Coastal Chinook, Lower Columbia River (LCR) natural tule Chinook, Snake River Fall Chinook; Central California Coast coho, Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast coho, and Interior Fraser (including Thompson River) coho.

1.2 ACCEPTABLE BIOLOGICAL CATCH, ANNUAL CATCH LIMITS, AND OVERFISHING LIMITS

The Salmon FMP includes specification of acceptable biological catch (ABC), annual catch limits (ACLs), overfishing limits (OFLs), and Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) recommendations for ABC. Currently, ABC and ACLs specifications are required for three salmon stocks; Sacramento River fall Chinook (SRFC), which serve as an indicator stock for the Central Valley Fall Chinook complex, Klamath River fall Chinook (KRFC), which serve as an indicator stock for the Southern Oregon/Northern California Chinook complex, and Willapa Bay coho. Other stocks in the FMP are not required to have ACLs either because they were components of these two stock complexes, were ESA-listed, were hatchery stocks, or were managed under an international agreement.

ABCs and ACLs are not specified for stocks that are managed under an international agreement as there is a statutory exception in the MSA to the requirement for ACLs, and the National Standard 1 Guidelines (NS1Gs) state that ABCs are not required if stocks meet this international exception. The NS1Gs allow the flexibility to consider alternative approaches for specifying ACLs for stocks with unusual life history characteristics like Pacific salmon, and particularly for species listed under the ESA and hatchery stocks. For hatchery stocks, broodstock goals serve as conservation objectives rather than specifying ACLs. For ESA-listed stocks, biological opinions and associated consultation standards describe necessary controls to ensure their long-term conservation.

Preseason OFLs are determined for all non-ESA-listed and non-hatchery stocks with an estimate of F_{MSY} (or Maximum Fishing Mortality Threshold, MFMT) and sufficient information available to make abundance forecasts.

1.2.1 Acceptable Biological Catch

For salmon, ABC is defined in terms of spawner escapement (S_{ABC}), which is determined annually based on stock abundance, in spawner equivalent units (N) and the exploitation rate F_{ABC} .

$$S_{ABC} = N \times (1 - F_{ABC})$$

The ABC control rule defines F_{ABC} as a fixed exploitation rate reduced from F_{MSY} to account for scientific uncertainty. The degree of the reduction in F between F_{ABC} and F_{MSY} depends on whether F_{MSY} is directly estimated (tier 1 stock) or a proxy value is used (tier 2 stock). For tier 1 stocks, F_{ABC} equals F_{MSY} reduced by five percent. For tier 2 stocks, F_{ABC} equals F_{MSY} reduced by ten percent.

Tier-1: $F_{ABC} = F_{MSY} \times 0.95$.

Tier-2: $F_{ABC} = F_{MSY} \times 0.90$.

1.2.2 Annual Catch Limit

ACLs are also defined in terms of spawner escapement (S_{ACL}) based on N and the corresponding exploitation rate (F_{ACL}), where the exploitation rate is a fixed value that does not change on an annual basis.

F_{ACL} is equivalent to F_{ABC} and

$$S_{ACL} = N \times (1 - F_{ACL}),$$

which results in $S_{ACL} = S_{ABC}$ for each management year.

During the annual preseason salmon management process, S_{ACL} is estimated using the fixed F_{ACL} exploitation rate and the preseason forecast of N . Thus, fishery management measures must result in an expected spawning escapement greater than or equal to this preseason estimate of S_{ACL} .

1.2.3 Overfishing Limit

For salmon, OFL is defined in terms of spawner escapement (S_{OFL}), which is consistent with the common practice of using spawner escapement to assess stock status for salmon. S_{OFL} is determined annually based on stock abundance, in spawner equivalent units (N) and the exploitation rate F_{OFL} .

F_{OFL} is defined as being equal to F_{MSY} (or MFMT) and

$$S_{OFL} = N \times (1 - F_{MSY}).$$

1.3 STATUS DETERMINATION CRITERIA

The FMP includes status determination criteria (SDC) for overfishing, approaching an overfished condition, overfished, not overfished/rebuilding, and rebuilt. These criteria are:

- Overfishing occurs when a single year exploitation rate exceeds the maximum fishing mortality threshold (MFMT), which is based on the maximum sustainable yield exploitation rate (F_{MSY});
- Approaching an overfished condition occurs when the geometric mean of the two most recent postseason estimates of spawning escapement, and the current preseason forecast of spawning escapement, is less than the minimum stock size threshold (MSST);
- Overfished status occurs when the most recent 3-year geometric mean spawning escapement is less than the MSST;
- Not overfished/rebuilding status occurs when a stock has been classified as overfished and has not yet been rebuilt, and the most recent 3-year geometric mean spawning escapement is greater than the MSST but less than S_{MSY} ;
- A stock is rebuilt when the most recent 3-year geometric mean spawning escapement exceeds S_{MSY} .

Comparison of stock status to criteria for overfishing, overfished, not overfished/rebuilding, and rebuilt were reported in the annual SAFE document, Review of 2020 Ocean Salmon Fisheries (PFMC 2021). Approaching an overfished condition relies on current year preseason forecasts and Council adopted fishing

regulations for the upcoming season in order to calculate projected spawning escapement. In this report, because the actual regulations for the upcoming season are not yet known, the calculations are based on preseason forecasts and Council-adopted regulations from the year prior. Thus, the stock status in this report is described as being *at risk* of approaching an overfished condition. Once the regulations for the upcoming season are adopted and spawning escapement is projected, the status description will be updated and provided in the Preseason-III report. All SDC rely on the most recent estimates available, which in some cases may be a year or more in the past because of incomplete broods or data availability; however, some status descriptions reported in the SAFE document may be updated if more recent spawning escapement or exploitation rate estimates become available between the time the SAFE document and this document are published.

TABLE I-1. Preseason adult Chinook salmon stock forecasts in thousands of fish. (Page 1 of 3)

Production Source and Stock or Stock Group	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Methodology for 2021 Prediction and Source
Sacramento River							
Fall (Sacramento Index)	299.6	230.7	229.4	379.6	473.2	271.0	Log-log regression of the Sacramento Index on jack escapement from the previous year, accounting for lag-1 autocorrelated errors. STT.
Winter (age-3 absent fishing)	--	--	1.6	1.9	3.1	9.1	Stochastic life cycle model applied to natural- and hatchery-origin production. STT.
Klamath River (Ocean Abundance)							
Fall	142.2	54.2	359.2	274.2	186.6	181.5	Linear regression analysis of age-specific ocean abundance estimates on river runs of same cohort. STT.
Oregon Coast							
North and South/Local Migrating	--	--	--	--	--	--	None.
Columbia River (Ocean Escapement)							
Cowlitz Spring	25.1	17.1	5.2	1.3	1.4	1.8	Age-specific linear regressions of cohort returns in previous run years. WDFW.
Kalama Spring	4.9	3.1	1.5	1.4	1.0	2.2	Age-specific linear regressions of cohort returns in previous run years. WDFW.
Lewis Spring	1.0	0.7	3.7	1.5	1.4	2.4	Age-specific linear regressions of cohort returns in previous run years. WDFW.
Willamette Spring	68.7	38.1	53.8	40.2	40.8	50.1	Age-specific linear regressions of cohort returns in previous run years. ODFW. Forecast includes adult fish only.
Sandy Spring	NA	3.6	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.3	Recent 3-year average. ODFW.
Upriver Spring ^{a/}	188.8	160.4	166.7	99.3	81.7	75.2	Log-linear sibling regressions of cohort returns in previous run years.
Upriver Summer ^{b/}	93.3	63.1	67.3	35.9	38.3	77.6	Log-linear sibling regressions or average return (4-ocean fish). Columbia River TAC subgroup.
LRW Fall	22.2	12.5	7.6	13.7	19.7	20.0	Columbia River Fall Chinook: Age-specific average cohort ratios or sibling regressions. Columbia River TAC subgroup and WDFW.
LRH Fall	133.7	92.4	62.4	54.5	51.0	73.1	
SCH Fall	89.6	158.4	50.1	46.0	46.2	46.8	
MCB Fall	101.0	45.6	36.4	56.7	71.8	77.4	
URB Fall	589.0	260.0	200.1	158.4	233.4	354.2	

TABLE I-1. Preseason adult Chinook salmon stock forecasts in thousands of fish. (Page 2 of 3)

Production Source and Stock or Stock Group		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Methodology for 2021 Prediction and Source
Washington Coast								
Willapa Bay Fall	Natural	3.3	4.2	3.8	4.3	2.9	3.9	Sibling relationships from recent year returns.
	Hatchery	36.2	34.3	40.3	23.6	28.3	30.5	Relationships between brood year survival and number of spawners.
Grays Harbor Fall	Natural	--	--	16.4	18.0	15.0	15.5	Combination of geometric mean of recent year returns and linear relationships of sibling recruits per spawner.
	Hatchery	--	--	4.8	7.7	6.9	7.6	Combination of recent year smolt return rates and log linear regressions of sibling returns per smolt.
Quinault Spring/Summer	Natural	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	Hatchery	--	--	4.8	NA	NA	NA	
Quinault Fall	Natural	5.5	5.9	5.2	5.3	4.2	6.0	Combination of geometric mean returns-per-spawner and geometric mean of sibling return-per-spawner ratios applied to spawners.
	Hatchery	5.3	4.4	3.1	2.7	4.5	4.9	Combination of geometric mean returns-per-smolt and geometric mean of sibling return-per-smolt ratios applied to smolt releases.
Queets Spring/Sum	Natural	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	Recent 5 year average terminal return.
Queets Fall	Natural	4.9	3.7	3.3	3.4	4.1	4.3	Natural: Combination of geometric mean of recent year returns and log
	Hatchery	1.7	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	linear sibling regressions of returns per spawner. Hatchery: Recent year smolt return rates applied to smolt releases.
Hoh Spring/Summer	Natural	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.0	Recent 3 year mean adjusted by previous performance.
Hoh Fall	Natural	1.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	Recent 3 year average recruit per spawner.
Quillayute Spring	Hatchery	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.6	Spring: Recent 5 year mean for all ages.
Quillayute Sum/Fall	Natural	7.5	7.6	8.0	7.9	9.8	9.6	Summer: Recent 5 year mean for all ages. Fall: Recent 5 year average of adjusted and unadjusted mean for all ages.
Hoko ^{cl}	Natural	2.9	1.5	1.5	2.8	2.6	1.3	Escapement without fishing, includes supplemental. Sibling regressions using data from return years 1989-2019.
North Coast Totals								
Spring/Summer	Natural	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.5	
Fall	Natural	19.7	19.9	19.1	19.2	20.6	22.5	
Spring/Summer	Hatchery	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.6	
Fall	Hatchery	7.0	5.3	3.7	3.5	5.2	5.5	

TABLE I-1. Preseason adult Chinook salmon stock forecasts in thousands of fish. (Page 3 of 3)

Production Source and Stock or Stock Group		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Methodology for 2021 Prediction and Source
Puget Sound summer/fall^{d/}								
Nooksack/Samish	Hatchery	27.9	21.2	24.6	21.3	18.2	18.9	Three year average return rate.
East Sound Bay	Hatchery	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	Three year average return rate.
Skagit	Natural	15.1	15.8	13.3	13.6	12.9	10.5	Natural: Hierarchical Bayesian model to estimate the spaw ner-recruit dynamics. Hatchery: Recent 2-year average terminal smolt to adult return rate to estimate ages 2 -5.
	Hatchery	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	
Stillaguamish ^{e/}	Natural	0.5	1.5	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	Natural plus hatchery terminal run. Multiple regression environmental model (EMPAR).
Snohomish ^{e/}	Natural	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.9	Natural fingerling: Multiple regression environmental model (EMPAR). Natural yearling: Combination of naïve models and sibling regressions.
	Hatchery	5.0	4.8	6.5	7.0	6.8	6.1	Hatchery: Recent 3-year geomean of total return broken out into returns from fingerling and yearling releases and age at return.
Tulalip ^{e/}	Hatchery	1.4	5.3	7.5	12.5	6.0	5.8	Multiple regression environmental model (EMPAR).
South Puget Sound	Natural	4.5	4.7	4.8	8.4	5.8	7.0	Natural: Lake Washington, 3 year median recruits per spaw ner. Green, 3 year geometric mean return rates. Puyallup, climate relationship for age 3, 5 year average return per spaw ner for ages 4-5. Nisqually, average smolt to adult return for ages 3 and 5, sibling relationship for age 4. Hatchery: Variety of recent year average return rates.
	Hatchery	43.1	80.4	123.6	99.9	100.7	78.8	
Hood Canal	Natural	2.3	2.5	3.9	1.2	4.6	5.7	Includes hatchery strays to spaw ning grounds in Skokomish River. Proportioned using Hood Canal terminal run reconstruction-based relative contribution of the individual management units for 2016-2020 return years. Area 12B returns derived by applying an average proportion of natural origin recruits returning to area 12B for 2017-2020.
	Hatchery	42.7	48.3	57.6	66.0	67.6	64.1	
Strait of Juan de Fuca Including Dungeness spring run	Natural	3.7	3.1	6.0	8.3	5.0	5.5	Natural and hatchery. Dungeness and Elw ha hatchery estimated by mean return rates times average releases. Dungeness wild estimated by smolts times mean return rate. Elw ha wild estimated using 11 year hatchery/wild breakouts from otolith and CWT.

a/ Since 2005, the upriver spring Chinook run includes Snake River summer Chinook.

b/ Since 2005, the upriver summer Chinook run includes only upper Columbia summer Chinook, and not Snake River summer Chinook.

c/ Expected spaw ning escapement w ithout fishing.

d/ Unless otherw ise noted, Puget Sounds forecasts are in units of terminal run size.

e/ Includes a mixture of runsize types including escapement w ithout fishing and terminal run. 2021 values are terminal runsize.

TABLE I-2. Preseason adult coho salmon stock forecasts in thousands of fish. (Page 1 of 2)

Production Source and Stock or Stock Group		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Methodology for 2021 Prediction and Source
OPI Area Total Abundance (California, Oregon Coasts, and Columbia River)		549.2	496.2	349.0	1,009.6	268.7	1,732.9	Abundance of all OPI components based on cohort reconstruction including all fishery impacts using Mixed Stock Model (MSM); prior to 2008 only fishery impacts south of Leadbetter Point were used (traditional OPI accounting). OPITT, see Chapter III for details.
OPI Public	Hatchery	396.5	394.3	294.1	933.5	185.7	1607.9	OPIH: Columbia River jacks adjusted for delayed smolt releases and total OPI jacks regressed on 1970-2020 adults. Columbia/Coastal proportions based on jacks; Columbia early/late proportions based on jacks; Coastal N/S proportions based on smolts.
Columbia River Early		153.7	231.7	164.7	545.0	130.7	1014.0	
Columbia River Late		226.9	154.6	121.5	360.6	50.3	576.0	
Coastal N. of Cape Blanco		5.5	3.5	3.3	12.0	2.4	6.4	
Coastal S. of Cape Blanco		10.4	4.5	4.6	15.9	2.3	11.5	
Lower Columbia River	Natural	40.0	30.1	21.9	36.9	24.8	39.2	Oregon: recent two year average return; Washington: natural smolt production multiplied by 2018 brood marine survival rate. Abundance is subset of early/late hatchery abundance above.
Oregon Coast (OCN)	Natural	152.7	101.9	54.9	76.1	83.0	125.0	Rivers: Generalized additive model (GAM) relating ocean recruits to parental spawners and marine environmental variables. See text in Chapter III for details. Lakes: recent three year average abundance.
Washington Coast								Washington Coast stocks: A variety of methods were used for 2021, primarily based on smolt production and survival. See text in Chapter III for details.
Willapa	Natural	39.5	36.7	20.6	63.4	17.9	19.0	
	Hatchery	28.1	55.0	44.5	94.0	51.8	61.6	
Grays Harbor	Natural	35.7	50.0	42.4	71.5	50.0	44.8	
	Hatchery	22.9	36.4	51.4	64.3	42.3	31.7	
Quinault	Natural	17.1	26.3	25.4	13.9	17.5	15.0	
	Hatchery	19.8	29.4	29.6	26.9	27.0	24.6	
Queets	Natural	3.5	6.5	7.0	11.1	7.8	3.9	
	Hatchery	4.5	13.7	10.8	13.2	10.9	11.8	
Hoh	Natural	2.1	6.2	5.8	7.0	4.2	3.0	

TABLE I-2. Preseason adult coho salmon stock forecasts in thousands of fish. (Page 2 of 2)

Production Source and Stock or Stock Group		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Methodology for 2021 Prediction and Source	
Quillayute Fall	Natural	4.5	15.8	10.6	14.7	9.2	7.5	For all Washington Coast stocks: A variety of methods were used for 2021, primarily based on smolt production and survival. See text in Chapter III for details.	
	Hatchery	6.4	17.6	16.5	17.0	13.0	15.1		
Quillayute Summer	Natural	0.3	1.5	2.7	1.2	0.8	0.3		
	Hatchery	1.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4		
North Coast Independent Tributaries	Natural	1.9	6.5	4.1	8.1	5.1	4.7		
	Hatchery	2.5	0.2	7.9	12.5	1.3	0.1		
<i>WA Coast Total</i>	<i>Natural</i>	<i>104.6</i>	<i>149.5</i>	<i>118.7</i>	<i>191.0</i>	<i>112.4</i>	<i>98.4</i>		
	<i>Hatchery</i>	<i>85.6</i>	<i>155.6</i>	<i>164.1</i>	<i>231.3</i>	<i>149.6</i>	<i>148.2</i>		
Puget Sound									For all Puget Sound stocks: A variety of methods were used for 2021, primarily based on smolt production and survival. See text in Chapter III and Joint WDFW and tribal annual reports on Puget Sound Coho Salmon Forecast Methodology for details.
Strait of Juan de Fuca	Natural	4.4	13.1	7.2	8.8	7.5	6.7		
	Hatchery	3.9	15.4	10.6	16.8	20.6	12.5		
Nooksack-Samish	Natural	9.0	13.2	20.6	25.1	15.4	35.3		
	Hatchery	28.8	45.6	61.3	59.8	42.5	54.6		
Skagit	Natural	8.9	11.2	59.2	57.9	31.0	58.4		
	Hatchery	4.9	7.6	13.1	9.9	18.2	22.0		
Stillaguamish	Natural	2.8	7.6	19.0	23.8	19.5	26.8		
	Hatchery	0.0	1.5	0.0	2.2	2.3	4.0		
Snohomish	Natural	20.6	107.3	65.9	62.6	39.0	60.0		
	Hatchery	16.7	62.0	38.3	43.7	26.6	29.9		
South Sound	Natural	9.9	20.2	15.0	30.4	7.3	27.5		
	Hatchery	27.1	102.4	103.0	180.4	164.0	192.7		
Hood Canal	Natural	35.3	115.6	59.5	40.1	35.0	28.8		
	Hatchery	83.5	74.9	84.5	87.9	72.2	55.7		
<i>Puget Sound Total</i>	<i>Natural</i>	<i>91.0</i>	<i>288.3</i>	<i>246.4</i>	<i>248.8</i>	<i>154.6</i>	<i>243.5</i>		
	<i>Hatchery</i>	<i>165.0</i>	<i>309.3</i>	<i>310.8</i>	<i>400.7</i>	<i>346.3</i>	<i>371.4</i>		

2 CHAPTER II: AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT - CHINOOK SALMON ASSESSMENT

2.1 CHINOOK STOCKS SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON

2.1.1 Sacramento River Fall Chinook

The SRFC stock comprises a large proportion of the Chinook spawners returning to Central Valley streams and hatcheries. SRFC is designated as the indicator stock for the Central Valley fall Chinook stock complex, which was established under FMP Amendment 16 to facilitate setting and assessing compliance with ABC and ACLs, as required by the 2006 revision of the MSA. The Sacramento Index (SI) is the aggregate-age index of adult SRFC ocean abundance.

2.1.1.1 Predictor Description

The SI is the sum of (1) adult SRFC ocean fishery harvest south of Cape Falcon, OR between September 1 and August 31, (2) adult SRFC impacts from non-retention ocean fisheries when they occur, (3) the recreational harvest of adult SRFC in the Sacramento River Basin, and (4) the SRFC adult spawner escapement (Table II-1, Figure II-1).

The SI forecasting approach uses jack escapement estimates to predict the SI and accounts for autocorrelated errors. In practice, this means that if, in the previous year, the modeled SI value was larger than the SI postseason estimate for that year, the current year forecast is adjusted downward to account for that error. Conversely, if the modeled SI value in the previous year was less than the postseason estimate of the SI for that year, the current year SI forecast would be adjusted upward to compensate for that error.

The forecast of the log-transformed SI was made using the model

$$\log SI_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \log J_{t-1} + \rho \varepsilon_{t-1},$$

where $\log SI_t$ and $\log J_{t-1}$ are log-transformed SI and jack escapement values, respectively; t is the year for which the SI is being forecast; β_0 is the intercept; β_1 is the slope; ρ is the autocorrelation coefficient; and ε_{t-1} is the difference between the modeled value of the log SI for year $t-1$ and the postseason estimate of log SI in year $t-1$. The $\log SI_t$ is back-transformed to the arithmetic scale and corrected for bias in this transformation,

$$SI_t = e^{\log SI_t + 0.5\sigma^2},$$

where σ^2 is the variance of the normally distributed error component of the fitted model (referred to as the “innovation” variance). A more detailed description of the forecast approach can be found in Appendix E of the 2014 Preseason Report I (PFMC 2014).

2.1.1.2 Predictor Performance

The performance of past SI forecasts is displayed graphically in Figure II-4. For 2020, the preseason forecast of the SI (473,183) was 134 percent of the postseason estimate (351,925).

A control rule, adopted as part of Amendment 16 to the salmon FMP, is used annually to specify the maximum allowable exploitation rate on SRFC (Appendix A, Figure A-1). The allowable exploitation rate is determined by the predicted number of potential adult spawners in the absence of fisheries, which is defined for SRFC as the forecast SI. The FMP allows for any ocean and river harvest allocation that meets the exploitation rate constraints defined by the control rule. The regulations adopted in 2020 were expected

to result in 233,174 hatchery and natural area adult spawners and an exploitation rate of 50.7 percent. Postseason estimates of these quantities were 137,907 hatchery and natural area adult spawners and an exploitation rate of 60.8 percent (Table II-1).

2.1.1.3 Stock Forecast and Status

Sacramento Index forecast model parameters were estimated from SI data for years 1983-2020 and jack escapement data for years 1982-2019. A total of 13,995 SRFC jacks were estimated to have escaped to Sacramento River basin hatcheries and natural spawning areas in 2020. This jack escapement and the estimated parameters

$$\begin{aligned}\beta_o &= 7.319135, \\ \beta_1 &= 0.5696732, \\ \rho &= 0.7529011, \\ \epsilon_{t-1} &= -0.4235552, \\ \sigma^2 &= 0.1422386,\end{aligned}$$

result in a 2021 SI forecast of 270,958.

Figure II-2 graphically displays the 2021 SI forecast. The model fit (line in Figure II-2) was higher than the 2020 postseason estimate of the SI. As a result, the 2021 SI forecast value is adjusted downward from the fitted model.

The forecast SI applied to the SRFC control rule (Appendix A, Figure A-1) results in an allowable exploitation rate of 55 percent which produces, in expectation, 122,000 hatchery and natural area adult spawners. Therefore, fisheries impacting SRFC must be crafted to achieve, in expectation, a minimum of 122,000 adult spawners in 2021.

2.1.1.4 OFL, ABC, and ACL

The OFL, ABC, and ACL are defined in terms of spawner escapement (S_{OFL} , S_{ABC} , and S_{ACL}), and are calculated using potential spawner abundance forecasts and established exploitation rates. For SRFC, $F_{MSY} = 0.78$, the proxy value for Tier-2 Chinook stocks that do not have estimates of this rate derived from a stock-specific spawner-recruit analysis. The OFL for SRFC is $S_{OFL} = 270,958 \times (1-0.78) = 59,611$. Because SRFC is a Tier-2 stock, $F_{ABC} = F_{MSY} \times 0.90 = 0.70$, and $F_{ACL} = F_{ABC}$. The ABC for SRFC is $S_{ABC} = 270,958 \times (1-0.70) = 81,287$, with $S_{ACL} = S_{ABC}$. These preseason estimates will be recalculated with postseason abundance estimates (when available) to assess ACL and OFL compliance.

2.1.2 Sacramento River Winter Chinook

ESA-listed endangered Sacramento River winter Chinook salmon (SRWC) are harvested incidentally in ocean fisheries, primarily off the central California coast. A two-part consultation standard for endangered SRWC was first implemented in 2012, and later updated in 2018.

The first component of the consultation standard is the season and size limit provisions that have been in place since the 2004 Biological Opinion. These provisions state that the recreational salmon fishery 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 salmon fishery 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. The commercial salmon fishery 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 an October fishery 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.

The second component of the consultation standard is specified by a control rule that limits the maximum age-3 impact rate (allowable as a preseason forecast) for the area south of Point Arena, California (Appendix A, Figure A-3). The control rule specifies the maximum allowable age-3 impact rate on the basis of a forecast of the SRWC age-3 escapement in the absence of fisheries.

2.1.2.1 Predictor Description

The forecast of the age-3 escapement absent fishing (abundance) is based on a SRWC life cycle model that is stratified by age, sex, and origin (hatchery and natural). Juvenile survival rates spanning outmigration in freshwater and early ocean residence are applied to hatchery- and natural-origin juvenile production estimates. The age-3 escapement absent fishing is then forecasted by applying age- and sex-specific maturation rates and the age-3 natural mortality rate. The forecast is stochastic and thus the age-3 escapement absent fishing is represented by a distribution. The median of this distribution is applied to the control rule to specify the maximum allowable age-3 impact rate. A complete description of the abundance forecasting approach can be found in O'Farrell et al. (2016). The abundance forecasting approach used here is the Base model described in the aforementioned report.

2.1.2.2 Predictor Performance

The forecast of SRWC age-3 escapement absent fishing was implemented for the first time in 2018. Postseason estimates are not available.

2.1.2.3 Stock Forecast and Status

The forecast of SRWC age-3 escapement absent fishing is 9,063. Application of the control rule results in a maximum age-3 impact rate of 20.0 percent for the area south of Point Arena in 2021 (Table II-2).

2.1.3 Klamath River Fall Chinook

2.1.3.1 Predictor Description

For KRFC, linear regressions are used to relate September 1 ocean abundance estimates of age-3, age-4, and age-5 fish to that year's river run size estimates of age-2, age-3, and age-4 fish, respectively (Table II-3). Historical abundance estimates were derived from a cohort analysis of coded wire tag (CWT) information (brood years 1979-2018). The y-intercept of the regressions is constrained to zero, which gives the biologically reasonable expectation that a river run size of zero predicts an ocean abundance remainder of zero for the same cohort. The abundance of age-2 fish is not forecasted because no precursor to age-2 fish of that brood is available. Ocean fisheries harvest nominal numbers of age-2 KRFC.

2.1.3.2 Predictor Performance

The performance of past KRFC forecasts is displayed graphically in Table II-4 and in Figure II-4. For 2020, the preseason forecast of the KRFC total adult abundance (186,598) was 107 percent of the postseason estimate (173,684).

Management of KRFC harvest since 1986 has attempted to achieve specific harvest rates on fully-vulnerable age-4 and age-5 fish in ocean and river fisheries (Table II-5). The Council has used a combination of quotas and time/area restrictions in ocean fisheries in an attempt to meet the harvest rate objective set each year. Since 1992, fisheries have been managed to achieve 50/50 allocation between tribal and non-tribal fisheries. Tribal and recreational river fisheries have been managed on the basis of adult Chinook quotas.

The FMP describes a control rule used annually to specify the maximum allowable exploitation rate on KRFC (Appendix A, Figure A-2). The allowable exploitation rate is determined by the predicted number of potential spawners, which is defined as the natural area adult escapement expected in the absence of fisheries. The FMP allows for any ocean and river harvest allocation that meets the exploitation rate constraints defined by the control rule.

The 2020 salmon fishery regulations were expected to result in 36,206 natural-area spawning adults and an age-4 ocean harvest rate of 8.8 percent. Postseason estimates of these quantities were 26,190 natural-area adult spawners and an age-4 ocean harvest rate of 22.6 percent (Table II-5 and Table II-6).

2.1.3.3 Stock Forecast and Status

The 2021 forecast for the ocean abundance of KRFC as of September 1, 2020 (preseason) is 135,569 age-3 fish, 45,124 age-4 fish, and 815 age-5 fish.

Late-season commercial ocean fisheries in 2020 (September through November) were estimated to have harvested 51 adult KRFC, all of which were age-4 (late-season recreational fisheries had no estimated harvest of KRFC). This fall harvest equates to a 0.1 percent age-4 ocean harvest rate, which will be deducted from the ocean fishery's allocation in determining the 2021 allowable ocean harvest.

The forecast of potential spawner abundance is derived from the ocean abundance forecasts, ocean natural mortality rates, age-specific maturation rates, stray rates, and the proportion of escapement expected to spawn in natural areas. The 2021 KRFC potential spawner abundance forecast is 42,098 natural-area adults. This potential spawner abundance forecast applied to the KRFC control rule results in an allowable exploitation rate of 25.0 percent, which produces, in expectation, 31,574 natural-area adult spawners. Therefore, fisheries impacting KRFC must be crafted to achieve, in expectation, a minimum of 31,574 natural-area adult spawners in 2021.

2.1.3.4 OFL, ABC, and ACL

The OFL, ABC, and ACL are defined in terms of spawner escapement (S_{OFL} , S_{ABC} , and S_{ACL}), and are calculated using potential spawner abundance forecasts and established exploitation rates. For KRFC, $F_{MSY} = 0.71$, the value estimated from a stock-specific spawner-recruit analysis (STT 2005). The OFL for KRFC is $= 42,098 \times (1-0.71) = 12,208$. Because KRFC is a Tier-1 stock, $F_{ABC} = F_{MSY} \times 0.95 = 0.68$, and $F_{ACL} = F_{ABC}$. The ABC for KRFC is $S_{ABC} = 42,098 \times (1-0.68) = 13,471$, with $S_{ACL} = S_{ABC}$. These preseason estimates will be recalculated with postseason abundance estimates (when available) to assess ACL and OFL compliance.

2.1.4 Other California Coastal Chinook Stocks

Other California coastal streams that support fall Chinook stocks which contribute to ocean fisheries off Oregon and California include the Smith, Mad, Eel, Mattole, and Russian Rivers, and Redwood Creek. Except for the Smith River, these stocks are included in the California coastal Chinook ESU, which is listed as threatened under the ESA. Current information is insufficient to forecast the ocean abundance of these stocks; however, the NMFS ESA consultation standard restricts the KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate to no more than 16.0 percent to limit impacts on these stocks. In 2020, the age-4 ocean harvest rate was estimated to be 22.6 percent. The Klamath River spring, Smith River, Rogue River, Umpqua River, and other Oregon Chinook stocks south of the Elk River are components of the Southern Oregon/Northern California (SONC) Chinook complex, and as such, specification of ACLs is deferred to KRFC, the indicator stock for the SONC Chinook complex.

2.1.5 Oregon Coast Chinook Stocks

Oregon coast Chinook stocks are categorized into three major subgroups based on ocean migration patterns: the North Oregon Coast (NOC) Chinook aggregate, the Mid Oregon Coast (MOC) Chinook aggregate, and the South Oregon Coast (SOC) Chinook aggregate. Although their ocean harvest distributions overlap somewhat, they have been labeled as far-north, north, or south/local migrating, respectively.

2.1.5.1 Far-North and North Migrating Chinook (NOC and MOC groups)

Far-north and north migrating Chinook stocks include spring and fall stocks north of and including the Elk River, with the exception of Umpqua River spring Chinook. Based on CWT analysis, the populations from ten major NOC river systems from the Nehalem through the Siuslaw Rivers are harvested primarily in ocean fisheries off British Columbia and Southeast Alaska, and to a much lesser degree in Council area and terminal area (state waters) fisheries off Washington and Oregon. CWT analysis indicates populations from five major MOC systems, from the Coos through the Elk Rivers, are harvested primarily in ocean fisheries off British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, and in terminal area fisheries. Minor catches occur in California fisheries, and variable catches have been observed in southeast Alaska troll fisheries.

NOC and MOC Chinook stocks are components of the Far-North-Migrating Coastal (FNMC) Chinook complex, which is an exception to the ACL requirements of the MSA because they are managed under an international agreement (the PST); therefore, specification of ACLs is not necessary for stocks in the FNMC complex.

2.1.5.2 Predictor Description

Quantitative abundance predictions are made for all three of the coastal Chinook groups (NOC, MOC, and SOC), but are not used in annual development of Council area fishery regulations. Quantitative forecasts of abundance are based on sibling regression analyses from individual basins' escapement assessment data and scale sampling, which occur coast-wide. Forecast data for the NOC and MOC are used in the PSC management process in addition to terminal area management actions.

Natural spawner escapement is assessed yearly from the Nehalem through Sixes Rivers. Peak spawning counts of adults are obtained from standard index areas on these rivers and monitored to assess stock trends (PFMC 2021, Chapter II, Table II-5, and Figure II-3). Natural fall Chinook stocks from both the NOC and MOC dominate production from this subgroup. Also present in lesser numbers are naturally-produced spring Chinook stocks from several rivers, and hatchery fall and/or spring Chinook released in the Trask, Nestucca, Salmon, Alsea, and Elk rivers.

Basin-specific forecasts constitute the overall aggregate forecasts and are derived in conjunction with annual PSC Chinook model input and calibration activities; however, they were not available at publication time.

2.1.5.3 Predictor Performance

There was no information available to evaluate performance of predictors for NOC and MOC stocks.

2.1.5.4 Stock Forecast and Status

2.1.5.4.1 North Oregon Coast

Since 1977, the Salmon River Hatchery production has been tagged for use primarily as a PSC indicator stock for the NOC stock component. Because these fish are primarily harvested in fisheries north of the Council management area, the STT has not reviewed the procedure by which this indicator stock is used in

estimating annual stock status. The 2020 NOC density from standard survey areas (Nehalem R. through the Siuslaw R.) was an increase from 2019 (PFMC 2021, Appendix B, Table B-11).

Based on the density index of total spawners, the generalized expectation for NOC stocks in 2021 is above recent years' average abundance. Specifically, the 2020 spawner density in standard survey areas for the NOC averaged 139 spawners per mile, the highest since 2015.

2.1.5.4.2 Mid Oregon Coast

Since 1977, the Elk River Hatchery production has been tagged for potential use as a PSC indicator stock for the MOC stock aggregate. Beginning in 2019, Elk River Hatchery production was included as a PSC indicator stock. Age-specific ocean abundance forecasts for 2021 are not currently available, but are being developed. The STT has not undertaken a review of the methods used by Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) staff in developing these abundance forecasts.

The 2020 MOC density from standard survey areas (Coos and Coquille basins) averaged 94 adult spawners per mile, an increase from 2019 and the second highest since 2015 (PFMC 2021), Appendix B, Table B-11). Fall Chinook escapement goals are currently under development for the South Umpqua and Coquille basins of the MOC.

2.1.5.5 South/Local Migrating Chinook (SOC group)

South/local migrating Chinook stocks include Rogue River spring and fall Chinook, fall Chinook from smaller rivers south of the Elk River, and Umpqua River spring Chinook. These stocks are important contributors to ocean fisheries off Oregon and northern California. Umpqua River spring Chinook contribute to a lesser degree to fisheries off Washington, British Columbia, and southeast Alaska.

SOC stocks are components of the Southern Oregon/Northern California (SONC) Chinook complex, and as such, specification of ACLs is deferred to KRFC, the indicator stock for the SONC complex.

2.1.5.5.1 Rogue River Fall Chinook

Rogue River fall Chinook contribute to ocean fisheries principally as age-3 through age-5 fish. Mature fish enter the river each year from mid-July through October, with the peak of the run occurring during August and September.

2.1.5.6 Predictor Description

Carcass recoveries in Rogue River index surveys covering a large proportion of the total spawning area were available for 1977-2004. Using Klamath Ocean Harvest Model (KOHM) methodology, these carcass numbers, allocated into age-classes from scale data, were used to estimate the Rogue Ocean Population Index (ROPI) for age-3 to age-5 fish. A linear regression was developed using the escapement estimates (all ages) in year t based on seining at Huntley Park (1976-2004) to predict the ROPI in year $t+1$ (1977-2005).

Beginning in 2015, a revised predictor was used which relies on the Huntley Park escapement estimate and dispenses with the use of the carcass counts. Linear regressions are used to relate May 1 ocean abundance estimates of age-3, age-4, age-5, and age-6 Rogue fall Chinook to the previous year's river run size estimates of age-2, age-3, age-4, and age-5 fish, respectively. Historical May 1 ocean abundance estimates were derived from a cohort analysis of 1988-2006 brood years. May 1 (t) ocean abundances were converted to September 1 ($t-1$) forecasts by dividing the May (t) number by the assumed September 1 ($t-1$) through May 1 (t) survival rate of 0.5 age-3, 0.8 age-4, 0.8 age-5, and 0.8 age-6. River run size estimates are derived from a flow-based expansion of standardized seine catches of fall Chinook at Huntley Park (RM 8). The y-intercept of the regressions is constrained to zero.

The 2020 Huntley Park escapement estimate and the resulting 2021 ROPI forecast of 274,100 consists of age-3 (212,000), age-4 (57,100) and age-5-6 (5,800) fish.

2.1.5.7 Predictor Performance

The ROPI is based on cohort reconstruction methods with index values predicted from regression equations. Because postseason estimates of the ROPI are not available, it is not possible to assess predictor performance.

2.1.5.8 Stock Forecast and Status

The 2021 ROPI is below recent years' average (Table II-7).

2.1.5.9 Other SOC Stocks

Umpqua and Rogue spring Chinook contribute to ocean fisheries primarily as age-3 fish. Mature Chinook enter the rivers primarily during April and May and generally prior to annual ocean fisheries.

Natural fall Chinook stocks from river systems south of the Elk River and spring Chinook stocks from the Rogue and Umpqua rivers dominate production from this subgroup. Substantial releases of hatchery spring Chinook occur in both the Rogue and Umpqua rivers, although also present in lesser numbers are hatchery fall Chinook, primarily from the Chetco River.

These stocks are minor contributors to general season mixed-stock ocean fisheries. Standard fall Chinook spawning index escapement data were available for the smaller SOC rivers (Winchuck, Chetco, and Pistol rivers). These had been used for assessment of the conservation objective for the SOC stocks prior to 2015. The 2020 average density from standard survey areas was 22 adult spawners per mile, an increase over the previous two years (PFMC 2021, Appendix B, Table B-8). Beginning in 2015, for the SOC Chinook stock complex, the conservation objective is assessed using the escapement estimate of naturally produced fall Chinook at Huntley Park on the Rogue River (PFMC 2021, Appendix B, Table B-10, Chapter II, Table II-5, and Figure II-3).

2.2 CHINOOK STOCKS NORTH OF CAPE FALCON

2.2.1 Columbia River Chinook

Columbia River fall Chinook stocks form the largest contributing stock group to Council Chinook fisheries north of Cape Falcon. Abundance of these stocks is a major factor in determining impacts of fisheries on weak natural stocks critical to Council area management, particularly ESA-listed Lower Columbia River (LCR) natural tule Chinook. Abundance predictions are made for five major fall stock units characterized as being hatchery or natural production, and originating above or below Bonneville Dam. The upriver brights (URB) and lower river wild (LRW) are primarily naturally-produced stocks, although the upriver brights do have a substantial hatchery component. The lower river hatchery (LRH) tule, Spring Creek Hatchery (SCH) tule, and Mid-Columbia Bright (MCB) are primarily hatchery-produced stocks. The MCB include the Lower River Bright (LRB) stock as a small naturally-produced component. LRB spawn in the mainstem Columbia River near Beacon Rock and are believed to have originated from MCB hatchery strays. The tule stocks generally mature at an earlier age than the bright fall stocks and do not migrate as far north. Minor fall stocks include the Select Area Bright (SAB), a stock originally from the Rogue River.

Upper Columbia River summer Chinook also contribute to Council area fisheries, although like URB and LRW, most ocean impacts occur in British Columbia (B.C.) and Southeast Alaska (SEAK) fisheries. Upper Columbia River summer Chinook have both natural and hatchery components, and originate in areas upstream from Rock Island Dam.

URB and upper Columbia summer Chinook are exempt from the ACL requirements of the MSA because they are managed under an international agreement (the PST); therefore, specification of ACLs is not necessary for these two stocks. ESA consultation standards serve the purpose of ACLs for ESA-listed stocks like LRW Chinook. Broodstock goals serve the purpose of ACLs for hatchery-origin stocks like LRH, SCH, and MCB.

2.2.1.1 Predictor Description

Preseason forecasts of Columbia River fall and summer Chinook stock abundance, used by the STT to assess the Council's adopted fishery regulations, are based on age-specific and stock-specific forecasts of annual ocean escapement (returns to the Columbia River). These forecasts are developed by WDFW and a subgroup of the *U.S. v Oregon* Technical Advisory Committee (TAC). Columbia River return forecast methodologies used for Council management are identical to those used for planning Columbia River fall season fisheries, although minor updates to Council estimates of inriver run size may occur prior to finalization of the inriver fishery plans, based on the results of planned ocean fisheries.

The 2021 return of summer and each fall Chinook stock group is forecasted using relationships between successive age groups within a cohort. The database for these relationships was constructed by combining age-specific estimates of escapement and inriver fishery catches for years since 1964 (except for MCB, which started in the 1980s). Typically, only the more recent broods are used in the current predictions. Fall Chinook stock identification in the Columbia River mixed-stock fisheries is determined by sampling catch and escapement for CWTs and visual stock identification (VSI). Age composition estimates are based on CWT data and scale reading of fishery and escapement samples, where available. These stock and age data for Columbia River fall Chinook are the basis for the return data presented in the *Review of 2020 Ocean Salmon Fisheries* (Appendix B, Tables B-15 through B-20). The 2020 returns for summer Chinook and the five fall Chinook stocks listed in this report may differ somewhat from those provided in the *Review of 2020 Ocean Salmon Fisheries* (PFMC 2021), since ocean escapement estimates may have been updated after that report was printed.

Summer and fall Chinook ocean escapement forecasts developed for the March Council meeting do not take into account variations in marine harvest. The STT combines the initial inriver run size (ocean escapement; Table II-8) with expected Council area fishery harvest levels and stock distribution patterns to produce adjusted ocean escapement forecasts based on the proposed ocean fishing regulations. These revised forecasts are available at the end of the Council preseason planning process in April and are used for preseason fishery modeling in the Columbia River.

2.2.1.2 Predictor Performance

Performance of the preliminary inriver run size estimation methodology can be assessed, in part, by examining the differences between preseason forecasts and postseason estimates (Table II-8; Figure II-4). For 2020, the March preliminary preseason forecasts as a percentage of the postseason estimates are 78 percent for URB, 56 percent for LRW, 65 percent for LRH, 88 percent for SCH, 70 percent for MCB, and 58 percent for upper Columbia summer Chinook.

2.2.1.3 Stock Forecasts and Status

Ocean escapement of LRW fall Chinook in 2021 is forecast at 20,000 adults, about 103 percent of the recent 10-year average return of 19,400. The forecast is about 56 percent of last year's actual return of 35,400. The spawning escapement goal of 5,700 in the North Fork Lewis River is expected to be achieved this year.

The preliminary forecast for 2021 ocean escapement of LRH fall Chinook is for a return of 73,100 adults, about 94 percent of last year's return of 77,900 and 86 percent of the recent 10-year average return of

85,100. Based on this abundance forecast, the total allowable LCR natural tulle exploitation rate for 2021 fisheries is no greater than 38.0 percent under the matrix developed by the Tule Chinook Workgroup in 2011, which is used by NMFS in developing ESA guidance for this stock (Appendix A Table A-6).

The preliminary ocean escapement forecast of SCH fall Chinook in 2021 is 46,800 adults, about 89 percent of last year's return of 52,700 and 66 percent of the 10-year average of 71,000.

The preliminary forecast for the 2021 ocean escapement of MCB fall Chinook is 77,400 adults, about 76 percent of last year's return of 101,900 and about 71 percent of the recent 10-year average of 109,400.

The preliminary forecast for summer Chinook in 2021 is 77,600 adults, approximately 118 percent of last year's return of 65,500 and about 108 percent of the recent 10-year average of 71,300. This ocean escapement forecast should provide opportunity for both ocean and in-river fisheries while exceeding the FMP S_{MSY} conservation objective of 12,143 escapement above Rock Island Dam.

The preliminary forecast for 2021 URB fall Chinook ocean escapement is 354,200 adults, about 118 percent of last year's return of 299,300 and about 83 percent of the recent 10-year average of 425,100. This forecasted ocean escapement should allow for moderate ocean and in-river fisheries while achieving the FMP S_{MSY} conservation objective of 39,625 natural area spawners in the Hanford Reach, Yakima River, and areas above Priest Rapids Dam.

The forecast for the 2021 ocean escapement of ESA-listed Snake River wild fall Chinook is 11,000 adults.

2.2.2 Washington Coast Chinook

Washington Coast Chinook consist of spring, summer, and fall stocks from Willapa Bay through the Hoko River. Based on limited CWT analysis, these populations are harvested primarily in ocean fisheries off British Columbia and Southeast Alaska, and to a lesser degree in Council-area fisheries off Washington and Oregon.

Washington Coast Chinook stocks are components of the FNMC Chinook complex, which is an exception to the ACL requirements of the MSA because it is managed under an international agreement (the PST); therefore, specification of ACLs is not necessary for stocks in the FNMC complex.

2.2.2.1 Predictor Description and Past Performance

Council fisheries have negligible impacts on Washington Coast Chinook stocks and information to assess past performance is unavailable. However, abundance estimates are provided for Washington Coastal fall stocks in subsequent pre-season fishery impact assessment reports prepared by the STT (e.g., Pre-season Report III).

2.2.2.2 Stock Forecasts and Status

The 2021 Willapa Bay natural fall Chinook terminal runsize forecast is 3,924, which is above the FMP S_{MSY} conservation objective of 3,393. The hatchery fall Chinook terminal runsize forecast is 30,470.

The 2021 Grays Harbor spring Chinook terminal runsize forecast is 1,082, which is below the FMP S_{MSY} conservation objective of 1,400. The natural fall Chinook terminal runsize forecast is 15,520, which is above the FMP S_{MSY} conservation objective of 13,326. The fall hatchery terminal runsize forecast is 7,559.

The 2021 Quinault River natural fall Chinook terminal runsize forecast is 5,958. The fall hatchery terminal runsize forecast is 4,925.

The 2021 Queets River spring Chinook terminal runsize forecast is 561. The FMP S_{MSY} conservation objective is 700. The natural fall Chinook terminal runsize forecast is 4,345, which is above the FMP S_{MSY} conservation objective of 2,500. The fall hatchery terminal runsize forecast is 563.

The 2021 Hoh River natural spring/summer Chinook spawning escapement forecast is 988, which is above the FMP S_{MSY} conservation objective of 900. The natural fall Chinook forecast is 2,596, which is above the FMP S_{MSY} conservation objective of 1,200.

The 2021 Quillayute River hatchery spring Chinook ocean escapement forecast is 2,575. The natural summer Chinook forecast is 1,146, which is below the FMP S_{MSY} conservation objectives of 1,200 summer Chinook. The fall Chinook forecast is 8,490, which is above the FMP S_{MSY} conservation objectives of 3,000 fall Chinook.

The 2021 Hoko River forecast is for an escapement without fishing of 1,336, which, after fisheries are planned, should result in a spawner estimate that is above the FMP S_{MSY} conservation objective of 850.

2.2.3 Puget Sound Chinook

Puget Sound Chinook stocks include all fall, summer, and spring stocks originating from U.S. tributaries in Puget Sound and the eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca (east of Salt Creek, inclusive). Puget Sound consists of numerous natural Chinook stocks of small to medium-sized populations and substantial hatchery production. The Puget Sound ESU was listed under the ESA as threatened in March 1999.

Council-area fishery impacts to Puget Sound Chinook stocks are generally very low, on the order of five percent or less. NMFS issued a biological opinion in 2004 concluding that Council-area fisheries were not likely to jeopardize listed Puget Sound Chinook, and exempting these fisheries from the ESA section 9 take prohibition as long as they are consistent with the terms and conditions in the opinion. This opinion does not cover Puget Sound fisheries. In recent years, the comanagers have developed annual fishery management plans for Puget Sound and NMFS has issued one-year biological opinions for these plans exempting them from ESA section 9 take prohibitions. These opinions take into account the combined impacts of ocean and Puget Sound fisheries. Puget Sound stocks contribute to fisheries off B.C., are present to a lesser degree off SEAK, and are impacted to a minor degree by Council-area ocean fisheries. Because Council-area fishery impacts to Puget Sound Chinook stocks are minor, ocean regulations are not generally used to manage these stocks.

2.2.3.1 Predictor Description

Methodologies for estimates are described in the annual Puget Sound management reports (starting in 1993, reports are available by Puget Sound management unit, not by individual species). Forecasts for Puget Sound stocks generally assume production is dominated by age-4 adults. The STT has not undertaken a review of the methods employed by state and tribal staffs in preparing these abundance forecasts. Run-size expectations for various Puget Sound stock management units are listed in Table I-1.

2.2.3.2 Predictor Performance

Performance of the preliminary inriver run size estimation methodology can be assessed, in part, by examining the differences between preseason forecasts and postseason estimates. Table II-9 compares preseason forecasts and postseason estimates of Puget Sound run size for summer/fall Chinook.

2.2.3.3 Stock Forecasts and Status

ACLs are undefined in the FMP for ESA-listed stocks like Puget Sound Chinook, and are deferred to ESA consultation standards.

Spring Chinook

Puget Sound Spring Chinook abundances remain depressed.

Summer/Fall Chinook

The 2021 preliminary natural Chinook return forecast is 32,500 (includes supplemental hatchery forecasts) and the preliminary hatchery Chinook return forecast is 174,700. The 2020 preseason natural Chinook return forecast was 32,100 (includes supplemental hatchery forecasts) and the hatchery Chinook return forecast was 200,100.

Since ESA listing and development of the Resource Management Plan (RMP), fishery management for Puget Sound Chinook has changed from an escapement goal basis to the use of stock-specific exploitation rates and “critical abundance thresholds.” This new approach is evaluated on an annual basis through the RMP.

2.3 STOCK STATUS DETERMINATION UPDATES

Sacramento River fall Chinook and Klamath River fall Chinook were found to meet the criteria for being classified as overfished in the PFMC *Review of 2017 Ocean Salmon Fisheries*, released in February 2018. NMFS subsequently published an overfished designation for both stocks in June 2018, and rebuilding plans were developed for both and adopted by the Council in 2019.

Based on the most recent three-year geometric mean escapement (2018-2020), published in the PFMC *Review of 2020 Ocean Salmon Fisheries*, Sacramento River fall Chinook meets the criteria for rebuilt status, while Klamath River fall Chinook continue to meet the criteria for overfished status.

2.4 SELECTIVE FISHERY CONSIDERATIONS FOR CHINOOK

As the North of Falcon region has moved forward with mass marking of hatchery Chinook salmon stocks, the first mark selective fishery for Chinook salmon in Council waters was implemented in June 2010 in the recreational fishery north of Cape Falcon. In 2011 and 2012, the mark selective fishery in June was 8 and 15 days, respectively. In 2013 and 2014, the North of Falcon mark selective recreational fishery started in mid-May in Neah Bay and La Push subareas, then opened in all areas in late May or June. In 2015, the mark selective Chinook quota was 10,000 fish in the mid-May to mid-June fishery. Since 2015, no mark selective fisheries for Chinook in Council waters have occurred. For 2021 preseason planning, selective fishing options for non-Indian fisheries may be under consideration in the ocean area from Cape Falcon, Oregon to the U.S./Canada border. Observed mark rates in previous mark selective fisheries north of Cape Falcon ranged from 53 to 71 percent. Similar mark rates are expected in this area for 2021.

TABLE II-1. Harvest and abundance indices for adult Sacramento River fall Chinook (SRFC) in thousands of fish. (Page 1 of 2)

Year	SRFC Ocean Harvest South of Cape Falcon ^{a/}				River Harvest	Spawning Escapement			Sacramento Index (SI) ^{c/}	Exploitation Rate (%) ^{d/}
	Troll	Sport	Non-Ret ^{b/}	Total		Natural	Hatchery	Total		
1983	246.6	86.3	0.0	332.9	18.0	91.7	18.6	110.2	461.1	76
1984	266.2	87.0	0.0	353.1	25.9	120.2	38.7	159.0	538.1	70
1985	355.5	158.9	0.0	514.4	39.1	210.1	29.3	239.3	792.8	70
1986	619.0	137.5	0.0	756.4	39.2	218.3	21.8	240.1	1,035.7	77
1987	686.1	173.1	0.0	859.2	31.8	175.2	19.8	195.1	1,086.1	82
1988	1,163.2	188.3	0.0	1,351.5	37.1	200.7	26.8	227.5	1,616.1	86
1989	602.8	157.1	0.0	759.9	24.9	127.6	24.9	152.6	937.3	84
1990	507.3	150.4	0.0	657.8	17.2	83.3	21.7	105.1	780.0	87
1991	300.1	89.6	0.0	389.7	26.0 ^{e/}	92.8	26.0	118.9	534.6	78
1992	233.3	69.4	0.0	302.8	13.3 ^{e/}	59.9	21.7	81.5	397.6	79
1993	342.8	115.3	0.0	458.1	27.7 ^{e/}	112.8	24.6	137.4	623.2	78
1994	303.5	168.8	0.0	472.3	28.9 ^{e/}	135.0	30.6	165.6	666.7	75
1995	730.7	390.4	0.0	1,121.0	48.2	253.8	41.5	295.3	1,464.6	80
1996	426.8	157.0	0.0	583.8	49.2	269.1	32.5	301.6	934.7	68
1997	579.7	210.3	0.0	790.0	56.3	281.6	63.3	344.8	1,191.1	71
1998	292.3	114.0	0.0	406.3	69.8 ^{e/}	176.0	69.9	245.9	722.1	66
1999	289.1	76.2	0.0	365.3	68.9 ^{e/}	357.6	42.2	399.8	834.0	52
2000	421.8	152.8	0.0	574.6	59.5 ^{e/}	370.0	47.6	417.5	1,051.6	60
2001	284.4	93.4	0.0	377.9	97.4	539.4	57.4	596.8	1,072.0	44
2002	447.7	184.0	0.0	631.7	89.2 ^{e/}	684.2	85.6	769.9	1,490.8	48
2003	501.6	106.4	0.0	608.0	85.4	414.6	108.4	523.0	1,216.3	57
2004	621.8	212.6	0.0	834.5	46.8	206.2	80.7	286.9	1,168.2	75
2005	367.9	127.0	0.0	494.9	64.6	214.9	181.1	396.0	955.5	59
2006	149.9	107.7	0.0	257.7	44.9	196.5	78.5	275.0	577.6	52
2007	119.9	32.0	0.0	152.0	14.3 ^{e/}	70.1	21.3	91.4	257.7	65
2008	3.2	0.9	0.0	4.1	0.1 ^{e/}	47.3	18.0	65.4	69.6	6
2009	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0 ^{e/}	24.9	15.9	40.9	41.1	1
2010	11.2	11.4	0.3	22.8	2.7 ^{e/}	91.1	33.2	124.3	149.8	17

TABLE II-1. Harvest and abundance indices for adult Sacramento River fall Chinook (SRFC) in thousands of fish. (Page 2 of 2)

Year	SRFC Ocean Harvest South of Cape Falcon ^{a/}			River Harvest	Spawning Escapement			Sacramento Index (SI) ^{c/}	Exploitation Rate (%) ^{d/}	
	Troll	Sport	Non-Ret ^{b/}		Total	Natural	Hatchery			Total
2011	46.7	22.8	0.0	69.5	18.2 ^{e/}	77.9	41.5	119.3	207.0	42
2012	183.1	93.4	0.3	276.7	65.8 ^{e/}	166.2	119.2	285.4	627.9	55
2013	290.7	114.3	0.0	404.9	57.5 ^{e/}	305.6	101.2	406.8	869.3	53
2014	240.6	62.4	0.0	303.0	35.7 ^{e/}	168.7	43.8	212.5	551.2	61
2015	100.1	24.5	0.0	124.6	16.9 ^{e/}	74.5	39.0	113.5	254.9	55
2016	62.9	28.9	0.0	91.8	23.9 ^{e/}	56.3	33.4	89.7	205.3	56
2017	38.7	31.9	0.0	70.7	22.1 ^{e/}	17.9	26.5	44.3	137.1	68
2018	53.7	45.0	0.0	98.6	16.3 ^{e/}	71.7	33.8	105.5	220.4	52
2019	248.7	74.4	0.0	323.1	20.3 ^{e/}	121.6	42.1	163.8	507.2	68
2020 ^{f/}	154.7	44.4	0.0	199.1	14.9 ^{e/}	100.1	37.8	137.9	351.9	61

a/ Ocean harvest for the period September 1 (t-1) through August 31 (t).

b/ Mortalities estimated from non-retention ocean fisheries (e.g., coho-only fisheries, non-retention GSI sampling). In 2008, there were 37 estimated mortalities as a result of non-retention fisheries that have been rounded to 0 in this table.

c/ The SI is the sum of (1) SRFC ocean fishery harvest south of Cape Falcon between September 1 and August 31, (2) SRFC impacts from non-retention ocean fisheries when they occur, (3) the recreational harvest of SRFC in the Sacramento River Basin, and (4) the SRFC spawner escapement.

d/ Total ocean harvest, non-retention ocean fishery mortalities, and river harvest of SRFC as a percentage of the SI.

e/ Estimates derived from CDFW Sacramento River Basin angler survey. Estimates not marked with a footnote are inferred from escapement data and the mean river harvest rate estimate.

f/ Preliminary.

TABLE II-2. Sacramento River winter Chinook escapement, allowable age-3 impact rates, and management performance.

Year	3-yr.			Age-3 impact rate south of Point Arena, CA		
	Escapement ^{a/}	Geometric Mean Escapement ^{b/}	Abundance Forecast ^{c/}	Maximum Allowable (%) ^{d/}	Preseason Forecast (%)	Postseason Estimate (%)
2000	--	--	-	-	-	21.4
2001	8,224	--	-	-	-	23.3
2002	7,464	--	-	-	-	21.8
2003	8,218	--	-	-	-	10.3
2004	7,869	7,960	-	-	-	24.8
2005	15,839	7,844	-	-	-	17.2
2006	17,290	10,080	-	-	-	15.1
2007	2,541	12,917	-	-	-	17.8
2008	2,830	8,862	-	-	-	0.0
2009	4,537	4,991	-	-	-	0.0
2010	1,596	3,195	-	-	-	e/
2011	824	2,737	-	-	-	28.3
2012	2,671	1,814	-	13.7	13.7	12.6
2013	6,084	1,520	-	12.9	12.9	18.8
2014	3,015	2,375	-	15.4	15.4	15.8
2015	3,439	3,659	-	19.0	17.5	e/
2016	1,546	3,981	-	19.9	12.8	10.7
2017	975	2,521	-	15.8	12.2	17.6
2018	2,638	1,731	1,594	14.4	8.5	13.8
2019	8,129	1,584	1,924	15.7	14.8	10.0 ^{f/}
2020	7,421	2,755	3,077	20.0	16.2	NA ^{g/}
2021	NA	5,419	9,063	20.0	NA	NA

a/ Escapement includes jacks and adults spawning in natural areas and fish used for broodstock at Livingston Stone and Coleman National Fish hatcheries.

TABLE II-3. Klamath River fall Chinook ocean abundance (thousands), harvest rate, and river run size estimates (thousands) by age. (Page 1 of 2).

Year (t)	Ocean Abundance Sept. 1 (t-1)			Annual Ocean Harvest Rate Sept. 1 (t-1) - Aug. 31 (t)		Klamath Basin River Run (t)				
	Age-3	Age-4	Total	Age-3	Age-4	Age-2	Age-3	Age-4	Age-5	Total Adults
	1981	493.2	57.0	550.2	0.21	0.53	28.2	64.1	14.4	1.8
1982	561.1	133.4	694.5	0.30	0.52	39.4	30.1	33.9	2.6	66.6
1983	313.3	114.2	427.5	0.19	0.60	3.8	35.9	20.7	0.9	57.5
1984	157.3	82.8	240.1	0.08	0.38	8.3	21.7	24.4	1.1	47.2
1985	374.8	56.9	431.7	0.11	0.24	69.4	32.9	25.7	5.8	64.4
1986	1,304.4	140.8	1,445.2	0.18	0.46	44.6	162.9	29.8	2.3	195.0
1987	781.1	341.9	1,123.0	0.16	0.43	19.1	89.7	112.6	6.8	209.1
1988	756.3	234.8	991.0	0.20	0.39	24.1	101.2	86.5	3.9	191.6
1989	369.8	177.2	547.1	0.15	0.36	9.1	50.4	69.6	4.3	124.3
1990	176.1	104.0	280.1	0.30	0.55	4.4	11.6	22.9	1.3	35.9
1991	69.4	37.2	106.6	0.03	0.18	1.8	10.0	21.6	1.1	32.7
1992	39.5	28.2	67.7	0.02	0.07	13.7	6.9	18.8	1.0	26.7
1993	168.5	15.0	183.5	0.05	0.16	7.6	48.3	8.2	0.7	57.2
1994	119.9	41.7	161.7	0.03	0.09	14.4	37.0	26.0	1.0	64.0
1995	787.3	28.7	816.0	0.04	0.14	22.8	201.9	18.3	2.6	222.8
1996	192.3	226.3	418.6	0.05	0.16	9.5	38.8	136.7	0.3	175.8
1997	140.2	62.8	203.0	0.01	0.06	8.0	35.0	44.2	4.6	83.7
1998	154.8	44.7	199.5	0.00	0.09	4.6	59.2	29.7	1.7	90.6
1999	129.1	30.5	159.5	0.02	0.09	19.2	29.2	20.5	1.3	51.0
2000	617.1	44.2	661.3	0.06	0.10	10.2	187.1	30.5	0.5	218.1
2001	356.1	133.8	489.9	0.03	0.09	11.3	99.1	88.2	0.1	187.3
2002	513.6	98.9	612.5	0.02	0.15	9.2	94.6	62.5	3.7	160.8
2003	401.1	192.2	593.3	0.08	0.21	3.8	94.3	96.8	0.9	191.9
2004	159.4	105.2	264.7	0.12	0.35	9.6	33.1	40.5	5.3	78.9
2005	190.0	38.1	228.1	0.02	0.20	2.3	43.8	17.5	3.9	65.2
2006	90.7	63.4	154.1	0.01	0.10	26.9	18.5	41.6	1.3	61.4
2007	376.9	33.7	410.6	0.06	0.21	1.7	113.7	16.8	1.6	132.1
2008	68.0	81.4	149.4	0.00	0.10	25.2	18.6	50.2	1.7	70.6
2009	240.8	21.1	261.9	0.00	0.00	11.9	78.6	16.4	5.6	100.6
2010	192.8	62.1	254.8	0.01	0.04	16.6	46.1	44.3	0.4	90.9

TABLE II-3. Klamath River fall Chinook ocean abundance (thousands), harvest rate, and river run size estimates (thousands) by age. (Page 2 of 2).

Year (t)	Ocean Abundance Sept. 1 (t-1)			Annual Ocean Harvest Rate Sept. 1 (t-1) - Aug. 31 (t)		Klamath Basin River Run (t)				
	Age-3	Age-4	Total	Age-3	Age-4	Age-2	Age-3	Age-4	Age-5	Total Adults
2011	240.2	64.6	304.8	0.03	0.08	84.9	59.0	41.0	2.0	102.0
2012	799.4	74.3	873.7	0.03	0.08	21.4	243.9	49.3	2.1	295.3
2013	438.4	194.4	632.9	0.04	0.20	14.4	55.2	108.8	1.1	165.0
2014	216.5	180.7	397.2	0.03	0.17	22.3	57.8	98.7	3.9	160.4
2015	110.5	61.0	171.5	0.02	0.22	6.1	36.7	34.0	7.1	77.8
2016	32.7	24.8	57.4	0.01	0.09	2.8	8.6	15.5	0.5	24.6
2017	63.3	9.8	73.1	0.02	0.04	20.3	24.4	7.3	1.6	33.2
2018	193.7	10.5	204.3	0.06	0.24	10.9	85.5	5.6	0.0	91.1
2019	83.0 ^{a/}	15.7	98.7	0.04 ^{a/}	0.36	10.0	30.2	6.8	0.1	37.1
2020	158.7 ^{b/}	15.0 ^{a/}	173.7	NA ^{c/}	0.23 ^{a/}	9.1	37.8	7.6	0.0	45.4

a/ Preliminary: incomplete cohort data (age-5 unavailable).

b/ Preliminary: incomplete cohort data (age-4 and age-5 unavailable).

c/ Not estimated: incomplete cohort data (age-4 and age-5 unavailable).

TABLE II-4. Comparisons of preseason forecast and postseason estimates for ocean abundance of adult Klamath River fall Chinook. (Page 1 of 4)

Year (t)	Preseason Forecast ^{a/}	Postseason Estimate	Pre/Postseason
	Sept. 1 (t-1)	Sept. 1 (t-1)	
	Age-3		
1985	113,000	374,822	0.30
1986	426,000 ^{b/}	1,304,409	0.33
1987	511,800	781,122	0.66
1988	370,800	756,261	0.49
1989	450,600	369,828	1.22
1990	479,000	176,122	2.72
1991	176,200	69,424	2.54
1992	50,000	39,502	1.27
1993	294,400	168,473	1.75
1994	138,000	119,915	1.15
1995	269,000	787,309	0.34
1996	479,800	192,272	2.50
1997	224,600	140,153	1.60
1998	176,000	154,799	1.14
1999	84,800	129,066	0.66
2000	349,600	617,097	0.57
2001	187,200	356,128	0.53
2002	209,000	513,604	0.41
2003	171,300	401,112	0.43
2004	72,100	159,446	0.45
2005	185,700	189,977	0.98
2006	44,100	90,666	0.49
2007	515,400	376,940	1.37
2008	31,600	68,015	0.46
2009	474,900	240,787	1.97
2010	223,400	192,750	1.16
2011	304,600	240,222	1.27
2012	1,567,600	799,446	1.96
2013	390,700	438,443	0.89
2014	219,800	216,493	1.02
2015	342,200	110,506	3.10
2016	93,400	32,670	2.86
2017	42,000	63,236	0.66
2018	330,000	193,725	1.70
2019	167,500	82,994	2.02
2020 ^{c/}	149,600	158,696	0.94
2021	135,600	--	--

TABLE II-4. Comparisons of preseason forecasts and postseason estimates for ocean abundance of adult Klamath River fall Chinook. (Page 2 of 4)

Year (t)	Preseason Forecast ^{a/}		Postseason Estimate	
	Sept. 1 (t-1)		Sept. 1 (t-1)	
	Age-4			
1985	56,900	56,908	1.00	
1986	66,300	140,823	0.47	
1987	206,100	341,875	0.60	
1988	186,400	234,751	0.79	
1989	215,500	177,245	1.22	
1990	50,100	103,951	0.48	
1991	44,600	37,171	1.20	
1992	44,800	28,169	1.59	
1993	39,100	15,037	2.60	
1994	86,100	41,736	2.06	
1995	47,000	28,726	1.64	
1996	268,500	226,282	1.19	
1997	53,900	62,820	0.86	
1998	46,000	44,733	1.03	
1999	78,800	30,456	2.59	
2000	38,900	44,176	0.88	
2001	247,000	133,801	1.85	
2002	143,800	98,927	1.45	
2003	132,400	192,180	0.69	
2004	134,500	105,246	1.28	
2005	48,900	38,079	1.28	
2006	63,700	63,384	1.00	
2007	26,100	33,650	0.78	
2008	157,200	81,411	1.93	
2009	25,200	21,131	1.19	
2010	106,300	62,089	1.71	
2011	61,600	64,570	0.95	
2012	79,600	74,300	1.07	
2013	331,200	194,407	1.70	
2014	67,400	180,669	0.37	
2015	71,100	60,979	1.17	
2016	45,100	24,777	1.82	
2017	10,600	9,821	1.08	
2018	28,400	10,531	2.70	
2019	106,100	15,685	6.76	
2020 ^{c/}	36,200	14,964	2.42	
2021	45,100	--	--	

TABLE II-4. Comparisons of preseason forecasts and postseason estimates for ocean abundance of adult Klamath River fall Chinook. (Page 3 of 4)

Year (t)	Preseason Forecast ^{a/}		Postseason Estimate	
	Sept. 1 (t-1)		Sept. 1 (t-1)	
Age-5				
1985	NA		11,113	NA
1986	NA		6,376	NA
1987	5,300		19,414	0.27
1988	13,300		14,632	0.91
1989	10,100		9,612	1.05
1990	7,600		7,767	0.98
1991	1,500		2,774	0.54
1992	1,300		1,444	0.90
1993	1,100		1,759	0.63
1994	500		1,468	0.34
1995	2,000		3,805	0.53
1996	1,100		788	1.40
1997	7,900		9,004	0.88
1998	3,300		2,382	1.39
1999	2,000		2,106	0.95
2000	1,400		1,051	1.33
2001	1,300		258	5.04
2002	9,700		6,933	1.40
2003	6,500		1,915	3.39
2004	9,700		17,184	0.56
2005	5,200		6,859	0.76
2006	2,200		5,236	0.42
2007	4,700		2,911	1.61
2008	1,900		2,900	0.66
2009	5,600		7,059	0.79
2010	1,800		517	3.48
2011	5,000		2,753	1.82
2012	4,600		5,110	0.90
2013	5,700		3,945	1.44
2014	12,100		7,625	1.59
2015	10,400		13,283	0.78
2016	3,700		1,142	3.24
2017	1,700		2,024	0.84
2018	800		50	16.00
2019	600		220	2.73
2020 ^{c/}	700		24	29.17
2021	800		--	--

TABLE II-4. Comparisons of preseason forecasts and postseason estimates for ocean abundance of adult Klamath River fall Chinook. (Page 4 of 4)

Year (t)	Preseason Forecast ^{a/}	Postseason Estimate	Pre/Postseason
	Sept. 1 (t-1)	Sept. 1 (t-1)	
Total Adults			
1985	169,900 ^{d/}	442,843	0.38
1986	492,300 ^{d/}	1,451,608	0.34
1987	723,200	1,142,411	0.63
1988	570,500	1,005,644	0.57
1989	676,200	556,685	1.21
1990	536,700	287,840	1.86
1991	222,300	109,369	2.03
1992	96,100	69,115	1.39
1993	334,600	185,269	1.81
1994	224,600	163,119	1.38
1995	318,000	819,840	0.39
1996	749,400	419,342	1.79
1997	286,400	211,977	1.35
1998	225,300	201,914	1.12
1999	165,600	161,628	1.02
2000	389,900	662,324	0.59
2001	435,500	490,187	0.89
2002	362,500	619,464	0.59
2003	310,200	595,207	0.52
2004	216,300	281,876	0.77
2005	239,800	234,915	1.02
2006	110,000	159,286	0.69
2007	546,200	413,501	1.32
2008	190,700	152,326	1.25
2009	505,700	268,977	1.88
2010	331,500	255,356	1.30
2011	371,100	307,545	1.21
2012	1,651,800	878,856	1.88
2013	727,700	636,795	1.14
2014	299,300	404,787	0.74
2015	423,800	184,768	2.29
2016	142,200	58,589	2.43
2017	54,200	75,081	0.72
2018	359,200	204,306	1.76
2019	274,200	98,899	2.77
2020 ^{c/}	186,600	173,684	1.07
2021	181,500	--	--

a/ Original preseason forecasts for years 1985-2001 were for May 1 (t); converted to Sept. 1 (t-1) forecasts by dividing the May 1 (t) number by the assumed Sept. 1 (t-1) through May 1 (t) survival rate in those years: 0.5 age-3, 0.8 age-4, 0.8 age-5.

b/ A scalar of 0.75 was applied to the jack count to produce the forecast because, (1) most jacks returned to the Trinity River, and (2) the jack count was outside the database range.

c/ Postseason estimates are preliminary.

d/ Does not include age-5 adults.

TABLE II-5. Summary of management objectives and predictor performance for Klamath River fall Chinook.

Average or Year (t)	Preseason		Postseason		Preseason		Postseason		Preseason		Postseason	
	Ocean Abundance		Ocean Abundance		Age-4		Age-4		Adult		Adult	
	Sept. 1 (t-1) Forecast ^{a/}		Sept. 1 (t-1) Estimate		Harvest Rate Forecast ^{b/}		Harvest Rate Estimate ^{c/}		Harvest Forecast		Harvest Estimate	
	Age-3	Age-4	Age-3	Age-4	Ocean	River	Ocean	River	Ocean	River	Ocean	River
1986-90	447,640	144,880	677,548	199,729	0.30	0.51	0.44	0.54	104,100	56,020	214,598	51,814
1991-95	185,520	52,320	236,925	30,168	0.09	0.28	0.13	0.34	12,980	14,460	13,095	13,667
1996-00	262,960	97,220	246,677	81,693	0.11	0.44	0.10	0.33	30,500	44,180	21,336	31,382
2001	187,200	247,000	356,128	133,801	0.14	0.61	0.09	0.29	45,600	105,300	21,747	50,780
2002	209,000	143,800	513,604	98,927	0.13	0.57	0.15	0.26	30,000	70,900	28,896	35,069
2003	171,300	132,400	401,112	192,180	0.16	0.50	0.21	0.28	30,600	52,200	70,995	39,715
2004	72,100	134,500	159,446	105,246	0.15	0.38	0.35	0.48	26,500	35,800	64,226	29,807
2005	185,700	48,900	189,977	38,079	0.08	0.16	0.20	0.19	7,100	9,600	12,807	10,001
2006	44,100	63,700	90,666	63,384	0.11	0.23	0.10	0.18	10,000	10,000	10,401	10,345
2007	515,400	26,100	376,940	33,650	0.16	0.63	0.21	0.56	30,200	51,400	30,275	33,884
2008	31,600	157,200	68,015	81,411	0.02	0.43	0.10	0.38	4,500	49,500	8,716	24,180
2009	474,900	25,200	240,787	21,131	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.40	100	61,700	53	34,040
2010	223,400	106,300	192,750	62,089	0.12	0.49	0.04	0.40	22,600	46,600	4,489	32,920
2011	304,600	61,600	240,222	64,570	0.16	0.54	0.08	0.34	26,900	42,700	12,011	30,502
2012	1,567,600	79,600	799,446	74,300	0.16	0.77	0.08	0.51	92,400	227,600	34,719	109,263
2013	390,700	331,200	438,443	194,407	0.16	0.62	0.20	0.51	74,800	154,800	59,511	82,835
2014	219,800	67,400	216,493	180,669	0.16	0.40	0.17	0.25	23,200	31,400	40,158	31,353
2015	342,200	71,100	110,506	60,979	0.16	0.59	0.22	0.47	29,400	57,700	20,019	35,890
2016	93,400	45,100	32,670	24,777	0.08	0.19	0.09	0.31	6,300	8,500	3,025	6,470
2017	42,000	10,600	63,236	9,821	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.08	700	900	1,783	1,951
2018	330,000	28,400	193,725	10,531	0.12	0.34	0.24	0.36	14,600	21,600	13,227	18,879
2019 ^{d/}	167,500	106,100	82,994	15,685	0.16	0.47	0.36	0.38	24,800	40,000	8,694	11,365
2020 ^{e/}	149,600	36,200	158,696	14,964	0.09	0.22	0.23	0.37	7,300	9,900	4,480	10,329
2021	135,600	45,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

a/ Original preseason forecasts for years 1990-2001 were for May 1 (t); converted to Sept. 1 (t-1) forecasts by dividing the May 1 (t) number by the assumed Sept. 1 (t-1) through May 1 (t) survival rate in those years: 0.5 age-3, 0.8 age-4, 0.8 age-5.

b/ Ocean harvest rate forecast is the fraction of the predicted ocean abundance expected to be harvested Sept. 1 (t-1) through August 31(t). River harvest rate forecast is the fraction of the predicted river run expected to be harvested in river fisheries. Original ocean harvest rate forecasts for year (t), 1990-2001, were based on a May 1 (t) ocean abundance denominator; converted to Sept. 1 (t-1) abundance denominator by multiplying former values by 0.8

c/ Ocean harvest rate is the fraction of the postseason ocean abundance harvested Sept. 1 (t-1) through August 31 (t). River harvest rate is the fraction of the river run harvested by river fisheries.

d/ Postseason estimates are preliminary for age-3.

e/ Postseason estimates are preliminary for age-3 and age-4.

TABLE II-6. Harvest levels and rates of age-3 and age-4 Klamath River fall Chinook. (Page 1 of 4)

Year (t) or Average	Ocean Fisheries (Sept. 1 (t-1) - Aug. 31 (t))							River Fisheries (t)		
	KMZ			North of	South of	Subtotal	Ocean Total	Net	Sport	Total
	Troll	Sport	Subtotal	KMZ	KMZ					
HARVEST (numbers of fish)										
Age-3										
1986-90	15,081	6,253	21,334	38,683	64,397	103,080	124,414	7,200	9,480	16,680
1991-95	8	689	698	3,055	5,086	8,141	8,839	4,980	2,189	7,170
1996-00	93	740	833	2,157	7,326	9,483	10,316	8,840	3,764	12,604
2001	113	105	218	2,749	6,082	8,831	9,049	17,885	7,294	25,179
2002	220	784	1,004	1,501	9,916	11,417	12,421	11,734	6,258	17,992
2003	176	669	845	1,921	27,586	29,507	30,352	6,996	5,061	12,057
2004	402	970	1,372	9,710	7,324	17,034	18,406	4,679	2,051	6,730
2005	0	568	568	619	2,381	3,000	3,568	4,394	1,641	6,035
2006	0	478	478	32	341	373	851	2,388	13	2,401
2007	770	8,101	8,871	4,194	9,366	13,560	22,431	17,543	5,734	23,277
2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,225	608	3,833
2009	0	53	53	0	0	0	53	19,820	4,715	24,535
2010	106	28	134	0	1,664	1,664	1,798	13,132	1,884	15,016
2011	334	1,119	1,453	48	4,829	4,877	6,330	13,286	2,630	15,916
2012	1,116	11,350	12,466	928	13,089	14,017	26,483	70,409	12,104	82,513
2013	390	5,574	5,964	868	12,053	12,921	18,885	18,996	7,675	26,671
2014	0	566	566	4,144	1,550	5,694	6,260	3,386	1,778	5,164
2015	48	293	341	652	1,597	2,249	2,590	10,604	4,509	15,113
2016	0	0	0	14	308	322	322	918	430	1,348
2017	0	0	0	115	1,263	1,378	1,378	1,261	23	1,284
2018	1,511	1,628	3,139	3,960	3,577	7,537	10,676	12,954	3,931	16,885
2019 ^{al}	149	374	523	182	2,391	2,573	3,096	4,089	4,656	8,745
2020 ^{al}	0	36	36	37	1,006	1,043	1,079	2,997	4,555	7,552

TABLE II-6. Harvest levels and rates of age-3 and age-4 Klamath River fall Chinook. (Page 2 of 4)

Year (t) or Average	Ocean Fisheries (Sept. 1 (t-1) - Aug. 31 (t))							River Fisheries (t)		
	KMZ			North of	South of	Subtotal	Ocean Total	Net	Sport	Total
	Troll	Sport	Subtotal	KMZ	KMZ					
HARVEST (numbers of fish)										
Age-4										
1986-90	10,282	4,358	14,640	38,450	31,653	70,103	84,743	28,720	5,500	34,220
1991-95	34	484	519	1,438	1,807	3,245	3,764	5,072	856	5,928
1996-00	200	1,002	1,202	3,833	5,093	8,926	10,128	15,076	2,948	18,023
2001	1,312	1,604	2,916	5,819	3,926	9,745	12,661	20,759	4,819	25,578
2002	1,938	827	2,765	2,811	9,416	12,227	14,992	11,929	4,063	15,992
2003	834	919	1,753	7,856	30,011	37,867	39,620	22,754	4,592	27,346
2004	1,429	1,234	2,663	11,645	22,132	33,777	36,440	17,623	1,751	19,374
2005	247	317	564	5,243	1,909	7,152	7,716	3,048	304	3,352
2006	196	725	921	4,192	985	5,177	6,098	7,569	42	7,611
2007	270	2,336	2,606	2,019	2,472	4,491	7,097	8,987	502	9,489
2008	6,378	1,105	7,483	581	113	694	8,177	17,891	1,260	19,151
2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,831	706	6,537
2010	36	113	149	889	1,482	2,371	2,520	16,630	1,134	17,764
2011	417	175	592	1,045	3,780	4,825	5,417	12,587	1,466	14,053
2012	334	2,085	2,419	759	2,960	3,719	6,138	23,285	1,718	25,003
2013	4,277	6,236	10,513	4,054	23,994	28,048	38,561	43,671	12,043	55,714
2014	1,292	1,434	2,726	19,822	8,977	28,799	31,525	21,303	3,404	24,707
2015	273	197	470	5,763	7,127	12,890	13,360	13,160	2,692	15,852
2016	0	56	56	633	1,571	2,204	2,260	3,966	870	4,836
2017	0	124	124	98	183	281	405	503	43	546
2018	637	91	728	927	852	1,779	2,507	1,815	179	1,994
2019	670	47	717	1,075	3,798	4,873	5,590	1,860	716	2,576
2020 ^{al}	53	0	53	232	3,103	3,335	3,388	2,209	561	2,770

TABLE II-6. Harvest levels and rates of age-3 and age-4 Klamath River fall Chinook. (Page 3 of 4)

Year (t) or Average	Ocean Fisheries (Sept. 1 (t-1) - Aug. 31 (t))						River Fisheries (t)			
	KMZ		Subtotal	North of	South of	Subtotal	Ocean Total	Net	Sport	Total
Troll	Sport	KMZ		KMZ						
HARVEST RATE^{b/}										
Age-3										
1986-90	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.08	0.09	0.17	0.20	0.09	0.11	0.20
1991-95	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.13	0.06	0.18
1996-00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.14	0.07	0.21
2001	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.18	0.07	0.25
2002	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.12	0.07	0.19
2003	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.13
2004	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.11	0.12	0.14	0.06	0.20
2005	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.10	0.04	0.14
2006	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.13
2007	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.15	0.05	0.20
2008	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.03	0.21
2009	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.06	0.31
2010	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.28	0.04	0.33
2011	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.23	0.04	0.27
2012	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.29	0.05	0.34
2013	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.34	0.14	0.48
2014	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.09
2015	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.29	0.12	0.41
2016	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.11	0.05	0.16
2017	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.05
2018	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.15	0.05	0.20
2019 ^{a/}	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.14	0.15	0.29
2020 ^{a/}	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.12	0.20

TABLE II-6. Harvest levels and rates of age-3 and age-4 Klamath River fall Chinook. (Page 4 of 4)

Year (t) or Average	Ocean Fisheries (Sept. 1 (t-1) - Aug. 31 (t))						River Fisheries (t)			
	KMZ			North of KMZ	South of KMZ	Subtotal	Ocean Total	Net	Sport	Total
HARVEST RATE^{b/}										
Age-4										
1986-90	0.05	0.02	0.07	0.21	0.16	0.37	0.44	0.45	0.09	0.54
1991-95	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.11	0.13	0.29	0.04	0.34
1996-00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.04	0.09	0.10	0.28	0.05	0.33
2001	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.09	0.24	0.05	0.29
2002	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.19	0.06	0.26
2003	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.16	0.20	0.21	0.24	0.05	0.28
2004	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.11	0.21	0.32	0.35	0.43	0.04	0.48
2005	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.14	0.05	0.19	0.20	0.17	0.02	0.19
2006	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.02	0.08	0.10	0.18	0.00	0.18
2007	0.01	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.13	0.21	0.53	0.03	0.56
2008	0.08	0.01	0.09	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.10	0.36	0.03	0.38
2009	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.04	0.40
2010	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.37	0.03	0.40
2011	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.31	0.04	0.34
2012	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.08	0.47	0.03	0.51
2013	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.12	0.14	0.20	0.40	0.11	0.51
2014	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.11	0.05	0.16	0.17	0.22	0.03	0.25
2015	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.09	0.12	0.21	0.22	0.39	0.08	0.47
2016	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.09	0.26	0.06	0.31
2017	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.01	0.08
2018	0.06	0.01	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.17	0.24	0.33	0.03	0.36
2019	0.04	0.00	0.05	0.07	0.24	0.31	0.36	0.27	0.10	0.38
2020 ^{a/}	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.29	0.07	0.37

a/ Preliminary (incomplete cohort).

b/ Ocean harvest rates are the fraction of Sept. 1 (t-1) ocean abundance harvested in these fisheries. River harvest rates are the fraction of the river run (t) harvested in these fisheries.

TABLE II-7. Rogue River fall Chinook inriver run and ocean population indices.

Return Year	Inriver Run Index in Thousands of Fish ^{a/}					Ocean Harvest Rate by Age ^{b/}		Rogue Ocean Population Index (ROPI) in Thousands of Fish ^{c/d/}			
	Age-2	Age-3	Age-4	Age-5-6	Total ^{d/}	Age-3	Age-4-6	Age-3	Age-4	Age-5-6	Total
1977-80	1.0	2.3	2.2	0.2	5.7	0.23	0.55	14.1	6.5	0.5	21.1
1981-85	21.4	17.6	22.9	2.3	64.1	0.18	0.45	197.5	60.0	16.6	274.1
1986-90	30.8	47.2	37.5	4.5	120.0	0.20	0.44	485.0	112.0	30.3	627.2
1991-95	16.7	28.9	17.2	3.5	66.4	0.03	0.13	165.1	51.2	11.8	228.1
1996-00	15.1	31.2	18.2	4.6	69.1	0.03	0.10	199.1	66.6	13.6	279.3
2001	27.9	29.5	33.9	16.6	107.9	0.03	0.09	164.8	146.2	18.6	329.6
2002	43.8	64.1	63.1	30.6	201.6	0.02	0.15	337.9	70.0	28.4	436.3
2003	20.1	66.9	99.0	47.0	233.0	0.08	0.21	530.4	151.9	52.2	734.5
2004	20.3	30.6	69.5	35.4	155.8	0.12	0.34	243.3	158.4	82.5	484.2
2005 ^{f/}	5.0	17.7	28.7	11.6	63.0	0.02	0.20	245.2	72.6	58.2	376.0
2006	7.4	11.6	19.6	7.1	45.7	0.01	0.10	60.4	42.1	23.5	126.0
2007	3.4	15.8	16.6	12.7	48.5	0.06	0.21	89.5	27.5	15.8	132.8
2008	16.2	7.6	14.1	4.2	42.1	0.00	0.10	41.3	37.6	15.4	94.3
2009	15.2	34.3	28.0	4.5	82.0	0.00	0.00	195.9	18.0	11.4	225.3
2010	15.1	23.6	26.5	2.7	67.9	0.01	0.04	183.4	81.3	21.5	286.2
2011	31.9	25.1	41.1	5.5	103.6	0.03	0.08	183.2	56.0	19.9	259.1
2012	11.0	39.9	28.0	5.3	84.2	0.03	0.08	385.6	59.4	31.2	476.2
2013	24.3	17.0	66.1	3.1	110.5	0.04	0.20	133.4	94.5	21.7	249.6
2014	12.5	20.5	29.2	6.7	68.9	0.03	0.17	295.5	40.5	49.0	385.0
2015	8.5	6.8	23.1	3.0	41.4	0.02	0.22	151.5	48.5	22.8	222.8
2016	17.7	8.1	17.7	2.9	46.4	0.01	0.09	102.6	16.2	17.6	136.4
2017	25.0	58.6	24.4	12.7	120.7	0.02	0.04	214.0	19.2	13.6	246.8
2018	23.9	27.7	11.4	0.4	63.4	0.02	0.23	303.0	138.8	21.0	462.8
2019	18.0	14.8	6.2	0.1	39.1	0.04 ^{e/}	0.36	305.4 ^e	69.2	8.9	383.5 ^{e/}
2020	17.5	24.1	8.0	0.1	49.6	-	0.23 ^{e/}	217.2 ^{f/}	35.1 ^{e/}	4.6 ^{f/}	256.9 ^{e/}
2021	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-	211.2 ^{f/}	57.1 ^{f/}	5.8 ^{f/}	274.1 ^{f/}

a/ Huntley Park passage estimate and estuary harvest. Age composition from Huntley Park scale analysis.

b/ Exploitation rates since 1981 are based on Klamath River fall Chinook cohort analysis.

c/ Based on cohort reconstruction methods. Index values predicted from regression equations; postseason estimates are not available.

d/ Rogue ocean abundances initially reconstructed to May 1 (t); converted to Sept. 1 (t-1) forecasts by dividing the May 1 (t) number by the assumed Sept. 1 (t-1) through May 1 (t) survival rate: 0.5 age-3, 0.8 age-4, 0.8 age-5, 0.8 age-6.

e/ Preliminary, complete cohort not available.

f/ Preseason forecast.

TABLE II-8. Predicted and postseason returns of Columbia River adult summer and fall Chinook in thousands of fish.
(Page 1 of 3)

Year or Average	March Preseason Forecast ^{a/}	April STT Modeled Forecast ^{b/}	Postseason Return	March Pre/Postseason	April Pre/Postseason
URB					
1984-85	124.6	126.1	163.9	0.75	0.76
1986-90	306.8	305.5	291.4	1.02	1.02
1991-95	86.2	91.5	105.3	0.83	0.87
1996-00	144.9	140.9	153.8	0.94	0.92
2001	127.2	132.7	232.6	0.55	0.57
2002	281.0	273.8	276.9	1.01	0.99
2003	280.4	253.2	373.2	0.75	0.68
2004	292.2	287.0	367.9	0.79	0.78
2005	352.2	354.6	268.7	1.31	1.32
2006	253.9	249.1	230.4	1.10	1.08
2007	182.4	185.2	112.6	1.62	1.64
2008	162.5	165.9	196.9	0.83	0.84
2009	259.9	269.8	212.0	1.23	1.27
2010	310.8	319.1	324.9	0.96	0.98
2011	398.2	399.5	324.1	1.23	1.23
2012	353.5	353.0	298.1	1.19	1.18
2013	432.5	434.7	784.1	0.55	0.55
2014	973.3	919.4	684.2	1.42	1.34
2015	500.3	516.2	795.9	0.63	0.65
2016	589.0	579.4	406.6	1.45	1.42
2017	260.0	275.1	297.1	0.88	0.93
2018	200.1	205.8	149.0	1.34	1.38
2019	158.4	162.6	212.2	0.75	0.77
2020 ^{c/}	233.4	227.0	299.3	0.78	0.76
2021	354.2	-	-	-	-
LRW					
1984-85	14.8	NA	13.3	1.12	NA
1986-90	27.8	30.8	32.6	0.86	0.95
1991-95	13.9	13.2	14.8	0.99	0.93
1996-00	6.1	5.5	9.5	0.69	0.62
2001	16.7	18.5	15.7	1.06	1.18
2002	18.7	18.3	24.9	0.75	0.73
2003	24.6	23.4	26.0	0.95	0.90
2004	24.1	24.2	22.3	1.08	1.09
2005	20.2	21.4	16.8	1.20	1.27
2006	16.6	16.6	18.1	0.92	0.92
2007	10.1	10.0	4.3	2.35	2.33
2008	3.8	3.8	7.1	0.54	0.54
2009	8.5	8.6	7.5	1.13	1.15
2010	9.7	10.0	10.9	0.89	0.92
2011	12.5	13.1	15.2	0.82	0.86
2012	16.2	16.2	13.9	1.17	1.17
2013	14.2	14.3	25.8	0.55	0.55
2014	34.2	33.4	25.8	1.33	1.29
2015	18.9	19.4	32.4	0.58	0.60
2016	22.2	22.4	13.0	1.71	1.72
2017	12.5	13.6	7.8	1.60	1.74
2018	7.6	7.9	8.3	0.92	0.95
2019	13.7	14.1	16.6	0.83	0.85
2020 ^{c/}	19.7	19.2	35.4	0.56	0.54
2021	20.0	-	-	-	-

TABLE II-8. Predicted and postseason returns of Columbia River adult summer and fall Chinook in thousands of fish.
(Page 2 of 3)

Year	March Preseason Forecast ^{a/}	April STT Modeled Forecast ^{b/}	Postseason Return	March Pre/Postseason	April Pre/Postseason
LRH					
1984-85	76.0	87.9	106.7	0.71	0.83
1986-90	209.8	204.2	234.9	0.91	0.88
1991-95	67.2	72.2	55.5	1.18	1.28
1996-00	33.9	40.8	49.0	0.72	0.86
2001	32.2	30.5	94.3	0.34	0.32
2002	137.6	133.0	156.4	0.88	0.85
2003	115.9	116.9	155.0	0.75	0.75
2004	77.1	79.0	108.9	0.71	0.73
2005	74.1	78.4	78.3	0.95	1.00
2006	55.8	57.5	58.3	0.96	0.99
2007	54.9	54.4	32.7	1.68	1.66
2008	59.0	55.9	60.3	0.98	0.93
2009	88.8	88.2	76.7	1.16	1.15
2010	90.6	85.6	103.0	0.88	0.83
2011	133.5	128.9	109.0	1.22	1.18
2012	127.0	128.4	84.8	1.50	1.51
2013	88.0	87.4	103.2	0.85	0.85
2014	110.0	100.7	101.8	1.08	0.99
2015	94.9	96.8	128.7	0.74	0.75
2016	133.7	142.5	81.9	1.63	1.74
2017	92.4	98.8	64.6	1.43	1.53
2018	62.4	63.9	50.4	1.24	1.27
2019	54.5	55.1	48.9	1.11	1.13
2020 ^{c/}	51.0	50.0	77.9	0.65	0.64
2021	73.1	-	-	-	-
SCH					
1984-85	28.1	32.1	40.4	0.75	0.85
1986-90	17.7	15.6	16.7	1.01	0.92
1991-95	31.0	34.5	30.2	1.05	1.18
1996-00	30.3	32.6	30.3	0.94	1.05
2001	56.6	61.9	125.0	0.45	0.50
2002	144.4	136.0	160.8	0.90	0.85
2003	96.9	101.9	180.6	0.54	0.56
2004	138.0	150.0	175.3	0.79	0.86
2005	114.1	115.8	93.1	1.23	1.24
2006	50.0	51.8	27.9	1.79	1.86
2007	21.8	21.3	14.6	1.49	1.46
2008	87.2	86.2	91.9	0.95	0.94
2009	59.3	56.5	49.0	1.21	1.15
2010	169.0	162.9	130.8	1.29	1.25
2011	116.4	116.7	70.1	1.66	1.66
2012	63.8	60.0	56.8	1.12	1.06
2013	38.0	36.7	86.6	0.44	0.42
2014	115.1	103.3	127.0	0.91	0.81
2015	160.5	163.9	166.4	0.96	0.98
2016	89.5	100.7	44.6	2.01	2.26
2017	158.4	164.4	48.2	3.29	3.41
2018	50.1	51.4	28.9	1.73	1.78
2019	46.0	48.4	29.0	1.59	1.67
2020 ^{c/}	46.2	45.5	52.7	0.88	0.86
2021	46.8	-	-	-	-

TABLE II-8. Predicted and postseason returns of Columbia River adult summer and fall Chinook in thousands of fish.
(Page 3 of 3)

Year	March Preseason Forecast ^{a/}	April STT Modeled Forecast ^{b/}	Postseason Return	March Pre/Postseason	April Pre/Postseason
MCB					
1991-95	34.6	35.6	32.4	1.08	1.10
1996-00	49.9	47.9	48.6	1.07	1.04
2001	43.5	45.3	76.4	0.57	0.59
2002	96.2	91.8	108.4	0.89	0.85
2003	104.8	94.6	150.2	0.70	0.63
2004	90.4	88.8	117.6	0.77	0.76
2005	89.4	89.7	98.0	0.91	0.92
2006	88.3	86.6	80.4	1.10	1.08
2007	68.0	69.1	46.9	1.45	1.47
2008	54.0	55.1	75.5	0.72	0.73
2009	94.4	97.9	73.1	1.29	1.34
2010	79.0	74.6	79.0	1.00	0.94
2011	100.0	100.4	85.4	1.17	1.18
2012	90.8	90.7	58.7	1.55	1.55
2013	105.2	96.3	243.4	0.43	0.40
2014	360.1	340.2	203.8	1.77	1.67
2015	113.3	116.9	170.6	0.66	0.69
2016	101.0	99.4	88.3	1.14	1.13
2017	45.6	48.3	47.4	0.96	1.02
2018	36.4	41.2	36.0	1.01	1.14
2019	56.7	66.4	58.1	0.98	1.14
2020 ^{c/}	71.8	77.5	101.9	0.70	0.76
2021	77.4	-	-	-	-
SUMMER					
2008	52.0		55.5	0.94	
2009	70.7		53.9	1.31	
2010	88.8		72.3	1.23	
2011	91.1		80.6	1.13	
2012	91.2	92.6	58.3	1.56	1.59
2013	73.5	78.5	67.6	1.09	1.16
2014	67.5	64.7	78.3	0.86	0.83
2015	73.0	100.1	126.9	0.58	0.79
2016	93.3	95.6	91.0	1.03	1.05
2017	63.1	64.8	68.2	0.93	0.95
2018	67.3	70.5	42.1	1.60	1.67
2019	35.9	36.3	34.6	1.04	1.05
2020 ^{c/}	38.3	38.0	65.5	0.58	0.58
2021	77.6	-	-	-	-

a/ March preseason forecasts are ocean escapements based on terminal run size and stock-specific cohort relationships affected by the historical "normal" ocean fisheries, generally between 1979 and the most recent complete broods.

b/ STT-modeled forecasts adjust March preseason forecasts for Council-adopted ocean regulations each year, and should provide a more accurate estimate of expected ocean escapement.

c/ Postseason estimates are preliminary.

TABLE II-9. Preseason forecasts and postseason estimates of Puget Sound run size for summer/fall Chinook in thousands of fish.^{a/} (Page 1 of 3)

Year or Average	Preseason Forecast	Postseason Return	Pre/Post-season	Preseason Forecast	Postseason Return	Pre/Post-season	Preseason Forecast	Postseason Return	Pre/Post-season	Preseason Forecast	Postseason Return	Pre/Post-season
	Nooksack-Samish Hatchery and Natural			East Sound Bay Hatchery			Skagit^{b/} Hatchery			Skagit Natural		
1993-95	45.2	27.9	1.63	3.3	1.6	15.40	1.3	3.4	0.47	9.1	7.3	1.33
1996-00	27.0	36.2	0.75	2.1	0.5	9.58	0.2	0.3	0.38	7.0	10.9	0.81
2001	34.9	66.5	0.52	1.6	0.9	1.85	0.0	0.2	0.00	9.1	14.0	0.65
2002	52.8	56.5	0.93	1.6	0.9	1.87	0.0	0.1	0.00	13.8	19.9	0.69
2003	45.8	29.9	1.53	1.6	0.2	7.51	0.0	0.3	0.00	13.7	10.1	1.36
2004	34.2	17.1	2.00	0.8	0.0	400.00	0.5	0.2	2.16	20.3	24.1	0.84
2005	19.5	16.6	1.17	0.4	0.1	7.69	0.7	0.4	1.88	23.4	23.4	1.00
2006	16.9	31.9	0.53	0.4	0.0	26.67	0.6	0.4	1.51	24.1	22.5	1.07
2007	18.8	26.6	0.71	0.4	0.0	-	1.1	0.4	2.59	15.0	12.9	1.16
2008	35.3	29.1	1.21	0.8	0.0	-	0.7	0.2	3.32	23.8	15.0	1.59
2009	23.0	20.9	1.10	0.1	0.0	4.76	0.6	0.1	4.48	23.4	12.1	1.93
2010	30.3	36.3	0.84	2.3	0.7	3.19	0.9	0.1	10.59	13.0	9.7	1.34
2011	37.5	33.5	1.12	0.4	0.7	0.57	1.5	0.1	13.51	14.3	9.2	1.55
2012	44.0	33.7	1.30	0.4	1.6	0.25	1.3	0.1	13.83	8.3	15.8	0.53
2013	47.2	32.9	1.43	2.0	1.1	1.79	0.3	0.1	3.45	12.9	13.0	0.99
2014	43.9	25.7	1.71	1.2	0.4	3.23	0.3	0.1	2.78	18.0	12.0	1.50
2015	38.6	18.8	2.06	1.2	0.9	1.39	0.6	0.1	5.94	11.8	14.7	0.80
2016	27.9	15.9	1.76	0.7	0.7	1.05	0.4	0.1	4.49	15.1	21.1	0.72
2017	21.2	18.9	1.12	0.8	0.5	1.70	0.4	0.1	3.96	15.8	14.0	1.13
2018	24.6	17.2	1.43	0.7	0.0	63.64	0.3	0.1	3.09	13.3	12.3	1.09
2019 ^{c/}	21.3	14.1	1.51	0.3	0.0	-	0.3	0.1	3.09	13.6	13.1	1.04
2020	18.2	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.5	-	-	12.9	-	-
2021	NA	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.5	-	-	10.5	-	-

TABLE II-9. Preseason forecasts and postseason estimates of Puget Sound run size for summer/fall Chinook in thousands of fish.^{a/} (Page 2 of 3)

Year or Average	Preseason Forecast	Postseason Return	Pre/Post-season	Preseason Forecast	Postseason Return	Pre/Post-season	Preseason Forecast	Postseason Return	Pre/Post-season	Preseason Forecast	Postseason Return	Pre/Post-season
	Stillaguamish ^{d/} Natural			Snohomish ^{d/} Hatchery			Snohomish ^{d/} Natural			Tulalip ^{d/} Hatchery		
1993-95	1.8	1.3	1.29	2.0	3.8	0.43	4.6	4.0	1.15	2.6	5.2	0.58
1996-00	1.6	2.0	0.82	7.0	8.1	0.93	5.3	3.5	1.64	3.7	9.5	0.43
2001	1.7	2.0	0.86	4.1	2.9	1.43	5.8	6.7	0.86	5.5	4.8	1.14
2002	2.0	2.2	0.90	6.8	2.6	2.60	6.7	7.4	0.90	5.8	5.2	1.11
2003	2.0	1.5	1.32	9.4	6.0	1.57	5.5	5.8	0.95	6.0	8.6	0.70
2004	3.3	2.1	1.55	10.1	6.4	1.58	15.7	11.0	1.42	6.8	5.5	1.24
2005	2.0	1.7	1.20	9.9	4.0	2.49	14.2	5.0	2.86	6.4	6.9	0.93
2006	1.6	1.8	0.87	9.6	5.9	1.62	8.7	7.2	1.21	9.3	5.1	1.84
2007	1.9	1.1	1.73	8.7	8.1	1.08	12.3	2.8	4.33	8.4	5.4	1.56
2008	1.1	2.1	0.53	8.8	7.4	1.20	6.5	7.1	0.92	2.7	3.5	0.77
2009	1.7	1.2	1.38	4.9	2.5	1.95	8.4	1.8	4.58	4.0	1.7	2.32
2010	1.4	1.5	0.91	5.6	3.4	1.65	9.9	3.5	2.81	3.4	3.6	0.94
2011	1.8	1.6	1.13	5.2	3.3	1.58	7.4	1.4	5.21	3.5	5.1	0.68
2012	0.9	1.9	0.46	3.9	8.4	0.47	2.8	3.4	0.83	5.9	0.4	16.16
2013	1.3	1.7	0.79	5.9	5.7	1.04	3.6	2.7	1.34	10.9	1.8	6.22
2014	1.6	0.9	1.81	5.4	6.1	0.89	5.3	2.4	2.21	4.7	1.7	2.83
2015	0.5	0.9	0.58	3.3	4.8	0.68	4.2	2.3	1.79	1.3	2.1	0.60
2016	0.5	1.2	0.41	5.0	10.0	0.50	3.3	3.5	0.95	1.4	6.0	0.23
2017	1.5	1.3	1.19	4.8	9.0	0.53	3.4	4.4	0.78	5.3	11.4	0.47
2018	1.6	1.2	1.35	6.5	6.0	1.09	3.5	3.3	1.06	7.5	9.3	0.80
2019 ^{c/}	0.9	1.1	0.78	7.0	6.2	1.13	3.2	1.1	3.00	12.5	8.8	1.43
2020	0.9	-	-	6.8	-	-	3.0	-	-	6.0	-	-
2021	0.9	-	-	6.1	-	-	2.9	-	-	5.8	-	-

TABLE II-9. Preseason forecasts and postseason estimates of Puget Sound run size for summer/fall Chinook in thousands of fish.^{a/} (Page 3 of 3)

Year or Average	Preseason Forecast	Postseason Return	Pre/Post-season	Preseason Forecast	Postseason Return	Pre/Post-season	Preseason Forecast	Postseason Return	Pre/Post-season	Preseason Forecast	Postseason Return	Pre/Post-season
	South Puget Sound Hatchery			South Puget Sound Natural			Strait of Juan de Fuca Hatchery and Natural			Hood Canal Hatchery and Natural		
1993-95	54.7	70.8	0.83	22.1	13.5	1.78	4.2	2.3	1.88	11.6	6.3	2.09
1996-00	64.3	72.6	0.93	19.2	14.7	1.31	3.0	3.5	0.89	7.3	16.3	0.54
2001	73.7	105.4	0.70	16.2	19.6	0.83	3.5	3.7	0.96	19.2	26.1	0.74
2002	90.8	104.3	0.87	16.9	19.9	0.85	3.6	3.7	0.96	25.3	30.2	0.84
2003	86.6	89.9	0.96	19.6	6.0	3.26	3.4	4.1	0.84	24.0	33.0	0.73
2004	86.5	96.7	0.89	17.5	9.4	1.86	3.6	5.4	0.66	29.6	34.3	0.86
2005	83.1	86.0	0.97	17.7	6.0	2.95	4.2	3.7	1.12	30.6	54.6	0.56
2006	85.8	130.4	0.66	21.3	8.6	2.49	4.2	4.6	0.91	30.2	39.8	0.76
2007	83.0	161.9	0.51	17.0	10.5	1.62	4.4	2.1	2.07	47.5	32.4	1.46
2008	101.6	108.7	0.94	21.1	15.8	1.33	3.2	1.9	1.69	36.8	33.4	1.10
2009	93.0	84.9	1.09	17.2	2.8	6.21	2.4	4.4	0.54	42.6	38.1	1.12
2010	97.4	92.3	1.05	12.7	3.7	3.43	1.9	2.9	0.65	45.0	37.8	1.19
2011	118.6	85.3	1.39	8.9	3.0	2.95	2.5	3.3	0.75	40.6	62.9	0.65
2012	95.8	78.3	1.22	8.9	5.8	1.53	2.9	4.2	0.68	46.8	85.6	0.55
2013	102.0	86.7	1.18	5.0	4.3	1.17	4.3	6.2	0.70	66.2	71.8	0.92
2014	96.7	41.9	2.31	4.8	3.3	1.44	5.3	6.9	0.77	84.1	30.8	2.73
2015	62.4	50.2	1.24	3.8	5.5	0.70	8.4	7.3	1.15	62.1	37.4	1.66
2016	43.1	86.0	0.50	4.5	6.6	0.68	6.6	4.5	1.48	45.0	69.7	0.65
2017	80.4	145.0	0.55	4.7	9.2	0.51	4.6	5.0	0.92	50.8	111.0	0.46
2018	123.6	110.6	1.12	4.8	7.5	0.64	7.4	10.2	0.73	61.4	75.4	0.82
2019 ^{c/}	99.9	93.1	1.07	8.4	5.6	1.52	8.3	10.4	0.80	67.2	66.1	1.02
2020	100.7	-	-	5.8	-	-	5.0	-	-	72.2	-	-
2021	78.8	-	-	7.0	-	-	5.5	-	-	69.8	-	-

a/ Puget Sound run size is defined as the run available to Puget Sound net fisheries. Does not include fish caught by troll and recreational fisheries inside Puget Sound.

b/ Postseason returns do not include hatchery strays to the spawning grounds.

c/ Postseason returns are preliminary.

d/ Preseason forecasts include a variety of runsize types including escapement without fishing and terminal run. Postseason returns are in terms of terminal run of Chinook returning to area 8A. This includes all adult Chinook harvested in the net fisheries in Areas 8A, 8D, and the Stillaguamish and Snohomish Rivers, harvest in sport fisheries in Area 8D, and the Stillaguamish and Snohomish River escapements.

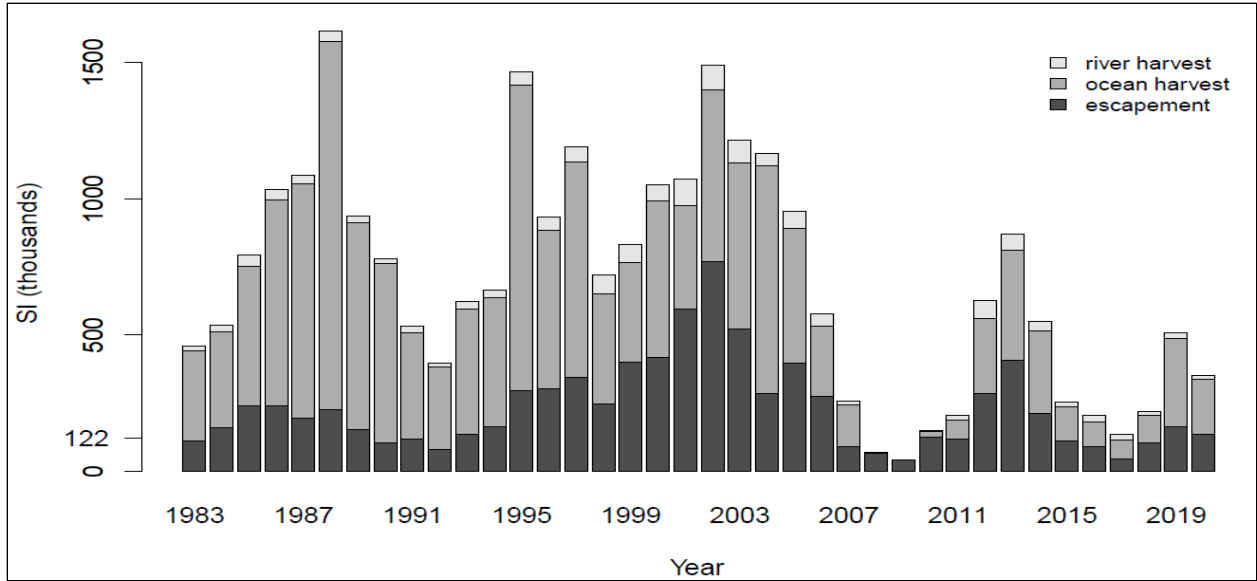
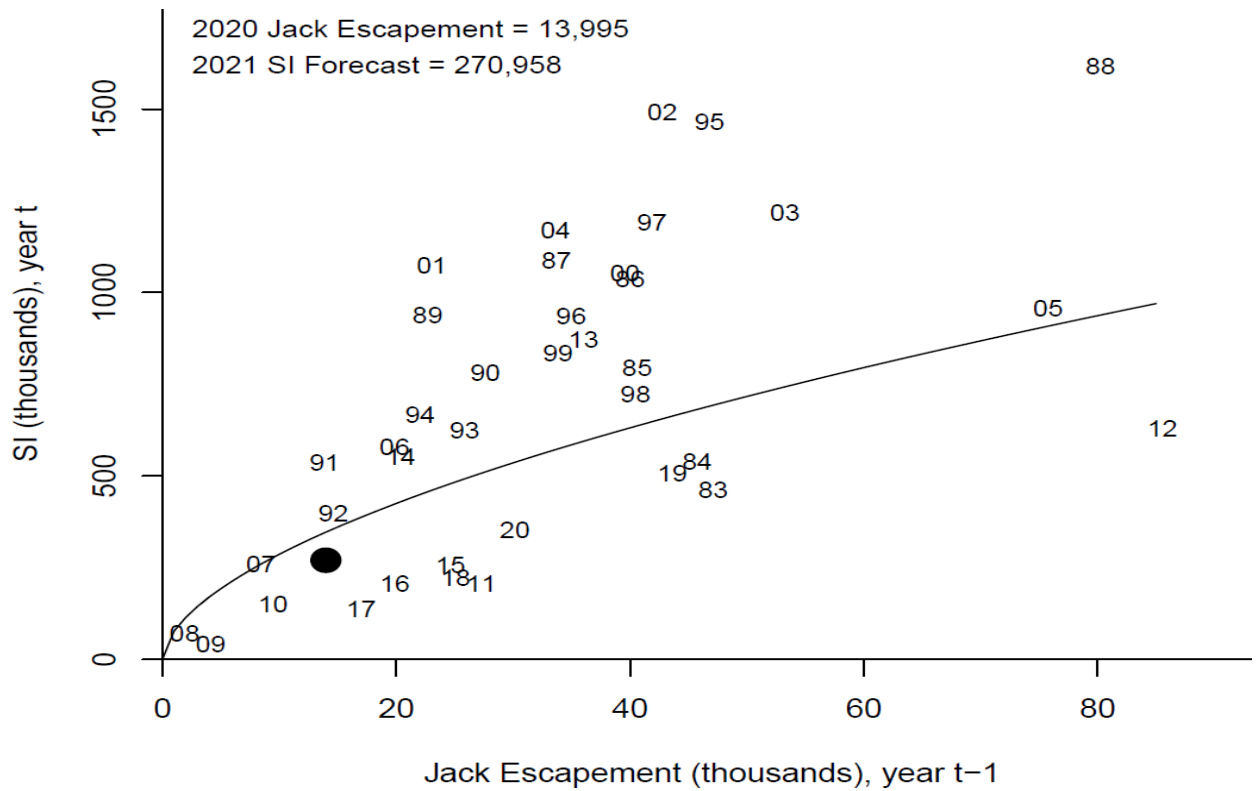


FIGURE II-1. The Sacramento Index (SI) and relative levels of its components. The Sacramento River fall Chinook S_{MSY} of 122,000 adult spawners is noted on the vertical axis.



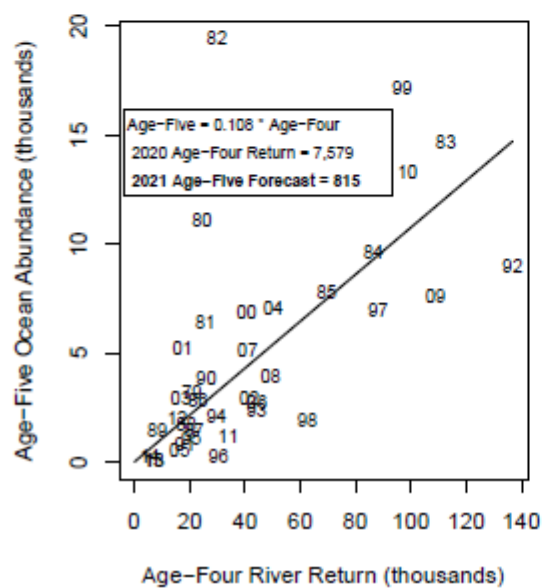
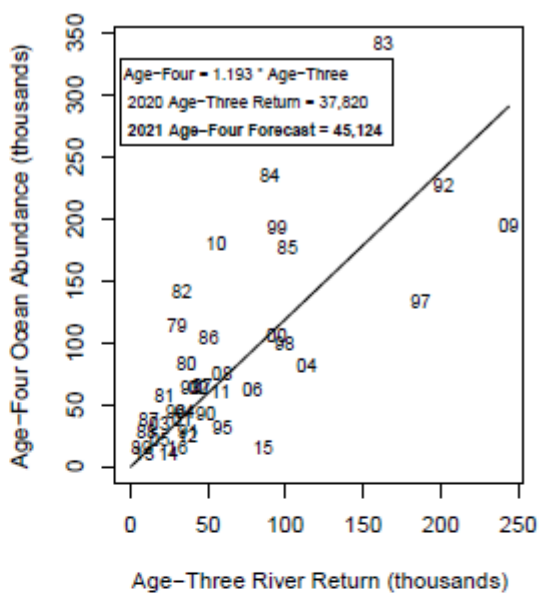
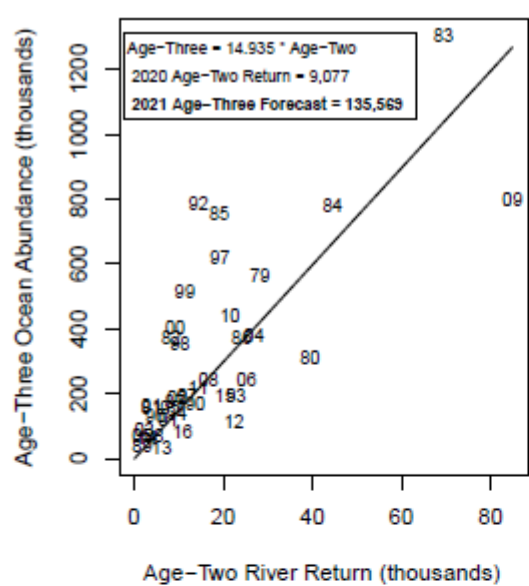


FIGURE II-3. Regression estimators for Klamath River fall Chinook ocean abundance (September 1) based on that year's river return of same cohort. Numbers in plots denote brood years.

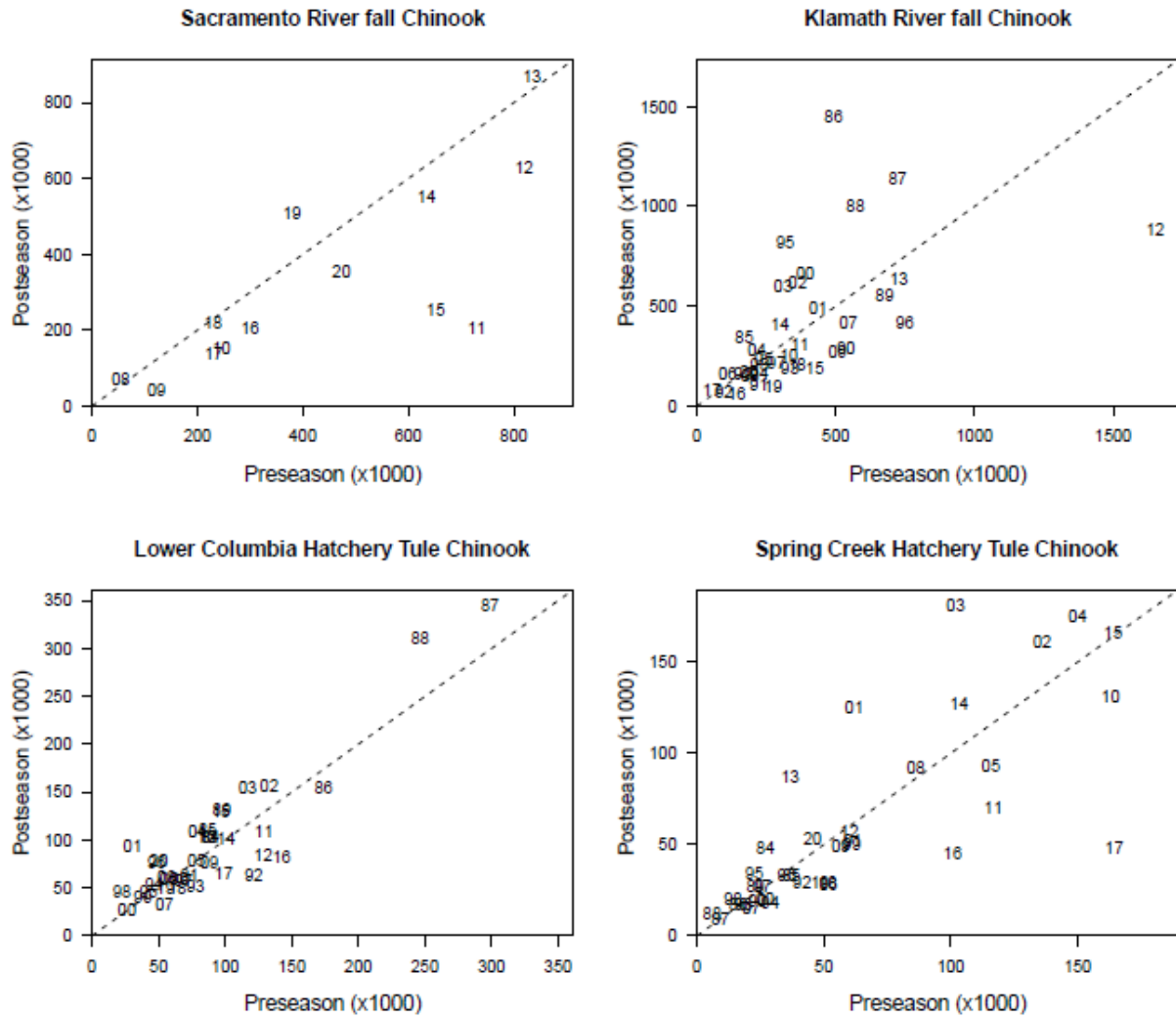


FIGURE II-4. Selected preseason vs. postseason forecasts for Chinook stocks with substantial contribution to Council area fisheries.

3 CHAPTER III - COHO SALMON ASSESSMENT

COLUMBIA RIVER AND OREGON/CALIFORNIA COAST COHO

3.1 OREGON PRODUCTION INDEX AREA

The majority of coho harvested in the Oregon Production Index (OPI) area originate from stocks produced in rivers located within the OPI area (Leadbetter Point, Washington to the U.S./Mexico border). These stocks include hatchery and natural production from the Columbia River, Oregon Coast, and northern California, and are divided into the following components: (1) public hatchery (OPIH), (2) Oregon coastal natural (OCN), including river and lake components, (3) Lower Columbia natural (LCN), and (4) natural and hatchery stocks south of Cape Blanco, Oregon, which include the Rogue, Klamath, and Northern California coastal stocks. Direct comparisons of 2020 abundance forecasts with recent year pre-season abundance forecasts and post-season estimates are reported in Table III-1.

Beginning in 2008, a new method was developed to estimate post-season coho abundances for both the natural and hatchery components of the Columbia River and the Oregon coast. The traditional method of stock abundance estimation used only catch data from Leadbetter Point, Washington, to the U.S./Mexico border. The assumption prior to 2008 was that OPI stocks that were caught north of the OPI area were balanced by northern stocks that were caught inside the OPI area. This assumption was valid as long as fisheries north and south were balanced. However, in some recent years, fisheries to the south have been more restricted than those to the north, leading to underestimation of harvest of OPI area stocks. In addition, the estimation technique was not consistent with the methods used in Coho FRAM. The Mixed Stock Model (MSM) for constructing the FRAM base period data was used to estimate the contribution of various coho stocks, including the OPI area stocks, to ocean fisheries. MSM is based on CWT recoveries (release years 1986-1992) and associated tag rates. FRAM includes all fisheries that impact a particular stock, and therefore should provide a better overall accounting of total harvest and mortality of both Columbia River and Oregon coast coho stocks. The new run size estimates are based on Backwards FRAM (BKFRAM) run reconstructions. BKFRAM is used to estimate the pre-fishing abundances and post-season exploitation rates of OPI stocks. FRAM is populated with post-season estimates of escapements and catches/non-retention mortalities for OPI fisheries. When run in BKFRAM mode, stock specific mortalities are added to escapements to reconstruct pre-fishing abundances and to estimate exploitation rates.

3.1.1 Hatchery Coho

OPI area public hatchery coho smolt production occurs primarily in Columbia River facilities and net pens. Several facilities located in Oregon coastal rivers and in the Klamath River Basin, California, collectively produce fewer coho. Salmon Trout Enhancement Hatchery Coho Smolt Program (STEP) releases were discontinued after the 2004 brood. OPI area smolt releases since 1960 are reported by geographic area in Appendix C, Table C-1.

There have been no Oregon coastal private hatchery coho (PRIH) smolt releases since 1990.

3.1.1.1 Predictor Description

Prior to 2008, the OPIH stock predictor was a multiple linear regression with the following variables: (1) Columbia River jacks (Jack CR), (2) Oregon coastal and Klamath River Basin jacks (Jack OC), and (3) a correction term for the proportion of delayed smolts released from Columbia River hatcheries (Jack CR * [SmD/SmCR]).

In 2008, the stock predictor was modified slightly from that used in previous years. Because of the shorter data set (1986-2007 vs. 1970-2007) and the near-total phase-out of coastal coho salmon hatcheries, the factor for Oregon and California jacks (Jack OC) was not statistically significant in the regression. A

simplified model with all OPI jacks combined into one term (Jack OPI) was used, and all parameters were statistically significant. In 2011, the longer (1970-2010) time series was used with the simplified model.

Since 2011, the longer time series was used with the exception of 1983 which was excluded due to El Niño impacts. The OPIH stock predictor is partitioned into Columbia River early and late stocks based on the proportion of the 2020 jack returns of each stock adjusted for stock-specific maturation rates. The coastal hatchery stock is partitioned into northern and southern coastal stock components. The northern OPIH coastal stock is comprised of hatchery production from the central Oregon Coast. The southern OPIH coastal stock is comprised of hatchery production from the Rogue River basin in southern Oregon and the Klamath and Trinity basins in northern California. The 2021 partition was based on the proportion of the smolt releases in 2020.

For the 2021 abundance forecast, the database includes 1970-2020 recruits and 1969-2019 jack returns (in thousands of fish). The model was:

$$\text{OPIH}(t) = a (\text{Jack OPI}(t-1)) + b ((\text{Jack CR}(t-1) ([\text{SmD}(t-1)/\text{SmCR}(t-1)])) + c$$

Where:

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 19.16 \\ b &= 28.18 \\ c &= -102.77 \\ \text{adjusted } r^2 &= 0.94 \end{aligned}$$

The OPIH stock data set and a definition of the above terms are presented in Appendix C, Table C-2.

3.1.1.2 Predictor Performance

Recent year OPIH stock preseason abundance forecasts partitioned by production area, stock, and as a total, are compared with postseason estimates in Table III-1 and Figure III-1a. The 2020 preseason abundance prediction of 185,700 OPIH coho was 50 percent of the preliminary postseason estimate of 369,600 coho.

3.1.1.3 Stock Forecast and Status

Using the appropriate values from Appendix C, Table C-2, the OPIH abundance forecast for 2021 is 1,607,900 coho, 866 percent of the 2020 prediction and 435 percent of the preliminary 2020 postseason estimate.

3.1.2 Oregon Coastal Natural Coho

The OCN stock is composed of natural production north of Cape Blanco, Oregon from river (OCNR) and lake (OCNL) systems, which are forecasted independently.

Under the FMP, ESA consultation standards are used in place of ACLs for ESA-listed stocks like OCN (and Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (SONCC) and Central California Coast (CCC)) coho.

3.1.2.1 Predictor Description

3.1.2.1.1 Oregon Coastal Natural Rivers

Prior to 2010, a variety of methods were used to forecast OCNR coho abundance. Beginning in 2011, generalized additive models (GAMs) were used to relate OCNR recruitment to ocean environment indices. Nine variables were evaluated, ranging from indices of large-scale ocean patterns (e.g., Pacific Decadal Oscillation [PDO]) to local ecosystem variables (e.g., sea surface temperature at Charleston, OR). It was

found that high explanatory power and promising forecast skill could be achieved when the mean May-July PDO averaged over the four years prior to the return year was used in combination with two other variables in a GAM. The multi-year average of the PDO, in essence, explains the lower frequency (multi-year) variability in recruitment, and can be viewed as a replacement of the Regime Index used previously. A final set of six models using six different environmental indices plus parent spawner abundance was chosen from the possible model combinations. When averaging the predictions from the set of models (the ensemble mean), a higher skill (in terms of variance explained or cross-validation) was achieved than by selecting any single model. Making multiple forecasts from a set of models also provides a range of possible outcomes that reflects, to some degree, the uncertainty in understanding how salmon productivity is driven by ocean conditions.

The GAM with 6 predictor variables can be expressed in the following general form:

$$\hat{Y} = f(X_1) + f(X_2) + f(X_3) + \varepsilon$$

Where \hat{Y} is the prediction, X_1 through X_3 are the predictor variables, and ε is the deviation of \hat{Y} from the observation Y . For the prediction, Y was the log-transformation of annual recruit abundance. The term f represents a smooth function, which in this case is a cubic spline.

The ensemble mean predictor used for the 2021 forecast was the geometric mean of the six GAM predictors:

Ensemble Mean of the six predictors based on environmental conditions and spawners.

Variables			Prediction	r ²	OCV ^{a/}
PDO	Spring Transition (Julian date; t-1)	Log Spawners (t-3)	81,645	0.64	0.54
PDO	Multivariate ENSO Index (Oct-Dec; t-1)	Upwelling (July-Sept; t-1)	178,325	0.68	0.58
PDO	Spring Transition (Julian date; t-1)	Multivariate ENSO Index (Oct-Dec; t-1)	115,247	0.67	0.59
PDO	Upwelling (July-Sept; t-1)	Sea Surface Temperature (May-Jul; t-1)	91,441	0.63	0.51
PDO	Sea Surface Height (Apr-June; t-1)	Upwelling (July-Sept; t-1)	132,068	0.67	0.55
PDO	Upwelling (Sept-Nov; t-1)	Sea Surface Temperature (Jan; t)	122,271	0.63	0.51
Ensemble Mean			116,325	0.69	0.60
(90% prediction intervals)			(49,547-267,470)		

a/ OCV – ordinary cross-validation score

The OCNL stock data set and a definition of the above terms are presented in Appendix C, Table C-4.

3.1.2.1.2 Oregon Coastal Natural Lakes

Since 1988, except for 2008, the abundance of OCNL index coho has been predicted using the most recent three-year average adult stock abundance. OCNL coho production occurs from three lake systems (Tennile, Siltcoos, and Tahkenitch). Following the same reasoning used for the OCN Rivers predictor in 2008, OPITT chose to use the 2007 postseason abundance estimate of 10,000 coho for the 2008 preseason prediction instead of using the most recent three-year average. For 2021, the OCNL forecast is 8,700, based on most recent three-year average adult stock abundance.

3.1.2.2 Predictor Performance

Recent year OCN preseason abundance predictions are compared to postseason estimates in Table III-1. The 2020 preseason abundance prediction of 83,000 OCN coho was 75 percent of the preliminary postseason estimate of 110,000 coho.

3.1.2.3 Stock Forecasts and Status

The 2021 preseason prediction for OCN (river and lake systems combined) is 125,000 coho, 151 percent of the 2020 preseason prediction and 114 percent of the 2020 postseason estimate (Table III-1). The 2021 preseason prediction for OCNR and OCNL components are 116,300 and 8,700 coho, respectively.

Based on parent escapement levels and observed OPI smolt-to-jack survival for 2018 brood OPI smolts, the total allowable OCN coho exploitation rate for 2021 fisheries is no greater than 15.0 percent under the Salmon FMP (Amendment 13) and no greater than 15.0 percent under the matrix developed by the OCN Coho Work Group during their review of Amendment 13 (Table V-8; Appendix A, Tables A-2, and A-3, respectively). The work group recommendation was accepted by the Council as expert biological advice in November 2000.

In November 2013, the Council approved a methodology change for a new marine survival index for the OCN coho harvest matrix that uses biological and oceanographic indicators for preseason planning beginning in 2014¹. Based on this methodology, the marine survival index of 7.7 percent and the parent escapement levels, allows for a total allowable exploitation rate for 2021 fisheries that is no greater than 15.0 percent (Table V-8; Appendix Table A-4).

3.1.3 Lower Columbia River Natural

LCN coho consist of naturally produced coho mostly from Columbia River tributaries below Bonneville Dam; however, coho produced in the upper Willamette are not part of the ESA-listed ESU and are not included in the LCN coho forecast. LCN coho were listed as endangered under the Oregon State ESA in 2002, and as threatened under the Federal ESA on June 28, 2005. Under the FMP, ESA consultation standards are used in place of ACLs for ESA-listed stocks like LCN coho.

3.1.3.1 Predictor Description

The LCN stock predictor methodology was developed in 2007.

The 2021 predictions for the Oregon LCN coho populations are derived by the recent 2-year average abundances based on spawning ground counts. The 2021 adult abundance forecast for Oregon LCN coho is 13,400.

The 2021 predictions for the Washington LCN coho populations are derived by combining estimates of the 2018 brood year natural smolt production based on watershed area and the marine survival rate of 4.5 percent. The 2021 adult abundance forecast for Washington LCN coho is 25,800.

3.1.3.2 Predictor Performance

The preseason abundance compared to the postseason estimate is presented in Table III-1. The 2020 preseason abundance prediction of 24,800 LCN coho was 67 percent of the preliminary postseason estimate of 37,100 coho.

¹ For additional information see the November 2013 PFMC Briefing Book, Agenda Item C.2.a, Attachment 1: Technical Revision to the OCN Coho Work Group Harvest Matrix.

3.1.3.3 Stock Forecast and Status

The 2021 prediction for LCN coho is 39,200 coho (Table III-1). This abundance estimate includes both Oregon and Washington LCN components.

NMFS ESA guidance for harvest of LCN coho in marine and mainstem Columbia River fisheries is based on a matrix describing parent escapement levels for multiple populations and the observed Columbia River OPI smolt-to-jack survival rate. Based on this matrix, the total allowable marine and mainstem Columbia River exploitation rate for LCN coho in 2021 fisheries would be no more than 30.0 percent.

3.1.4 Oregon Production Index Area Summary of 2021 Stock Forecasts

The 2021 combined OPI area stock abundance is predicted to be 1,732,900 coho, which is 645 percent of the 2020 preseason prediction of 268,700 coho, and 361 percent of the 2020 preliminary postseason estimate of 479,600 coho. The historical OPI abundances are reported in Table III-2.

3.2 WASHINGTON COAST COHO

Washington coastal coho stocks include all natural and hatchery stocks originating in Washington coastal streams north of the Columbia River to the western Strait of Juan de Fuca (west of the Sekiu River). The stocks in this group most pertinent to ocean salmon fishery management are Willapa Bay (hatchery), Grays Harbor, Quinault (hatchery), Queets, Hoh, and Quillayute coho. These stocks contribute primarily to ocean fisheries off Washington and B.C.

A variety of preseason abundance estimators currently are employed for Washington coast and Puget Sound coho stocks, primarily based on smolt production and survival (Table I-2). These estimators are used to forecast preseason abundance of adult ocean (age-3) recruits.

A comparison was made of preseason ocean age-3 (OA3) forecasts with postseason estimates derived from run reconstructions using FRAM (“Backwards” mode, BKFRAM) to expand observed escapements to ocean abundance from CWT recovery data. It should be noted that forecast methodology has changed over time, and the overall trends and biases may not reflect the current methods.

Except for Willapa Bay, Washington Coast coho fall within an exception to the ACL requirements of the MSA because they are managed under an international agreement (the PST); therefore, specification of ACLs is not necessary for these stocks.

3.2.1 Willapa Bay

3.2.1.1 Predictor Description

The natural forecast was calculated by multiplying the estimate of smolts emigrating from Willapa Bay in 2020 (595,000) by the anticipated marine survival rate of 3.2 percent. This results in a natural coho forecast of 19,040 ocean age-3 recruits.

The hatchery forecast was calculated by multiplying the estimated 2018 brood year smolts (1,925,445) released in the spring of 2020 from all Willapa Bay hatchery facilities by the anticipated marine survival rate of 3.2 percent. This results in a hatchery coho forecast of 61,615 ocean age-3 recruits.

The anticipated marine survival rate of 3.2 percent was developed by the WDFW Fish Science Division and was based on the PDO index between May and September of ocean entry and timing of the hydrographic physical spring transition from predominantly downwelling to upwelling conditions.

3.2.1.2 Predictor Performance

Forecast performance can be assessed, in part, by examining the differences between preseason forecasts and postseason estimates (Table III-3; Figure III-1a). In 2019, the preseason forecast was 327 percent of the postseason estimate.

3.2.1.3 Stock Forecasts and Status

The 2021 natural coho ocean age-3 abundance forecast is 19,040, compared to a 2020 preseason forecast of 17,850.

The 2021 Willapa Bay hatchery coho ocean age-3 abundance forecast is 61,615 compared to a 2020 preseason forecast of 51,785.

3.2.1.4 OFL, ABC, and ACL

The OFL, ABC, and ACL are defined in terms of spawner escapement (S_{OFL} , S_{ABC} , and S_{ACL}), and are calculated using potential spawner abundance forecasts and established exploitation rates. Potential Willapa Bay coho natural area spawner abundance was derived by adding the current forecast of natural origin coho ocean age-3 abundance, 19,040, to the predicted abundance of ocean age-3 hatchery origin coho spawning in natural areas. The forecast of ocean age-3 naturally spawning, hatchery origin coho is 17,868 and was calculated by multiplying the ocean age-3 hatchery coho abundance forecast, 61,615, by the most recent 3-year average stray rate (0.290). Annual stray rates were estimated by dividing the number of hatchery origin spawners in natural areas by the number of hatchery origin river mouth returns. Stray rates in 2018, 2019, and 2020 were 0.358, 0.354, and 0.158, respectively.

For Willapa Bay natural coho, $F_{MSY} = 0.74$, the value estimated from a stock-specific spawner-recruit analysis. The OFL for Willapa Bay natural coho is $S_{OFL} = 36,908^2 \times (1-0.74) = 9,596$. Because Willapa Bay natural coho are a Tier-1 stock, $F_{ABC} = F_{MSY} \times 0.95 = 0.70$, and $F_{ACL} = F_{ABC}$. The ABC for Willapa Bay natural coho is $S_{ABC} = 36,908 \times (1-0.70) = 11,072$, with $S_{ACL} = S_{ABC}$. These preseason estimates will be recalculated with postseason abundance estimates (when available) to assess ACL and OFL compliance.

3.2.2 Grays Harbor

Preseason abundance forecasts are made for natural fish throughout the system and for hatchery fish returning to three freshwater rearing complexes and three saltwater net-pen sites. The forecasts include fish originating from numerous volunteer production projects.

3.2.2.1 Predictor Description

The natural forecast is the sum of the Chehalis River natural, Humptulips River natural, and South Bay tributary natural forecasts. The Chehalis River coho forecast was developed by applying the estimated January age-3 (JA3) marine survival prediction of 3.941 percent to the Grays Harbor coho smolt production estimate. The Grays Harbor coho smolt production estimate was developed by scaling the 2020 Queets River natural coho smolt production to the Chehalis River production based on the relationship between the Backward FRAM (BKFRAM) JA3 ocean abundances of Queets and Chehalis natural coho abundances. The Humptulips and South Bay tributary forecasts are based on recruit densities scaled from Clearwater and Chehalis basins, respectively.

The hatchery forecast is the sum of the Chehalis River, Humptulips River, and Grays Harbor net pen and off-site hatchery program hatchery-origin forecasts. The Chehalis River, Humptulips River, and Grays

² The abundance value for Willapa Bay natural coho, 36,908, has been updated from that in the original Council document, which showed the 2020 abundance value of 32,868.

Harbor net-pen and off-site hatchery program hatchery-origin forecasts were based on recent 3 year average return/smolt rates expanded to JA3 recruits.

3.2.2.2 Predictor Performance

Forecast performance can be assessed, in part, by examining the differences between preseason forecasts and postseason estimates (Table III-3; Figure III-1a). In 2019, the preseason forecast was 141 percent of the postseason estimate.

3.2.2.3 Stock Forecasts and Status

The 2021 Grays Harbor natural ocean age-3 abundance forecast is 44,843, compared to a 2020 preseason forecast of 49,965. This ocean abundance results in classification of this stock's status as "Moderate" under the 2019 PST Southern Coho Management Plan (Table III-5).

The 2021 Grays Harbor hatchery coho ocean age-3 abundance forecast is 31,675, compared to a 2020 preseason forecast of 42,325.

3.2.2.4 OFL

The OFL is defined in terms of spawner escapement (S_{OFL}). For Grays Harbor natural coho $MFMT = 0.65$ and the OFL is $S_{OFL} = 44,843 \times (1 - 0.65) = 15,695$. The preseason S_{OFL} will also be recalculated with postseason abundance estimates (when available) to assess OFL compliance.

3.2.3 Quinault River

3.2.3.1 Predictor Description

The 2021 Quinault River Fall Natural Unmarked JA3 abundance is predicted using the geometric mean ratio of Quinault:Queets JA3 abundance for run years 2010-2019 multiplied by the 2021 Queets River Fall Natural Unmarked JA3 abundance forecast.

The hatchery forecast is based on the smolt releases from the Quinault (Cook Creek) Hatchery (620,021) multiplied by the marine survival rate of 3.9749 percent. The marine survival rate is based on the 10-year smolt to ocean age-3 survival (2008–2019, excluding 2009 and 2014).

3.2.3.2 Predictor Performance

There was no information available to evaluate performance of predictors for these stocks.

3.2.3.3 Stock Forecasts and Status

The 2021 forecast for Quinault natural coho is 15,004 ocean age-3 recruits, a decrease from the 2020 forecast of 17,464.

The Quinault hatchery coho forecast is 24,645 ocean age-3 recruits, a slight decrease from the 2020 forecast of 26,969.

3.2.4 Queets River

3.2.4.1 Predictor Description

The natural forecast was developed by applying the 2020 smolt outmigration of 161,650 by the predicted marine survival rate of 2.686 percent, which results in an abundance prediction of 4,342 JA3. The model uses run reconstructions developed by the Quinault Department of Fisheries as a response, which includes terminal abundance estimates, pre-terminal landed catch, and all sources of incidental and natural mortality

except hooking mortalities associated with releases in mark-selective ocean fisheries. Post Season FRAM includes selective fishery mortality, so the abundance prediction is corrected using the mean selective fishery mortality (post season FRAM JA3 – QDNR run reconstruction / post season FRAM JA3) for run years 2000 to 2018 = 0.1116. The total JA3 forecast is $4,342 + (4,342 * 0.1116) = 4,827$ JA3.

Marine survival is predicted using a logistic link function (logit (recruits/smolts)~explanatory variables) and uses a generalized additive model that includes two explanatory variables: Pacific Decadal Oscillation index (PDO) maximum May-August and Biologically Effective Upwelling Transport Index (BEUTI) median April-August.

The hatchery forecast is based on smolt releases from 2020 (650,294) multiplied by a marine survival rate of 1.8114 percent. This ocean age-3 marine survival rate is estimated using the recent 4 years of marine survival data (2016–2019).

3.2.4.2 Predictor Performance

Forecast performance can be assessed, in part, by examining the differences between preseason forecasts and postseason estimates (Table III-3; Figure III-1a). In 2019, the ocean age-3 preseason fall natural forecast was 284 percent of the postseason estimate.

3.2.4.3 Stock Forecasts and Status

The 2021 Queets natural coho forecast is 3,919 ocean age-3 recruits, which is lower than the 2020 forecast of 7,834. This ocean abundance results in classification of this stock’s status as “Low” under the 2019 PST Southern Coho Management Plan (Table III-5).

The 2021 Queets hatchery (Salmon River) coho forecast is 11,780 ocean age-3 recruits, which is higher than the 2020 forecast of 10,881. Approximately 86 percent of the fish released from the Salmon River facility were marked with an adipose fin clip.

3.2.4.4 OFL

The OFL is defined in terms of spawner escapement (S_{OFL}). For Queets River coho, MFMT = 0.65, and the OFL is $S_{OFL} = 3,919 \times (1 - 0.65) = 1,372$. The preseason S_{OFL} value will be recalculated with postseason abundance estimates (when available) to assess OFL compliance.

3.2.5 Hoh River

3.2.5.1 Predictor Description

The natural coho forecast is based on estimated average smolt production per square mile of watershed from the Clearwater tributary which lies between the Queets River mainstem and the Hoh River. The Quinault Fisheries Department has a long-standing trapping program on the Clearwater River to estimate smolt production; it is assumed the two rivers produce smolts at a comparable rate per square mile of watershed. In 2020, the Clearwater produced 44,092 smolts at the rate of 315 smolts/mi². Applying that rate to the Hoh watershed of 299 mi² yields 94,185 natural coho smolts emigrating from the Hoh River in 2020.

A marine survival estimate to JA3 of 3.94 percent was applied to the total natural smolt production estimate to predict the 2021 return of Hoh River wild coho. This marine survival rate reflects the rate used in the WDFW report ‘2021 Wild Coho Forecasts for Puget Sound, Washington Coast, and Lower Columbia’ (WDFW 2021).

No hatchery production is projected for the Hoh system for 2021.

3.2.5.2 Predictor Performance

Forecast performance can be assessed, in part, by examining the differences between preseason forecasts and postseason estimates (Table III-3; Figure III-1a). In 2019, the ocean age-3 preseason natural forecast was 136 percent of the postseason estimate.

3.2.5.3 Stock Forecasts and Status

The 2021 Hoh River natural coho forecast is 3,013 ocean age-3 recruits, a decrease compared to the 2020 forecast of 4,159. This ocean abundance results in classification of this stock's status as "Moderate" under the 2019 PST Southern Coho Management Plan (Table III-5).

3.2.5.4 OFL

The OFL is defined in terms of spawner escapement (S_{OFL}). For Hoh River coho, $MFMT = 0.65$, and the OFL is $S_{OFL} = 3,013 \times (1 - 0.65) = 1,055$. The preseason S_{OFL} value will be recalculated with postseason abundance estimates (when available) to assess OFL compliance.

3.2.6 Quillayute River

Quillayute River coho consist of a summer run that is managed primarily for hatchery production, and a fall run that is managed primarily for natural production. Quillayute River coho have both natural and hatchery components to both runs.

3.2.6.1 Predictor Description

The natural coho forecast is based on a scalar and average smolt production when the Quillayute system had smolt traps. The Clearwater River smolt production, obtained from Quinault Fisheries Department, is used as a scalar to adjust the smolt production up or down from average production during the years the Bogachiel and Dickey Rivers (within the Quillayute System) had smolt traps from 1987-88, 1990, and 1992-94, respectively.

This process yields an estimate of 63,857 smolts emigrating from the Dickey and 151,253 smolts from the rest of the Quillayute system (215,110 total natural smolts). Total smolts were separated into summer and fall natural coho smolts by the relative number of natural brood year 2018 spawners, 3.71 percent, and 96.29 percent, respectively. Results from this separation yield estimates of 7,990 natural summer coho smolts and 207,120 natural fall coho smolts.

The JA3 natural marine survival estimate is 4.487 percent (ocean age-3 3.642 percent) for the Quillayute system natural coho. This estimate was derived by taking the five-year average marine survival for wild Quillayute coho. This estimate is higher than the JA3 rate of 3.9 percent predicted in the WDFW report '2021 Wild Coho Forecasts for Puget Sound, Washington Coast, and Lower Columbia' (WDFW 2021).

An examination of the return rates of both hatchery releases and natural smolts indicate hatchery return rates are slightly below natural returns. Thus, for the hatchery component, a JA3 marine survival rate of 3.487 percent was applied.

Summer Coho

The summer natural coho forecast is based on the estimated total summer coho smolt production (7,990) and a JA3 projected marine survival rate of 4.487 percent.

The summer hatchery production forecast was based on a marine survival estimate of 3.487 percent multiplied by a release of 119,031 smolts from the Sol Duc Hatchery.

Fall Coho

The forecast for the natural component was based on the estimated total fall coho smolt production (207,120) multiplied by an expected marine survival rate of 4.487 percent, the same survival rate used to forecast summer natural returns.

The fall hatchery production forecast was based on a marine survival estimate of 3.487 percent multiplied by a release of 531,922 smolts.

3.2.6.2 Predictor Performance

Forecast performance can be assessed, in part, by examining the differences between preseason forecasts and postseason estimates (Table III-3; Figure III-1a). In 2019, the ocean age-3 preseason fall natural forecast was 136 percent of the postseason estimate.

3.2.6.3 Stock Forecasts and Status

The 2021 Quillayute River summer natural and hatchery coho forecasts are 291 and 3,370 ocean age-3 recruits, respectively; 99 percent of the hatchery smolts were marked with an adipose fin clip. The 2021 forecast abundance of natural summer coho is lower than the 2020 forecast of 846.

The 2021 Quillayute River fall natural and hatchery coho forecasts are 7,545 and 15,059 ocean age-3 recruits, respectively. The 2021 forecast abundance of Quillayute fall natural coho is lower than the 2020 forecast of 9,160. Approximately 85 percent of the hatchery fish were marked with an adipose fin clip.

The ocean abundance forecast for Quillayute fall natural coho results in classification of the stock abundance as "Low" under the 2019 PST Southern Coho Management Plan (Table III-5).

3.2.7 North Washington Coast Independent Tributaries

3.2.7.1 Predictor Description

The 2021 forecast of natural coho production for these independent streams is based on a prediction of 350 smolts per square mile of watershed drainage, 424 square miles of watershed, and resulting in 148,000 smolts multiplied by an expected marine survival rate of 3.2 percent.

The 2021 hatchery forecast is based on the predicted January age-3 marine survival of 0.935 percent for the brood year 2018 multiplied by a proxy brood year smolt release (12,119) into the Tsoo-Yess River from the Makah National Fish Hatchery. As a result of changing climate conditions and increasing difficulty with rearing coho in the hatchery over the summer, Makah National Fish Hatchery and the Makah Tribe proposed to discontinue rearing coho to the smolt stage, but to replace it with a coho fry plant operation. This operation is intended to eventually replace traditional rearing strategies of coho in the Tsoo-Yess River. A fry-to-smolt conversion was used to estimate the smolt outmigration.

In past years, the return rate of coho jacks was used as a predictor of marine survival to adult recruits. Recently, new data became available to differentiate mark status of coho encountered at the Makah National Fish Hatchery. Using this new information, an estimate was developed for hatchery origin adults separate from natural origin adults which rendered modeling based on the jack return rate insignificant. A single, best fit model was selected to predict marine survival of Tsoo-Yess coho entering the ocean in 2020. The model uses as a predictor variable the North Pacific Gyre Oscillation (NPGO) for the months of January through March and predicted a JA3 marine survival rate of 0.935 percent.

3.2.7.2 Predictor Performance

There was no information available to evaluate performance of predictors for these stocks.

3.2.7.3 Stock Forecasts and Status

The 2021 forecast of natural coho production for these independent streams is 4,736 ocean age-3 recruits, compared to the 2020 preseason forecast of 5,100.

The 2021 hatchery forecast is 92 ocean age-3 recruits, compared to 1,296 in 2020. All smolts released were marked with an adipose fin clip.

3.3 PUGET SOUND COHO STOCKS

Puget Sound coho salmon stocks include natural and hatchery stocks originating from U.S. tributaries in Puget Sound and the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The primary stocks in this group that are most pertinent to ocean salmon fishery management are Strait of Juan de Fuca, Hood Canal, Skagit, Stillaguamish, Snohomish, and South Puget Sound (hatchery) coho. These stocks contribute primarily to ocean fisheries off Washington and B.C.

A variety of preseason abundance estimators are currently employed for Puget Sound coho stocks, primarily based on smolt production and survival (Table I-2). These estimators are used to forecast preseason abundance of adult ocean age-3 recruits. Forecasts for natural Puget Sound coho stocks were generally derived by measured or predicted smolt production from each major watershed or region, multiplied by stock-specific marine survival rate predictions based on a jack return model from the WDFW Big Beef Creek Research Station in Hood Canal, natural coho CWT tagging programs at Baker Lake (Skagit River basin) and South Fork Skykomish River, adult recruits/smolt data generated from the WDFW Deschutes River Research Station, or other information. Puget Sound hatchery forecasts were generally the product of 2018 brood year (BY) smolt releases from each facility, and a predicted marine survival rate for each program. Hatchery marine survival rates were typically based on recent year average survival rates derived from CWT recovery information and/or run reconstructions.

The 2021 total Puget Sound region natural and hatchery coho ocean recruit forecast is 614,902, compared to a 2020 preseason forecast of 500,965. The 2021 natural forecast is 243,499, compared to the 2020 preseason forecast of 154,639. The 2021 hatchery forecast is 371,403, compared to the 2020 preseason forecast of 346,326.

A comparison was made of preseason ocean age-3 forecasts with postseason estimates derived from run reconstructions using BKFRAM. This method expands observed escapements and actual catch to produce a FRAM estimate of post-season ocean abundance. This post-season FRAM estimate is dependent upon Base Period (1986-1992 fishing years) CWT recovery data. It should be noted that forecast methodology has changed over time, and the overall trends and biases may not reflect the current methods.

Puget Sound coho fall within an exception to the ACL requirements of the MSA because they are managed under an international agreement (the PST); therefore, specification of ACLs is not necessary for these stocks.

3.3.1 Strait of Juan de Fuca

3.3.1.1 Predictor Description

The natural forecast includes both Eastern and Western Strait of Juan de Fuca drainages. The forecast is based on a JA3 ocean survival rate of 2.56 percent. The marine survival rate was predicted by a multiple

linear regression model using two independent predictor variables: the copepod community index and the NPGO sum January-April average of the year of smolt outmigration. The marine survival rate was then applied to the coho smolt outmigration (322,153) to produce the forecast of JA3 recruits and converted to ocean age-3.

3.3.1.2 Predictor Performance

Forecast performance can be assessed, in part, by examining the differences between preseason forecasts and postseason estimates. In 2019, the preseason forecast was 168 percent of the postseason estimate (Table III-4).

3.3.1.3 Stock Forecasts and Status

The 2021 Strait of Juan de Fuca natural ocean age-3 abundance forecast is 6,684 compared to the 2020 preseason forecast of 7,525.

The 2021 Strait of Juan de Fuca hatchery ocean age-3 abundance forecast is 12,476, compared to the 2020 preseason forecast of 20,618.

The ocean abundance forecast for Strait of Juan de Fuca natural coho results in classification of the stock abundance as "Low" under the 2019 PST Southern Coho Management Plan and "Critical" under the FMP. This results in an allowable total exploitation rate of no more than 20 percent under both the Council-adopted exploitation rate matrix (Appendix A, Table A-5) and the 2019 PST Southern Coho Management Plan (Table III-5).

3.3.1.4 OFL

The OFL is defined in terms of spawner escapement (S_{OFL}). For Strait of Juan de Fuca coho $MFMT = 0.60$, and the OFL is $S_{OFL} = 6,684 \times (1-0.60) = 2,674$. The preseason S_{OFL} value will be recalculated with postseason abundance estimates (when available) to assess OFL compliance.

3.3.2 Nooksack-Samish

3.3.2.1 Predictor Description

The natural coho forecast is the product of projected natural smolt production from each stream basin in the region, multiplied by stock-specific marine survival rate expectations.

The hatchery forecast is based on median marine survival rate expectations for Lummi Bay Hatchery or Skookum Hatchery multiplied by the number of smolts released.

3.3.2.2 Predictor Performance

There was no information available to evaluate performance of predictors for Nooksack-Samish coho stocks.

3.3.2.3 Stock Forecasts and Status

The 2021 Nooksack-Samish natural ocean age-3 abundance forecast is 35,261, compared to the 2020 preseason forecast of 15,447.

The 2021 Nooksack-Samish hatchery ocean age-3 abundance forecast is 54,569, compared to the 2020 preseason forecast of 42,479.

3.3.3 Skagit

3.3.3.1 Predictor Description

This natural forecast is based on weighted regression results of ONI in January - June, PDO in May – September and NPGO in May - September. The range of brood years used in this analysis was 1996 to 2016; brood years 1998 and 1999 were excluded because no Baker natural smolts were tagged in those years. Saratoga Passage chlorophyll and light transmissivity in May, typically used in Skagit coho forecasts, could not be used in 2021 due to data shortages resulting from COVID-19 safety restrictions. The analysis produced a weighted average marine survival of 4.87 percent; this was multiplied by the measured smolt production from the Skagit basin (47,350 Baker natural smolts and 1,152,523 Skagit natural smolts).

The hatchery forecast is based on weighted regression results of ONI in January - June , PDO in May – September, and NPGO in May - September. Analysis of Marblemount Hatchery CWT recoveries for brood years 1996-2016 produced an average marine survival rate of 3.64 percent; this was multiplied by the total number of 2020 smolts released from all regional hatcheries (68,835 Baker marked hatchery smolts, 47,991 Marblemount unmarked hatchery smolts, and 488,062 Marblemount marked hatchery smolts).

3.3.3.2 Predictor Performance

Forecast performance can be assessed, in part, by examining the differences between preseason forecasts and postseason estimates (Table III-4; Figure III-1b). In 2019, the preseason forecast was 212 percent of the postseason estimate.

3.3.3.3 Stock Forecasts and Status

The 2021 Skagit natural ocean age-3 abundance forecast is 58,434, compared to the 2020 preseason forecast of 30,957.

The 2021 Skagit hatchery ocean age-3 abundance forecast is 22,017, compared to the 2020 preseason forecast of 18,180.

The ocean abundance forecast for Skagit natural coho results in classification of the stock abundance as "Moderate" under the 2019 PST Southern Coho Management Plan and "Low" under the FMP. This results in an allowable total exploitation rate of no more than 35 percent under both the Council-adopted exploitation rate matrix (Appendix A, Table A-5) and the 2019 PST Southern Coho Management Plan (Table III-5).

3.3.3.4 OFL

The OFL is defined in terms of spawner escapement (S_{OFL}). For Skagit River coho, MFMT = 0.60 and the OFL is $S_{OFL} = 58,434 \times (1-0.60) = 23,374$. The preseason S_{OFL} value will be recalculated with postseason abundance estimates (when available) to assess OFL compliance.

3.3.4 Stillaguamish

3.3.4.1 Predictor Description

Regressing annual coho smolt trap CPUE (total fish/total hours fished) against terminal run size one year later generates a relationship that could be used to predict Stillaguamish adult returns. However, due to the high variability in marine survival (MS), coho smolt numbers at the trap are not a very precise predictor of adult returns one year later. Therefore, the Stillaguamish smolt trap CPUE was corrected with the SF

Skykomish MS estimate for each brood and log transformed the data, which tightened the regression relationship with the terminal run.

The natural coho marine survival rate is estimated at 4.0 percent, based on preliminary 2021 Snohomish marine survival estimates. Due to consecutive years of low returns, discussion with the co-managers concluded that a marine survival of 4.0 percent is most risk-averse for harvest management purposes.

The Stillaguamish Hatchery released 87,946 marked and 1,027 unmarked yearlings in 2020, with a forecasted adult return estimated at 3,958 marked and 46 unmarked based on current a hatchery marine survival estimate of 4.5 percent.

3.3.4.2 Predictor Performance

Forecast performance can be assessed, in part, by examining the differences between preseason forecasts and postseason estimates (Table III-4; Figure III-1b). In 2019, the preseason forecast was 148 percent of the postseason estimate.

3.3.4.3 Stock Forecasts and Status

The 2021 Stillaguamish natural ocean age-3 abundance forecast is 26,824, compared to the 2020 preseason forecast of 19,462.

The 2021 Stillaguamish hatchery ocean age-3 abundance is 4,004, compared to the 2020 preseason forecast of 2,287.

The ocean abundance forecast for Stillaguamish natural coho results in classification of the stock abundance as "Abundant" under the 2019 PST Southern Coho Management Plan and "Normal" under the FMP. This results in an allowable total exploitation rate of no more than 50 percent under both the Council-adopted exploitation rate matrix (Appendix A, Table A-5) and the 2019 PST Southern Coho Management Plan (Table III-5).

3.3.4.4 OFL

The OFL is defined in terms of spawner escapement (S_{OFL}). For Stillaguamish coho, $MFMT = 0.50$ and the OFL is $S_{OFL} = 26,824 \times (1 - 0.50) = 13,412$. The preseason S_{OFL} value will be recalculated with postseason abundance estimates (when available) to assess OFL compliance.

3.3.5 Snohomish

3.3.5.1 Predictor Description

The natural forecast is based on production of 2020 out-migrant smolts estimated from the most recent 5 year average; direct counts were not possible in 2020 due to COVID-19 safety concerns. A marine survival rate of 4.0 percent was applied to the total smolt production estimate for the Snohomish watershed of 1,500,000 smolts.

The hatchery forecast is based on 2020 hatchery releases of smolts from the WDFW Wallace River Hatchery, the Everett Net Pens, Eagle Creek and Tulalip Bernie Kai Kai Gobin Hatchery and marine survival rates. For the 2021 forecasts co-managers agreed to use marine survival rates of 4.5 percent in calculating adult returns of Snohomish Hatchery fish and 1.2 percent for Tulalip Bernie Kai Kai Gobin fish.

3.3.5.2 Predictor Performance

Forecast performance can be assessed, in part, by examining the differences between preseason forecasts and postseason estimates (Table III-4). In 2019, the preseason forecast was 129 percent of the postseason estimate.

3.3.5.3 Stock Forecasts and Status

The 2021 Snohomish natural ocean age-3 abundance forecast is 60,000, compared to the 2020 preseason forecast of 39,000.

The 2021 Snohomish hatchery ocean age-3 abundance forecast is 29,938, compared to the 2019 preseason forecast of 26,558.

The ocean abundance forecast for Snohomish natural coho results in classification of the stock abundance as "Moderate" under the 2019 PST Southern Coho Management Plan and "Low" under the FMP. This results in an allowable total exploitation rate of no more than 40 percent under both the Council-adopted exploitation rate matrix (Appendix A, Table A-5) and the 2019 PST Southern Coho Management Plan (Table III-5).

3.3.5.4 OFL

The OFL is defined in terms of spawner escapement (S_{OFL}). For Snohomish coho, $MFMT = 0.60$ and the OFL is $S_{OFL} = 60,000 \times (1 - 0.60) = 24,000$. The preseason S_{OFL} value will be recalculated with postseason abundance estimates (when available) to assess OFL compliance.

3.3.6 Hood Canal

3.3.6.1 Predictor Description

The natural forecast is based on a linear regression model that related the return of tagged natural jack coho at Big Beef Creek to Hood Canal December age-2 recruits, using brood years 1983-1998 and 2002-2016. This forecast was then converted to ocean age-3. The 1999-2001 broods were excluded because of the unusually high recruit-per-tagged jack ratio, which is not expected to occur this year. For 2021, as was done since 2016, the co-managers agreed to apply a conservative bias correction for forecasting natural coho in Hood Canal.

The hatchery forecast is based on average cohort reconstruction-based December age-2 recruits/smolt for the six most recent available broods from each facility, applied to the 2018 brood smolt releases for each facility and converted to ocean age-3.

3.3.6.2 Predictor Performance

Forecast performance can be assessed, in part, by examining the differences between preseason forecasts and postseason estimates (Table III-4; Figure III-1b). In 2019, the preseason forecast was 276 percent of the postseason estimate.

3.3.6.3 Stock Forecasts and Status

The 2021 Hood Canal natural ocean age-3 abundance forecast is 28,843, compared to the 2020 preseason forecast of 34,980.

The 2021 Hood Canal hatchery ocean age-3 abundance forecast is 55,688, compared to the 2020 preseason forecast of 72,189.

The ocean abundance forecast for Hood Canal natural coho results in classification of the stock abundance as "Moderate" under the 2019 PST Southern Coho Management Plan and "Low" under the FMP. This results in an allowable total exploitation rate of no more than 45 percent under both the Council-adopted exploitation rate matrix (Appendix A, Table A-5) and the 2019 PST Southern Coho Management Plan (Table III-5).

3.3.6.4 OFL

The OFL is defined in terms of spawner escapement (S_{OFL}). For Hood Canal coho $MFMT = 0.65$, and the OFL is $S_{OFL} = 28,843 \times (1-0.65) = 10,095$. The preseason S_{OFL} value will be recalculated with postseason abundance estimates (when available) to assess OFL compliance.

3.3.7 South Sound

3.3.7.1 Predictor Description

The natural forecast is the product of projected smolt production from each of the stream basins in the region multiplied by a marine survival rate expectation for natural coho in the region. The upper South Sound natural stocks' marine survival rate was estimated at 3.24 percent and was based upon an average of two potential marine survival rates (4.4 percent and 2.08 percent) calculated in models based on PDO.MS, NPGO.JM and AT.Light Transmission in the WDFW report '2021 Wild Coho Forecasts for Puget Sound, Washington Coast, and Lower Columbia' (WDFW 2021). The deep South Sound stocks' marine survival predictions ranged from 2.3 to 4.1 percent and were derived using the methods described in the WDFW report cited above.

3.3.7.2 Stock Forecasts and Status

The 2021 South Sound natural ocean age-3 abundance forecast is 27,453 compared to the 2020 preseason forecast of 7,268.

The 2021 South Sound hatchery ocean age-3 abundance forecast is 192,711, compared to the 2020 preseason forecast of 164,015.

3.4. STOCK STATUS DETERMINATION UPDATES

Queets River natural coho, Strait of Juan de Fuca natural coho, and Snohomish River natural coho were found to meet the criteria for being classified as overfished in the PFMC *Review of 2017 Ocean Salmon Fisheries*, released in February 2018.

Queets River and Strait of Juan de Fuca natural coho remain overfished at the current time, and Snohomish natural coho are currently not overfished/rebuilding based on recent three-year geometric mean escapement estimates (2017-2019) detailed in the PFMC *Review of 2020 Ocean Salmon Fisheries* (PFMC 2021).

3.5. SELECTIVE FISHERY CONSIDERATIONS FOR COHO

As the region has moved forward with mass marking of hatchery coho salmon stocks, selective fishing options have become an important consideration for fishery managers. Projected coho mark rates in Council area fisheries are generally higher than 2020 projections. Table III-6 summarizes projected 2021 mark rates for coho fisheries by month from Southern British Columbia, Canada to the Oregon Coast, based on preseason abundance forecasts.

TABLE III-1. Preliminary preseason and postseason coho stock abundance estimates for Oregon production index area stocks in thousands of fish. (Page 1 of 2)

Year or Average	Pre/Post season ^{a/}			Pre/Post season ^{a/}			Pre/Post season ^{a/}			Pre/Post season ^{a/}		
	Preseason	Postseason ^{a/}	Pre/Post season ^{a/}	Preseason	Postseason ^{a/}	Pre/Post season ^{a/}	Preseason	Postseason ^{a/}	Pre/Post season ^{a/}	Preseason	Postseason ^{a/}	Pre/Post season ^{a/}
	Columbia River Hatchery			Columbia River Hatchery			Lower Columbia River Natural (LCN)			Oregon Coast Natural (OCN) (Rivers and Lakes)		
	Early			Late								
1996-00	212.9	181.4	1.3	128.9	102.5	1.6				62.7	52.8	1.5
2001	1036.5	873.0	1.2	491.8	488.3	1.0				50.1	163.2	0.3
2002	161.6	324.7	0.5	143.5	271.8	0.5				71.8	304.5	0.2
2003	440.0	645.7	0.7	377.9	248.0	1.5				117.9	278.8	0.4
2004	313.6	389.0	0.8	274.7	203.0	1.4				150.9	197.0	0.8
2005	284.6	282.7	1.0	78.0	111.6	0.7				152.0	150.1	1.0
2006	245.8	251.4	1.0	113.8	156.3	0.7				60.8	116.4	0.5
2007	424.9	291.0	1.5	139.5	171.0	0.8	21.5	20.5	1.0	255.4	60.0	4.3
2008	110.3	333.9	0.3	86.4	207.6	0.4	13.4	28.7	0.5	60.0	170.9	0.4
2009	672.7	681.4	1.0	369.7	374.1	1.0	32.7	37.6	0.9	211.6	257.0	0.8
2010	245.3	274.3	0.9	144.2	263.6	0.5	15.1	53.2	0.3	148.0	266.8	0.6
2011	216.0	288.5	0.7	146.5	141.2	1.0	22.7	29.5	0.8	249.4	311.6	0.8
2012	229.8	114.7	2.0	87.4	55.6	1.6	30.1	12.9	2.3	291.0	123.8	2.4
2013	331.6	190.8	1.7	169.5	110.7	1.5	46.5	36.8	1.3	191.0	128.4	1.5
2014	526.6	760.5	0.7	437.5	480.3	0.9	33.4	108.7	0.3	230.6	403.3	0.6
2015	515.2	150.5	3.4	261.9	91.8	2.9	35.9	20.9	1.7	206.6	70.4	2.9
2016	153.7	127.0	1.2	226.9	96.1	2.4	40.0	25.1	1.6	152.7	83.2	1.8
2017	231.7	170.9	1.4	154.6	108.4	1.4	30.1	31.2	1.0	101.9	65.6	1.6
2018	164.7	82.7	2.0	121.5	64.6	1.9	21.9	29.7	0.7	54.9	81.3	0.7
2019	545.0	191.4	2.8	360.6	106.1	3.4	36.9	34.1	1.1	76.1	107.6	0.7
2020	130.7	240.7	0.5	50.3	122.9	0.4	24.8	37.1	0.7	83.0	110.0	0.8
2021	1014.0	-	-	576.0	-	-	39.2	-	-	125.0	-	-

TABLE III-1. Preliminary preseason and postseason coho stock abundance estimates for Oregon production index area stocks in thousands of fish. (Page 2 of 2)

Year or Average	Preseason	Postseason ^{a/}	Pre/Post season ^{a/}	Preseason	Postseason ^{a/}	Pre/Post season ^{a/}	Preseason	Postseason ^{a/}	Pre/Post season ^{a/}	Preseason	Postseason ^{a/}	Pre/Post season ^{a/}
	Salmon Trout Enhancement Program (STEP) ^{c/}			Oregon Coast North of Cape Blanco			California and Oregon Coast South of Cape Blanco			Oregon Production Index (OPI) Area Hatchery Total ^{b/}		
1996-00	0.6											
2001	1.0	1.4	0.7	127.3	46.9	2.7	52.0	46.0	1.1	1,707.6	1,454.2	1.2
2002	0.6	3.0	0.2	36.6	41.6	0.9	20.0	22.0	0.9	361.7	660.1	0.5
2003	3.6	3.6	1.0	29.3	34.5	0.8	15.9	24.3	0.7	863.1	952.5	0.9
2004	3.1	1.0	3.1	16.6	21.7	0.8	19.0	29.9	0.6	623.9	634.6	1.0
2005	1.0	0.4	2.5	11.5	10.7	1.1	15.8	38.1	0.4	389.9	443.1	0.9
2006	0.6	0.1	6.0	8.6	7.9	1.1	30.6	25.0	1.2	398.8	440.6	0.9
2007	0.2	0.0	-	7.0	1.3	5.4	22.2	13.2	1.7	593.6	476.5	1.2
2008				1.7	7.1	0.2	17.7	16.8	1.1	216.1	565.4	0.4
2009				7.3	7.5	1.0	23.4	3.1	7.5	1,073.1	1,066.2	1.0
2010				4.4	8.6	0.5	14.1	4.8	2.9	408.0	551.3	0.7
2011				3.6	3.6	1.0	9.0	9.0	1.0	375.1	442.3	0.8
2012				6.4	3.1	2.1	18.1	8.6	2.1	341.7	182.3	1.9
2013				5.6	5.7	1.0	18.7	7.6	2.5	525.4	316.9	1.7
2014				4.8	19.3	0.2	14.2	3.4	4.2	983.1	1,263.6	0.8
2015				6.9	5.6	1.2	24.4	3.8	6.4	808.4	251.7	3.2
2016				5.5	9.3	0.6	10.4	1.5	6.9	396.5	233.8	1.7
2017				3.5	1.9	1.8	4.5	3.6	1.3	394.3	284.8	1.4
2018				3.3	1.1	3.0	4.6	1.0	4.6	294.1	149.4	2.0
2019				12.0	2.2	5.5	15.9	0.8	19.9	933.5	300.5	3.1
2020				2.4	4.7	0.5	2.3	1.3	1.8	185.7	369.6	0.5
2021				6.4	-	-	11.5	-	-	1,607.9	-	-

a/ Postseason estimates are based on preliminary data and not all stocks have been updated.

b/ LCN abundance is included as a subset of early/late hatchery abundance beginning in 2007. STEP estimates not included.

c/ Program was discontinued in 2005.

TABLE III-2. Oregon production index (OPI) area coho harvest impacts, spawning, abundance, and exploitation rate estimates in thousands of fish.^{a/}

Year or Avg.	Oregon and California Coastal Returns							
	Ocean Fisheries ^{b/}		Hatcheries and Freshwater			Columbia River	Abundance ^{e/}	Ocean Exploitation Rate Based on OPI Abundance ^{f/}
	Troll	Sport	Harvest ^{c/}	OCN Spaw ners ^{d/}	Private Hatcheries	Returns		
1970-1975	1,629.6	558.4	45.8	55.2	-	460.4	2,749.3	0.80
1976-1980	1,253.6	555.0	31.2	31.1	26.1	263.3	2,154.2	0.84
1981-1985	451.2	274.0	37.2	56.0	176.8	305.3	1,328.6	0.55
1986-1990	574.6	339.3	55.1	45.5	154.3	705.0	1,602.2	0.57
1991-1995	107.4	182.7	46.6	53.2	35.1	315.1	668.4	0.43
1996	7.0	31.8	45.8	87.5	-	117.1	260.3	0.15
1997	5.5	22.4	27.9	31.6	-	156.4	230.5	0.12
1998	3.5	12.8	31.2	34.9	-	175.9	270.8	0.06
1999	3.6	36.5	23.4	48.6	-	289.1	432.0	0.09
2000	25.2	74.6	37.0	84.8	-	558.3	762.4	0.13
2001	38.1	216.8	75.7	174.7	-	1128.3	1,673.2	0.15
2002	15.0	118.7	53.9	266.9	-	535.8	972.2	0.14
2003	28.8	252.4	44.9	236.2	-	713.2	1,266.9	0.22
2004	26.2	159.3	38.1	197.3	-	463.5	904.5	0.21
2005	10.5	58.2	42.7	164.6	-	354.7	629.9	0.11
2006	4.5	47.5	29.5	132.7	-	409.7	674.1	0.08
2007	26.2	128.5	10.9	71.4	-	349.0	631.3	0.25
2008	0.6	26.4	16.0	180.1	-	520.8	769.8	0.04
2009	27.7	201.2	16.5	265.3	-	760.2	1,341.3	0.17
2010	5.8	48.8	18.5	287.1	-	466.5	848.4	0.06
2011	4.2	54.7	20.0	360.8	-	378.1	836.4	0.07
2012	4.7	45.5	18.5	104.6	-	152.4	311.3	0.16
2013	8.4	48.3	26.5	135.6	-	252.8	494.1	0.11
2014	35.6	197.4	42.0	362.1	-	1,019.5	1,724.8	0.14
2015	11.7	84.4	11.8	61.2	-	169.5	350.5	0.27
2016	2.8	31.7	11.4	82.2	-	203.6	340.3	0.10
2017	2.1	50.0	3.9	65.9	-	235.9	362.4	0.14
2018	1.5	53.8	3.1	82.8	-	137.2	265.8	0.21
2019	5.0	135.4	4.3	97.3	-	212.4	454.3	0.31
2020 ^{g/}	0.2	30.0	7.9	103.2	-	321.3	481.6	0.06

a/ The OPI area includes ocean and inside harvest impacts and escapement to streams and lakes south of Leadbetter Pt., Washington.

b/ Includes estimated non-retention mortalities; troll: release mort.(1982-present) and drop-off mort.(all yrs.); sport: release mort.(1994-present) and drop-off mort.(all yrs.).

c/ Includes STEP smolt releases through the 2007 return year, after which the program was terminated.

d/ Includes Rogue River.

e/ FRAM post-season runs used after 1985 and includes OPI origin stock catches in all fisheries.

f/ Private hatchery stocks are excluded in calculating the OPI area stock aggregate ocean exploitation rate index.

g/ Preliminary.

TABLE III-3. Preseason forecasts and postseason estimates of ocean abundance for selected Washington coastal adult natural coho stocks in thousands of fish.. (Page 1 of 2)

Year or Ave.	Preseason Forecast	Postseason Return	Pre/Post- season	Preseason Forecast	Postseason Return	Pre/Post- season	Preseason Forecast	Postseason Return	Pre/Post- season
	Quillayute River Fall			Hoh River			Queets River		
1991-1995	15.4	16.2	1.07	7.1	8.5	1.32	11.9	14.0	1.2
1996	13.0	20.3	0.64	4.2	7.7	0.54	8.3	22.6	0.37
1997	8.9	5.8	1.53	2.8	4.1	0.68	4.3	2.2	1.92
1998	8.0	17.4	0.46	3.4	5.6	0.61	4.2	6.3	0.66
1999	14.5	16.1	0.90	3.2	6.8	0.47	4.3	8.6	0.50
2000	8.7	16.5	0.53	3.5	9.3	0.38	2.7	12.1	0.22
2001	23.0	28.4	0.81	8.5	16.2	0.52	12.0	35.8	0.33
2002	22.3	33.2	0.67	8.5	13.2	0.64	12.5	26.3	0.47
2003	24.9	22.5	1.11	12.5	8.7	1.44	24.0	15.7	1.52
2004	21.2	20.7	1.02	8.1	6.9	1.17	18.5	13.3	1.39
2005	18.6	20.9	0.89	7.6	8.2	0.93	17.1	11.9	1.43
2006	14.6	9.9	1.48	6.4	2.7	2.36	8.3	9.2	0.90
2007	10.8	10.7	1.01	5.4	5.8	0.93	13.6	7.1	1.92
2008	10.5	11.1	0.95	4.3	4.3	1.00	10.2	7.4	1.39
2009	19.3	15.5	1.24	9.5	9.5	1.00	31.4	16.0	1.97
2010	22.0	17.1	1.29	7.6	11.4	0.67	21.8	19.9	1.09
2011	28.2	13.3	2.11	11.6	13.0	0.89	13.3	15.1	0.88
2012	33.5	12.8	2.61	14.3	8.1	1.77	37.2	9.1	4.08
2013	17.2	15.8	1.09	8.6	9.2	0.94	24.5	9.9	2.48
2014	18.4	17.3	1.07	8.9	9.1	0.97	10.3	12.8	0.80
2015	10.5	4.8	2.19	5.1	2.9	1.74	7.5	2.7	2.75
2016	4.5	11.7	0.38	2.1	5.4	0.39	3.5	6.5	0.54
2017	15.8	12.9	1.22	6.2	6.0	1.03	6.5	6.8	0.96
2018	10.6	8.7	1.22	5.8	3.7	1.56	7.0	3.4	2.04
2019	14.8	10.9	1.36	7.0	5.2	1.36	11.2	3.9	2.84
2020	9.2	-	-	4.2	-	-	7.8	-	-
2021	7.5	-	-	3.0	-	-	3.9	-	-

TABLE III-3. Preseason forecasts and postseason estimates of age-3 ocean abundance for selected Washington coastal adult natural coho stocks in thousands of fish.^{a/} (Page 2 of 2)

Year or Ave.	Preseason Forecast	Postseason Return	Pre/Post- season	Preseason Forecast	Postseason Return	Pre/Post- season
	Grays Harbor			Willapa Bay		
1991-1995	122.8	68.0	2.2			
1996	121.4	89.7	1.4			
1997	26.1	20.2	1.3			
1998	30.1	46.4	0.6			
1999	57.7	42.7	1.4			
2000	47.8	51.9	0.9			
2001	51.3	103.2	0.5			
2002	55.4	142.0	0.4			
2003	58.0	108.4	0.5			
2004	117.9	90.8	1.3			
2005	91.1	65.9	1.4			
2006	67.3	30.6	2.2			
2007	59.4	34.6	1.7			
2008	42.7	49.0	0.9			
2009	59.2	104.6	0.6			
2010	67.9	117.4	0.6	20.4	101.1	0.20
2011	89.1	86.2	1.0	47.8	61.6	0.78
2012	150.2	103.9	1.4	81.3	40.6	2.00
2013	196.8	80.3	2.4	58.6	36.7	1.60
2014	108.8	152.9	0.7	58.9	95.6	0.62
2015	142.6	31.7	4.5	42.9	18.6	2.30
2016	35.7	35.3	1.0	39.5	40.6	0.97
2017	50.0	37.3	1.3	36.7	14.3	2.56
2018	42.5	60.8	0.7	20.7	17.0	1.21
2019	71.8	51.0	1.4	63.4	19.4	3.27
2020	50.0	-	-	17.9	-	-
2021	44.8	-	-	19.0	-	-

a/ Coho FRAM was used to estimate post-season ocean abundance.

b/ In 1993 and 1994 preseason forecasts were a range of 144-153 and 53.8-60.2 respectively. The midpoint of each range was used in calculating the 1991-1995 average.

TABLE III-4. Preseason forecasts and postseason estimates of ocean abundance for selected Puget Sound adult natural coho stocks in thousands of fish^{a/}. (Page 1 of 2)

Year or Ave.	Preseason	Postseason		Preseason	Postseason		Preseason	Postseason		
	Forecast ^{b/}	Return	Pre/Postseason	Forecast	Return	Pre/Postseason	Forecast	Return	Pre/Postseason	
		Skagit River			Stillaguamish River			Hood Canal		
1991-1995	NA	82.0	-	53.6	18.1	3.74	94.2	14.2	6.63	
1996	NA	48.3	-	51.6	12.5	4.13	25.1	37.2	0.67	
1997	70.9	63.1	1.12	36.0	14.1	2.56	78.4	101.8	0.77	
1998	55.0	95.1	0.58	47.8	31.1	1.54	108.0	118.5	0.91	
1999	75.7	40.9	1.85	35.7	7.5	4.77	65.1	17.6	3.70	
2000	30.2	95.2	0.32	17.7	31.2	0.57	61.0	39.7	1.54	
2001	87.2	132.5	0.66	24.4	81.8	0.30	62.0	110.0	0.56	
2002	98.5	71.8	1.37	19.7	30.4	0.65	34.9	81.0	0.43	
2003	116.6	114.1	1.02	37.8	49.8	0.76	33.4	199.9	0.17	
2004	155.8	145.3	1.07	38.0	73.9	0.51	98.7	219.7	0.45	
2005	61.8	52.4	1.18	56.7	29.1	1.95	98.4	68.3	1.44	
2006	106.6	11.5	9.25	45.0	11.8	3.81	59.4	49.7	1.20	
2007	26.8	83.0	0.32	69.2	45.2	1.53	42.4	78.6	0.54	
2008	61.4	35.5	1.73	31.0	15.3	2.03	30.4	25.8	1.18	
2009	33.4	87.5	0.38	13.4	27.4	0.49	48.6	45.7	1.06	
2010	95.9	64.6	1.48	25.9	16.8	1.55	33.2	14.5	2.29	
2011	138.1	78.1	1.77	66.6	61.3	1.09	74.7	56.8	1.31	
2012	48.3	139.1	0.35	47.5	60.6	0.78	73.4	125.5	0.58	
2013	137.2	150.7	0.91	33.1	78.1	0.42	36.8	37.9	0.97	
2014	112.4	51.7	2.17	32.5	49.1	0.66	82.8	69.6	1.19	
2015	121.4	15.5	7.82	31.3	5.6	5.59	61.5	63.7	0.96	
2016	8.9	44.7	0.20	2.8	15.6	0.18	35.3	31.8	1.11	
2017	11.2	22.3	0.50	7.6	6.9	1.10	115.6	35.0	3.31	
2018	59.4	36.9	1.61	19.0	30.9	0.62	59.9	18.7	3.20	
2019	58.2	27.5	2.12	23.9	16.2	1.48	40.4	14.7	2.76	
2020	31.0	-	-	19.5	-	-	35.0	-	-	
2021	58.4	-	-	26.8	-	-	28.8	-	-	

TABLE III-4. Preseason and postseason estimates of ocean abundance for selected Puget Sound adult natural coho stocks in thousands of fish^{a/}. (Page 2 of 2)

Year or Ave.	Preseason	Postseason	Pre/Postseason	Preseason	Postseason	Pre/Postseason
	Forecast	Return		Forecast	Return	
	Snohomish			Strait of Juan de Fuca		
1991-1995	341.6	200.6	1.85	20.6	19.3	1.22
1996	338.1	132.3	2.55	10.7	19.4	0.55
1997	186.6	106.4	1.75	6.5	20.3	0.32
1998	165.3	193.9	0.85	16.8	21.0	0.80
1999	141.6	82.2	1.72	14.7	9.9	1.48
2000	53.0	154.6	0.34	13.5	28.6	0.47
2001	129.6	360.1	0.36	21.4	43.9	0.49
2002	123.1	185.5	0.66	21.3	26.3	0.81
2003	203.0	198.0	1.03	25.6	22.9	1.12
2004	192.1	287.9	0.67	35.7	23.8	1.50
2005	241.6	133.4	1.81	20.7	12.5	1.66
2006	139.5	94.2	1.48	26.1	4.6	5.65
2007	98.9	156.4	0.63	29.9	10.2	2.92
2008	92.0	49.5	1.86	24.1	3.9	6.25
2009	67.0	133.4	0.50	20.5	24.7	0.83
2010	99.4	54.4	1.83	8.5	20.1	0.42
2011	180.0	137.4	1.31	12.3	11.7	1.05
2012	109.0	175.8	0.62	12.6	12.5	1.01
2013	163.8	176.0	0.93	12.6	9.8	1.29
2014	150.0	66.6	2.25	12.5	13.8	0.91
2015	151.5	28.3	5.35	11.1	4.7	2.36
2016	20.6	54.1	0.38	4.4	8.7	0.51
2017	107.3	23.2	4.63	13.1	5.9	2.24
2018	66.3	77.6	0.85	7.2	5.9	1.21
2019	62.9	48.7	1.29	8.8	5.3	1.68
2020	39.0	-	-	7.5	-	-
2021	60.0	-	-	6.7	-	-

a/ Coho FRAM was used to estimate post season ocean abundance.

b/ Preseason forecasts in 1986-1996 were based on accounting system that significantly underestimated escapement and are not comparable to post season.

TABLE III-5. Status categories and constraints for Puget Sound and Washington Coast coho under the FMP and PST Southern Coho Management Plan.

FMP		
FMP Stock	Total Exploitation Rate Constraint ^{a/}	Categorical Status ^{a/}
Skagit	35%	Low
Stillaguamish	50%	Normal
Snohomish	40%	Low
Hood Canal	45%	Low
Strait of Juan de Fuca	20%	Critical
Quillayute Fall	59%	
Hoh	65%	
Queets	65%	
Grays Harbor	65%	

PST Southern Coho Management Plan

U.S. Management Unit	Total Exploitation Rate Constraint ^{b/}	Categorical Status ^{c/}
Skagit	35%	Moderate
Stillaguamish	50%	Abundant
Snohomish	40%	Moderate
Hood Canal	45%	Moderate
Strait of Juan de Fuca	20%	Low
Quillayute Fall ^{c/}	20%	Low
Hoh ^{c/}	34%	Moderate
Queets ^{c/}	20%	Low
Grays Harbor	21%	Moderate

a/ Preliminary. For Puget Sound stocks, the exploitation rate constraints and categorical status (Normal, Low, Critical) reflect application of Comprehensive Coho Agreement rules, as adopted in the FMP. For Washington Coast stocks, exploitation rate constraints represent MFMT. Note that under *U.S. v. Washington* and *Hoh v. Baldrige* case law, the management objectives can differ from FMP objectives provided there is an annual agreement among the state and tribal comanagers; therefore, the exploitation rates used to report categorical status do not necessarily represent maximum allowable rates for these stocks.

b/ Preliminary. For Puget Sound and Washington Coast management units, the exploitation rate constraints reflect application of the 2019 PST Southern Coho Management Plan.

c/ Categories (Abundant, Moderate, Low) correspond to the general exploitation rate ranges depicted in paragraph 8(b)(iii) of the 2019 PST Southern Coho Management Plan. For Washington Coast stocks, categorical status is determined by the exploitation rate associated with meeting the escapement goal (or the lower end of the escapement goal range). This also becomes the maximum allowable rate unless the stock is in the "Low" status. In that case, an ER of up to 20% is allowed.

TABLE III-6. Projected coho mark rates for 2021 U.S. forecasts under base period fishing patterns (percent marked).

Area	Fishery	June	July	August	Sept
Canada					
Johnstone Strait	Recreational	--	45%	39%	--
West Coast Vancouver Island	Recreational	54%	47%	50%	49%
North Georgia Strait	Recreational	55%	57%	57%	54%
South Georgia Strait	Recreational	29%	59%	45%	59%
Juan de Fuca Strait	Recreational	53%	51%	53%	50%
Johnstone Strait	Troll	61%	56%	47%	54%
NW Vancouver Island	Troll	54%	46%	48%	25%
SW Vancouver Island	Troll	62%	54%	55%	55%
Georgia Strait	Troll	60%	58%	59%	53%
Puget Sound					
Strait of Juan de Fuca (Area 5)	Recreational	72%	56%	55%	51%
Strait of Juan de Fuca (Area 6)	Recreational	62%	51%	51%	48%
San Juan Island (Area 7)	Recreational	49%	56%	51%	39%
North Puget Sound (Areas 6 & 7A)	Net	--	60%	56%	44%
Council Area					
Neah Bay (Area 4/4B)	Recreational	45%	66%	59%	67%
LaPush (Area 3)	Recreational	63%	67%	72%	55%
Westport (Area 2)	Recreational	79%	76%	72%	69%
Columbia River (Area 1)	Recreational	78%	81%	72%	74%
Tillamook	Recreational	72%	67%	63%	62%
New port	Recreational	67%	63%	62%	56%
Coos Bay	Recreational	61%	58%	53%	43%
Brookings	Recreational	58%	48%	43%	13%
Neah Bay (Area 4/4B)	Troll	61%	60%	61%	65%
LaPush (Area 3)	Troll	58%	61%	60%	59%
Westport (Area 2)	Troll	69%	72%	72%	70%
Columbia River (Area 1)	Troll	79%	80%	76%	61%
Tillamook	Troll	68%	67%	65%	64%
New port	Troll	66%	63%	61%	60%
Coos Bay	Troll	60%	58%	55%	45%
Brookings	Troll	52%	50%	54%	64%
Columbia River					
Buoy 10	Recreational	--	--	--	65%

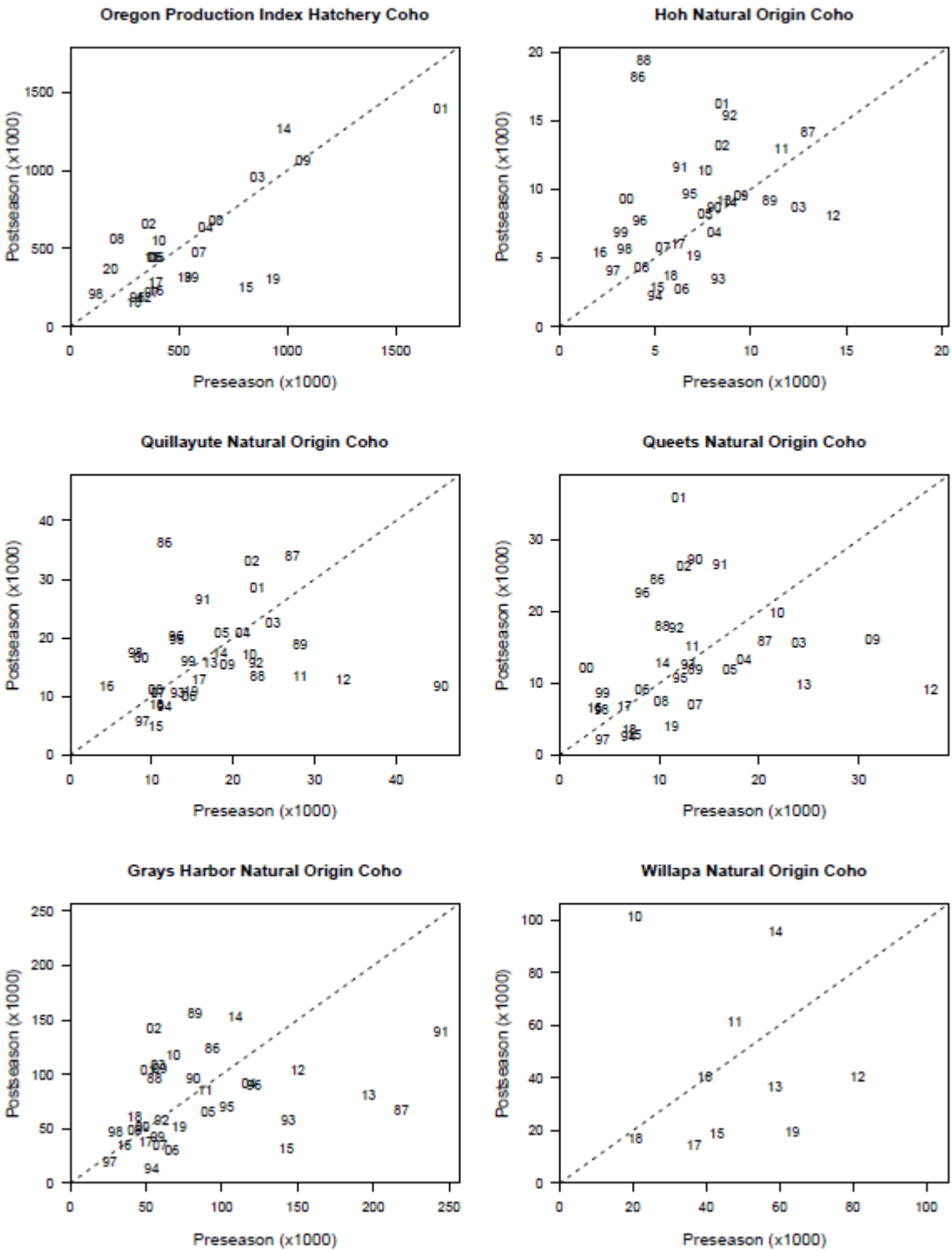


FIGURE III-1a. Selected preseason vs. postseason forecasts for coho stocks with substantial contribution to Council area fisheries.

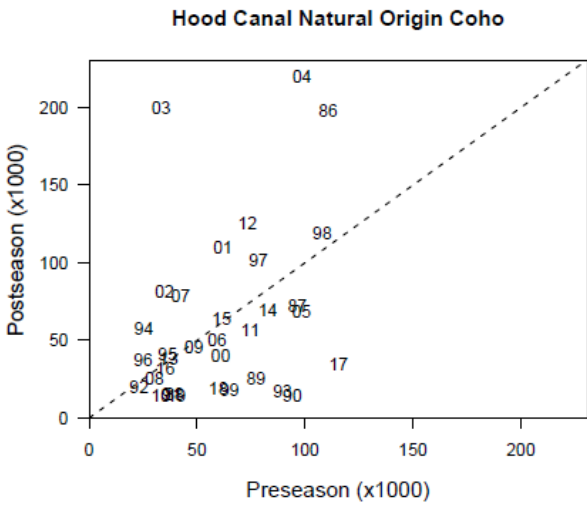
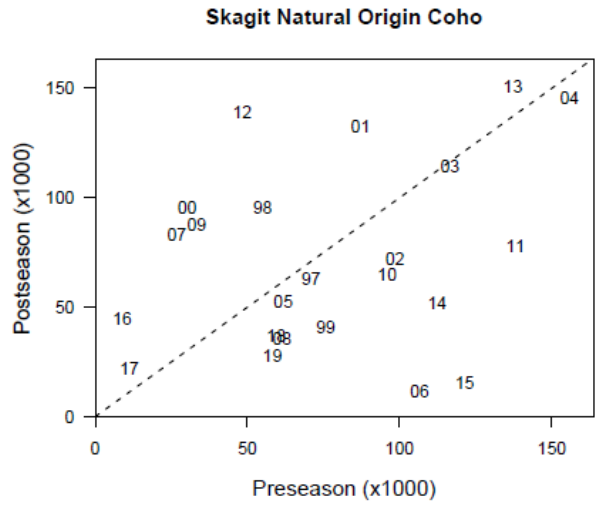
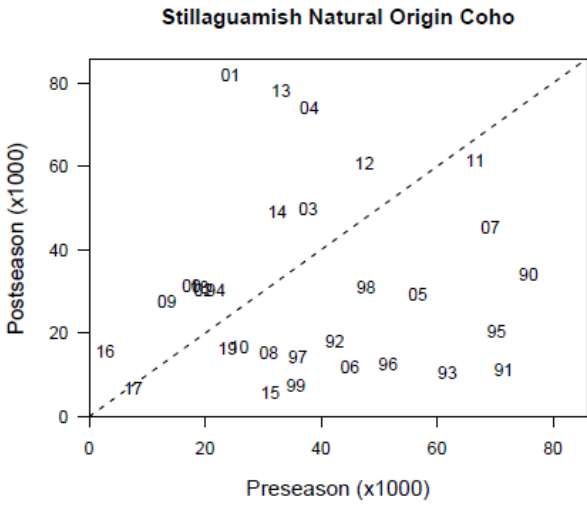


FIGURE III-1b. Selected preseason vs. postseason forecasts for coho stocks with substantial contribution to Council area fisheries.

4 CHAPTER IV: AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT - PINK SALMON ASSESSMENT

Two major runs comprise the pink salmon population available to Council fisheries during odd-numbered years: the Puget Sound run and the Fraser River (British Columbia) run, the latter is the more abundant of the two. The 2019 pink salmon run size forecasts were 608,388 for Puget Sound and 5.02 million for Fraser River. The actual 2019 run sizes were 2,941,648 in Puget Sound and 8,858,200 in Fraser River. The 2021 pink salmon run size forecasts are 2,925,681 for the Puget Sound and 3,009,000 for the Fraser River (Table IV-1).

TABLE IV-1. Estimated annual (odd-numbered years) run sizes and forecasts for Fraser River and Puget Sound pink salmon in millions of fish.

Year	Puget Sound		Fraser River ^{a/}	
	Forecast	Actual	Forecast	Actual
1977	NA	0.88	NA	8.21
1979	NA	1.32	NA	14.40
1981	NA	0.50	NA	18.69
1983	NA	1.01	NA	15.35
1985	NA	1.76	NA	19.10
1987	NA	1.57	NA	7.17
1989	NA	1.93	NA	16.63
1991	NA	1.09	NA	22.18
1993	NA	1.06	NA	16.98
1995	3.4	2.08	NA	12.90
1997	NA	0.44	11.40	8.18
1999	NA	0.96	NA	3.59
2001	2.92	3.56	5.47	21.17
2003	2.32	2.90	17.30	26.00
2005	1.98	1.23	16.30	10.00
2007	3.34	2.45	19.60	11.00
2009	5.16	9.84	17.54	19.50
2011	5.98	5.27	17.50	20.65
2013	6.27	8.75	8.93	15.90
2015	6.76	3.70	14.50	5.78
2017	1.15	0.51	8.69	3.62
2019	0.61	2.94	5.02	8.86
2021 ^{b/}	2.93	NA	3.01	NA

a/ Total run size.

b/ Preliminary forecast.

5 CHAPTER V: DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS OF THE NO-ACTION ALTERNATIVE

The No-Action Alternative consists of the preseason management measures adopted by the Council and approved by the Secretary of Commerce for the 2020 ocean salmon season between the U.S./Canada border and the U.S./Mexico border. The management measures relate to three fishery sectors: non-Indian commercial (Table V-1), recreational (Table V-2), and treaty Indian (Table V-3). A description of the 2020 preseason management measures and analyses of their projected effects on the biological and socioeconomic environment are presented in Preseason Report III (PFMC 2020c). A description of the 2020 management measures as implemented, including inseason modifications, and an analysis of their effects on the environment, including a historical perspective, is presented in the SAFE document - Review of 2020 Ocean Salmon Fisheries (PFMC 2021).

5.1 ANALYSIS OF EFFECTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE NO-ACTION ALTERNATIVE

5.1.1 Overview

Table V-4 provides a summary, where possible, of Salmon FMP stock spawning escapement and exploitation rate projections for 2021 under the No-Action Alternative (2020 regulations), as well as postseason estimates of these quantities for earlier years, which are compared to FMP conservation objectives. For some stocks, postseason estimates of these metrics were either incomplete or unavailable when the Review of 2020 Ocean Salmon Fisheries (PFMC 2021) was published. A preliminary determination of stock status under the FMP Status Determination Criteria (SDC) was available for some of these stocks in time for this report; however, some estimates remain unavailable. The STT will report to the Council on the status of stocks at the March 2021 Council meeting, and may further update the status of stocks present in Table V-4 at that time.

Chinook escapements and fishery impacts were forecast using the Sacramento Harvest Model, the Winter Run Harvest Model, and the Klamath Ocean Harvest Model for SRFC, SRWC, and KRFC, respectively. Assessment of effects under the No-Action Alternative for Oregon Coast Chinook are not available. Columbia River Chinook stock assessments were based on qualitative assessment of the magnitude of forecasts, if available, in relation to escapement goals.

Coho escapements and fishery impacts were forecast using the Coho FRAM. Abundance forecasts for 2021 were updated for Washington and Oregon stocks, but forecasts for Canadian stocks are unchanged from those employed for 2020 planning. Updated forecasts for Canadian stocks are expected to become available in March 2021. To provide information on the effects of changes in abundance forecasts, the final 2020 preseason regulatory package for ocean and inside fisheries was applied to 2021 projections of abundance.

5.1.2 Sacramento River Fall Chinook

A repeat of 2020 regulations would be expected to result in an escapement of 123,126 hatchery and natural area SRFC adults. This projection is higher than the minimum escapement level specified by the control rule for 2021 which is S_{MSY} (122,000), and the 2021 preseason S_{ACL} (81,287; Tables V-4 and V-5). The geometric mean of the 2019 and 2020 spawning escapement estimates and the 2021 forecast spawning escapement under the No-Action Alternative is greater than the $MSST$ and S_{MSY} (Table V-4). The predicted SRFC exploitation rate under the No-Action Alternative is 54.6 percent, which is below the $MFMT$ (78.0 percent; Table V-4) and the maximum allowable rate specified by the control rule for 2021 (55 percent). If the ocean fisheries were closed from January through August 2021 between Cape Falcon and the U.S./Mexico border, and Sacramento Basin fisheries were closed in 2021, the expected number of hatchery and natural area adult spawners would be 256,727.

The 2020 estimate of SRFC escapement was 137,907 hatchery and natural area adults, which exceeds the 2020 postseason S_{ACL} of 105,578 (Table V-5).

5.1.3 Sacramento River Winter Chinook

A repeat of 2020 regulations would be expected to result in an age-3 impact rate of 15.4 percent for the area south of Point Arena, California. The 2021 forecast age-3 impact rate under the No-Action Alternative is lower than the 2021 maximum allowable rate of 20.0 percent.

5.1.4 Klamath River Fall Chinook

A repeat of 2020 regulations, which included a river recreational harvest allocation of 15 percent of the non-tribal harvest and a tribal allocation of 50 percent of the overall adult harvest, would be expected to result in 30,388 natural area adult spawners. This projection is lower than the minimum escapement level specified by the control rule for 2021 (31,574) and S_{MSY} (40,700), but greater than the 2021 preseason S_{ACL} (13,471; Tables V-4 and V-5). The geometric mean of the 2019 and 2020 natural area adult spawner escapement estimates and the 2021 forecast spawning escapement under the No-Action Alternative is lower than the $MSST$ and S_{MSY} (Table V-4). The predicted KRFC exploitation rate under the No-Action Alternative is 27.8 percent, which is lower than the MFMT (71.0 percent; Table V-4) but greater than the maximum allowable rate specified by the control rule for 2021 (25.0 percent). If the ocean fisheries were closed from January through August 2021 between Cape Falcon and Point Sur, and the Klamath Basin fisheries (tribal and recreational) were closed in 2021, the expected number of natural area adult spawners would be 42,066.

The 2020 estimate of KRFC escapement was 26,190 natural area adults, which exceeds the 2020 postseason S_{ACL} of 11,909 (Table V-5).

5.1.5 California Coastal Chinook Stocks

The NMFS ESA consultation standard restricts the KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate to no more than 16.0 percent to limit impacts on these stocks. The postseason estimate of this rate for 2020 is 22.6 percent. Applying 2020 regulations to the 2021 KRFC abundance results in an age-4 ocean harvest rate forecast of 9.9 percent. If the ocean fisheries were closed from January through August 2021 between Cape Falcon and Point Sur, the expected age-4 ocean harvest rate would be 0.1 percent (51 age-4 KRFC were harvested during the September through November 2020 period).

5.1.6 Oregon Coast Chinook Stocks

The FMP conservation objective for the northern and central Oregon coast Chinook stock complexes is based on a total goal of 150,000 to 200,000 natural adult spawners. For these two stock complexes attainment of goals are assessed using peak spawner counts observed in standard index reaches for the respective complexes. For the southern Oregon coast Chinook stock complex, the FMP conservation objective is assessed using the escapement estimate at Huntley Park on the Rogue River. Forecasts are not available for all of these stocks, but given recent trends, the escapement goals may not be met for all stocks in 2021 under 2020 fishing seasons.

5.1.7 Columbia River Chinook Stocks

The 2021 forecast for Columbia River spring Chinook originating from below Bonneville dam is greater than the 2020 forecast. The 2021 forecast for Columbia River spring Chinook originating from above Bonneville dam is less than the 2020 forecast. The 2021 forecasts for summer Chinook and bright fall Chinook and tule Chinook are greater than the 2020 forecasts. Given these increased forecasts in 2021 compared to 2020, applying 2020 regulations to the forecasted 2021 abundance of Columbia River Chinook

would result in ocean escapements meeting spawning escapement goals for all summer and fall Chinook stocks (Table V-4).

5.1.8 Washington Coast and Puget Sound Chinook Stocks

Council fisheries north of Cape Falcon have a negligible impact on Washington coast Chinook stocks and a minor impact on stocks that originate in Puget Sound. These stocks have northerly marine distribution patterns, and are therefore impacted primarily by Canadian and Alaskan fisheries. Thus, an evaluation of 2020 Council area management measures on projected 2021 abundance would not provide a useful comparison of fishery impacts in relation to conservation objectives.

5.1.9 Oregon Production Index Area Coho Stocks

Ocean fisheries were modeled with 2020 Council regulations and 2020 regulations for non-Council area fisheries. Because of the increase in forecasts for most hatchery coho stocks in 2021 relative to the forecasts in 2020, this model run shows lower fishery impact rates. Due to the changes in the forecasts, the model run shows fishery impact rate decreases for OCN coho, LCN coho, and RK coho. This provides some indication of the fishery impacts and fisheries planning relative to the conservation objectives in 2021. Under this scenario, the expected escapement is 119,900 for OCN coho (Table V-6). For Columbia River hatchery coho stocks, the predicted ocean exploitation rate (excluding Buoy 10) is 4.4 percent on the Columbia River early stock and 6.7 percent on the Columbia River late stock; total predicted exploitation rates are 19.2 percent and 30.5 percent for early and late stock respectively. Predicted ocean escapements (after Buoy 10) into the Columbia River in 2021 show that under 2020 ocean regulations, Columbia River early and late coho would be expected to meet egg take goals.

As noted in Chapter III, the total allowable OCN coho exploitation rate for 2021 fisheries is no greater than 15.0 percent in the revised OCN coho matrix (Table V-8; Appendix A, Table A-4), and the total allowable RK hatchery coho marine exploitation rate is 13.0 percent (NMFS ESA consultation standard). Under 2020 fishery regulations and 2021 abundance forecasts, these exploitation rates are predicted to be 6.3 percent for OCN, and 1.2 percent (marine) for RK coho (Table V-7). The 2021 allowable LCN coho exploitation rate is expected to be 30.0 percent in the marine area and mainstem Columbia River fisheries combined pending NMFS ESA guidance. Under 2020 fishery regulations and 2021 abundance forecasts, the exploitation rate is predicted to be 2.3 percent for marine fisheries (excluding the Buoy 10 fishery) using combined unmarked Columbia River hatchery stocks as the proxy. The LCN coho exploitation rate estimate for the Buoy 10 fishery would be 0.3 percent and the estimated exploitation rate in freshwater fisheries would be 3.6 percent. The total exploitation rate on LCN coho would be 6.3 percent, less than the assumed 30.0 percent allowable rate.

5.1.10 Washington Coast, Puget Sound, and Canadian Coho Stocks

Exploitation rate and ocean escapement expectations in relation to management goals for select naturally-spawning coho stocks, given 2021 preseason abundance forecasts and 2020 preseason projections for fishing patterns, are presented in Table V-6. The 2021 forecasts for Canadian coho stocks are not available, but are assumed to be at 2020 levels for this analysis. More detailed fishery management goals for Council area coho stocks are listed in Appendix A.

The geometric means of 2018 and 2019 spawning escapement estimates and the 2021 forecasted spawning escapement under the No-Action Alternative indicate that Queets, Strait of Juan de Fuca, and Hood Canal natural coho meet the criteria for being at risk of approaching an overfished condition (Table V-4).

Under 2020 regulations, 2021 exploitation rates are expected to meet FMP conservation objectives applicable for 2021 for all Puget Sound coho stocks. Ocean abundance forecasts for most Washington Coast natural coho stocks are above FMP spawning escapement conservation objectives, although the

Queets natural coho ocean abundance is below the spawning escapement objective. Management objectives for U.S. Puget Sound stocks subject to the PST are identical to FMP objectives and would be met under 2020 regulations for all Puget Sound stocks; most coastal stocks would not meet agreed-to PST management objectives under 2020 regulations.

The exploitation rate by U.S. fisheries south of the Canadian border on Interior Fraser (B.C.) coho is projected to be 5.4 percent, which is well below the anticipated 10.0 percent allowable exploitation rate under the 2019 PST Southern Coho Management Plan. The Council area fisheries portion would be 1.2 percent.

5.1.11 Summary

The effects of projected impacts (where available) under 2020 fishery regulations and 2021 abundance forecasts are as follows:

- SRFC are not at risk of approaching an overfished condition.
- For SRWC, the predicted age-3 impact rate is less than the maximum allowable rate specified by the control rule and thus meets the 2021 objective.
- KRFC meet the criteria for being at risk of approaching an overfished condition.
- The KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate would meet the California coastal Chinook ESA consultation standard.
- Willapa Bay, Grays Harbor, Hood Canal, Skagit, and Stillaguamish natural coho would achieve S_{MSY} spawning escapement objectives.
- Queets, Hoh, Quillayute, Strait of Juan de Fuca, and Snohomish natural coho would not achieve S_{MSY} spawning escapement objectives.
- Queets, Strait of Juan de Fuca, and Hood Canal natural coho meet the criteria for being at risk of approaching an overfished condition.
- OCN and LCN coho stocks would have projected exploitation rates that comply with anticipated ESA consultation standards.
- All coho stocks would have exploitation rates below the MFMT.
- All Puget Sound coho stocks would have exploitation rates that comply with the annual rates allowed under the FMP harvest rate matrix and the allowable levels under the 2019 PST Southern Coho Management Plan.
- Among Washington coastal coho stocks, Hoh, Queets, and Grays Harbor would have exploitation rates that exceed the allowable levels under the 2019 PST Southern Coho Management Plan.

5.1.12 Conclusion

The No-Action alternative would not meet the Purpose and Need for the proposed action because:

- The projected Klamath River fall Chinook exploitation rate is above the control rule defined maximum rate for 2021.
- Hoh, Queets, and Grays Harbor natural coho stocks would have exploitation rates that exceed the allowable levels under the 2019 PST Southern Coho Management Plan.

The No-Action alternative does not reflect consideration of changes in the status of salmon stocks from the previous year; therefore, over- or under- harvest of some salmon stocks would occur if this alternative were implemented. The analysis of the No-Action Alternative does, however, provide perspective that is useful in the planning process for 2021 ocean salmon fishery management measures. An understanding of stock shortfalls and surpluses under the No-Action Alternative helps managers, advisors, and constituents construct viable alternatives to the status-quo management measures.

TABLE V-I. 2020 Commercial troll management measures for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries - Council adopted.
(Page 1 of 7)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS
North of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 54,000 Chinook and 28,500 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 27,640 Chinook and 2,000 marked coho. 3. Trade: Commercial troll traded 2,560 marked coho to the recreational fishery for 640 Chinook.</p>
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 6 through the earlier of June 28, or 13,820 Chinook. No more than 5,100 of which may be caught in the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River, and no more than 3,770 of which may be caught in the area between Leadbetter Pt. and Cape Falcon (C.8). <p>Open seven days per week (C.1). All salmon, except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River, the landing and possession limit is 75 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.) (C.1, C.6).</p> <p>In the area between Leadbetter Pt. and Cape Falcon, the landing and possession limit is 75 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.) (C.1, C.6).</p> <p>When it is projected that approximately 75% of the overall Chinook guideline has been landed, or approximately 75% of any of the individual Chinook subarea guidelines have been landed, inseason action will be considered to ensure the guideline is not exceeded.</p> <p>In 2021, the season will open May 1 for all salmon except coho consistent with preseason regulations as described for this area and subareas for May 6-June 28, 2020, including subarea salmon guidelines and weekly vessel limits. These regulations would apply from the opening of the fishery on May 1, 2021, until modified following Council review at its March and/or April 2021 meetings. Catch during this opening will be counted towards quotas set for this area and subareas at the April 2021 meeting.</p>
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 1 through the earlier of September 30, or 13,820 Chinook or 2,000 coho (C.8). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length. Coho minimum size limit of 16 inches total length (B, C.1). All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.8.e). No chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August, and September (C.4, C.7). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>Landing and possession limit of 10 marked coho per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.) (C.1).</p>
<p>For all commercial troll fisheries north of Cape Falcon:</p> <p>Mandatory closed areas include: Salmon troll Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, Cape Flattery, and Columbia Control Zones, and beginning August 10, the Grays Harbor Control Zone (C.5). Vessels must land and deliver their salmon within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery.</p> <p>Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon <u>north</u> of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver all species of fish in a Washington port and must possess a Washington troll and/or salmon delivery license. Vessels may not land fish east of the Sekiu River or east of the Megler-Astoria bridge. <u>For delivery to Washington ports south of Leadbetter Point</u>, vessels must notify the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife at 360-249-1215 prior to crossing the Leadbetter Point line with area fished, total Chinook, coho, and halibut catch aboard, and destination with approximate time of delivery. During any single trip, only one side of the Leadbetter Point line may be fished (C.11).</p> <p>Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing <u>south</u> of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver all species of fish within the area and south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land all species of 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 to 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 nralcon.trollreport@state.or.us. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8).</p> <p>Vessels in possession of salmon <u>north of the Queets River</u> may not cross the Queets River line without first notifying WDFW at 360-249-1215 with area fished, total Chinook, coho, and halibut catch aboard and destination. Vessels in possession of salmon <u>south of the Queets River</u> may not cross the Queets River line without first notifying WDFW at 360-249-1215 with area fished, total Chinook, coho, and halibut catch aboard, and destination (C.11).</p>

TABLE V-1. 2020 Commercial troll management measures for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 2 of 7)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS
South of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 233,174 hatchery and natural area adults. 2. Sacramento Index exploitation rate of 50.7%. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 1,296 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 8,632 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 5. CA/OR share of Klamath River fall Chinook commercial ocean harvest: 61% / 39%. 6. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission.
<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 20-30; • May 1-5, 26-31; • June 4-30; • July 1-31; • August 1-25; • September 1-October 31 (C.8.g, C.9). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1). All vessels fishing in the area must land their salmon in the State of Oregon. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>Beginning September 1, no more than 75 Chinook allowed per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.).</p> <p>In 2021, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1). Gear and other restrictions same as in 2020 (C.2, C.3, C.4). This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2021 meetings (C.8).</p>
<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 20-30; • May 1-5, 26-31; • June 4 through the earlier of June 30, or a 700 Chinook quota; • July 1 through the earlier of July 31, or a 300 Chinook quota (C.8.g, C.9). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Prior to June 4, all salmon caught in this area must be landed and delivered in the State of Oregon.</p> <p>June 4-July 31 weekly landing and possession limit of 40 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.)(C.8.f). Any remaining portion of Chinook quotas may be transferred inseason on an impact neutral basis to the next open quota period (C.8.b).</p> <p>All vessels fishing in this area during June and July, must land and deliver all salmon within this area or into Port Orford within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery and prior to fishing outside of this area(C.6).</p> <p>For all quota managed seasons (June and July), Oregon state regulations require fishers to notify ODFW within one hour of landing and prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 252 or sending notification via e-mail to kmzor.trollreport@state.or.us, with vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery.</p> <p>In 2021, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B; C.1). Gear restrictions same as in 2020 (C.2, C.3, C.4). This season would open without quota or weekly landing limits unless modified following Council review at its March 2021 meeting (C.8).</p>

TABLE V-1. 2020 Commercial troll management measures for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 3 of 7)
A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS
South of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
<p>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed (C.9). <p>In 2021, the season will open May 1 through the earlier of May 31, or a 3,000 Chinook quota. Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length. Landing and possession limit of 20 Chinook per vessel per day (C.8.f). Open five days per week (Fri.-Tue.). All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Any remaining portion of Chinook quotas may be transferred inseason on an impact neutral basis to the next open quota period (C.8.b). All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area, within 24 hours of any closure of the fishery (C.6), 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 an additional closures adjacent to the Smith River. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March or April 2021 meetings.</p>
<p>Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed. <p>When the fishery is closed between the OR/CA border and Humboldt Mountain (C.11) 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>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • August 1-10; • September 1-30 (C.8.g, C.9). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B, C.1). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). All salmon must be landed in California and north of Point Arena (C.6).</p> <p>In 2021, the season will open April 15 for all salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length. Gear restrictions same as in 2020. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March or April 2021 meetings.</p>
<p>Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 6-12, 18-31; • June 1-6, 14-30; • July 13-31; • August 1-28; • September 1-30 (C.8.g, C.9). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length through August, then 26 inches thereafter (B, C.1). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). All salmon must be landed in California. All salmon caught in the area prior to September 1 must be landed and offloaded no later than 11:59 p.m., August 30 (C.6). During September, all salmon must be landed south of Point Arena (C.6, C.11).</p> <p>In 2021, the season will open May 1 for all salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length. Gear restrictions same as in 2020. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March or April 2021 meetings.</p>
<p>Point Reyes to Point San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • October 1-2, 5-9, 12-15. <p>Open five days per week (Mon.-Fri.). All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 26 inches total length (B, C.1). All salmon caught in this area must be landed between Point Arena and Pigeon Point (C.6, C.11). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>
<p>Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1-12, 18-31; • June 1-6, 14-30; • July 13-31; • August 1-28 (C.8.g, C.9). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B, C.1). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). All salmon must be landed in California. All salmon caught in the area must be landed and offloaded no later than 11:59 p.m., August 30 (C.6).</p> <p>In 2021, the season will open May 1 for all salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length. Gear restrictions same as in 2020. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March or April 2021 meeting.</p>
<p>For all commercial troll fisheries in California: California State regulations require all salmon be made available to a CDFW representative for sampling immediately at port of landing. Any person in possession of a salmon with a missing adipose fin, upon request by an authorized agent or employee of the CDFW, shall immediately relinquish the head of the salmon to the State (California Fish and Game Code §8226).</p>

TABLE V-1. 2020 Commercial troll management measures for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted.
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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	21.5	16	12	None
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	28	21.5	-	-	None
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (OR KMZ)	28	21.5	-	-	None
OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (CA KMZ)	Closed	-	-	-	-
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (FB)	27	20.5	-	-	27
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (SF) through August	27	20.5	-	-	27
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (SF) September-October	26	19.5	-	-	26
Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border (MO)	27	20.5	-	-	27

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 48 hours for that species of salmon. Salmon may be landed in an area that has been closed for a species of salmon more than 48 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 to be kept on board the vessel for 90 days or more after landing to account for all previous salmon landings.

C.2. **Gear Restrictions:**

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

C.3. **Gear Definitions:**

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

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

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

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

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

- a. Except as provided under C.4.b below, it is unlawful for a vessel to have troll or recreational gear in the water while in any area closed to fishing for a certain species of salmon, while possessing that species of salmon; however, fishing for species other than salmon is not prohibited if the area is open for such species, and no salmon are in possession.
- b. When Genetic Stock Identification (GSI) samples will be collected in an area closed to commercial salmon fishing, the scientific research permit holder shall notify NOAA OLE, USCG, CDFW, WDFW, ODFW, 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. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS *(continued)*

C.5. Control Zone Definitions:

- a. *Cape Flattery Control Zone* - The area from Cape Flattery (48°23'00" N. lat.) to the northern boundary of the U.S. EEZ; and the area from Cape Flattery south to Cape Alava (48°10'00" N. lat.) and east of 125°05'00" W. long.
- b. *Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area* – The area in Washington Marine Catch Area 3 from 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long. to 48°02.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long. to 48°02.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. and connecting back to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long.
- c. *Grays Harbor Control Zone* - The area defined by a line drawn from the Westport Lighthouse (46° 53'18" N. lat., 124° 07'01" W. long.) to Buoy #2 (46° 52'42" N. lat., 124°12'42" W. long.) to Buoy #3 (46° 55'00" N. lat., 124°14'48" W. long.) to the Grays Harbor north jetty (46° 55'36" N. lat., 124°10'51" W. long.).
- d. *Columbia Control Zone* - An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09" N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" W. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°15'48" N. lat., 124°05'20" W. long.), and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and, on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N. lat., 124°04'05" W. long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.
- e. *Klamath Control Zone* - The ocean area at the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N. lat. (approximately 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).
- f. Waypoints for the 40 fathom regulatory line from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. (50 CFR 660.71 (k) (12)-(70), when in place.

45°46.00' N. lat., 124°04.49' W. long.;	44°41.68' N. lat., 124°15.38' W. long.;	43°17.96' N. lat., 124°28.81' W. long.;
45°44.34' N. lat., 124°05.09' W. long.;	44°34.87' N. lat., 124°15.80' W. long.;	43°16.75' N. lat., 124°28.42' W. long.;
45°40.64' N. lat., 124°04.90' W. long.;	44°33.74' N. lat., 124°14.44' W. long.;	43°13.97' N. lat., 124°31.99' W. long.;
45°33.00' N. lat., 124°04.46' W. long.;	44°27.66' N. lat., 124°16.99' W. long.;	43°13.72' N. lat., 124°33.25' W. long.;
45°32.27' N. lat., 124°04.74' W. long.;	44°19.13' N. lat., 124°19.22' W. long.;	43°12.26' N. lat., 124°34.16' W. long.;
45°29.26' N. lat., 124°04.22' W. long.;	44°15.35' N. lat., 124°17.38' W. long.;	43°10.96' N. lat., 124°32.33' W. long.;
45°20.25' N. lat., 124°04.67' W. long.;	44°14.38' N. lat., 124°17.78' W. long.;	43°05.65' N. lat., 124°31.52' W. long.;
45°19.99' N. lat., 124°04.62' W. long.;	44°12.80' N. lat., 124°17.18' W. long.;	42°59.66' N. lat., 124°32.58' W. long.;
45°17.50' N. lat., 124°04.91' W. long.;	44°09.23' N. lat., 124°15.96' W. long.;	42°54.97' N. lat., 124°36.99' W. long.;
45°11.29' N. lat., 124°05.20' W. long.;	44°08.38' N. lat., 124°16.79' W. long.;	42°53.81' N. lat., 124°38.57' W. long.;
45°05.80' N. lat., 124°05.40' W. long.;	44°08.30' N. lat., 124°16.75' W. long.;	42°50.00' N. lat., 124°39.68' W. long.;
45°05.08' N. lat., 124°05.93' W. long.;	44°01.18' N. lat., 124°15.42' W. long.;	42°49.13' N. lat., 124°39.70' W. long.;
45°03.83' N. lat., 124°06.47' W. long.;	43°51.61' N. lat., 124°14.68' W. long.;	42°46.47' N. lat., 124°38.89' W. long.;
45°01.70' N. lat., 124°06.53' W. long.;	43°42.66' N. lat., 124°15.46' W. long.;	42°45.74' N. lat., 124°38.86' W. long.;
44°58.75' N. lat., 124°07.14' W. long.;	43°40.49' N. lat., 124°15.74' W. long.;	42°44.79' N. lat., 124°37.96' W. long.;
44°51.28' N. lat., 124°10.21' W. long.;	43°38.77' N. lat., 124°15.64' W. long.;	42°45.01' N. lat., 124°36.39' W. long.;
44°49.49' N. lat., 124°10.90' W. long.;	43°34.52' N. lat., 124°16.73' W. long.;	42°44.14' N. lat., 124°35.17' W. long.;
44°44.96' N. lat., 124°14.39' W. long.;	43°28.82' N. lat., 124°19.52' W. long.;	42°42.14' N. lat., 124°32.82' W. long.;
44°43.44' N. lat., 124°14.78' W. long.;	43°23.91' N. lat., 124°24.28' W. long.;	42°40.50' N. lat., 124°31.98' W. long.;
44°42.26' N. lat., 124°13.81' W. long.;	43°20.83' N. lat., 124°26.63' W. long.;	

- 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 number 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. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS *(continued)*

C.7. Incidental Halibut Harvest: License applications for incidental harvest for halibut during commercial salmon fishing must be obtained from IPHC. The application deadline was March 15, 2020 to obtain a 2020 license from IPHC.

During the 2020 salmon troll season, incidental harvest is authorized only during April, May, and June, and after June 30 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 IPHC's 44,899 pound preseason allocation or the total Area 2A non-Indian commercial halibut allocation, NMFS will take inseason action to prohibit retention of halibut in the non-Indian salmon troll fishery.

Beginning May 1, 2020 through the end of the 2020 salmon troll fishery, and beginning April 1, 2021, until modified through inseason action or superseded by the 2021 management measures the following applies:

License holders may land no more than one Pacific halibut per each two Chinook, except one Pacific halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 35 halibut may be landed per trip.

Incidental Pacific halibut catch regulations in the commercial salmon troll fishery adopted for 2020, prior to any 2020 inseason action, will be in effect when incidental Pacific halibut retention opens on April 1, 2021 unless otherwise modified by inseason action at the March 2021 Council meeting.

- a. "C-shaped" yelloweye rockfish conservation area is an area to be voluntarily avoided for salmon trolling. NMFS and the Council request salmon trollers voluntarily avoid this area in order to protect yelloweye rockfish. The area is defined in the Pacific Council Halibut Catch Sharing Plan in the North Coast subarea (Washington marine area 3), with the following coordinates in the order listed:

48°18' N. lat.; 125°18' W. long.;
48°18' N. lat.; 124°59' W. long.;
48°11' N. lat.; 124°59' W. long.;
48°11' N. lat.; 125°11' W. long.;
48°04' N. lat.; 125°11' W. long.;
48°04' N. lat.; 124°59' W. long.;
48°00' N. lat.; 124°59' W. long.;
48°00' N. lat.; 125°18' W. long.;
and connecting back to 48°18' N. lat.; 125°18' W. long.

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

- a. Chinook remaining from the May through June non-Indian commercial troll harvest guideline north of Cape Falcon may be transferred to the July through September harvest guideline if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
- b. Chinook remaining from May, June, and/or July non-Indian commercial troll quotas in the Oregon or California KMZ may be transferred to the Chinook quota for the next open period if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
- c. NMFS may transfer salmon 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.
- d. At the March 2021 meeting, the Council will consider inseason recommendations for special regulations for any experimental fisheries (proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November 2020).
- e. If retention of unmarked coho (adipose fin intact) is permitted by inseason action, the allowable coho quota will be adjusted to ensure preseason projected impacts on all stocks is not exceeded.
- f. Landing limits may be modified inseason to sustain season length and keep harvest within overall quotas.
- g. NMFS may close fisheries through inseason action on the recommendation of the affected state(s) of Washington, Oregon or California where the recommendation to close is informed by an evaluation of actions or orders promulgated or issued by jurisdictions in these areas to address public health concerns related to COVID-19 concluding that these actions would likely make access to the fishery impracticable (e.g., restrictions on activities or closure of harbors, launch ramps and other forms of access) or would make information essential to manage and implement the fishery unavailable. NMFS should open fisheries closed on this basis through inseason action upon notice from the affected State(s) that said actions or orders making access to the fishery impracticable have been lifted and information essential to manage and implement the fishery would be available.

C.9. State Waters Fisheries: Consistent with Council management objectives:

- a. The State of Oregon may establish additional late-season fisheries in state waters.
- b. The State of California may establish limited fisheries in selected state waters.
- c. Check state regulations for details.

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

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.

C.11. Latitudes for geographical reference of major landmarks along the west coast. Source: 2018 West Coast federal salmon regulations. <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2018-05-01/pdf/2018-09164.pdf>.

Cape Flattery, WA	48°23'00" N lat.	Humboldt South Jetty, CA	40°45'53" N lat.
Cape Alava, WA	48°10'00" N lat.	Horse Mountain, CA	40°05'00" N lat.
Queets River, WA	47°31'42" N lat.	Point Arena, CA	38°57'30" N lat.
Leadbetter Point, WA	46°38'10" N lat.	Point Reyes, CA	37°59'44" N lat.
Cape Falcon, OR	45°46'00" N lat.	Point San Pedro, CA	37°35'40" N lat.
Florence South Jetty, OR	44°00'54" N lat.	Pigeon Point, CA	37°11'00" N lat.
South end Heceta Bank line, OR	44°00'54" N lat.	Point Sur, CA	36°18'00" N lat.
Humbug Mountain, OR	43°58'00" N lat.	Point Conception, CA	34°27'00" N lat.
Oregon-California border	42°00'00" N lat.		

TABLE V-2. 2020 Recreational management measures for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries - Council adopted.
(Page 1 of 5)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS
North of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 54,000 Chinook and 28,500 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Recreational TAC: 26,360 Chinook and 26,500 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked. 3. Commercial troll traded 2,560 marked coho to the recreational fishery for 640 Chinook. 4. No Area 4B add-on fishery. 5. Buoy 10 fishery opens August 1 with an expected landed catch of 16,280 marked coho in August and September.</p>
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 20 through the earlier of September 30, or 2,760 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 5,600 Chinook (C.5). <p>Open seven days a week. See minimum size limits (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>During June 20-28: All salmon except coho; one salmon per day (C.1).</p> <p>Beginning June 29: All salmon, except no chum beginning August 1; two salmon per day. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1).</p> <p>Beginning August 1, Chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.4.a) during Council managed ocean fishery.</p>
<p>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 20 through the earlier of September 30, or 690 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 1,300 Chinook (C.5). <p>Open seven days a week. See salmon minimum size limits (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>During June 20-28: All salmon except coho; one salmon per day (C.1).</p> <p>Beginning June 29: All salmon, except no chum beginning August 1; two salmon per day. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1).</p>
<p>Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 20 through the earlier of September 30, or 9,800 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 12,460 Chinook (C.5). <p>Chinook minimum size limit of 22 inches total length (B). Coho minimum size limit of 16 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>During June 20-28: Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho; one salmon per day (C.1).</p> <p>Beginning June 29: Open five days per week (Sun.-Thurs.). All salmon; two salmon per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1).</p> <p>Grays Harbor Control Zone closed beginning August 10 (C.4.b).</p>
<p>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 20 through the earlier of September 30, or 13,250 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 7,000 Chinook (C.5). <p>Chinook minimum size limit of 22 inches total length (B). Coho minimum size limit of 16 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>During June 20-28: Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho; one salmon per day (C.1).</p> <p>Beginning June 29, open seven days per week. All salmon; two salmon per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1).</p> <p>Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.c).</p>
<p>For all Recreational fisheries north of Cape Falcon: Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook and coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>

TABLE V-2. 2020 Recreational management measures for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 2 of 5)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS
South of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 233,174 hatchery and natural area adults. 2. Sacramento Index exploitation rate of 50.7%. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 1,296 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 8,632 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 5. Overall recreational coho TAC: 22,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked), and 3,000 coho in the non-mark-selective coho fishery. 6. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission (CFGF).
<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • March 15-October 31 (C.6), except as provided below during the all-salmon mark-selective fishery and the non-mark-selective coho fishery (C.5). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). See minimum size limits (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 2021, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). Same minimum size limits (B), and the same gear restrictions as in 2020 (C.2, C.3). This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2021 meeting (C.5).</p>
<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. <u>Mark-selective coho fishery:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 27 through the earlier of August 16, or 22,000 marked coho quota (C.5.g, C.6). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon, two salmon per day. All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). See minimum size limits (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>Any remainder of the mark-selective coho quota may be transferred inseason on an impact neutral basis to the non-selective coho quota from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain (C.5).</p>
<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. <u>Non-mark-selective coho fishery:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • September 4-5, and open each Friday and Saturday through the earlier of September 30, or 3,000 non-mark-selective coho quota (C.5.g, C.6). Open days may be modified inseason. <p>All salmon, two salmon per day (C.1). See minimum size limits (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>
<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 20-August 7 (C.5.g, C.6). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). See minimum size limits (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>
<p>For Recreational Fisheries from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.: 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>

TABLE V-2. 2020 Recreational management measures for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 3 of 5)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS
<p>OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 6-August 9 (C.5.f, C.5.g, C.6). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two salmon 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>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>In 2021, season opens May 1 for all salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B); and the same gear restrictions as in 2020 (C.2, C.3). This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2021 meeting.</p>
<p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1-November 8 (C.5.f, C.5.g, C.6). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two salmon 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 2021, season opens April 3 for all salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B); and the same gear restrictions as in 2020 (C.2, C.3). This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2021 meeting.</p>
<p>Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1-November 8 (C.5.f, C.5.g, C.6). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 2021, season opens April 3 for all salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B); and the same gear restrictions as in 2020 (C.2, C.3). This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2021 meeting.</p>
<p>Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1-October 4 (C.5.f, C.5.g, C.6). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 2021, season opens April 3 for all salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B); and the same gear restrictions as in 2020 (C.2, C.3). This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2021 meeting.</p> <p>California State regulations require all salmon be made available to a CDFW representative for sampling immediately at port of landing. Any person in possession of a salmon with a missing adipose fin, upon request by an authorized agent or employee of the CDFW, shall immediately relinquish the head of the salmon to the State (California Code of Regulations Title 14 Section 1.73).</p>

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

Area (when open)	Chinook	Coho	Pink
North of Cape Falcon (Westport and Col R)	22	16	None
North of Cape Falcon (Neah Bay and La Push)	24	16	None
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	24	16	None
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (OR KMZ)	24	-	None
OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (CA KMZ)	20	-	20
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (FB)	20	-	20
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (SF)	20	-	20
Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border (MO)	24	-	24

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 Pt. 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.
 - Horse Mt., California, to Pt. Conception, California:* Single point, single shank, barbless circle hooks (see gear definitions below) are required when fishing with bait by any means other than trolling, and no more than two such hooks shall be used. When angling with two hooks, the distance between the hooks must not exceed five inches when measured from the top of the eye of the top hook to the inner base of the curve of the lower hook, and both hooks must be permanently tied in place (hard tied). Circle hooks are not required when artificial lures are used without bait.
- C.3. Gear Definitions:
- 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 Pt. 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.
 - 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.
 - 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:
- 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 Pt. (48°35'39" N. lat., 124°42'58" W. long.) on Vancouver Island, British Columbia.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS *(continued)*

- 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 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 (adipose fin intact) coho. To remain consistent with preseason expectations, any inseason action shall consider, if significant, the difference between observed and preseason forecasted (adipose-clipped) 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 Humbug Mt. recreational mark-selective coho quota may be transferred inseason to the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. non-mark-selective recreational fishery if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
 - f. NMFS may by inseason action close recreational fisheries between May 1 and June 15, 2020 in the Fort Bragg, San Francisco, and Monterey subareas on the recommendation of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. The recommendation to close would be informed by an evaluation of actions or orders enacted by jurisdictions in these subareas to address public health concerns related to COVID-19 that would make access to the ocean salmon recreational fishery impracticable (e.g., restrictions on activities or closure of harbors, launch ramps and other forms of access). If NMFS closes these subareas May 1-15, May 16-31, June 1-15, or an additive combination of these specific date ranges in succession; NMFS may by inseason action extend the season in the California KMZ beyond August 9 not to exceed August 31 if the STT determines that such opening would not increase impacts to stocks in the FMP beyond those described in Table 5 of Pre-III for 2020, and would otherwise meet the objectives described in that table, including but not limited to 50/50 harvest sharing with the Klamath River Tribes (Yurok and Hoopa Valley Tribe).
 - g. NMFS may close fisheries through inseason action on the recommendation of the affected state(s) of Washington, Oregon or California where the recommendation to close is informed by an evaluation of actions or orders promulgated or issued by jurisdictions in these areas to address public health concerns related to COVID-19 concluding that these actions would likely make access to the fishery impracticable (e.g., restrictions on activities or closure of harbors, launch ramps and other forms of access) or would make information essential to manage and implement the fishery unavailable. NMFS should open fisheries closed on this basis through inseason action upon notice from the affected State(s) that said actions or orders making access to the fishery impracticable have been lifted and information essential to manage and implement the fishery would be available.
- 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 V-3. 2020 Treaty Indian ocean troll management measures for ocean salmon fisheries - Council adopted.

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS
Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 35,000 Chinook and 16,500 coho.</p> <p>2. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 17,500 Chinook quota. <p>All salmon may be retained 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 17,500 Chinook quota, or 16,500 coho quota. <p>All Salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).</p>

B. MINIMUM LENGTH (TOTAL 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 (defined to include those waters of Puget Sound easterly of a line projected from the Bonilla Point light on Vancouver Island to the Tatoosh Island light, thence to the most westerly point on Cape Flattery and westerly of a line projected true north from the fishing boundary marker at the mouth of the Sekiu River [WAC 220-301-030]).

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 - A polygon commencing at Cape Alava, located at latitude 48°10'00" north, longitude 124°43'56.9" west; then proceeding west approximately forty nautical miles at that latitude to a northwestern point located at latitude 48°10'00" north, longitude 125°44'00" west; then proceeding in a southeasterly direction mirroring the coastline at a distance no farther than forty nautical miles from the mainland Pacific coast shoreline at any line of latitude, to a southwestern point at latitude 47°31'42" north, longitude 125°20'26" west; then proceeding east along that line of latitude to the Pacific coast shoreline at latitude 47°31'42" north, longitude 124°21'9.0" west.

HQH - 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 - A polygon commencing at the Pacific coast shoreline near Destruction Island, located at latitude 47°40'06" north, longitude 124°23'51.362" west; then proceeding west approximately thirty nautical miles at that latitude to a northwestern point located at latitude 47°40'06" north, longitude 125°08'30" west; then proceeding in a southeasterly direction mirroring the coastline no farther than thirty nautical miles from the mainland Pacific coast shoreline at any line of latitude, to a southwestern point at latitude 46°53'18" north, longitude 124°53'53" west; then proceeding east along that line of latitude to the Pacific coast shoreline at latitude 46°53'18" north, longitude 124°7'36.6" west.

C.2. Gear restrictions

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

C.3. Quotas

- a. The quotas include troll catches by the S'Klallam and Makah Tribes in Washington State Statistical Area 4B from May 1 through September 15.
- b. The Quileute Tribe may continue a ceremonial and subsistence fishery during the time frame of October 1 through October 15 in the same manner as in 2004-2015. Fish taken during this fishery are to be counted against treaty troll quotas established for the 2020 season (estimated harvest during the October ceremonial and subsistence fishery: 20 Chinook; 40 coho)

C.4. Area Closures

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

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

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

TABLE V-4. Stock status relative to overfished and overfishing criteria. A stock is approaching an overfished condition if the 3-year geometric mean of the most recent two years and the forecast spawning escapement is less than the minimum stock size threshold (MSST); a stock would experience overfishing if the total annual exploitation rate exceeds the maximum fishing mortality threshold (MFMT). Occurrences of stocks *at risk of* approaching an overfished condition or experiencing overfishing are indicated in **bold**. 2021 spawning escapement and exploitation rate estimates are based on preliminary 2021 preseason abundance forecasts and 2020 Council regulations.

	Estimated Adult Spawning Escapement									Total Exploitation Rate						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^{a/}	Forecast 2021 ^{b/}	3-yr Geo Mean	MSST	S _{MSY}	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^{a/}	2021 ^{b/}	MFMT
Chinook																
Sacramento Fall	89,699	44,329	105,466	163,767	137,907	123,126	140,622	91,500	122,000	0.56	0.68	0.52	0.68	0.61	0.55	0.78
Klamath River Fall	13,937	19,904	52,352	20,022	26,190	30,388	25,164	30,525	40,700	0.37	0.10	0.32	0.43	0.30	0.28	0.71
Southern Oregon ^{c/}	27,278	91,977	39,507	20,076	30,497	NA	28,920	20,500	34,992	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.54
Central and Northern OR ^{d/}	118	114	92	65	135	NA	93	30 fish/mi	60 fish/mi	0.47	0.44	0.65	NA	NA	NA	0.78
Upper River Bright - Fall ^{d/}	151,373	96,096	58,540	77,880	98,401	104,487	92,860	19,182	39,625	0.47	0.42	0.33	NA	NA	NA	0.86
Upper River - Summer ^{d/}	79,253	56,265	38,816	41,090	70,654	56,175	54,635	6,072	12,143	0.55	0.44	0.52	NA	NA	NA	0.75
Willapa Bay - Fall ^{e/}	1,888	3,078	2,853	2,894	NA	NA	2,940	1,696	3,393	0.62	0.55	0.65	NA	NA	NA	0.78
Grays Harbor Fall ^{e/}	11,248	17,145	20,741	14,880	NA	NA	17,426	5,694	13,326	0.62	0.55	0.65	NA	NA	NA	0.78
Grays Harbor Spring	926	1,384	493	983	2,828	NA	1,111	700	1,400	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.78
Queets - Fall ^{d/}	3,035	2,822	2,207	2,663	NA	NA	2,550	1,250	2,500	0.62	0.55	0.65	NA	NA	NA	0.87
Queets - Sp/Su	704	825	484	322	NA	NA	505	350	700	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.78
Hoh - Fall ^{e/}	2,831	1,808	2,478	1,552	NA	NA	1,909	600	1,200	0.62	0.55	0.65	NA	NA	NA	0.90
Hoh Sp/Su	1,144	1,364	793	766	NA	NA	939	450	900	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.78
Quillayute - Fall ^{e/}	3,654	3,604	3,937	7,765	8,202	NA	6,306	1,500	3,000	0.62	0.55	0.65	NA	NA	NA	0.87
Quillayute - Sp/Su	871	1,097	990	1,442	635	NA	968	600	1,200	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.78
Hoko -Su/Fa ^{d/}	1,324	1,188	2,179	1,815	1,298	NA	1,725	425	850	0.28	0.26	0.53	NA	NA	NA	0.78
Coho																
Willapa Bay ^{f/}	30,667	11,379	17,228	15,115	NA	26,175	18,960	8,600	17,200	0.38	0.34	0.35	0.39	NA	0.29	0.74
Grays Harbor	38,595	26,907	49,622	30,468	NA	31,391	36,206	18,320	24,426	0.11	0.32	0.22	0.40	NA	0.30	0.65
Queets	5,156	5,232	2,631	1,700	NA	3,070	2,395	4,350	5,800	0.15	0.23	0.23	0.57	NA	0.22	0.65
Hoh	5,009	4,478	2,463	2,445	NA	1,650	2,150	1,890	2,520	0.08	0.43	0.34	0.57	NA	0.45	0.65
Quillayute Fall	9,630	7,474	6,091	6,852	7,096	6,048	6,650	4,725	6,300	0.18	0.42	0.30	0.37	NA	0.20	0.59
Juan de Fuca	8,435	5,530	5,470	4,625	NA	6,193	5,391	7,000	11,000	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.12	NA	0.07	0.60
Hood Canal	24,313	23,871	7,512	7,884	NA	17,346	10,090	10,750	14,350	0.40	0.35	0.57	0.46	NA	0.40	0.65
Skagit	35,822	20,184	19,047	14,246	NA	41,954	22,496	14,875	25,000	0.20	0.09	0.49	0.48	NA	0.29	0.60
Stillaguamish	13,048	6,099	23,937	12,887	NA	20,226	18,410	6,100	10,000	0.16	0.12	0.22	0.20	NA	0.25	0.50
Snohomish	44,141	18,195	58,135	40,314	NA	48,331	48,385	31,000	50,000	0.18	0.21	0.25	0.17	NA	0.20	0.60

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Preliminary approximations based on preseason forecasts and the previous year fishing regulations.

c/ MSST 18,440 (20,500 as measured at Huntley Park).

d/ CWT based exploitation rates from PSC-CTC 2020 Exploitation Rate Analysis and Model Calibration.

e/ Queets River fall Chinook CWT exploitation rates used as a proxy. Exploitation rates in the terminal fisheries will differ from those calculated for Queets fall CWTs.

f/ Willapa Bay escapement and exploitation rate estimates based on natural area adult spawners.

TABLE V-5. Postseason S_{ACL} , S_{OFL} , and spawner escapement estimates for Sacramento River fall Chinook (SRFC), Klamath River fall Chinook (KRFC) and Willapa Bay coho. For the current year, S_{ACL} and S_{OFL} are pre-season values. Current year spawner escapements are pre-season values based on current abundance forecasts and the previous year fishing regulations.

Year	SRFC			KRFC			Willapa Bay Coho		
	$S_{ACL}^{a/}$	S_{OFL}	Escapement ^{tb/}	$S_{ACL}^{a/}$	S_{OFL}	Escapement ^{c/}	$S_{ACL}^{a/}$	S_{OFL}	Escapement ^{c/}
2012	188,378	138,144	285,429	70,922	64,273	121,543	--	--	--
2013	260,798	191,251	406,846	52,032	47,154	59,156	--	--	--
2014	165,355	121,260	212,476	47,674	43,205	95,104	--	--	--
2015	76,485	56,089	113,468	22,202	20,120	28,112	9,440	8,181	17,086
2016	61,595	45,170	89,699	7,056	6,394	13,937	14,839	12,860	30,667
2017	41,119	30,154	44,329	7,113	6,446	19,904	5,180	4,489	11,379
2018	66,110	48,481	105,466	24,472	22,178	52,352	7,903	6,849	17,228
2019	152,147	111,574	163,767	11,309	10,249	20,022	7,458	6,464	15,115
2020	105,578	77,423	137,907	11,909	10,792	26,190	NA	NA	NA
2021	81,287	59,611	123,126	13,471	12,208	30,388	11,072	9,596	26,175

a/ $S_{ACL} = S_{ABC}$.

b/ Hatchery and natural area adult spaw ners.

c/ Natural area adult spaw ners.

TABLE V-6. Comparison of projected ocean escapements and exploitation rates for critical natural and Columbia River hatchery coho stocks (thousands of fish) resulting from application of 2020 Council-adopted regulations to 2020 and 2021 ocean abundance forecasts.^{a/}

Stock	Ocean Escapement and ER Estimates Under 2020 Regulations ^{b/}				
	2020 Abundance Forecasts		2021 Abundance Forecasts		2021 FMP Conservation Objective ^{c/}
	Ocean Escapement	Exploitation Rate	Ocean Escapement	Exploitation Rate	
Natural Coho Stocks					
Skagit	29.0	31.1%	55.7	28.5%	Exploitation Rate $\leq 35.0\%$ ^{d/}
Stillaguamish	18.6	17.8%	26.0	24.8%	Exploitation Rate $\leq 50.0\%$ ^{d/}
Snohomish	37.3	12.6%	58.1	19.6%	Exploitation Rate $\leq 40.0\%$ ^{d/}
Hood Canal	32.6	42.2%	27.4	40.0%	Exploitation Rate $\leq 45.0\%$ ^{d/}
Strait of Juan de Fuca	7.1	9.0%	6.4	7.5%	Exploitation Rate $\leq 20.0\%$ ^{d/}
Quillayute Fall	8.7	21.8%	7.3	20.0%	6.3 - 15.8 Spaw ners
Hoh	3.6	48.4%	2.8	45.4%	2.0 - 5.0 Spaw ners
Queets	6.7	26.6%	3.6	22.0%	5.8 - 14.5 Spaw ners
Grays Harbor	47.1	32.1%	43.4	30.1%	35.4 Spaw ners
LCN	21.4	16.9%	37.8	6.3%	Exploitation Rate $\leq 30.0\%$ ^{e/}
OCN	73.7	11.6%	119.9	4.2%	Exploitation Rate $\leq 15.0\%$ ^{e/}
R/K	1.9	3.1%	9.5	1.2%	Exploitation Rate $\leq 13.0\%$ ^{e/}
Hatchery Coho Stocks					
Columbia Early	86.7	45.5%	959.0	19.2%	6.2 Hatchery Escapement
Columbia Late	35.4	42.4%	533.8	30.5%	14.2 Hatchery Escapement

a/ Quota levels include harvest and hooking mortality estimates used in planning the Council's 2020 ocean fisheries and a coho

b/ 2020 pre-season regulations with the following coho quotas: U.S. Canada Border to Cape Falcon: Treaty Indian troll-16,500; non-Indian troll-2,000 selective; recreational-26,500 selective; Cape Falcon to OR/CA border: recreational-22,000 selective and 3,000 non-selective; troll-none. Ocean escapement is generally the estimated number of coho escaping ocean fisheries and entering freshwater. For Puget Sound stocks, ocean escapement is the total abundance minus ocean fisheries (ie outside Puget Sound). For the OCN coho stock, this value represents the estimated spaw ners escapement in SRS accounting. For Columbia R. hatchery and LCN stocks, ocean escapement represents the number of coho after the Buoy 10 fishery; the LCN exploitation rates shown are total marine and mainstem Columbia R. fishery ERs.

c/ Goals represent FMP conservation objectives, ESA consultation standards, or hatchery escapement needs. Spaw ning escapement goals are not directly comparable to ocean escapement because the latter occur before inside fisheries.

d/ Assumed exploitation rate based on preliminary abundance forecasts.

e/ Pending confirmation of 2021 ESA consultation standard.

TABLE V-7. Comparison of Lower Columbia natural (LCN), Oregon coastal natural (OCN), and Rogue/Klamath (RK) coho projected harvest mortality and exploitation rates by fishery under Council-adopted 2020 management measures and preliminary 2021 pre-season abundance estimates.

Fishery	Projected Harvest Mortality and Exploitation Rate					
	LCN		OCN		RK ^{a/}	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
SOUTHEAST ALASKA	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BRITISH COLUMBIA	101	0.3%	747	0.6%	42	0.4%
PUGET SOUND/STRAITS	43	0.1%	38	0.0%	0	0.0%
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON						
Recreational	181	0.5%	106	0.1%	0	0.0%
Treaty Indian Troll	238	0.6%	178	0.1%	0	0.0%
Non-Indian Troll	63	0.2%	54	0.0%	0	0.0%
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON						
Recreational:						
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	234	0.6%	1,727	1.4%	9	0.1%
Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (KMZ)	6	0.0%	93	0.1%	25	0.3%
Fort Bragg	4	0.0%	97	0.1%	21	0.2%
South of Pt. Arena	0	0.0%	42	0.0%	9	0.1%
Troll:						
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	39	0.1%	163	0.1%	2	0.0%
Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (KMZ)	0	0.0%	4	0.0%	1	0.0%
Fort Bragg	0	0.0%	12	0.0%	2	0.0%
South of Pt. Arena	4	0.0%	158	0.1%	8	0.1%
BUOY 10	122	0.3%	25	0.0%	0	0.0%
ESTUARY/FRESHWATER	1,412	3.6%	1,778	1.4%	NA	NA
TOTAL	2,447	6.3%	5,222	4.2%	119	1.2%

a/ Unmarked hatchery production used as a surrogate for Rogue/Klamath natural stock coho.

TABLE V-8 Maximum allowable fishery impact rate for OCN coho under Amendment 13 matrix and the revised OCN work group matrix based on parent escapement levels by stock component and marine survival category.^{a/}

Fishery Year (t)	OCN Coho Spaw ners by Stock Component				Marine Survival Indicator		Amendment 13 Matrix			OCN Work Group Matrix ^{a/}		
	Parent Spaw ner Year (t-3)	North- Northern	Central	South- Central	Hatchery Jack Survival	Predicted OCN Adult Survival	Marine Survival Category	Parental Spaw ner Category	Maximum Allow able Impacts	Marine Survival Category ^{b/c/}	Parental Spaw ner Category	Maximum Allow able Impacts
	1998	1995	3,900	13,600	36,500	0.04%	-	Low	Very Low	≤10-13%	Extremely Low	Very Low
1999	1996	3,300	18,100	52,600	0.10%	-	Med	Very Low	≤15%	Low	Critical	0-8%
2000	1997	2,100	2,800	18,400	0.12%	-	Med	Very Low	≤15%	Low	Critical	0-8%
2001	1998	2,600	3,300	25,900	0.27%	-	Med	Very Low	≤15%	Medium	Critical	0-8%
2002	1999	8,900	11,800	29,200	0.09%	-	Med	Low	≤15%	Low	Low	≤15%
2003	2000	17,900	14,300	36,500	0.20%	-	Med	Low	≤15%	Med	Low	≤15%
2004	2001	33,500	25,200	112,000	0.14%	-	Med	Low	≤15%	Med	Low	≤15%
2005	2002	52,500	104,000	104,100	0.11%	-	Med	High	≤20%	Low	High	≤15%
2006	2003	59,600	68,900	99,800	0.12%	-	Med	High	≤20%	Low	High	≤15%
2007	2004	28,800	42,100	101,900	0.17%	-	Med	Med	≤20%	Med	Med	≤20%
2008	2005	16,500	51,400	86,700	0.07%	-	Low	High	≤15%	Extremely Low	High	≤8%
2009	2006	24,100	21,200	83,500	0.27%	-	Med	Low	≤15%	Med	Low	≤15%
2010	2007	17,500	12,300	36,500	0.12%	-	Med	Low	≤15%	Low	Low	≤15%
2011	2008	25,600	68,100	86,000	0.12%	-	Med	High	≤20%	Low	High	≤15%
2012	2009	48,100	86,400	128,200	0.09%	-	Med	High	≤20%	Low	High	≤15%
2013	2010	55,000	56,500	171,900	0.14%	6.8%	Med	High	≤20%	Med	High	≤30%
2014	2011	45,900	119,100	191,300	0.26%	7.1%	Med	High	≤20%	Med	High	≤30%
2015	2012	7,500	33,800	57,800	0.20%	7.5%	Med	Low	≤15%	Med	Low	≤15%
2016	2013	11,000	39,700	73,700	0.10%	6.2%	Med	Med	≤20%	Med	Med	≤20%
2017	2014	67,400	121,900	170,400	0.13%	5.6%	Med	High	≤30%	Med	High	≤30%
2018	2015	6,700	22,700	27,700	0.11%	4.3%	Low	Low	≤15%	Low	Low	≤15%
2019	2016	18,700	26,500	30,700	0.27%	3.80%	Low	Low	≤15%	Low	Low	≤15%
2020	2017	13,600	22,800	24,900	0.09%	4.10%	Low	Low	≤15%	Low	Low	≤15%
2021	2018	8,000	22,000	44,500	0.45%	7.72%	High	Low	≤15%	Med	Low	≤15%
2022	2019	22,300	20,100	52,800	-	-	-	Low	-	-	Low	-
2023	2020	22,800	29,500	49,700	-	-	-	Med	-	-	Med	-

a/ Developed by the OCN Coho Work Group as a result of the 2000 Review of Amendment 13. See Appendix A, tables A-2 and A-4 for details

b/ OCN workgroup matrix was modified during the 2012 methodology review. For 2013, the marine survival category is determined by a predicted OCN adult survival rate that is based on the natural smolt to jack relationship at Mill Creek in the Yaquina River basin.

c/ OCN workgroup matrix was modified during the 2013 methodology review. Beginning in 2014, the marine survival category is determined by a predicted OCN adult survival rate that is based on biologic and oceanographic indicators.

6 CHAPTER VI: REFERENCES

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**APPENDIX A
SUMMARY OF COUNCIL STOCK MANAGEMENT GOALS**

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TABLE A-1. Conservation objectives and reference points governing harvest control rules and status determination criteria for salmon stocks and stock complexes^{a/} (Page 1 of 6)

CHINOOK					
Stocks In The Fishery	Conservation Objective	S _{MSY}	MSST	MFMT (F _{MSY})	ACL
Sacramento River Fall Indicator stock for the Central Valley fall (CVF) Chinook stock complex.	122,000-180,000 natural and hatchery adult spawners (MSY proxy adopted 1984). This objective is intended to provide adequate escapement of natural and hatchery production for Sacramento and San Joaquin fall and late-fall stocks based on habitat conditions and average run-sizes as follows: Sacramento River 1953-1960; San Joaquin River 1972-1977 (ASETF 1979; PFMC 1984; SRF CRT 1994). The objective is less than the estimated basin capacity of 240,000 spawners (Hallock 1977), but greater than the 118,000 spawners for maximum production estimated on a basin by basin basis before Oroville and Nimbus Dams (Reisenbichler 1986).	122,000	91,500	78% Proxy (SAC 2011a)	Based on F _{ABC} and annual ocean abundance. F _{ABC} is F _{MSY} reduced by Tier 2 (10%) uncertainty
Central Valley Spring ESA Threatened	NMFS ESA consultation standard/recovery plan: Conform to Sacramento River Winter Chinook ESA consultation standard (no defined objective for ocean management prior to listing).	Undefined	Undefined	Undefined	ESA consultation standard applies.
Sacramento River Winter ESA Endangered	NMFS ESA consultation standard/recovery plan: Recreational seasons: Point Arena to Pigeon Point between the first Saturday in April and the second Sunday in November; Pigeon Point 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 seasons: Point Arena to the U.S./Mexico border between May 1 and September 30, except Point Reyes to Point San Pedro between October 1 and 15 (Monday through Friday). Minimum size limit ≥ 26 inches total length. Guidance from NMFS in 2010 and 2011 required implementation of additional closures and/or increased sized limits in the recreational fishery South of Point Arena. The winter-run management framework and consultation standard is an abundance based age-3 impact rate control rule established in 2018 (NMFS 2018) which sets the maximum allowable age-3 impact rate based on the forecast age-3 escapement in the absence of fisheries: above 3,000, the allowable, impact rate is fixed at 20 percent; between 3,000 and 500, the allowable impact rate declines linearly from 20 percent to 10 percent; between 500 and 0, the allowable impact rate declines linearly from 10 percent to 0 percent.	Undefined	Undefined	Undefined	
California Coastal Chinook ESA Threatened	NMFS ESA consultation standard/recovery plan: Limit ocean fisheries to no more than a 16.0% age-4 ocean harvest rate on Klamath River fall Chinook.	Undefined	Undefined	Undefined	
Klamath River Fall Indicator stock for the Southern Oregon Northern California (SONC) Chinook stock complex.	At least 32% of potential adult natural spawners, but no fewer than 40,700 naturally spawning adults in any one year. Brood escapement rate must average at least 32% over the long-term, but an individual brood may vary from this range to achieve the required tribal/nontribal annual allocation. Natural area spawners to maximize catch estimated at 40,700 adults (STT 2005).	40,700	30,525	71% (STT 2005)	Based on F _{ABC} and annual ocean abundance. F _{ABC} is F _{MSY} reduced by Tier 1 (5%) uncertainty
Klamath River - Spring	Undefined	Undefined	Undefined	Undefined	Component stock of SONC complex; ACL indicator stock is KRFC
Smith River	Undefined	Undefined	Undefined	78% Proxy (SAC 2011a)	

TABLE A-1. Conservation objectives and reference points governing harvest control rules and status determination criteria for salmon stocks and stock complexes^{a/} (Page 2 of 6)

CHINOOK						
Stocks In The Fishery	Conservation Objective	S _{MSY}	MSST	MFMT (F _{MSY})	ACL	
Southern Oregon	41,000 escapement at Huntley Park, Gold Beach, Oregon	34,992	20,500	78% Proxy (SAC 2011a)	Indicator stock is KRFC	
Central and Northern Oregon	Unspecified portion of an aggregate 150,000 to 200,000 natural adult spawners for Oregon coast (Thompson 1977 and McGie 1982) measured by 60-90 fish per mile in index streams. ODFW developing specific conservation objectives for spring and fall stocks that may be implemented without plan amendment upon approval by the Council.	60 Fish per mile in index streams	30 Fish per mile in index streams	78% Proxy (SAC 2011a)	Component stock(s) of FNMC complex; international exception applies, ACLs are not applicable	
Willapa Bay Fall	Undetermined in FMP. WDFW spawning escapement objective of 4,350.	3,393	1,697	78% Proxy (SAC 2011a)		
Grays Harbor Fall Indicator stock for the Far North Migrating Coastal (FNMC) Chinook stock complex	13,326 natural adult spawners--MSP based on full seeding of spawning and rearing habitat (QDNR & WDFW 2014).	Annual natural spawning escapement targets may vary from FMP conservation objectives if agreed to by WDFW and treaty tribes under the provisions of <i>Hoh v. Baldrige</i> and subsequent U.S. District Court orders.	13,326	6,663	63%	FNMC complex; international exception applies, ACLs are not applicable.
Queets Fall Indicator stock for the FNMC Chinook stock complex	Manage terminal fisheries for 40% harvest rate, but no less than 2,500 natural adult spawners, the MSY level estimated by Cooney (1984).		2,500	1,250	87% (Cooney 1984)	
Hoh Fall Indicator stock for the FNMC Chinook stock complex	Manage terminal fisheries for 40% harvest rate, but no less than 1,200 natural adult spawners, the MSY level estimated by Cooney (1984).		1,200	600	90% (Cooney 1984)	
Quillayute Fall Indicator stock for the FNMC Chinook stock complex	Manage terminal fisheries for 40% harvest rate, but no less than 3,000 natural adult spawners, the MSY level estimated by Cooney (1984).		3,000	1,500	87% (Cooney 1984)	
Hoko Summer/Fall Indicator stock for the FNMC Chinook stock complex	850 natural adult spawners, the MSP level estimated by Ames and Phinney (1977). May include adults used for supplementation program.		850	425	78% Proxy (SAC 2011a)	
Grays Harbor Spring	1,400 natural adult spawners.		1,400	700	78% Proxy (SAC 2011a)	
Queets Sp/Su	Manage terminal fisheries for 30% harvest rate, but no less than 700 natural adult spawners.		700	350	78% Proxy (SAC 2011a)	FNMC complex; international exception applies, ACLs are not applicable.
Hoh Spring/Summer	Manage terminal fisheries for 31% harvest rate, but no less than 900 natural adult spawners.		900	450	78% Proxy (SAC 2011a)	
Quillayute Spring/Summer	1,200 natural adult spawners for summer component (MSY).		1,200	600	78% Proxy (SAC 2011a)	

TABLE A-1. Conservation objectives and reference points governing harvest control rules and status determination criteria for salmon stocks and stock complexes^{a/} (Page 3 of 6)

CHINOOK					
Stocks In The Fishery	Conservation Objective	S _{MSY}	MSST	MFMT (F _{MSY})	ACL
Willapa Bay Fall (hatchery)	8,200 adult return to hatchery. WDFW spawning escapement objective of 9,800 hatchery spawners.	Not applicable to hatchery stocks			
Quinalt Fall (hatchery)	Hatchery production.				
North Lewis River Fall	NMFS consultation standard/recovery plan. Mclsaac (1990) stock-recruit analysis supports MSY objective of 5,700 natural adult spawners.	5,700	ESA consultation standard applies.	76%	ESA consultation standard applies.
Snake River Fall	NMFS consultation standard/recovery plan. No more than 70.0% of 1988-1993 base period AEQ exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries.	Undefined		Undefined	
Upper Willamette Spring	NMFS consultation standard/recovery plan. Not applicable for ocean fisheries.	Undefined		Undefined	
Columbia Upper River Spring	NMFS consultation standard/recovery plan. Not applicable for ocean fisheries.	Undefined		Undefined	
Snake River - Spring/Summer	NMFS consultation standard/recovery plan. Not applicable for ocean fisheries.	Undefined		Undefined	
Columbia Lower River Hatchery - Fall	12,600 adults for hatchery egg-take.	Not applicable to hatchery stocks			
Columbia Lower River Hatchery Spring	2,700 adults to meet Cowlitz, Kalama, and Lewis Rivers broodstock needs.				
Columbia Mid-River Bright Hatchery Fall	4,700 adults for Bonneville Hatchery and 2,000 for Little White Salmon Hatchery egg-take.				
Columbia Spring Creek Hatchery Fall	7,000 adults to meet hatchery egg-take goal.				
Columbia Upper River Bright Fall	40,000 natural bright adults above McNary Dam (MSY proxy adopted in 1984 based on CRFMP). The management goal has been increased to 60,000 by Columbia River managers in recent years.	39,625 (Langness and Reidinger 2003)	19,812	85.91% (Langness and Reidinger 2003)	International exception applies, ACLs are not applicable.
Columbia Upper River Summer	Hold ocean fishery impacts at or below base period; recognize CRFMP objective - MSY proxy of 80,000 to 90,000 adults above Bonneville Dam, including both Columbia and Snake River stocks (state and tribal management entities considering separate objectives for these stocks).	12,143 (CTC 1999)	6,071	75% (CTC 1999)	

TABLE A-1. Conservation objectives and reference points governing harvest control rules and status determination criteria for salmon stocks and stock complexes^{a/} (Page 4 of 6)

CHINOOK						
Stocks In The Fishery	Conservation Objective		S _{MSY}	MSST	MFMT (F _{MSY})	ACL
Eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca Summer/Fall	NMFS consultation standard/recovery plan. No more than 10.0% Southern U.S. (SUS) Rebuilding Exploitation Rate (RER) for the Elwha River and for the Dungeness River. 2011 comanagers Resource Management Plan (RMP)	Annual natural spawning escapement targets may vary from FMP conservation objectives if agreed to by WDFW and treaty tribes under the provisions of U.S. v. Washington and subsequent U.S. District Court orders.	Undefined	ESA consultation standard applies	Undefined	ESA Consultation standard applies.
Skokomish Summer/Fall	NMFS consultation standard/recovery plan. No more than 50.0% total RER. 2011 comanagers RMP		Undefined			
Mid Hood Canal Summer/Fall	NMFS consultation standard/recovery plan. No more than 15.0% preterminal SUS CERC. 2011 comanagers RMP		Undefined			
Nooksack Spring early	NMFS consultation standard/recovery plan. No more than 7.0% SUS CERC. 2011 comanagers RMP		Undefined			
Skagit Summer/Fall	NMFS consultation standard/recovery plan. No more than 50.0% total RER. 2011 comanagers RMP		Undefined			
Skagit Spring	NMFS consultation standard/recovery plan. No more than 38.0% total RER. 2011 comanagers RMP		Undefined			
Stillaguamish Summer/Fall	NMFS consultation standard/recovery plan. No more than 25.0% total RER. 2011 comanagers RMP		Undefined			
Snohomish Summer/Fall	NMFS consultation standard/recovery plan. No more than 15.0% SUS RER. 2011 comanagers RMP		Undefined			
Cedar River Summer/Fall	NMFS consultation standard/recovery plan. No more than 20.0% SUS RER. 2011 comanagers RMP		Undefined			
White River Spring	NMFS consultation standard/recovery plan. No more than 20.0% total RER. 2011 comanagers RMP		Undefined			
Green River Summer/Fall	NMFS consultation standard/recovery plan. No more than 15.0% preterminal SUS RER, at least 5,800 adult spawners.		Undefined			
Nisqually River Summer/Fall	NMFS consultation standard/recovery plan. No more than 65.0% total RER. 2011 comanagers RMP		Undefined			
Puyallup Summer/Fall	NMFS consultation standard/recovery plan. No more than 50.0% total RER. 2011 comanagers RMP		Undefined			

TABLE A-1. Conservation objectives and reference points governing harvest control rules and status determination criteria for salmon stocks and stock complexes^{a/} (Page 5 of 6)

COHO					
Stocks In The Fishery	Conservation Objective	S _{MSY}	MSST	MFMT (F _{MSY})	ACL
Central California Coast ESA Threatened	NMFS ESA consultation standard/recovery plan: No retention of coho south of the OR/CA border.	Undefined	ESA consultation standard applies	Undefined	ESA consultation standard applies.
Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast ESA Threatened	NMFS ESA consultation standard/recovery plan: No more than a 13.0% AEQ exploitation rate in ocean fisheries on Rogue/Klamath hatchery coho.	Undefined		Undefined	
Oregon Coastal Natural ESA Threatened	NMFS ESA consultation standard/recovery plan: Total AEQ exploitation rate limit based on parental seeding level and marine survival matrix in FMP Table 3-2.	Undefined		Undefined	
Lower Columbia Natural ESA Threatened	NMFS ESA consultation standard/recovery plan: AEQ exploitation rate limit on ocean and mainstem Columbia fisheries identified in annual NMFS guidance.	Undefined		Undefined	
Oregon Coast Hatchery	Hatchery production.	Not applicable to hatchery stocks			
Columbia River Late Hatchery	Hatchery rack return goal of 14,200 adults.				
Columbia River Early Hatchery	Hatchery rack return goal of 6,200 adults.				
Willapa Bay - Hatchery	Hatchery rack return goal of 6,100 adults.				
Quinault - Hatchery	Hatchery production.				
Quillayute - Summer Hatchery	Hatchery production.				
South Puget Sound Hatchery	Hatchery rack return goal of 52,000 adults.				
Willapa Bay Natural	17,200 natural-area spawners				

TABLE A-1. Conservation objectives and reference points governing harvest control rules and status determination criteria for salmon stocks and stock complexes^{a/} (Page 6 of 6)

COHO						
Stocks In The Fishery	Conservation Objective	Annual natural spawning escapement targets may vary from FMP conservation objectives if agreed to by WDFW and treaty tribes under the provisions of Hoh v. Baldrige, U.S. v. Washington, or subsequent U.S. District Court orders	S _{MSY}	MSST	MFMT (F _{MSY})	ACL
Grays Harbor	35,400 natural adult spawners (MSP based on WDF [1979])		24,426 S _{MSP} (FMP) *F _{SMY} (SAC 2010b)	18,320 (Johnstone et al. 2011)	MFMT=65% (Johnstone et al. 2011) F _{MSY} =69% (SAC 2011b)	International exception applies, ACLs are not applicable.
Queets	MSY range of 5,800 to 14,500 natural adult spawners (Lestelle et al 1984)		5,800 (Johnstone et al. 2011)	4,350 (Johnstone et al. 2011)	MFMT=65% (Johnstone et al. 2011) F _{MSY} =68% (SAC 2011b)	
Hoh	MSY range of 2,000 to 5,000 natural adult spawners (Lestelle et al. 1984)		2,520 (SAC 2010b)	1,890 S _{MSY} *0.75	MFMT=65% (Johnstone et al. 2011) F _{MSY} =69% (SAC 2011b)	
Quillayute - Fall	MSY range of 6,300 to 15,800 natural adult spawners (Lestelle et al. 1984)		6,300 (Johnstone et al. 2011)	4,725 (Johnstone et al. 2011)	MFMT=59%; F _{MSY} =59% (SAC 2011b)	
Strait of Juan de Fuca	Total allowable MSY exploitation rate of: 0.60 for ocean age-3 abundance > 27,445; 0.40 for ocean age-3 abundance >11,679 and ≤27,445; 0.20 for ocean age-3 abundance ≤11,679		11,000 (Bowhay et al. 2009)	7,000 (Bowhay et al. 2009)	60% (Bowhay et al. 2009)	
Hood Canal	Total allowable MSY exploitation rate of: 0.65 for ocean age-3 abundance > 41,000; 0.45 for ocean age-3 abundance >19,545 and ≤41,000; 0.20 for ocean age-3 abundance ≤19,545		14,350 (Bowhay et al. 2009)	10,750 (Bowhay et al. 2009)	65% (Bowhay et al. 2009)	
Skagit	Total allowable MSY exploitation rate of: 0.60 for ocean age-3 abundance > 62,500; 0.35 for ocean age-3 abundance >22,857 and ≤62,500; 0.20 for ocean age-3 abundance ≤22,857		25,000 (Bowhay et al. 2009)	14,857 (Bowhay et al. 2009)	60% (Bowhay et al. 2009)	
Stillaguamish	Total allowable MSY exploitation rate of: 0.50 for ocean age-3 abundance > 20,000; 0.35 for ocean age-3 abundance >9,385 and ≤20,000; 0.20 for ocean age-3 abundance ≤9,385		10,000 (Bowhay et al. 2009)	6,100 (Bowhay et al. 2009)	50% (Bowhay et al. 2009)	
Snohomish	Total allowable MSY exploitation rate of: 0.60 for ocean age-3 abundance > 125,000; 0.40 for ocean age-3 abundance >51,667 and ≤125,000; 0.20 for ocean age-3 abundance ≤51,667		50,000 (Bowhay et al. 2009)	31,000 (Bowhay et al. 2009)	60% (Bowhay et al. 2009)	
PINK (odd-numbered years)						
Stocks In The Fishery	Conservation Objective	S _{MSY}	MSST	MFMT (F _{MSY})	ACL	
Puget Sound	900,000 natural spawners or consistent with provisions of the Pacific Salmon Treaty (Fraser River Panel).	900,000	450,000	Undefined	International exception applies, ACLs are not applicable.	

a/ Some hatchery goals and ESA consultation standards have been updated relative to the version of this table in the FMP.

TABLE A-2. Allowable fishery impact rate criteria for OCN coho stock components under the Salmon Fishery Management Plan Amendment 13.

		MARINE SURVIVAL INDEX (based on return of jacks per hatchery smolt)			
		Low (<0.0009)	Medium (0.0009 to 0.0034)	High (>0.0034)	
PARENT SPAWNER STATUS		Allowable Total Fishery Impact Rate			
High:	Parent spawners achieved Level #2 rebuilding criteria; grandparent spawners achieved Level #1	≤15%	≤30% ^{a/}	≤35% ^{a/}	
Medium:	Parent spawners achieved Level #1 or greater rebuilding criteria	≤15%	≤20% ^{a/}	≤25% ^{a/}	
Low:	Parent spawners less than Level #1 rebuilding criteria	≤15%	≤15%	≤15%	
		≤10-13% ^{b/}			
OCN Coho Spawners by Stock Component					
Rebuilding Criteria	Northern	North-Central	South-Central	Southern	Total
Full Seeding at Low Marine Survival:	21,700	55,000	50,000	5,400	132,100
Level #2 (75% of full seeding):	16,400	41,300	37,500	4,100	99,300
Level #1 (50% of full seeding):	10,900	27,500	25,000	2,700	66,100
38% of Level #1 (19% of full seeding):	4,100	10,500	9,500	1,000	25,100
Stock Component (Boundaries)	Full Seeding of Major Basins at Low Marine Survival (Number of Adult Spawners)				
Northern: (Necanicum River to Neskowin Creek)	Nehalem	Tillamook	Nestucca	Ocean Tribs.	
	17,500	2,000	1,800	400	
North-Central: (Salmon River to Siuslaw River)	Siletz	Yaquina	Alsea	Siuslaw	Ocean Tribs.
	4,300	7,100	15,100	22,800	5,700
South-Central: (Siltcoos River to Sixes River)	Umpqua	Coos	Coquille	Coastal Lakes	
	29,400	7,200	5,400	8,000	
Southern: (Elk River to Winchuck River)	Rogue				
	5,400				

a/ When a stock component achieves a medium or high parent spawner status under a medium or high marine survival index, but a major basin within the stock component is less than 10% of full seeding, (1) the parent spawner status will be downgraded one level to establish the allowable fishery impact rate for that component, and (2) no coho-directed harvest impacts will be allowed within that particular basin.

b/ This exploitation rate criteria applies when (1) parent spawners are less than 38% of the Level #1 rebuilding criteria, or (2) marine survival conditions are projected to be at an extreme low as in 1994-1996 (<0.0006 jack per hatchery smolt). If parent spawners decline to lower levels than observed through 1998, rates of less than 10% would be considered, recognizing that there is a limit to further bycatch reduction opportunities.

TABLE A-3. Fishery impact rate criteria for OCN coho stock components based on the harvest matrix resulting from the OCN work group 2000 review of Amendment 13.

Parent Spawner Status ^{a/}	Marine Survival Index (based on return of jacks per hatchery smolt)						
	Extremely Low (<0.0008)	Low (0.0008 to 0.0014)	Medium (>0.0014 to 0.0040)	High (>0.0040)			
High Parent Spawners > 75% of full seeding	E ≤ 8%	J ≤ 15%	O ≤ 30%	T ≤ 45%			
Medium Parent Spawners > 50% & ≤ 75% of full seeding	D ≤ 8%	I ≤ 15%	N ≤ 20%	S ≤ 38%			
Low Parent Spawners > 19% & ≤ 50% of full seeding	C ≤ 8%	H ≤ 15%	M ≤ 15%	R ≤ 25%			
Very Low Parent Spawners > 4 fish per mile & ≤ 19% of full seeding	B ≤ 8%	G ≤ 11%	L ≤ 11%	Q ≤ 11%			
Critical ^{b/} Parental Spawners ≤ 4 fish per mile	A 0 - 8%	F 0 - 8%	K 0 - 8%	P 0 - 8%			
Sub-aggregate and Basin Specific Spawner Criteria Data							
Sub-aggregate	Miles of Available Spawning Habitat	100% of Full Seeding	"Critical"		Very Low, Low, Medium & High		
			4 Fish per Mile	12% of Full Seeding	19% of Full Seeding	50% of Full Seeding	75% of full Seeding
Northern	899	21,700	3,596	NA	4,123	10,850	16,275
North - Central	1,163	55,000	4,652	NA	10,450	27,500	41,250
South - Central	1,685	50,000	6,740	NA	9,500	25,000	37,500
Southern	450	5,400	NA	648	1,026	2,700	4,050
Coastwide Total	4,197	132,100	15,636		25,099	66,050	99,075

a/ Parental spawner abundance status for the OCN aggregate assumes the status of the weakest sub-aggregate.

b/ "Critical" parental spawner status is defined as 4 fish per mile for the Northern, North-Central, and South-Central subaggregates. Because the ratio of high quality spawning habitat to total spawning habitat in the Rogue River Basin differs significantly from the rest of the basins on the coast, the spawner density of 4 fish per mile does not represent "Critical" status for that basin. Instead, "Critical" status for the Rogue Basin (Southern Sub-aggregate) is estimated as 12% of full seeding of high quality

TABLE A-4. Fishery impact rate criteria for OCN coho stock components based on the harvest matrix resulting from the OCN work group 2000 review of Amendment 13 including modifications to the marine survival index adopted during the 2012 and 2013 methodology reviews.

Parent Spawner Status ^{a/}	Marine Survival Index <i>(Wild adult coho salmon survival as predicted by the two-variable GAM ensemble forecast)</i>						
	Extremely Low <2%	Low 2%-4.5%	Medium >4.5%-8%	High >8%			
High Parent Spawners > 75% of full seeding	E ≤ 8%	J ≤ 15%	O ≤ 30%	T ≤ 45%			
Medium Parent Spawners > 50% & ≤ 75% of full seeding	D ≤ 8%	I ≤ 15%	N ≤ 20%	S ≤ 38%			
Low Parent Spawners > 19% & ≤ 50% of full seeding	C ≤ 8%	H ≤ 15%	M ≤ 15%	R ≤ 25%			
Very Low Parent Spawners > 4 fish per mile & ≤ 19% of full seeding	B ≤ 8%	G ≤ 11%	L ≤ 11%	Q ≤ 11%			
Critical Parent Spawners ≤ 4 fish per mile	A 0 – 8%	F 0 – 8%	K 0 – 8%	P 0 – 8%			
Sub-aggregate and Basin Specific Spawner Criteria Data							
Sub-aggregate	Miles of Available Spawning Habitat	100% of Full Seeding	"Critical"		Very Low, Low, Medium & High		
			4 Fish per Mile	12% of Full Seeding	19% of Full Seeding	50% of Full Seeding	75% of Full Seeding
Northern	899	21,700	3,596	NA	4,123	10,850	16,275
North-Central	1,163	55,000	4,652	NA	10,450	27,500	41,250
South-Central	1,685	50,000	6,740	NA	9,500	25,000	37,500
Southern <i>(Removed per adoption of Amendment 16)</i>							
Coastwide Total	3,747	126,700	14,988		24,073	63,350	95,025

a/ Parental spawner abundance status for the OCN aggregate assumes the status of the weakest sub-aggregate.

TABLE A-5. Council adopted management objectives for Puget Sound natural coho management units, expressed as exploitation rate ceilings for critical, low and normal abundance based status categories, with runsize breakpoints (abundances expressed as ocean age-3).

Status	Management Unit				
	Strait of Juan de Fuca	Hood Canal	Skagit	Stillaguamish	Snohomish
Critical/Low Runsize Breakpoint	11,679	19,545	22,857	9,385	51,667
Critical Exploitation Rate	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Low/normal runsize breakpoint	27,445	41,000	62,500	20,000	125,000
Low Exploitation Rate	0.4	0.45	0.35	0.35	0.4
Normal Exploitation Rate	0.6	0.65	0.6	0.5	0.6

TABLE A-6. Council recommended management objectives for Lower Columbia River natural tule Chinook, expressed as exploitation rate ceilings for abundance based status categories, with runsize forecast bins expressed as adult river mouth return forecasts of Lower Columbia River hatchery tule Chinook.

Runsize Forecast Bins	<30,000	30,000 to 40,000	40,000 to 85,000	>85,000
Maximum Exploitation Rate	0.3	0.35	0.38	0.41

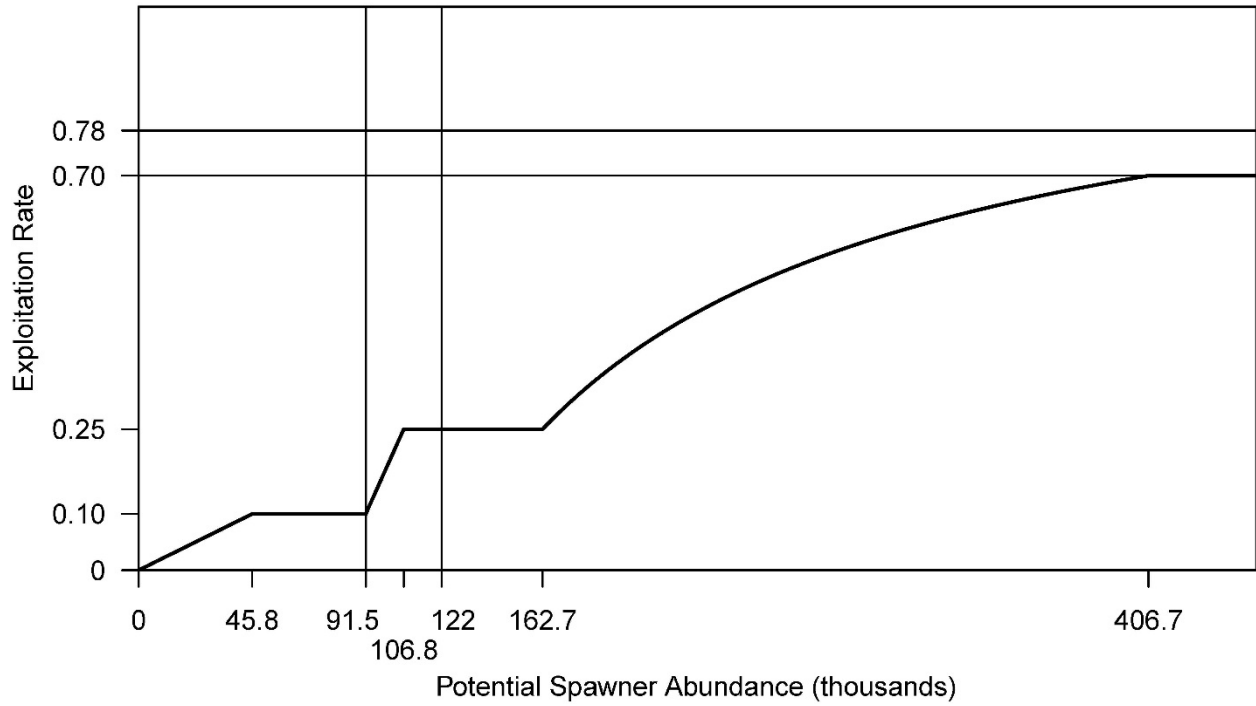


FIGURE A-1. Sacramento River fall Chinook control rule. Potential spawner abundance is the predicted hatchery and natural area adult spawners in the absence of fisheries, which is equivalent to the Sacramento Index. See the salmon FMP, Section 3.3.6, for control rule details.

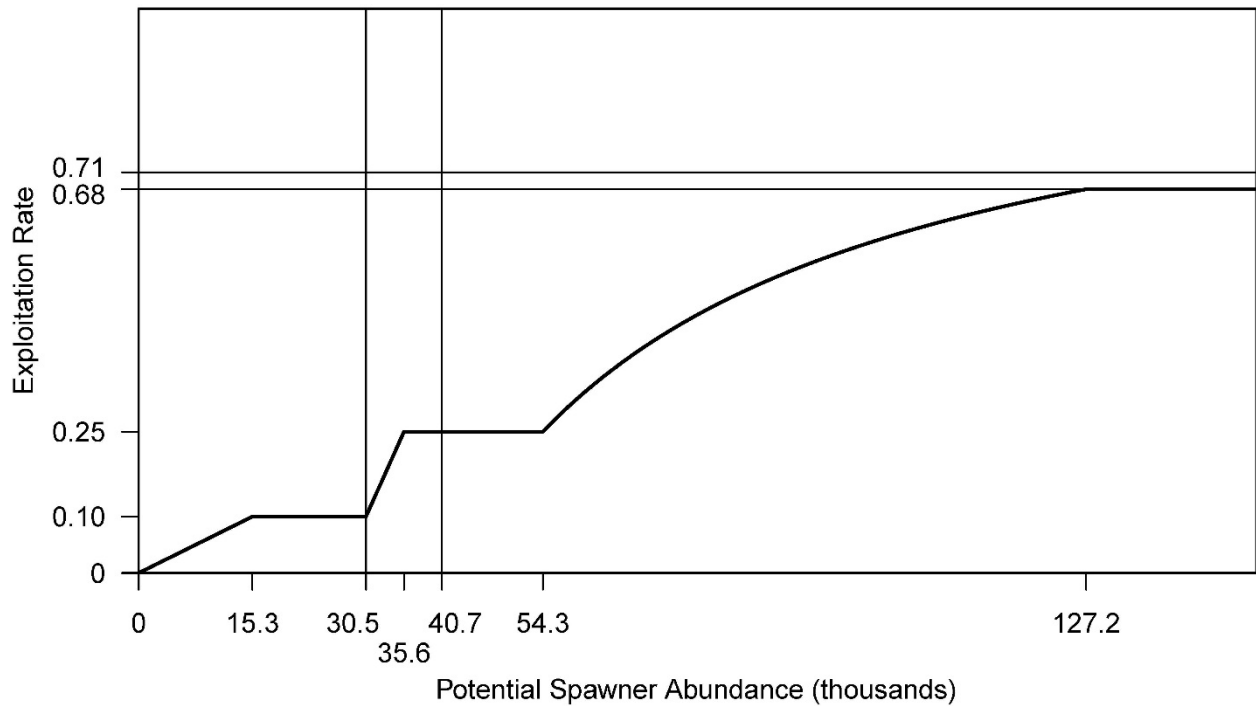


FIGURE A-2. Klamath River fall Chinook control rule. Potential spawner abundance is the predicted natural area adult spawners in the absence of fisheries. See the salmon FMP, Section 3.3.6, for control rule details.

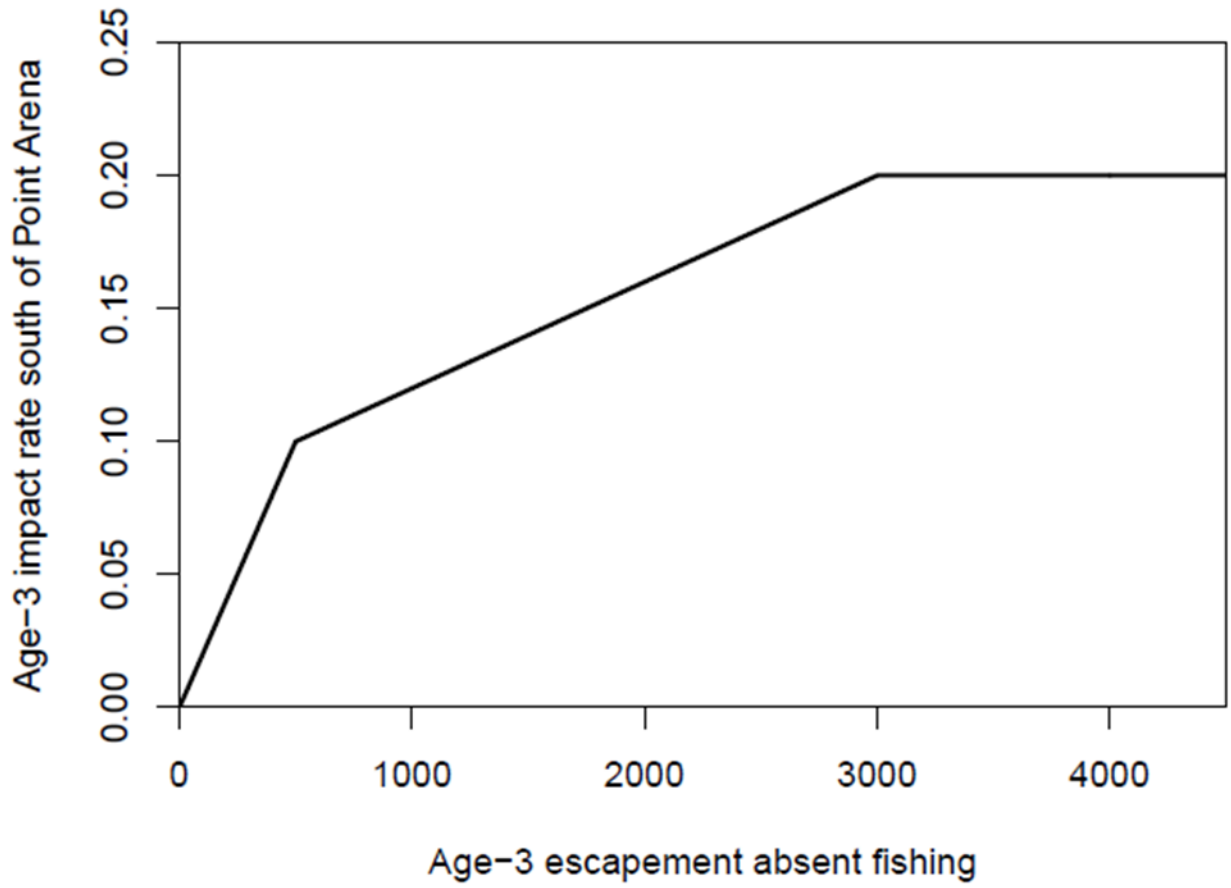


FIGURE A-3. Sacramento River winter Chinook impact rate control rule. The maximum forecast age-3 impact rate for the area south of Point Arena, California, is determined by the forecasted age-3 escapement absent fishing.

**APPENDIX B
SALMON HARVEST ALLOCATION SCHEDULES**

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5.3 ALLOCATION

“A Conservation and management measures shall not discriminate between residents of different states. If it becomes necessary to allocate or assign fishing privileges among various United States fishermen, such allocation shall be (A) fair and equitable to all such fishermen; (B) reasonably calculated to promote conservation; and (C) carried out in such manner that no particular individual, corporation, or other entity acquires an excessive share of such privileges.”

Magnuson-Stevens Act, National Standard 4

Harvest allocation is required when the number of fish is not adequate to satisfy the perceived needs of the various fishing industry groups and communities, to divide the catch between non-Indian ocean and inside fisheries and among ocean fisheries, and to provide federally recognized treaty Indian fishing opportunity. In allocating the resource between ocean and inside fisheries, the Council considers both in-river harvest and spawner escapement needs. The magnitude of in-river harvest is determined by the states in a variety of ways, depending upon the management area. Some levels of in-river harvests are designed to accommodate federally recognized in-river Indian fishing rights, while others are established to allow for non-Indian harvests of historical magnitudes. Several fora exist to assist this process on an annual basis. The North of Cape Falcon Forum, a state and tribal sponsored forum, convenes the pertinent parties during the Council’s preseason process to determine allocation and conservation recommendations for fisheries north of Cape Falcon. The individual states also convene fishery industry meetings to coordinate their input to the Council.

5.3.1 Commercial (Non-Tribal) and Recreational Fisheries North of Cape Falcon

5.3.1.1 Goal, Objectives, and Priorities

Harvest allocations will be made from a total allowable ocean harvest, which is maximized to the largest extent possible but still consistent with PST and treaty-Indian obligations, state fishery needs, and spawning escapement requirements, including consultation standards for stocks listed under the ESA. The Council shall make every effort to establish seasons and gear requirements that provide troll and recreational fleets a reasonable opportunity to catch the available harvest. These may include single-species directed fisheries with landing restrictions for other species.

The goal of allocating ocean harvest north of Cape Falcon is to achieve, to the greatest degree possible, the objectives for the commercial and recreational fisheries as follows:

- Provide recreational opportunity by maximizing the duration of the fishing season while minimizing daily and area closures and restrictions on gear and daily limits.
- Maximize the value of the commercial harvest while providing fisheries of reasonable duration.

The priorities listed below will be used to help guide establishment of the final harvest allocation while meeting the overall commercial and recreational fishery objectives.

At total allowable harvest levels up to 300,000 coho and 100,000 Chinook:

- Provide coho to the recreational fishery for a late June through early September all-species season. Provide Chinook to allow (1) access to coho and, if possible, (2) a minimal Chinook-only fishery prior to the all-species season. Adjust days per week and/or institute area restrictions to stabilize season duration.

- Provide Chinook to the troll fishery for a May and early June Chinook season and provide coho to (1) meet coho hooking mortality in June where needed and (2) access a pink salmon fishery in odd years. Attempt to ensure that part of the Chinook season will occur after June 1.

At total allowable harvest levels above 300,000 coho and above 100,000 Chinook:

- Relax any restrictions in the recreational all-species fishery and/or extend the all-species season beyond Labor Day as coho quota allows. Provide Chinook to the recreational fishery for a Memorial Day through late June Chinook-only fishery. Adjust days per week to ensure continuity with the all-species season.
- Provide coho for an all-salmon troll season in late summer and/or access to a pink fishery. Leave adequate Chinook from the May through June season to allow access to coho.

5.3.1.2 Allocation Schedule Between Gear Types

Initial commercial and recreational allocation will be determined by the schedule of percentages of total allowable harvest as follows:

TABLE 5-1. Initial commercial/recreational harvest allocation schedule north of Cape Falcon.

Harvest (thousands of fish)	Coho		Chinook		
	Percentage ^{a/}		Harvest (thousands of fish)	Percentage ^{a/}	
	Troll	Recreational		Troll	Recreational
0-300	25	75	0-100	50	50
>300	60	40	>100-150	60	40
			>150	70	30

a/ The allocation must be calculated in additive steps when the harvest level exceeds the initial tier.

This allocation schedule should, on average, allow for meeting the specific fishery allocation priorities described above. The initial allocation may be modified annually by preseason and inseason trades to better achieve (1) the commercial and recreational fishery objectives and (2) the specific fishery allocation priorities. The final preseason allocation adopted by the Council will be expressed in terms of quotas, which are neither guaranteed catches nor inflexible ceilings. Only the total ocean harvest quota is a maximum allowable catch.

To provide flexibility to meet the dynamic nature of the fisheries and to assure achievement of the allocation objectives and fishery priorities, deviations from the allocation schedule will be allowed as provided below and as described in Section 6.5.3.2 for certain selective fisheries.

1. Preseason species trades (Chinook and coho) that vary from the allocation schedule may be made by the Council based upon the recommendation of the pertinent recreational and commercial SAS representatives north of Cape Falcon. The Council will compare the socioeconomic impacts of any such recommendation to those of the standard allocation schedule before adopting the allocation that best meets FMP management objectives.
2. Inseason transfers, including species trades of Chinook and coho, may be permitted in either direction between recreational and commercial fishery allocations to allow for uncatchable fish in one fishery to be reallocated to the other. Fish will be deemed "uncatchable" by a respective commercial or recreational fishery only after considering all possible annual management actions to allow for their

harvest which meet framework harvest management objectives, including single species or exclusive registration fisheries. Implementation of inseason transfers will require (1) consultation with the pertinent recreational and commercial SAS members and the STT, and (2) a clear establishment of available fish and impacts from the transfer.

3. An exchange ratio of four coho to one Chinook shall be considered a desirable guideline for preseason trades. Deviations from this guideline should be clearly justified. Inseason trades and transfers may vary to meet overall fishery objectives. (The exchange ratio of four coho to one Chinook approximately equalizes the species trade in terms of average ex-vessel values of the two salmon species in the commercial fishery. It also represents an average species catch ratio in the recreational fishery.)
4. Any increase or decrease in the recreational or commercial total allowable catch (TAC), resulting from an inseason restructuring of a fishery or other inseason management action, does not require reallocation of the overall north of Cape Falcon non-Indian TAC.
5. The commercial TACs of Chinook and coho derived during the preseason allocation process may be varied by major subareas (i.e., north of Leadbetter Point and south of Leadbetter Point) if there is a need to do so to decrease impacts on weak stocks. Deviations in each major subarea will generally not exceed 50 percent of the TAC of each species that would have been established without a geographic deviation in the distribution of the TAC. Deviation of more than 50 percent will be based on a conservation need to protect weak stocks and will provide larger overall harvest for the entire fishery north of Cape Falcon than would have been possible without the deviation. In addition, the actual harvest of coho may deviate from the initial allocation as provided in Section 6.5.3.2 for certain selective fisheries.
6. The recreational TACs of Chinook and coho derived during the preseason allocation process will be distributed among four major recreational port areas as described for coho and Chinook distribution in Section 5.3.1.3. The Council may deviate from subarea quotas (1) to meet recreational season objectives based on agreement of representatives of the affected ports and/or (2) in accordance with Section 6.5.3.2 with regard to certain selective fisheries. Additionally, based on the recommendations of the SAS members representing the ocean sport fishery north of Cape Falcon, the Council will include criteria in its preseason salmon management recommendations to guide any inseason transfer of coho among the recreational subareas to meet recreational season duration objectives. Inseason redistributions of quotas within the recreational fishery or the distribution of allowable coho catch transfers from the commercial fishery may deviate from the preseason distribution.

5.3.1.3 Recreational Subarea Allocations

Coho

The north of Cape Falcon preseason recreational TAC of coho will be distributed to provide 50 percent to the area north of Leadbetter Point and 50 percent to the area south of Leadbetter Point. The distribution of the allocation north of Leadbetter point will vary, depending on the existence and magnitude of an inside fishery in Area 4B, which is served by Neah Bay.

In years with no Area 4B fishery, the distribution of coho north of Leadbetter Point (50 percent of the total recreational TAC) will be divided to provide 74 percent to the area between Leadbetter Point and the Queets River (Westport), 5.2 percent to the area between Queets River and Cape Flattery (La Push), and 20.8 percent to the area north of the Queets River (Neah Bay). In years when there is an Area 4B (Neah Bay) fishery under state management, the allocation percentages north of Leadbetter Point will be modified to maintain more equitable fishing opportunity among the ports by decreasing the ocean harvest share for Neah Bay. This will be accomplished by adding 25 percent of the numerical value of the Area 4B fishery

to the recreational TAC north of Leadbetter Point prior to calculating the shares for Westport and La Push. The increase to Westport and La Push will be subtracted from the Neah Bay ocean share to maintain the same total harvest allocation north of Leadbetter Point. Table 5-2 displays the resulting percentage allocation of the total recreational coho catch north of Cape Falcon among the four recreational port areas (each port area allocation will be rounded to the nearest hundred fish, with the largest quotas rounded downward if necessary to sum to the TAC).

TABLE 5-2. Percentage allocation of total allowable coho harvest among the four recreational port areas north of Cape Falcon.^{a/}

Port Area	Without Area 4B Add-on	With Area 4B Add-on	
Columbia River	50.0%	50.0%	
Westport	37.0%	37.0%	plus 17.3% of the Area 4B add-on
La Push	2.6%	2.6%	plus 1.2% of the Area 4B add-on
Neah Bay	10.4%	10.4%	minus 18.5% of the Area 4B add-on

a/ The Council may deviate from these percentages as described under #6 in Section 5.3.1.2.

TABLE 5-3. Example distributions of the recreational coho TAC north of Leadbetter Point.

Sport TAC North of Cape Falcon	Without Area 4B Add-On				With Area 4B Add-On ^{a/}					
	Columbia River	Westport	La Push	Neah Bay	Columbia River	Westport	La Push	Neah Bay		
								Ocean	Add-on	Total
50,000	25,000	18,500	1,300	5,200	25,000	19,900	1,400	3,700	8,000	11,700
150,000	75,000	55,500	3,900	15,600	75,000	57,600	4,000	13,600	12,000	25,600
300,000	150,000	111,000	7,800	31,200	150,000	114,500	8,000	27,500	20,000	47,500

a/ The add-on levels are merely examples. The actual numbers in any year would depend on the particular mix of stock abundances and season determinations.

Chinook

Subarea distributions of Chinook will be managed as guidelines and shall be calculated by the STT with the primary objective of achieving all-species fisheries without imposing Chinook restrictions (i.e., area closures or bag limit reductions). Chinook in excess of all-species fisheries needs may be utilized by directed Chinook fisheries north of Cape Falcon or by negotiating a Chinook/coho trade with another fishery sector.

Inseason management actions may be taken by the NMFS NW Regional Administrator to assure that the primary objective of the Chinook harvest guidelines for each of the four recreational subareas north of Cape Falcon are met. Such actions might include closure from 0 to 3, or 0 to 6, or 3 to 200, or 5 to 200 nautical miles from shore; closure from a point extending due west from Tatoosh Island for 5 miles, then south to a point due west of Umatilla Reef Buoy, then due east to shore; closure from North Head at the Columbia River mouth north to Leadbetter Point; change species that may be landed; or other actions as prescribed in the annual regulations.

5.3.2 Commercial and Recreational Fisheries South of Cape Falcon

The allocation of allowable ocean harvest of coho salmon south of Cape Falcon has been developed to provide a more stable recreational season and increased economic benefits of the ocean salmon fisheries at varying stock abundance levels. When coupled with various recreational harvest reduction measures or the timely transfer of unused recreational allocation to the commercial fishery, the allocation schedule is designed to help secure recreational seasons extending at least from Memorial Day through Labor Day when possible, assist in maintaining commercial markets even at relatively low stock sizes, and fully utilize

available harvest. Total ocean catch of coho south of Cape Falcon will be treated as a quota to be allocated between troll and recreational fisheries as provided in Table 5-4.

(Note: The allocation schedule provides guidance only when coho abundance permits a directed coho harvest, not when the allowable impacts are insufficient to allow coho retention south of Cape Falcon. At such low levels, allocation of the allowable impacts will be accomplished during the Council's preseason process.)

TABLE 5-4. Allocation of allowable ocean harvest of coho salmon (thousands of fish) south of Cape Falcon.^{a/}

Total Allowable Ocean Harvest	Recreational Allocation		Commercial Allocation	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
#100	#100 ^{b/c/}	100 ^{b/}	b/	b/
200	167 ^{b/c/}	84 ^{b/}	33 ^{b/}	17 ^{b/}
300	200	67	100	33
350	217	62	133	38
400	224	56	176	44
500	238	48	262	52
600	252	42	348	58
700	266	38	434	62
800	280	35	520	65
900	290	32	610	68
1,000	300	30	700	70
1,100	310	28	790	72
1,200	320	27	880	73
1,300	330	25	970	75
1,400	340	24	1,060	76
1,500	350	23	1,150	77
1,600	360	23	1,240	78
1,700	370	22	1,330	78
1,800	380	21	1,420	79
1,900	390	21	1,510	79
2,000	400	20	1,600	80
2,500	450	18	2,050	82
3,000	500	17	2,500	83

a/ The allocation schedule is based on the following formula: first 150,000 coho to the recreational base (this amount may be reduced as provided in footnote b); over 150,000 to 350,000 fish, share at 2:1, 0.667 to troll and 0.333 to recreational; over 350,000 to 800,000 the recreational share is 217,000 plus 14% of the available fish over 350,000; above 800,000 the recreational share is 280,000 plus 10% of the available fish over 800,000.

Note: The allocation schedule provides guidance only when coho abundance permits a directed coho harvest, not when the allowable impacts are insufficient to allow general coho retention south of Cape Falcon. At such low levels, allocation of the allowable impacts will be determined in the Council's preseason process. Deviations from the allocation may also be allowed to meet consultation standards for ESA-listed stocks (e.g., the 1998 biological opinion for California coastal coho requires no retention of coho in fisheries off California).

b/ If the commercial allocation is insufficient to meet the projected hook-and-release mortality associated with the commercial all-salmon-except-coho season, the recreational allocation will be reduced by the number needed to eliminate the deficit.

c/ When the recreational allocation is 167,000 coho or less, special allocation provisions apply to the recreational harvest distribution by geographic area (unless superseded by requirements to meet a consultation standard for ESA-listed stocks); see text of FMP as modified by Amendment 11 allocation provisions.

The allocation schedule is designed to give sufficient coho to the recreational fishery to increase the probability of attaining no less than a Memorial Day to Labor Day season as stock sizes increase. This increased allocation means that, in many years, actual catch in the recreational fishery may fall short of its allowance. In such situations, managers will make an inseason reallocation of unneeded recreational coho to the south of Cape Falcon troll fishery. The reallocation should be structured and timed to allow the commercial fishery sufficient opportunity to harvest any available reallocation prior to September 1, while still assuring completion of the scheduled recreational season (usually near mid-September) and, in any event, the continuation of a recreational fishery through Labor Day. This reallocation process will occur no later than August 15 and will involve projecting the recreational fishery needs for the remainder of the summer season. The remaining projected recreational catch needed to extend the season to its scheduled closing date will be a harvest guideline rather than a quota. If the guideline is met prior to Labor Day, the season may be allowed to continue if further fishing is not expected to result in any considerable danger of impacting the allocation of another fishery or of failing to meet an escapement goal.

The allocation schedule is also designed to assure there are sufficient coho allocated to the troll fishery at low stock levels to ensure a full Chinook troll fishery. This hooking mortality allowance will have first priority within the troll allocation. If the troll allocation is insufficient for this purpose, the remaining number of coho needed for the estimated incidental coho mortality will be deducted from the recreational share. At higher stock sizes, directed coho harvest will be allocated to the troll fishery after hooking mortality needs for Chinook troll fishing have been satisfied.

The allowable harvest south of Cape Falcon may be further partitioned into subareas to meet management objectives of the FMP. Allowable harvests for subareas south of Cape Falcon will be determined by an annual blend of management considerations including:

1. Abundance of contributing stocks
2. Allocation considerations of concern to the Council
3. Relative abundance in the fishery between Chinook and coho
4. Escapement goals
5. Maximizing harvest potential

Troll coho quotas may be developed for subareas south of Cape Falcon consistent with the above criteria. California recreational catches of coho, including projections of the total catch to the end of the season, would be included in the recreational allocation south of Cape Falcon, but the area south of the Oregon-California border would not close when the allocation is met; except as provided below when the recreational allocation is at 167,000 or fewer fish.

When the south of Cape Falcon recreational allocation is equal to or less than 167,000 coho:

1. The recreational fisheries will be divided into two major subareas, as listed in #2 below, with independent quotas (i.e., if one quota is not achieved or is exceeded, the underage or overage will not be added to or deducted from the other quota; except as provided under #3 below).
2. The two major recreational subareas will be managed within the constraints of the following impact quotas, expressed as a percentage of the total recreational allocation (percentages based on avoiding large deviations from the historical harvest shares):
 - a. Central Oregon (Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain) - 70 percent
 - b. South of Humbug Mountain - 30 percent

In addition,

- (1) Horse Mountain to Point Arena will be managed for an impact guideline of 3 percent of the south of Cape Falcon recreational allocation, and
 - (2) There will be no coho harvest constraints south of Point Arena. However, the projected harvest in this area (which averaged 1,800 coho from 1986-1990) will be included in the south of Humbug Mountain impact quota.
3. Coho quota transfers can occur on a one-for-one basis between subareas if Chinook constraints preclude access to coho.

5.3.3 Tribal Indian Fisheries

5.3.3.1 California

On October 4, 1993 the Solicitor, Department of Interior, issued a legal opinion in which he concluded that the Yurok and Hoopa Valley Indian tribes of the Klamath River Basin have a federally protected right to the fishery resource of their reservations sufficient to support a moderate standard of living or 50 percent of the total available harvest of Klamath-Trinity basin salmon, whichever is less. The Secretary of Commerce recognized the tribes' federally reserved fishing right as applicable law for the purposes of the MSA (58 FR 68063, December 23, 1993). The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the conclusion that the Hoopa Valley and Yurok tribes have a federally reserved right to harvest fish in Parravano v. Babbitt and Brown, 70 F.3d 539 (1995) (Cert. denied in Parravano v. Babbitt and Brown 110, S.Ct 2546 [1996]). The Council must recognize the tribal allocation in setting its projected escapement level for the Klamath River.

5.3.3.2 Columbia River

Pursuant to a September 1, 1983 Order of the U.S. District Court, the allocation of harvest in the Columbia River was established under the "Columbia River Fish Management Plan" which was implemented in 1988 by the parties of U.S. v. Oregon. This plan replaced the original 1977 plan (pages 16-20 of the 1978 FMP). Since the Columbia River Fishery Management Plan expired on December 31, 1998, fall Chinook in Columbia River fisheries were managed through 2007 under the guidance of annual management agreements among the U.S. v. Oregon parties. In 2008, a new 10 year management agreement was negotiated through the U.S. v. Oregon process, which included revisions to some in-river objectives. A second 10-year plan was negotiated and is in effect for 2018-2027. The 2018-2027 U.S. v Oregon Management Agreement provides a framework within which the relevant parties may exercise their sovereign powers in a coordinated and systematic manner in order to protect, rebuild, and enhance upper Columbia River fish runs while providing harvest for both treaty Indian and non-Indian fisheries. The parties to the agreement are the United States, the states of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, and four Columbia River treaty Indian tribes-Warm Springs, Yakama, Nez Perce, and Umatilla.

5.3.3.3 U.S. v. Washington Area

Treaty Indian tribes have a legal entitlement to the opportunity to take up to 50 percent of the harvestable surplus of stocks which pass through their usual and accustomed fishing areas. The treaty Indian troll harvest which would occur if the tribes chose to take their total 50 percent share of the weakest stock in the ocean, is computed with the current version of the Fishery Regulation Assessment Model (FRAM), assuming this level of harvest did not create conservation or allocation problems on other stocks. A quota may be established in accordance with the objectives of the relevant treaty tribes concerning allocation of the treaty Indian share to ocean and inside fisheries. The total quota does not represent a guaranteed ocean harvest, but a maximum allowable catch.

The requirement for the opportunity to take up to 50 percent of the harvestable surplus determines the treaty shares available to the inside/outside Indian and all-citizen fisheries. Ocean coho harvest ceilings off the Washington coast for treaty Indians and all-citizen fisheries are independent within the constraints that (1) where feasible, conservation needs of all stocks must be met; (2) neither group precludes the other from the opportunity to harvest its share, and; (3) allocation schemes may be established to specify outside/inside sharing for various stocks.

6.5 SEASONS AND QUOTAS

For each management area or subarea, the Council has the option of managing the commercial and recreational fisheries for either coho or Chinook using the following methods: (1) fixed quotas and seasons; (2) adjustable quotas and seasons; and (3) seasons only. The Council may also use harvest guidelines within quotas or seasons to trigger inseason management actions established in the preseason regulatory process.

Quotas provide very precise management targets and work best when accurate estimates of stock abundance and distribution are available, or when needed to ensure protection of depressed stocks from potential overfishing. The Council does not view quotas as guaranteed harvests, but rather the maximum allowable harvest, which assures meeting the conservation objective of the species or stock of concern. While time and area restrictions are not as precise as quotas, they allow flexibility for effort and harvest to vary in response to abundance and distribution.

6.5.1 Preferred Course of Action

Because of the need to use both seasons and quotas, depending on the circumstances, the Council will make the decision regarding seasons and quotas annually during the preseason regulatory process, subject to the limits specified below. Fishing seasons and quotas also may be modified during the season as provided under Section 10.2.

6.5.2 Procedures for Calculating Seasons

Seasons will be calculated using the total allowable ocean harvest determined by procedures described in Chapter 5, and further allocated to the commercial and recreational fishery in accordance with the allocation plan presented in Section 5.3, and after consideration of the estimated amount of effort required to catch the available fish, based on past seasons.

Recreational seasons will be established with the goal of encompassing Memorial Day and/or Labor Day weekends in the season, if feasible. Opening dates will be adjusted to provide reasonable assurance that the recreational fishery is continuous, minimizing the possibility of an in-season closure.

Criteria used to establish commercial seasons, in addition to the estimated allowable ocean harvests, the allocation plan, and the expected effort during the season, will be: (1) bycatch mortality; (2) size, poundage, and value of fish caught; (3) effort shifts between fishing areas; (4) harvest of pink salmon in odd-numbered years; and (5) protection for weak stocks when they frequent the fishing areas at various times of the year.

6.5.3 Species-Specific and Other Selective Fisheries

6.5.3.1 Guidelines

In addition to the all-species and single or limited species seasons established for the commercial and recreational fisheries, other species-limited fisheries, such as "ratio" fisheries and fisheries selective for marked or hatchery fish, may be adopted by the Council during the preseason regulatory process. In adopting such fisheries, the Council will consider the following guidelines:

1. Harvestable fish of the target species are available.

2. Harvest impacts on incidental species will not exceed allowable levels determined in the management plan.
3. Proven, documented, selective gear exists (if not, only an experimental fishery should be considered).
4. Significant wastage of incidental species will not occur, or a written economic analysis demonstrates the landed value of the target species exceeds the potential landed value of the wasted species.
5. The selective fishery will occur in an acceptable time and area where wastage can be minimized and target stocks are maximally available.
6. Implementation of selective fisheries for marked or hatchery fish must be in accordance with U.S. v. Washington stipulation and order concerning co-management and mass marking (Case No. 9213, Subproceeding No. 96-3) and any subsequent stipulations or orders of the U.S. District Court, and consistent with international objectives under the PST (e.g., to ensure the integrity of the coded-wire tag program).

6.5.3.2 Selective Fisheries Which May Change Allocation Percentages North of Cape Falcon

As a tool to increase management flexibility to respond to changing harvest opportunities, the Council may implement deviations from the specified port area allocations and/or gear allocations to increase harvest opportunity through mark-selective fisheries. The benefits of any mark-selective fishery will vary from year to year and fishery to fishery depending on stock abundance, the mix of marked and unmarked fish, projected hook-and-release mortality rates, and public acceptance. These factors should be considered on an annual and case-by-case basis when utilizing mark-selective fisheries. The deviations for mark-selective fisheries are subordinate to the allocation priorities in Section 5.3.1.1 and may be allowed under the following management constraints:

1. Mark-Selective fisheries will first be considered during the months of May and/or June for Chinook and July through September for coho. However, the Council may consider mark-selective fisheries at other times, depending on year to year circumstances identified in the preceding paragraph.
2. The total impacts within each port area or gear group on the critical natural stocks of management concern are not greater than those under the original allocation without the mark-selective fisheries.
3. Other allocation objectives (i.e., treaty Indian, or ocean and inside allocations) are satisfied during negotiations in the North of Cape Falcon Forum.
4. The mark-selective fishery is assessed against the guidelines in Section 6.5.3.1.
5. Mark-selective fishery proposals need to be made in a timely manner in order to allow sufficient time for analysis and public comment on the proposal before the Council finalizes its fishery recommendations.

If the Council chooses to deviate from specified port and/or gear allocations, the process for establishing a mark-selective fishery would be as follows:

1. Allocate the TAC among the gear groups and port areas according to the basic FMP allocation process described in Section 5.3.1 without the mark-selective fishery.
2. Each gear group or port area may utilize the critical natural stock impacts allocated to its portion of the TAC to access additional harvestable, marked fish, over and above the harvest share established in step one, within the limits of the management constraints listed in the preceding paragraph.

6.5.4 Procedures for Calculating Quotas

Quotas will be based on the total allowable ocean harvest and the allocation plan as determined by the procedures of Chapter 5.

To the extent adjustable quotas are used, they may be subject to some or all of the following inseason adjustments:

1. For coho, private hatchery contribution to the ocean fisheries in the OPI area.
2. Unanticipated loss of shakers (bycatch mortality of undersized fish or unauthorized fish of another species that have to be returned to the water) during the season. (Adjustment for coho hooking mortality during any all-salmon-except-coho season will be made when the quotas are established.)
3. Any catch that take place in fisheries within territorial waters that are inconsistent with federal regulations in the EEZ.
4. If the ability to update inseason stock abundance is developed in the future, adjustments to total allowable harvest could be made, where appropriate.
5. The ability to redistribute quotas between subareas depending on the performance toward achieving the overall quota in the area.

Changes in the quotas as a result of the inseason adjustment process will be avoided unless the changes are of such magnitude that they can be validated by the STT and Council, given the precision of the original estimates.

The basis for determining the private hatchery contribution in (1) above will be either coded-wire tag analysis or analysis of scale patterns, whichever is determined by the STT to be more accurate, or another more accurate method that may be developed in the future, as determined by the STT and Council.

In reference to (4) and (5) above, if reliable techniques become available for making inseason estimates of stock abundance, and provision is made in any season for its use, a determination of techniques to be applied will be made by the Council through the Salmon Methodology Review process and discussed during the preseason regulatory process.

6.5.5 Procedures for Regulating Ocean Harvests of Pink and Sockeye

Sockeye salmon are only very rarely caught in Council-managed ocean salmon fisheries and no specific procedures have been established to regulate their harvest. Procedures for pink salmon are as follows:

1. All-species seasons will be planned such that harvest of pink salmon can be maximized without exceeding allowable harvests of Chinook and/or coho and within conservation and allocation constraints of the pink stocks.
2. Species specific or ratio fisheries for pink salmon will be considered under the guidelines for species specific fisheries presented in Section 6.5.3, and allocation constraints of the pink stocks.

**APPENDIX C
OREGON PRODUCTION INDEX DATA**

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TABLE C-1. Millions of coho smolts ^{a/} released annually into the OPI area by geographic area and rearing agency.

Year or Average	Columbia River					Oregon Coast					
	Oregon	Washington			Federal	Total	ODFW ^{b/}	Private Yearlings	Total	California	Total OPI
		Early	Late	Combined							
1960-1965	5.6	-	-	6.1	4.5	16.2	2.0	-	2.0	0.4	18.6
1966-1970	6.0	10.2	4.9	15.1	6.5	27.6	2.9	0.0	2.9	1.3	31.8
1971-1975	6.8	10.7	6.8	17.5	4.5	28.8	3.9	0.0	3.9	1.2	33.9
1976-1980	8.0	7.3	10.1	17.4	4.7	30.1	3.8	1.4	5.2	0.7	36.0
1981-1985	7.1	4.3	14.4	18.7	3.2	29.0	3.9	3.3	7.2	0.7	36.9
1986-1990	7.3	3.1	15.6	18.7	4.1	30.1	5.2	1.9	7.1	1.4	38.6
1991-1995	9.8	3.6	13.9	17.5	3.5	30.8	4.9	-	4.9	0.9	36.6
1996-2000	7.2	4.5	10.9	15.4	4.3	26.9	2.0	-	2.0	0.6	29.4
2001	7.6	4.2	9.7	13.9	3.7	25.2	0.9	-	0.9	0.6	26.7
2002	7.5	3.3	8.6	11.9	4.3	23.7	1.0	-	1.0	0.6	25.3
2003	8.2	3.3	8.7	12.0	3.1	23.3	0.8	-	0.8	0.5	24.6
2004	6.7	3.0	8.8	11.8	3.6	22.1	0.8	-	0.8	0.6	23.5
2005	6.1	2.5	9.1	11.6	2.8	20.6	0.8	-	0.8	0.6	22.0
2006	6.1	2.8	9.0	11.7	2.6	20.4	0.8	-	0.8	0.6	21.8
2007	6.2	3.1	9.0	12.1	3.1	21.4	0.7	-	0.7	0.6	22.6
2008	6.9	2.8	9.2	12.0	2.9	21.9	0.4	-	0.4	0.5	22.8
2009	6.9	2.5	8.3	10.8	3.2	20.9	0.4	-	0.4	0.6	21.8
2010	5.9	2.0	7.5	9.5	3.1	18.6	0.3	-	0.3	0.5	19.4
2011	5.8	1.8	8.4	10.2	3.0	19.0	0.4	-	0.4	0.5	19.8
2012	5.9	2.2	7.4	9.7	2.7	18.2	0.4	-	0.4	0.6	19.3
2013	6.0	2.0	7.8	9.8	2.9	18.6	0.4	-	0.4	0.6	19.5
2014	6.5	1.5	7.4	8.9	3.0	18.4	0.4	-	0.4	0.6	19.4
2015	5.7	2.1	7.4	9.5	3.0	18.2	0.3	-	0.3	0.4	18.9
2016	5.7	2.2	6.9	9.1	3.0	17.7	0.3	-	0.3	0.3	18.3
2017	5.5	1.7	7.6	9.2	1.9	16.7	0.3	-	0.3	0.3	17.2
2018	6.1	2.1	7.3	9.4	3.6	19.2	0.3	-	0.3	0.3	19.8
2019	5.3	1.3	7.9	9.2	3.2	17.8	0.3	-	0.3	0.2	18.3
2020 ^{c/}	5.6	1.2	8.2	9.4	3.6	18.5	0.3	-	0.3	0.4	19.2

a/ Defined here as 30 fish per pound or larger and released in February or later.

b/ Beginning in 1989, does not include minor releases from STEP projects.

c/ Preliminary.

TABLE C-2. Data set used in predicting Oregon production index hatchery (OPIH) adult coho. Adults and jacks shown in thousands of fish and smolts in millions of fish.

Year (t) or Average	Adults (t)		Jacks (t-1)			Columbia River Smolts (t-1)			
	OPIH ^{a/}	MSM ^{b/}	Total OPI ^{c/}	Columbia River ^{d/}	OR Coast/ CA ^{e/}	Total OPI ^{f/}	Normal Timed ^{g/}	Delayed ^{h/}	Delayed Smolt Adjustment ^{i/}
1970-1975	2,432.6	-	119.0	113.3	5.7	32.7	26.4	1.3	4.7
1976-1980	1,879.5	-	91.7	81.5	10.2	34.9	27.4	2.8	6.4
1981-1985 ^{j/}	867.9	-	47.2	40.6	6.6	33.5	22.6	6.3	8.3
1986-1990	1,486.2	1,459.0	60.6	50.6	10.0	35.9	21.0	8.9	15.5
1991-1995	605.9	581.2	27.7	22.6	5.0	38.1	26.3	5.5	4.5
1996-2000	320.2	329.2	22.4	18.3	4.0	28.9	22.3	3.4	2.5
2001	1,417.1	1,478.7	87.4	71.7	15.7	32.2	28.7	2.0	4.7
2002	649.8	689.5	25.2	18.9	6.3	26.8	23.9	1.4	1.0
2003	936.6	1,009.9	49.9	41.7	8.2	25.3	23.4	0.3	0.5
2004	622.1	693.6	35.4	29.4	6.0	24.5	21.2	2.0	2.5
2005	443.2	454.0	25.0	21.2	3.8	23.4	21.2	0.8	0.8
2006	440.6	523.4	25.9	20.9	5.0	22.0	20.2	0.4	0.4
2007	476.6	545.3	36.3	34.2	2.2	21.8	20.3	0.1	0.2
2008	565.3	576.9	16.0	14.9	1.2	22.7	20.8	0.6	0.4
2009	1,066.2	1,051.0	60.4	58.4	2.0	22.8	20.8	1.1	2.9
2010	551.3	546.5	25.1	23.8	1.4	21.9	20.7	0.2	0.2
2011	442.3	454.2	23.3	22.2	1.1	19.3	18.2	0.3	0.4
2012	182.3	183.1	17.9	13.9	4.0	19.9	18.1	0.9	0.7
2013	316.9	335.1	26.3	24.1	2.2	19.2	17.1	1.1	1.5
2014	1,263.6	1,316.5	51.4	49.4	2.0	19.6	18.0	0.6	1.6
2015	251.7	268.9	39.6	37.0	2.6	19.4	16.9	1.5	3.0
2016	233.8	247.7	19.7	18.6	1.0	18.9	16.9	1.3	1.3
2017	284.8	291.8	22.9	22.4	0.4	18.4	16.5	1.3	1.6
2018	149.4	182.8	19.2	18.5	0.7	17.2	16.0	0.7	0.8
2019	300.5	340.7	47.4	46.7	0.8	19.7	18.6	0.5	1.3
2020	369.6	369.6	15.2	14.9	0.3	18.3	17.3	0.5	0.4
2021 ^{k/}	-	1,607.9	86.5	83.3	3.2	18.1	18.1	0.4	1.9

a/ Adult OPIH = Harvest impacts plus escapement for public hatchery stocks originating in the Columbia River, Oregon coastal rivers, and the Klamath River, California.

b/ Adult MSM = Harvest impacts plus escapement for public hatchery stocks originating in the Columbia River, Oregon coastal rivers, and the Klamath River. Estimates derived from the MSM and used for prediction beginning in 2008.

c/ Jack OPI = Total Jack CR and Jack OC.

d/ Jack CR = Columbia River jack returns corrected for small adults.

e/ Jack OC = Oregon coastal and California hatchery jack returns corrected for small adults.

f/ Total OPI = Columbia River (Sm D + Sm CR), Oregon coastal and Klamath Basin.

g/ Sm CR = Columbia River smolt releases from the previous year expected to return as adults in the year listed.

h/ Sm D = Columbia River delayed smolt releases from the previous year expected to return as adults in the year listed.

i/ Correction term for delayed smolts released from Col. R. hatcheries (Col. R. Jacks*(Delayed Smolts/Col. R. Smolts)).

j/ Subsequent to 1983 data not used in predictions due to El Niño impacts.

k/ For MSM: Preseason predicted adults.

TABLE C-3. Estimated coho salmon natural spawner abundance in Oregon coastal basins for each OCN coho management component.

Component and Basin ^{a/}	2001-2005 Ave.	2006-2010 Ave.	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
NORTHERN												
Necanicum	2,534	2,102	2,120	902	798	5,727	847	936	529	393	698	708
Nehalem	20,159	19,364	15,322	2,963	4,539	30,577	3,079	7,549	5,486	4,190	12,383	11,217
Tillamook	6,563	9,408	19,250	1,686	4,402	20,090	1,345	7,102	2,927	2,035	3,961	3,995
Nestucca	7,287	2,063	7,857	1,751	946	6,369	1,029	2,412	4,495	1,072	4,602	6,134
Ind. Tribs.	573	1,132	1,341	218	271	4,607	440	699	206	262	616	694
TOTAL	37,116	34,068	45,890	7,520	10,956	67,370	6,740	18,698	13,643	7,952	22,260	22,748
NORTH CENTRAL												
Salmon	506	672	3,636	297	1,165	3,680	332	1,054	450	103	215	492
Siletz	6,902	11,678	33,094	4,495	7,660	19,496	2,216	3,015	5,202	4,064	4,509	5,330
Yaquina	10,571	7,618	19,074	6,268	3,553	25,582	2,400	3,730	2,491	4,672	3,452	5,423
Beaver Ck.	3,487	1,885	2,389	1,878	2,015	6,564	332	1,709	1,553	494	814	593
Alesea	8,344	8,353	28,337	8,470	9,283	25,855	6,185	7,375	4,377	5,112	4,915	5,794
Siuslaw	24,138	16,700	28,082	11,946	14,118	38,896	10,352	9,141	7,129	6,635	5,881	10,994
Ind. Tribs.	3,279	2,017	4,487	492	1,929	1,890	856	464	1,646	958	289	824
TOTAL	57,227	48,922	119,099	33,846	39,723	121,963	22,673	26,488	22,848	22,038	20,075	29,450
SOUTH CENTRAL												
Umpqua	37,165	39,149	94,655	20,948	27,016	66,272	14,860	7,494	15,492	24,035	19,158	24,859
Coos	26,572	16,423	10,999	9,414	6,884	38,880	3,030	4,624	2,689	7,292	13,289	6,775
Coquille	15,571	19,437	55,667	5,911	23,637	41,660	3,357	9,494	4,641	5,688	11,841	7,366
Floras Ck.	3,568	3,352	9,217	2,502	1,936	1,022	1,585	942	693	628	904	766
Sixes R.	157	140	334	34	567	410	168	120	69	174	155	179
Coastal Lakes	18,205	22,557	20,281	18,922	13,659	22,010	4,729	8,044	1,302	6,704	7,433	9,727
Ind. Tribs.	-	224	101	48	33	106	0	0	0	10	23	0
TOTAL	101,238	101,282	191,254	57,779	73,732	170,360	27,729	30,718	24,886	44,531	52,803	49,671
SOUTH												
Rogue ^{b/}	12,349	3,140	4,545	5,474	11,210	2,409	4,072	6,302	4,526	8,266	2,156	1,335
COASTWIDE	207,930	187,323	360,788	104,619	135,621	362,102	61,214	82,206	65,903	82,787	97,294	103,204

a/ The sum of the individual basins may not equal the aggregate totals due to the use of independent estimates at different geographic scales.

b/ Mark recapture estimate based on seining at Huntley Park in the lower Rogue River.

TABLE C-4. Data set used in predicting Oregon coastal natural river (OCNR) coho ocean recruits with random survey sampling and Mixed Stock Model (MSM) accounting. All environmental data in year of ocean entry (t-1) except SST-J, which is January of adult return year (t). Spawners is parent brood (t-3). Recruits shown in thousands of fish.

Year (t)	Recruits		Environmental Index-Month(s) ^{a/}							
	Adults	Spawners	PDO-MJJ	UWI-JAS	UWI-SON	SSH-AMJ	SST-AMJ	SST-J	MEI-ON	SPR.TRN
1970-1975	237.5	112.3	-0.7	35.5	-19.7	-84.8	11.6	9.0	-0.7	98.3
1976-1980	204.3	30.7	-0.3	26.4	-29.2	-113.6	11.1	9.9	-0.1	86.0
1981-1985	148.9	26.8	-0.1	28.4	-30.0	-96.8	11.4	10.4	0.3	85.0
1986-1990	153.8	28.9	0.1	29.6	-39.2	-91.0	11.6	10.4	0.2	82.0
1991-1995	150.7	27.0	0.3	29.3	-40.8	-77.9	11.6	10.4	0.4	89.0
1996-2000	131.8	25.2	0.5	31.2	-49.0	-61.7	11.7	10.8	0.4	94.8
2000	156.6	21.5	0.4	35.8	-26.8	-56.2	11.4	10.2	-0.7	72.0
2001	246.1	34.7	-0.4	47.1	-38.2	-126.2	10.7	10.1	-0.3	61.0
2002	227.3	61.0	-0.6	50.5	-25.9	-148.6	10.1	11.0	0.8	80.0
2003	164.0	143.1	-0.2	55.5	-26.4	-63.5	11.1	10.3	0.3	112.0
2004	146.3	236.4	0.0	27.0	4.3	-62.6	11.9	10.2	0.4	110.0
2005	113.3	213.3	0.5	51.8	-9.0	-25.7	12.5	11.5	-0.7	145.0
2006	64.9	154.1	0.8	53.6	-14.1	-36.4	11.2	9.8	0.8	112.0
2007	157.0	139.9	0.6	27.5	-9.9	-123.7	10.6	8.9	-1.1	74.0
2008	262.9	104.7	0.2	32.7	-10.7	-113.3	9.6	9.4	-1.1	89.0
2009	255.6	57.3	-0.3	24.3	-47.1	-96.0	10.5	10.8	0.8	82.0
2010	352.4	156.1	-0.5	34.2	-32.9	-48.5	11.7	10.1	-2.1	100.0
2011	98.1	245.4	-0.8	29.3	-26.3	-46.3	10.7	9.2	-1.3	100.0
2012	130.2	244.7	-0.7	53.6	-29.9	-34.5	11.0	9.9	-0.1	121.0
2013	377.4	336.0	-0.8	35.3	-7.8	-106.6	10.7	9.1	-0.2	100.0
2014	64.6	80.2	-0.4	41.3	-40.1	-30.1	11.2	12.3	0.2	101.0
2015	74.3	110.8	0.2	40.4	-7.9	-65.4	10.3	11.0	2.0	92.0
2017	67.4	337.7	1.0	48.0	-68.2	-127.4	11.6	9.9	-0.6	85.0
2018	73.6	52.4	1.3	46.1	-36.2	-63.9	11.2	11.0	-0.6	116.0
2019	70.1	67.9	1.0	41.1	-12.4	-116.2	10.8	11.1	0.3	107.0
2020	77.1	60.1	0.9	20.1	4.1	-101.6	10.5	10.5	0.4	103.0
2021 ^{b/}	116.3	67.8	0.4	25.6	-18.9	-78.1	13.8	10.3	-1.2	140.0

a/ Environmental Index descriptions:

PDO - Pacific Decadal Oscillation (4-year moving average)

UWI - Upwelling wind index (mean upwelling winds index in months of ocean migration year at 42° N 125° W)

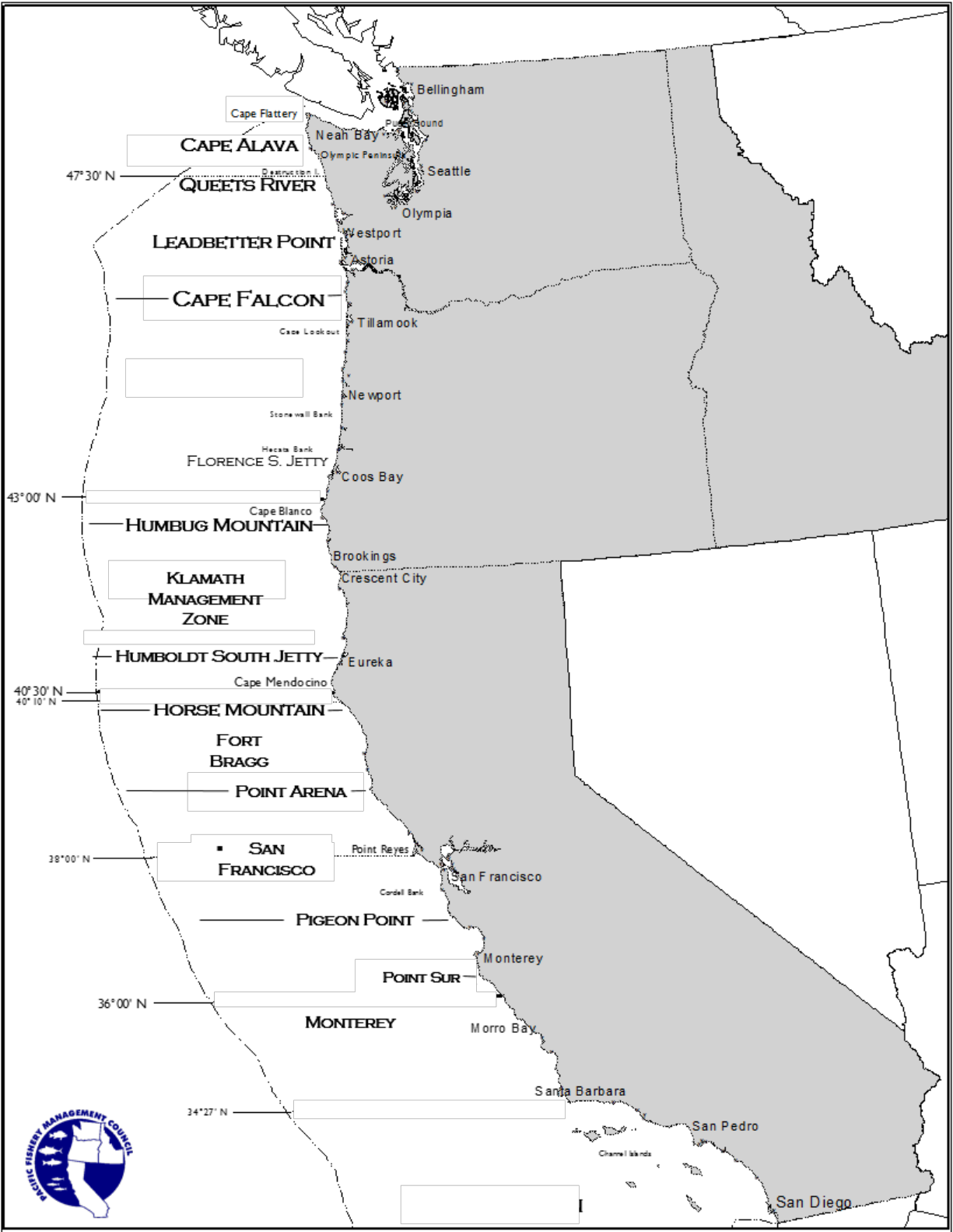
SSH - Sea surface height (South Beach, OR at 44° 37.5' N, 124° 02.6' W)

SST - Sea surface temperature (mean sea surface temperature in January of return year at Charleston, OR)

MEI - Multi-variate ENSO index

SPR.TRN - Spring transition date (Julian)

b/ Adult recruits is a forecasted number.



This map is for reference only and is not intended for use in navigation or fishery regulation.

PRESEASON REPORT II
PROPOSED ALTERNATIVES
AND
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PART 2
FOR 2021 OCEAN SALMON FISHERY
REGULATIONS

REGULATION IDENTIFIER NUMBER 0648- BJ97



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MARCH 2021
(Section 8.5 updated, April 22, 2021)

PUBLIC HEARINGS ON SALMON ALTERNATIVES

Hearings held on-line

Web link <https://meetings.ringcentral.com/join>

Washington

Tuesday, March 23, 2021, 7:00 p.m.

Meeting ID: 144 199 7052

California

Tuesday, March 23, 2021, 7:00 p.m.

Meeting ID: 144 064 8396

Oregon

Wednesday, March 24, 2021, 7:00 p.m.

Meeting ID: 144 019 6293

Written public comment on the Alternatives may also be submitted to the PFMC (www.pcouncil.org) Public Comment Electronic Portal ([E-Portal](#)). The public comment deadline is 5:00 p.m. Pacific Time, Monday, April 5, 2021.

Public comment on the Alternatives will also be accepted during the April Council meeting (held via webinar) on Thursday, April 8, during the public comment period for Agenda Item D.1.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AABM	Aggregate Abundance Based Management
ABC	acceptable biological catch
ACL	annual catch limit
AEQ	adult equivalent
BO	biological opinion
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CFGC	California Fish and Game Commission
CO	central Oregon (South end of Heceta Bank to Humbug Mountain.)
Council	Pacific Fishery Management Council
CPUE	catch per unit effort
CYER	Calendar year exploitation rate
DPS	Distinct Population Segment
EA	Environmental Assessment
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ENSO	El Niño/Southern Oscillation
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESU	Evolutionarily Significant Unit
FB	Fort Bragg (southern boundary of California KMZ to Point Arena)
FRAM	Fishery Regulation Assessment Model
FMA	fishery management area
FMP	fishery management plan
FONSI	finding of no significant impact
GSI	genetic stock identification
IPHC	International Pacific Halibut Commission
ISBM	Individual Stock Based Management
KC	California KMZ (OR/CA border to Horse Mountain)
KO	Oregon KMZ (Humbug Mountain to the OR/CA border)
KMZ	Klamath Management Zone
KRFC	Klamath River fall Chinook
LCN	Lower Columbia Natural (wild Columbia River coho below Bonneville Dam)
LCR	Lower Columbia River (wild Col. River tule fall Chinook below Bonneville Dam)
LRH	Lower River Hatchery (hatchery Col. River tule fall Chinook below Bonneville Dam)
LRW	Lower River Wild (Columbia River bright fall wild Chinook below Bonneville Dam)
MT	Makah Tribe
MO	Monterey (Pigeon Point to the U.S./Mexico border)
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
MSA	Magnuson-Stevens Act
MSY	maximum sustainable yield
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NO	northern Oregon (Cape Falcon to south end of Heceta Bank)
NAO	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Administrative Order
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
ODFW	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
OCN	Oregon coastal natural (coho)
OFL	overfishing limit
OLE	Office of Law Enforcement (NOAA)

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (continued)

OPI	Oregon Production Index
OSP	Oregon State Police
OY	optimum yield
PDO	Pacific (inter) Decadal Oscillation
PSC	Pacific Salmon Commission
PST	Pacific Salmon Treaty
QTA	Quinalt Treaty Area
RER	rebuilding exploitation rate
RMP	Resource Management Plan
RK	Rogue/Klamath (hatchery coho)
S _{ABC}	spawning escapement associated with ABC
S _{ACL}	spawning escapement associated with ACL (= S _{ABC})
SCH	Spring Creek Hatchery (Col. R. tule fall Chinook returning to Spring Creek Hatchery [above Bonneville Dam])
SEAK	Southeast Alaska
S _{MSY}	MSY spawning escapement
SET	spawning escapement target
SF	San Francisco (Point Arena to Pigeon Point)
SONCC	Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (coho ESU)
SRFC	Sacramento River fall Chinook
SRFI	Snake River fall (Chinook) Index
SRW	Snake River wild (fall Chinook)
SRWC	Sacramento River winter Chinook
STT	Salmon Technical Team
SWO	State Waters Only (fisheries off Oregon south of Cape Falcon)
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
WCVI	West Coast Vancouver Island
WDFW	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This is the third report in an annual series of four reports prepared by the Salmon Technical Team (STT) of the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) to document and help guide ocean salmon fishery management off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California. This report describes the Council's proposed ocean salmon management alternatives for 2021 and characterizes the expected impacts on ocean salmon fisheries and the stocks that support them. The Council solicits public comments on the proposed management Alternatives in preparation for adopting final management recommendations at its annual April meeting. Three public hearings are scheduled to provide opportunity for public comments on the proposed Alternatives (information is displayed on the inside front cover of this report). In addition, opportunity for public comments will be provided at the April Council meeting (via webinar). Written public comments can be submitted to the PFMC Public Comment Electronic Portal ([E-Portal](#)). The supplemental public comment deadline is 5:00 p.m. Pacific Time, Monday, April 5, 2021.

This report constitutes the second part of an Environmental Assessment (EA) to comply with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements for the 2021 ocean salmon management measures. An EA is used to determine whether an action being considered by a Federal agency has significant impacts. This part of the EA includes an additional description of the affected environment relevant to the alternative management measures considered for 2021 ocean salmon fisheries, a description of the Alternatives, and an analysis of the environmental consequences of the Alternatives. Preseason Report II will also analyze the potential impacts of a reasonable range of alternatives.

The first part of the EA (Preseason Report I; PFMC 2021a) included a statement of the purpose and need, a summary description of the affected environment, a description of the No-Action Alternative, and an analysis of the No-Action Alternative effects on the salmon stocks included in the Council's Salmon Fishery Management Plan (FMP), which is one component of the affected environment. Along with the description and analysis of the Proposed Action including both short term and long term impacts in Preseason Report III (developed after the Council makes a final recommendation in April 2021), these three parts of the EA will provide the necessary components to determine if a finding of no significant impact (FONSI) or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is warranted.

2.0 SELECTION OF FINAL MANAGEMENT MEASURES

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

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

The impact analyses presented in this document reflect uncertainties and limitations of information available at the time of the March 2021 Council meeting. At this point in the planning cycle, the STT's impact assessments reflect five key assumptions relative to stocks impacted by Canadian and Alaskan fisheries:

- 1) abundance levels for Canadian Chinook and coho stocks identical to 2020 forecasts;
- 2) for Canadian Chinook fisheries managed under the aggregate abundance-based management (AABM) provisions of the 2019 Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) Agreement, including Northern British Columbia and West Coast Vancouver Island (WCVI) troll and sport fisheries, 2021 fisheries were modeled using fishing effort scalars from the final 2020 preseason model run;
- 3) for Canadian Chinook fisheries managed under individual stock-based management (ISBM) regimes, the 2021 fishery inputs were modeled using recent two-year average catches to reflect anticipated fishing levels consistent with the 2019 PST Agreement;
- 4) for Canadian coho fisheries, all fisheries were modeled using single-year 2019 postseason fishing effort scalars from the Fishery Regulation Assessment Model (FRAM), with the exception of Johnstone Strait troll, which used 2018 postseason scalars, Johnstone Strait net, which used 2016 postseason scalars, northern BC sport and troll, which used scalars approximately half the 2019 postseason scalars, and north Georgia Strait sport in September, which used an increased scalar relative to the 2019 postseason scalar;
- 5) for Southern U.S. inside fisheries for Chinook and inside and coastal terminal fisheries for coho, the 2020 final preseason modeled fisheries were used.

In mid-March, U.S. and Canadian fishery managers exchange information regarding preseason expectations for fisheries and the status of Chinook and coho stocks. In addition, the PSC's Chinook Model will be calibrated by the PSC Chinook Technical Committee to determine the allowable catch ceilings for Canadian AABM fisheries under the 2019 PST Agreement. Abundances and fishery expectations will be adjusted in the Council's fishery planning models prior to the April Council meeting, and inside fisheries will be shaped by state and tribal co-managers both prior to and during the April Council meeting.

Any Alternative considered for adoption that deviates from Salmon FMP objectives or other applicable laws will require implementation by emergency rule. If an emergency rule appears to be necessary, the Council must clearly identify and justify the need for such an action consistent with emergency criteria established by the Council and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS).

3.0 SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM CONCERNS

The Salmon Technical Team has no concerns to report in this document for 2021.

4.0 SALMON FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN REQUIREMENTS

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

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

support recovery of depressed stocks or to rebuild overfished stocks, while encompassing a long term average harvest approximating MSY.

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

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

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

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

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

In addition to the allocation objectives associated with sharing between treaty Indian and non-Indian sectors, the Salmon FMP includes formulas for sharing Chinook and coho quotas. North of Cape Falcon, there are sharing formulas between commercial and recreational sectors, and among recreational port subareas. South of Cape Falcon, there are sharing formulas for coho between commercial and recreational sectors. Alternatives for the 2021 salmon management measures adopted by the Council meet the allocation requirements for Chinook fisheries north of Cape Falcon in the Salmon FMP. Salmon FMP harvest allocation guidelines for north of Cape Falcon also specify the distribution of coho between commercial and recreational sectors and provide for equal recreational harvest opportunity for coho salmon north and south of Leadbetter Point. In response to low stock projections for some coho salmon stocks on the Washington coast, Alternative II reduces impacts in the commercial troll fishery relative to those in the recreational fishery and provides increased allocation of coho within the recreational fishery to the area south of Leadbetter Point (Columbia River Subarea) relative to the FMP sharing formula. As such, Alternative II appears to deviate from the FMP harvest allocation guidelines and therefore may require fisheries north of Cape Falcon to be implemented under a temporary rule for emergency action if this Alternative is selected.

In support of the adoption of these Alternatives for public review, the Council reviewed the criteria used to evaluate requests for emergency action by the Secretary from Council Operating Procedure 10 (*italics*

below) and provided the following preliminary rationale for considering a deviation from the FMP harvest allocation guidelines:

1. *The issue was not anticipated or addressed in the salmon plan, or an error was made.* The issue was not caused by an error. The low abundance of some Washington coastal coho stocks combined with the expected very large return of Columbia River hatchery coho present circumstances that were not anticipated in the FMP. Alternative II allocates a larger share to the recreational fishery in the Columbia River Area than is prescribed by the FMP as a method to allow access to the abundant hatchery return to the Columbia River, while limiting impacts on natural Washington coastal stocks.
2. *Waiting for a plan amendment to be implemented would have substantial adverse biological or economic consequences.* Alternative II is being considered as a method to optimize harvest while meeting conservation objectives, and could provide substantial economic benefit to ports and communities of the Columbia River by providing access to coho quota that would otherwise be lost due to poor expected returns of some Washington coastal stocks. A plan amendment cannot be completed in time.
3. *In the case of allocation issues, the affected user representatives support the proposed emergency action.* Commercial troll and recreational fishery representatives were involved in developing the Alternatives adopted. Their assistance was critical to the development of the Alternatives and there is full support for the Alternatives going out for public review, including the Alternative that deviates from strict adherence to the FMP.
4. *The action is necessary to meet FMP objectives.* The structure of the Alternative and the potential deviation from the strict terms of the FMP will better optimize harvest while meeting conservation goals, and thereby more fully meet FMP objectives.
5. *If the action is taken, long-term yield from the stock complex will not be decreased.* This Alternative will not decrease long-term yield. The potential deviation from the FMP allocation guidelines in Alternative II is intended to optimize harvest while meeting conservation objectives – it would reallocate quota relative to the FMP-prescribed allocations to increase allowable harvest while decreasing the relative impact on constraining stocks; it will not increase allowable impacts on constraining stocks.

5.0 SALMON SPECIES LISTED UNDER THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

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

Species	ESU	Status	Federal Register Notice			
			Most Recent		Original Listing	
Chinook						
Chinook Salmon (<i>O. tshawytscha</i>)	Sacramento River Winter	Endangered	83 FR 18233	4/26/2018	54 FR 32085	8/1/1989
	Snake River Fall	Threatened	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	57 FR 14653	4/22/1992
	Snake River Spring/Summer	Threatened	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	57 FR 14653	4/22/1992
	Puget Sound	Threatened	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	64 FR 14308	3/24/1999
	Lower Columbia River	Threatened	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	64 FR 14308	3/24/1999
	Upper Willamette River	Threatened	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	64 FR 14308	3/24/1999
	Upper Columbia River Spring	Endangered	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	64 FR 14308	3/24/1999
	Central Valley Spring	Threatened	76 FR 50447	8/15/2011	64 FR 50394	9/16/1999
	California Coastal	Threatened	76 FR 50447	8/15/2011	64 FR 50394	9/16/1999
Chum						
Chum Salmon (<i>O. keta</i>)	Hood Canal Summer-Run	Threatened	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	64 FR 14508	3/25/1999
	Columbia River	Threatened	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	64 FR 14508	3/25/1999
Coho						
Coho Salmon (<i>O. kisutch</i>)	Central California Coastal	Endangered	76 FR 50447	8/15/2011	61 FR 56138	10/31/1996
	S. Oregon/ N. California Coastal	Threatened	76 FR 50447	8/15/2011	62 FR 24588	5/6/1997
	Oregon Coastal	Threatened	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	63 FR 42587	8/10/1998
	Lower Columbia River	Threatened	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	70 FR 37160	6/28/2005
Sockeye						
Sockeye Salmon (<i>O. nerka</i>)	Snake River	Endangered	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	56 FR 58619	11/20/1991
	Ozette Lake	Threatened	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	64 FR 14528	3/25/1999

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

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

Date	Evolutionarily Significant Unit covered and effective period
3/8/1996	Snake River spring/summer and fall Chinook and sockeye (until reinitiated)
4/28/1999	Oregon Coastal natural coho, Southern Oregon/ Northern California coastal coho, Central California coastal coho (until reinitiated)
4/28/2000	Central Valley spring Chinook (until reinitiated)
4/27/2001	Hood Canal summer chum 4(d) limit (until reinitiated)
4/30/2001	Upper Willamette Chinook, Upper Columbia spring Chinook, Lake Ozette sockeye, Columbia River chum, and 10 steelhead ESUs (until reinitiated)
4/30/2004	Puget Sound Chinook (until reinitiated)
6/13/2005	California coastal Chinook (until reinitiated)
4/26/2012	Lower Columbia River Chinook (until reinitiated)
4/9/2015	Lower Columbia River natural coho (until reinitiated)
4/26/2018	Sacramento River winter Chinook (until reinitiated)

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

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

In a letter received by the Council (dated February 26, 2021), NMFS provided guidance on protective measures for species listed under the ESA during the 2021 fishing season. The letter summarized the requirements of NMFS’ BOs on the effects of potential actions under the salmon FMP on listed salmon and provided the anticipated consultation standards of the BOs in preparation for the 2021 management season, as well as further guidance and recommendations for the 2021 management season.

The ESA consultation standards, exploitation rates, and other criteria in place for the 2021 management season are presented in Tables 5a and 5b. Some listed stocks are either rarely caught in Council fisheries (e.g., spring Chinook from the upper Columbia River) or already receive sufficient protection from other salmon FMP and ESA standards (e.g., Central Valley spring Chinook). NMFS has determined that management actions designed to limit catch from these ESUs, beyond what will be provided by harvest constraints for other stocks, are not necessary.

Of the listed Chinook and coho, Council-managed fisheries have substantive impacts on Sacramento River winter Chinook (SRWC), Central Valley spring Chinook, California coastal Chinook (CCC), Snake River wild (SRW) fall Chinook, lower Columbia River (LCR) fall Chinook, and all of the coho stocks.

Additional listed salmonid ESUs found within the Council area, but not substantively impacted by Council managed fisheries, include:

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

6.0 OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE PACIFIC SALMON TREATY

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

6.1 Chinook Salmon Management

A new ten-year agreement under the PST was adopted by both the U.S. and Canada and implemented beginning with the 2019 fishing year. The new agreement includes reductions to catch ceilings for Southeast Alaska (SEAK) and WCVI AABM fisheries relative to the prior 2009 agreement. For SEAK, the reductions range from 1.5 percent in years of high abundance to 7.5 percent in years of low abundance. For WCVI, the reductions range from 2.4 percent in years of high abundance to 12.5 percent in years of low abundance. Additionally, beginning with the 2019 agreement, while catch ceilings will continue to be

determined using the AI from the PSC Chinook Model for Northern British Columbia and WCVI AABM fisheries, the allowable catches for SEAK fisheries will be set using a catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE) estimate from the early winter power troll fishery (see Tables 1 and 2 in Chapter 3 of the 2019 Agreement for specifics).

Fisheries not subject to AABM regimes, including Council-area fisheries, are subject to a new set of ISBM obligations under the 2019 agreement. These provisions require the calendar year exploitation rate (CYER) by all U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border on specific indicator stocks to be below some level of the average 2009 – 2015 CYER if they do not achieve their management objectives (see Attachment I in Chapter 3 of the 2019 Agreement for specifics). Similar to previous ISBM obligations, these limits are taken into account during preseason planning processes, however, relative to meeting the provisions of the PST, the CYER limits are evaluated on a postseason basis only. Canadian fisheries that are not included in AABM complexes are managed under ISBM constraints, which, similar to U.S. ISBM fisheries, require the CYER by Canadian ISBM fisheries on specific indicator stocks to be below some level of the average 2009 – 2015 CYER if they do not achieve their management objectives. Expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries harvest and stock abundance forecasts are incorporated into the Chinook FRAM to estimate total exploitation rate impacts from all marine fisheries (Tables 5a and 5b).

Key considerations for Canadian domestic fishery management for Chinook in 2021 include: (1) meeting domestic conservation obligations for WCVI, Lower Strait of Georgia, Fraser River Spring 4.2 and 5.2, Fraser Summer 5.2, Fraser Summer 4.1 and Fraser Fall 4.1 (Harrison River) stocks; (2) meeting First Nations Food, Social and Ceremonial and treaty obligations for Chinook harvests in native fisheries; and (3) monitoring of incidental impacts during commercial and native fisheries directed at sockeye, and chum salmon. It is anticipated that the details of the fishery regulatory package off WCVI and in the Juan de Fuca-Strait of Georgia areas will be driven by levels of allowable impact on WCVI, Lower Strait of Georgia and Fraser River Chinook stocks, in addition to Interior Fraser (Thompson River) coho, and potentially Thompson and/or Chilcotin River Steelhead (depending on a listing decision under Canada's Species at Risk Act). Increasing the availability of Chinook salmon in key foraging areas of Southern Resident Killer Whales in the southern BC region is an additional consideration which will be supported through conservation actions implemented for Fraser River and other Chinook salmon.

6.2 Coho Salmon Management

In 2002, the PSC adopted a management plan for coho salmon originating in Washington and Southern British Columbia river systems. The plan is directed at the conservation of key management units, four from Southern British Columbia (Interior Fraser, Lower Fraser, Strait of Georgia Mainland, and Strait of Georgia Vancouver Island) and nine from Washington (Skagit, Stillaguamish, Snohomish, Hood Canal, Strait of Juan de Fuca, Quillayute, Hoh, Queets, and Grays Harbor). Exploitation rate limits for intercepting fisheries are established for individual management units through formulas specified in the 2019 PST Southern Coho Management Plan, and are based on total allowable fishery exploitation rates.

The categorical status of U.S. coho management units is reported to comply with obligations pursuant to the 2019 PST Southern Coho Management Plan. Categorical status is employed by the PSC under the 2019 PST Southern Coho Management Plan to indicate general ranges of allowable total exploitation rates for U.S. and Canadian coho management units. Three categories are employed: low (total exploitation rate less than 20 percent), moderate (total exploitation rate 20 percent to 40 percent), and abundant (total exploitation rate greater than 40 percent). For the Puget Sound management units, the 2019 PST Southern Coho Management Plan uses the thresholds and stepped harvest rate goals from the Comprehensive Coho Agreement, developed by Washington and the Puget Sound tribes, and adopted by the Council as FMP conservation objectives in November 2009. Actual exploitation rate constraints for Canadian fisheries on U.S. coho management units are determined by formulas that specify sharing of allowable exploitation rates

and a “composite rule.” The composite rule adjusts constraints for Canadian fishery exploitation rates based on the number of U.S. management units which fall in a given category. For example, if only one Washington coastal or Puget Sound coho management unit is in low status, Canadian fisheries are constrained to a total exploitation rate on that unit of 12 percent; if two or more Washington coastal management units are in low status, the constraint becomes 10 percent. The most restrictive exploitation rate limit for Canadian fishery impacts on U.S. coho management units is 10 percent.

For several Washington coastal coho management units, management objectives are expressed as a range of spawning escapements expected to produce MSY. Allowable exploitation rates are calculated from the forecast abundance and the lower end of the escapement range and used to classify the categorical status of the management units. This rate is the maximum allowed under the PST when the management unit is in the moderate or abundant status, but exploitation rates up to 20 percent are allowed if the management unit is in the low abundance status.

For 2021, Puget Sound and Washington coast coho constraints are as follows:

FMP		
FMP Stock	Total Exploitation Rate Constraint ^{a/}	Categorical Status ^{a/}
Skagit	35%	Low
Stillaguamish	50%	Normal
Snohomish	40%	Low
Hood Canal	45%	Low
Strait of Juan de Fuca	20%	Critical
Quillayute Fall	59%	
Hoh	65%	
Queets	65%	
Grays Harbor	65%	

PST Southern Coho Management Plan

U.S. Management Unit	Total Exploitation Rate Constraint ^{b/}	Categorical Status ^{c/}
Skagit	35%	Moderate
Stillaguamish	50%	Abundant
Snohomish	40%	Moderate
Hood Canal	45%	Moderate
Strait of Juan de Fuca	20%	Low
Quillayute Fall ^{c/}	20%	Low
Hoh ^{c/}	34%	Moderate
Queets ^{c/}	20%	Low
Grays Harbor	21%	Moderate

a/ Preliminary. For Puget Sound stocks, the exploitation rate constraints and categorical status (Normal, Low, Critical) reflect application of Comprehensive Coho Agreement rules, as adopted in the FMP. For Washington Coast stocks, exploitation rate constraints represent MFMT. Note that under *U.S. v. Washington* and *Hoh v. Baldrige* case law, the management objectives can differ from FMP objectives provided there is an annual agreement among the state and tribal comanagers; therefore, the exploitation rates used to report categorical status do not necessarily represent maximum allowable rates for these stocks.

b/ Preliminary. For Puget Sound and Washington Coast management units, the exploitation rate constraints reflect application of the 2019 PST Southern Coho Management Plan.

c/ Categories (Abundant, Moderate, Low) correspond to the general exploitation rate ranges depicted in paragraph 8(b)(iii) of the 2019 PST Southern Coho Management Plan. For Washington Coast stocks, categorical status is determined by the exploitation rate associated with meeting the escapement goal (or the lower end of the escapement goal range). This also becomes the maximum allowable rate unless the stock is in the "Low" status. In that case, an ER of up to 20% is allowed.

Key considerations for Canadian fishery management for coho in 2021 are expected to include: (1) meeting domestic conservation obligations for Interior Fraser (including Thompson River) coho; (2) coho

harvests by First Nations fisheries; (3) incidental impacts during commercial and First Nations fisheries directed at pink, Chinook, sockeye, and chum salmon; and (4) the desire to provide increased opportunity for sport fisheries through mark-selective retention regulations. The Canadian fishery regimes affecting coho are expected to be driven by Canadian domestic allowable impacts on the Thompson River component of the Interior Fraser management unit.

In years prior to 2014, Canadian fisheries were managed so as not to exceed a three percent maximum exploitation rate. In May 2014, Canada decided to permit up to a 16 percent exploitation rate on upper Fraser coho in Canadian fisheries to allow for impacts in fisheries directed at a record Fraser sockeye forecast. Since 2015, upper Fraser coho in Canadian fisheries have been managed per low status limitations. The projected status of Canadian coho management units in 2021 indicates continuing concerns for the condition of Interior Fraser coho. The Interior Fraser coho management unit is anticipated to remain in low abundance status, resulting in a requirement to constrain the total mortality fishery exploitation rate for 2021 Southern U.S. fisheries to a maximum of 10.0 percent.

7.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE ALTERNATIVES

Detailed information on the proposed ocean salmon regulation Alternatives are presented in Tables 1 (non-Indian commercial), 2 (recreational), and 3 (treaty Indian). Notable changes from recent seasons are highlighted below. Fisheries scheduled to occur prior to May 16, 2021, which were adopted as part of the 2020 management measures, may have been modified by inseason action at the March 2021 Council meeting. Any such modifications are incorporated into the 2021 season alternatives described below. The Alternatives under consideration by the Council only cover the periods beginning May 16.

7.1 Commercial

Alternatives for the area north of Cape Falcon reflect a slightly higher total abundance of Chinook and increased Columbia River hatchery and natural coho compared to 2020 forecasts. In 2021, allowable catch of Chinook will likely be similar to 2020 due to similar expected impacts in northern fisheries, and an identical total exploitation rate limit on LCR natural tulle fall Chinook compared to 2020. Coho catch quotas may be greater than 2020 due to an increased harvestable surplus of Columbia River hatchery coho, but low Washington Coastal coho abundance will limit quotas.

Alternative I north of Cape Falcon assigns 50 percent of the troll Chinook quota to the May-June Chinook directed fishery; Alternative II assigns 60 percent to the May-June Chinook directed fishery. In both Alternatives, the May-June fishery opens May 1 seven days per week, with sub-quotas in the area north of the Queets River and in the area south of Leadbetter Point in place during the May-June time period. In Alternative I, there is a per week (Thursday-Wednesday) landing and possession limit in the area north of the Queets River and in the area south of Leadbetter Point, while Alternative II contains a per trip landing and possession limit in these subareas. The summer all-salmon fishery in both Alternatives opens seven days per week beginning July 1 with coho landing and possession limits per week (Thursday-Wednesday). The Chinook minimum size limit in Alternative I is 27 inches total length; in Alternative II, the Chinook minimum size limit is 28 inches total length. In both Alternatives, all retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. In Alternative III the fishery is closed. In all alternatives, the fishery is scheduled to open in 2022 on May 1.

Commercial fisheries south of Cape Falcon will be constrained primarily by KRFC. Sacramento River fall Chinook (SRFC) and KRFC were declared overfished in 2018. KRFC continue to meet the criteria for overfished status while SRFC meet the criteria for rebuilt status in 2021. All Alternatives were structured to achieve the FMP guidance for KRFC under a *de minimis* fishing regime: a maximum allowable harvest rate of 25.0 percent, which results in an expected natural area escapement of 31,574 adults.

For the area between Cape Falcon and the Heceta Bank line the fishery would open on March 20 and run through April in all three Alternatives. For the area between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain, in all Alternatives, the fishery would re-open in May and run through August with periodic closures in most months. The entire months of September and October are open. The fisheries under Alternatives I and II consist of days in June that are only open in the Cape Falcon to Heceta Bank line area or the Heceta Bank line to Humbug Mountain area. Under Alternative III in June the Cape Falcon to Heceta Bank line area would be open all days while the area from the Heceta Bank line to Humbug Mountain would have closed periods. Alternative I from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain would include the retention of marked coho during the open days in July and August. The fishery would be managed under a 10,000 marked coho quota with a weekly limit of 20 coho and a 1:1 ratio with Chinook.

In the Oregon portion of the Klamath Management Zone (KMZ) under Alternative I, the season would be open March 20 through May with periodic closures in May. June and July would be managed under monthly quotas of 600 and 300 Chinook, respectively, with weekly landing and possession limits of 40 Chinook in May. Under Alternative II, the season would be open March 20 through May with periodic closures. Under Alternative III, the fishery would be open March 20 through May. June and July would be managed under monthly quotas of 300 and 200 Chinook, respectively, with weekly landing and possession limits of 20 Chinook.

The California portion of the KMZ is closed under all three Alternatives.

In the Fort Bragg area, under Alternative I, the fishery would be open for one week at the end of June, late July through early August, and the month of September. Alternative II is open late July through mid-August and the first half of September. Alternative III is limited to July 25-August 11. The minimum size limit is 27 inches under all three Alternatives.

In the San Francisco area under Alternative I, the fishery would be open concurrently with Alternative I in Fort Bragg, but include the Fall Area Target Zone fishery between Point Reyes and Point San Pedro in early October, Monday through Friday. Alternative II includes fisheries of variable duration in late June, late July, and early August. The September fishery would be open for short periods spaced throughout the month. The October Fall Area Target Zone fishery is closed in Alternative II. Under Alternative III, the fishery would be open for portions of May, June, July, and August. The September fishery would be limited to the region between Point Reyes to Point San Pedro with periodic openings across the month. The minimum size limit is 27 inches for each of the Alternatives through August, and 26 inches thereafter.

In the Monterey area, Alternatives I and II would be open for portions of May and June. Alternative III has fishing opportunity May through August, with open periods that vary by month. Differences in the number of days open for each month can be found in Table 1. The minimum size limit is 27 inches for each of the Alternatives.

7.2 Recreational

North of Cape Falcon: In Alternative I, all areas north of Leadbetter Point open June 19 for all salmon species except coho, seven days per week; the area south of Leadbetter point opens June 14 for all salmon species except coho, seven days per week. The daily bag limit in all areas will be one salmon, except in the area between the Queets River and Leadbetter Point, where the bag limit will be two salmon daily. Beginning June 28 south of Leadbetter Point and beginning July 4 north of Leadbetter Point, the fishery will open for all salmon species seven days per week. Daily bag limits will be two salmon in all areas, with only one Chinook allowed in the daily limit south of the Queets River. The closing date in all areas is September 30.

In Alternative II, all areas open June 19 for all salmon species except coho, seven days per week. The daily bag limit north of the Queets River will be two salmon, and the daily bag limit south of the Queets River will be one salmon. Beginning June 26 north of the Queets River and beginning June 27 south of the Queets River, the fishery will open for all salmon species. The area between the Queets River and Leadbetter Point will be open five days per week (Sundays through Thursdays); all other areas will be open seven days per week. Daily bag limits in all areas are identical to Alternative I during the all-species fishery. The closing date in all areas is September 30.

In Alternative III, all areas are closed.

In both Alternatives allowing fishing north of Cape Falcon, all retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. In the Westport subarea, the Grays Harbor Control Zone is closed beginning August 9 in all Alternatives.

South of Cape Falcon, for the North and Central Oregon coast Alternatives, Chinook fisheries open March 15 and run through October 31 with the exception of Alternatives II and III. Under Alternative II August 16 through 31 would close to retention of Chinook and under Alternative III all of August would be closed to retention of Chinook. Each Alternative includes a mark-selective coho quota fishery in the summer, with different quota sizes and dates. Each Alternative also includes a non-mark-selective coho fishery from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain with different quotas in September with open days of Friday through Sunday beginning September 8.

In the Oregon KMZ, Alternative I would open for Chinook fishing on June 19 and run through August 15. In addition, this area would also be open for mark-selective coho from June 12 to August 28 or attainment of quota. Alternative II would open May 29 with Chinook retention permitted through July 13. Beginning June 19 through August 28 this area would be open for mark-selective coho. Alternative III would open for Chinook fishing from July 1 through August 19.

In the California KMZ, Alternatives I and II would be open from late June through the end of July. Under Alternative III the fishery would be open for the month of July. The minimum size limit is 20 inches under each of the Alternatives.

In the Fort Bragg area, the fishery opens in late June and closes in October under each of the Alternatives, with variable opening and closing dates. The minimum size limit is 20 inches under each of the Alternatives.

Fishery Alternatives in the San Francisco area have opening dates ranging from June 24 through July 1. Seasons would run uninterrupted until October, with closing dates that vary by Alternative. The minimum size limit would be 20 inches under each of the Alternatives.

For the Monterey area, from Pigeon Point to the U.S./Mexico border, the fishery would open on April 3 and run continuously until September, with closing dates that vary by Alternative. The minimum size limit is 24 inches under Alternatives I and III. For Alternative II, the minimum size limit is 24 inches through May 15, and 20 inches thereafter.

7.3 Treaty Indian

Two sets of tribal troll Alternatives were proposed and will be evaluated during the North of Falcon process.

The Quinault Treaty Area (QTA) Tribes, which include the Quinault Indian Nation, Hoh Tribe and the Quileute Tribe, proposed Alternatives with a Chinook directed fishery in the May-June time period and an all-species fishery targeting coho and Chinook from July 1 to September 15. Under the QTA proposal the Chinook Alternative would be split 50/50 between each fishing season.

The Makah Tribe (MT) proposed Alternatives with a Chinook directed fishery in the May-June time period and an all-species fishery targeting coho and Chinook from July 1 to September 15. Under the MT proposal the Chinook Alternative would be split 50/50 between each fishing season.

For both proposals, any balance of fish remaining from the Chinook directed fishery may be transferred to the all-species fishery on an impact neutral basis.

8.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND ANALYSIS OF IMPACTS

The affected environment consists of the following components:

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

8.1 *Salmon Stocks in the Fishery*

Target stocks include Chinook, coho, and pink salmon stocks identified in Appendix A, Table A-1 of Preseason Report I (Part 1 of this EA; PFMC 2021a), which includes several ESA listed Chinook and coho stocks. These ESA listed stocks are not targeted in Council area salmon fisheries, but will be included in the analysis of effects on target species because they are impacted coincidentally with targeted salmon stocks and frequently constrain access to targeted stocks. Environmental impacts to other ESA listed species (e.g., marine mammals) from the Alternatives will be analyzed in a later section of this EA.

A description of the historical baseline for this component of the affected environment is presented in the Review of 2020 Ocean Salmon Fisheries (PFMC 2021b). The current status (2021 ocean abundance forecasts) of the environmental components expected to be affected by the 2021 ocean salmon fisheries regulation Alternatives (FMP salmon stocks) are described in the 2021 Preseason Report I. The criteria used to evaluate whether there are significant effects from the Alternatives on target stocks are achievement of conservation objectives, ACLs, and rebuilding criteria. For ESA listed stocks impacted by the fishery, ESA consultation standards are applied to determine whether there are significant effects. The Salmon FMP conservation objectives are based on the best available science and are intended to prevent overfishing while achieving optimum yield from West Coast salmon fisheries as required by the MSA. The ESA consultation standards are likewise based on the best available science and are intended to ensure that fishery impacts do not appreciably reduce the likelihood of survival and recovery of listed species in the wild. FMP conservation objectives also include criteria for rebuilding overfished stocks. Therefore, conservation objectives and consultation standards are appropriate indicators for determining the significance of fishery management actions.

8.1.1 Chinook Salmon

Fishery quotas under the Alternatives are presented in Tables 4a and 4b. Stock-specific management criteria and their forecast values under the Alternatives are provided in Tables 5a and 5b. Projected fishery

landings, bycatch, and bycatch mortality under the Alternatives are summarized in Tables 6a and 6b. Tables 7a and 7b provide a breakdown of impacts by fishery and area for LCR natural tule Chinook. Appendix A presents tables of adult SRFC impacts, KRFC impacts, and the SRWC age-3 impact rate, stratified by fishery, month, and management area under the three Alternatives.

8.1.1.1 North of Cape Falcon

Abundance projections important to Chinook harvest management north of Cape Falcon in 2021 are:

- *Columbia River hatchery tules.* Combined production of Lower River Hatchery (LRH) and Spring Creek Hatchery (SCH) stocks returning to the Columbia River is forecasted to be 119,900, which is higher than the 2020 preseason expectation of 97,200. The 2021 LRH forecast is 73,100, which is greater than the forecast of 51,000 in 2020. The 2021 SCH forecast is 46,800, which is similar to the 2020 forecast of 46,200.

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

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

Descriptions pertaining to the achievement of key objectives for Chinook salmon management north of Cape Falcon are found below.

- *LCR natural tule fall Chinook.* The Alternatives have exploitation rates on LCR natural tule fall Chinook that range from 31.1 percent to 39.3 percent when combined with preliminary 2021 preseason harvest rates for Columbia River fisheries. In Alternative I under both the QTA and MT treaty troll quotas, the exploitation rate exceeds the 38.0 percent NMFS consultation standard maximum for 2021. Additional shaping of PSC and inriver fisheries prior to the April Council meeting may result in minor changes to the anticipated ERs presented in the Alternatives. LCR tules are the constraining Chinook stock for fisheries north of Cape Falcon in 2021.
- *LRW fall Chinook.* The Alternatives have ocean escapement values ranging from 19,600 to 20,900, which exceeds the ESA consultation standard of 6,900 minimum ocean escapement. LRW Chinook will not constrain ocean fisheries north of Cape Falcon in 2021.
- *SRW fall Chinook.* The Alternatives have ocean exploitation rates ranging from 24.9 percent to 53.5 percent of the base period exploitation rate, which is less than the ESA consultation standard of no more than 70 percent of the 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries. SRW Chinook will not constrain ocean fisheries north of Cape Falcon in 2021.

For Chinook fisheries north of Cape Falcon, Alternatives II and III satisfy NMFS ESA consultation standards and guidance, FMP conservation objectives, and all other objectives for relevant Chinook stocks (Tables 5a and 5b). The NMFS ESA consultation standard for LCR natural tule fall Chinook is exceeded in Alternative I under both the QTA and MT treaty troll quotas.

8.1.1.2 South of Cape Falcon

Status of Chinook stocks important to 2021 Chinook harvest management south of Cape Falcon are:

- *SRFC.* The Sacramento Index forecast is 270,958, which is lower than the 2020 forecast of 473,183.

- *KRFC*. The ocean abundance forecast for this stock is 135,569 age-3, 45,124 age-4, and 815 age-5 fish. These compare to the 2020 forecasts of 149,618 age-3, 36,241 age-4, and 739 age-5 fish.
- *SRWC*. The forecast of age-3 escapement absent fishing is 9,063, which is higher than the 2020 forecast of 3,077.

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

- A *KRFC* natural area spawner escapement of at least 31,574 adults, which is produced, in expectation, by a maximum exploitation rate of 25.0 percent (FMP control rule).
- A *SRFC* hatchery and natural area spawner escapement of at least 122,000 adults, which is produced, in expectation, by a maximum exploitation rate of 55.0 percent (FMP control rule).
- NMFS consultation standards and annual guidance for ESA listed stocks as provided in Section 5.0 above. Relevant stocks for the area south of Cape Falcon include *SRWC*, California coastal Chinook, *SRW* fall Chinook, and *LCR* natural tule Chinook.

The maximum allowable exploitation rate for *KRFC* in 2021 is 0.25, which is a de minimis exploitation rate. In such cases, the FMP stipulates:

“When recommending an allowable de minimis exploitation rate in a given year, the Council shall also consider the following circumstances:

- The potential for critically low natural spawner abundance, including considerations for substocks that may fall below crucial genetic thresholds;
- Spawner abundance levels in recent years;
- The status of co-mingled stocks;
- Indicators of marine and freshwater environmental conditions;
- Minimal needs for Tribal fisheries;
- Whether the stock is currently in an approaching overfished condition;
- Whether the stock is currently overfished;
- Other considerations as appropriate”.

The Salmon Technical Team has assessed each of these circumstances, with the exception of minimal needs for Tribal fisheries.

The potential for critically low natural spawner abundance could be considered moderate. The 2021 minimum natural-area spawner escapement of 31,574 adults is slightly larger than the MSST (30,525). A natural-area escapement of 31,574 adults would represent the 20th lowest value over the past 43 years of data.

To assess the potential for critically low abundance of substocks, a statistical model (PFMC 2007, Appendix D) was applied to historical run size data to assess the probability that escapement to either the Salmon, Scott, or Shasta rivers would fall below 720 adults, given a total, basin-wide natural area escapement of 31,574 adults in 2021. The 720 escapement threshold for these substocks was based on effective population size (genetic) considerations. Application of the model suggested that at least one of the substocks would fall below the 720 adult threshold with a probability of 0.22.

The forecast of natural-area spawners in the absence of additional fishing is 42,098, which is above the maximum sustainable yield spawner escapement (S_{MSY}). If fishing seasons are structured such that the maximum allowable exploitation rate of 25 percent is met, the natural-area adult spawner expectation is 31,574, which is slightly larger than the Minimum Stock Size Threshold (MSST) but below S_{MSY} . The natural-area adult spawner escapement has been lower than 31,574 in four of the last five years.

With regard to co-mingled stocks, Sacramento River fall Chinook have a moderate to low abundance forecast but are likely to be less constraining to fisheries than KRFC in 2021.

Indicators of marine and freshwater conditions provided in the California Current Integrated Ecosystem Assessment (CCIEA) California Current Ecosystem Status Report for 2021 suggest a mixed assessment of marine and freshwater conditions that could affect KRFC. Table H.5.3 in the CCIEA report (supplementary material) displays “stoplight” indicators including adult abundance, freshwater indicators, and marine indicators affecting KRFC. Spawners in 2017 and 2018 (whose progeny are age-4 and age-3 in 2021, respectively) appear to have experienced low flows and warm water while juveniles from those broods encountered more mixed conditions. Ocean indicators were poor overall for these broods. Overall, the CCIEA indicates that KRFC experienced below average freshwater and marine conditions for two of the three broods analyzed in the rebuilding plan (2012-2014) and in the years since, both freshwater and marine conditions have generally declined.

The KRFC stock currently meets the criteria for being at risk of approaching an overfished condition. KRFC was declared overfished in 2018 and currently remains overfished.

Descriptions pertaining to the achievement of key objectives for Chinook salmon management south of Cape Falcon are found below.

- *SRFC*. The control rule-defined minimum of 122,000 hatchery and natural area adult spawners is met by each of the Alternatives.
- *KRFC*. The control rule-defined minimum of 31,574 natural area adult spawners is met by each of the Alternatives.
- *SRWC*. The ESA consultation standard that (1) limits the forecast age-3 impact rate in 2021 fisheries south of Point Arena to a maximum of 20.0 percent and (2) specifies time/area closures and minimum size limit constraints south of Point Arena, is met by each of the Alternatives.
- *California coastal Chinook*. The ESA consultation standard that limits the forecast KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate to a maximum of 16.0 percent is met by each of the Alternatives.
- *SRW fall Chinook*. SRW Chinook will not constrain ocean fisheries south of Cape Falcon in 2021.

Each of the Alternatives for Chinook fisheries south of Cape Falcon satisfies NMFS ESA consultation standards and guidance, FMP conservation objectives, and all other objectives for relevant Chinook stocks (Tables 5a and 5b).

8.1.2 Coho Salmon

Fishery quotas under the Alternatives are presented in Tables 4a and 4b. Stock-specific management criteria and their forecast values under the Alternatives are provided in Tables 5a and 5b. Projected fishery landings, bycatch, and bycatch mortality under the Alternatives are summarized in Tables 6a and 6b. Tables 7a and 7b provide a breakdown of impacts by fishery and area for Lower Columbia Natural (LCN), Oregon

Coastal Natural (OCN), and Rogue/Klamath (RK) coho. Table 8 provides expected coho mark rates for west coast fisheries by month.

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

- *Oregon Production Index (OPI) Hatchery coho.* The 2021 forecast for hatchery coho from the Columbia River and the coast south of Cape Falcon of 1,607,900 is substantially higher than the 2020 forecast of 185,700. The Columbia River early coho forecast is 1,014,000 compared to the 2020 forecast of 130,700 and the Columbia River late coho forecast is 576,000, compared to the 2020 forecast of 50,300.
- *OCN coho.* The 2021 OCN forecast is 125,000 compared to the 2020 forecast of 83,000.
- *LCN coho.* The 2021 LCN forecast is 39,200 compared to the 2020 forecast of 24,800.
- *Puget Sound coho.* Among Puget Sound natural stocks, Strait of Juan de Fuca coho are in the critical category in 2021. Skagit, Snohomish, and Hood Canal coho are in the low category, and Stillaguamish coho are in the normal category.
- *Interior Fraser (Thompson River) coho.* This Canadian stock continues to be depressed, and will continue to constrain ocean coho fisheries north of Cape Falcon in 2021.
- *Washington coastal coho.* Forecasts for most Washington coastal coho stocks are lower than in 2020. Forecasts for most Washington coastal coho stocks are lower than in 2020. Among Washington coastal natural stocks, Quillayute fall and Queets coho are in the low category, and Hoh and Grays Harbor coho are in the moderate category under the PST Southern Coho Management Plan in 2021.

Key coho salmon management objectives shaping the Alternatives are:

- NMFS consultation standards and annual guidance for ESA listed stocks as provided in Section 5.0 above. Relevant stocks include Central California Coast coho (south of the Oregon/California border), Southern Oregon/Northern California Coastal (SONCC) coho, OCN coho, and LCN coho. The maximum allowable exploitation rates for 2021 are: (1) a combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate not to exceed 15.0 percent for OCN coho, (2) a combined exploitation rate in marine-area and mainstem Columbia River fisheries not to exceed 30.0 percent for LCN coho, and (3) a marine exploitation rate not to exceed 13.0 percent for RK hatchery coho, used as a surrogate for the SONCC coho ESU. Furthermore, coho retention is prohibited in all California ocean fisheries.
- Salmon FMP conservation objectives and obligations under the PST Southern Coho Management Plan for stocks originating along the Washington coast, Puget Sound, and British Columbia as provided in Section 6.2 above. The forecasts for Washington Coastal coho stocks are low in 2021; these stocks contribute to fisheries off Washington. Forecasts for several Puget Sound and Interior Fraser coho stocks in 2021 are low; however, the majority of the exploitation on these stocks occurs in Puget Sound and will be addressed in development of fishing seasons for inside waters during the North of Falcon co-management process by the state and tribes of Washington prior to the April Council meeting. Because of their abundance status, Interior Fraser coho are subject to an exploitation rate ceiling of 10.0 percent in southern U.S. fisheries under the PST Southern Coho Management Plan.

Descriptions pertaining to the achievement of key objectives for coho salmon management are found below.

- *LCN coho.* All Alternatives satisfy the maximum 30.0 percent exploitation rate when 2021 projected marine impacts are combined with 2020 modeled impacts for mainstem Columbia River

fisheries. In-river fisheries have yet to be shaped for 2021. Marine exploitation rates projected for the 2021 Alternatives range from 7.7 percent to 3.8 percent.

- *Queets natural coho.* The FMP MSY adult spawner objective for Queets natural coho is 5,800; projected ocean escapement values for the 2021 Alternatives range from 3,300 to 3,500. The pre-season ocean age 3 forecast for Queets natural coho is 3,900. Queets natural coho are likely to be the constraining coho stock for fisheries north of Cape Falcon in 2021.
- *Interior Fraser coho.* The Southern U.S. exploitation rate is less than the 10.0 percent limit required by the PST Southern Coho Management Plan in all Alternatives when 2021 projected marine impacts are combined with the 2020 pre-season modeled impacts for Puget Sound fisheries. Shaping of the State and Tribal inside fisheries will occur during the North of Falcon process, and ocean fisheries may require further shaping before final management measures are adopted in order to comply with the PST limit.
- *Puget Sound coho.* Total exploitation rates for all Puget Sound stocks are less than the maximum allowed under the FMP matrix in all Alternatives when 2021 projected marine impacts are combined with the 2020 pre-season modeled impacts for Puget Sound fisheries. Snohomish coho, recently designated as overfished, currently meets the criteria for ‘not overfished/rebuilding’ status. As part of the rebuilding plan, a buffered S_{MSY} is in place, which increases the abundance breakpoint between low/normal status. For 2021, the abundance forecast is below the low/normal breakpoint, limiting the total exploitation rate to 40 percent. Shaping of the State and Tribal inside fisheries will occur during the North of Falcon process, and ocean fisheries may require further shaping before final management measures are adopted in order to comply with the FMP limits.

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

8.1.3 Pink Salmon

Pink salmon merit management consideration in 2021. Impacts on Chinook and coho in pink-directed fisheries may be part of negotiations to reach a final agreement in North of Cape Falcon ocean and Puget Sound fisheries.

8.1.4 Summary of Environmental Impacts on Target Stocks

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

Environmental impacts on salmon stocks are assessed based on compliance with conservation objectives, ACLs, rebuilding plans, and ESA consultation standards. As noted in the description of the Alternatives (Tables 1, 2, and 3), if analyses using the updated values and the results of these negotiations do not result in compliance with FMP conservation objectives or ESA consultation standards, some Alternatives will not be viable and impacts in Council-area fisheries will need to be modified to comply with all applicable objectives and standards. If updated values and negotiations result in compliance with applicable objectives and standards, Council area fishery impacts would not increase; therefore, the analysis of effects would include the upper bound of a reasonable range of effects under the Alternatives considered for 2021 Council area ocean salmon fisheries.

8.1.4.1 Targeted Salmon Stocks

Based on current assumptions regarding Canadian, and inside fishery impacts, all target salmon stocks (non-ESA listed) meet their FMP conservation objectives under Alternatives I, II, and III with the exception of Queets coho in all three Alternatives (Tables 5a and 5b).

8.1.4.2 ESA Listed Salmon Stocks

Based on current assumptions regarding Canadian and inside fishery impacts, all ESA listed salmon stocks meet their ESA consultation standards under Alternatives II and III. Under Alternative I, all ESA consultation standards are met, with the exception of the exploitation rate for LCR natural tule Chinook, which exceeds the allowable limit under both the QTA and MT treaty troll quotas when combined with preliminary 2021 preseason harvest rates for Columbia River fisheries (Tables 5a and 5b).

Council-area fisheries have a minor impact on ESA-listed Puget Sound Chinook and on most Chinook stocks subject to the 2019 PST Agreement. At this point there appears to be sufficient flexibility within Council and inside area fisheries as a whole to achieve protection for the Puget Sound Chinook ESU.

8.2 Socioeconomics

In general, Council-area ocean salmon fisheries are managed to meet conservation objectives for stocks that are expected to achieve optimum yields while minimizing impacts on depressed stocks. While analysis of biological impacts is organized around salmon stocks that spawn in particular rivers, socioeconomic impacts under the regulatory alternatives are analyzed by ocean fishery management areas as described in the Salmon FMP. Although most stocks range across several areas, the abundance of individual stocks varies by time and area, thus the use of management areas facilitates more optimal management of each stock than would be possible with coastwide regulations. From north to south, the fishery management areas are: (1) from the U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon (45°46' N. lat.), which is on the Oregon coast south of the Columbia River mouth; (2) between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain (42°40' N. lat.) on Oregon's southern coast; (3) the Oregon KMZ, which covers ocean waters from Humbug Mountain to the Oregon/California border (42° N. lat.); (4) the California KMZ has typically¹ included the area from the Oregon/California border to the southern KMZ boundary in northern California, (5) from the southern KMZ boundary to Point Arena (38°57' N. lat.) in Mendocino County; (6) from Point Arena to Pigeon Point (37°11' N. lat.) north of Santa Cruz; and (7) from Pigeon Point to the U.S./Mexico border. There are also numerous subdivisions within these areas that are used to further balance stock conservation and harvest allocation needs. The following analysis of impacts on users of the resource and fishing communities is organized around these seven broad management areas. Figure 3 provides a map of the boundaries of these areas, also showing the main salmon ports.

Tribal ocean fisheries (including Washington State statistical area 4B) occur only in the area north of Cape Falcon. The Lower Elwha Klallam, Jamestown S'Klallam, Port Gamble S'Kallam, Makah, Quileute, Hoh, and Quinault Tribes all have fishery areas in the northern part of the area north of Cape Falcon (Tables 3a and 3b). Other federally-recognized tribes participate in in-river fisheries.

The Review of 2020 Ocean Salmon Fisheries (PFMC 2021b) provides an historical description of the salmon fishery affected environment. In addition to stock status assessments, the document reports socioeconomic impacts of historical fisheries and analyzes the current socioeconomic status of West Coast salmon fisheries. For the purpose of characterizing the socioeconomic impact of non-tribal Council-area

¹ The location of the southern boundary of the KMZ may change to the Helliwell line (40°10' N. lat) by the time the 2021 regulations are implemented, so it is therefore simply described in this document as “the southern KMZ boundary” pending a determination from NMFS.

ocean salmon fisheries, commercial exvessel value, recreational fishing trips, and community level personal income impacts resulting from both commercial and recreational fishing activities are used.

The short-term economic effects of the regulatory Alternatives for non-Indian fisheries are shown in Tables 9a, 9b, 10a, and 10b. Tables 9a and 9b show projected commercial troll impacts expressed in terms of estimated potential exvessel value by catch area. Tables 10a and 10b show projected recreational fisheries impacts in terms of the number of projected angler-trips and community personal income impacts associated with those activities by port area. Note that exvessel values shown under the Alternatives for the commercial troll fishery in Tables 9a and 9b and income impact values shown for the recreational fishery in Tables 10a and 10b are not directly comparable. More directly comparable measures of short-term economic impacts from commercial and recreational salmon fisheries appear in Figures 1a, 1b, 2a, and 2b, which show estimated community income impacts under the respective sets of commercial troll and recreational fishery Alternatives, compared to historical impacts in real (inflation-adjusted) dollars. Both commercial and recreational income impact estimates provided in these figures are based on landing ports. In general, income impacts are estimates of the amount of income generated by the economic linkages associated with a particular activity (see Chapter IV of the Review of 2020 Ocean Salmon Fisheries for additional description of income impact estimates). Income impacts are a measure of relative economic activity. Differences in income impacts between an Alternative and the value for the 2020 fishery indicate the expected impact of the Alternative compared with taking no action, (i.e., if 2020 regulations were to remain in place). Differences in income impacts between an Alternative and recent inflation-adjusted average values provide a comparison of the current estimates with recent historical trends. While reductions in income impacts associated with an activity may not necessarily reflect net losses, they are likely to indicate losses to businesses and individuals in a community that depends on that activity for their livelihood.

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

Exvessel revenues in Tables 9a and 9b are based on estimated harvest by catch area while commercial income impacts in Figures 1a and 1b are based on projected deliveries by landing area. Historically, there has been a divergence between these two measures. The difference is due to salmon caught in certain catch areas being delivered to ports in neighboring catch areas. In an attempt to account for this effect and assign income impacts to the “correct” landing area, adjustments are made based on historical patterns. The patterns are typically inferred from the most recent year’s catch and landings data. For example, 2020 data shows there were deliveries of salmon: (1) caught north of Cape Falcon to landing ports between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain, (2) caught between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain to landing ports in the Oregon KMZ region, (3) caught between Horse Mountain and Point Arena to landing ports in the California KMZ region (Eureka), (4) caught between Point Arena and Pigeon Point to landing ports in the California KMZ region (Eureka), (5) caught between Point Arena and Pigeon Point to landing ports in the Fort Bragg region, and (6) caught south of Pigeon Point to landing ports in the San Francisco region, among others.

The expected harvest levels used to model commercial fishery impacts are taken from Tables 6a and 6b. Estimated harvests do not include a relatively small amount occurring in the state-waters-only (SWO) fishery off southern Oregon as this fishery is not expected to be prosecuted in 2021. These total harvest estimates combined with the prior year's average Chinook weights per fish and exvessel prices per pound were assumed to be the best indicators of expected revenues in the coming season. Coastwide average Chinook weight per fish in 2020 was approximately 13 percent above the prior year and slightly above the recent five-year average; while coastwide average Chinook exvessel prices in 2020 were 13 percent above the prior year but eight percent below the recent five-year average in inflation-adjusted terms. If this year's actual average weight per fish or exvessel prices diverge significantly from what was observed last year, then salmon exvessel revenues and resulting commercial fisheries income impacts projected in this document may prove to be correspondingly biased.

Fishing effort estimates for the recreational fishery south of Cape Falcon are based on measures developed by the STT for modeling biological impacts. STT estimates for south of Cape Falcon use multi-year averages to predict effort for the coming year. Consequently, if the multi-year average for a particular time period and area happens to be higher than last year's effort level, then the model may forecast an increase in effort for the coming year even though management measures may actually be relatively more constraining, or *vice-versa*. Estimated recreational effort does not include a relatively small amount that often occurs in the SWO fishery off southern Oregon as this fishery is not expected to be prosecuted in 2021. Recreational fishery effort north of Cape Falcon was estimated using historical CPUE estimates ("success rates") applied to salmon quotas and expected harvest levels under the Alternatives. Projections of recreational catch north of Cape Falcon were made by multiplying the proposed quotas for the two species under each Alternative by the historic ratios of actual catch to the actual quotas. Effort and economic impacts were then estimated by summing recent year weighted average coho and Chinook angler success rates multiplied by the projected coho and Chinook catch under each Alternative. Unless otherwise noted, the economic effects of the commercial and recreational fisheries Alternatives summarized below are compared in terms of estimated community income impacts

8.2.1 Alternative I

Under Alternative I, overall coastwide community personal income impacts from commercial salmon fisheries are projected to be 34 percent below last year's (2020) level and 23 percent below the recent (2016-2020) inflation-adjusted average. Coastwide income impacts from recreational fishing are projected to be 75 percent above last year's level and 38 percent above the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average.

Commercial fishery income impacts north of Cape Falcon are projected to be 125 percent above last year and 26 percent above the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average.

South of Cape Falcon, overall commercial fishery income impacts are projected to fall below last year's level by 46 percent and below the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average by 30 percent.

A mix of commercial fishery income impacts are projected for areas south of Cape Falcon, with areas between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain, between Humbug Mountain and the Oregon/California border, and between the southern KMZ boundary and Point Arena projected to see increases of 213 percent, 143 percent, and 110 percent, respectively, compared with last year. However, areas between Point Arena and Pigeon Point and south of Pigeon Point would see projected decreases of 80 percent and 9 percent, respectively, compared with last year. While areas between the Oregon/California border and the southern KMZ boundary would be closed to commercial fishing, deliveries from catch areas to the south are projected to result in a decrease in income impacts to ports in the region of 12 percent compared with last year. The areas south of Cape Falcon would see projected changes in commercial fishery income impacts compared to the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average ranging from an increase of 90 percent (southern

boundary of the KMZ to Point Arena) to a decrease of 93 percent (Oregon/California border to the southern KMZ boundary).

Income impacts from recreational fisheries north of Cape Falcon are projected to be 211 percent above last year and 86 percent above the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average.

Overall recreational fishery income impacts south of Cape Falcon are projected to be 38 percent above last year and 19 percent above the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average. Recreational income impacts are projected to be above last year's levels and the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average in five of the six areas south of Cape Falcon (i.e., all except between Point Arena and Pigeon Point where reductions of 11 percent and 18 percent are projected, respectively). Projected increases compared with last year in the other five areas south of Cape Falcon range from three percent for areas between Humbug Mountain and the Oregon/California border to more than 700 percent for areas south of Pigeon Point.

Under Alternative I overall coastwide income impacts for combined non-Indian commercial and recreational salmon fisheries are projected to be 14 percent above last year's level and 10 percent above the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average. Combined income impacts north of Cape Falcon are projected to be 186 percent above last year's level and 68 percent above the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average. In aggregate, combined income impacts south of Cape Falcon are projected to be 12 percent below last year's level and six percent below the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average.

Tribal ocean fisheries north of Cape Falcon would be allocated 35,000 Chinook and 16,500 coho for ocean area harvest under the QTA Alternative, versus 50,000 Chinook and 50,000 coho under the MT Alternative. These compare with the 2020 actual allocation of 35,000 Chinook and 16,500 coho.

8.2.2 Alternative II

Under Alternative II, overall coastwide community personal income impacts from commercial salmon fisheries are projected to be 38 percent below last year's (2020) level and 27 percent below the recent (2016-2020) inflation-adjusted average. Coastwide income impacts from recreational fishing are projected to be 82 percent above last year's level and 43 percent above the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average.

Commercial fishery income impacts north of Cape Falcon are projected to be 92 percent above last year and 8 percent above the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average.

South of Cape Falcon, overall commercial fishery income impacts are projected to fall below last year's level by 48 percent and below the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average by 33 percent.

Reductions in commercial fisheries income impacts compared with last year's levels are projected for three of the six areas south of Cape Falcon. The areas between Point Arena and Pigeon Point and south of Pigeon Point would see projected decreases of 80 percent and 19 percent, respectively. While areas between the Oregon/California border and the southern KMZ boundary would be closed to commercial fishing, deliveries from catch areas to the south are projected to result in a decrease in income impacts to ports in the region of 29 percent compared with last year. Three areas south of Cape Falcon would see projected increases in income impacts compared with last year: the areas between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain, between Humbug Mountain and the Oregon/California border, and between the southern KMZ boundary and Point Arena, where increases of 232 percent, 107 percent, and 48 percent, respectively, are projected. Three of the six areas south of Cape Falcon would see projected decreases in commercial fishery income impacts compared to the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average, ranging from decreases of 26 percent (South of Pigeon Point) to 95 percent (Oregon/California border to the southern KMZ boundary). The other three areas south of Cape Falcon would all see projected increases in commercial fishery income

impacts compared to the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average ranging from 34 percent (the southern KMZ boundary to Point Arena) to 84 percent (Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain).

Projected income impacts from recreational fisheries north of Cape Falcon are 280 percent above last year and 127 percent above the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average.

Overall recreational fishery income impacts south of Cape Falcon are projected to be 30 percent above last year and 11 percent above the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average. Recreational income impacts are projected to be above last year's level in four of the six areas south of Cape Falcon, with projected increases of 22 percent between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain, 31 percent for areas between the Oregon/California border and the southern KMZ boundary, 122 percent for areas from the southern KMZ boundary to Point Arena, and 748 percent for the area south of Pigeon Point. In the other two areas south of Cape Falcon, declines from last year of 45 percent for Humbug Mountain to the Oregon/California border and 14 percent for Point Arena to Pigeon Point are projected. Likewise, recreational income impacts are projected to be above the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average in four of six areas south of Cape Falcon, with increases ranging from 8 percent for areas between the Oregon/California border and the southern KMZ boundary to 212 percent for areas south of Pigeon Point. In the other two areas south of Cape Falcon, recreational income impacts are projected to be below the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average by 27 percent for Humbug Mountain to the Oregon/California border and by 21 percent for Point Arena to Pigeon Point.

Under Alternative II overall coastwide income impacts for combined non-Indian commercial and recreational salmon fisheries are projected to be 15 percent above last year's level and 11 percent above the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average. Combined income impacts north of Cape Falcon are projected to be 226 percent above last year's level and 91 percent above the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average. In aggregate, combined income impacts south of Cape Falcon are projected to be 17 percent below last year's level and 11 percent below the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average.

Tribal ocean fisheries north of Cape Falcon would be allocated 25,000 Chinook and 10,000 coho for ocean area harvest under the QTA Alternative, versus 35,000 Chinook and 35,000 coho under the MT Alternative. These compare with the 2020 actual allocation of 35,000 Chinook and 16,500 coho.

8.2.3 Alternative III

Under Alternative III, overall coastwide community personal income impacts from commercial salmon fisheries are projected to be 49 percent below last year's (2020) level and 39 percent below the recent (2016-2020) inflation-adjusted average. Coastwide income impacts from recreational fishing are projected to be 2 percent below last year's level and 23 percent below the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average.

The commercial fishery north of Cape Falcon would be closed under this Alternative thus the associated commercial fishery income impacts north of Cape Falcon are projected to be 100 percent below last year and the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average.

South of Cape Falcon, overall commercial fishery income impacts are projected to fall below last year's level by 45 percent and below the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average by 29 percent.

Reductions in commercial fisheries income impacts compared with last year's levels are projected for three of the six areas south of Cape Falcon. The areas between Point Arena and Pigeon Point and south of Pigeon Point would see projected decreases of 79 percent and 19 percent, respectively. While areas between the Oregon/California border and the southern KMZ boundary would be closed to commercial fishing, deliveries from catch areas to the south are projected to result in a decrease in income impacts to ports in

the region of 30 percent compared with last year. Three areas south of Cape Falcon would see projected increases in income impacts compared with last year: the areas between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain, between Humbug Mountain and the Oregon/California border, and between the southern KMZ boundary and Point Arena, where increases of 262 percent, 171 percent, and 42 percent, respectively, are projected. Three of the six areas south of Cape Falcon would see projected decreases in commercial fishery income impacts compared to the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average, ranging from decreases of 27 percent South of Pigeon Point to 95 percent between the Oregon/California border and the southern KMZ boundary. The other three areas south of Cape Falcon would all see projected increases in commercial fishery income impacts compared to the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average ranging from 28 percent (southern KMZ boundary to Point Arena) to 101 percent (Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain).

The recreational fishery north of Cape Falcon would be closed under this Alternative; thus, the associated income impacts from recreational fisheries north of Cape Falcon are projected to be 100 percent below last year and the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average.

Overall recreational fishery income impacts south of Cape Falcon are projected to be 24 percent above last year and 7 percent above the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average. Recreational income impacts are projected to be above last year's level in four of six areas south of Cape Falcon, with increases of less than one percent projected for areas between Humbug Mountain and the Oregon/California border, 16 percent for areas between the Oregon/California border and the southern KMZ boundary, 126 percent for areas from the southern KMZ boundary to Point Arena, and 746 percent for areas south of Pigeon Point. Projected declines from last year's level in the other two areas south of Cape Falcon range from 12 percent (Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain) to 14 percent (Point Arena to Pigeon Point). Recreational income impacts are projected to be above the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average in three of six areas south of Cape Falcon, with increases ranging from 33 percent between Humbug Mountain and the Oregon/California border to 211 percent for areas south of Pigeon Point. Decreases in recreational income impacts compared with the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average projected for the remaining three areas south of Cape Falcon range from four percent (the Oregon/California border to the southern KMZ boundary) to 21 percent (Point Arena to Pigeon Point).

Under Alternative III, overall coastwide income impacts for combined non-Indian commercial and recreational salmon fisheries are projected to be 28 percent below last year's level and 30 percent below the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average. Combined income impacts north of Cape Falcon are projected to be 100 percent below last year's level and the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average. In aggregate, combined income impacts south of Cape Falcon are projected to be 17 percent below last year's level and 11 percent below the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average.

Tribal ocean fisheries north of Cape Falcon would be closed under the QTA and MT Alternative, compared to the 2020 actual allocation of 35,000 Chinook and 16,500 coho.

8.2.4 Summary of Impacts on the Socioeconomic Environment

The commercial salmon fishery Alternatives are projected to generate coastwide income impacts below last year's levels ranging from reductions of 34 percent under Alternative I, 38 percent under Alternative II, to 49 percent under Alternative III. These levels also represent corresponding declines relative to the recent (2016-2020) inflation-adjusted averages of 23 percent, 27 percent, and 39 percent, respectively.

North of Cape Falcon, commercial salmon fisheries income impacts are projected to be above last year and the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average under Alternative I and Alternative II, but zero under Alternative III. Compared with last year, the two areas south of Point Arena (Point Arena to Pigeon Point, and south of Pigeon Point) and the area from the Oregon/California border to the southern KMZ boundary would see

decreases under all three alternatives, while the areas between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain, between Humbug Mountain and the Oregon/California border, and between the southern KMZ boundary and Point Arena would see increases under all three Alternatives. The area from the Oregon/California border to the southern KMZ boundary would be closed to commercial fishing under all three alternatives (although some landings from areas to the south would be expected), and the area north of Cape Falcon would be closed to commercial fishing under Alternative III.

Relative to the other alternatives, projections for Alternative III include the most negative or least positive commercial fisheries income impacts overall and for four of the seven management areas: North of Cape Falcon, the Oregon/California border to the southern KMZ boundary, the southern KMZ boundary to Point Arena, and south of Pigeon Point. Projections for Alternative I include the most negative or least positive commercial fisheries income impacts for two of the seven management areas: Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain, and Point Arena to Pigeon Point. Projections for Alternative II include the most negative or least positive commercial fisheries income impacts for one area: Humbug Mountain to the Oregon/California border.

Total coastwide income impacts from recreational salmon fisheries are projected to be lower than last year by 2 percent under Alternative III, but increases over last year are projected under Alternative I and Alternative II of 75 percent and 82 percent, respectively. Compared with the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average, a decrease in coastwide recreational fishery income impacts of 23 percent is projected under Alternative III, but relative increases are projected under Alternative I (of 38 percent) and Alternative II of 43 percent. Compared with last year, three management areas would see projected increases in recreational fishery income impacts under all three alternatives: the Oregon/California border to the southern KMZ boundary, the southern KMZ boundary to Point Arena, and south of Pigeon Point. Point Arena to Pigeon Point is the only area projected to see decreases in recreational fisheries income impacts compared with last year under all three alternatives. Compared with the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average, six of seven areas are projected to see increases in recreational fishery income impacts under Alternative I (i.e., all areas except Point Arena to Pigeon Point), and five of seven are projected to see increases in recreational fishery income impacts under Alternative II (i.e., all areas except Point Arena to Pigeon Point, and Humbug Mountain to the Oregon/California border). Under Alternative III, three areas would see projected increases in recreational fishery income impacts relative to the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average: Humbug Mountain to the Oregon/California border, the southern KMZ boundary to Point Arena, and south of Pigeon Point.

Total coastwide income impacts from combined non-Indian commercial and recreational salmon fisheries are projected to be lower than last year by 28 percent under Alternative III, but increases over last year are projected under Alternative I and Alternative II of 14 percent and 15 percent, respectively. Only one of seven management areas (Point Arena to Pigeon Point) would see projected decreases in combined commercial and recreational salmon fishery income impacts compared with last year under all three Alternatives. Combined coastwide income impacts are projected to be below the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average by 30 percent under Alternative III, but above the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average under Alternative I and Alternative II by 10 percent and 11 percent, respectively.

Two of seven management areas are projected to see decreases in combined commercial and recreational salmon fishery income impacts compared with the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted averages under all three Alternatives: Point Arena to Pigeon Point, and the Oregon/California border to the southern KMZ boundary. Under Alternative III those two areas would also be joined by the north of Cape Falcon area in showing projected decrease in combined commercial and recreational salmon fishery income impacts relative to the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average.

Under the QTA alternatives, ocean tribal fisheries occurring north of Cape Falcon would be allocated a maximum of 35,000 Chinook and 16,500 coho under Alternative I, 25,000 Chinook and 10,000 coho under Alternative II, and would be closed under Alternative III. Under the MT alternatives, ocean tribal fisheries occurring north of Cape Falcon would be allocated a maximum of 50,000 Chinook and 50,000 coho under Alternative I, 35,000 Chinook and 35,000 coho under Alternative II, and would be closed under Alternative III. These compare with the 2020 actual allocation of 35,000 Chinook and 16,500 coho.

8.3 *Non-target Fish Species*

Prior NEPA analyses have considered the effects of the ocean salmon fisheries on non-target fish species. Since then, ocean salmon fisheries have not changed substantially in terms of season length, areas, depth, bag limits, etc. Nor is there any new information to suggest that the incidental nature of encounters of non-target species in ocean salmon fisheries has changed. Therefore, conclusions from previous environmental analyses indicating that effects on non-target fish species are low and not significant are still applicable, as discussed below. The differences between the Alternatives for the 2021 salmon fishery are not discernible with respect to their effect on non-target fish species.

Impacts to groundfish stocks from salmon troll fisheries continue to be managed as part of the open access groundfish fishery sector, and are at similar levels compared to recent years. Previous environmental analysis concluded that the amount of groundfish taken incidentally in the salmon fishery is very low and is not substantially altered by changes in the salmon fishery. The 2021 ocean salmon regulation Alternatives are not expected to differ substantially from fisheries analyzed previously with respect to groundfish impacts; therefore, effects from the Alternatives to groundfish stocks are not significant.

Impacts to Pacific halibut from salmon troll fisheries continue to be managed under limits established through the International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) process and under the Area 2A (Council area) catch sharing plan. Previous environmental analysis stated that data on the commercial segment of salmon fisheries show the co-occurrence rates for salmon and halibut, coastal pelagic species, highly migratory species, and non-Council managed fish species are low. The 2021 ocean salmon regulation Alternatives include Pacific halibut landing restrictions within the range enacted in the past, and are not expected to differ substantially from earlier analyses with respect to Pacific halibut impacts; therefore, effects from the Alternatives to Pacific halibut are not significant. Likewise, there are no changes to the salmon fishery for 2021 that would change impacts to other non-salmon fish species compared to previous analyses, therefore, effects from the Alternatives to these species are not expected to be significant.

8.4 *Marine Mammals*

The commercial salmon troll fisheries off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California are classified as Category III fisheries, indicating a remote or no likelihood of causing incidental mortality or serious injury to marine mammals (86 FR 3028, January 14, 2021). Recreational salmon fisheries use similar gear and techniques as the commercial fisheries and are assumed to have similar encounter rates and impacts. The non-ESA listed marine mammal species that are known to interact with ocean salmon fisheries are California sea lion and harbor seals. Populations of both these species are at stable and historically high levels. There is no new information to suggest that the nature of interactions between California sea lions or harbor seals in ocean salmon fisheries has changed since the Category III determination. Therefore, the impacts from the 2021 salmon regulation Alternatives to non-ESA listed marine mammals are not expected to be significant, and there is no discernible difference between the effects of the Alternatives on these resources.

8.5 *ESA Listed Species*

ESA-listed salmonid species present in Council area waters are described in Chapter 5 of this document. ESA-listed sockeye and chum salmon, and steelhead trout are rarely encountered in ocean salmon fisheries,

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

There is no record of injury or mortality of Guadalupe fur seals in Pacific Coast salmon fisheries. No sea turtles have been reported taken by the ocean salmon fisheries off Washington, Oregon, or California, and NMFS has determined that commercial fishing by Pacific Coast salmon fisheries would pose a negligible threat to Pacific turtle species. There is no discernible difference between the effects of the alternatives on these resources.

Of the ESA-listed marine mammals that occur in Council area waters, only Southern Resident killer whales (SRKW), a distinct population segment (DPS) of *Orcinus orca*, are likely to be affected by salmon fisheries. The “resident” killer whale ecotype is dependent on fish as a prey item; the primary prey for the SRKW DPS is Chinook salmon (SRKW Workgroup 2020). The SRKW DPS occurs regularly throughout the coastal waters of the states of Washington, Oregon, and Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada; individuals are known to travel as far south as central California and as far north as Southeast Alaska (SRKW Workgroup 2020).

Salmon fisheries conducted under the FMP may directly affect SRKW through interactions with vessels and gear, and indirectly affect them by reducing prey availability. The risk assessment report, prepared by the Council’s ad hoc workgroup on SRKW/salmon fishery interactions (SRKW Workgroup 2020), presented at the Council’s March 2020 meeting, provides the most current information on SRKW and their predator-prey interaction with Pacific salmon. The report can be found online at: <https://www.pcouncil.org/documents/2020/02/e-3-a-srkw-workgroup-report-1-electronic-only.pdf/>.

At its November 2020 meeting, the Council adopted a final preferred alternative for a subsequent amendment to the FMP to include management provisions responsive to the needs of SRKW (if approved, this will be Amendment 21). Amendment 21, if approved, would set a Chinook salmon annual abundance management threshold below which the Council and NMFS would implement specific steps to limit ocean salmon fishery impacts on Chinook salmon in order to increase salmon prey availability for SRKW.² These steps include time and area closures, a limit on the north of Cape Falcon salmon quota, and temporal shifts in salmon fishing north of Cape Falcon. NMFS has completed an ESA Section 7 consultation on the authorization of the West Coast ocean salmon fisheries through approval of the Pacific Salmon FMP including Amendment 21 and promulgation of regulations implementing the FMP for Southern Resident Killer Whales and their current and proposed critical habitat (WCRO-2019-04074, April 21, 2021). This biological opinion concluded that the proposed action is not likely to jeopardize SRKW or adversely modify their current and proposed critical habitat. The Council and NMFS considered the Chinook salmon abundance threshold in Amendment 21 when developing the alternatives for 2021 annual management measures and found that the preseason estimate of abundance of Chinook salmon in 2021 exceeds the threshold in the proposed amendment. The alternatives considered in this EA are consistent with the proposed Amendment 21 as analyzed in the 2021 biological opinion.

² For details of the Council’s adopted provisions for Amendment 21, see the Council decision document for the November 2020 Council meeting at: <https://www.pcouncil.org/november-2020-decision-summary-document/#Salmon>.

8.6 Seabirds

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

8.7 Biodiversity and Ecosystem Function

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

8.8 Ocean and Coastal Habitats

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

8.9 Public Health and Safety

Fisheries management can affect safety if, for example, season openings make it more likely that fishermen will have to go out in bad weather because fishing opportunities are limited. The Salmon FMP, however, has provisions to adjust management measures if unsafe weather affected fishery access. The Alternatives for 2021 ocean salmon regulations have season structures similar to those employed in previous salmon seasons and are not expected to result in any significant increase in the risk to human health or safety at sea. There are also no discernible differences between the effects of the Alternatives on the risk to human health or safety at sea.

8.10 Short term and Long Term Impacts

The purpose of long term and short term impacts analysis is to consider the combined effects of many actions on the human environment over time that would be missed if each action were evaluated separately.

8.10.1 Consideration of the Affected Resource

The affected resources that relate to the Pacific Coast salmon fishery are described in the Affected Environment sections of Preseason I and in Section 8.0 of this report. The significance of impacts will be discussed in relation to these affected resources listed below.

- Fishery and Fish Resources,
- Protected Resources,
- Biodiversity/Ecosystem Function and Habitats,
- Socioeconomics.

8.10.2 Geographic Boundaries

The analysis focuses on actions related to Council-managed ocean salmon commercial and recreational fisheries. Council-managed ocean fisheries occur in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ), from three to 200 miles offshore, off the coasts of the states of Washington, Oregon, and California as well as the ports in

these states that receive landings from the ocean salmon fisheries. Since salmon are anadromous and spend part of their lifecycle in fresh water, the geographic scope also includes internal waters (e.g., Puget Sound) and rivers that salmon use to migrate towards their spawning grounds.

8.10.3 Temporal Boundaries

The temporal scope of past and present actions for the affected resources is primarily focused on actions that have occurred after framework FMP implementation (1984). The temporal scope of future actions for all affected resources extends about five years into the future. This period was chosen because the dynamic nature of resource management and lack of information on future projects make it very difficult to predict impacts beyond this timeframe with any certainty.

8.10.4 Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Future Actions

Fishery Actions

The Council sets management measures for ocean salmon fisheries annually based on stock forecasts and in accordance with conservation objectives set in the FMP and guidance provided by NMFS for managing impacts to ESA listed stocks. The Council manages ocean salmon fisheries through an intensive preseason analysis process to shape salmon fisheries impacts on salmon stocks within the parameters of the FMP conservation measures and ESA requirements.

Fisheries outside of the Council's jurisdiction also impact the Council-area salmon fishery. The Council considers fisheries managed by the states and treaty Indian tribes in the North of Falcon management process and Columbia River fisheries managed under U.S. v. Oregon Management Plan, as well as obligations for fisheries off Alaska and Canada under the PST. Additionally, the Council and NMFS manage ocean salmon fisheries inseason to keep fisheries impacts within the constraints set preseason. The Council also conducts annual methodology reviews to improve models and other tools for assessing salmon stocks.

Non-Fishing Related Actions

Because salmon spend part of their lifecycle in fresh water, they are more vulnerable to a broad range of human activities (since humans spend most of their time on land) that affect the quantity and quality of these freshwater environments. These effects are generally well known and diverse. They include physical barriers to migration (dams), changes in water flow and temperature (often a secondary effect of dams or water diversion projects), and degradation of spawning environments (such as increased silt in the water from adjacent land use). Non-fishing activities in the marine environment can introduce chemical pollutants and sewage; and result in changes in water temperature, salinity, dissolved oxygen, and suspended sediment which poses a risk to the affected resources. Human-induced non-fishing activities tend to be localized in nearshore areas and marine project areas. When these activities co-occur, they are likely to work additively or synergistically to decrease habitat quality and may indirectly constrain the sustainability of the managed resources, non-target species, and protected resources. Decreased habitat suitability tends to reduce the tolerance of affected species to the impacts of fishing effort. Mitigation through regulations that would reduce fishing effort could negatively impact human communities. The overall impact to the affected species and their habitats on a population level is unknown, but likely neutral to low negative, since a large portion of these species have a limited or minor exposure to the localized non-fishing perturbations.

For many of the proposed non-fishing activities to be permitted by other Federal agencies, those agencies would examine the potential impacts on the affected resources. The Magnuson-Stevens Act (50 CFR 600.930) imposes an obligation on other Federal agencies to consult with the Secretary of Commerce on actions that may adversely affect EFH. The eight fishery management councils engage in the review process by making comments and recommendations on any Federal or state action that may affect habitat, including EFH, for their managed species and by commenting on actions likely to substantially affect

habitat, including EFH. In addition, under the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (Section 662), “whenever the waters of any stream or other body of water are proposed or authorized to be impounded, diverted, the channel deepened, or the stream or other body of water otherwise controlled or modified for any purpose whatever, including navigation and drainage, by any department or agency of the U.S., or by any public or private agency under Federal permit or license, such department or agency first shall consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Department of the Interior, and with the head of the agency exercising administration over the wildlife resources of the particular state wherein the” activity is taking place. This act provides another avenue for review of actions by other Federal and state agencies that may impact resources that NMFS manages in the reasonably foreseeable future. In addition, NMFS and the USFWS share responsibility for implementing the ESA. ESA requires NMFS to designate "critical habitat" for any species it lists under the ESA (i.e., areas that contain physical or biological features essential to conservation, which may require special management considerations or protection) and to develop and implement recovery plans for threatened and endangered species. The ESA provides another avenue for NMFS to review actions by other entities that may impact endangered and protected resources whose management units are under NMFS’ jurisdiction.

The effects of climate on the biota of the California Current ecosystem have been recognized for some time. The El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) is widely recognized to be the dominant mode of inter-annual variability in the equatorial Pacific, with impacts throughout the rest of the Pacific basin and the globe. During the negative (El Niño) phase of the ENSO cycle, jet stream winds are typically diverted northward, often resulting in increased exposure of the Pacific Coast of the U.S. to subtropical weather systems. The impacts of these events to the coastal ocean generally include reduced upwelling winds, deepening of the thermocline, intrusion of offshore (subtropical) waters, dramatic declines in primary and secondary production, poor recruitment, reduced growth, and survival of many resident species (such as salmon and groundfish), and northward extensions in the range of many tropical species. Concurrently, top predators such as seabirds and pinnipeds often exhibit reproductive failure. In addition to inter-annual variability in ocean conditions, the North Pacific seems to exhibit substantial inter-decadal variability, which is referred to as the Pacific (inter) Decadal Oscillation (PDO).

Anomalously warm sea surface temperatures in the northeast Pacific Ocean developed in 2013 and continued to persist through much of 2015; this phenomenon was termed “the Blob.” During the persistence of the Blob, distribution of marine species was affected (e.g., tropical, and subtropical species were documented far north of their usual ranges), marine mammals and seabirds starved, and a coastwide algal bloom that developed in the summer of 2015 resulted in domoic acid poisoning of animals at various trophic levels, from crustaceans to marine mammals. In 2015-2016, a very strong El Niño event disrupted the Blob, which was declared “dead” by climatologists in December 2015. The extent of the impact of The Blob on salmon and salmon fisheries has not yet been fully determined. It is also uncertain if or when environmental conditions would cause a repeat of this event, although evidence of resurgent blob-like conditions emerged in late 2019. NMFS’ Northwest and Southwest Fisheries Science Centers presented information to the Council indicating that the broods that will contribute to 2021 harvest and escapement encountered generally poor to intermediate ocean conditions in the California Current Ecosystem.

Within the California Current itself, scientists have described long-term warming trends in the upper 50 to 75 meters of the water column. Recent paleoecological studies from marine sediments have indicated that 20th century warming trends in the California Current have exceeded natural variability in ocean temperatures over the last 1,400 years. Statistical analyses of past climate data have improved our understanding of how climate has affected North Pacific ecosystems and associated marine species productivities.

In addition, changes in river flows and flow variability may affect population growth of anadromous fishes. Ward et al. (2015) found that increases in variability in freshwater flows may have a more negative effect

than any other climate signal included in their model. Some climate change models predict that in the Pacific Northwest, there will be warmer winters and more variable river flows, which may affect the ability of anadromous fishes to recover in the future (Ward et al. 2015). However, our ability to predict future impacts on a large-scale ecosystem stemming from climate forcing events remains uncertain.

8.10.5 Magnitude and Significance of Proposed Action

The following section presents the cumulative effects of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions on each of the managed resources. This is followed by a discussion on the synergistic effects of the proposed action, as well as past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions.

8.10.5.1 Fishery and Fish Resources

Past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions that affect the salmon fishery and fish resources are considered annually when the Council sets management measures for ocean salmon fisheries based on stock forecasts and in accordance with conservation objectives set in the FMP and guidance provided by NMFS for managing impacts to ESA-listed stocks. The Council also considers fisheries managed by the states and treaty Indian tribes in the North of Falcon management process and Columbia River fisheries managed under *U.S. v. Oregon* Management Plan, as well as obligations under the PST. Additionally, the Council and NMFS manage ocean salmon fisheries inseason to keep fisheries impacts within the constraints set pre-season. The Council also conducts annual methodology reviews to improve models and other tools for assessing salmon stocks. Therefore, the degree of both short term and long term effects, including the proposed action, on the salmon fishery and fish resources are expected to be low positive and not significant.

8.10.5.2 Protected Resources

Past, present, and foreseeable future actions that affect ESA-listed salmon are considered annually when the Council sets management measures for ocean salmon fisheries; NMFS provides guidance for managing impacts to ESA-listed stocks based on BOs and stock productivity information provided by the states and analyzed by the STT. Fishery management actions have been taken to manage impacts on ESA-listed salmon, and the states have developed information to better inform fishery management decisions. Therefore, the magnitude and significance of cumulative effects, including the proposed action on ESA-listed salmon are expected to be low positive and not significant.

8.10.5.3 Biodiversity/Ecosystem Function and Habitats

Past, present, and foreseeable future actions that affect biodiversity/ecosystem function and habitats are considered to the extent practicable annually. When considering the proposed action's removal of adult salmon by the ocean fisheries in addition to past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, such removal of these salmon is not considered to significantly affect the lower trophic levels or the overall marine ecosystem because salmon are not the only primary predator. In addition, Council-area salmon fisheries are conducted at sea with hook-and-line gear and thus, there is no to negligible interactions expected with EFH for salmon or other managed species.

Salmon escapement to fresh water provides for spawning and for carrying marine derived nutrients to freshwater habitats. The importance of salmon carcasses in the transport of marine derived nutrients to freshwater habitats is described in Appendix A of the FMP and the related EA (see Final Environmental Assessment and Regulatory Impact Review; Pacific Coast Salmon Plan Amendment 18: Incorporating Revisions to Pacific Salmon Essential Fish Habitat, available on the Council's website: www.pcouncil.org) and also in the EIS for Puget Sound Chinook Harvest Resource Management Plan (Puget Sound Chinook Harvest Resource Management Plan FEIS. NMFS Northwest Region with Assistance from the Puget Sound Treaty Tribes and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. December 2004. 2 volumes, available on the NMFS West Coast Region website: <http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/>). Council fisheries are

designed to provide escapement of salmon to provide for natural spawning and transport of marine derived nutrients.

8.10.5.4 Socioeconomic Environment

Each year the Council evaluates the socioeconomic impact of past salmon fisheries in the stock assessment and fishery evaluation document (e.g., PFMC 2021a) and also evaluates foreseeable future impacts in the annual preseason reports; these documents are also used as the basis for the NEPA analysis for the annual management measures. The magnitude and significance of cumulative effects, including the proposed action on the socioeconomic environment, is expected to be low positive, and not significant.

9.0 CONCLUSION

This analysis has identified no significant environmental impacts that would result from the 2021 ocean salmon regulation Alternatives, from final regulations selected from within the range presented in these Alternatives.

10.0 LIST OF AGENCIES AND PERSONS CONSULTED

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

- November 9-10, 12-13, 16-20, 2020: **Pacific Fishery Management Council meeting**, via webinar.
- January 20-22, 2021 **Salmon Technical Team meeting (Review preparation)**, on-line.
- February 10: California Fish and Game Commission meeting, on-line.
- February 16-20: **Salmon Technical Team meeting(Preseason Report I preparation)**, on-line.
- February 25: California Department of Fish and Wildlife public meeting, on-line.
- February 25: Oregon Ocean Salmon Industry Group meeting, on-line.
- February 26: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife public meeting, on-line.
- March 2-5, 8-11: **Pacific Fishery Management Council meeting**, via webinar.
- March 16: North of Falcon meeting. Discussion of management objectives and preliminary fishery proposals for sport and commercial fisheries in Puget Sound and coastal Washington, with limited discussion of the Columbia River and ocean fisheries, on-line.
- March 19: Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission meeting, on-line.
- March 23-24: **Public hearings on management options**, on-line meetings with focused discussions in Washington; Oregon; California.
- March 31 North of Falcon, Puget Sound forum meeting, on-line.
- April 1: North of Falcon, Ocean fisheries and Columbia River fisheries meeting, on-line.
- April 6-9, 12-15: **Pacific Fishery Management Council meeting**, via webinar.
- April 14-15: California Fish and Game Commission meeting, on-line.
- April 23 Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission meeting, on-line.
- April 22-24: Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission meeting, on-line.

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

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

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

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

11.0 REFERENCES

- PFMC. 2007. Final Environmental Assessment for Pacific Coast Salmon Plan Amendment 15: An Initiative to Provide for *De Minimis* Fishing Opportunity for Klamath River Fall-run Chinook Salmon. (Document prepared by the Pacific Fishery Management Council and National Marine Fisheries Service.) Pacific Fishery Management Council, 7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101, Portland, Oregon 97220-1384.
- PFMC. 2021a. Preseason Report I: Stock abundance analysis and environmental assessment part 1 for 2021 ocean salmon fishery management measures. Pacific Fishery Management Council, Portland, Oregon.
- PFMC. 2021b. Review of 2020 ocean salmon fisheries. Pacific Fishery Management Council, Portland, Oregon.
- SRKW Workgroup. 2020. Pacific Fishery Management Council Salmon Fishery Management Plan Impacts to Southern Resident Killer Whales: Final Draft Risk Assessment. PFMC Briefing Book for March 2020. Available at <https://www.pcouncil.org/documents/2020/02/e-3-a-srkw-workgroup-report-1-electronic-only.pdf> (website accessed November 6, 2020).
- Ward, E.J., J.H. Anderson, T.J. Beechie, G.R. Pess, and M.J. Ford. 2015. Increasing hydrologic variability threatens depleted anadromous fish populations. *Global Change Biology* DOI: 10.1111/gcb.12847

TABLE 1. 2021 Commercial troll management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries - Council adopted. (Page 1 of 14)

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
North of Cape Falcon	North of Cape Falcon	North of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information
Model #: Coho-2111, Chinook-1021	Model #: Coho-2112, Chinook-1121	Model #: Coho-2113, Chinook-1221
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Overall non-Indian TAC: 60,000 Chinook and 80,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 32,000 Chinook and 4,800 marked coho. Trade: commercial troll traded 8,000 marked coho to the recreational fishery for 2,000 Chinook. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries. During May 1-15, 2021: See 2020 management measures, which are subject to inseason action and the 2021 season description described below. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Overall non-Indian TAC: 50,000 Chinook and 110,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 25,000 Chinook and 14,400 marked coho. Trade: may be considered at the April Council meeting. Same as Alternative 1. Same as Alternative 1. 	<p>Closed.</p>

TABLE 1. 2021 Commercial troll management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 2 of 14)		
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 16 through the earlier of June 29, or 16,000 Chinook. No more than 5,900 of which may be caught in the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River, and no more than 4,360 of which may be caught in the area between Leadbetter Pt. and Cape Falcon (C.8). <p>In the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River the landing and possession limit is 75 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.) (C.1, C.6).</p> <p>In the area between Leadbetter Pt. and Cape Falcon the landing and possession limit is 75 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.) (C.1, C.6).</p> <p>Open seven days per week (C.1). All salmon, except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>When it is projected that approximately 75% of the overall Chinook guideline has been landed, or approximately 75% of any of the individual Chinook subarea guidelines have been landed, inseason action will be considered to ensure the guideline is not exceeded.</p> <p>In 2022, the season will open May 1 consistent with all preseason regulations in place in this area and subareas during May 16-June 30, 2021, including subarea salmon guidelines and quotas and weekly vessel limits except as described below for vessels fishing or in possession of salmon north of Leadbetter Point . This opening could be modified following Council review at its March and/or April 2022 meetings.</p>	<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 16 through the earlier of June 29, or 15,000 Chinook. No more than 5,540 of which may be caught in the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River, and no more than 4,090 of which may be caught in the area between Leadbetter Pt. and Cape Falcon (C.8). <p>In the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River the landing and possession limit is 50 Chinook per vessel <u>per trip</u> (C.1, C.6).</p> <p>In the area between Leadbetter Pt. and Cape Falcon landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook per vessel <u>per trip</u> (C.1, C.6).</p> <p>Open seven days per week (C.1). All salmon, except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>Inseason action may be taken to modify trip limits to landing week (Thurs.-Wed.) limits to ensure the Chinook quota is not exceeded.</p> <p>When it is projected that approximately 60% of the overall Chinook guideline has been landed, or approximately 60% of any of the individual Chinook subarea guidelines have been landed, inseason action will be considered to ensure the guideline is not exceeded.</p> <p>In 2022, same as Alternative 1.</p>	<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed. <p>In 2022, same as Alternative 1.</p>

TABLE 1. 2021 Commercial troll management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 3 of 14)		
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 1 through the earlier of September 30, or 16,000 Chinook or 4,800 coho (C.8). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon. Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B, C.1).</p> <p>Coho minimum size limit of 16 inches total length (B, C.1). All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.8.d). No chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August, and September (C.4, C.7). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>Landing and possession limit of 25 marked coho per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.) (C.1).</p>	<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 1 through the earlier of September 30, or 10,000 Chinook or 14,400 coho (C.8). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1).</p> <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p> <p>Landing and possession limit of 50 marked coho per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.) (C.1).</p>	<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closed.
<p>For all commercial troll fisheries north of Cape Falcon:</p> <p>Mandatory closed areas include: Salmon troll Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones, and beginning August 9, Grays Harbor Control Zone (C.5). Vessels must land and deliver their salmon within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery.</p> <p>Vessels in possession of salmon <u>north of the Queets River</u> may not cross the Queets River line without first notifying WDFW at 360-249-1215 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 360-249-1215 with area fished, total Chinook, coho and halibut catch aboard, and destination (C.11).</p> <p>Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon <u>north of Leadbetter Point</u> must land and deliver all species of fish in a Washington port and must possess a Washington troll and/or salmon delivery license. In 2021, vessels may not land fish east of Port Angeles or east of the Megler-Astoria bridge. For delivery to Washington ports east of the Sekiu River, vessels must notify WDFW at 360-249-1215 prior to crossing the Bonilla-Tatoosh line with area fished, total Chinook, coho and halibut catch aboard, and destination with approximate time of delivery. In 2022, vessels may not land fish east of the Sekiu River or east of the Megler-Astoria bridge.</p> <p><u>For delivery to Washington ports south of Leadbetter Point</u>, vessels must notify the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife at 360-249-1215 prior to crossing the Leadbetter Point line with area fished, total Chinook, coho, and halibut catch aboard, and destination with approximate time of delivery. During any single trip, only one side of the Leadbetter Point line may be fished (C.11).</p> <p>Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing <u>south of Leadbetter Point</u> must land and deliver all species of fish within the area and south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land all species of 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 to notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or prior to transport away from the port of landing by either calling 541-857-2546 or sending notification via e-mail to nfalcon.trollreport@state.or.us. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8).</p>		

TABLE 1. 2021 Commercial troll management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 4 of 14)		
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
South of Cape Falcon	South of Cape Falcon	South of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 131,034 hatchery and natural area adults. 2. Sacramento Index exploitation rate of 51.6%. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 1,234 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 8,152 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 5. CA/OR share of Klamath River fall Chinook commercial ocean harvest: 64.5% / 35.5%. 6. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission. 7. For fisheries scheduled prior to May 16, 2021, see 2020 management measures, which are subject to inseason action and the 2021 season description described below. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 132,221 hatchery and natural area adults. 2. Sacramento Index exploitation rate of 51.2%. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 1,227 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 8,160 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 5. CA/OR share of Klamath River fall Chinook commercial ocean harvest: 63.1% / 36.9%. 6. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission. 7. For fisheries scheduled prior to May 16, 2021, see 2020 management measures, which are subject to inseason action and the 2021 season description described below. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 128,040 hatchery and natural area adults. 2. Sacramento Index exploitation rate of 52.7%. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 1,217 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 8,105 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 5. CA/OR share of Klamath River fall Chinook commercial ocean harvest: 60.2% / 39.8%. 6. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission. 7. For fisheries scheduled prior to May 16, 2021, see 2020 management measures, which are subject to inseason action and the 2021 season description described below.

TABLE 1. 2021 Commercial troll management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 5 of 14)		
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
<p>Cape Falcon to Heceta Bank line</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • March 20-April 30; • May 6-10, 13-17, 20-24, 27-31; • June 3-7, 17-21; • July 1-3, 6-8, 11-13, 16-18, 21-23; • August 1-3; 7-8; • September 1-October 31 (C.9.a). <p>All salmon except coho, except as described below (C.4, C.7).</p> <p>Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1). All vessels fishing in the area must land their salmon in the State of Oregon. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>Beginning September 1, no more than 75 Chinook allowed per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 1 through the earlier of August 15, or 10,000 marked coho quota for the combined area from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. <p>All salmon. All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.4, C.7). Salmon trollers may take and retain or possess on board a fishing vessel no more than 20 coho per vessel per week (Thurs.-Wed.). All coho retained, possessed on a vessel, and landed must not exceed a 1:1 ratio with Chinook salmon that are retained and landed at the same time.</p> <p>Coho minimum size limit of 16 inches total length, and Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1). All vessels fishing in the area must land their salmon in the State of Oregon. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 2022, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length. Gear restrictions same as in 2021. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2022 meeting.</p>	<p>Cape Falcon to Heceta Bank line</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • March 20-April 30; • May 6-10, 13-17, 20-24, 27-31; • June 3-7, 17-22; • July 1-2, 6-9, 12-15, 18-21, 24-27; • August 1-3, 6-8; • September 1-October 31 (C.9.a). <p>All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7).</p> <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p> <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p> <p>In 2022, same as Alternative 1.</p>	<p>Cape Falcon to Heceta Bank line</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • March 20-April 30; • May 1-31; • June 1-30; • July 5-8, 11-14, 23-26; • August 1-3, 6-8, 11-13, 16-17; • September 1-October 31 (C.9.a). <p>All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7).</p> <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p> <p>In 2022, same as Alternative 1.</p>

TABLE 1. 2021 Commercial troll management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 6 of 14)		
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
<p>Heceta Bank line to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 6-10, 13-17, 20-24, 27-31; • June 10-14, 24-28; • July 1-3, 6-8, 11-13, 16-18, 21-23; • August 1-3, 7-8; • September 1-October 31 (C.9.a). <p>All salmon except coho, except as described below. (C.4, C.7).</p> <p>Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1). All vessels fishing in the area must land their salmon in the State of Oregon. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>Beginning September 1, no more than 75 Chinook allowed per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 1 through the earlier of August 15, or 10,000 marked coho quota for the combined area from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. <p>All salmon. All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.4, C.7). Salmon trollers may take and retain or possess on board a fishing vessel no more than 20 coho per vessel per week (Thurs.-Wed.). All coho retained, possessed on a vessel, and landed must not exceed a 1:1 ratio with Chinook salmon that are retained and landed at the same time.</p> <p>Coho minimum size limit of 16 inches total length, and Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1). All vessels fishing in the area must land their salmon in the State of Oregon. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 2022, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length. Gear restrictions same as in 2021. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2022 meeting.</p>	<p>Heceta Bank line to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 6-10, 13-17, 20-24, 27-31; • June 10-14, 24-29; • July 1-2, 6-9, 12-15, 18-21, 24-27; • August 1-3, 6-8; • September 1-October 31 (C.9.a). <p>All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7).</p> <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p> <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p> <p>In 2022, same as Alternative 1.</p>	<p>Heceta Bank line to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1-31; • June 3-6, 9-12, 15-18, 26-29; • July 5-8, 11-14, 23-26; • August 1-3, 6-8, 11-13, 16-17; • September 1-October 31 (C.9.a). <p>All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7).</p> <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p> <p>In 2022, same as Alternative 1.</p>

TABLE 1. 2021 Commercial troll management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted (Page 7 of 14)		
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • March 20-April 30; • May 6-10, 13-17, 20-24, 27-31; • June 1-30, or the earlier of 600 Chinook quota; • July 1-31, or the earlier of 300 Chinook quota (C.9.a). <p>All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>Prior to June 1, all salmon caught in this area must be landed and delivered in the State of Oregon.</p> <p>June 1-July 31 weekly landing and possession limit of 40 Chinook per vessel per week (Thurs.-Wed.). Any remaining portion of Chinook quotas may be transferred inseason on an impact neutral basis to the next open quota period (C.8.b).</p> <p>All vessels fishing in this area during June and July must land and deliver all salmon within this area or into Port Orford within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery and prior to fishing outside of this area.</p> <p>For all quota managed seasons (June and July), Oregon state regulations require fishers to notify ODFW within one hour of landing and prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-857-2538 or sending notification via e-mail to kmzor.trollreport@state.or.us, with vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery.</p> <p>In 2022, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length. Gear restrictions same as in 2021. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2022 meeting.</p>	<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • March 20-April 30; • May 6-10, 13-17, 20-24, 27-31 (C.9.a). <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p> <p>All salmon caught in this area must be landed and delivered in the State of Oregon.</p> <p>In 2022, same as Alternative 1.</p>	<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • March 20-April 30; • May 1-31; • June 1-30, or the earlier of 300 Chinook quota; • July 1-31, or the earlier of 200 Chinook quota (C.9.a). <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p> <p>All salmon caught in this area must be landed and delivered in the State of Oregon.</p> <p>June 1-July 31 weekly landing and possession limit of 20 Chinook per vessel per week (Thurs.-Wed.). Any remaining portion of Chinook quotas may be transferred inseason on an impact neutral basis to the next open quota period (C.8.b).</p> <p>In 2022, same as Alternative 1.</p>

TABLE 1. 2021 Commercial troll management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted (Page 8 of 14)		
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
<p>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed. <p>In 2022, the season will open May 1 through the earlier of May 31, or a 3,000 Chinook quota. Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length. Landing and possession limit of 20 Chinook per vessel per day (C.8.f). Open five days per week (Fri.-Tue.). All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Any remaining portion of Chinook quotas may be transferred inseason on an impact neutral basis to the next open quota period (C.8.b). All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area, within 24 hours of any closure of the fishery (C.6), 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 an additional closure adjacent to the Smith River. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March or April 2022 meetings.</p>	<p>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed. <p>In 2022, same as Alternative 1.</p>	<p>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed. <p>In 2022, same as Alternative 1.</p>
<p>Humboldt South Jetty to Southern KMZ Boundary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humboldt South Jetty to Southern KMZ Boundary Closed. 	<p>Humboldt South Jetty to Southern KMZ Boundary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed.
<p>Southern KMZ Boundary to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 24-30; • July 25-31; • August 1-12; • September 1-30 (C.9.b). <p>All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B, C.1). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>All salmon must be landed in California and north of Point Arena (C.6).</p> <p>In 2022, the season will open April 16 for all salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length. Gear restrictions same as in 2021. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2022 meeting.</p>	<p>Southern KMZ Boundary to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 25-31; • August 1-16; • September 1-15 (C.9.b). <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p> <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p> <p>In 2022, same as Alternative 1.</p>	<p>Southern KMZ Boundary to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 25-31; • August 1-11 (C.9.b). <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p> <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p> <p>In 2022, same as Alternative 1.</p>
<p>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>		

TABLE 1. 2021 Commercial troll management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted (Page 9 of 14)		
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
<p>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 24-30; • July 25-31; • August 1-12; • September 1-30 (C.9.b). <p>All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length through August, then 26 inches thereafter (B, C.1). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>All salmon must be landed in California. During September, all salmon must be landed south of Point Arena (C.6, C.11).</p> <p>In 2022, the season will open May 1 for all salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length. Gear restrictions same as in 2021. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March or April 2022 meeting.</p> <p>Point Reyes to Point San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • October 1, 4-8, 11-15. <p>Open five days per week (Mon.-Fri.). All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 26 inches total length (B, C.1). All salmon caught in this area must be landed between Point Arena and Pigeon Point (C.6, C.11). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 20-30; • July 25-31; • August 1-16; • September 1-2, 6-9, 13-16, 20-23, 27-30 (C.9.b). <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p> <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p> <p>In 2022, Same as Alternative 1.</p> <p>Point Reyes to Point San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed. 	<p>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1-10, 23-31; • June 20-30; • July 25-31; • August 1-11 (C.9.b). <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p> <p>All salmon must be landed in California (C.6).</p> <p>In 2022, Same as Alternative 1.</p> <p>Point Reyes to Point San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • September 1-2, 6-9, 13-16, 20-23, 27-30. <p>All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 26 inches total length (B, C.1). All salmon caught in this area must be landed between Point Arena and Pigeon Point (C.6, C.11). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>

TABLE 1. 2021 Commercial troll management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 10 of 14)		
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
<p>Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1-15; 18-31; • June 1-8 (C.9.b). <p>All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B, C.1). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). All salmon must be landed in California (C.6).</p> <p>In 2022, the season will open May 1 for all salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length. Gear restrictions same as in 2021. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March or April 2022 meeting.</p>	<p>Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1-7, 24-31; • June 1-12, 20-30 (C.9.b). <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p> <p>In 2022, same as Alternative 1.</p>	<p>Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1-10, 23-31; • June 1-12, 20-30; • July 25-31; • August 1-11 (C.9.b). <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p> <p>In 2022, same as Alternative 1.</p>
<p>California State regulations require all salmon be made available to a CDFW representative for sampling immediately at port of landing. Any person in possession of a salmon with a missing adipose fin, upon request by an authorized agent or employee of the CDFW, shall immediately relinquish the head of the salmon to the State (California Fish and Game Code §8226).</p>		

TABLE 1. 2021 Commercial troll management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries - Council Adopted. (Page 11 of 14)

Area (when open)	B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches) (See C.1)				
	Chinook		Coho		Pink
	Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	
North of Cape Falcon (Alternative 1)	27	20.5	16	12	None
North of Cape Falcon (Alternatives 2 and 3)	28	21.5	16	12	None
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	28	21.5	16	12	None
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	28	21.5	-	-	None
OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty	-	-	-	-	-
Southern KMZ Boundary to Pt. Arena	27	20.5	-	-	27
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. through August	27	20.5	-	-	27
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. September-October	26	19.5	-	-	26
Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border	27	20.5	-	-	27

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 48 hours for that species of salmon. Salmon may be landed in an area that has been closed for a species of salmon more than 48 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 or more after landing to account for all previous salmon landings.

C.2. Gear Restrictions:

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

C.3. Gear Definitions:

- a. 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.
- b. Troll fishing gear defined: One or more lines that drag hooks behind a moving fishing vessel engaged in trolling. 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.
- c. Spread defined: A single leader connected to an individual lure and/or bait.
- d. 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.

TABLE 1. 2021 Commercial troll management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries - Council adopted. (Page 12 of 14)

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

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

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

C.5. Control Zone Definitions:

- a. *Cape Flattery Control Zone* - The area from Cape Flattery (48°23'00" N. lat.) to the northern boundary of the U.S. EEZ; and the area from Cape Flattery south to Cape Alava (48°10'00" N. lat.) and east of 125°05'00" W. long.
- b. *Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area* – The area in Washington Marine Catch Area 3 from 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long. to 48°02.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long. to 48°02.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. and connecting back to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long.
- c. *Grays Harbor Control Zone* - The area defined by a line drawn from the Westport Lighthouse (46° 53'18" N. lat., 124° 07'01" W. long.) to Buoy #2 (46° 52'42" N. lat., 124°12'42" W. long.) to Buoy #3 (46° 55'00" N. lat., 124°14'48" W. long.) to the Grays Harbor north jetty (46° 55'36" N. lat., 124°10'51" W. long.).
- d. *Columbia Control Zone* - An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09" N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" W. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°15'48" N. lat., 124°05'20" W. long.), and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and, on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N. lat., 124°04'05" W. long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.
- e. *Klamath Control Zone* - The ocean area at the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles north of the Klamath River mouth); on the west by 124°23'00" W. long. (approximately 12 nautical miles offshore); and on the south by 41°26'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).
- f. Waypoints for the 40 fathom regulatory line from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. (50 CFR 660.71 (k) (12)-(70), when in place

45°46.00' N. lat., 124°04.49' W. long.;	44°51.28' N. lat., 124°10.21' W. long.;	44°08.30' N. lat., 124°16.75' W. long.;	43°10.96' N. lat., 124°32.33' W. long.;
45°44.34' N. lat., 124°05.09' W. long.;	44°49.49' N. lat., 124°10.90' W. long.;	44°01.18' N. lat., 124°15.42' W. long.;	43°05.65' N. lat., 124°31.52' W. long.;
45°40.64' N. lat., 124°04.90' W. long.;	44°44.96' N. lat., 124°14.39' W. long.;	43°51.61' N. lat., 124°14.68' W. long.;	42°59.66' N. lat., 124°32.58' W. long.;
45°33.00' N. lat., 124°04.46' W. long.;	44°43.44' N. lat., 124°14.78' W. long.;	43°42.66' N. lat., 124°15.46' W. long.;	42°54.97' N. lat., 124°36.99' W. long.;
45°32.27' N. lat., 124°04.74' W. long.;	44°42.26' N. lat., 124°13.81' W. long.;	43°40.49' N. lat., 124°15.74' W. long.;	42°53.81' N. lat., 124°38.57' W. long.;
45°29.26' N. lat., 124°04.22' W. long.;	44°41.68' N. lat., 124°15.38' W. long.;	43°38.77' N. lat., 124°15.64' W. long.;	42°50.00' N. lat., 124°39.68' W. long.;
45°20.25' N. lat., 124°04.67' W. long.;	44°34.87' N. lat., 124°15.80' W. long.;	43°34.52' N. lat., 124°16.73' W. long.;	42°49.13' N. lat., 124°39.70' W. long.;
45°19.99' N. lat., 124°04.62' W. long.;	44°33.74' N. lat., 124°14.44' W. long.;	43°28.82' N. lat., 124°19.52' W. long.;	42°46.47' N. lat., 124°38.89' W. long.;
45°17.50' N. lat., 124°04.91' W. long.;	44°27.66' N. lat., 124°16.99' W. long.;	43°23.91' N. lat., 124°24.28' W. long.;	42°45.74' N. lat., 124°38.86' W. long.;
45°11.29' N. lat., 124°05.20' W. long.;	44°19.13' N. lat., 124°19.22' W. long.;	43°20.83' N. lat., 124°26.63' W. long.;	42°44.79' N. lat., 124°37.96' W. long.;
45°05.80' N. lat., 124°05.40' W. long.;	44°15.35' N. lat., 124°17.38' W. long.;	43°17.96' N. lat., 124°28.81' W. long.;	42°45.01' N. lat., 124°36.39' W. long.;
45°05.08' N. lat., 124°05.93' W. long.;	44°14.38' N. lat., 124°17.78' W. long.;	43°16.75' N. lat., 124°28.42' W. long.;	42°44.14' N. lat., 124°35.17' W. long.;
45°03.83' N. lat., 124°06.47' W. long.;	44°12.80' N. lat., 124°17.18' W. long.;	43°13.97' N. lat., 124°31.99' W. long.;	42°42.14' N. lat., 124°32.82' W. long.;
45°01.70' N. lat., 124°06.53' W. long.;	44°09.23' N. lat., 124°15.96' W. long.;	43°13.72' N. lat., 124°33.25' W. long.;	42°40.50' N. lat., 124°31.98' W. long.;
44°58.75' N. lat., 124°07.14' W. long.;	44°08.38' N. lat., 124°16.79' W. long.;	43°12.26' N. lat., 124°34.16' W. long.;	

TABLE 1. 2021 Commercial troll management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries - Council adopted. (Page 13 of 14)

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

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 number 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: License applications for incidental harvest for halibut during commercial salmon fishing must be obtained from IPHC.

During the 2021 salmon troll season, incidental harvest is authorized only during April, May, and June, and after June 30 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 IPHC's preseason allocation or the total Area 2A non-Indian commercial halibut allocation, NMFS will take inseason action to prohibit retention of halibut in the non-Indian salmon troll fishery.

Beginning May 16, 2021 through the end of the 2021 salmon troll fishery, and beginning April 1, 2022, until modified through inseason action or superseded by the 2022 management measures the following applies:

(PENDING) License holders may land no more than X Pacific halibut per each X Chinook, except one Pacific halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than XX halibut may be landed per trip.

Incidental Pacific halibut catch regulations in the commercial salmon troll fishery adopted for 2021, prior to any 2021 inseason action, will be in effect when incidental Pacific halibut retention opens on April 1, 2022 unless otherwise modified by inseason action at the March 2022 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.

TABLE 1.2021 Commercial troll management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries - Council adopted. (Page 14 of 14)

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

- 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.
 - Chinook remaining from May, June, and/or July non-Indian commercial troll quotas in the Oregon or California KMZ may be transferred to the Chinook quota for the next open period if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
 - NMFS may transfer salmon 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 2022 meeting, the Council will consider inseason recommendations for special regulations for any experimental fisheries (proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November 2022).
 - If retention of unmarked coho (adipose fin intact) 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 Humberg Mountain, Oregon, to the Southern KMZ Boundary.
- C.11. Latitudes for geographical reference of major landmarks along the west coast. Majority of information from source: 2020 West Coast federal salmon regulations. <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-05-08/pdf/2020-09903.pdf>.

Cape Flattery, WA	48°23'00" N lat.	Humboldt South Jetty, CA	40°45'53" N lat.
Cape Alava, WA	48°10'00" N lat.	Helliwell Line, CA	40°10'00" N lat
Queets River, WA	47°31'42" N lat.	Horse Mountain, CA	40°05'00" N lat.
Leadbetter Point, WA	46°38'10" N lat.	Point Arena, CA	38°57'30" N lat.
Cape Falcon, OR	45°46'00" N lat.	Point Reyes, CA	37°59'44" N lat.
South end Heceta Bank line, OR	43°58'00" N lat.	Point San Pedro, CA	37°35'40" N lat.
Humberg Mountain, OR	42°40'30" N lat.	Pigeon Point, CA	37°11'00" N lat.
Oregon-California border	42°00'00" N lat.	Point Sur, CA	36°18'00" N lat.
		Point Conception, CA	34°27'00" N lat.

TABLE 2. 2021 Recreational management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries - Council adopted. (Page 1 of 10)

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
North of Cape Falcon	North of Cape Falcon	North of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 60,000 Chinook and 80,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</p> <p>2. Recreational TAC: 28,000 Chinook and 75,200 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked.</p> <p>3. Various daily limits and species combinations of one and two salmon will be considered. Including one fish, two fish only one of which may be a Chinook, and two fish only one of which may be a coho.</p> <p>4. Trade: commercial troll traded 8,000 marked coho to the recreational fishery for 2,000 Chinook.</p> <p>5. No Area 4B add-on fishery.</p> <p>6. Buoy 10 fishery opens August 1 with an expected landed catch of 70,000 marked coho in August and September.</p> <p>7. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</p>	<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 50,000 Chinook and 110,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</p> <p>2. Recreational TAC: 25,000 Chinook and 95,600 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked.</p> <p>3. Various daily limits and species combinations of one and two salmon will be considered. Including one fish, two fish only one of which may be a Chinook, and two fish only one of which may be a coho.</p> <p>4. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.</p> <p>5. No Area 4B add-on fishery.</p> <p>6. Buoy 10 fishery opens August 1 with an expected landed catch of 80,000 marked coho in August and September.</p> <p>7. Same as Alternative I.</p>	<p>Closed.</p> <p>6. Buoy 10 fishery opens August 1 with an expected landed catch of 110,000 marked coho in August and September.</p>

TABLE 2. 2021 Recreational management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 2 of 10)		
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 19-July 3 (C.5). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon, except coho; one salmon per day (C.1).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 4 through the earlier of September 30, or 7,820 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 6,000 Chinook (C.5). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon, except no chum beginning August 1; two salmon per day. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1).</p> <p>Beginning August 1, Chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.4.a) during Council managed ocean fishery. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook and coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>	<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 19-25 (C.5). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon, except coho; two salmon per day (C.1).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 26 through the earlier of September 30, or 7,860 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 5,400 Chinook (C.5). <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p> <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p>	<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed.
<p>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 19-July 3 (C.5). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon, except coho; one salmon per day (C.1).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 4 through the earlier of September 30, or 1,960 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 1,300 Chinook (C.5). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon, except no chum beginning August 1; two salmon per day. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1).</p> <p>Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook and coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>	<p>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 19-25 (C.5). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon, except coho; two salmon per day (C.1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 26 through the earlier of September 30, or 1,970 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 1,200 Chinook (C.5). <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p> <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p>	<p>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed.

TABLE 2. 2021 Recreational management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 3 of 10)		
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
<p>Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 19-July 3 (C.5). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon, except coho; two salmon per day. (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 22 inches total length (B).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 4 through the earlier of September 30, or 27,820 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 13,300 Chinook (C.5). <p>Open seven days per week.</p> <p>All salmon; two salmon per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 22 inches total length (B).</p> <p>See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Grays Harbor Control Zone closed beginning August 9 (C.4.b). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook and coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>	<p>Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 19-26 (C.5). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon, except coho; one salmon per day. (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 22 inches total length (B).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 27 through the earlier of September 30, or 27,970 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 11,800 Chinook (C.5). <p>Open five days per week (Sun.–Thurs.).</p> <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p> <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p>	<p>Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed.
<p>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 14-27 (C.5). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon, except coho; one salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 22 inches total length (B).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 28 through the earlier of September 30, or 37,600 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 7,400 Chinook (C.5). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon; two salmon per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 22 inches total length (B).</p> <p>Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.c). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook and coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>	<p>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 19-26 (C.5). <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 27 through the earlier of September 30, or 57,800 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 6,600 Chinook (C.5). <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p> <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p>	<p>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed.

TABLE 2. 2021 Recreational management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 4 of 10)		
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
South of Cape Falcon	South of Cape Falcon	South of Cape Falcon
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 131,034 hatchery and natural area adults. 2. Sacramento Index exploitation rate of 51.6%. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 1,234 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 8,152 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 5. Overall recreational coho TAC: 120,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked), and 14,000 coho in the non-mark-selective coho fishery. 6. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the CFGC. 7. For fisheries scheduled prior to May 16, 2021, see 2020 management measures, which are subject to inseason action and the 2021 season description described below. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 132,221 hatchery and natural area adults. 2. Sacramento Index exploitation rate of 51.2%. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 1,227 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 8,160 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 5. Overall recreational coho TAC: 115,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked), and 12,000 coho in the non-mark-selective coho fishery. 6. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the CFGC. 7. Fisheries scheduled prior to May 16, 2021, see 2020 management measures, which are subject to inseason action and the 2021 season description described below. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 128,040 hatchery and natural area adults. 2. Sacramento Index exploitation rate of 52.7%. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 1,217 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 8,105 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 5. Overall recreational coho TAC: 110,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked), and 11,000 coho in the non-mark-selective coho fishery. 6. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the CFGC. 7. Fisheries scheduled prior to May 16, 2021, see 2020 management measures, which are subject to inseason action and the 2021 season description described below.

TABLE 2. 2021 Recreational management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted (Page 5 of 10)		
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> March 15-October 31 (C.6), except as provided below during the all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery and the non-mark-selective coho fishery (C.5). <p>Open 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> <p>In 2022, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B); and the same gear restrictions as in 2021 (C.2, C.3). This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2022 meeting.</p>	<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> March 15-August 15 and September 1-October 31 (C.6), except as provided below during the all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery and the non-mark-selective coho fishery. Closed to retention of Chinook August 16-31 (C.5). <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p> <p>In 2022, same as Alternative 1.</p>	<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> March 15-July 31, and September 1-October 31 (C.6), except as provided below during the all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery and the non-mark-selective coho fishery. Closed to retention of Chinook August 1-31 (C.5). <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p> <p>In 2022, same as Alternative 1.</p>
<p>Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border.</p> <p>All-salmon mark-selective coho fishery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 12 through the earlier of August 28, or 120,000 marked coho quota. Closed to retention of Chinook from Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border June 12-18 and August 16-28 (C.6). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon, two salmon per day. All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). See minimum size limits (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>Any remainder of the mark-selective coho quota may be transferred inseason on an impact neutral basis to the non-selective coho quota from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain (C.5).</p> <p><i>(continued next page)</i></p>	<p>Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border</p> <p>All-salmon mark-selective coho fishery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 19 through the earlier of August 28 or the Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border quota of 115,000 marked coho (C.6). Closed to Chinook retention from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. from August 16 through August 31. Closed to Chinook retention from Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border beginning July 14. <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p> <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p> <p><i>(continued next page)</i></p>	<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <p>All-salmon mark-selective coho fishery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 26 through the earlier of August 28, or 110,000 marked coho quota (C.6). August: closed to retention of Chinook. <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p> <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p> <p><i>(continued next page)</i></p>

TABLE 2. 2021 Recreational management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 6 of 10)		
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. Non-mark-selective coho fishery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 10-12, and open each Friday, Saturday, and Sunday through the earlier of September 30, or 14,000 non-mark-selective coho quota (C.6). Open days may be modified inseason. <p>All salmon, two salmon per day (C.1). See minimum size limits (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. Non-mark-selective coho fishery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 10-12, and open each Friday, Saturday, and Sunday through the earlier of September 30, or 12,000 non-mark-selective coho quota (C.6). Open days may be modified inseason. <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p>	<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. Non-mark-selective coho fishery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 10-12, and open each Friday, Saturday, and Sunday through the earlier of September 30, or 11,000 non-mark-selective coho quota (C.6). Open days may be modified inseason. <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p>
<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 19-August 15 (C.6). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho, except as listed above for the mark-selective coho fishery from Cape Falcon to the OR/CA Border (June 12-August 28). Two salmon 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"> June 12-18 and August 16-28 or the earlier of the Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border quota of 120,000 marked coho is reached (C.6); closed to retention of Chinook. <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon except Chinook, two salmon per day. All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). See minimum size limits (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 29-July 13, and July 14-August 28 or the earlier of the Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border quota of 115,000 marked coho; closed to retention of Chinook (C.6). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho, except as listed above for the mark-selective coho fishery from Cape Falcon to the OR/CA Border (June 19-August 28). Two salmon 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>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 1-August 19 (C.6). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two salmon 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>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>		

TABLE 2. 2021 Recreational management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 7 of 10)		
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
<p>OR/CA Border to Southern KMZ Boundary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 28-July 31 (C.6). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). See California State regulations for closures adjacent to the Smith, Eel, and Klamath Rivers.</p> <p>In 2022, season opens May 1 for all salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B); and the same gear restrictions as in 2021 (C.2, C.3). This opening could be modified following Council review at its March or April 2022 meetings.</p>	<p>OR/CA Border to Southern KMZ Boundary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 26-July 31 (C.6). <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p> <p>In 2022, same as Alternative 1.</p>	<p>OR/CA Border to Southern KMZ Boundary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 1-31 (C.6). <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p> <p>In 2022, same as Alternative 1.</p>

TABLE 2. 2021 Recreational management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 8 of 10)		
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
<p>Southern KMZ Boundary to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 28-October 31 (C.6). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two salmon 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 2022, season opens April 2 for all salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B); and the same gear restrictions as in 2021 (C.2, C.3). This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2022 meeting.</p>	<p>Southern KMZ Boundary to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 26-October 24 (C.6). <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p> <p>In 2022, same as Alternative 1.</p>	<p>Southern KMZ Boundary to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 24-October 3 (C.6). <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p> <p>In 2022, same as Alternative 1.</p>
<p>Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 28-October 31 (C.6). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 2022, season opens April 2 for all salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B); and the same gear restrictions as in 2021 (C.2, C.3). This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2022 meeting.</p>	<p>Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 1-October 24 (C.6). <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p> <p>In 2022, same as Alternative 1.</p>	<p>Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 24-October 3 (C.6). <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p> <p>In 2022, same as Alternative 1.</p>
<p>Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 3-September 30 (C.6). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B).</p> <p>In 2022, season opens April 2 for all salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B); and the same gear restrictions as in 2021 (C.2, C.3). This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2022 meeting.</p>	<p>Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 3-September 19 (C.6). <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p> <p>Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length through May 15, and 20 inches total length thereafter (B).</p> <p>In 2022, same as Alternative 1.</p>	<p>Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 3-September 6 (C.6). <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p> <p>Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B).</p> <p>In 2022, same as Alternative 1.</p>
<p>California State regulations require all salmon be made available to a CDFW representative for sampling immediately at port of landing. Any person in possession of a salmon with a missing adipose fin, upon request by an authorized agent or employee of the CDFW, shall immediately relinquish the head of the salmon to the State (California Code of Regulations Title 14 Section 1.73).</p>		

TABLE 2. 2021 Recreational management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries - Council Adopted. (Page 9 of 10)

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

Area (when open)	Chinook	Coho	Pink
North of Cape Falcon (Alt 1 and Alt 2 Westport and Col R)	22	16	None
North of Cape Falcon (Alt 1 and Alt 2 Neah Bay and La Push)	24	16	None
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	24	16	None
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	24	16	None
OR/CA Border to Southern KMZ Boundary	20	-	20
Southern KMZ Boundary to Pt. Arena	20	-	20
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	20	-	20
Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border (Alt. II after May 15)	20	-	20
Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border (Alt I & Alt III. Alt II through May 15)	24	-	24

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.
- a. *U.S./Canada Border to Pt. 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.
 - b. *Southern KMZ Boundary to Pt. Conception, California*: Single point, single shank, barbless circle hooks (see gear definitions below) are required when fishing with bait by any means other than trolling, and no more than two such hooks shall be used. When angling with two hooks, the distance between the hooks must not exceed five inches when measured from the top of the eye of the top hook to the inner base of the curve of the lower hook, and both hooks must be permanently tied in place (hard tied). Circle hooks are not required when artificial lures are used without bait.
- C.3. Gear Definitions:
- a. *Recreational fishing gear defined*: Off Oregon and Washington, angling tackle consists of a single line that must be attached to a rod and reel held by hand or closely attended; the rod and reel must be held by hand while playing a hooked fish. No person may use more than one rod and line while fishing off Oregon or Washington. Off California, the line must be attached to a rod and reel held by hand or closely attended; weights directly attached to a line may not exceed four pounds (1.8 kg). While fishing off California north of Pt. 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.

TABLE 2. 2021 Recreational management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries - Council adopted. (Page 10 of 10)

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (continued)**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 Pt. (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 offshore); 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 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 (adipose fin intact) coho. To remain consistent with preseason expectations, any inseason action shall consider, if significant, the difference between observed and preseason forecasted (adipose-clipped) 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 Humbug Mt. recreational mark-selective coho quota may be transferred inseason to the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. 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 3a. 2021 Treaty Indian troll management Alternatives for ocean salmon fisheries (QTA Tribes) – Council adopted. (Page 1 of 3)

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
QTA ALTERNATIVE I	QTA ALTERNATIVE II	QTA ALTERNATIVE III
Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 35,000 Chinook and 16,500 coho.</p> <p>2. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</p> <p>3. In 2022, the season will open May 1, consistent with all preseason regulations in place for Treaty Indian Troll fisheries during May 16-June 30, 2021. All catch in May 2022 applies against the 2022 Treaty Indian Troll fisheries quota. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March and/or April 2022 meetings.</p>	<p>1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 25,000 Chinook and 10,000 coho.</p> <p>2. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</p> <p>3. In 2022, the season will open May 1, consistent with all preseason regulations in place for Treaty Indian Troll fisheries during May 16-June 30, 2021. All catch in May 2022 applies against the 2022 Treaty Indian Troll fisheries quota. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March and/or April 2022 meetings.</p>	Closed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 17,500 Chinook quota. <p>All salmon may be retained 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 17,500 Chinook quota, or 16,500 coho quota. <p>All Salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 12,500 Chinook quota. <p>All salmon may be retained 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 12,500 Chinook quota or 10,000 coho quota <p>All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).</p>	

TABLE 3b. 2021 Treaty Indian troll management Alternatives for ocean salmon fisheries (Makah Tribe) – Council adopted. (Page 2 of 3)

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
MAKAH ALTERNATIVE I	MAKAH ALTERNATIVE II	MAKAH ALTERNATIVE III
Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information	Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 50,000 Chinook and 50,000 coho.</p> <p>2. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</p> <p>3. In 2022, the season will open May 1, consistent with all preseason regulations in place for Treaty Indian Troll fisheries during May 16-June 30, 2021. All catch in May 2022 applies against the 2022 Treaty Indian Troll fisheries quota. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March and/or April 2022 meetings.</p>	<p>1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 35,000 Chinook and 35,000 coho.</p> <p>2. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</p> <p>3. In 2022, the season will open May 1, consistent with all preseason regulations in place for Treaty Indian Troll fisheries during May 16-June 30, 2021. All catch in May 2022 applies against the 2022 Treaty Indian Troll fisheries quota. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March and/or April 2022 meetings.</p>	Closed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 25,000 Chinook quota. <p>All salmon may be retained 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 25,000 Chinook quota, or 50,000 coho quota. <p>All Salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 17,500 Chinook quota. <p>All salmon may be retained 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 17,500 Chinook quota or 35,000 coho quota <p>All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).</p>	

TABLE 3a and 3b. 2021 Treaty Indian troll management Alternatives for ocean salmon fisheries - Council adopted. (Page 3 of 3)

Area (when open)	B. Minimum Length (total inches).				
	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 (defined to include those waters of Puget Sound easterly of a line projected from the Bonilla Point light on Vancouver Island to the Tatoosh Island light, thence to the most westerly point on Cape Flattery and westerly of a line projected true north from the fishing boundary marker at the mouth of the Sekiu River [WAC 220-301-030]).

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 - A polygon commencing at Cape Alava, located at latitude 48°10'00" north, longitude 124°43'56.9" west; then proceeding west approximately forty nautical miles at that latitude to a northwestern point located at latitude 48°10'00" north, longitude 125°44'00" west; then proceeding in a southeasterly direction mirroring the coastline at a distance no farther than forty nautical miles from the mainland Pacific coast shoreline at any line of latitude, to a southwestern point at latitude 47°31'42" north, longitude 125°20'26" west; then proceeding east along that line of latitude to the Pacific coast shoreline at latitude 47°31'42" north, longitude 124°21'9.0" west.

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 - A polygon commencing at the Pacific coast shoreline near Destruction Island, located at latitude 47°40'06" north, longitude 124°23'51.362" west; then proceeding west approximately thirty nautical miles at that latitude to a northwestern point located at latitude 47°40'06" north, longitude 125°08'30" west; then proceeding in a southeasterly direction mirroring the coastline no farther than thirty nautical miles from the mainland Pacific coast shoreline at any line of latitude, to a southwestern point at latitude 46°53'18" north, longitude 124°53'53" west; then proceeding east along that line of latitude to the Pacific coast shoreline at latitude 46°53'18" north, longitude 124°7'36.6" west.

C.2. Gear restrictions

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

C.3. Quotas

- a. The quotas include troll catches by the S'Klallam and Makah Tribes in Washington State Statistical Area 4B from May 1 through September 15.
- b. The Quileute Tribe may continue a ceremonial and subsistence fishery during the time frame of October 1 through October 15 in the same manner as in 2004-2015. Fish taken during this fishery are to be counted against treaty troll quotas established for the 2021 season (estimated harvest during the October ceremonial and subsistence fishery: 20 Chinook; 40 coho).

C.4. Area Closures

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

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

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

TABLE 4a. 2021 Chinook and coho harvest quotas and guidelines (*) for ocean salmon fishery management Alternatives (QTA) - Council adopted.

Fishery or Quota Designation	Chinook for Alternative			Coho for Alternative		
	I	II	III	I	II	III
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON						
TREATY INDIAN OCEAN TROLL ^{a/}						
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho)	17,500	12,500	-	-	-	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Species)	17,500	12,500	-	16,500	10,000	-
Subtotal Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	35,000	25,000	-	16,500	10,000	-
NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL ^{b/}						
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho)	16,000	15,000	-	-	-	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Species)	16,000	10,000	-	4,800	14,400	-
Subtotal Non-Indian Commercial Troll	32,000	25,000	-	4,800	14,400	-
RECREATIONAL						
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava ^{b/}	6,000 *	5,400 *	-	7,820	7,860	-
Cape Alava to Queets River ^{b/}	1,300 *	1,200 *	-	1,960	1,970	-
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. ^{b/}	13,300 *	11,800 *	-	27,820	27,970	-
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon ^{b/c/}	7,400 *	6,600 *	-	37,600	57,800	-
Subtotal Recreational	28,000	25,000	-	75,200	95,600	-
TOTAL NORTH OF CAPE FALCON	95,000	75,000	-	96,500	120,000	-
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON						
COMMERCIAL TROLL ^{a/}						
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	-	-	-	10,000	-	-
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	900	-	500	-	-	-
OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Commercial Troll	900	-	500	10,000	-	-
RECREATIONAL						
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border	-	-	-	134,000 ^{d/}	127,000 ^{e/}	121,000 ^{f/}
TOTAL SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON	900	-	500	144,000	127,000	121,000

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

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

c/ Does not include Buoy 10 fishery. Expected catch in August and September: Alternative I - 70,000 marked coho; Alternative II - 80,000 marked coho; Alternative III - 110,000 marked coho.

d/ The quota consists of both mark-selective and non-mark-selective coho quotas: 120,000 and 14,000 respectively.

e/ The quota consists of both mark-selective and non-mark-selective coho quotas: 115,000 and 12,000 respectively.

f/ The quota consists of both mark-selective and non-mark-selective coho quotas: 110,000 and 11,000 respectively.

TABLE 4b. 2021 Chinook and coho harvest quotas and guidelines (*) for ocean salmon fishery management Alternatives (Makah Tribe) - Council adopted.

Fishery or Quota Designation	Chinook for Alternative			Coho for Alternative		
	I	II	III	I	II	III
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON						
TREATY INDIAN OCEAN TROLL^{a/}						
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho)	25,000	17,500	-	-	-	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Species)	25,000	17,500	-	50,000	35,000	-
Subtotal Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	50,000	35,000	-	50,000	35,000	-
NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL^{b/}						
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho)	16,000	15,000	-	-	-	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Species)	16,000	10,000	-	4,800	14,400	-
Subtotal Non-Indian Commercial Troll	32,000	25,000	-	4,800	14,400	-
RECREATIONAL						
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava ^{b/}	6,000 *	5,400 *	-	7,820	7,860	-
Cape Alava to Queets River ^{b/}	1,300 *	1,200 *	-	1,960	1,970	-
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. ^{b/}	13,300 *	11,800 *	-	27,820	27,970	-
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon ^{b/c/}	7,400 *	6,600 *	-	37,600	57,800	-
Subtotal Recreational	28,000	25,000	-	75,200	95,600	-
TOTAL NORTH OF CAPE FALCON	110,000	85,000	-	130,000	145,000	-
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON						
COMMERCIAL TROLL^{a/}						
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	-	-	-	10,000	-	-
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	900	-	500	-	-	-
OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Commercial Troll	900	-	500	10,000	-	-
RECREATIONAL						
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border	-	-	-	134,000 ^{d/}	127,000 ^{e/}	121,000 ^{f/}
TOTAL SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON	900	-	500	144,000	127,000	121,000

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

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

c/ Does not include Buoy 10 fishery. Expected catch in August and September: Alternative I - 70,000 marked coho; Alternative II - 80,000 marked coho; Alternative III - 110,000 marked coho.

d/ The quota consists of both mark-selective and non-mark-selective coho quotas: 120,000 and 14,000 respectively.

e/ The quota consists of both mark-selective and non-mark-selective coho quotas: 115,000 and 12,000 respectively.

f/ The quota consists of both mark-selective and non-mark-selective coho quotas: 110,000 and 11,000 respectively.

TABLE 5a. 2021 Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for ocean fishery Alternatives (QTA) - Council adopted ^{a/} (Page 1 of 2)

Key Stock/Criteria	PROJECTED			2021 Criteria
	Alt I	Alt II	Alt III	
CHINOOK				
Columbia Upriver Brights	348.6	351.4	361.4	74.0 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 40.0 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest. The management goal has been increased to 60.0 by Columbia River managers.
Mid-Columbia Brights	84.8	85.5	87.9	14.9 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 7.9 for Little White Salmon egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest.
Columbia Lower River Hatchery Tules	72.6	73.5	77.6	25.0 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 14.8 adults for hatchery egg-take, with average conversion and no lower river mainstem or tributary harvest.
Columbia Lower River Natural Tules ^{c/} (threatened)	38.7%	37.1%	31.1%	≤ 38.0% Total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate (2021 NMFS ESA guidance).
Columbia Lower River Wild ^{d/} (threatened)	19.8	20.1	20.9	6.9 Minimum ocean escapement to attain MSY spawner goal of 5.7 for N. Lewis River fall Chinook (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Spring Creek Hatchery Tules	46.4	47.1	51.0	8.2 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 6.0 adults for Spring Creek Hatchery egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest.
Upper Columbia River Summer	77.6	78.1	79.8	29.0 Aggregate escapement to mouth of Columbia River.
Snake River Fall (threatened) SRFI	50.3%	45.5%	24.9%	≤ 70.0% Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Klamath River Fall	31.6	31.6	31.6	≥ 31.574 2021 minimum natural area adult escapement (FMP control rule).
Federally recognized tribal harvest	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0% Equals 8.2, 8.2, and 8.1 (thousand) adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa Valley tribal fisheries.
Exploitation (spawner reduction) rate	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	≤ 25.0% FMP control rule.
Adult river mouth return	62.1	62.1	62.1	NA Total adults in thousands.
Age-4 ocean harvest rate	10.4%	10.3%	10.6%	≤ 16.0% NMFS ESA consultation standard for threatened California Coastal Chinook.
KMZ sport fishery share	7.7%	7.9%	6.6%	
River recreational fishery share	15.1%	15.0%	15.0%	NA Equals 1.2, 1.2, and 1.2 (thousand) adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries.
Sacramento River Winter (endangered)	11.7%	14.2%	12.6%	≤ 20.0% Age-3 ocean impact rate in fisheries south of Pt. Arena. In addition, the following season restrictions apply: <u>Recreational</u> - Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. between the first Saturday in April and the second Sunday in November; Pigeon Pt. to the U.S./Mexico border between the first Saturday in April and the first Sunday in October. Minimum size limit ≥ 20 inches total length. <u>Commercial</u> - Pt. Arena to the U.S./Mexico border 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 2021 ESA Guidance).
Sacramento River Fall	131.0	132.2	128.0	≥ 122.0 2021 minimum hatchery and natural area adult escapement (FMP control rule).
Sacramento Index Exploitation Rate	51.6%	51.2%	52.7%	≤ 55.0% FMP control rule.
Ocean commercial impacts	76.4	76.1	79.8	Includes fall (Sept-Dec) 2020 impacts (9.1 thousand SRFC).
Ocean recreational impacts	42.2	41.0	42.3	Includes fall (Sept-Dec) 2020 impacts (5.2 thousand SRFC).
River recreational impacts	21.3	21.5	20.8	
SRKW Prey Abundance				
North of Falcon	1,364.2	1,364.2	1,364.1	≥ 966.0 Oct 1 starting abundance of age 3+ Chinook from U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon
Oregon Coast	1,129.5	1,129.6	1,129.4	NA Oct 1 starting abundance of age 3+ Chinook from Cape Falcon to Horse Mt.
California Coast	463.1	463.3	463.0	NA Oct 1 starting abundance of age 3+ Chinook south of Horse Mt.
Southwest WCVI	734.7	734.7	734.7	NA Oct 1 starting abundance of age 3+ Chinook off Southwest Vancouver Island
Salish Sea	611.4	611.4	611.4	NA Oct 1 starting abundance of age 3+ Chinook in the Salish Sea

TABLE 5a. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2021 ocean fishery Alternatives (QTA) - Council adopted.^{a/} (Page 2 of 2)

Key Stock/Criteria	PROJECTED			2021 Criteria	Spaw ner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted ^{b/}
	Alt I	Alt II	Alt III		
COHO	COHO			COHO	
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)	5.8%(1.6%)	5.5%(1.2%)	4.4%(0.1%)	≤ 10.0%	2021 Southern U.S. exploitation rate ceiling; PSC coho agreement.
Skagit	29.9%(1.4%)	29.7%(1.1%)	28.8%(0.1%)	≤ 35.0%	2021 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Stillaguamish	25.7%(1.0%)	25.6%(0.8%)	24.9%(0.1%)	≤ 50.0%	2021 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Snohomish	20.6%(1.0%)	20.5%(0.8%)	19.8%(0.1%)	≤ 40.0%	2021 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Hood Canal	41.5%(1.7%)	41.2%(1.4%)	40.3%(0.1%)	≤ 45.0%	2021 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Strait of Juan de Fuca	8.4%(1.4%)	8.1%(1.1%)	7.3%(0.4%)	≤ 20.0%	2021 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Quillayute Fall	7.3	7.3	7.4	6.3	FMP MSY adult spaw ner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Hoh	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.0	FMP MSY adult spaw ner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Queets Wild	3.4	3.4	3.5	5.8	FMP MSY adult spaw ner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Grays Harbor	43.0	43.1	43.6	24.4	FMP MSY adult spaw ner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Willapa Bay	32.3	32.3	33.4	17.2	FMP MSY natural area adult spaw ner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Lower Columbia River Natural (threatened)	6.4%	6.6%	3.8%	≤30.0%	Total marine and mainstem Columbia R. fishery exploitation rate (2021 NMFS ESA guidance). Value depicted is marine ER before Buoy 10.
Upper Columbia ^{c/}	79%	78%	82%	≥ 50%	Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam.
Columbia River Hatchery Early	805.2	792.8	820.6	77.2	Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 21.7 early adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.
Columbia River Hatchery Late	453.8	442.4	498.3	9.7	Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 6.4 late adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.
Oregon Coastal Natural	11.1%	10.5%	9.5%	≤ 15.0%	Marine and freshw ater fishery exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (threatened)	3.0%	2.9%	2.5%	≤ 13.0%	Marine fishery exploitation rate for R/K hatchery coho (NMFS ESA consultation standard).

a/ Coho projections in the table assume post-season 2019 fishery scalars for Canadian fisheries, except Johnstone Strait troll (postseason 2018), Johnstone Strait net (postseason 2016), and northern BC sport and troll (approximately half postseason 2019) and north Georgia Strait sport in Sept. Model results for Chinook in this table used 2021 allow able catches for SEAK, 2020 preseason effort scalars for NBC and WCVI AABM fisheries, recent 2-yr average catches for BC ISBM fisheries, and 2020 preseason catches for Puget Sound fisheries. Assumptions for these fisheries will be changed prior to the April meeting as new information becomes available.

b/ Ocean escapement is the number of salmon escaping ocean fisheries and entering freshw ater 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 spaw ner escapement after impacts from the Canadian, U.S. ocean, and Puget Sound troll and recreational fisheries have been deducted. Numbers in parentheses represent Council area exploitation rates for Puget Sound coho stocks. For Columbia River early and late coho stocks, ocean escapement represents the number of coho after the Buoy 10 fishery. Values reported for Klamath River fall Chinook are natural area adult spaw ners. Values reported for Sacramento River fall Chinook are hatchery and natural area adult spaw ners.

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

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 minor contributions from East Fork Lewis River and Sandy River.

TABLE 5b. 2021 Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for ocean fishery Alternatives (Makah Tribe) - Council adopted.^{af} (Page 1 of 2)

Key Stock/Criteria	PROJECTED			2021 Criteria	Spaw ner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted ^{b/}
	Alt I	Alt II	Alt III		
CHINOOK					
Columbia Upriver Brights	347.0	350.3	361.4	74.0	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 40.0 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest. The management goal has been increased to 60.0 by Columbia River managers.
Mid-Columbia Brights	84.4	85.3	87.9	14.9	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 7.9 for Little White Salmon egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest.
Columbia Low er River Hatchery Tules	72.1	73.2	77.6	25.0	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 14.8 adults for hatchery egg-take, with average conversion and no low er river mainstem or tributary harvest.
Columbia Low er River Natural Tules ^{cf} (threatened)	39.3%	37.5%	31.1%	≤ 38.0%	Total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate (2021 NMFS ESA guidance).
Columbia Low er River Wild ^{ef} (threatened)	19.6	20.0	20.9	6.9	Minimum ocean escapement to attain MSY spaw ner goal of 5.7 for N. Lewis River fall Chinook (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Spring Creek Hatchery Tules	46.1	46.9	51.0	8.2	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 6.0 adults for Spring Creek Hatchery egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest.
Upper Columbia River Summer	77.3	77.8	79.8	29.0	Aggregate escapement to mouth of Columbia River.
Snake River Fall (threatened) SRFI	53.5%	47.7%	24.9%	≤ 70.0%	Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Klamath River Fall	31.6	31.6	31.6	≥ 31.574	2021 minimum natural area adult escapement (FMP control rule).
Federally recognized tribal harvest	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	Equals 8.2, 8.2, and 8.2 (thousand) adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa Valley tribal fisheries.
Exploitation (spaw ner reduction) rate	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	≤ 25.0%	FMP control rule.
Adult river mouth return	62.1	62.1	62.1	NA	Total adults in thousands.
Age-4 ocean harvest rate	10.4%	10.3%	10.6%	≤ 16.0%	NMFS ESA consultation standard for threatened California Coastal Chinook.
KMZ sport fishery share	7.7%	7.9%	6.6%	NA	Equals 1.2, 1.2, and 1.2 (thousand) adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries.
River recreational fishery share	15.1%	15.0%	15.0%		
Sacramento River Winter (endangered)	11.7%	14.2%	12.6%	≤ 20.0%	Age-3 ocean impact rate in fisheries south of Pt. Arena. In addition, the following season restrictions apply: <u>Recreational</u> - Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. between the first Saturday in April and the second Sunday in November; Pigeon Pt. to the U.S./Mexico border between the first Saturday in April and the first Sunday in October. Minimum size limit ≥ 20 inches total length. <u>Commercial</u> - Pt. Arena to the U.S./Mexico border 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 2021 ESA Guidance).
Sacramento River Fall	131.0	132.2	128.0	≥ 122.0	2021 minimum hatchery and natural area adult escapement (FMP control rule).
Sacramento Index Exploitation Rate	51.6%	51.2%	52.7%	≤ 55.0%	FMP control rule.
Ocean commercial impacts	76.4	76.1	79.8		Includes fall (Sept-Dec) 2020 impacts (9.1 thousand SRFC).
Ocean recreational impacts	42.2	41.0	42.3		Includes fall (Sept-Dec) 2020 impacts (5.2 thousand SRFC).
River recreational impacts	21.3	21.5	20.8		
SRKW Prey Abundance					
North of Falcon	1,364.2	1,364.2	1,364.1	≥ 966.0	Oct 1 starting abundance of age 3+ Chinook from U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon
Oregon Coast	1,129.5	1,129.6	1,129.4	NA	Oct 1 starting abundance of age 3+ Chinook from Cape Falcon to Horse Mt.
California Coast	463.1	463.3	463.0	NA	Oct 1 starting abundance of age 3+ Chinook south of Horse Mt.
Southw est WCVI	734.7	734.7	734.7	NA	Oct 1 starting abundance of age 3+ Chinook off Southw est Vancouver Island
Salish Sea	611.4	611.4	611.4	NA	Oct 1 starting abundance of age 3+ Chinook in the Salish Sea

TABLE 5b. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2021 ocean fishery Alternatives (Makah Tribe) - Council adopted^{a/} (Page 2 of 2)

Key Stock/Criteria	PROJECTED			2021 Criteria	Spaw ner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted ^{b/}
	Alt I	Alt II	Alt III		
COHO	COHO			COHO	
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)	7.8%(3.6%)	7.0%(2.7%)	4.4%(0.1%)	≤ 10.0%	2021 Southern U.S. exploitation rate ceiling; PSC coho agreement.
Skagit	31.3%(3.3%)	30.8%(2.5%)	28.8%(0.1%)	≤ 35.0%	2021 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Stillaguamish	26.7%(2.3%)	26.3%(1.8%)	24.9%(0.1%)	≤ 50.0%	2021 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Snohomish	21.7%(2.3%)	21.3%(1.8%)	19.8%(0.1%)	≤ 40.0%	2021 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Hood Canal	42.9%(3.7%)	42.3%(2.9%)	40.3%(0.1%)	≤ 45.0%	2021 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Strait of Juan de Fuca	9.9%(3.0%)	9.3%(2.3%)	7.3%(0.4%)	≤ 20.0%	2021 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Quillayute Fall	7.2	7.2	7.4	6.3	FMP MSY adult spaw ner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Hoh	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.0	FMP MSY adult spaw ner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Queets Wild	3.3	3.4	3.5	5.8	FMP MSY adult spaw ner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Grays Harbor	42.4	42.7	43.6	24.4	FMP MSY adult spaw ner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Willapa Bay	31.7	31.8	33.4	17.2	FMP MSY natural area adult spaw ner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Lower Columbia River Natural (threatened)	7.7%	7.5%	3.8%	≤30.0%	Total marine and mainstem Columbia R. fishery exploitation rate (2021 NMFS ESA guidance). Value depicted is marine ER before Buoy 10.
Upper Columbia ^{c/}	79%	78%	82%	≥ 50%	Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam.
Columbia River Hatchery Early	794.6	784.9	820.6	77.2	Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 21.7 early adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.
Columbia River Hatchery Late	447.0	437.4	498.3	9.7	Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 6.4 late adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.
Oregon Coastal Natural	11.4%	10.7%	9.5%	≤ 15.0%	Marine and freshw ater fishery exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (threatened)	3.0%	2.9%	2.5%	≤ 13.0%	Marine fishery exploitation rate for R/K hatchery coho (NMFS ESA consultation standard).

a/ Coho projections in the table assume post-season 2019 fishery scalars for Canadian fisheries, except Johnstone Strait troll (postseason 2018), Johnstone Strait net (postseason 2016), and northern BC sport and troll (approximately half postseason 2019) and north Georgia Strait sport in Sept. Model results for Chinook in this table used 2021 allow able catches for SEAK, 2020 preseason effort scalars for NBC and WCVI AABM fisheries, recent 2-yr average catches for BC ISBM fisheries, and 2020 preseason catches for Puget Sound fisheries. Assumptions for these fisheries will be changed prior to the April meeting as new information becomes available.

b/ Ocean escapement is the number of salmon escaping ocean fisheries and entering freshw ater 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 spaw ner escapement after impacts from the Canadian, U.S. ocean, and Puget Sound troll and recreational fisheries have been deducted. Numbers in parentheses represent Council area exploitation rates for Puget Sound coho stocks. For Columbia River early and late coho stocks, ocean escapement represents the number of coho after the Buoy 10 fishery. Values reported for Klamath River fall Chinook are natural area adult spaw ners. Values reported for Sacramento River fall Chinook are hatchery and natural area adult spaw ners.

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

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 minor contributions from East Fork Lewis River and Sandy River.

TABLE 6a. Preliminary projections of Chinook and coho harvest impacts for 2021 ocean salmon fishery management Alternatives (QTA) - Council adopted. (Page 1 of 2)

Area and Fishery	2021 Bycatch Mortality ^{a/} Projection									Observed in 2020	
	2021 Catch Projection			2021 Bycatch Projection ^{b/}			Catch	Bycatch Mortality			
	I	II	III	I	II	III			I	II	III
CHINOOK (thousands of fish)											
OCEAN FISHERIES:											
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON											
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	35.0	25.0	-	3.6	2.6	-	9.0	6.4	-	2.4	0.2
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	32.0	25.0	-	13.0	12.0	-	46.4	43.5	-	12.5	5.8
Recreational	28.0	25.0	-	3.4	3.1	-	15.9	14.1	-	7.7	0.9
CAPE FALCON TO HUMBUGH MT.^{c/}											
Commercial Troll	35.3	39.2	42.9	10.2	11.4	12.4	30.4	33.8	37.0	11.7	3.9
Recreational	6.7	4.2	1.6	0.7	0.9	1.2	2.4	3.9	5.8	5.4	0.7
HUMBUGH MT. TO OR/CA BORDER											
Commercial Troll	1.5	0.6	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.3
Recreational	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.9	1.3	0.3	1.6	0.4 ^{e/}
OR/CA BORDER TO S. KMZ BOUND.											
Commercial Troll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational ^{d/}	3.0	3.2	2.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.8	0.4 ^{e/}
S. KMZ BOUND. TO PT. ARENA											
Commercial Troll	17.5	11.8	11.1	5.1	3.4	3.2	15.1	10.2	9.6	1.8	1.0 ^{e/}
Recreational ^{d/}	6.0	6.1	6.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.9	0.2 ^{e/}
PT. ARENA TO PIGEON PT.											
Commercial Troll	28.3	28.8	30.1	8.2	8.4	8.7	24.4	24.9	26.0	145.3	42.3 ^{e/}
Recreational ^{d/}	27.9	26.8	27.4	2.9	2.8	2.9	9.4	9.0	9.2	34.8	3.4 ^{e/}
SOUTH OF PIGEON PT.											
Commercial Troll	27.7	24.4	24.4	8.0	7.1	7.1	23.9	21.1	21.0	30.2	7.0 ^{e/}
Recreational ^{d/}	11.7	11.7	11.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	3.9	3.9	3.9	1.3	0.2 ^{e/}
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES											
Commercial Troll	177.2	154.8	109.9	48.6	45.0	31.9	150.4	140.3	94.8	204.8	60.4
Recreational ^{d/}	84.5	78.3	50.2	9.5	9.3	6.3	35.7	35.6	22.4	54.4	6.2
INSIDE FISHERIES:											
Area 4B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buoy 10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14.6	1.8 ^{e/}

TTABLE 6a. Preliminary projections of Chinook and coho harvest impacts for 2021 ocean salmon fishery management Alternatives (QTA) - Council adopted. (Page 2 of 2)

Area and Fishery	2021 Catch Projection			2021 Bycatch Mortality ^{a/} Projection			2021 Bycatch Projection ^{b/}			Observed in 2020	
	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	Catch	Bycatch Mortality
OCEAN FISHERIES:											
COHO (thousands of fish)											
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON											
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll ^{f/}	16.5	10.0	-	1.5	1.0	-	3.5	2.4	-	14.4	1.3
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	4.8	14.4	-	3.6	5.9	-	12.8	19.1	-	0.8	0.5
Recreational	75.2	95.6	-	11.2	14.0	-	45.4	55.9	-	24.0	4.9
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON											
Commercial Troll	10.0	-	-	9.8	9.9	12.3	35.4	38.0	47.2	-	0.7
Recreational ^{f/}	134.0	127.0	121.0	25.6	24.9	23.7	114.0	112.3	107.0	17.1	6.8
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES											
Commercial Troll	31.3	24.4	-	15.0	16.7	12.3	51.6	59.5	47.2	15.2	2.5
Recreational	209.2	222.6	121.0	36.8	38.9	23.7	159.4	168.2	107.0	41.1	11.7
INSIDE FISHERIES:											
Area 4B											
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buoy 10	70.0	80.0	110.0	13.3	15.4	20.4	57.7	66.8	87.6	7.1	1.7 ^{e/}

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: 15% (based on the expected proportion of fish that will be caught using mooching versus trolling gear, and the HRMs of 42.2% and 14% for these two respective gear types).

b/ Bycatch calculated as dropoff mortality plus fish released.

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

d/ Catch and bycatch mortality observed in 2020 for the California recreational fishery do not include estimates for May and June due to restrictions on sampling caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

e/ Based on reported released Chinook or coho. Reported releases in California fisheries are used as a surrogate in Oregon fisheries.

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

TABLE 6b. Preliminary projections of Chinook and coho harvest impacts for 2021 ocean salmon fishery management Alternatives (Makah Tribe) - Council adopted. (Page 1 of 2)

Area and Fishery	2021 Catch Projection			2021 Bycatch Mortality ^{a/} Projection			2021 Bycatch Projection ^{b/}			Observed in 2020	
	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	Catch	Bycatch Mortality
CHINOOK (thousands of fish)											
<u>OCEAN FISHERIES:</u>											
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON											
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	50.0	35.0	-	5.1	3.6	-	12.8	9.0	-	2.4	0.2
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	32.0	25.0	-	13.0	12.0	-	46.4	43.5	-	12.5	5.8
Recreational	28.0	25.0	-	3.4	3.1	-	15.9	14.1	-	7.7	0.9
CAPE FALCON TO HUMBUGH MT. ^{c/}											
Commercial Troll	35.3	39.2	42.9	10.2	11.4	12.4	30.4	33.8	37.0	11.7	3.9
Recreational	6.7	4.2	1.6	0.7	0.9	1.2	2.4	3.9	5.8	5.4	0.7
HUMBUGH MT. TO OR/CA BORDER											
Commercial Troll	1.5	0.6	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.3
Recreational	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.9	1.3	0.3	1.6	0.4 ^{e/}
OR/CA BORDER TO S. KMZ BOUND.											
Commercial Troll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational ^{d/}	3.0	3.2	2.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.8	0.4 ^{e/}
S. KMZ BOUND. TO PT. ARENA											
Commercial Troll	17.5	11.8	11.1	5.1	3.4	3.2	15.1	10.2	9.6	1.8	1.0 ^{e/}
Recreational ^{d/}	6.0	6.1	6.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.9	0.2 ^{e/}
PT. ARENA TO PIGEON PT.											
Commercial Troll	28.3	28.8	30.1	8.2	8.4	8.7	24.4	24.9	26.0	145.3	42.3 ^{e/}
Recreational ^{d/}	27.9	26.8	27.4	2.9	2.8	2.9	9.4	9.0	9.2	34.8	3.4 ^{e/}
SOUTH OF PIGEON PT.											
Commercial Troll	27.7	24.4	24.4	8.0	7.1	7.1	23.9	21.1	21.0	30.2	7.0 ^{e/}
Recreational ^{d/}	11.7	11.7	11.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	3.9	3.9	3.9	1.3	0.2 ^{e/}
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES											
Commercial Troll	192.2	164.8	109.9	50.1	46.0	31.9	154.3	142.9	94.8	204.8	60.4
Recreational ^{d/}	84.5	78.3	50.2	9.5	9.3	6.3	35.7	35.6	22.4	54.4	6.2
<u>INSIDE FISHERIES:</u>											
Area 4B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buoy 10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14.6	1.8 ^{e/}

Table 6b. Preliminary projections of Chinook and coho harvest impacts for 2021 ocean salmon fishery management Alternatives (Makah Tribe) - Council adopted. (Page 2 of 2)

Preliminary projections of Chinook and coho harvest impacts for 2021 ocean salmon fishery ma

Area and Fishery	2021 Catch Projection			2021 Bycatch Mortality ^{a/} Projection			2021 Bycatch Projection ^{b/}			Observed in 2020	
	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	Catch	Mortality
OCEAN FISHERIES:											
COHO (thousands of fish)											
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON											
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll ^{f/}	5	3	-	3	2	-	6	4	-		
	0.0	5.0		.5	.4		.2	.4			
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	4	1	-	3	5	-	1	1	-		
	.8	4.4		.6	.9		2.8	9.1		0	
Recreational	7	9	-	1	1	-	4	5	-		
	5.2	5.6		1.2	4.0		5.4	5.9		4.0	4.9
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON											
Commercial Troll	1	-	-	9	9	1	3	3	4		
	0.0			.8	.9	2.3	5.4	8.0	7.2	-	0.7
Recreational ^{f/}	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1		
	34.0	27.0	21.0	5.6	4.9	3.7	14.1	12.3	07.0	7.1	6.8
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES											
Commercial Troll	6	4	-	1	1	1	5	6	4	1	
	4.8	9.4		6.9	8.2	2.3	4.4	1.5	7.2	5.2	2.5
Recreational	2	2	1	3	3	2	1	1	1		
	09.2	22.6	21.0	6.8	8.9	3.7	59.5	68.2	07.0	4.1	11.7
INSIDE FISHERIES:											
Area 4B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buoy 10	7	8	1	1	1	2	5	6	8	7	1.7
	0.0	0.0	10.0	3.3	5.4	0.4	7.8	6.8	7.6	.1	/

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: 15% (based on the expected proportion of fish that will be caught

using mooching versus trolling gear, and the HRMs of 42.2% and 14% for these two respective gear types).

b/ Bycatch calculated as dropoff mortality plus fish released.

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

d/ Catch and bycatch mortality observed in 2020 for the California recreational fishery do not include estimates for May and June due to restrictions on sampling caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

e/ Based on reported released Chinook or coho. Reported releases in California fisheries are used as a surrogate in Oregon fisheries.

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

TABLE 7a. Expected coastwide lower Columbia Natural (LCN), Oregon coastal natural (OCN), and Rogue/Klamath (RK) coho, and Lower Columbia River (LCR) natural tule Chinook exploitation rates by fishery for 2021 ocean fisheries management Alternatives (QTA) - Council adopted.

Fishery	Exploitation Rate (Percent)											
	LCN Coho			OCN Coho			RK Coho			LCR Tule Chinook		
	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III
SOUTHEAST ALASKA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	2.2%	2.4%
BRITISH COLUMBIA	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	13.8%	13.9%	14.7%
PUGET SOUND/STRAIT	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON												
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	1.4%	0.0%
Recreational	1.4%	1.8%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	3.1%	0.0%
Non-Indian Troll	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	3.9%	0.0%
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON												
Recreational:										0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	3.0%	2.8%	2.6%	6.4%	5.9%	5.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	-	-	-
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%	-	-	-
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	-	-	-
Fort Bragg	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	-	-	-
South of Pt. Arena	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	-	-	-
Troll:										0.9%	0.9%	1.3%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	-	-	-
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-
Fort Bragg	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	-	-	-
South of Pt. Arena	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	-	-	-
BUOY 10	1.6%	1.8%	2.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.8%	11.1%	12.2%
ESTUARY/FRESHWATER	NA	NA	NA	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%			
TOTAL^{a/}	6.4%	6.6%	3.8%	11.1%	10.5%	9.5%	3.0%	2.9%	2.5%	38.7%	37.1%	31.1%

a/ Totals do not include Buoy 10 and estuary/freshwater for LCN and RK coho; estuary/freshwater catch is included in the total for OCN. For LCR Tule Chinook, includes projected impacts of inriver fisheries that have not yet been shaped. Bolded values identify ocean exploitation rates that, when combined with freshwater harvest rates, would exceed the total allowable exploitation rate.

TABLE 7b. Expected coastwide lower Columbia Natural (LCN), Oregon coastal natural (OCN), and Rogue/Klamath (RK) coho, and Lower Columbia River (LCR) natural tule Chinook exploitation rates by fishery for 2021 ocean fisheries management Alternatives (Makah Tribe) - Council adopted.

Fishery	Exploitation Rate (Percent)											
	LCN Coho			OCN Coho			RK Coho			LCR Tule Chinook		
	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III
SOUTHEAST ALASKA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	2.2%	2.4%
BRITISH COLUMBIA	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	13.7%	13.9%	14.7%
PUGET SOUND/STRAIT	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON												
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	1.9%	1.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	1.9%	0.0%
Recreational	1.4%	1.8%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	3.0%	0.0%
Non-Indian Troll	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	3.9%	0.0%
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON												
Recreational:										0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	3.0%	2.8%	2.6%	6.4%	5.9%	5.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	-	-	-
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%	-	-	-
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	-	-	-
Fort Bragg	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	-	-	-
South of Pt. Arena	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	-	-	-
Troll:										0.9%	0.9%	1.3%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	-	-	-
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-
Fort Bragg	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	-	-	-
South of Pt. Arena	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	-	-	-
BUOY 10	1.6%	1.8%	2.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.7%	11.0%	12.2%
ESTUARY/FRESHWATER	NA	NA	NA	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%			
TOTAL^{a/}	7.7%	7.5%	3.8%	11.4%	10.7%	9.5%	3.0%	2.9%	2.5%	39.3%	37.5%	31.1%

a/ Totals do not include Buoy 10 and estuary/freshwater for LCN and RK coho; estuary/freshwater catch is included in the total for OCN. For LCR Tule Chinook, includes projected impacts of inriver fisheries that have not yet been shaped. Bolded values identify ocean exploitation rates that, when combined with freshwater harvest rates, would exceed the total allowable exploitation rate.

TABLE 8. Projected coho mark rates for 2021 fisheries under base period fishing patterns (percent marked).

Area	Fishery	June	July	August	Sept
Canada					
Johnstone Strait	Recreational	--	45%	39%	--
West Coast Vancouver Island	Recreational	54%	47%	50%	49%
North Georgia Strait	Recreational	55%	57%	57%	54%
South Georgia Strait	Recreational	29%	59%	45%	59%
Juan de Fuca Strait	Recreational	53%	51%	53%	50%
Johnstone Strait	Troll	61%	56%	47%	54%
NW Vancouver Island	Troll	54%	46%	48%	25%
SW Vancouver Island	Troll	62%	54%	55%	55%
Georgia Strait	Troll	60%	58%	59%	53%
Puget Sound					
Strait of Juan de Fuca (Area 5)	Recreational	72%	56%	55%	51%
Strait of Juan de Fuca (Area 6)	Recreational	62%	51%	51%	48%
San Juan Island (Area 7)	Recreational	49%	56%	51%	39%
North Puget Sound (Areas 6 & 7A)	Net	--	60%	56%	44%
Council Area					
Neah Bay (Area 4/4B)	Recreational	45%	66%	59%	67%
La Push (Area 3)	Recreational	63%	67%	72%	55%
Westport (Area 2)	Recreational	79%	76%	72%	69%
Columbia River (Area 1)	Recreational	78%	81%	72%	74%
Tillamook	Recreational	72%	67%	63%	62%
Newport	Recreational	67%	63%	62%	56%
Coos Bay	Recreational	61%	58%	53%	43%
Brookings	Recreational	58%	48%	43%	13%
Neah Bay (Area 4/4B)	Troll	61%	60%	61%	65%
La Push (Area 3)	Troll	58%	61%	60%	59%
Westport (Area 2)	Troll	69%	72%	72%	70%
Columbia River (Area 1)	Troll	79%	80%	76%	61%
Tillamook	Troll	68%	67%	65%	64%
Newport	Troll	66%	63%	61%	60%
Coos Bay	Troll	60%	58%	55%	45%
Brookings	Troll	52%	50%	54%	64%
Columbia River					
Buoy 10	Recreational	--	--	--	65%

TABLE 9a. Preliminary projected exvessel value under Council-adopted 2021 non-Indian commercial troll regulatory Alternatives compared to 2020 and the 2016-2020 average (in inflation-adjusted dollars) (QTA).

Management Area	Alternative	Exvessel Value (thousands of dollars) ^{a/}				
		2021 Projected ^{b/}	2020 Actual	Percent Change from 2020	2016-2020 Average	Percent Change From 2016-2020 Average
North of Cape Falcon	I	2,682	1,035	+159%	2,140	+25%
	II	2,295		+122%		+7%
	III	0		-100%		-100%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	I	4,338	1,392	+212%	2,298	+89%
	II	4,610		+231%		+101%
	III	5,045		+262%		+120%
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	I	193	106	+82%	157	+23%
	II	78		-27%		-50%
	III	181		+71%		+15%
OR/CA Border to Southern Boundary of KMZ	I	0	0	-	213	-100%
	II	0		-		-100%
	III	0		-		-100%
Southern Boundary of KMZ to Pt. Arena	I	1,616	172	+837%	703	+130%
	II	1,090		+532%		+55%
	III	1,028		+496%		+46%
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	I	2,258	11,694	-81%	6,393	-65%
	II	2,303		-80%		-64%
	III	2,404		-79%		-62%
South of Pigeon Pt.	I	2,422	2,665	-9%	2,906	-17%
	II	2,139		-20%		-26%
	III	2,135		-20%		-27%
Total South of Cape Falcon	I	10,826	16,029	-32%	12,669	-15%
	II	10,219		-36%		-19%
	III	10,793		-33%		-15%
West Coast Total	I	13,508	17,064	-21%	14,809	-9%
	II	12,514		-27%		-16%
	III	10,793		-37%		-27%

a/ Values are inflation-adjusted to 2020 dollars. Exvessel values are not comparable to the income impacts shown in Tables 10a and 10b.

b/ Projections are based on expected catches in the Council management area and estimated 2020 average weights and exvessel prices.

TABLE 9b. Preliminary projected exvessel value under Council-adopted 2021 non-Indian commercial troll regulatory Alternatives compared to 2020 and the 2016-2020 average (in inflation-adjusted dollars) (Makah Tribe).

Management Area	Alternative	Exvessel Value (thousands of dollars) ^{a/}				
		2021 Projected ^{b/}	2020 Actual	Percent Change from 2020	2016-2020 Average	Percent Change From 2016-2020 Average
North of Cape Falcon	I	2,682	1,035	+159%	2,140	+25%
	II	2,295		+122%		+7%
	III	0		-100%		-100%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	I	4,338	1,392	+212%	2,298	+89%
	II	4,610		+231%		+101%
	III	5,045		+262%		+120%
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	I	193	106	+82%	157	+23%
	II	78		-27%		-50%
	III	181		+71%		+15%
OR/CA Border to Southern Boundary of KMZ	I	0	0	-	213	-100%
	II	0		-		-100%
	III	0		-		-100%
Southern Boundary of KMZ to Pt. Arena	I	1,616	172	+837%	703	+130%
	II	1,090		+532%		+55%
	III	1,028		+496%		+46%
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	I	2,258	11,694	-81%	6,393	-65%
	II	2,303		-80%		-64%
	III	2,404		-79%		-62%
South of Pigeon Pt.	I	2,422	2,665	-9%	2,906	-17%
	II	2,139		-20%		-26%
	III	2,135		-20%		-27%
Total South of Cape Falcon	I	10,826	16,029	-32%	12,669	-15%
	II	10,219		-36%		-19%
	III	10,793		-33%		-15%
West Coast Total	I	13,508	17,064	-21%	14,809	-9%
	II	12,514		-27%		-16%
	III	10,793		-37%		-27%

a/ Values are inflation-adjusted to 2020 dollars. Exvessel values are not comparable to the income impacts shown in Tables 10a and 10b.

b/ Projections are based on expected catches in the Council management area and estimated 2020 average weights and exvessel prices.

TABLE 10a. Preliminary projected angler trips and coastal community income impacts generated under Council-adopted 2021 recreational ocean salmon fishery regulatory Alternatives compared to 2020 and the 2016-2020 average (in inflation-adjusted dollars) (QTA).

Management Area	Alternative	Angler Trips (thousands)			Community Income Impacts (thousands of dollars) ^{a/}			Percent Change in Income Impacts	
		Estimates Based on the Options	2020 Actual	2016-2020 Avg.	Estimates Based on the Options	2020 Actual	2016-2020 Avg.	Compared to 2020	Compared to 2016-2020 Avg.
North of Cape Falcon ^{b/}	I	94.1	30.2	57.1	14,672	4,710	7,901	+211%	+86%
	II	114.9			17,920			+280%	+127%
	III	0.0			0			-100%	-100%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	I	73.0	47.3	46.7	5,015	3,248	3,382	+54%	+48%
	II	57.8			3,970			+22%	+17%
	III	41.8			2,872			-12%	-15%
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	I	6.4	6.3	4.8	401	391	295	+3%	+36%
	II	3.5			216			-45%	-27%
	III	6.3			391			+0%	+33%
OR/CA Border to Southern Boundary of KMZ	I	6.3	5.1	5.8	727	583	702	+25%	+3%
	II	6.6			762			+31%	+8%
	III	5.9			675			+16%	-4%
Southern boundary of KMZ to Pt. Arena	I	11.4	5.3	7.4	1,664	766	1,176	+117%	+41%
	II	11.7			1,700			+122%	+45%
	III	11.9			1,733			+126%	+47%
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	I	45.0	50.6	54.4	10,709	12,037	13,124	-11%	-18%
	II	43.4			10,316			-14%	-21%
	III	43.6			10,370			-14%	-21%
South of Pigeon Pt.	I	40.0	4.7	14.4	6,016	709	1,927	+749%	+212%
	II	39.9			6,009			+748%	+212%
	III	39.9			6,000			+746%	+211%
Total South of Cape Falcon	I	182.2	119.2	133.5	24,532	17,732	20,607	+38%	+19%
	II	162.8			22,972			+30%	+11%
	III	149.3			22,041			+24%	+7%
West Coast Total	I	276.2	149.4	190.6	39,204	22,443	28,508	+75%	+38%
	II	277.7			40,892			+82%	+43%
	III	149.3			22,041			-2%	-23%

a/ Income impacts are not comparable to the exvessel values shown in Tables 9a and 9b. All dollar values are expressed in inflation-adjusted 2020 dollars.

b/ Does not include Buoy 10 fishery.

TABLE 10b. Preliminary projected angler trips and coastal community income impacts generated under Council-adopted 2021 recreational ocean salmon fishery regulatory Alternatives compared to 2020 and the 2016-2020 average (in inflation-adjusted dollars) (Makah Tribe).

Management Area	Alternative	Angler Trips (thousands)			Community Income Impacts (thousands of dollars) ^{a/}			Percent Change in Income Impacts	
		Estimates Based on the Options	2020 Actual	2016-2020 Avg.	Estimates Based on the Options	2020 Actual	2016-2020 Avg.	Compared to 2020	Compared to 2016-2020 Avg.
North of Cape Falcon ^{b/}	I	94.1	30.2	57.1	14,672	4,710	7,901	+211%	+86%
	II	114.9			17,920			+280%	+127%
	III	0.0			0			-100%	-100%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	I	73.0	47.3	46.7	5,015	3,248	3,382	+54%	+48%
	II	57.8			3,970			+22%	+17%
	III	41.8			2,872			-12%	-15%
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	I	6.4	6.3	4.8	401	391	295	+3%	+36%
	II	3.5			216			-45%	-27%
	III	6.3			391			+0%	+33%
OR/CA Border to Southern Boundary of KMZ	I	6.3	5.1	5.8	727	583	702	+25%	+3%
	II	6.6			762			+31%	+8%
	III	5.9			675			+16%	-4%
Southern boundary of KMZ to Pt. Arena	I	11.4	5.3	7.4	1,664	766	1,176	+117%	+41%
	II	11.7			1,700			+122%	+45%
	III	11.9			1,733			+126%	+47%
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	I	45.0	50.6	54.4	10,709	12,037	13,124	-11%	-18%
	II	43.4			10,316			-14%	-21%
	III	43.6			10,370			-14%	-21%
South of Pigeon Pt.	I	40.0	4.7	14.4	6,016	709	1,927	+749%	+212%
	II	39.9			6,009			+748%	+212%
	III	39.9			6,000			+746%	+211%
Total South of Cape Falcon	I	182.2	119.2	133.5	24,532	17,732	20,607	+38%	+19%
	II	162.8			22,972			+30%	+11%
	III	149.3			22,041			+24%	+7%
West Coast Total	I	276.2	149.4	190.6	39,204	22,443	28,508	+75%	+38%
	II	277.7			40,892			+82%	+43%
	III	149.3			22,041			-2%	-23%

a/ Income impacts are not comparable to the exvessel values shown in Tables 9a and 9b. All dollar values are expressed in inflation-adjusted 2020 dollars.

b/ Does not include Buoy 10 fishery.

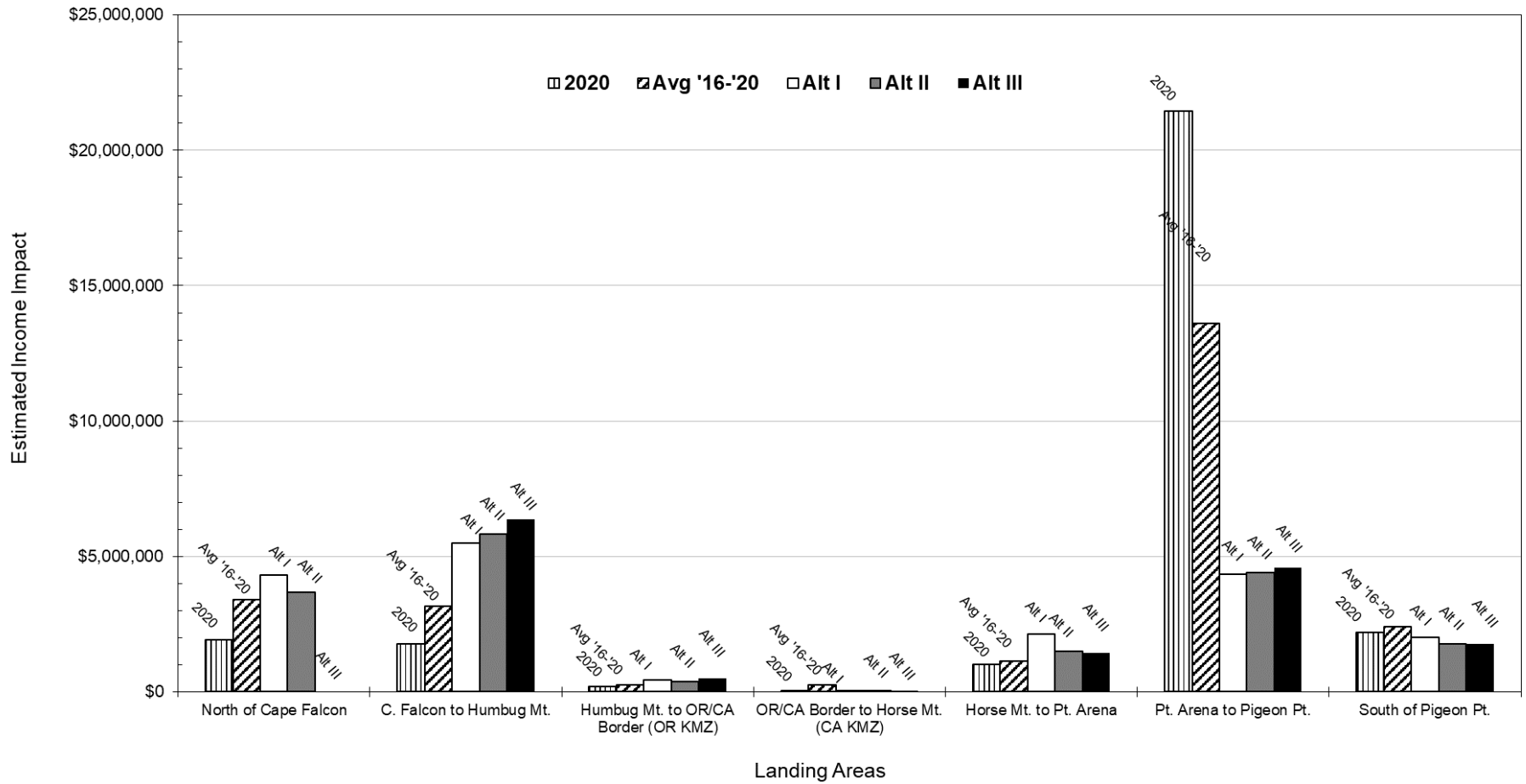


FIGURE 1a. Projected community income impacts associated with landings projected under the Council adopted 2021 commercial fishery Alternatives compared to 2020 and the 2016-2020 average (in inflation-adjusted dollars) (QTA).

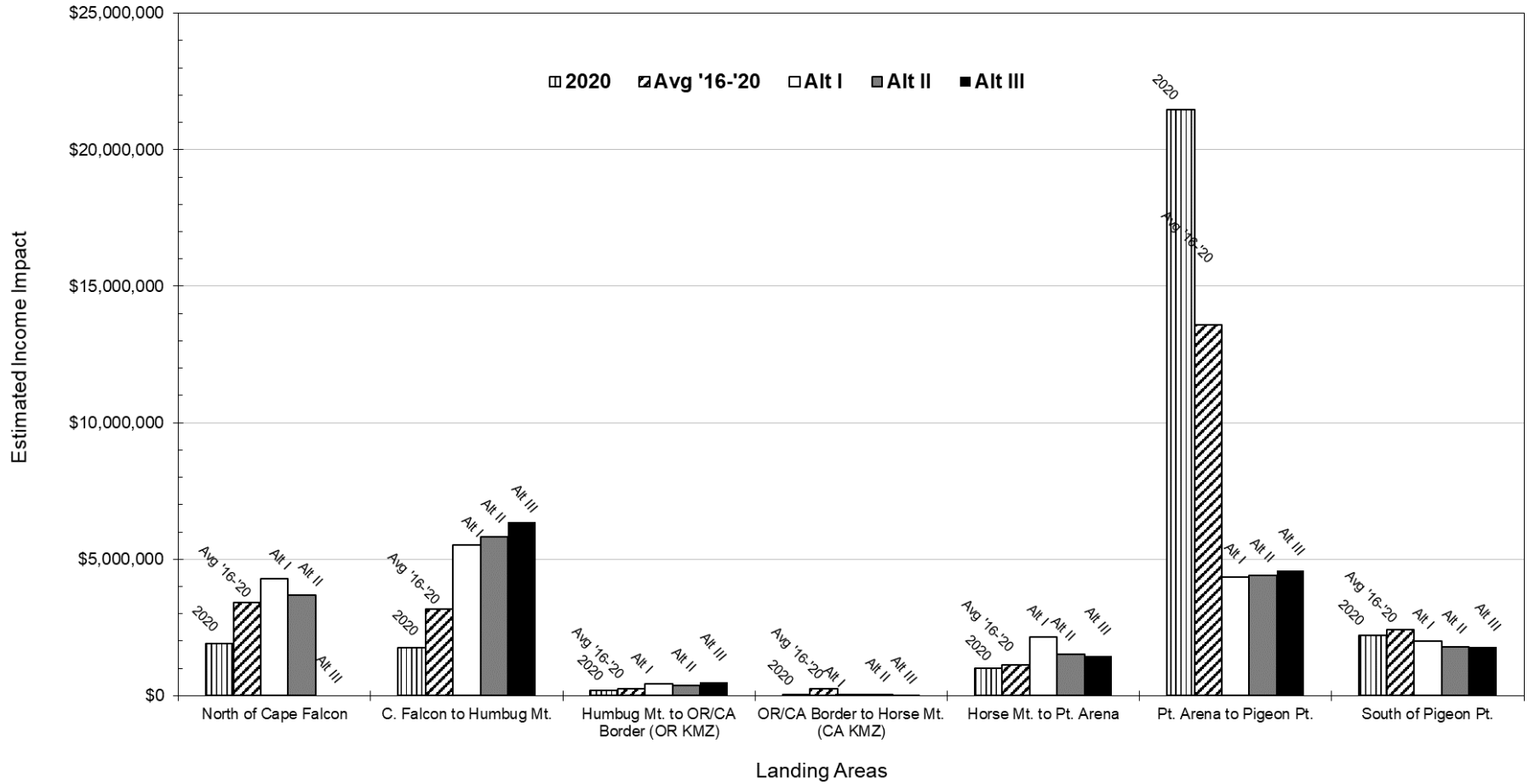


FIGURE 1b. Projected community income impacts associated with landings projected under the Council adopted 2021 commercial fishery Alternatives compared to 2020 and the 2016-2020 average (in inflation-adjusted dollars) (Makah Tribe).

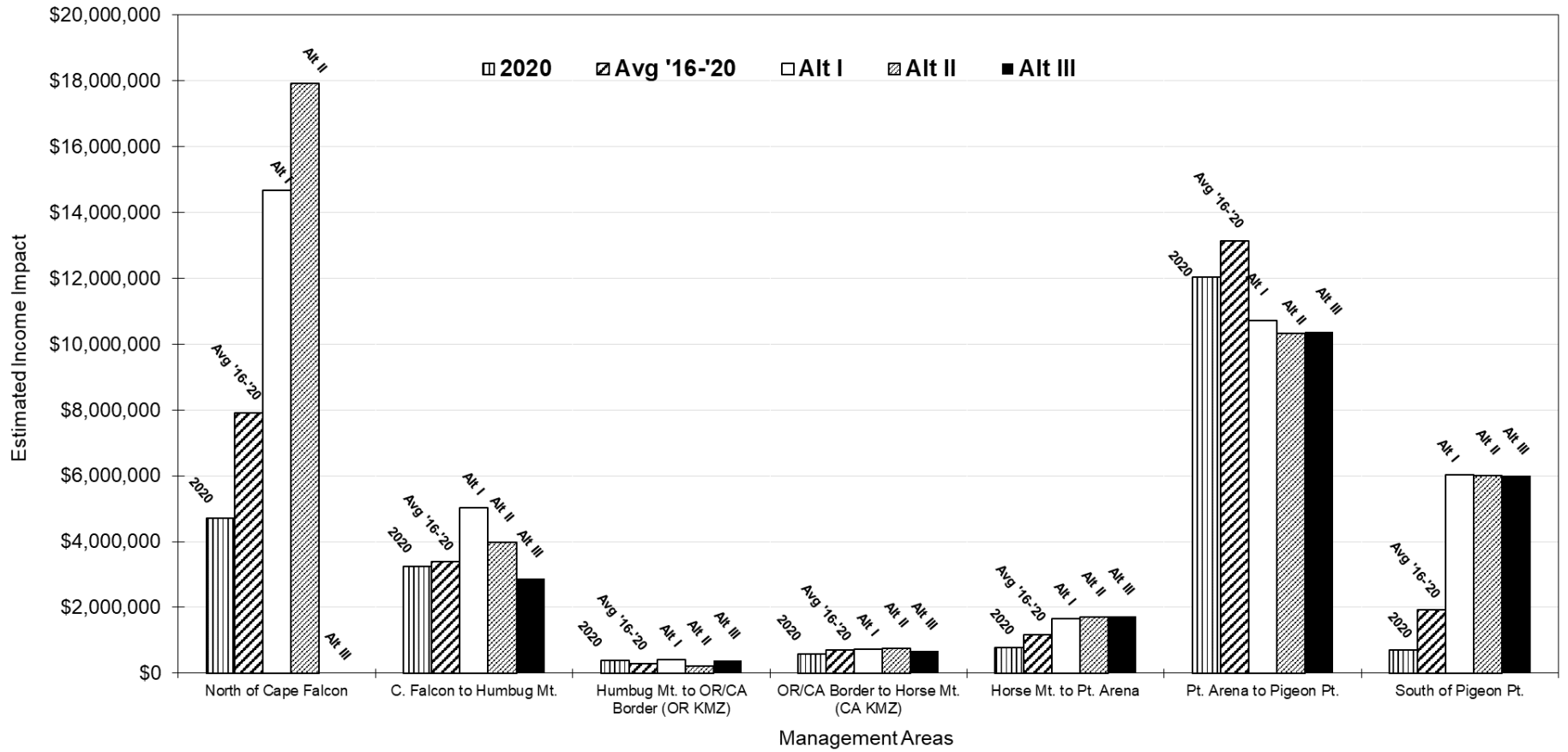


FIGURE 2a. Projected community income impacts associated with angler effort projected under the Council adopted 2021 recreational fishery Alternatives compared to 2020 and the 2016-2020 average (in inflation-adjusted dollars) (QTA).

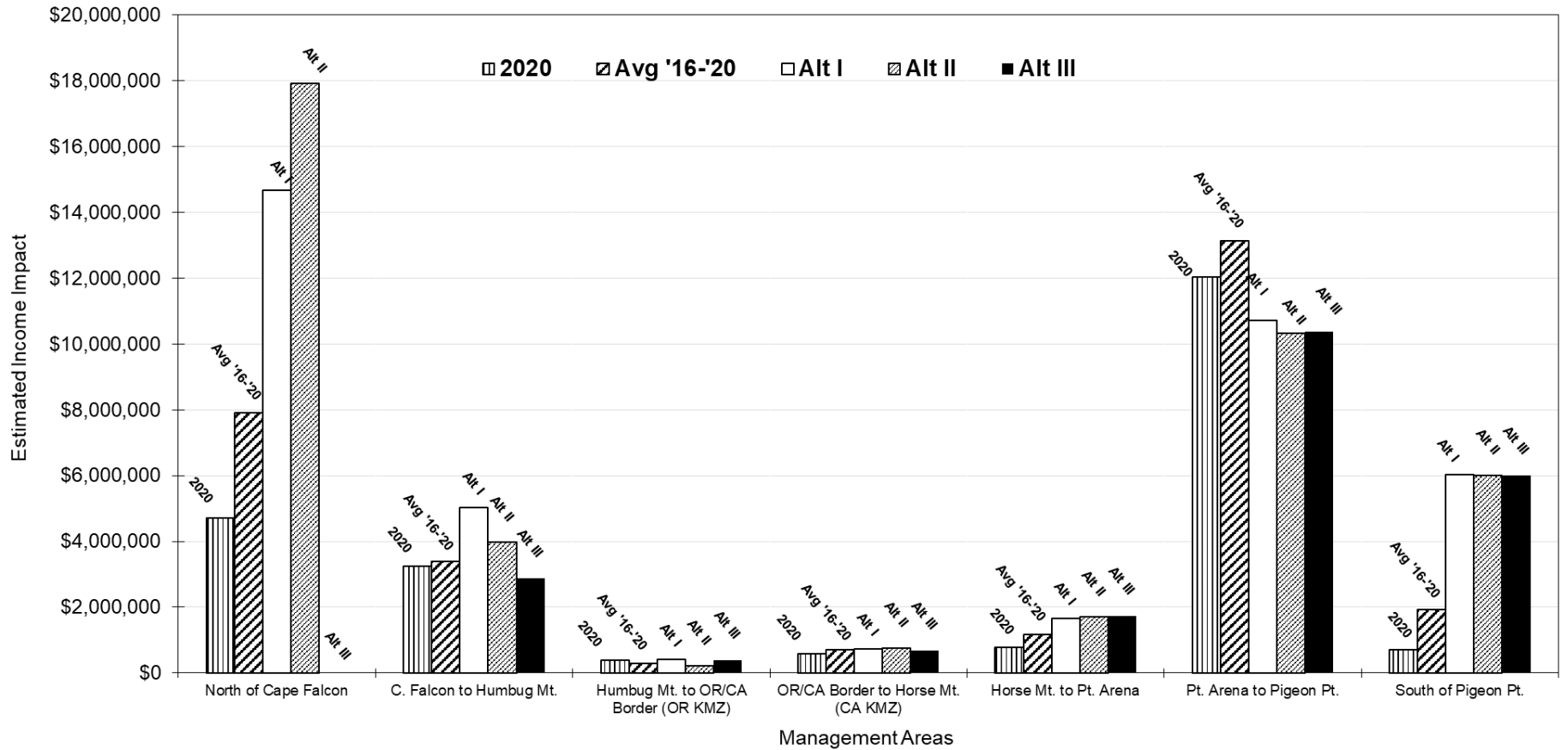


FIGURE 2b. Projected community income impacts associated with angler effort projected under the Council adopted 2021 recreational fishery Alternatives compared to 2020 and the 2016-2020 average (in inflation-adjusted dollars) (Makah Tribe).

APPENDIX A: PROJECTED IMPACTS FOR AGE-3 SACRAMENTO RIVER WINTER CHINOOK, ADULT KLAMATH RIVER FALL CHINOOK, AND ADULT SACRAMENTO RIVER FALL CHINOOK.

Table A-1. Sacramento River winter Chinook age-3 ocean impact rate south of Point Arena by fishery and Alternative. The impacts are displayed as a percent for each Alternative by fishery, port area, and month. Max rate: 20%.

Commercial										Recreational										
Alternative I 11.7 Total										Alternative I										
Port										Port										
Area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total	Area	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total
SF		0.17	0.15	0.26	0.19	0.08			0.87	SF			0.13	1.97	0.72	0.11	0.20			3.13
MO	0.59	0.67							1.26	MO	1.27	0.58	1.05	2.43	1.02	0.07				6.42
Total	0.59	0.85	0.15	0.26	0.19	0.08	0.00	0.00	2.13	Total	1.27	0.58	1.18	4.39	1.75	0.18	0.20	0.00	0.00	9.56
Alternative II 14.2 Total										Alternative II										
Port										Port										
Area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total	Area	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total
SF		0.26	0.15	0.34	0.11				0.86	SF				1.92	0.70	0.11	0.15			2.88
MO	0.31	1.69							2.00	MO	1.27	1.27	1.69	3.06	1.12	0.05				8.46
Total	0.31	1.95	0.15	0.34	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.86	Total	1.27	1.27	1.69	4.98	1.82	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	11.34
Alternative III 12.6 Total										Alternative III										
Port										Port										
Area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total	Area	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total
SF	0.09	0.26	0.12	0.13	0.12				0.71	SF			0.31	1.94	0.71	0.11	0.02			3.09
MO	0.27	1.70	0.20	0.30					2.48	MO	1.27	0.58	1.05	2.40	1.01	0.02				6.32
Total	0.36	1.97	0.32	0.43	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.19	Total	1.27	0.58	1.36	4.34	1.72	0.12	0.02	0.00	0.00	9.41

SF Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)

MO Pigeon Pt. to the U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)

Table A-2. Klamath River fall Chinook ocean impacts in numbers of fish by fishery and Alternative.

Commercial										Recreational												
Alternative I										Alternative I												
<i>31,574 natural area spawners, 25.0% spawner reduction rate, 10.4% age-4 ocean harvest rate</i>										<i>31,574 natural area spawners, 25.0% spawner reduction rate, 10.3% age-4 ocean harvest rate</i>												
Port Area	Fall 2020		Summer 2021						Summer Total	Year Total	Port Area	Fall 2020			Summer 2021					Summer Total	Year Total	
	Sep	Oct-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug				Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug		
NO	0	0	37	46	22	72	294	239	710	710	NO	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	71	73	73	
CO	0	0			109	478	479	209	1,275	1,275	CO	0	0		0	0	0	7	184	191	191	
KO			0	0	67	92	66		225	225	KO						63	47	84	194	194	
KC											KC						46	339		385	385	
FB	0					530	543	191	1,264	1,264	FB	0	0	0			6	163	48	217	217	
SF	57	0				670	522	549	1,741	1,798	SF	0	0	0			31	355	90	476	476	
MO					649	173			822	822	MO	0	0		13	0	0	0	0	13	13	
Total	57	0	37	46	847	2,017	1,904	1,188	6,039	6,096	Total	0	0	0	0	13	147	913	478	1,551	1,551	
Alternative II										Alternative II												
<i>31,574 natural area spawners, 25.0% spawner reduction rate, 10.3% age-4 ocean harvest rate</i>										<i>31,574 natural area spawners, 25.0% spawner reduction rate, 10.6% age-4 ocean harvest rate</i>												
Port Area	Fall 2020		Summer 2021						Summer Total	Year Total	Port Area	Fall 2020			Summer 2021					Summer Total	Year Total	
	Sep	Oct-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug				Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug		
NO	0	0	37	46	22	80	355	287	827	827	NO	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	44	46	46	
CO	0	0			109	530	577	252	1,468	1,468	CO	0	0		0	0	0	7	107	114	114	
KO			0	0	67				67	67	KO					1	142	25	25	193	193	
KC											KC						76	340		416	416	
FB	0					544	255		799	799	FB	0	0	0			11	164	48	223	223	
SF	57	0				1,020	525	733	2,278	2,335	SF	0	0	0				355	90	445	445	
MO					336	441			777	777	MO	0	0		13	0	0	0	0	13	13	
Total	57	0	37	46	534	2,071	2,002	1,527	6,217	6,274	Total	0	0	0	0	13	1	229	893	313	1,449	1,449
Alternative III										Alternative III												
<i>31,574 natural area spawners, 25.0% spawner reduction rate, 10.6% age-4 ocean harvest rate</i>										<i>31,574 natural area spawners, 25.0% spawner reduction rate, 10.6% age-4 ocean harvest rate</i>												
Port Area	Fall 2020		Summer 2021						Summer Total	Year Total	Port Area	Fall 2020			Summer 2021					Summer Total	Year Total	
	Sep	Oct-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug				Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug		
NO	0	0	37	46	34	144	235	527	1,023	1,023	NO	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	13	15	15	
CO	0	0			169	373	382	462	1,386	1,386	CO	0	0		0	0	0	7	32	39	39	
KO			0	0	104	46	44		194	194	KO							47	92	139	139	
KC											KC							339		339	339	
FB	0					471	312		783	783	FB	0	0	0			15	163	48	226	226	
SF	57	0			452	1,009	403	276	2,140	2,197	SF	0	0	0			73	354	90	517	517	
MO					300	438	43	38	819	819	MO	0	0		13	0	0	0	0	13	13	
Total	57	0	37	46	1,059	2,010	1,578	1,614	6,344	6,401	Total	0	0	0	0	13	88	912	276	1,289	1,289	

NO Cape Falcon to S. End of Heceta Bank FB Southern KMZ Boundary to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)
 CO S. End of Heceta Bank to Humbug Mt. SF Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)
 KO Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ) MO Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)
 KC OR/CA Border to Southern KMZ Boundary (California KMZ)

Table A-3. Sacramento River fall Chinook ocean impacts in numbers of fish by fishery and Alternative.

Commercial												Recreational											
Alternative I 118,594 Total												Alternative I											
Port Area	Fall 2020			Summer 2021					Summer Total	Year Total	Port Area	Fall 2020			Summer 2021					Summer Total	Year Total		
	Sep	Oct-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug				Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul			Aug	
NO	131	0	2,347	2,803	1,501	1,338	1,779	713	10,481	10,612	NO	71	0	6	0	5	118	225	185	539	610		
CO	0	0			1,607	2,039	608	361	4,615	4,615	CO	13	0	0	0	3	336	302	220	861	874		
KO			0	0	332	208	139		679	679	KO						96	515	149	760	760		
KC											KC						133	1,378		1,511	1,511		
FB	146					3,287	4,231	1,585	9,103	9,249	FB	68	0	0			65	2,655	1,083	3,803	3,871		
SF	6,922	1,867				5,276	4,827	6,272	16,375	25,164	SF	3,187	1,800	12			659	12,237	5,702	18,598	23,597		
MO					21,342	4,743			26,085	26,085	MO	14	0		5,960	1,222	1,276	2,095	397	10,950	10,964		
Total	7,199	1,867	2,347	2,803	24,783	16,892	11,585	8,930	67,340	76,406	Total	3,353	1,800	12	6	5,960	1,230	2,684	19,406	7,737	37,023	42,188	
Alternative II 117,213 Total												Alternative II											
Port Area	Fall 2020			Summer 2021					Summer Total	Year Total	Port Area	Fall 2020			Summer 2021					Summer Total	Year Total		
	Sep	Oct-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug				Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul			Aug	
NO	131	0	2,347	2,803	1,501	1,472	2,135	856	11,114	11,245	NO	71	0	6	0	5	79	225	109	424	495		
CO	0	0			1,607	2,243	730	433	5,013	5,013	CO	13	0	0	0	3	239	302	123	667	680		
KO			0	0	332				332	332	KO					27	223	258	35	543	543		
KC											KC						222	1,378		1,600	1,600		
FB	146						4,231	2,113	6,344	6,490	FB	68	0	0			108	2,655	1,083	3,846	3,914		
SF	6,922	1,867				7,973	4,827	8,362	21,162	29,951	SF	3,187	1,800	12				12,237	5,702	17,939	22,938		
MO					11,039	12,009			23,048	23,048	MO	14	0		5,960	1,222	1,276	2,095	397	10,950	10,964		
Total	7,199	1,867	2,347	2,803	14,479	23,697	11,923	11,764	67,013	76,079	Total	3,353	1,800	12	6	5,960	1,257	2,148	19,149	7,449	35,969	41,134	
Alternative III 122,075 Total												Alternative III											
Port Area	Fall 2020			Summer 2021					Summer Total	Year Total	Port Area	Fall 2020			Summer 2021					Summer Total	Year Total		
	Sep	Oct-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug				Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul			Aug	
NO	131	0	2,347	2,803	2,327	2,674	1,423	1,569	13,143	13,274	NO	71	0	6	0	5	41	225	25	302	373		
CO	0	0			2,491	1,596	487	793	5,367	5,367	CO	13	0	0	0	3	143	302	29	477	490		
KO			0	0	515	104	93		712	712	KO							515	169	684	684		
KC											KC								1,378		1,378		
FB	146						3,674	2,579	6,253	6,399	FB	68	0	0			152	2,655	1,083	3,890	3,958		
SF	6,922	1,867			7,386	7,973	3,732	3,145	22,236	31,025	SF	3,187	1,800	12				1,538	12,237	5,702	19,477	24,476	
MO					9,874	12,009	839	254	22,976	22,976	MO	14	0		5,960	1,222	1,276	2,095	397	10,950	10,964		
Total	7,199	1,867	2,347	2,803	22,593	24,356	10,248	8,341	70,688	79,754	Total	3,353	1,800	12	6	5,960	1,230	3,149	19,406	7,405	37,156	42,321	

NO Cape Falcon to S. End of Heceta Bank FB Southern KMZ Boundary to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)
CO S. End of Heceta Bank to Humbug Mt. SF Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)
KO Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ) MO Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)
KC OR/CA Border to Southern KMZ Boundary (California KMZ)

APPENDIX B: KLAMATH OCEAN HARVEST MODEL AND SACRAMENTO HARVEST MODEL INPUT DATA RANGE MODIFICATIONS

Ocean harvest rates for Klamath River fall Chinook (KRFC) and Sacramento River fall Chinook (SRFC) have been under-predicted in recent years (Table B-1). The KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate has been under-predicted for the past eight years (PFMC 2021), and substantially so in the last three years. Age-4 KRFC are the highest contributing age class to ocean harvest for this stock and are also used as a proxy in the consultation standard for ESA-threatened California coastal Chinook. The SRFC ocean harvest rate (all adult ages combined) has been under-predicted in each of the last five years. Given this record of performance, an examination of key components of the Klamath Ocean Harvest Model (KOHM) and Sacramento Harvest Model (SHM) was undertaken.

Table B-1. Preseason forecasts and postseason estimates of ocean harvest rates for Sacramento River fall Chinook (SRFC) and age-4 Klamath River fall Chinook (KRFC).

Year	SRFC ocean harvest rate			KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate		
	preseason	postseason	post/pre	preseason	postseason	post/pre
2016	0.413	0.447	1.082	0.084	0.091	1.086
2017	0.328	0.516	1.572	0.031	0.041	1.330
2018	0.291	0.448	1.538	0.115	0.238	2.070
2019	0.504	0.637	1.264	0.160	0.356	2.227
2020	0.420	0.566	1.347	0.088	0.226	2.573

The methods used to forecast ocean harvest rates in the KOHM are detailed in Mohr (2006). The components of the KOHM that largely lead to projected harvest rates are (1) forecasts of fishing effort and (2) estimates of contact rates per unit effort. A description of the fishing effort forecasting component can be found in Mohr and O’Farrell (2012). While that report is focused on the SHM, the effort forecasting component is not stock-specific and identical procedures are used to forecast effort in both harvest models. Consistent trends in under- or over-predicting effort have not been observed in recent years, indicating that recent patterns of harvest rate under-prediction are driven primarily by contact rates.

Contact rates per unit effort are KOHM parameters that are estimated at the level of month, management area, fishery (commercial or recreational), and age (age-3 and age-4) using the results from coded wire tag-based cohort reconstructions. For the recreational fishery, contact rates per unit effort are estimated for age-3 and age-4 fish combined in all times and areas except for August in the Oregon and California Klamath Management zones (KO and KC, respectively) where age-specific estimates are employed. For both the commercial and recreational fisheries, contact rates per unit effort have mostly been estimated using the entire data range, from 1983 through the most recent year with data (generally the year prior to the management year). However, for the commercial fishery, contact rates per unit effort have been estimated with a shorter data series (2003-forward) in some months and areas, in response to previous instances of under-prediction of ocean harvest rates (PFMC 2006).

The methods used to project harvest rates in the SHM are detailed in Mohr and O’Farrell (2012). Similar to the KOHM, the SHM forecasts harvest rates using (1) forecasts of fishing effort and (2) estimates of harvest rates per unit effort. Harvest rates per unit effort in the recreational fishery have been estimated using the entire data range (1983-forward). For the commercial fishery, harvest rates per unit effort are estimated from a dataset for 2003-forward, again truncated in response to past instances of under-prediction of ocean harvest rates, as described in PFMC (2016).

To evaluate whether ocean harvest rate prediction could be improved using more contemporary estimates of contact or harvest rates per unit effort, projections of the KRFC age-4 (fully recruited) ocean harvest rate

and the SRFC ocean harvest rate were hindcasted under differing data ranges used to estimate contact (harvest) rates per unit effort. Ocean harvest rates were hindcasted for management years 2016-2020 given the adopted ocean fishery regulations for those years, the KOHM and SHM versions used during the PFMC preseason management process in each year, and under variable data ranges used to estimate the contact (harvest) rates per unit effort in both the commercial and recreational fisheries. We considered the following scenarios: (1) status quo data ranges used to estimate contact (harvest) rates per unit of effort in the year being hindcast, (2) data from 2003-forward, which has already been used in some months and areas for the commercial fishery, (3) five separate scenarios using data from 2011-forward through 2015-forward³.

Figure B-1 displays the relationship between preseason-predicted and postseason-estimated KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rates hindcasted under the seven contact rate per unit effort data range scenarios. Examination of the forecast performance suggested that the best correspondence between predicted and observed harvest rates occurred when contact rates per unit effort were estimated using data from 2013-forward.

Figure B-2 displays the relationship between preseason-predicted and postseason-estimated SRFC total ocean harvest rates hindcasted under the seven harvest rate per unit effort data range scenarios. Examination of the forecast performance suggested that the best correspondence between predicted and observed harvest rates occurred when harvest rates per unit effort were estimated using data from 2014-forward.

Figures B-3 and B-4 illustrate differences between 2021 Klamath River fall Chinook contact rates per unit effort estimates made using data ranges 1983-2020, 2003-2020, and 2013-2020 for the commercial and recreational fisheries, respectively. Most month/area combinations for the commercial fishery show increases in age-4 contact rates per unit effort under more contemporary data range scenarios. Changes in age-3 contact rates per unit effort are more mixed in the commercial fishery. Notable increases in contact rates per unit effort in the recreational fishery are observed for more contemporary data ranges in the California Klamath Management Zone (KC) and San Francisco (SF), while some decreases are observed in Northern and Central Oregon (NO and CO, respectively) and Fort Bragg (FB).

Figures B-5 and B-6 display differences between 2021 Sacramento River fall Chinook harvest rates per unit effort estimates for data ranges of 1983-2020, 2003-2020, and 2014-2020 in commercial and recreational fisheries, respectively. For both fisheries, harvest rate per unit effort estimates have generally increased with use of more contemporary data ranges, sometimes substantially.

Results from the KOHM and SHM presented in Tables 5a and 5b of this report reflect implementation of the following changes to model inputs. In the KOHM, contact rates per unit effort in both the commercial and recreational fisheries are estimated using data from 2013-forward. In the SHM, harvest rates per unit effort in both the commercial and recreational fisheries are estimated using data from 2014-forward. It is anticipated that these data range modifications will be used into the future until a re-evaluation of forecast performance suggests additional changes are necessary (see PFMC 2013, Appendix C, for an example).

Analysis of 2020 commercial and recreational fisheries given these model input data range modifications resulted in increased ocean harvest rate projections. The KOHM-projected age-4 ocean harvest rate increased from 9.9 percent to 19.4 percent following the data range modification to the contact rate per unit

³ Performance of hindcasts could not be assessed for management year 2016 under the 2014-forward data range scenario and management year 2017 under the 2014-forward and 2015-forward data range scenarios as a minimum of three years of contact rate and effort data was enforced for this analysis.

effort estimates. The SHM-projected ocean harvest rate increased from 46.5 percent to 59.7 percent following the data range modification to the harvest rates per unit effort estimates.

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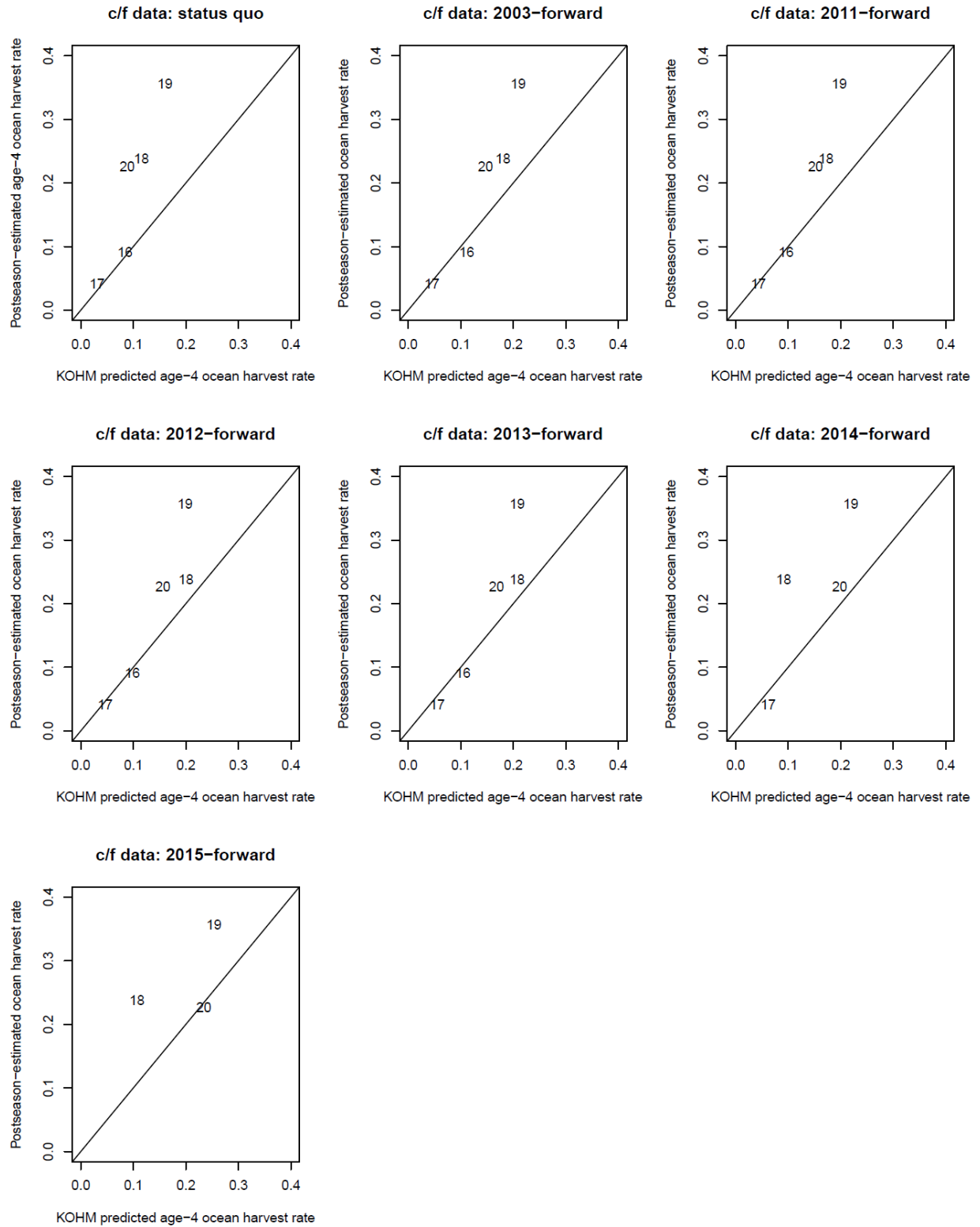


FIGURE B-1. Klamath River fall Chinook hindcasted age-4 ocean harvest rate predictions versus postseason estimates. Individual plots denote the data ranges used to predict contact rates per unit effort (c/f). Numbers in plot denote management years. Solid line represents the 1:1 line.

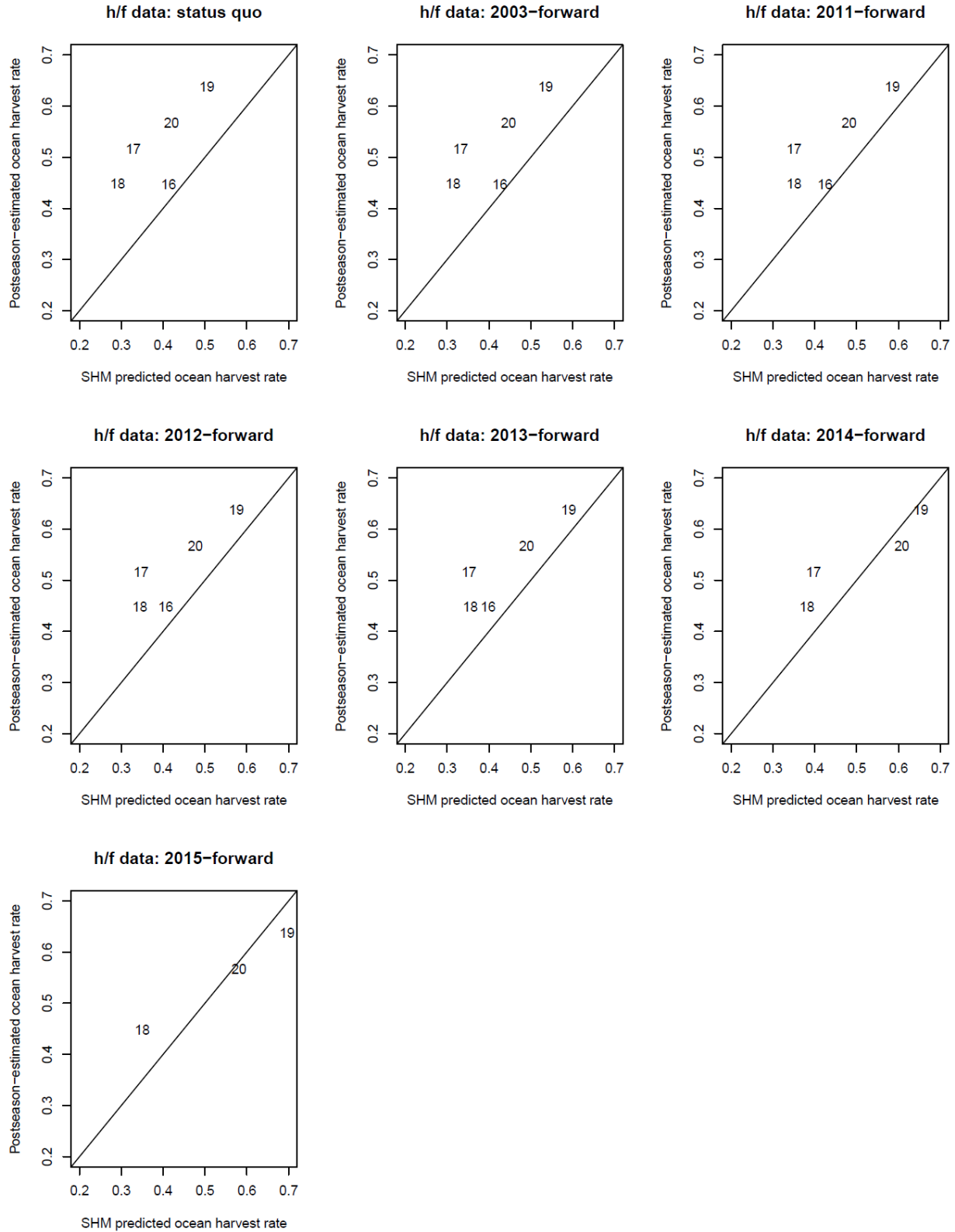


FIGURE B-2. Sacramento River fall Chinook hindcasted total ocean harvest rate predictions versus postseason estimates. Individual plots denote the data ranges used to predict harvest rates per unit effort (h/f). Numbers in plot denote management years. Solid line represents the 1:1 line.

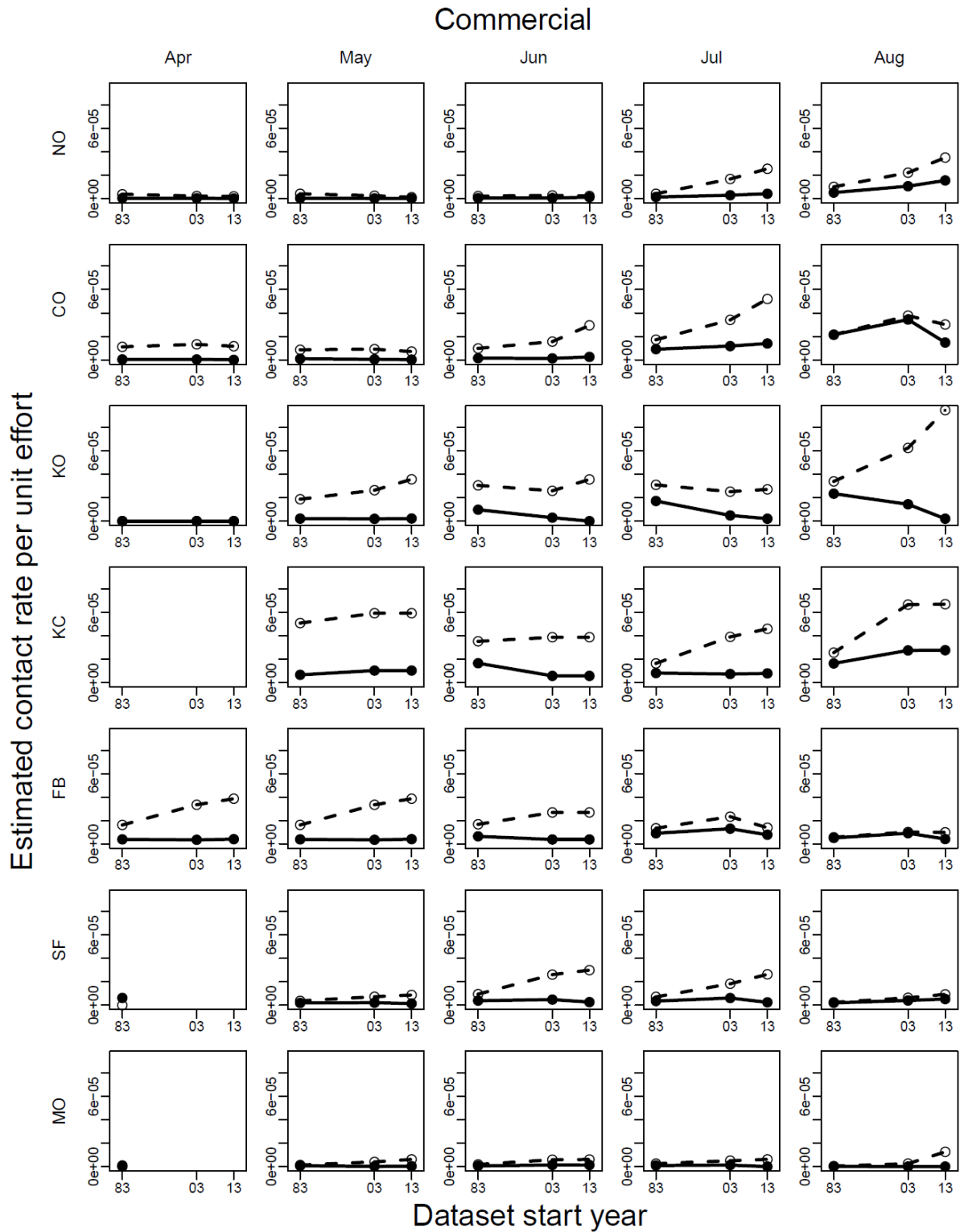


FIGURE B-3. Estimated Klamath River fall Chinook contact rates per unit effort for the commercial fishery given three data ranges: 1983-2020, 2003-2020, and 2013-2020. Solid symbols and lines represent age-3, while open symbols and dashed lines represent age-4 estimates.

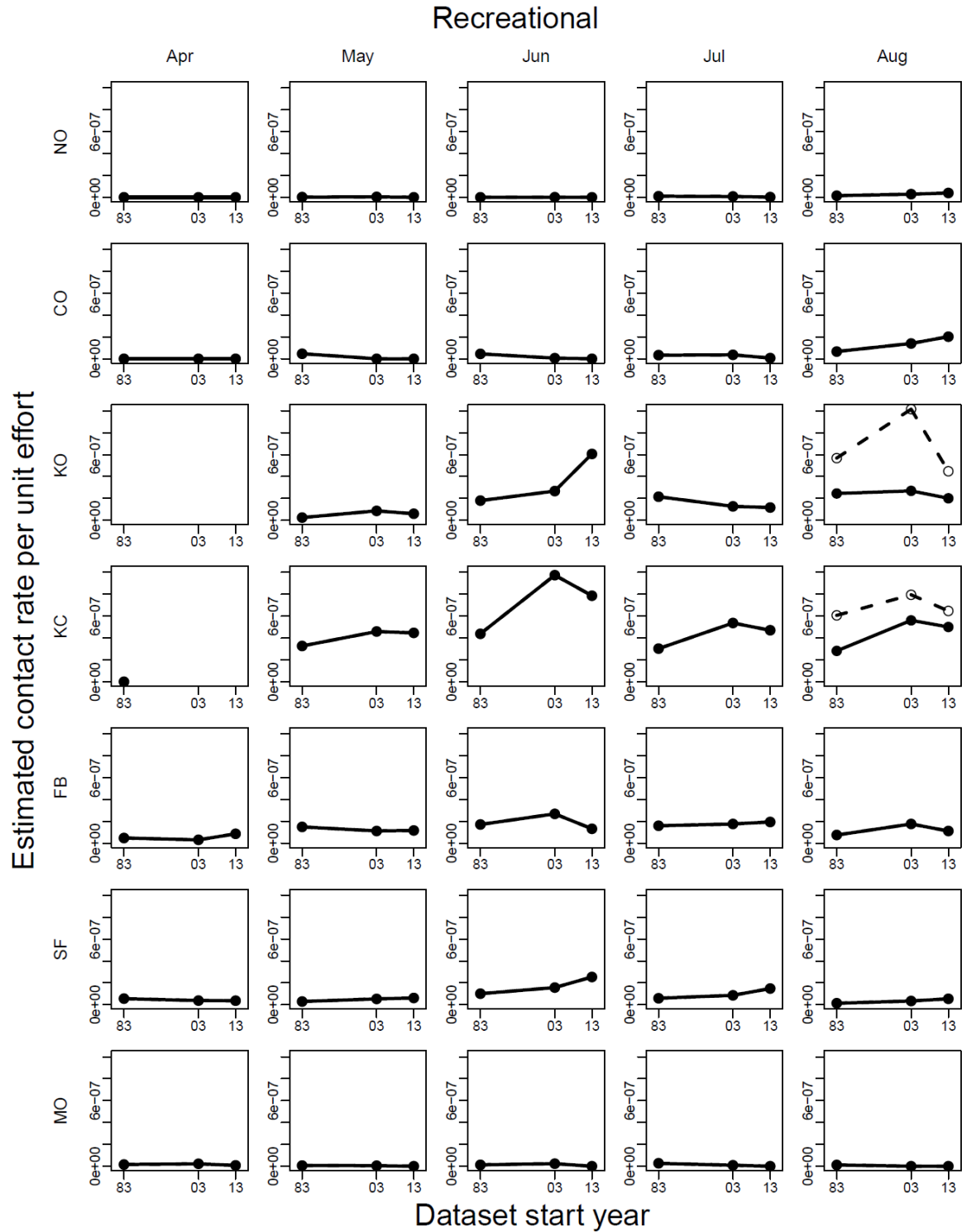


FIGURE B-4. Estimated Klamath River fall Chinook contact rates per unit effort for the recreational fishery given three data ranges: 1983-2020, 2003-2020, and 2013-2020. Solid symbols and lines represent age-3, while open symbols and dashed lines represent age-4 estimates. Age-specific estimates are only made in management areas KC (California Klamath Management Zone) and KO (Oregon Klamath Management Zone) during August.

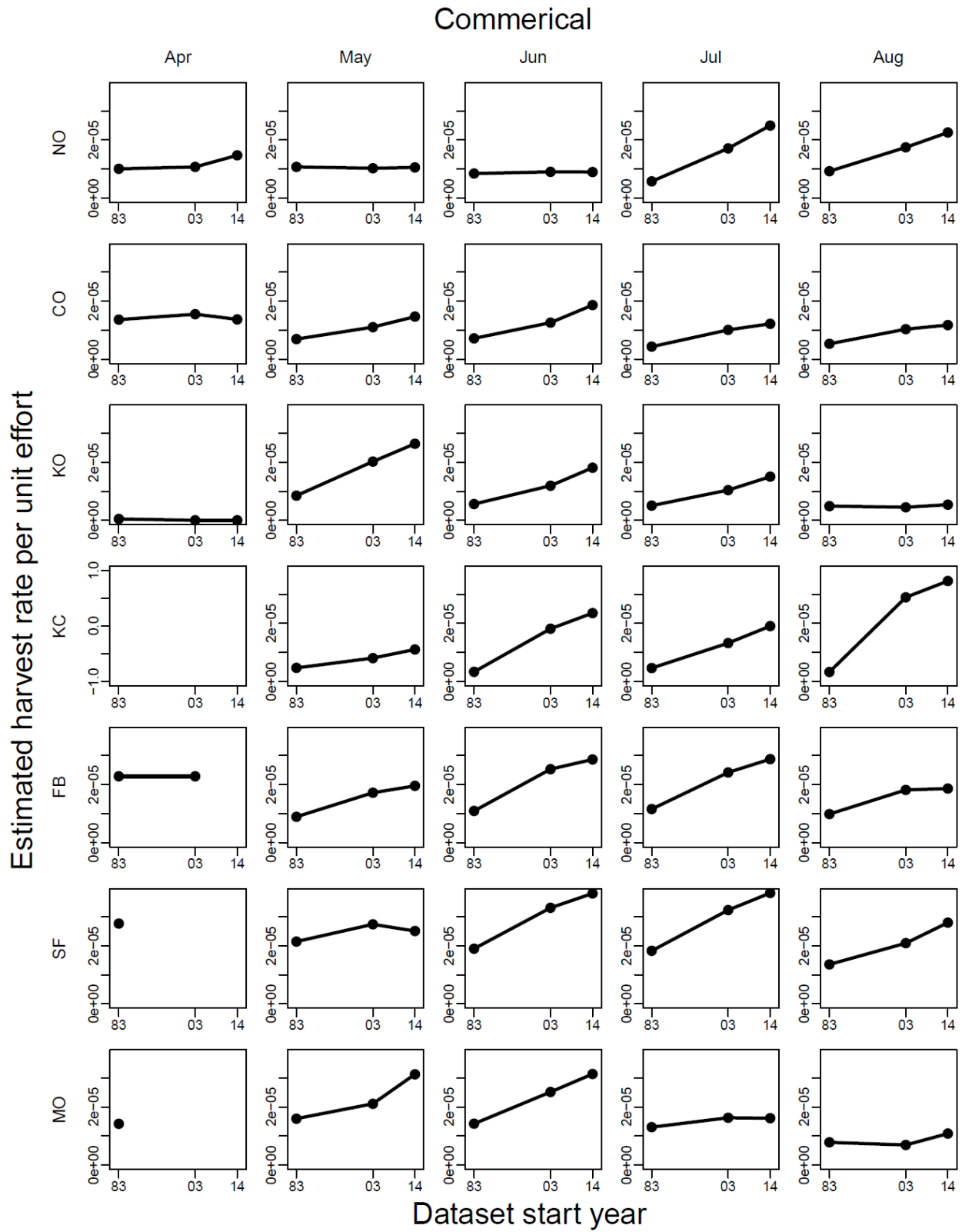


FIGURE B-5. Estimated Sacramento River fall Chinook harvest rates per unit effort for the commercial fishery given three data ranges: 1983-2020, 2003-2020, and 2014-2020.

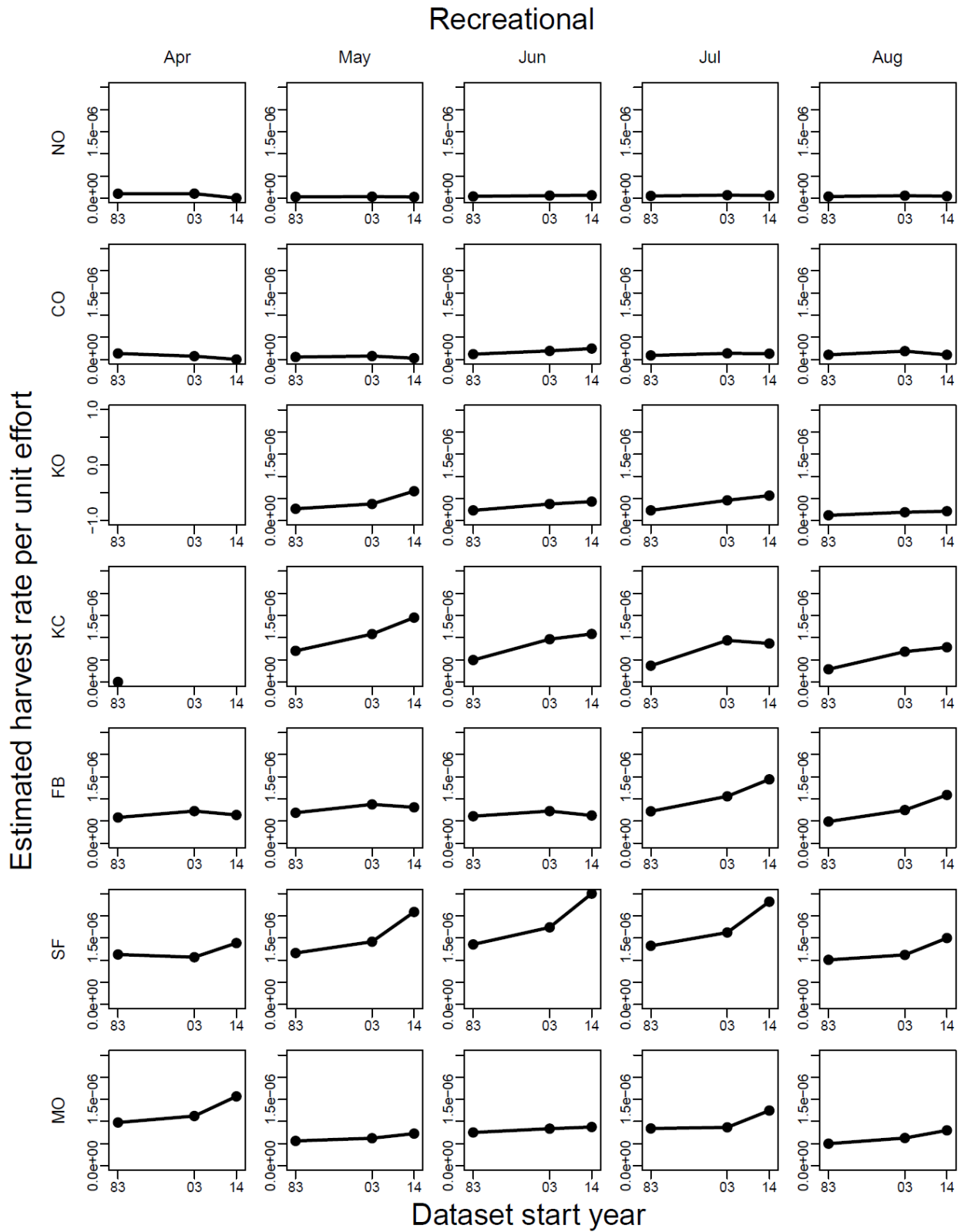


FIGURE B-6. Estimated Sacramento River fall Chinook harvest rates per unit effort for the recreational fishery given three data ranges: 1983-2020, 2003-2020, and 2014-2020.

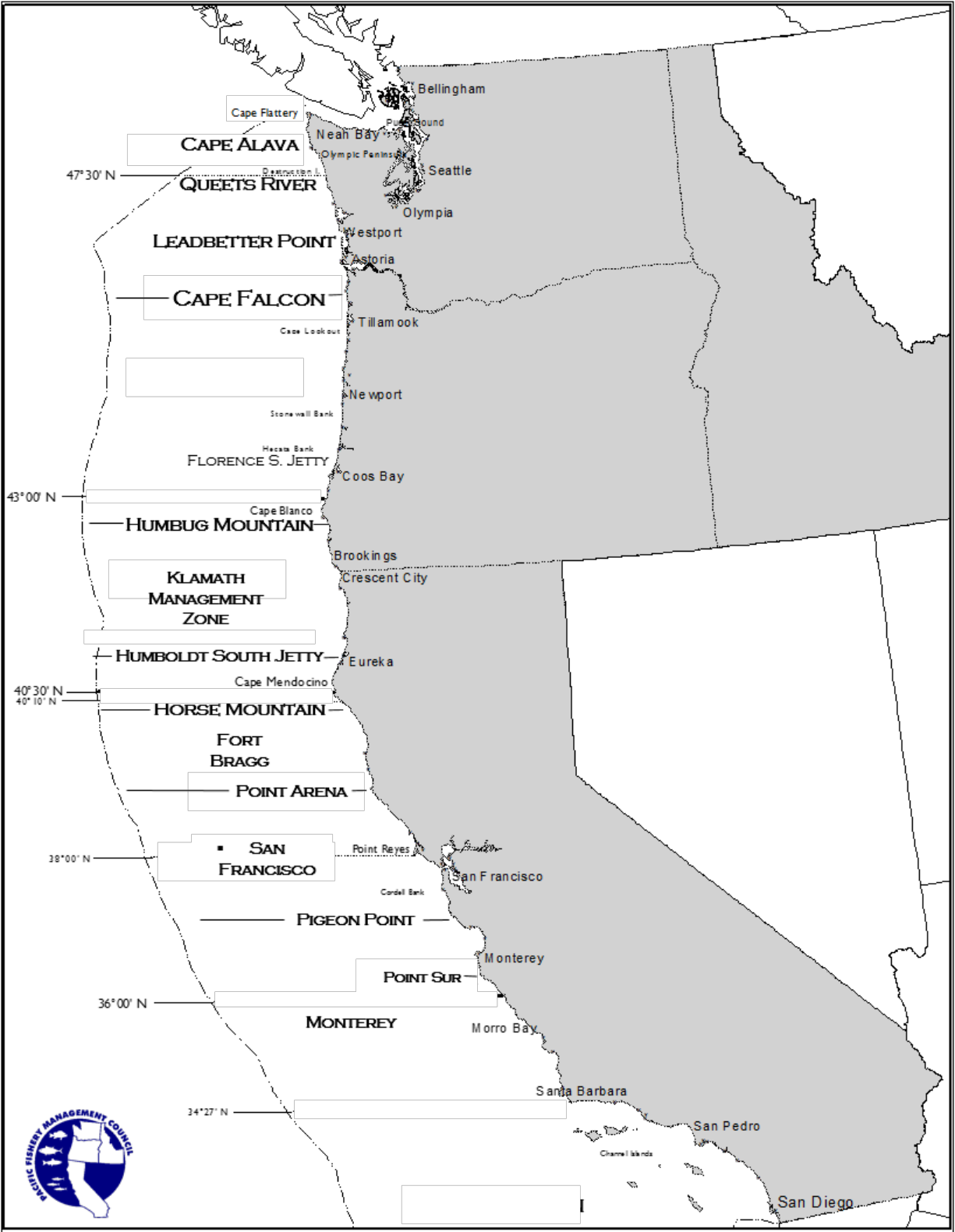
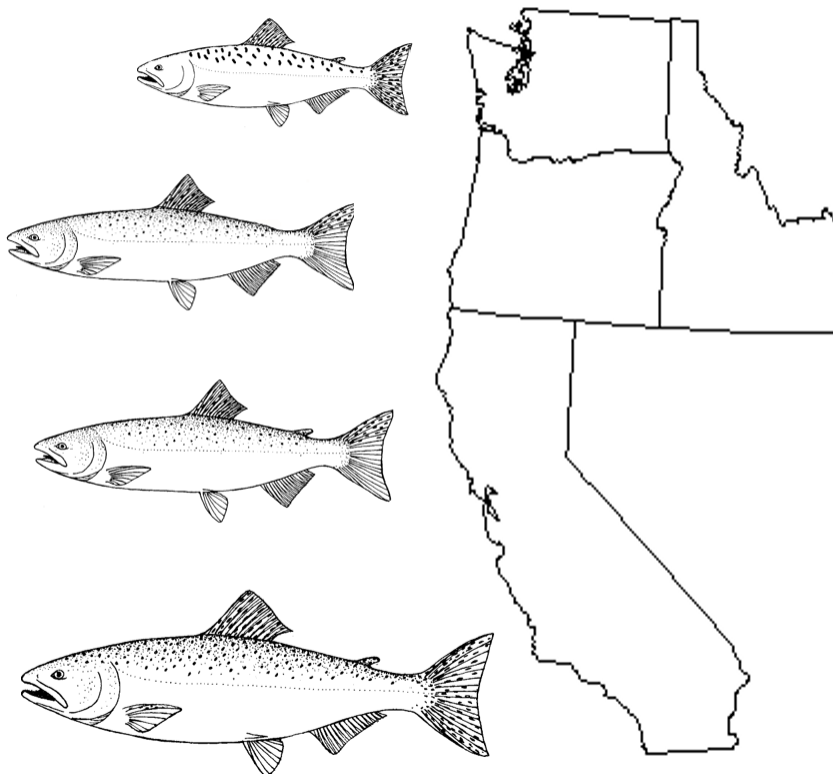


FIGURE 3. Map of Pacific West Coast with major salmon ports and management boundaries. This map is for reference only and is not intended for use in navigation or fishery regulation.

PRESEASON REPORT III
COUNCIL ADOPTED MANAGEMENT MEASURES
AND
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PART 3
FOR
2021 OCEAN SALMON FISHERY REGULATIONS
REGULATION IDENTIFIER NUMBER 0648-BJ97



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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AABM	Aggregate Abundance Based Management
ABC	Acceptable Biological Catch
ACL	Annual Catch Limit(s)
AI	Abundance Index
BO	biological opinion
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Council	Pacific Fishery Management Council
CPUE	catch per unit effort
CYER	Calendar year exploitation rate
EA	Environmental Assessment
EEZ	Economic Exclusive Zone
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESU	Evolutionarily Significant Unit
FMP	fishery management plan
FONSI	finding of no significant impact
FRAM	Fishery Regulation Assessment Model
GSI	genetic stock identification
IPHC	International Pacific Halibut Commission
ISBM	Individual Stock Based Management
KMZ	Klamath Management Zone (Humbug Mountain to Horse Mountain)
KRFC	Klamath River fall Chinook
LCN	Lower Columbia Natural (wild Columbia River coho below Bonneville Dam)
LCR	Lower Columbia River (wild Col. River tule fall Chinook below Bonneville Dam)
LRH	Lower River Hatchery (hatchery Col. River tule fall Chinook below Bonneville Dam)
LRW	Lower River Wild (Columbia River bright fall wild Chinook below Bonneville Dam)
MSY	maximum sustainable yield
NBC	Northern British Columbia
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
ODFW	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
OCN	Oregon coastal natural (coho)
OFL	Overfishing Limit
OPI	Oregon Production Index
PSC	Pacific Salmon Commission
PST	Pacific Salmon Treaty
RK	Rogue/Klamath (hatchery coho)
SAS	Salmon Advisory Subpanel
SCH	Spring Creek Hatchery (Col. R. tule fall Chinook returning to Spring Creek Hatchery [above Bonneville Dam])
SEAK	Southeast Alaska
SONCC	Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (coho ESU)
SRFC	Sacramento River fall Chinook
SRFI	Snake River fall (Chinook) index
SRW	Snake River wild fall Chinook
SRWC	Sacramento River winter Chinook
STT	Salmon Technical Team
SWO	State Waters Only (fisheries off Oregon south of Cape Falcon)
TAC	Total Allowable Catch
WCVI	West Coast Vancouver Island
WDFW	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This is the last in an annual series of four reports prepared by the Salmon Technical Team (STT) of the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) to document and help guide salmon ocean fishery management off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California. This report describes the Council's 2021 ocean salmon management measures adopted for submission to the U.S. Secretary of Commerce, and characterizes the expected impacts on ocean salmon fisheries and the stocks which support them.

This report also constitutes the third and final part of an Environmental Assessment (EA) to comply with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements for the 2021 ocean salmon regulations and includes a description and analysis of a Proposed Action. An EA is used to determine whether an action being considered by a Federal agency has significant environmental impacts. The second part of the EA (Preseason Report II; PFMC 2021a) presented a description of the affected environment relevant to the alternative management measures considered for 2021 ocean salmon fisheries, a description of the Alternatives, and an analysis of the environmental consequences of the Alternatives. The first part of the EA (Preseason Report I; PFMC 2021b) included a statement of the purpose and need, a summary description of the affected environment, a description of the No-Action Alternative, and an analysis of the No-Action Alternative effects on the salmon stocks included in the Council's Salmon Fishery Management Plan (FMP), which is one component of the affected environment. Along with the description and analysis of the Proposed Action in this report, these three parts of the EA will provide the necessary components to determine if a finding of no significant impact (FONSI) or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is warranted.

The Council's recommendations for the 2021 ocean salmon fishery regulations meet all objectives of the FMP (Section 3), including Annual Catch Limits (ACLs) set according to the FMP and described in Preseason Report I; the level of protection required by all consultation standards for salmon species listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) (Section 4), and; the obligations under the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) (Section 5).

Under the Council's recommended salmon fisheries, salmon stocks originating from Washington, Oregon, and California meet all of the applicable conservation objectives in the FMP.

Sacramento River fall Chinook, Klamath River fall Chinook, Queets natural coho, Strait of Juan de Fuca natural coho, and Snohomish natural coho salmon stocks were classified as overfished in 2018, and the Council adopted rebuilding plans for all five stocks in 2019. In 2021 Sacramento River fall Chinook met the criteria for rebuilt status and Snohomish coho met the criteria for not overfished/rebuilding. Klamath River fall Chinook, Queets natural coho, and Strait of Juan de Fuca coho remain overfished.

2.0 SELECTION OF FINAL MANAGEMENT MEASURES

The following figures and tables describe the Council-adopted management measures covering the period from May 16, 2021 through May 15, 2022 unless modified inseason:

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

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

4 provide information on the economic impacts of the proposed fisheries. Table 11 summarizes environmental effects of the Proposed Action and Alternatives. The assessment of stock status with regard to overfished, overfishing, and approaching an overfished condition is described in Table 12.

The 2021 seasons are constrained primarily by: (1) Klamath River Fall Chinook south of Cape Falcon, and (2) lower Columbia River natural tule Chinook, Puget Sound Chinook, and Washington coastal coho north of Cape Falcon.

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

2.1 Inseason Management

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

Inseason actions that are anticipated for the 2021-2022 management season include, but are not limited to, the following possibilities:

1. Adjustments in landing limits and days open for non-Indian commercial fisheries.
2. Changing the days or number of days of fishing allowed per calendar week for recreational fisheries.
3. Transfer of coho quotas among recreational port areas north of Cape Falcon.
4. Trading portions of Chinook and coho quotas between recreational and non-Indian commercial sectors north of Cape Falcon.
5. Routine openings and closings, and other management measures associated with quota management, including modifying open areas, bag and size limits, species retention limits, and mark-selective retention restrictions.
6. Transferring unused or exceeded quota to subsequent fisheries on an impact neutral, fishery equivalent basis.
7. Closing or postponing Oregon recreational and commercial fisheries scheduled to open March 15, 2022, if necessary to meet 2022 management objectives.
8. Closing or postponing California recreational fisheries scheduled to open April 2 or May 1, 2022, or commercial fisheries scheduled to open April 16 or May 1, 2022, if necessary to meet 2022 management objectives.
9. Closing or postponing commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon scheduled to open May 1, 2022, if necessary to meet 2022 management objectives.
10. Adjustments to incidental Pacific halibut catch regulations in commercial fisheries, including landing and possession ratios and landing and possession limits per trip.

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

2.2 State Waters Fisheries

In addition to the seasons shown in Tables 1 and 2, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) may permit fall fisheries for salmon in certain areas within state marine waters. Potential seasons off the Oregon coast typically include commercial and recreational fisheries at the mouths of the Chetco, Elk, and other rivers, although none are planned for 2021. Washington may also establish limited recreational

salmon fisheries in state marine waters if additional impacts on critical coho and/or Chinook stocks can be accommodated within management constraints. California will not establish any additional state marine water salmon fisheries in 2021.

3.0 SALMON FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN REQUIREMENTS

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

Biological objectives for stocks originating in the Council area and impacted by Council area ocean fisheries are listed in Table 3-1 of the Salmon FMP. The objectives generally consist of meeting spawning escapement numbers associated with maximum sustainable yield (S_{MSY}), overfishing limits (OFL), acceptable biological catch (ABC), and annual catch limits (ACL), or exploitation rate limits designed to support recovery of depressed stocks or to rebuild overfished stocks, while encompassing a long term average harvest approximating MSY. Impacts on these stocks relative to the applicable objectives are described in Table 5.

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

The Salmon FMP requires compliance with relevant terms of the PST. Section 5.0 of this document provides greater detail on PST provisions and stocks, while impacts of the Council adopted salmon management measures on those stocks are included in Tables 5 and 12.

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

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

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

In addition to the allocation objectives associated with sharing between treaty Indian and non-Indian sectors, the Salmon FMP includes formulas for sharing Chinook and coho quotas. North of Cape Falcon,

there are sharing formulas between commercial and recreational sectors, and among recreational port subareas; the recreational subarea sharing formula may be modified with the support of recreational port representatives. North of Falcon recreational subarea sharing was developed with the support of port area representatives, and all other sharing of Chinook and coho quotas adhered to FMP sharing formulas or other provisions of the FMP. Therefore, 2021 salmon management measures adopted by the Council meet all allocation requirements.

4.0 SPECIES LISTED UNDER THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

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

Species	ESU	Status	Federal Register Notice			
			Most Recent		Original Listing	
Chinook Salmon (<i>O. tshawytscha</i>)	Sacramento River Winter	Endangered	83 FR 18233	4/26/2018	54 FR 32085	8/1/1989
	Snake River Fall	Threatened	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	57 FR 14653	4/22/1992
	Snake River Spring/Summer	Threatened	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	57 FR 14653	4/22/1992
	Puget Sound	Threatened	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	64 FR 14308	3/24/1999
	Lower Columbia River	Threatened	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	64 FR 14308	3/24/1999
	Upper Willamette River	Threatened	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	64 FR 14308	3/24/1999
	Upper Columbia River Spring	Endangered	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	64 FR 14308	3/24/1999
	Central Valley Spring	Threatened	76 FR 50447	8/15/2011	64 FR 50394	9/16/1999
California Coastal	Threatened	76 FR 50447	8/15/2011	64 FR 50394	9/16/1999	
Chum Salmon (<i>O. keta</i>)	Hood Canal Summer-Run	Threatened	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	64 FR 14508	3/25/1999
	Columbia River	Threatened	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	64 FR 14508	3/25/1999
Coho Salmon (<i>O. kisutch</i>)	Central California Coastal	Endangered	76 FR 50447	8/15/2011	61 FR 56138	10/31/1996
	S. Oregon/ N. California Coastal	Threatened	76 FR 50447	8/15/2011	62 FR 24588	5/6/1997
	Oregon Coastal	Threatened	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	63 FR 42587	8/10/1998
	Lower Columbia River	Threatened	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	70 FR 37160	6/28/2005
Sockeye Salmon (<i>O. nerka</i>)	Snake River	Endangered	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	56 FR 58619	11/20/1991
	Ozette Lake	Threatened	76 FR 50448	8/15/2011	64 FR 14528	3/25/1999

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

Date	Evolutionarily Significant Unit covered and effective period
3/8/1996	Snake River spring/summer and fall Chinook and sockeye (until reinitiated)
4/28/1999	Oregon Coastal natural coho, Southern Oregon/ Northern California coastal coho, Central California coastal coho (until reinitiated)
4/28/2000	Central Valley spring Chinook (until reinitiated)
4/27/2001	Hood Canal summer chum 4(d) limit (until reinitiated)
4/30/2001	Upper Willamette Chinook, Upper Columbia spring Chinook, Lake Ozette sockeye, Columbia River chum, and 10 steelhead ESUs (until reinitiated)
4/30/2004	Puget Sound Chinook (until reinitiated)
6/13/2005	California coastal Chinook (until reinitiated)
4/26/2012	Lower Columbia River Chinook (until reinitiated)
4/9/2015	Lower Columbia River natural coho (until reinitiated)
4/26/2018	Sacramento River winter Chinook (until reinitiated)

Amendment 12 to the Salmon FMP added the generic category “species listed under the ESA” to the list of stocks in the salmon management unit and modified respective escapement goals to include “manage consistent with NMFS jeopardy standards or recovery plans to meet immediate conservation needs and long-term recovery of the species.” Amendment 14 specified those listed ESUs and clarified which stocks in the FMP management unit were representative of the ESUs.

In a letter received by the Council (dated February 26, 2021), NMFS provided guidance on protective measures for species listed under the ESA during the 2021 fishing season. The letter summarized the requirements of NMFSs BOs on the effects of potential actions under the salmon FMP on listed salmon and provided the anticipated consultation standards of the BOs in preparation for the 2021 management season, as well as further guidance and recommendations for the 2021 management season.

The ESA consultation standards, exploitation rates, and other criteria in place for the 2021 management season are presented in Table 5. Some listed stocks are either rarely caught in Council fisheries (e.g., spring Chinook from the upper Columbia River) or already receive sufficient protection from other salmon FMP and ESA standards (e.g., Central Valley spring Chinook). NMFS has determined that management actions designed to limit catch from these ESUs, beyond what will be provided by harvest constraints for other stocks, are not necessary.

Of the ESA-listed Chinook and coho, Council-managed fisheries have substantive impacts on Sacramento River winter Chinook (SRWC), Central Valley spring Chinook, California coastal Chinook (CCC), Snake River wild (SRW) fall Chinook, lower Columbia River (LCR) fall Chinook, and all of the coho stocks.

Additional listed salmonid ESUs found within the Council area, but not substantively impacted by Council managed fisheries, include:

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

5.0 OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE PACIFIC SALMON TREATY

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

5.1 *Chinook Salmon Management*

A new ten-year agreement under the PST was adopted by both the U.S. and Canada and implemented beginning with the 2019 fishing year. The new agreement includes reductions to catch ceilings for Southeast Alaska (SEAK) and West Coast Vancouver Island (WCVI) aggregate abundance-based management (AABM) fisheries relative to the prior 2009 agreement. For SEAK, the reductions range from 1.5 percent in years of high abundance to 7.5 percent in years of low abundance. For WCVI, the reductions range from 2.4 percent in years of high abundance to 12.5 percent in years of low abundance. Additionally, beginning with the 2019 agreement, while catch ceilings will continue to be determined using the abundance index (AI) from the PSC Chinook Model for Northern British Columbia (NBC) and WCVI AABM fisheries, the allowable catches for SEAK fisheries will be set using a catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE) estimate from the early winter power troll fishery (see Tables 1 and 2 in Chapter 3 of the 2019 Agreement for specifics).

For the 2021 fishing season, the SEAK early winter power troll CPUE was 3.85, which corresponds to an all gear catch limit of 205,165 Chinook. The annual calibration of the PSC Chinook Model produced an AI of 1.27 for the NBC AABM fishery and 0.76 for the WCVI AABM fishery. These AIs correspond to catch limits of 153,800 and 88,000 Chinook for the NBC and WCVI AABM fisheries, respectively.

Fisheries not subject to AABM regimes, including Council-area fisheries, are subject to a new set of individual stock-based management (ISBM) obligations under the 2019 agreement. These provisions require the calendar year exploitation rate (CYER) by all U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border on specific indicator stocks to be below some level of the average 2009 – 2015 CYER if they do not achieve their management objectives (see Attachment I in Chapter 3 of the 2019 Agreement for specifics). Similar to previous ISBM obligations, these limits are considered during preseason planning processes, however, relative to meeting the provisions of the PST, the CYER limits are evaluated on a postseason basis only. Canadian fisheries that are not included in AABM complexes are managed under ISBM constraints, which, similar to U.S. ISBM fisheries, require the CYER by Canadian ISBM fisheries on specific indicator stocks to be below some level of the average 2009 – 2015 CYER if they do not achieve their management objectives. Expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries harvest and stock abundance forecasts are incorporated into the Chinook FRAM to estimate total exploitation rate impacts from all marine fisheries (Table 5).

Key considerations for Canadian domestic fishery management for Chinook in 2021 include: (1) meeting domestic conservation obligations for WCVI, Lower Strait of Georgia, Fraser River Spring 4.2 and 5.2, Fraser Summer 5.2, Fraser Summer 4.1 and Fraser Fall 4.1 (Harrison River) stocks; (2) meeting First Nations Food, Social and Ceremonial and treaty obligations for Chinook harvests in native fisheries; and (3) monitoring of incidental impacts during commercial and native fisheries directed at sockeye and chum salmon. It is anticipated that the details of the fishery regulatory package off WCVI and in the Juan de Fuca-Strait of Georgia areas will be driven by levels of allowable impact on WCVI, Lower Strait of Georgia and Fraser River Chinook stocks, in addition to Interior Fraser (Thompson River) coho, and potentially Thompson and/or Chilcotin River Steelhead (depending on a listing decision under Canada's Species at Risk Act). Increasing the availability of Chinook salmon in key foraging areas of Southern Resident Killer Whales in the southern BC region is an additional consideration which will be supported through conservation actions implemented for Fraser River and other Chinook salmon.

5.2 Coho Salmon Management

In 2002, the PSC adopted a management plan for coho salmon originating in Washington and Southern British Columbia river systems. The plan is directed at the conservation of key management units, four from Southern British Columbia (Interior Fraser, Lower Fraser, Strait of Georgia Mainland, and Strait of Georgia Vancouver Island) and nine from Washington (Skagit, Stillaguamish, Snohomish, Hood Canal, Strait of Juan de Fuca, Quillayute, Hoh, Queets, and Grays Harbor). Exploitation rate limits for intercepting fisheries are established for individual management units through formulas specified in the 2019 PST Southern Coho Management Plan, and are based on total allowable fishery exploitation rates.

The categorical status of U.S. coho management units is reported to comply with obligations pursuant to the 2019 PST Southern Coho Management Plan. Categorical status is employed by the PSC under the 2019 PST Southern Coho Management Plan to indicate general ranges of allowable total exploitation rates for U.S. and Canadian coho management units. Three categories are employed: low (total exploitation rate less than 20 percent), moderate (total exploitation rate 20 percent to 40 percent), and abundant (total exploitation rate greater than 40 percent). For the Puget Sound management units, the 2019 PST Southern Coho Management Plan uses the thresholds and stepped harvest rate goals from the Comprehensive Coho Agreement, developed by Washington and the Puget Sound tribes, and adopted by the Council as FMP conservation objectives in November 2009. Actual exploitation rate constraints for Canadian fisheries on U.S. coho management units are determined by formulas that specify sharing of allowable exploitation rates and a “composite rule.” The composite rule adjusts constraints for Canadian fishery exploitation rates based on the number of U.S. management units which fall in a given category. For example, if only one Washington coastal or Puget Sound coho management unit is in low status, Canadian fisheries are constrained to a total exploitation rate on that unit of 12 percent; if two or more Washington coastal management units are in low status, the constraint becomes 10 percent. The most restrictive exploitation rate limit for Canadian fishery impacts on U.S. coho management units is 10 percent.

For several Washington coastal coho management units, management objectives are expressed as a range of spawning escapements expected to produce MSY. Allowable exploitation rates are calculated from the forecast abundance and the lower end of the escapement range and used to classify the categorical status of the management units. This rate is the maximum allowed under the PST when the management unit is in the moderate or abundant status, but exploitation rates up to 20 percent are allowed if the management unit is in the low abundance status.

For 2021, Status categories and constraints for Puget Sound and Washington Coast coho under the FMP and PST Southern Coho Management Plan are as follows:

FMP			
FMP Stock	Total Exploitation Rate Constraint ^{a/}	Categorical Status ^{a/}	
Skagit	35%	Low	
Stillaguamish	50%	Normal	
Snohomish	40%	Low	
Hood Canal	45%	Low	
Strait of Juan de Fuca	20%	Critical	
Quillayute Fall	59%		
Hoh	65%		
Queets	65%		
Grays Harbor	65%		

(table continued next page)

PST Southern Coho Management Plan

U.S. Management Unit	Total Exploitation Rate Constraint ^{b/}	Categorical Status ^{c/}
Skagit	35%	Moderate
Stillaguamish	50%	Abundant
Snohomish	40%	Moderate
Hood Canal	45%	Moderate
Strait of Juan de Fuca	20%	Low
Quillayute Fall ^{d/}	20%	Low
Hoh ^{c/}	34%	Moderate
Queets ^{c/}	20%	Low
Grays Harbor ^{d/}	28%	Moderate

a/ Preliminary. For Puget Sound stocks, the exploitation rate constraints and categorical status (Normal, Low, Critical) reflect application of Comprehensive Coho Agreement rules, as adopted in the FMP. For Washington Coast stocks, exploitation rate constraints represent MFMT. Note that under *U.S. v. Washington* and *Hoh v. Baldrige* case law, the management objectives can differ from FMP objectives provided there is an annual agreement among the state and tribal comanagers; therefore, the exploitation rates used to report categorical status do not necessarily represent maximum allowable rates for these stocks.

b/ Preliminary. For Puget Sound and Washington Coast management units, the exploitation rate constraints reflect application of the 2019 PST Southern Coho Management Plan.

c/ Categories (Abundant, Moderate, Low) correspond to the general exploitation rate ranges depicted in paragraph 8(b)(iii) of the 2019 PST Southern Coho Management Plan. For Washington Coast stocks, categorical status is determined by the exploitation rate associated with meeting the escapement goal (or the lower end of the escapement goal range). This also becomes the maximum allowable rate unless the stock is in the "Low" status. In that case, an ER of up to 20% is allowed.

d/ The value presented here has been recalculated using an abundance forecast that includes all projected natural area spawners (natural- and hatchery-origin). The total exploitation rate constraint presented here is now derived using a unit of abundance that is consistent with the 2021 Co-manager's agreed-to escapement goal

Key considerations for Canadian fishery management for coho in 2021 are expected to include: (1) meeting domestic conservation obligations for Interior Fraser (including Thompson River) coho; (2) coho harvests by First Nations fisheries; (3) incidental impacts during commercial and First Nations fisheries directed at pink, Chinook, sockeye, and chum salmon; and (4) the desire to provide increased opportunity for sport fisheries through mark-selective retention regulations. The Canadian fishery regimes affecting coho are expected to be driven by Canadian domestic allowable impacts on the Thompson River component of the Interior Fraser management unit.

In years prior to 2014, Canadian fisheries were managed so as not to exceed a three percent maximum exploitation rate. In May 2014, Canada decided to permit up to a 16 percent exploitation rate on upper Fraser coho in Canadian fisheries to allow for impacts in fisheries directed at a record Fraser sockeye forecast. Since 2015, upper Fraser coho in Canadian fisheries have been managed per low status limitations. The projected status of Canadian coho management units in 2021 indicates continuing concerns for the condition of Interior Fraser coho. The Interior Fraser coho management unit is anticipated to remain in low abundance status, resulting in a requirement to constrain the total mortality fishery exploitation rate for 2021 Southern U.S. fisheries to a maximum of 10.0 percent.

6.0 CHINOOK SALMON MANAGEMENT

6.1 North of Cape Falcon

Abundance projections important to Chinook harvest management north of Cape Falcon in 2021 are:

- *Columbia River hatchery tules*. Combined production of Lower River Hatchery (LRH) and Spring Creek Hatchery (SCH) stocks returning to the Columbia River is forecasted to be 119,900, which is higher than the 2020 preseason expectation of 97,200. The 2021 LRH forecast is 73,100, which is greater than the forecast of 51,000 in 2020. The 2021 SCH forecast is 46,800, which is similar to the 2020 forecast of 46,200.

6.1.1 Objectives

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

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

6.1.2 Achievement of Objectives

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

- *LCR natural tule fall Chinook.* The projected exploitation rate in the adopted management measures is 38.0 percent, and meets the 38.0 percent maximum for 2021.
- *LRW fall Chinook.* The adopted management measures have a projected ocean escapement of 20,400 adults, which is projected to be sufficient to meet the ESA consultation standard of an adult spawning escapement of at least 5,700 in the North Fork Lewis River.
- *SRW fall Chinook.* The adopted management measures have an ocean exploitation rate that is 50.3 percent of the base period exploitation rate, which is less than the ESA consultation standard of no more than 70 percent of the 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries.
- *Puget Sound Chinook.* The State of Washington and the Puget Sound treaty tribes reached agreement on a package of fisheries to be modeled in concert with the Council's final adoption of the proposed action. The impacts of Council-area fisheries on Puget Sound stocks, combined with this package of inside fisheries, meet all the requirements for ESA-listed Puget Sound Chinook described in the February 26, 2021 letter from NMFS, and the applicable Biological Opinion.

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

6.2 South of Cape Falcon

Status of Chinook stocks important to 2021 Chinook harvest management south of Cape Falcon are:

- *SRFC.* The Sacramento Index forecast is 270,958, which is lower than the 2020 forecast of 473,183. SRFC were classified as overfished in 2018, and the Council adopted a rebuilding plan in 2019. In 2021, SRFC was reported to have met the criteria for rebuilt status.
- *KRFC.* The ocean abundance forecast for this stock is 135,569 age-3, 45,124 age-4, and 815 age-5 fish. These compare to the 2020 forecasts of 149,618 age-3, 36,241 age-4, and 739 age-5 fish. KRFC were classified as overfished in 2018, and the Council adopted a rebuilding plan in 2019. In 2021, KRFC remain classified as overfished.
- *SRWC.* The forecast of age-3 escapement absent fishing is 9,063, which is higher than the 2020 forecast of 3,077.

6.2.1 Objectives

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

- A KRFC natural area spawner escapement of at least 31,574 adults, which is produced, in expectation, by a maximum exploitation rate of 25.0 percent (FMP control rule).
- A SRFC hatchery and natural area spawner escapement of at least 122,000 adults, which is produced, in expectation, by a maximum exploitation rate of 55.0 percent (FMP control rule).
- NMFS consultation standards and annual guidance for ESA listed stocks as provided in Section 5.0 above. Relevant stocks for the area south of Cape Falcon include SRWC, California coastal Chinook, SRW fall Chinook, and LCR natural tule Chinook.

The maximum allowable exploitation rate for KRFC in 2021 is 0.25, which is a *de minimis* exploitation rate. In such cases, the FMP stipulates:

“When recommending an allowable *de minimis* exploitation rate in a given year, the Council shall also consider the following circumstances:

- The potential for critically low natural spawner abundance, including considerations for substocks that may fall below crucial genetic thresholds;
- Spawner abundance levels in recent years;
- The status of co-mingled stocks;
- Indicators of marine and freshwater environmental conditions;
- Minimal needs for Tribal fisheries;
- Whether the stock is currently in an approaching overfished condition;
- Whether the stock is currently overfished;
- Other considerations as appropriate”.

At the March 2021 PFMC meeting, each of the circumstances above were discussed by the Council and its advisors during the development of the three Alternatives for south of Cape Falcon fisheries (except for minimal needs for Tribal fisheries, which were not determined).

The potential for critically low natural spawner abundance could be considered moderate. The 2021 minimum natural-area spawner escapement of 31,574 adults is slightly larger than the MSST (30,525). A natural-area escapement of 31,574 adults would represent the 20th lowest value over the past 43 years of data.

To assess the potential for critically low abundance of substocks, a statistical model (PFMC 2007, Appendix D) was applied to historical run size data to assess the probability that escapement to either the Salmon, Scott, or Shasta rivers would fall below 720 adults, given a total, basin-wide natural area escapement of 31,574 adults in 2021. The 720 escapement threshold for these substocks was based on effective population size (genetic) considerations. Application of the model suggested that at least one of the substocks would fall below the 720 adult threshold with a probability of 0.22.

The forecast of natural-area spawners in the absence of additional fishing is 42,098, which is above the maximum sustainable yield spawner escapement (S_{MSY}). If fishing seasons are structured such that the maximum allowable exploitation rate of 25 percent is met, the natural-area adult spawner expectation is 31,574, which is slightly larger than the Minimum Stock Size Threshold (MSST) but below S_{MSY} . The natural-area adult spawner escapement has been lower than 31,574 in four of the last five years.

With regard to co-mingled stocks, Sacramento River fall Chinook have a moderate to low abundance forecast but was less constraining to fisheries than KRFC in 2021.

Indicators of marine and freshwater conditions provided in the California Current Integrated Ecosystem Assessment (CCIEA) California Current Ecosystem Status Report for 2021 suggest a mixed assessment of marine and freshwater conditions that could affect KRFC. Table H.5.3 in the CCIEA report (supplementary

material) displays “stoplight” indicators including adult abundance, freshwater indicators, and marine indicators affecting KRFC. Spawners in 2017 and 2018 (whose progeny are age-4 and age-3 in 2021, respectively) appear to have experienced low flows and warm water while juveniles from those broods encountered more mixed conditions. Ocean indicators were poor overall for these broods. Overall, the CCIEA indicates that KRFC experienced below average freshwater and marine conditions for two of the three broods analyzed in the rebuilding plan (2012-2014) and in the years since, both freshwater and marine conditions have generally declined.

At the April 2021 PFMC meeting, it was agreed that the KRFC harvest control rule was being implemented as intended, which has led to the limited seasons south of Cape Falcon that employ restrictive time/area closures. These include closure of the commercial fishery in the California portion of the KMZ, restricted seasons for Fort Bragg and San Francisco commercial fisheries, and constrained fisheries in both the Oregon and California KMZ recreational fisheries.

6.2.2 Achievement of Objectives

Fishery quotas under the adopted management measures are presented in Table 4. Stock-specific management criteria and their forecast values under the adopted management measures are provided in Table 5. Projected fishery landings, bycatch, and bycatch mortality estimates are summarized in Table 6. Table 7 provides a breakdown of impacts by fishery and area for LCR tule Chinook. Table 12 provides an assessment of stock status. Descriptions pertaining to the achievement of key objectives for Chinook salmon management south of Cape Falcon are found below.

- *KRFC*. The projected escapement is 31,574, which is equivalent to the 2021 control rule-defined minimum natural area adult spawners.
- *SRFC*. The adopted management measures have a projected escapement of 133,913, which exceeds the control rule-defined minimum of 122,000 hatchery and natural area adult spawners.
- *SRWC*. The adopted management measures result in a projected age-3 impact rate of 14.7 percent, which is consistent with the ESA consultation standard that (1) limits the age-3 impact rate in 2021 fisheries south of Point Arena to a maximum of 20.0 percent and (2) specifies time/area closures and minimum size limit constraints south of Point Arena.
- *California coastal Chinook*. The adopted management measures result in a projected KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate of 10.5 percent, which is consistent with the consultation standard limiting the KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate to a maximum of 16.0 percent.
- *SRW fall Chinook*. The adopted management measures have an ocean exploitation rate of 50.3 percent of the base period exploitation rate, which is less than the ESA consultation standard of no more than 70 percent of the 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries.

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

7.0 COHO SALMON MANAGEMENT

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

- *Oregon Production Index (OPI) Hatchery coho*. The 2021 forecast for hatchery coho from the Columbia River and the coast south of Cape Falcon of 1,607,900 is substantially higher than the 2020 forecast of 185,700. The Columbia River early coho forecast is 1,014,000 compared to the 2020 forecast of 130,700 and the Columbia River late coho forecast is 576,000, compared to the 2020 forecast of 50,300.
- *OCN coho*. The 2021 OCN forecast is 125,000 compared to the 2020 forecast of 83,000.

- *LCN coho.* The 2021 LCN forecast is 39,200 compared to the 2020 forecast of 24,800.
- *Puget Sound coho.* Among Puget Sound natural stocks, Strait of Juan de Fuca coho are in the critical category in 2021. Skagit, Snohomish, and Hood Canal coho are in the low category, and Stillaguamish coho are in the normal category.
- *Interior Fraser (Thompson River) coho.* This Canadian stock continues to be depressed, although the stock will not constrain ocean coho fisheries north of Cape Falcon in 2021.
- *Washington coastal coho.* Forecasts for most Washington coastal coho stocks are lower than in 2020. Among Washington coastal natural stocks, Quillayute fall and Queets coho are in the low category, and Hoh and Grays Harbor coho are in the moderate category under the PST Southern Coho Management Plan in 2021.

7.1 Objectives

Key coho management objectives shaping management measures in 2021 Council area fisheries are:

- NMFS consultation standards and annual guidance for ESA-listed stocks are provided in Section 4.0. Relevant stocks include Central California Coast coho (south of the Oregon/California border), Southern Oregon/Northern California Coastal (SONCC) coho, OCN coho, and LCN coho. The maximum allowable exploitation rates for 2021 are: (1) a combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate not to exceed 15.0 percent for OCN coho, (2) a combined exploitation rate in marine-area and mainstem Columbia River fisheries not to exceed 30.0 percent for LCN coho, and (3) a marine exploitation rate not to exceed 13.0 percent for Rogue/Klamath (RK) hatchery coho, used as a surrogate for the SONCC coho ESU. Furthermore, coho retention is prohibited in all California ocean fisheries
- Salmon FMP conservation objectives and obligations under the PST Southern Coho Management Plan for stocks originating along the Washington coast, Puget Sound, and British Columbia as provided in Section 5.2 above. The forecasts for Washington Coastal coho stocks are low in 2021; these stocks contribute to fisheries off Washington and northern Oregon. Forecasts for several Puget Sound and Interior Fraser coho stocks in 2021 are low; however, the majority of the exploitation on these stocks occurs in Puget Sound and was addressed in development of fishing seasons for inside waters during the North of Falcon co-management process by the state and tribes of Washington prior to the April Council meeting. Because of their abundance status, Interior Fraser coho are subject to an exploitation rate ceiling of 10.0 percent in southern U.S. fisheries under the PST Southern Coho Management Plan.
- Queets natural coho, Strait of Juan de Fuca natural coho, and Snohomish natural coho salmon stocks were classified as overfished in 2018, and the Council adopted rebuilding plans for these stocks in 2019. In 2021, Snohomish coho was reported to have met the criteria for not overfished/rebuilding. Queets natural coho and Strait of Juan de Fuca coho remain overfished. Coho fisheries, particularly north of Cape Falcon, were shaped to minimize impacts on these stocks and meet the objectives of the rebuilding plans. Objectives of the rebuilding plans for Queets natural coho and Strait of Juan de Fuca natural coho are to manage the stock under status quo S_{msy} . For Snohomish natural coho the objective is to manage for an escapement goal of 55,000 adult natural spawners (10% greater than S_{msy}).

7.2 Achievement of Objectives

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

coast fisheries by month. Table 12 provides an assessment of stock status, including expected spawning escapement and exploitation rates under the adopted management measures.

- *LCN coho*. The adopted management measures satisfy the maximum 30.0 percent exploitation rate for combined marine and mainstem Columbia River fisheries, with a marine exploitation rate of 6.6 percent and a mainstem Columbia River exploitation rate of 3.5 percent.
- *OCN coho*. The adopted management measures satisfy the maximum 15.0 percent exploitation rate for combined marine and freshwater fisheries, with a marine exploitation rate of 9.2 percent and a freshwater exploitation rate of 3.6 percent.
- *Washington coastal natural coho*. The adopted management measures provide ocean escapement numbers of 7,300, 2,600, 3,400, and 46,800 for Quillayute fall, Hoh, Queets, and Grays Harbor natural coho, respectively. These ocean escapement levels, when combined with scheduled in-river fisheries, meet FMP management objectives or objectives agreed to by WDFW and the treaty tribes for those coho stocks. Expected exploitation rates are 13.8 percent, 26.9 percent, 20.0 percent, and 25.8 percent for Quillayute fall, Hoh, Queets, and Grays Harbor natural coho, respectively, which comply with the PST Southern Coho Management Plan (Section 5.2 and Table 12).
- *Interior Fraser coho*. The Southern U.S. exploitation rates in the adopted management measures total 5.9 percent, which complies with the 10.0 percent maximum required by the PST Southern Coho Management Plan.
- *Snohomish coho*. Currently meets the criteria for not overfished/rebuilding. The adopted management measures comply with the objective in the Rebuilding Plan.
- *Strait of Juan de Fuca coho*. Currently meets the criteria for overfished. The adopted management measures comply with the objective in the Rebuilding Plan.
- *Queets coho*. Currently meets the criteria for overfished. The adopted management measures comply with the objective in the Rebuilding Plan.

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

8.0 PINK SALMON MANAGEMENT

Pink salmon merit management consideration in 2021. Impacts on Chinook and coho in pink-directed fisheries may be part of negotiations to reach a final agreement in North of Cape Falcon ocean and Puget Sound fisheries.

9.0 IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THE ADOPTED MANAGEMENT MEASURES

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

Adopted management measures in the area north of Cape Falcon were shaped to meet NMFS consultation standards, comply with Council-adopted rebuilding plans, and follow annual guidance for Chinook and coho stocks of concern. The 2021 Chinook total allowable catch (TAC) is slightly above 2020 due to a slightly higher abundances of LCR natural tule Chinook, lower Columbia River hatchery Chinook, and Spring Creek Hatchery Chinook. The 2021 coho TAC is increased relative to 2020 due to much higher abundance forecasts for Columbia River coho stocks, but was constrained by low forecasts for coastal Washington coho, particularly Queets coho.

Fisheries south of Cape Falcon are primarily constrained by KRFC. The adopted management measures reflect FMP guidance to achieve, in expectation, a maximum allowable harvest rate of 25.0 percent or an escapement of 31,574 natural area adult spawners for KRFC under the *de minimis* regime of its harvest control rule, and meet the criteria of the rebuilding plan in place for this stock.

9.1 Commercial

North of Cape Falcon, the non-Indian troll Chinook quota is split evenly between the spring (May-June) fishery and the summer fishery (July-September). A preseason trade of 7,000 coho from the commercial fishery allocation to the recreational fishery in exchange for 1,750 Chinook from the recreational allocation is in place. The non-Indian commercial Chinook quota of 30,750 is increased slightly compared to the 27,640 Chinook quota in 2020. The non-Indian commercial coho quota of 5,000 is increased relative to the 2020 quota of 2,000 coho.

The spring fishery in the area north of Cape Falcon will be open for all salmon except coho seven days per week May 1 through June 29. Chinook subarea guidelines and weekly (defined as Thursday through Wednesday) landing and possession limits are in effect in the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River and in the area between Leadbetter Point and Cape Falcon. In 2022, the season is scheduled to open May 1 for all salmon except coho consistent with preseason regulations as described for this area and subareas for May 16-June 29, 2021.

The summer fishery in the area north of Cape Falcon will be open for all salmon seven days per week July 1 through September 30. A landing and possession limit of 20 marked coho per vessel per landing week is in effect coastwide, and all landed coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip.

The Oregon coast between Cape Falcon and the Heceta Bank line will be open for a portion of March through April. Chinook fisheries between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain will be open portions of May through August. July and August include the retention of marked coho during the open days or attainment of quota. The area will open again for September and October with weekly landing and possession limits in place.

For the Oregon portion of the Klamath Management Zone (KMZ), from Humbug Mountain to the Oregon/California border, the season will be open for a portion of March through April, portions of May, followed by monthly quotas in June and July. The summer quota fisheries have weekly landing and possession limits. The California portion of the KMZ, from the Oregon/California border to the southern KMZ boundary, will be closed in 2021.

The fishery in the Fort Bragg management area, from the southern KMZ boundary to Point Arena, will be open August 1-17 and for the month of September, with a minimum size limit of 27 inches.

The San Francisco management area, from Point Arena to Pigeon Point, will be open for the latter half of June, six days in July, and the first seventeen days of August. Thereafter the area will be open for the month of September, and the Monday through Friday fall area target zone fishery between Point Reyes and Point San Pedro during the first half of October. Minimum size limits will be 27 inches prior to September 1 and 26 inches thereafter.

Fisheries south of Pigeon Point, in the Monterey management area, will be open for 20 days in May (May 1-12, 20-27) and then have a season that conforms to that of the San Francisco management area for June through August, with a 27-inch size limit.

9.2 Recreational

North of Cape Falcon, the recreational Chinook quota of 27,250 is slightly increased over the 2020 quota of 26,360 Chinook. The recreational coho quota of 70,000 is substantially increased relative to the 2020 quota of 26,500 coho. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. A preseason trade of 1,750

Chinook from the recreational fishery allocation to the commercial troll fishery in exchange for 7,000 coho from commercial fishery allocation to the recreational fishery is in place.

The Neah Bay and La Push subareas will open seven days per week for all salmon except coho June 19 through July 3. Beginning July 4, those subareas are open for all salmon species through the earlier of September 15 or when Chinook subarea guidelines or coho subarea quotas are attained. The daily bag limit during June 19 through July 3 is one salmon in the Neah Bay subarea and two salmon in the La Push subarea; beginning July 4, the daily bag limit is two salmon in both areas.

The Westport and Columbia River subareas will open seven days per week for all salmon except coho June 19 through June 26. Beginning June 27, the Westport area is open five days per week (Sunday through Thursday) and the Columbia River subarea is open seven days per week for all salmon species through the earlier of September 15 or when Chinook subarea guidelines or coho subarea quotas are attained. The daily bag limit in both subareas during June 19 through June 26 is one salmon; beginning June 27, the daily bag limit is two salmon, no more than one of which may be a Chinook.

For the north and central Oregon coast south of Cape Falcon, the Chinook fishery opened March 15 and will run uninterrupted through October. Coho fisheries consist of a mark-selective coho quota beginning on June 12 and a non-mark-selective coho quota beginning on September 10 in the area from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain.

For the Oregon KMZ, the Chinook fishery will run from June 19 through August 15. In addition, this area will be open for mark-selective coho from June 12 to August 28 or attainment of quota. In the California KMZ, the recreational season will run from June 29 through August 1. The minimum size limit will be 24 inches in the Oregon KMZ and 20 inches in the California KMZ.

The Fort Bragg management area, from the southern KMZ boundary to Point Arena, will open on June 29 and run continuously through the end of October. The San Francisco management area, from Point Arena to Pigeon Point, will open on June 26 and run through the end of October. The minimum size limit will be 20 inches in both areas.

South of Pigeon Point, in the Monterey management area, the season will be open from April 3 through September 30. The minimum size limit will be 24 inches through May 15, and 20 inches thereafter.

9.3 Treaty Indian

The Treaty Indian Troll Chinook quota is split evenly between the spring (May-June) fishery and the summer fishery (July-September). The Treaty Indian troll fishery opens on May 1 with a Chinook only fishery and runs through June 30 with a sub-quota of 20,000. The summer fishery opens on July 1 and runs through September 15 with a sub-quota of 20,000 Chinook and 26,500 coho. The Treaty Indian fishery management areas are located between the U.S./Canada border and Pt. Chehalis, Washington (Table 3, C.1).

10.0 SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS OF THE ADOPTED MANAGEMENT MEASURES

10.1 Economic Impacts

The short-term economic effects of the Council-adopted management measures for non-Indian fisheries are shown in Tables 9 and 10. Table 9 shows projected commercial troll impacts by management area expressed in terms of estimated potential exvessel value. Table 10 shows projected recreational fishery impacts by management area in terms of the number of projected angler-trips and community personal income impacts generated by those activities. Note that exvessel revenue values shown for the commercial troll fishery in Table 9 and income impact values shown for the recreational fishery in Table 10 are not directly comparable. More directly comparable measures of short-term economic impacts from commercial and recreational salmon fisheries appear in Figures 3 and 4, which show estimated community income impacts

under the Council-adopted commercial troll and recreational fishery management measures, respectively, compared to historic levels in real (inflation-adjusted) dollars. Income impacts indicate the amount of income generated by the economic linkages associated with commercial and recreational fishing. While a reduction in income impacts associated with commercial or recreational fishing activity may not necessarily reflect a net loss, it is likely to indicate losses to businesses and individuals in communities that depend on that activity for livelihood, depending on the availability of substitute activities. Unless otherwise noted, the economic effects of the commercial and recreational fisheries summarized below are compared in terms of estimated community income impacts.

Total economic effects may vary from what is indicated by the short-term impacts from ocean fisheries activities reported in Tables 9 and 10 and Figures 3 and 4. Salmon that remain unharvested in the ocean do not necessarily represent an economic loss, as they may augment inside harvest or provide additional spawning escapement that contributes to ocean abundance in subsequent years. Restricting ocean harvests may increase opportunities for inside harvesters (e.g., higher commercial revenue or more angler trips) or contribute to higher inside catch per unit effort (CPUE) representing lower costs for commercial harvesters and/or higher success rates for recreational fishers. Salmon that remain unharvested by both ocean fisheries and inside fisheries may impact future production, although the magnitude of this effect varies depending on the biology of the affected stocks, habitat, and environmental factors.

Exvessel revenues in Table 9 are based on estimated harvest by catch area, while commercial income impacts in Figure 3 are based on projected deliveries by landing area. Historically there has been a divergence between catch and deliveries (landings) associated with a particular area. The difference is due to salmon caught in certain management areas being delivered to ports in neighboring management areas. In an attempt to account for this effect and assign income impacts to the “correct” landing area, adjustments are made based on historical patterns. The patterns are typically inferred from the most recent year’s catch and landings data. For example, 2020 data show there were deliveries of salmon: (1) caught north of Cape Falcon to landing ports between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain, (2) caught between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain to landing ports in the Oregon KMZ region, (3) caught between Horse Mountain and Point Arena to landing ports in the California KMZ region (Eureka), (4) caught between Point Arena and Pigeon Point to landing ports in the California KMZ and Fort Bragg regions, and (5) caught south of Pigeon Point to landing ports in the San Francisco region, among others.

The expected harvest levels used to model commercial fishery impacts are taken from Table 6. Estimated total harvest combined with the prior year’s average Chinook weights per fish and exvessel prices per pound were assumed to be the best indicators of expected revenues in the coming season. Coastwide average Chinook weight per fish in 2020 was approximately 13 percent above the prior year and slightly above the recent five-year average; while coastwide average Chinook exvessel prices in 2020 were 13 percent above the prior year but eight percent below the recent five-year average in inflation-adjusted terms. If this year’s actual average weight per fish or exvessel prices diverge significantly from what was observed last year, then salmon exvessel revenues and resulting commercial fisheries income impacts projected in this document may prove to be correspondingly biased.

Fishing effort estimates for the recreational fishery south of Cape Falcon are based on measures developed by the STT for modeling biological impacts. STT estimates for south of Cape Falcon use multi-year averages to predict effort for the coming year, as compared to last year. Consequently, if the multi-year average for a particular time period and area happens to be higher than last year’s effort level, then the model may forecast an increase in effort for the coming year even though management measures may actually be relatively more constraining, or *vice-versa*. Estimated recreational effort does not include a relatively small amount that often occurs in the State waters only fisheries off central and southern Oregon as these fisheries are not expected to be prosecuted in 2021.

Recreational fishery effort north of Cape Falcon was estimated using historical CPUE estimates (“success rates”) applied to salmon quotas and expected harvest levels under the adopted Alternative. Projections of recreational catch north of Cape Falcon were made by multiplying the proposed quotas for the two species by the historic ratios of actual catch to the actual quotas. Effort and economic impacts were then estimated by summing recent year weighted average coho and Chinook angler success rates multiplied by the projected coho and Chinook recreational catch. Unless otherwise noted, the economic effects of the commercial and recreational fisheries Alternatives summarized below are compared in terms of estimated community income impacts.

10.2 Community Impacts

Projected income impacts under the Proposed Action in coastal communities adjacent to commercial and recreational salmon fishery management areas are shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4, and comparisons of impacts under the Proposed Action with impacts under Alternatives I, II and III are summarized in Table 11. Projected coastwide income impacts from commercial salmon landings and processing under the Proposed Action are within the range analyzed under the Alternatives but approximately 39 percent lower than estimated total coastwide commercial fisheries income impacts last year (Figure 3 and Table 11). Regionally the picture is mixed, with income impacts from commercial salmon fisheries under the Proposed Action projected to be above last year’s level in the three regions north of the Oregon/California border, but below last year’s levels in all regions south of the Oregon/California border except in the Fort Bragg region. With respect to the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average, income impacts from commercial salmon fisheries under the Proposed Action are projected to be 28 percent lower overall coastwide, and below the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average in all California regions, but above the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average in all three regions north of the Oregon/California border (Figure 3 and Table 11).

Projected coastwide income impacts from expenditures by recreational salmon anglers under the Proposed Action are within the range analyzed under the Alternatives and overall are about 67 percent above the estimated total coastwide recreational fisheries income impacts from last year’s activity (Table 11 and Figure 4). Regionally the picture is somewhat mixed, with recreational fisheries income impacts under the Proposed Action projected to be below last year’s level between Point Arena and Pigeon Point, but above last year’s level in all other regions. However, it is important to note that last year’s recreational effort estimates for California do not include any private trips that occurred during May and June due to restrictions on sampling caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, the 2020 income impacts presented in this report for the California recreational fishery should be considered an underrepresentation of the actual income impacts. Compared with the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average, recreational fisheries income impacts under the Proposed Action are projected to be 31 percent higher overall coastwide, and above the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average in all regions except between Point Arena and Pigeon Point (Figure 4, and Tables 10 and 11).

10.3 Social Impacts

The effect of the Proposed Action on other indicators of community social welfare (e.g., poverty, divorce rates, graduation/dropout rates, incidents of domestic violence, etc.) cannot be directly measured. Change in personal income in communities may be used as a rough proxy for other socioeconomic effects. However, changes in the broader regional economy (“cumulative effects”) and long-term trends in fishery-related employment are more likely to drive these indicators of social wellbeing than the short-term economic effects of the Proposed Action.

To the extent practicable, social impacts were considered when tribal and non-tribal commercial and recreational salmon seasons were shaped. To minimize regulatory complexity in recreational fisheries, season dates and regulations were kept as consistent as possible within major management areas. Bag limits allow a greater number of fishers to participate in the fishery. Minimum size limits generally remain

consistent throughout the season in most areas, which, in addition to biological benefits, tends to increase regulatory compliance. Where size limits do change in-season, they decrease, such that anglers complying with earlier size limits will still be in compliance with the reduced limits. Efforts were made to accommodate important cultural events such as the Memorial Day, Independence Day, and Labor Day holidays as well as traditional fishing derby events. Commercial fisheries often include vessel limits per trip or per open period in an effort to stretch quota attainment over a longer period of time. Doing so can provide greater access for smaller vessels, increase safety at sea by making it easier to avoid fishing in inclement weather, improve marketing opportunities, and extend the period during which consumers have access to fresh, wild caught salmon. Notification mechanisms by phone or email allow commercial vessels greater flexibility in choosing a port of landing to take advantage of better markets or to access better infrastructure.

Salmon are an important part of tribal culture and have been since time immemorial. Salmon provide economic, cultural, ceremonial, and subsistence benefits to west coast tribal communities. Under the Proposed Action, based on the adopted Chinook and coho quotas, Washington coastal treaty tribes are projected to have greater opportunities for Chinook and ocean coho opportunity compared with 2020 (Table 3 and Table 6). The Klamath River tribal share under the Proposed Action is 8,135 adult KRFC, a six percent decrease from the 2020 allocation of 8,632 adult KRFC. Note that as with the non-tribal commercial and recreational salmon fisheries described in Section 10.1, restricting ocean salmon harvests may allow increased opportunities for inside harvest and escapement (and vice versa).

11.0 ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

The Proposed Action, adoption of the 2021 ocean salmon regulations, was assessed relative to the environmental components and criteria established in Preseason Report II (Part 2 of this EA). The impacts of the Proposed Action on most target stocks and ESA-listed salmon fall within the range of impacts analyzed for the Alternatives in Preseason Report II. For stocks where the impacts of the Proposed Action may fall outside the range of impacts under the Alternatives in Preseason Report II, such impacts result from the shaping of fisheries that occur outside of the Council area, and are within the impact limitations of the FMP, ESA consultation standards, and PST (Table 11). Economic impacts of the Proposed Action fall within the range of impacts projected for the Alternatives in Preseason Report II as summarized in Table 11.

Under No Action, the seasons would be the same as in 2020. Although not true for all regions, relative to No Action (as represented by the 2020 values) the Proposed Action would provide lower overall coastwide income impacts from commercial fishing but increased income impacts from recreational fishing (Table 11).

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

TABLE 1. 2021 Commercial troll management measures for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries - Council adopted. (Page 1 of 7)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS
North of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 58,000 Chinook and 75,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</p> <p>2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 30,750 Chinook and 5,000 marked coho.</p> <p>3. Trade: commercial troll traded 7,000 marked coho to the recreational fishery for 1,750 Chinook.</p> <p>4. For fisheries scheduled <u>prior</u> to May 16, 2021: See 2020 management measures, which are subject to inseason action and the 2021 season description described below.</p>
<p><i>Model Runs: Coho-2140 Chin-3721</i></p>
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 16 through the earlier of June 29, or 15,375 Chinook. No more than 5,680 of which may be caught in the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River, and no more than 4,195 of which may be caught in the area between Leadbetter Pt. and Cape Falcon (C.8). <p>In the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River the landing and possession limit is 75 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.) (C.1, C.6).</p> <p>In the area between Leadbetter Pt. and Cape Falcon the landing and possession limit is 75 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.) (C.1, C.6).</p> <p>Open seven days per week (C.1). All salmon, except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>When it is projected that approximately 75% of the overall Chinook guideline has been landed, or approximately 75% of any of the individual Chinook subarea guidelines have been landed, inseason action will be considered to ensure the guideline is not exceeded.</p> <p>In 2022, the season will open May 1 consistent with all preseason regulations in place in this area and subareas during May 16-June 30, 2021, including subarea salmon guidelines and quotas and weekly vessel limits except as described below for vessels fishing or in possession of salmon north of Leadbetter Point. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March and/or April 2022 meetings.</p>
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 1 through the earlier of September 30, or 15,375 Chinook or 5,000 coho (C.8). <p>Landing and possession limit of 20 marked coho per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.) (C.1).</p> <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon, except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length and coho minimum size limit 16 inches total length (B, C.1). All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.8.d). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>
<p>For all commercial troll fisheries north of Cape Falcon:</p> <p>Mandatory closed areas include: Salmon troll Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones, and beginning August 9, Grays Harbor Control Zone (C.5).</p> <p>Vessels must land and deliver their salmon within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery.</p> <p>Vessels in possession of salmon <u>north of the Queets River</u> may not cross the Queets River line without first notifying WDFW at 360-249-1215 with area fished, total Chinook, coho and halibut catch aboard, and destination.</p> <p>Vessels in possession of salmon <u>south of the Queets River</u> may not cross the Queets River line without first notifying WDFW at 360-249-1215 with area fished, total Chinook, coho and halibut catch aboard, and destination (C.11).</p> <p>In 2021, vessels may not land any species of fish east of Port Angeles or east of the Megler-Astoria bridge.</p> <p>For delivery to Washington ports <u>east of the Sekiu River</u>, vessels must notify WDFW at 360-249-1215 prior to crossing the Bonilla-Tatoosh line with area fished, total Chinook, coho and halibut catch aboard, and destination with approximate time of delivery.</p> <p>In 2022, vessels may not land any species of fish east of the Sekiu River or east of the Megler-Astoria bridge.</p> <p><i>(Continued next page)</i></p>

TABLE 1. 2021 Commercial troll management measures for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries - Council Adopted . (Page 2 of 8)
A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS
North of Cape Falcon
For all commercial troll fisheries north of Cape Falcon: (continued)
Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon <u>north of Leadbetter Point</u> must land and deliver all species of fish in a Washington port and must possess a Washington troll and/or salmon delivery license.
For delivery to Washington ports south of <u>Leadbetter Point</u> , vessels must notify the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife at 360-249-1215 prior to crossing the Leadbetter Point line with area fished, total Chinook, coho, and halibut catch aboard, and destination with approximate time of delivery. During any single trip, only one side of the Leadbetter Point line may be fished (C.11).
Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing <u>south of Leadbetter Point</u> must land and deliver all species of fish within the area and south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land all species of 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 to notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or prior to transport away from the port of landing by either calling 541-857-2546 or sending notification via e-mail to nfalcon.trollreport@state.or.us . Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery.
Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8).
A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS
South of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 133,913 hatchery and natural area adults. 2. Sacramento Index exploitation rate of 50.6%. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 1,221 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 8,135 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 5. CA/OR share of Klamath River fall Chinook ocean impacts: 64.6% / 35.4% 6. CA/OR share of Klamath River fall Chinook commercial ocean harvest: 64.0% / 36.0%. 7. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission. 8. Commercial coho TAC: 10,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 9. For fisheries scheduled prior to May 16, 2021, see 2020 management measures, which are subject to inseason action and the 2021 season description described below.

TABLE 1. 2021 Commercial troll management measures for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries - **Council Adopted.** (Page 3 of 8)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS
South of Cape Falcon
<p>Cape Falcon to Heceta Bank line</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • March 20-April 30 (C.9.a). <p>All salmon except coho, except as described below (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 salmon in the State of Oregon. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 2022, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length. Gear restrictions same as in 2021. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2022 meeting.</p>
<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1-5, 10-15; • May 16-21, 26-31; • June 5-7, 12-14, 19-21, 26-28; • September 1-October 31 (C.9.a). <p>All salmon except coho, except as described below (C.4, C.7). Beginning September 1, no more than 75 Chinook allowed per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.).</p> <p>Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1). All vessels fishing in the area must land their salmon in the State of Oregon. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 5-7, 12-14, 19-21, 26-28; • August 1-4, 8-10, 15-17 (C.9.a). <p>All salmon. All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.4, C.7). If the coho quota for the combined area from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. of 10,000 marked coho is met, then the season continues for all salmon except coho on the remaining open days. Salmon trollers may take and retain or possess on board a fishing vessel no more than 20 coho per vessel per week (Thurs.-Wed.). All coho retained, possessed on a vessel, and landed must not exceed a 1:1 ratio with Chinook salmon that are retained and landed at the same time.</p> <p>Coho minimum size limit of 16 inches total length, and Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1). All vessels fishing in the area must land their salmon in the State of Oregon. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 2022, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length. Gear restrictions same as in 2021. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2022 meeting.</p>
<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • March 20-May 5, 10-15; • May 16-21, 26-31; • June 1-30, or the earlier of 300 Chinook quota; • July 1-31, or the earlier of 200 Chinook quota (C.9.a). <p>June 1-July 31 weekly landing and possession limit of 20 Chinook per vessel per week (Thurs.-Wed.).</p> <p>All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Prior to June 1, all salmon caught in this area must be landed and delivered in the State of Oregon.</p> <p>Any remaining portion of Chinook quotas may be transferred inseason on an impact neutral basis to the next open quota period (C.8.b). All vessels fishing in this area during June and July must land and deliver all salmon within this area or into Port Orford within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery and prior to fishing outside of this area.</p> <p>For all quota managed seasons (June and July), Oregon state regulations require fishers to notify ODFW within one hour of landing and prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-857-2538 or sending notification via e-mail to kmzor.trollreport@state.or.us, with vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery.</p> <p>In 2022, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length. Gear restrictions same as in 2021. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2022 meeting.</p> <p>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>

TABLE 1. 2021 Commercial troll management measures for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries - Council Adopted . (Page 4 of 8)
A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS
South of Cape Falcon
<p>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed (C.9.b). <p>In 2022, the season will open May 1 through the earlier of May 31, or a 3,000 Chinook quota. 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.f). Open five days per week (Fri.-Tue.). All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Any remaining portion of Chinook quotas may be transferred inseason on an impact neutral basis to the next open quota period (C.8.b). All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area, within 24 hours of any closure of the fishery (C.6), 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 an additional closure adjacent to the Smith River. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March or April 2022 meetings.</p>
<p>Humboldt South Jetty to Southern KMZ Boundary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed.
<p>Southern KMZ Boundary to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • August 1-17; • September 1-30 (C.9.b). <p>All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B, C.1). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). All salmon must be landed in California and north of Point Arena (C.6, C.11).</p> <p>In 2022, the season will open April 16 for all salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B, C.1). Gear restrictions same as in 2021 (C.2, C.3). This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2022 meeting.</p>
<p>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 16-30; • July 17-22; • August 1-17; • September 1-30 (C.9.b). <p>All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length through August, then 26 inches thereafter (B, C.1). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>All salmon must be landed in California. During September, all salmon must be landed south of Point Arena (C.6, C.11).</p> <p>In 2022, the season will open May 1 for all salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B, C.1). Gear restrictions same as in 2021 (C.2, C.3). This opening could be modified following Council review at its March or April 2022 meetings.</p> <p>Point Reyes to Point San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • October 1, 4-8, 11-15. <p>Open five days per week (Mon.-Fri.). All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 26 inches total length (B, C.1). All salmon caught in this area must be landed between Point Arena and Pigeon Point (C.6, C.11). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>
<p>Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1-12; • May 20-27; • June 16-30; • July 17-22; • August 1-17 (C.9.b). <p>All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B, C.1). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). All salmon must be landed in California (C.6).</p> <p>In 2022, the season will open May 1 for all salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B, C.1). Gear restrictions same as in 2021 (C.2, C.3). This opening could be modified following Council review at its March or April 2022 meetings.</p>
<p>California State regulations require all salmon be made available to a CDFW representative for sampling immediately at port of landing. Any person in possession of a salmon with a missing adipose fin, upon request by an authorized agent or employee of the CDFW, shall immediately relinquish the head of the salmon to the State (California Fish and Game Code §8226).</p>

TABLE 1. 2021 Commercial troll management measures for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries - Council adopted. (Page 5 of 8)

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	27	20.5	16	12	None
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	28	21.5	16	12	None
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	28	21.5	-	-	None
OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty	-	-	-	-	-
Southern KMZ Boundary to Pt. Arena	27	20.5	-	-	27
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. through August	27	20.5	-	-	27
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. September-October	26	19.5	-	-	26
Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border	27	20.5	-	-	27

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 48 hours for that species of salmon. Salmon may be landed in an area that has been closed for a species of salmon more than 48 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 or more after landing to account for all previous salmon landings.
- C.2. Gear Restrictions:
- a. Salmon may be taken only by hook and line using single point, single shank, barbless hooks.
 - b. Cape Falcon, Oregon, to the OR/CA border: No more than 4 spreads are allowed per line.
 - c. OR/CA border to U.S./Mexico border: No more than 6 lines are allowed per vessel, and barbless circle hooks are required when fishing with bait by any means other than trolling.
- C.3. Gear Definitions:
- a. 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.
 - b. Troll fishing gear defined: One or more lines that drag hooks behind a moving fishing vessel engaged in trolling. 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.
 - c. Spread defined: A single leader connected to an individual lure and/or bait.
 - d. Circle hook defined: A hook with a generally circular shape and a point which turns inward, pointing directly to the shank at a 90° angle.
- C.4. Vessel Operation in Closed Areas with Salmon on Board:
- a. 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.

TABLE 1. 2021 Commercial troll management measures for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries - Council adopted. (Page 6 of 8)

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

C.5. Control Zone Definitions:

- a. *Cape Flattery Control Zone* - The area from Cape Flattery (48°23'00" N. lat.) to the northern boundary of the U.S. EEZ; and the area from Cape Flattery south to Cape Alava (48°10'00" N. lat.) and east of 125°05'00" W. long.
- b. *Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area* - The area in Washington Marine Catch Area 3 from 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long. to 48°02.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long. to 48°02.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. and connecting back to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long.
- c. *Grays Harbor Control Zone* - The area defined by a line drawn from the Westport Lighthouse (46° 53'18" N. lat., 124° 07'01" W. long.) to Buoy #2 (46° 52'42" N. lat., 124°12'42" W. long.) to Buoy #3 (46° 55'00" N. lat., 124°14'48" W. long.) to the Grays Harbor north jetty (46° 55'36" N. lat., 124°10'51" W. long.).
- d. *Columbia Control Zone* - An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09" N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" W. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°15'48" N. lat., 124°05'20" W. long.), and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and, on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N. lat., 124°04'05" W. long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.
- e. *Klamath Control Zone* - The ocean area at the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles north of the Klamath River mouth); on the west by 124°23'00" W. long. (approximately 12 nautical miles offshore); and on the south by 41°26'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).
- f. Waypoints for the 40 fathom regulatory line from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. (50 CFR 660.71 (k) (12)-(70), when in place:

45°46.00' N. lat., 124°04.49' W. long.;	44°41.68' N. lat., 124°15.38' W. long.;	43°17.96' N. lat., 124°28.81' W. long.;
45°44.34' N. lat., 124°05.09' W. long.;	44°34.87' N. lat., 124°15.80' W. long.;	43°16.75' N. lat., 124°28.42' W. long.;
45°40.64' N. lat., 124°04.90' W. long.;	44°33.74' N. lat., 124°14.44' W. long.;	43°13.97' N. lat., 124°31.99' W. long.;
45°33.00' N. lat., 124°04.46' W. long.;	44°27.66' N. lat., 124°16.99' W. long.;	43°13.72' N. lat., 124°33.25' W. long.;
45°32.27' N. lat., 124°04.74' W. long.;	44°19.13' N. lat., 124°19.22' W. long.;	43°12.26' N. lat., 124°34.16' W. long.;
45°29.26' N. lat., 124°04.22' W. long.;	44°15.35' N. lat., 124°17.38' W. long.;	43°10.96' N. lat., 124°32.33' W. long.;
45°20.25' N. lat., 124°04.67' W. long.;	44°14.38' N. lat., 124°17.78' W. long.;	43°05.65' N. lat., 124°31.52' W. long.;
45°19.99' N. lat., 124°04.62' W. long.;	44°12.80' N. lat., 124°17.18' W. long.;	42°59.66' N. lat., 124°32.58' W. long.;
45°17.50' N. lat., 124°04.91' W. long.;	44°09.23' N. lat., 124°15.96' W. long.;	42°54.97' N. lat., 124°36.99' W. long.;
45°11.29' N. lat., 124°05.20' W. long.;	44°08.38' N. lat., 124°16.79' W. long.;	42°53.81' N. lat., 124°38.57' W. long.;
45°05.80' N. lat., 124°05.40' W. long.;	44°08.30' N. lat., 124°16.75' W. long.;	42°50.00' N. lat., 124°39.68' W. long.;
45°05.08' N. lat., 124°05.93' W. long.;	44°01.18' N. lat., 124°15.42' W. long.;	42°49.13' N. lat., 124°39.70' W. long.;
45°03.83' N. lat., 124°06.47' W. long.;	43°51.61' N. lat., 124°14.68' W. long.;	42°46.47' N. lat., 124°38.89' W. long.;
45°01.70' N. lat., 124°06.53' W. long.;	43°42.66' N. lat., 124°15.46' W. long.;	42°45.74' N. lat., 124°38.86' W. long.;
44°58.75' N. lat., 124°07.14' W. long.;	43°40.49' N. lat., 124°15.74' W. long.;	42°44.79' N. lat., 124°37.96' W. long.;
44°51.28' N. lat., 124°10.21' W. long.;	43°38.77' N. lat., 124°15.64' W. long.;	42°45.01' N. lat., 124°36.39' W. long.;
44°49.49' N. lat., 124°10.90' W. long.;	43°34.52' N. lat., 124°16.73' W. long.;	42°44.14' N. lat., 124°35.17' W. long.;
44°44.96' N. lat., 124°14.39' W. long.;	43°28.82' N. lat., 124°19.52' W. long.;	42°42.14' N. lat., 124°32.82' W. long.;
44°43.44' N. lat., 124°14.78' W. long.;	43°23.91' N. lat., 124°24.28' W. long.;	42°40.50' N. lat., 124°31.98' W. long.;
44°42.26' N. lat., 124°13.81' W. long.;	43°20.83' N. lat., 124°26.63' W. long.;	

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 number 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. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS *(continued)*

C.7. Incidental Halibut Harvest: License applications for incidental harvest for halibut during commercial salmon fishing must be obtained from IPHC.

During the 2021 salmon troll season, incidental harvest is authorized only during April, May, and June, and after June 30 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 IPHC's preseason allocation or the total Area 2A non-Indian commercial halibut allocation, NMFS will take inseason action to prohibit retention of halibut in the non-Indian salmon troll fishery.

Through May 15, 2021, consistent with regulations adopted in April 2020, license holders may land no more than 1 Pacific halibut per each 2 Chinook, except one Pacific halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 35 halibut may be landed per trip.

Beginning May 16, 2021 through the end of the 2021 salmon troll fishery, and beginning April 1, 2022, until modified through inseason action or superseded by the 2022 management measures the following applies:

License holders may land no more than 1 Pacific halibut per each 2 Chinook, except one Pacific halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 35 halibut may be landed per trip.

Incidental Pacific halibut catch regulations in the commercial salmon troll fishery adopted for 2021, prior to any 2021 inseason action, will be in effect when incidental Pacific halibut retention opens on April 1, 2022 unless otherwise modified by inseason action at the March 2022 Council meeting.

- a. "C-shaped" yelloweye rockfish conservation area is an area to be voluntarily avoided for salmon trolling. NMFS and the Council request salmon trollers voluntarily avoid this area in order to protect yelloweye rockfish. The area is defined in the Pacific Council Halibut Catch Sharing Plan in the North Coast subarea (Washington Marine Area 3), with the following coordinates in the order listed:

48°18' N. lat.; 125°18' W. long.;
 48°18' N. lat.; 124°59' W. long.;
 48°11' N. lat.; 124°59' W. long.;
 48°11' N. lat.; 125°11' W. long.;
 48°04' N. lat.; 125°11' W. long.;
 48°04' N. lat.; 124°59' W. long.;
 48°00' N. lat.; 124°59' W. long.;
 48°00' N. lat.; 125°18' W. long.;
 and connecting back to 48°18' N. lat.; 125°18' W. long.

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

- a. Chinook remaining from the May through June non-Indian commercial troll harvest guideline north of Cape Falcon may be transferred to the July through September harvest guideline if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
- b. Chinook remaining from May, June, and/or July non-Indian commercial troll quotas in the Oregon or California KMZ may be transferred to the Chinook quota for the next open period if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
- c. NMFS may transfer salmon 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.
- d. The Council will consider inseason recommendations for special regulations for any experimental fisheries annually in March; proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November the year prior.
- e. If retention of unmarked coho (adipose fin intact) is permitted by inseason action, the allowable coho quota will be adjusted to ensure preseason projected impacts on all stocks is not exceeded.
- f. Landing limits may be modified inseason to sustain season length and keep harvest within overall quotas.
- g. Inseason modifications to salmon management areas (establishing a sub-area boundary for example) is allowed if the boundary is described as a landmark in Section C.11 of this document, and if the change would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.

C.9. State Waters Fisheries: Consistent with Council management objectives:

- a. The State of Oregon may establish additional late-season fisheries in state waters.
- b. The State of California may establish limited fisheries in selected state waters.
- c. 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 the Southern KMZ Boundary.

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

C.11. Latitudes for geographical reference of major landmarks along the west coast that are used in describing salmon management areas or subareas. Majority of information derived from source: 2020 West Coast federal salmon regulations. <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-05-08/pdf/2020-09903.pdf>

U.S./Canada Border	49°00'00" N lat.	40°10' line (near Cape Mendocino, CA)	40°10'00" N lat
Cape Flattery, WA	48°23'00" N lat.	Horse Mountain, CA	40°05'00" N lat.
Cape Alava, WA	48°10'00" N lat.	Point Arena, CA	38°57'30" N lat.
Queets River, WA	47°31'42" N lat.	Point Reyes, CA	37°59'44" N lat.
Leadbetter Point, WA	46°38'10" N lat.	Point San Pedro, CA	37°35'40" N lat.
Cape Falcon, OR	45°46'00" N lat.	Pigeon Point, CA	37°11'00" N lat.
South end Heceta Bank line, OR	43°58'00" N lat.	Point Sur, CA	36°18'00" N lat.
Humbog Mountain, OR	42°40'30" N lat.	Point Conception, CA	34°27'00" N lat.
Oregon-California border	42°00'00" N lat.	U.S./Mexico Border	32°30'00"N lat.
Humboldt South Jetty, CA	40°45'53" N lat.		

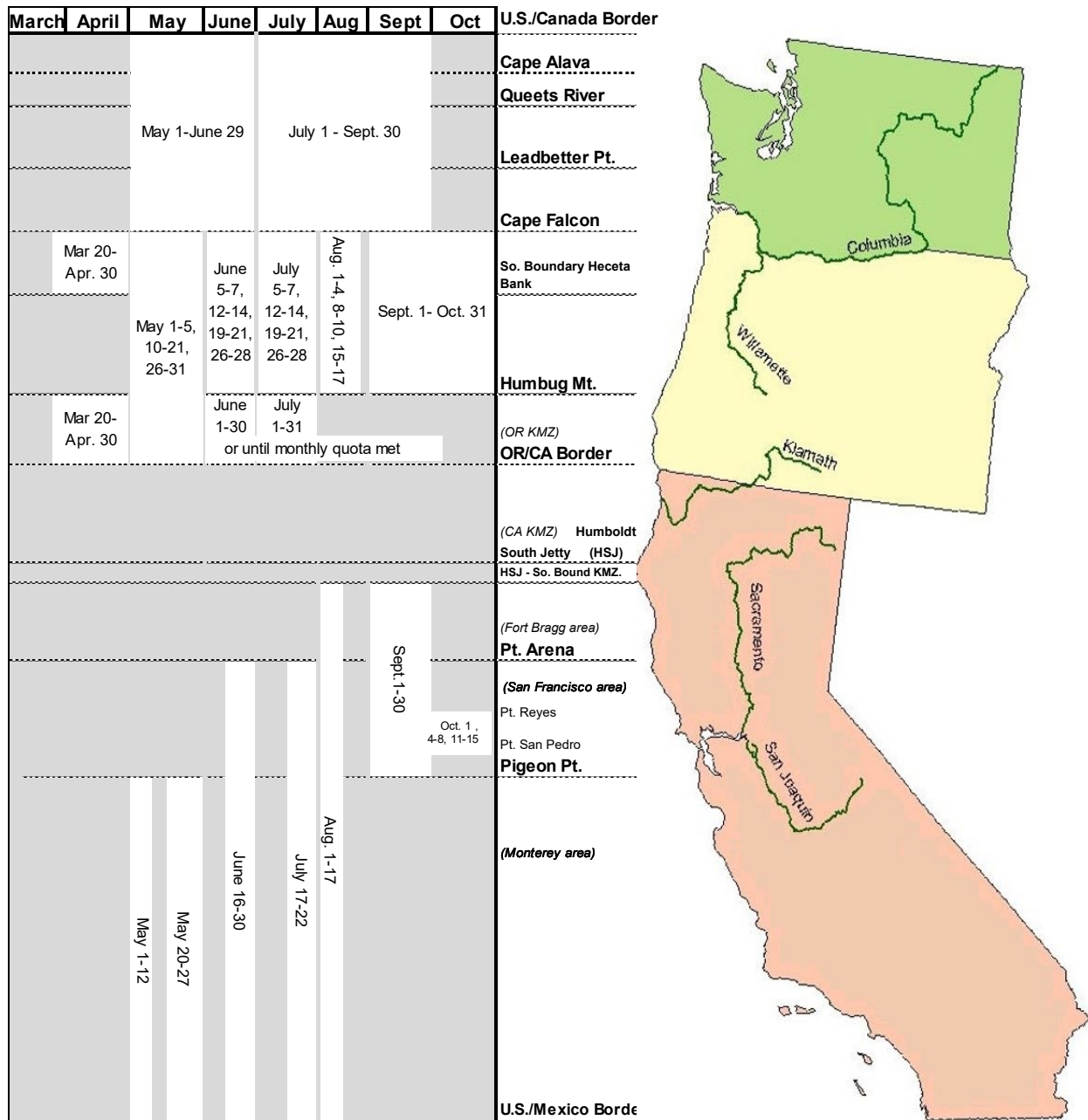


FIGURE 1. 2021 non-Indian commercial salmon seasons – Council adopted.

TABLE 2. 2021 Recreational management measures for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries - Council adopted. (Page 1 of 5)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS
North of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 58,000 Chinook and 75,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</p> <p>2. Recreational TAC: 27,250 Chinook and 70,000 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked.</p> <p>3. Trade: commercial troll traded 7,000 marked coho to the recreational fishery for 1,750 Chinook.</p> <p>4. No Area 4B add-on fishery.</p> <p>5. Buoy 10 fishery opens August 1 with an expected landed catch of 80,000 marked coho in August and September.</p>
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 19-July 3 (C.5). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon, except coho; one salmon 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"> • July 4 through the earlier of September 15, or 5,730 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 5,825 Chinook (C.5). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon, except no chum beginning August 1; two salmon per day. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length; coho minimum size limit 16 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Beginning August 1, Chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.4.a) during Council managed ocean fishery.</p>
<p>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 19-July 3 (C.5). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon, except coho; two salmon 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"> • July 4 through the earlier of September 15, or 1,430 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 1,300 Chinook (C.5). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon, except no chum beginning August 1; two salmon per day. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length, coho minimum size limit 16 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>
<p>Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 19-26 (C.5). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon, except coho; one salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 22 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 27 through the earlier of September 15, or 20,440 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 12,925 Chinook (C.5). <p>Open five days per week (Sun.-Thurs.). All salmon; two salmon per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 22 inches total length; coho minimum size limit 16 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Grays Harbor Control Zone closed beginning August 9 (C.4.b).</p>
<p>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 19-26 (C.5). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon, except coho; one salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 22 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 27 through the earlier of September 15, or 42,400 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 7,200 Chinook (C.5). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon; two salmon per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 22 inches total length; coho minimum size limit 16 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.c).</p>
<p>For all Recreational fisheries north of Cape Falcon: Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook and coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>

TABLE 2. 2021 Recreational management measures for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries - **Council Adopted.** (Page 2 of 5)

South of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 133,913 hatchery and natural area adults. 2. Sacramento Index exploitation rate of 50.6%. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 1,221 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 8,135 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 5. CA/OR share of Klamath River fall Chinook ocean impacts: 64.6% / 35.4% 6. Overall recreational coho TAC: 120,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked), and 14,000 coho in the non-mark-selective coho fishery. 7. For fisheries scheduled prior to May 16, 2021, see 2020 management measures, which are subject to inseason action and the 2021 season description described below.
A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS
South of Cape Falcon
<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • March 15-May 15, open for all salmon except coho, <u>except</u> as listed below for mark selective and non-mark selective coho seasons; • May 16-October 31, open for all salmon except coho, <u>except</u> as listed below for mark selective and non-mark selective coho seasons; • June 12 - August 28 or 120,000 marked coho quota. <u>Open area extends to the OR/CA Border.</u> Open for all salmon, all retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip; • September 10-12, and each Friday, Saturday, and Sunday through the earlier of September 30, or 14,000 non-mark-selective coho quota. Open for all salmon, (C.5, C.6). Open days may be modified inseason. <p>Two salmon per day (C.1). See minimum size limits (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Any remainder of the mark-selective coho quota may be transferred inseason on an impact neutral basis to the non-selective coho quota (C.5).</p> <p>In 2022, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B); and the same gear restrictions as in 2021 (C.2, C.3). This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2022 meeting.</p>
<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 12-18. Open for all salmon except Chinook, all coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip; • June 19-August 15. Open for all salmon, all coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. Coho retention closes when the Cape Falcon to OR/CA border quota of 120,000 coho is attained. • August 16-28. Open for all salmon except-Chinook, all coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. All salmon fishing closes in this area the earlier of August 28 or the Cape Falcon to OR/CA border quota of 120,000 coho. <p>Open seven days per week. Two salmon per day (C.1). See minimum size limits (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>
<p>For Recreational Fisheries from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.: 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>

TABLE 2. 2021 Recreational management measures for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries - **Council Adopted**. (Page 3 of 5)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS
South of Cape Falcon
<p>OR/CA Border to Southern KMZ Boundary (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 29-August 1 (C.6). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.e). See California State regulations for closures adjacent to the Smith, Eel, and Klamath Rivers.</p> <p>In 2022, season opens May 1 for all salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B); and the same gear restrictions as in 2021 (C.2, C.3). This opening could be modified following Council review at its March or April 2022 meetings.</p>
<p>Southern KMZ Boundary to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 29-October 31 (C.6). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two salmon 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 2022, season opens April 2 for all salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B); and the same gear restrictions as in 2021 (C.2, C.3). This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2022 meeting.</p>
<p>Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 26-October 31 (C.6). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two salmon 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 2022, season opens April 2 for all salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B); and the same gear restrictions as in 2021 (C.2, C.3). This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2022 meeting.</p>
<p>Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 3-May 15 (C.6). • May 16-September 30 (C.6). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two salmon 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>Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two salmon 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 2022, season opens April 2 for all salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B); and the same gear restrictions as in 2021 (C.2, C.3). This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2022 meeting.</p> <p>California State regulations require all salmon be made available to a CDFW representative for sampling immediately at port of landing. Any person in possession of a salmon with a missing adipose fin, upon request by an authorized agent or employee of the CDFW, shall immediately relinquish the head of the salmon to the State (California Code of Regulations Title 14 Section 1.73).</p>

B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches) (See C.1)			
Area (when open)	Chinook	Coho	Pink
North of Cape Falcon (Westport and Col R)	22	16	None
North of Cape Falcon (Neah Bay and La Push)	24	16	None
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	24	16	None
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	24	16	None
OR/CA Border to Southern KMZ Boundary	20	-	20
Southern KMZ Boundary to Pt. Arena	20	-	20
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	20	-	20
Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border (through May 15)	24	-	24
Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border (beginning May 16)	20	-	20

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

- 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.
- a. *U.S./Canada Border to Pt. 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.
 - b. *Southern KMZ Boundary to Pt. Conception, California*: Single point, single shank, barbless circle hooks (see gear definitions below) are required when fishing with bait by any means other than trolling, and no more than two such hooks shall be used. When angling with two hooks, the distance between the hooks must not exceed five inches when measured from the top of the eye of the top hook to the inner base of the curve of the lower hook, and both hooks must be permanently tied in place (hard tied). Circle hooks are not required when artificial lures are used without bait.
- C.3. Gear Definitions:
- a. *Recreational fishing gear defined*: Off Oregon and Washington, angling tackle consists of a single line that must be attached to a rod and reel held by hand or closely attended; the rod and reel must be held by hand while playing a hooked fish. No person may use more than one rod and line while fishing off Oregon or Washington. Off California, the line must be attached to a rod and reel held by hand or closely attended; weights directly attached to a line may not exceed four pounds (1.8 kg). While fishing off California north of Pt. 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 Pt. (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 offshore); and, on the south by 41°26'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).

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

- 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 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 (adipose fin intact) coho. To remain consistent with preseason expectations, any inseason action shall consider, if significant, the difference between observed and preseason forecasted (adipose-clipped) 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 Mt. non-mark-selective recreational fishery if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
 - f. Inseason modifications to salmon management areas (establishing a sub-area boundary for example) is allowed if the boundary is described as a landmark in Section C.7 of this document, and if the change 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.
- C.7. Latitudes for geographical reference of major landmarks along the west coast that are used in describing salmon management areas or subareas. Majority of information derived from source: 2020 West Coast federal salmon regulations.
<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-05-08/pdf/2020-09903.pdf>

U.S./Canada Border	49°00'00" N lat.	40°10' line (near Cape Mendocino, CA)	40°10'00" N lat
Cape Flattery, WA	48°23'00" N lat.	Horse Mountain, CA	40°05'00" N lat.
Cape Alava, WA	48°10'00" N lat.	Point Arena, CA	38°57'30" N lat.
Queets River, WA	47°31'42" N lat.	Point Reyes, CA	37°59'44" N lat.
Leadbetter Point, WA	46°38'10" N lat.	Point San Pedro, CA	37°35'40" N lat.
Cape Falcon, OR	45°46'00" N lat.	Pigeon Point, CA	37°11'00" N lat.
South end Heceta Bank line, OR	43°58'00" N lat.	Point Sur, CA	36°18'00" N lat.
Humbug Mountain, OR	42°40'30" N lat.	Point Conception, CA	34°27'00" N lat.
Oregon-California border	42°00'00" N lat.	U.S./Mexico Border	32°30'00" N lat.
Humboldt South Jetty, CA	40°45'53" N lat.		

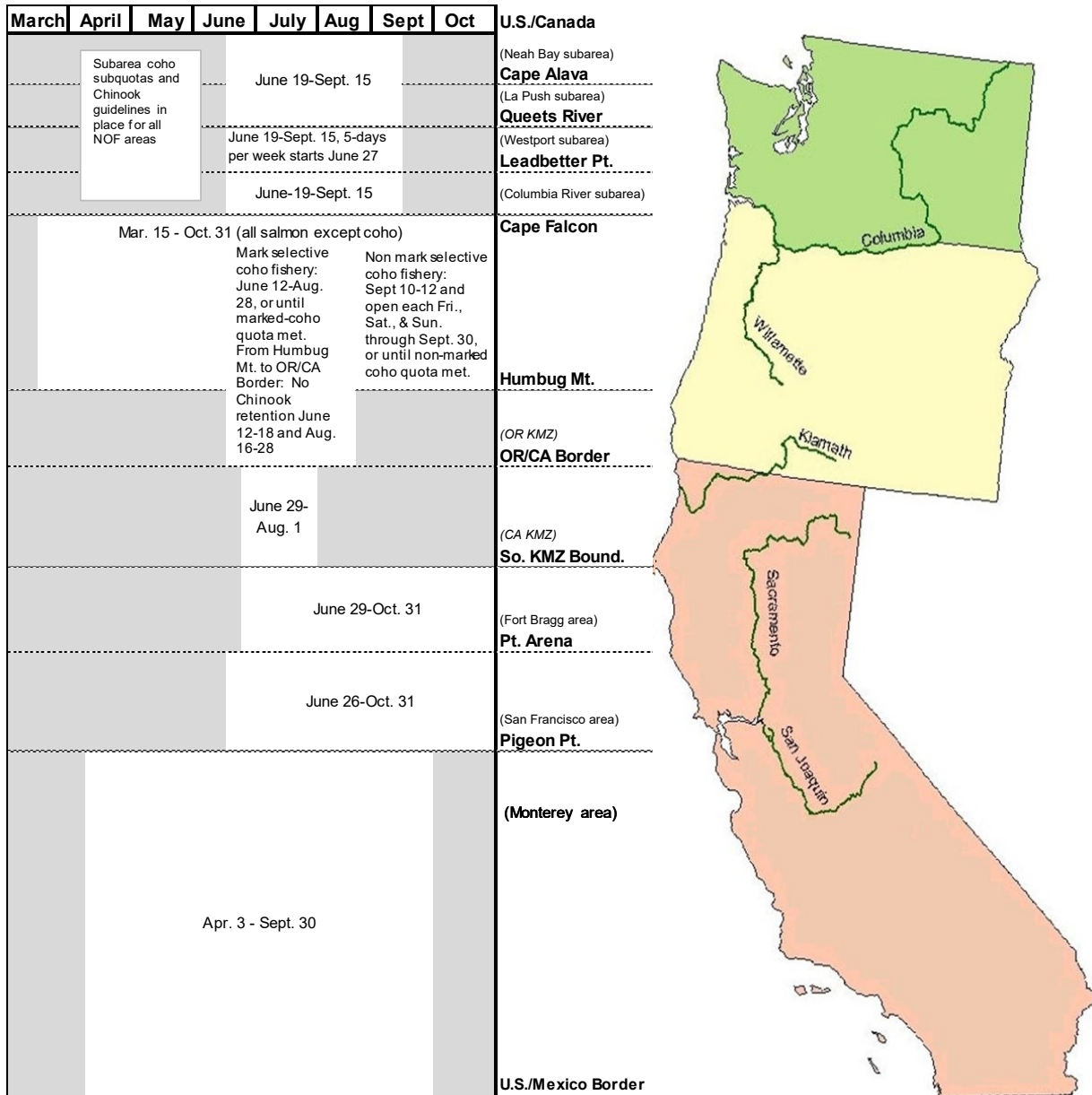


FIGURE 2. 2021 recreational salmon seasons – Council adopted.

TABLE 3. 2021 Treaty Indian ocean troll management measures for ocean salmon fisheries - Council adopted. (Page 1 of 2)

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS	
Supplemental Management Information	
1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 40,000 Chinook and 26,500 coho. 2. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries. 3. In 2022, the season will open May 1, consistent with all preseason regulations in place for Treaty Indian Troll fisheries during May 16-June 30, 2021. All catch in May 2022 applies against the 2022 Treaty Indian Troll fisheries quota. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March and/or April 2022 meetings.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 20,000 Chinook quota. All salmon may be retained 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).	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 20,000 Chinook quota, or 26,500 coho quota. All Salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).	

B. MINIMUM LENGTH (TOTAL 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 (defined to include those waters of Puget Sound easterly of a line projected from the Bonilla Point light on Vancouver Island to the Tatoosh Island light, thence to the most westerly point on Cape Flattery and westerly of a line projected true north from the fishing boundary marker at the mouth of the Sekiu River [WAC 220-301-030]).

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 - A polygon commencing at Cape Alava, located at latitude 48°10'00" north, longitude 124°43'56.9" west; then proceeding west approximately forty nautical miles at that latitude to a northwestern point located at latitude 48°10'00" north, longitude 125°44'00" west; then proceeding in a southeasterly direction mirroring the coastline at a distance no farther than forty nautical miles from the mainland Pacific coast shoreline at any line of latitude, to a southwestern point at latitude 47°31'42" north, longitude 125°20'26" west; then proceeding east along that line of latitude to the Pacific coast shoreline at latitude 47°31'42" north, longitude 124°21'9.0" west.

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 - A polygon commencing at the Pacific coast shoreline near Destruction Island, located at latitude 47°40'06" north, longitude 124°23'51.362" west; then proceeding west approximately thirty nautical miles at that latitude to a northwestern point located at latitude 47°40'06" north, longitude 125°08'30" west; then proceeding in a southeasterly direction mirroring the coastline no farther than thirty nautical miles from the mainland Pacific coast shoreline at any line of latitude, to a southwestern point at latitude 46°53'18" north, longitude 124°53'53" west; then proceeding east along that line of latitude to the Pacific coast shoreline at latitude 46°53'18" north, longitude 124°7'36.6" west.

C.2. Gear restrictions

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

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

C.3. Quotas

- a. The quotas include troll catches by the S'Klallam and Makah Tribes in Washington State Statistical Area 4B from May 1 through September 15.
- b. The Quileute Tribe may continue a ceremonial and subsistence fishery during the time frame of October 1 through October 15 in the same manner as in 2004-2015. Fish taken during this fishery are to be counted against treaty troll quotas established for the 2021 season (estimated harvest during the October ceremonial and subsistence fishery: 20 Chinook; 40 coho).

C.4. Area Closures

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

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

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

TABLE 4. Chinook and coho harvest quotas and guidelines for 2021 ocean salmon fishery management measures - Council adopted.

Fishery or Quota Designation	Chinook	Coho
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON		
TREATY INDIAN OCEAN TROLL^{a/}		
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho)	20,000	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Species)	20,000	26,500
Subtotal Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	40,000	26,500
NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL^{b/}		
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho)	15,375	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Species)	15,375	5,000
Subtotal Non-Indian Commercial Troll	30,750	5,000
RECREATIONAL		
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava ^{b/}	5,825	5,730
Cape Alava to Queets River ^{b/}	1,300	1,430
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. ^{b/}	12,925	20,440
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon ^{b/c/}	7,200	42,400
Subtotal Recreational	27,250	70,000
TOTAL NORTH OF CAPE FALCON	98,000	101,500
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON		
COMMERCIAL TROLL^{b/}		
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	-	10,000
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	500	-
OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty	-	-
Subtotal Troll	500	10,000
RECREATIONAL		
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border ^{d/}	-	134,000
TOTAL SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON	500	144,000

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

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

c/ Does not include Buoy 10 fishery. Expected catch of 24,200 Chinook and 80,000 marked coho.

d/ The quota consists of both mark-selective and non-mark-selective quotas of 120,000 and 14,000, respectively.

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2021 ocean salmon fishery management measures - Council adopted.^{a/} (Page 1 of 4)

Key Stock/Criteria	2021		Spaw ner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted ^{b/}
	PROJECTED	Criteria	
CHINOOK	CHINOOK		CHINOOK
<u>SRKW PREY ABUNDANCE:</u>			
North of Falcon	1364.9	≥ 966.0	Oct 1 starting abundance of age 3+ Chinook from U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon
Oregon Coast	1140.1	NA	Oct 1 starting abundance of age 3+ Chinook from Cape Falcon to Horse Mt.
California Coast	464.5	NA	Oct 1 starting abundance of age 3+ Chinook south of Horse Mt.
Southw est WCVI	738.2	NA	Oct 1 starting abundance of age 3+ Chinook off Southw est Vancouver Island
Salish Sea	605.1	NA	Oct 1 starting abundance of age 3+ Chinook in the Salish Sea
<u>PUGET SOUND:</u>			
Elw ha Summer/Fall	3.8%	≤ 10.0%	Southern U.S. exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Dungeness Spring	3.6%	≤ 10.0%	Southern U.S. exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Mid-Hood Canal Summer/Fall	12.1%	TBD	Preterminal Southern U.S. exploitation rate. Discussions are ongoing betw een WA state and tribal co-managers regarding a conservation standard for 2021 that is in accordance w ith NMFS guidance.
Skokomish Summer/Fall	49.2%	≤ 50.0%	Total exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Nooksack Spring	10.5%	≤ 10.5%	Southern U.S. exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
	0.89	≤ 1.00	ISBM obligation applicable, as this stock lacks a CTC agreed escapement goal. Compliance assessed postseason by the PSC.
Skagit Summer/Fall	17.0%	≤ 17.0%	Southern U.S. exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
	0.66	≤ 0.95	ISBM obligation applicable, escapement goal not expected to be met. Compliance assessed postseason by the PSC.
Skagit Spring	10.3%	≤ 10.3%	Southern U.S. exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
	--	≤ 0.95	ISBM obligation not applicable, escapement goal expected to be met. Compliance assessed postseason by the PSC.
Stillaguamish Summer/Fall	18.1%	≤ 22.0%	Rebuilding exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
	0.58	≤ 1.00	ISBM obligation applicable, as this stock lacks a CTC agreed escapement goal. Compliance assessed postseason by the PSC.
Snohomish Summer/Fall	6.3%	≤ 8.0%	Southern U.S. exploitation rate limit under critical abundance forecast for 2021 (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
	0.62	≤ 1.00	ISBM obligation applicable, as this stock lacks a CTC agreed escapement goal. Compliance assessed postseason by the PSC.
Lake Washington Summer/Fall	0.547	≥ 0.500	Natural-origin escapement in the Cedar River (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Green River Summer/Fall	1.669	≥ 1.200	Natural-origin spaw ning escapement (NMFS ESA consultation standard). Spaw ner objective can be met through fishery mgmt and/or hatchery broodstock management actions.
White River Spring	16.6%	≤ 22.0%	Southern U.S. exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Puyallup Summer/Fall	0.929	≥ 0.750	Natural-origin spaw ning escapement (NMFS ESA consultation standard). Spaw ner objective can be met through fishery mgmt and/or hatchery broodstock management actions.
Nisqually River Summer/Fall	47.7%	≤ 47.0%	Total exploitation rate, (NMFS ESA consultation standard). Up to an additional 2% ER may be added to facilitate inriver selective gear studies after meeting base criteria during final preseason modeling.
Puget Sound Spring	2.0%	≤ 3.0%	Exploitation rate in PFMC fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Puget Sound Summer/Fall	5.0%	≤ 6.0%	Exploitation rate in PFMC fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard).

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2021 ocean fishery management measures - Council Adopted.^{af} (Page 2 of 4)

Key Stock/Criteria	2021	
	PROJECTED	Criteria
CHINOOK	CHINOOK	Spaw ner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted ^{b/}
<u>WASHINGTON COAST:</u>		
Hoko Fall	1.054	0.85 FMP MSY spaw ning escapement objective.
	2.0%	≤ 10.0% Calendar year exploitation rate ISBM obligation. Compliance assessed postseason by the PSC.
Quillayute Fall	>3.0	3.0 FMP MSY spaw ning escapement objective.
	--	≤ 0.85 ISBM obligation not applicable, escapement goal expected to be met. Compliance assessed postseason by the PSC.
Hoh Fall	>1.2	1.2 FMP MSY spaw ning escapement objective.
	--	≤ 0.85 ISBM obligation not applicable, escapement goal expected to be met. Compliance assessed postseason by the PSC.
Queets Fall	>2.5	2.5 FMP MSY spaw ning escapement objective.
	--	≤ 0.85 ISBM obligation not applicable, escapement goal expected to be met. Compliance assessed postseason by the PSC.
Grays Harbor Fall	>13.3	13.3 FMP MSY spaw ning escapement objective.
	--	≤ 0.85 ISBM obligation not applicable, escapement goal expected to be met. Compliance assessed postseason by the PSC.
<u>COLUMBIA RIVER:</u>		
Columbia Upriver Brights	349.2	74.0 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 40.0 adults over McNary Dam, w ith normal distribution and no mainstem harvest. The management goal has been increased to 60.0 by Columbia River managers.
Mid-Columbia Brights	85.0	14.9 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 7.9 for Little White Salmon egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest.
Columbia Low er River Hatchery Tules	73.8	25.0 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 14.8 adults for hatchery egg-take, w ith average conversion and no low er river mainstem or tributary harvest.
Columbia Low er River Natural Tules (threatened)	38.0%	≤ 38.0% Total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate (2021 NMFS ESA guidance).
Columbia Low er River Wild ^{ef} (threatened)	20.4	6.9 Minimum ocean escapement to attain MSY spaw ner goal of 5.7 for N. Lewis River fall Chinook (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Spring Creek Hatchery Tules	47.3	8.2 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 6.0 adults for Spring Creek Hatchery egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest.
Upper Columbia River Summer	78.8	29.0 Aggregate escapement to mouth of Columbia River.
Snake River Fall (threatened) SRFI	50.3%	≤ 70.0% Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard).

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2021 ocean fishery management measures - Council Adopted.^{a/} (Page 3 of 4)

Key Stock/Criteria	2021 PROJECTED	2021 Criteria	Spaw ner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted ^{b/}
CHINOOK	CHINOOK		CHINOOK
<u>OREGON COAST:</u>			
Nehalem Fall	--	≤ 0.85	ISBM obligation not applicable, escapement goal expected to be met. Compliance assessed postseason by the PSC.
Siletz Fall	--	≤ 0.85	ISBM obligation not applicable, escapement goal expected to be met. Compliance assessed postseason by the PSC.
Siuslaw Fall	--	≤ 0.85	ISBM obligation not applicable, escapement goal expected to be met. Compliance assessed postseason by the PSC.
South Umpqua	--	≤ 0.85	ISBM obligation applicable, as this stock lacks a CTC agreed escapement goal. Compliance assessed postseason by the PSC.
Coquille	--	≤ 0.85	ISBM obligation applicable, as this stock lacks a CTC agreed escapement goal. Compliance assessed postseason by the PSC.
<u>CALIFORNIA:</u>			
Klamath River Fall	31.574	≥ 31.574	2021 minimum natural area adult escapement (FMP control rule).
Federally recognized tribal harvest	50.0%	50.0%	Equals 8.1 thousand adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa Valley tribal fisheries.
Exploitation (spaw ner reduction) rate	25.0%	≤ 25.0%	FMP control rule.
Adult river mouth return	62.1	NA	Total adults in thousands.
Age-4 ocean harvest rate	10.5%	≤ 16.0%	NMFS ESA consultation standard for threatened California Coastal Chinook.
KMZ sport fishery share	7.7%		
River recreational fishery share	15.0%	NA	Equals 1.2 thousand adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries.
Sacramento River Winter (endangered)	14.7%	≤ 20.0%	Age-3 ocean impact rate in fisheries south of Pt. Arena. In addition, the following season restrictions apply: <u>Recreational</u> - Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. between the first Saturday in April and the second Sunday in November; Pigeon Pt. to the U.S./Mexico border between the first Saturday in April and the first Sunday in October. Minimum size limit ≥ 20 inches total length. <u>Commercial</u> - Pt. Arena to the U.S./Mexico border 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 2021 ESA Guidance).
Sacramento River Fall	133.9	≥ 122.0	2021 minimum hatchery and natural area adult escapement (FMP control rule).
Sacramento Index Exploitation Rate	50.6%	≤ 55.0%	FMP control rule.
Ocean commercial impacts	72.6		Includes fall (Sept-Dec) 2020 impacts (9.1 thousand SRFC).
Ocean recreational impacts	42.6		Includes fall (Sept-Dec) 2020 impacts (5.2 thousand SRFC).
River recreational impacts	21.8		Equals 15.9% of the total harvest.

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2021 ocean fishery management measures - Council Adopted.^{a/} (Page 4 of 4)

Key Stock/Criteria	PROJECTED	2021 Criteria	Spaw ner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted ^{b/}
COHO	COHO	COHO	COHO
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)	5.9%(2.4%)	≤ 10.0%	2021 Southern U.S. exploitation rate ceiling; PSC coho agreement.
Skagit	34.9%(2.1%)	≤ 35.0%	2021 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Stillaguamish	28.6%(1.4%)	≤ 50.0%	2021 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Snohomish	28.5%(1.5%)	≤ 40.0%	2021 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Hood Canal	43.1%(2.4%)	≤ 45.0%	2021 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Strait of Juan de Fuca	9.2%(2.1%)	≤ 20.0%	2021 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Quillayute Fall	7.3	6.3	FMP MSY adult spaw ner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Hoh	2.6	2.0	FMP MSY adult spaw ner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Queets Wild	3.4	3.2	Comanager adult spaw ner agreement. ^{d/} Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Grays Harbor	46.8	35.4	FMP MSP natural area adult spaw ner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Willapa Bay	32.2	17.2	FMP MSY natural area adult spaw ner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Low er Columbia River Natural (threatened)	10.1%	≤30.0%	Total marine and mainstem Columbia R. fishery exploitation rate (2021 NMFS ESA guidance).
Upper Columbia ^{c/}	81.4%	≥ 50%	Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam.
Columbia River Hatchery Early	797.4	77.2	Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 21.7 early adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.
Columbia River Hatchery Late	452.0	9.7	Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 6.4 late adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.
Oregon Coastal Natural	12.8%	≤ 15.0%	Marine and freshw ater fishery exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (threatened)	2.7%	≤ 13.0%	Marine fishery exploitation rate for R/K hatchery coho (NMFS ESA consultation standard).

a/ Reflects 2021 fisheries and abundance estimates.

b/ ISBM obligation is assessed as a proportion of the 2009-2015 average calendar year exploitation rate. Ocean escapement is the number of salmon escaping ocean fisheries and entering freshw ater w ith the follow ing clarifications. Ocean escapement for Puget Sound stocks is the estimated number of salmon entering Area 4B that are available to U.S. net fisheries in Puget Sound and spaw ner escapement after impacts from the Canadian, U.S. ocean, and Puget Sound troll and recreational fisheries have been deducted. Numbers in parentheses represent Council area exploitation rates for Puget Sound coho stocks. For Columbia River early and late coho stocks, ocean escapement represents the number of coho after the Buoy 10 fishery. Exploitation rates for LCN and OCN coho and LCR Tule Chinook represent marine and freshw ater impacts. Values reported for Klamath River fall Chinook, Grays Harbor coho, and Willapa Bay coho are natural area adult spaw ners. Values reported for Sacramento River fall Chinook are hatchery and natural area adult spaw ners.

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

d/ Annual management objectives may be different than FMP goals, and are subject to agreement betw een WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders. It is anticipated that fishery management w ill be adjusted by state and tribal comanagers during the preseason planning process to comply w ith stock management objectives.

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

TABLE 6. Preliminary projections of Chinook and coho harvest impacts for 2021 ocean salmon fishery management measures - Council adopted. (Page 1 of 2)

Area and Fishery	Catch Projection	Bycatch Mortality ^{a/} Projection	Bycatch Projection ^{b/}	Observed in 2020	
				Catch	Bycatch Mortality
OCEAN FISHERIES:					
CHINOOK (thousands of fish)					
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	40.0	4.1	10.3	2.4	0.2
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	30.7	12.5	44.5	12.5	5.8
Recreational	27.2	3.3	15.4	7.7	0.9
CAPE FALCON TO HUMBUG MT.					
Commercial Troll	31.3	9.1	27.0	11.7	3.9
Recreational	6.8	0.7	2.4	5.4	0.7
HUMBUG MT. TO OR/CA BORDER					
Commercial Troll	1.2	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.3
Recreational	1.2	0.2	0.9	1.6	0.4 ^{e/}
OR/CA BORDER TO S. KMZ BOUND.					
Commercial Troll	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational ^{d/}	3.0	0.3	1.1	1.8	0.4 ^{e/}
S. KMZ BOUND. TO PT. ARENA					
Commercial Troll	7.7	2.2	6.7	1.8	1.0 ^{e/}
Recreational ^{d/}	5.9	0.6	2.1	1.9	0.2 ^{e/}
PT. ARENA TO PIGEON PT.					
Commercial Troll	34.6	10.0	29.8	145.3	42.3 ^{e/}
Recreational ^{d/}	28.4	3.0	9.6	34.8	3.4 ^{e/}
SOUTH OF PIGEON PT.					
Commercial Troll	24.0	7.0	20.7	30.2	7.0 ^{e/}
Recreational ^{d/}	11.7	1.2	3.9	1.3	0.2 ^{e/}
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES					
Commercial Troll	169.6	45.3	140.1	204.8	60.4
Recreational ^{d/}	84.2	9.4	35.5	54.4	6.2
INSIDE FISHERIES:					
Area 4B	-	-	-	-	-
Buoy 10	24.2	2.8	14.7	14.6	1.8 ^{e/}

TABLE 6. Preliminary projections of Chinook and coho harvest impacts for 2021 ocean salmon fishery management measures - Council adopted. (Page 2 of 2)

Area and Fishery	Catch Projection	Bycatch Mortality ^{a/} Projection	Bycatch Projection ^{b/}	Observed in 2020	
				Catch	Bycatch Mortality
OCEAN FISHERIES:					
	COHO (thousands of fish)				
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll ^{f/}	26.5	2.1	4.3	14.4	1.3
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	5.0	3.6	12.6	0.8	0.5
Recreational	70.0	10.2	41.1	24.0	4.9
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Commercial Troll	10.0	8.1	28.7	-	0.7
Recreational ^{f/}	134.0	25.6	113.9	17.1	6.8
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES					
Commercial Troll	41.5	13.8	45.6	15.2	2.5
Recreational	204.0	35.8	155.0	41.1	11.7
INSIDE FISHERIES:					
Area 4B					
Buoy 10	80.0	15.3	66.3	7.1	1.7 ^{e/}

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: 15% (based on the expected proportion of fish that will be caught using mooching versus trolling gear, and the HRMs of 42.2% and 14% for these two respective gear types).

b/ Bycatch calculated as dropoff mortality plus fish released.

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

d/ Catch and bycatch mortality observed in 2020 for the California recreational fishery do not include estimates for May and June due to restrictions on sampling caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

e/ Based on reported released Chinook or coho. Reported releases in California fisheries are used as a surrogate in Oregon fisheries.

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

TABLE 7. Expected coastwide lower Columbia Natural (LCN), Oregon coastal natural (OCN), and Rogue/Klamath (RK) coho, and Lower Columbia River (LCR) natural tulle Chinook exploitation rates by fishery for 2021 ocean salmon fisheries - Council adopted.

Fishery	Exploitation Rate (Percent)			
	LCN Coho	OCN Coho	RK Coho	LCR Tule Chinook
SOUTHEAST ALASKA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%
BRITISH COLUMBIA	0.3%	1.0%	0.6%	13.2%
PUGET SOUND/STRAIT	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON				
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%	2.2%
Recreational	1.3%	0.2%	0.0%	3.3%
Non-Indian Troll	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	4.9%
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON				
Recreational:				0.3%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	3.0%	6.4%	0.4%	-
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.0%	0.2%	0.5%	-
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	-
Fort Bragg	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	-
South of Pt. Arena	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	-
Troll:				0.8%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	0.5%	0.6%	0.1%	-
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-
Fort Bragg	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	-
South of Pt. Arena	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	-
BUOY 10	1.8%	0.1%	0.0%	10.9%
ESTUARY/FRESHWATER	1.7%	3.5%	0.2%	
TOTAL ^{a/}	10.1%	12.8%	2.7%	38.0%

a/ Totals do not include estuary/freshwater for RK coho; estuary/freshwater catch is included in the total for LCN, OCN, and LCR Tule Chinook.

TABLE 8. 2021 projected coho mark rates for mark-selective fisheries under Council adopted management measures (percent marked).

Area	Fishery	June	July	August	September
Canada					
Johnstone Strait	Recreational	37%	37%	31%	--
West Coast Vancouver Island	Recreational	50%	39%	35%	40%
North Georgia Strait	Recreational	48%	49%	48%	43%
South Georgia Strait	Recreational	47%	51%	44%	46%
Juan de Fuca Strait	Recreational	50%	49%	50%	46%
Johnstone Strait	Troll	--	--	--	--
NW Vancouver Island	Troll	49%	44%	44%	44%
SW Vancouver Island	Troll	60%	52%	53%	--
Georgia Strait	Troll	--	--	--	--
Puget Sound					
Strait of Juan de Fuca (Area 5)	Recreational	--	55%	54%	50%
Strait of Juan de Fuca (Area 6)	Recreational	--	50%	50%	46%
San Juan Island (Area 7)	Recreational	--	53%	48%	36%
North Puget Sound (Areas 6 & 7A)	Net	--	--	49%	39%
Council Area					
Neah Bay (Area 4/4B)	Recreational	--	65%	57%	65%
LaPush (Area 3)	Recreational	--	67%	71%	51%
Westport (Area 2)	Recreational	79%	76%	71%	66%
Columbia River (Area 1)	Recreational	78%	80%	70%	70%
Tillamook	Recreational	72%	67%	60%	55%
Newport	Recreational	67%	62%	59%	50%
Coos Bay	Recreational	61%	57%	49%	36%
Brookings	Recreational	58%	46%	39%	--
Neah Bay (Area 4/4B)	Troll	--	59%	60%	63%
LaPush (Area 3)	Troll	--	60%	59%	57%
Westport (Area 2)	Troll	--	72%	71%	67%
Columbia River (Area 1)	Troll	--	79%	74%	57%
Tillamook	Troll	--	66%	63%	--
Newport	Troll	--	62%	58%	--
Coos Bay	Troll	--	57%	52%	--
Brookings	Troll	--	--	--	--
Columbia River					
Buoy 10	Recreational	--	--	--	61%

TABLE 9. Preliminary projected exvessel value by catch area under Council-adopted 2021 non-Indian commercial troll management measures compared with 2020 and the 2016-2020 average (inflation-adjusted 2020 dollars).

Management Area	Exvessel Value (thousands of dollars) ^{a/}					
	2021 Projected ^{b/}	2020	2016-2020 Average	Percent Change		
				From 2020 (Modeled)	From 2016-2020 Average	
North of Cape Falcon	2,526	1,035	2,140	+144%	+18%	
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	2,375	1,392	2,298	+71%	+3%	
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (OR KMZ)	91	106	157	-14%	-42%	
OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (CA KMZ)	0	0	213	-	-100%	
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)	476	172	703	+176%	-32%	
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (SF)	2,156	11,694	6,393	-82%	-66%	
South of Pigeon Pt. (MO)	1,586	2,665	2,906	-41%	-45%	
Total South of Cape Falcon	6,684	16,029	12,669	-58%	-47%	
West Coast Total	9,210	17,064	14,809	-46%	-38%	

a/ All dollar amounts are inflation-adjusted 2020 values. Exvessel value estimates are not comparable to the community income impacts shown in Table 10.

b/ 2021 projections are based on expected catches in the Council management areas, 2020 exvessel prices and 2020 average weight per fish.

TABLE 10. Preliminary projected angler trips and associated state-level personal income impacts under Council-adopted 2021 recreational ocean salmon management measures compared with 2020 and the 2016-2020 average (inflation-adjusted 2020 dollars).

Management Area	Coastal Community Income Impacts ^{a/}							
	Angler Trips (thousands)			(thousands of dollars) ^{b/}			Percent Change in Income Impacts	
	2021 Projected	2020	2016-2020 Avg.	2021 Projected	2020 ^{c/}	2016-2020 Avg.	Compared to 2020	Compared to 2016-2020 Avg.
North of Cape Falcon	88.1	30.2	57.1	13,739	4,710	7,901	+192%	+74%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	73.0	47.3	46.7	5,015	3,248	3,382	+54%	+48%
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (OR KMZ)	6.4	6.3	4.8	401	391	295	+3%	+36%
OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (CA KMZ)	6.3	5.1	5.8	731	583	702	+25%	+4%
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)	11.3	5.3	7.4	1,645	766	1,176	+115%	+40%
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (SF)	45.7	50.6	54.4	10,863	12,037	13,124	-10%	-17%
South of Pigeon Pt. (MO)	33.8	4.7	14.4	5,086	709	1,927	+618%	+164%
Total South of Cape Falcon	176.5	119.2	133.5	23,741	17,732	20,607	+34%	+15%
West Coast Total	264.6	149.4	190.6	37,481	22,443	28,508	+67%	+31%

a/ Income impacts are not comparable to exvessel values shown in Table 9.

b/ Dollar amounts are in inflation-adjusted 2020 values.

c/ Angler trips and income impacts for the 2020 California recreational fishery do not include private trips during May and June due to restrictions on sampling caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

TABLE 11. Environmental effects of the Proposed Action relative to criteria and Alternatives analyzed in Preseason Reports I and II.^{ai} (Page 1 of 2)

Environmental Component	No-Action Alternative ^{bi}	Alternative			Proposed Action	2021 Criteria	Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
		I	II	III			
Chinook							
KRFC Spawning Escapement	22,958 ^{ai}	31,574	31,574	31,574	31,574	≥ 31,574	2021 minimum natural area adult escapement (FMP control rule). FMP control rule.
KRFC Exploitation (spawner reduction) rate	45.5% ^{ai}	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	≤ 25.0%	
SRFC Spawning Escapement	94,025 ^{ai}	131,034	132,221	128,040	133,913	≥ 122,000	2021 minimum hatchery and natural area adult escapement (FMP control rule).
SRFC Exploitation Rate	65.3% ^{ai}	51.6%	51.2%	52.7%	50.6%	≤ 55.0%	FMP control rule.
Canadian Stocks							
Interior Fraser Coho	5.4%(1.2%)	5.8%(1.6%)	5.5%(1.2%)	4.4%(0.1%)	5.9%(2.4%)	≤ 10.0%	2021 Southern U.S. exploitation rate ceiling; PSC coho agreement.
Puget Sound Coho							
Skagit	28.5%	29.9%(1.4%)	29.7%(1.1%)	28.8%(0.1%)	34.9%(2.1%)	≤ 35.0%	2021 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{ci}
Stillaguamish	24.8%	25.7%(1.0%)	25.6%(0.8%)	24.9%(0.1%)	28.6%(1.4%)	≤ 50.0%	2021 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{ci}
Snohomish	19.6%	20.6%(1.0%)	20.5%(0.8%)	19.8%(0.1%)	28.5%(1.5%)	≤ 40.0%	2021 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{ci}
Hood Canal	40.0%	41.5%(1.7%)	41.2%(1.4%)	40.3%(0.1%)	43.1%(2.4%)	≤ 45.0%	2021 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{ci}
Strait of Juan de Fuca	7.5%	8.4%(1.4%)	8.1%(1.1%)	7.3%(0.4%)	9.2%(2.1%)	≤ 20.0%	2021 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{ci}
Washington Coastal Coho (in thousands of fish)							
Quillayute Fall Coho	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.3	6.3	FMP MSY adult spawner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Hoh Coho	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.0	FMP MSY adult spawner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Queets Wild Coho	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.2	Comanager adult spawner agreement. ^{ci} Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Grays Harbor Coho ^{di}	47.6	47.1	47.2	47.8	46.8	35.4	FMP MSP natural area adult spawner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Willapa Bay Natural Coho	34.6	32.3	32.3	33.4	32.2	17.2	FMP MSY natural area adult spawner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
ESA-Listed Salmon							
California Coastal Chinook	19.4% ^{ai}	10.4%	10.3%	10.6%	10.5%	≤ 16.0%	KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate.
SRWC	15.4%	11.7%	14.2%	12.6%	14.7%	≤ 20.0%	SRWC age-3 ocean impact rate in fisheries south of Pt. Arena.
LCR Natural Tule Chinook ^{di}	NA	38.7%	37.1%	31.1%	38.0%	≤ 38.0%	Total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate.
LCN Coho ^{di}	16.9%				10.1%		Total marine and mainstem Columbia R. fishery exploitation rate (2021 NMFS ESA guidance).
		6.4%	6.6%	3.8%		≤ 30.0%	
OCN coho ^{di}	11.6%	11.1%	10.5%	9.5%	12.8%	≤ 15.0%	Marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
SONCC (RK) coho	3.1%	3.0%	2.9%	2.5%	2.7%	≤ 13.0%	Marine fishery exploitation rate for R/K hatchery coho (NMFS ESA consultation standard).

TABLE 11. Environmental effects of the Proposed Action relative to criteria and Alternatives analyzed in Preseason Reports I and II.^{a/} (Page 2 of 2)

Environmental Component	No-Action	Alternative			Proposed Action
	Alternative ^{b/}	I	II	III	
Socioeconomics					
Commercial Community Personal Income Impacts (thousands of dollars)					
North of Cape Falcon	1,916	4,302	3,683	-	4,145
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	1,758	5,509	5,833	6,360	4,925
Humbug to OR/CA border (OR KMZ)	185	449	382	500	383
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (CA KMZ)	19	17	13	13	12
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)	1,020	2,140	1,513	1,447	1,102
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)	21,455	4,339	4,394	4,579	5,229
South of Pigeon Pt. (Monterey)	2,199	2,012	1,777	1,774	1,746
West Coast Total	28,553	18,767	17,596	14,673	17,542
Recreational Community Personal Income Impacts (thousands of dollars)					
North of Cape Falcon	4,710	14,672	17,920	-	13,739
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	3,248	5,015	3,970	2,872	5,015
Humbug to OR/CA border (OR KMZ)	391	401	216	391	401
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (CA KMZ)	583	727	762	675	731
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)	766	1,664	1,700	1,733	1,645
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)	12,037	10,709	10,316	10,370	10,863
South of Pigeon Pt. (Monterey)	709	6,016	6,009	6,000	5,086
West Coast Total	22,443	39,204	40,892	22,041	37,481

a/ Impacts assumed when Alternatives were adopted in March may have changed due to updated information from the PSC, North of Falcon process, or other sources. Data for Alternatives based on Table 5a of 2021 Preseason Report

b/ Socioeconomic impacts under the No-Action Alternative are assumed equal to 2020 estimates.

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. Values in parentheses indicate impacts in Council-area fisheries.

d/ Includes projected impacts of inriver fisheries.

e/ Values differ from what was reported in Preseason Report I due to changes to inputs for the Klamath Ocean Harvest Model and Sacramento Harvest Model (see Preseason Report II, Appendix B).

f/ During the April 2021 Council meeting, Grays Harbor ocean escapement estimates were updated to include all natural area spawners (including both natural- and hatchery-origin) in order to align with how the stock is represented in the PST arena. Natural-origin only ocean escapement values for the No-Action Alternative and Alternatives I-III, as reported in Preseason Reports I and II, are 43.4, 43.0, 43.1, and 43.6, respectively.

TABLE 12. Stock status relative to overfished and overfishing criteria. A stock is approaching an overfished condition if the 3-year geometric mean of the most recent two years and the forecasted spawning escapement is less than the minimum stock size threshold (MSST); a stock would experience overfishing if the total annual exploitation rate exceeds the maximum fishing mortality threshold (MFMT). Occurrences of stocks approaching an overfished condition, or experiencing overfishing, are indicated in bold. 2021 spawning escapement and exploitation rate estimates are based on 2021 preseason abundance forecasts and 2021 adopted Council regulations.

	Estimated Adult Spawning Escapement										Total Exploitation Rate					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^{a/}	Forecast 2021 ^{b/}	3-yr Geo Mean	MSST	S _{MSY}	2016	2017	2018	2019 ^{a/}	2020 ^{a/}	2021 ^{b/}	MFMT
	Chinook															
Sacramento Fall	89,699	44,329	105,466	163,767	137,907	133,913	144,614	91,500	122,000	0.56	0.68	0.52	0.68	0.61	0.51	0.78
Klamath River Fall	13,937	19,904	52,352	20,022	26,190	31,574	25,487	30,525	40,700	0.37	0.10	0.32	0.43	0.30	0.25	0.71
Southern Oregon ^{c/}	27,278	91,977	39,507	20,076	30,497	NA	28,920	20,500	34,992	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.54
Central and Northern Or ^{d/}	118	114	92	65	135	NA	93	30 fish/mi	60 fish/mi	0.47	0.44	0.65	NA	NA	NA	0.78
Upper Columbia Bright - Fall ^{d/}	151,373	96,096	58,540	77,880	98,401	103,012	92,421	19,182	39,625	0.47	0.42	0.33	NA	NA	NA	0.86
Upper Columbia - Summer ^{d/}	79,253	56,265	38,816	41,090	70,654	57,043	54,915	6,072	12,143	0.55	0.44	0.52	NA	NA	NA	0.75
Willapa Bay - Fall ^{e/}	1,888	3,078	2,853	2,894	NA	NA	2,940	1,696	3,393	0.62	0.55	0.65	NA	NA	NA	0.78
Grays Harbor Fall ^{e/}	11,248	17,145	20,741	14,880	NA	NA	17,426	5,694	13,326	0.62	0.55	0.65	NA	NA	NA	0.78
Grays Harbor Spring	926	1,384	493	983	2,828	NA	1,111	700	1,400	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.78
Queets - Fall ^{d/}	3,035	2,822	2,207	2,663	NA	NA	2,550	1,250	2,500	0.62	0.55	0.65	NA	NA	NA	0.87
Queets - Sp/Su	704	825	484	322	NA	NA	505	350	700	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.78
Hoh - Fall ^{e/}	2,831	1,808	2,478	1,552	NA	NA	1,909	600	1,200	0.62	0.55	0.65	NA	NA	NA	0.90
Hoh Sp/Su	1,144	1,364	793	766	NA	NA	939	450	900	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.78
Quillayute - Fall ^{e/}	3,654	3,604	3,937	7,765	8,202	NA	6,306	1,500	3,000	0.62	0.55	0.65	NA	NA	NA	0.87
Quillayute - Sp/Su	871	1,097	990	1,442	635	NA	968	600	1,200	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.78
Hoko -Su/Fa ^{d/}	1,324	1,188	2,179	1,815	1,298	NA	1,725	425	850	0.28	0.26	0.53	NA	NA	NA	0.78
Coho																
Willapa Bay ^{f/}	30,667	11,379	17,228	15,115	NA	23,452	18,279	8,600	17,200	0.38	0.34	0.35	0.39	NA	0.37	0.74
Grays Harbor ^{f/}	38,595	26,907	49,622	30,468	NA	46,795	41,359	18,320	24,426	0.11	0.32	0.22	0.40	NA	0.26	0.65
Queets	5,156	5,232	2,631	1,700	NA	3,157	2,417	4,350	5,800	0.15	0.23	0.23	0.57	NA	0.20	0.65
Hoh	5,009	4,478	2,463	2,445	NA	2,216	2,372	1,890	2,520	0.08	0.43	0.34	0.57	NA	0.27	0.65
Quillayute Fall	9,630	7,474	6,091	6,852	7,096	6,514	6,817	4,725	6,300	0.18	0.42	0.30	0.37	NA	0.14	0.59
Juan de Fuca	8,435	5,530	5,470	4,625	NA	6,089	5,361	7,000	11,000	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.12	NA	0.09	0.60
Hood Canal	24,313	23,871	7,512	7,884	NA	16,461	9,916	10,750	14,350	0.40	0.35	0.57	0.46	NA	0.43	0.65
Skagit	35,822	20,184	19,047	14,246	NA	38,271	21,817	14,875	25,000	0.20	0.09	0.49	0.48	NA	0.35	0.60
Stillaguamish	13,048	6,099	23,937	12,887	NA	19,242	18,106	6,100	10,000	0.16	0.12	0.22	0.20	NA	0.29	0.50
Snohomish	44,141	18,195	58,135	40,314	NA	43,076	46,563	31,000	50,000	0.18	0.21	0.25	0.17	NA	0.29	0.60

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Preliminary approximations based on preseason forecasts and Council adopted (preseason) fishing regulations.

c/ MSST 18,440 (20,500 as measured at Huntley Park).

d/ CWT based exploitation rates from PSC-CTC 2020 Exploitation Rate Analysis.

e/ Queets River fall Chinook CWT exploitation rates used as a proxy. Exploitation rates in the terminal fisheries will differ from those calculated for Queets fall CWTs.

f/ Escapement and exploitation rate estimates based on natural area adult spawners.

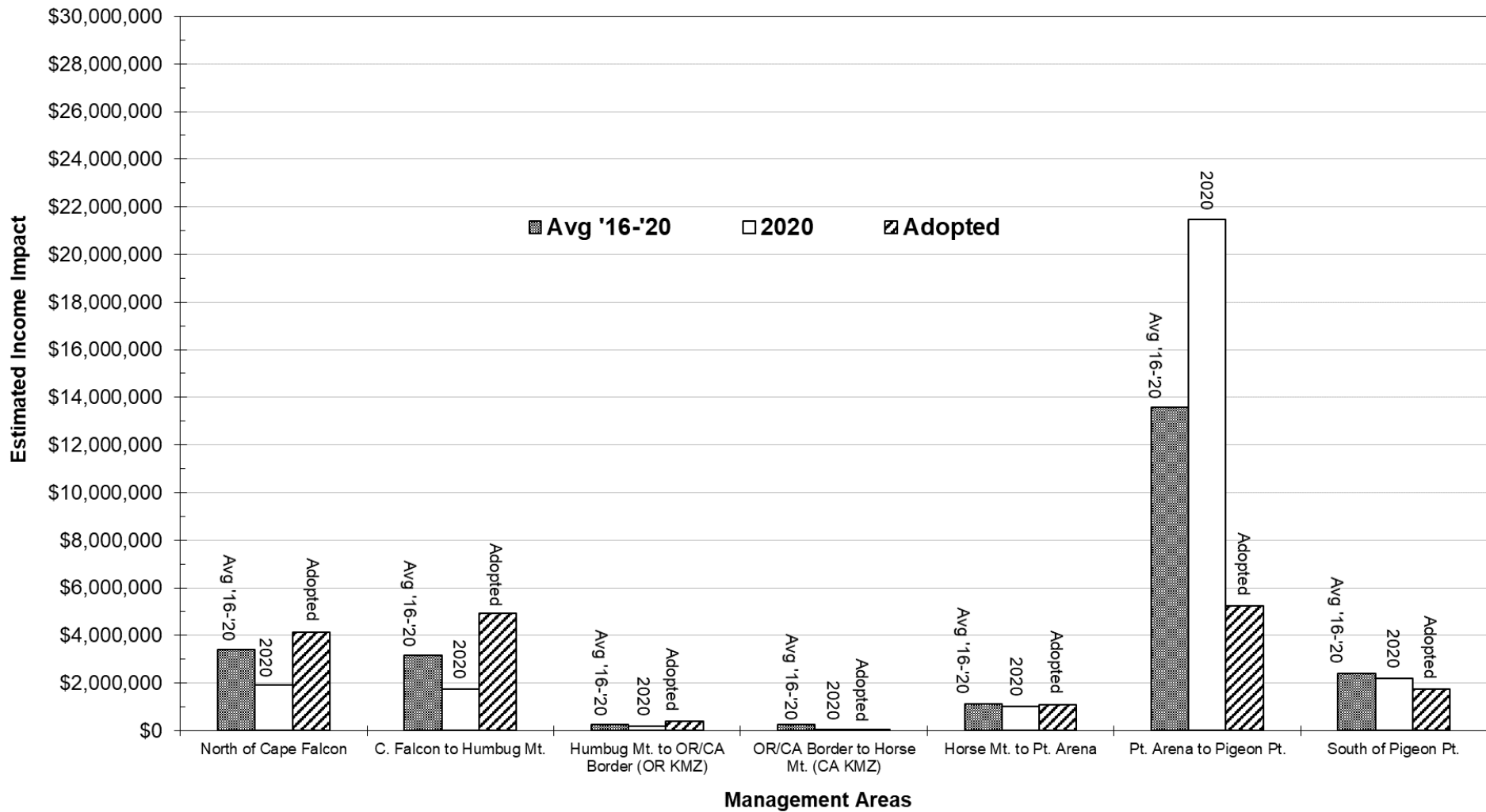


FIGURE 3. Projected coastal community personal income impacts associated with the 2021 commercial troll fishery under Council-adopted management measures compared to estimated 2020 and the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average (in 2020 dollars).

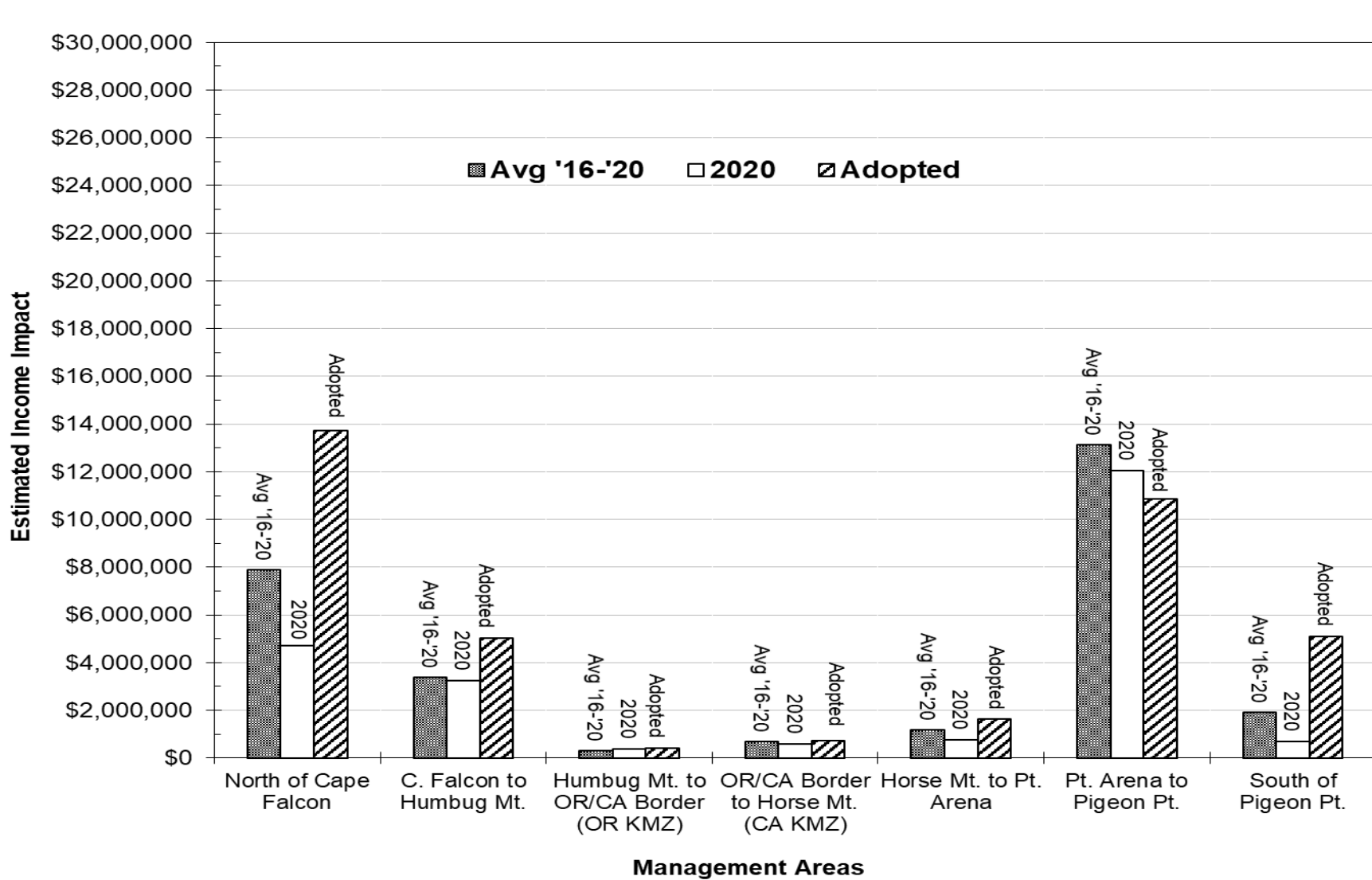


FIGURE 4. Projected coastal community personal income impacts associated with the 2021 recreational ocean salmon fishery under Council-adopted management measures compared to estimated 2020 and the 2016-2020 inflation-adjusted average (in 2020 dollars).



FIGURE 5. Map of Pacific West Coast with major salmon ports and management boundaries. This map is for reference only and is not intended for use in navigation or fishery regulation.

ADDENDUM: CONSISTENCY WITH OTHER APPLICABLE LAW

Magnuson-Stevens Conservation and Management Act (MSA)

The MSA provides parameters and guidance for Federal fisheries management. Overarching principles for fisheries management are found in the MSA's National Standards, which articulate a broad set of policies governing fisheries management. In crafting fisheries management regimes, the Fishery Management Councils and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) must balance their recommendations to meet these different national standards.

The purpose of this action is to develop annual management measures for Pacific salmon under the Pacific Coast Salmon Fishery Management Plan (FMP). National Standard 1 (NS1) requires that "Conservation and management measures shall prevent overfishing while achieving on a continuing basis, the optimum yield from each fishery for the United States fishing industry." The alternatives for the management measures are designed to ensure that conservation objectives in the salmon FMP and annual catch limits (ACLs) are met. These reference points are in turn designed to prevent overfishing while achieving optimum yield on a continuing basis. In 2021, some salmon stocks are forecast at low abundance, and will be managed to meet harvest control rules, Endangered Species Act (ESA) constraints, and other limits and objectives in the FMP and under the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST). There are several stocks of primary concern due to constraints on the fishery to meet their conservation and management objectives in 2021. These are: Klamath River fall-run Chinook salmon (KRFC), Lower Columbia River natural tule Chinook salmon (ESA-listed threatened), and Washington coastal coho (notably, Queets natural coho).

The alternatives were developed to limit impacts to the stocks referenced above while allowing fisheries that are determined to be unlikely to affect the future productivity and sustainability of those stocks (e.g., limiting fishery impacts to the *de minimis* level defined in the harvest control rule for KRFC).

Two of the three stocks of primary concern, and three additional stocks, were determined in 2018 to be overfished: KRFC, Sacramento River fall-run Chinook salmon (SRFC), Queets natural coho, Juan de Fuca natural coho, and Snohomish natural coho. The alternatives in this EA were designed to be risk averse with respect to these stocks and the recommended fishing would not constitute overfishing and would achieve spawning escapements consistent with the FMP's conservation objectives, proposed rebuilding plans, and PST agreements. The result is that the proposed action is in compliance with provisions of the FMP and the PST. The three salmon stocks with specified ACLs (KRFC, SRFC, and Willapa Bay natural coho salmon) are each projected to meet the stock-specific ACL set pre-season under any of the alternatives considered. Therefore, except for the No-action alternative, the alternatives are consistent with NS1.

National Standard 2 requires the use of the best available scientific information. The Council's Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) reviews and recommends the methods used to develop alternatives for salmon management measures. The No-action Alternative (see PRE I, Chapter V) would not meet this standard, as it does not take into account current abundance projections for salmon stocks. However, the other alternatives are crafted based on up-to-date scientific information regarding abundance and the methods approved by the SSC.

National Standard 3 requires individual stocks of fish to be managed as a unit throughout their ranges and interrelated stocks of fish to be managed as a unit. The conservation objectives and ACLs are established for individual stocks in the Salmon FMP and are based on either escapement or on total fishery exploitation

rate, both of which account for impacts to stocks from fisheries throughout their range. All salmon stocks are managed as a unit in Council-area fisheries to ensure all conservation objectives are met. The alternatives were developed to be consistent with the conservation objectives and ACLs in the FMP.

National Standard 4 requires that “Conservation and management measures shall not discriminate between residents of different States.” And that “allocation shall be: (A) fair and equitable...; (B) reasonably calculated to promote conservation; and (C) carried out in such manner that no...entity acquires an excessive share.” The alternatives were developed to be consistent with the allocation guidelines in the FMP, which were in turn developed to meet National Standard 4.

National Standard 5 requires efficiency, where practicable, in the utilization of fishery resources. All alternatives in this EA meet this standard.

National Standard 6 requires conservation objectives and management measures to take into account and allow for variations among, and contingencies in, fisheries, fishery resources, and catches. All alternatives allow for inseason management of Council-area salmon fisheries to meet conservation objectives and pre-season management objectives.

National Standard 7 requires that conservation and management measures shall, where practicable, minimize costs and avoid unnecessary duplication. All alternatives in this EA meet this standard.

National Standard 8 requires that conservation and management measures shall, consistent with the conservation requirements of the MSA, take into account the importance of fishery resources to fishing communities in order to “(A) provide for the sustained participation of such communities, and (B) to the extent practicable, minimize adverse economic impacts on such communities.” The alternatives represent a range of management measures with various economic impacts. The Final Preferred Alternative (see PRE III) was developed to provide the optimum balance between the short-term needs of the communities and the long-term needs of the communities, needs which rely on long-term health of the salmon stocks.

National Standard 9 requires the reduction, to the extent practicable, of bycatch or bycatch mortality. All alternatives in this EA are expected to have no significant effects due to bycatch mortality on non-target species.

National Standard 10 requires, to the extent practicable, conservation and management measures to promote the safety of human life at sea. The Alternatives in this EA are not expected to impact risks to salmon fishermen.

Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

The purposes of the PRA are to minimize the burden of information collection by the Federal Government on the public; maximize the utility of any information thus collected; improve the quality of information used in Federal decision making, minimize the cost of collection, use and dissemination of such information; and improve accountability. The PRA requires Federal agencies to obtain clearance from the Office of Management and Budget before collecting information. This clearance requirement is triggered if certain conditions are met. “Collection of information” is defined broadly. In summary it means obtaining information from third parties or the public by or for an agency through a standardized method imposed on 10 or more persons. Collection of information need not be mandatory to meet the trigger definition. Even information collected by a third party, if at the behest of a Federal agency, may trigger the clearance requirement. Within NMFS, the Office of the Chief Information Officer is responsible for PRA

Environmental Assessment Addendum: Consistency with other Applicable Law

2021 Ocean Salmon Fisheries Management Measures

(0648-BJ97)

compliance. Obtaining clearance can take up to 9 months and is one aspect of NMFS review and approval of Council decisions.

The proposed action includes an existing approved collection-of-information requirement which is being implemented under Federal regulations. A specific requirement on when and where to land fish is imposed when necessary to ensure timely and accurate assessment of catches in specific regulatory areas. If fishermen are unable to comply with this landing requirement because of unsafe weather or mechanical problems, they must notify the U.S. Coast Guard of their problem, and advise of the name of the vessel, the port where delivery will be made, the approximate amount of salmon on board, and the estimated time of arrival. This emergency provision is rarely used, but is important to be retained for safety purposes. Authorization under the PRA for this information collection (OMB Control No. 0648-0433) was extended on February 23, 2021, and will expire on February 29, 2024.

Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA)

The MMPA of 1972 is the principle Federal legislation that guides marine mammal species protection and conservation policy in the United States. Under the MMPA, NMFS is responsible for the management and conservation of 153 stocks of whales, dolphins, porpoise, as well as seals, sea lions, and fur seals; while the US Fish and Wildlife Service is responsible for walrus, sea otters, and the West Indian manatee.

Off the west coast, the Southern Resident Puget Sound killer whale stock (SRKW) is listed as endangered under the ESA; Guadalupe fur seal, and Southern sea otter California stock are listed as threatened under the ESA. The sperm whale (WA, OR, CA stock), humpback whale (WA, OR, CA, Mexico stock), blue whale eastern north Pacific stock, and Fin whale (WA, OR, CA stock) are listed as endangered under the ESA. Any species listed as endangered or threatened under the ESA is automatically considered depleted under the MMPA.

The commercial salmon troll fisheries off the west coast are classified as Category III fisheries, indicating a remote or no likelihood of causing incidental mortality or serious injury to marine mammals (86 FR 3028, January 14, 2021). Recreational salmon fisheries are assumed to have similar impacts as they use similar gear and techniques.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

This environmental assessment (EA) is intended to meet the NEPA requirements that apply to the proposed action.

This EA was prepared using the 2020 Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) regulations. The effective date of the 2020 CEQ NEPA Regulations was September 14, 2020. This review began on March 31, 2021. However, NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) has received a waiver of the time limits for completing EAs and the page limits for EAs for projects developed to support fishery management actions that are developed by the regional fishery management councils (Councils) pursuant to the requirements of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA).¹

¹ Decision memo from Chris Oliver, Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, to RDML Tim Gallaudet, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Conservation and Management, waiver granted November 6, 2020.

Endangered Species Act (ESA)

Ocean salmon fisheries conducted under the FMP do affect ESA-listed salmon species. The alternatives analyzed in this EA were developed to be consistent with biological opinions issued by NMFS. The proposed action is consistent with those biological opinions.

Of the ESA-listed marine mammals described above (see MMPA section), Council-managed salmon fisheries only impact listed Southern Resident Killer Whales. NMFS consulted on the effects of the ocean salmon fisheries on the ESA-listed Southern Resident killer whale (SRKW) distinct population segment (DPS) in 2009. NMFS reinitiated consultation in 2019 to consider new information. NMFS completed the Endangered Species Act (ESA) Section 7(a)(2) Biological Opinion and Conference Opinion: *Biological Opinion on the Authorization of the West Coast Ocean Salmon Fisheries Through Approval of the Pacific Salmon Fishery Management Plan Including Amendment 21 and Promulgation of Regulations Implementing the Plan for Southern Resident Killer Whales and their Current and Proposed Critical Habitat* (WCRO-2019-04074, April 21, 2021). NMFS' biological opinion concluded that the proposed action, authorization of the ocean salmon fishery in the west coast Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) (3 to 200 nautical miles off the coast of Washington, Oregon, and California) through approval of the fishery management plan (FMP) and promulgation of regulations implementing the plan, including approval and implementation of Amendment 21, is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the Southern Resident killer whale DPS or destroy or adversely modify its designated or proposed critical habitat. The Council and NMFS considered the Chinook salmon abundance threshold analyzed in the new biological opinion when developing the alternatives for 2021 annual management measures and found that the abundance of Chinook salmon in 2021 exceeds the threshold in the proposed amendment and the alternatives considered in this EA are consistent with the 2021 biological opinion.

Effects on listed Puget Sound yelloweye rockfish and bocaccio, and Pacific eulachon were addressed in a 2010 biological opinion (NMFS 2010b). The effects to ESA-listed North American green sturgeon were considered in a 2007 biological opinion (NMFS 2007b).

The following biological opinions and Section 4(d) determinations have been prepared for West Coast stocks by NMFS.

Table 1. NMFS ESA Biological Opinions regarding Evolutionarily Significant Units (ESUs) and Distinct Population Segments (DPSs) affected by PFMC Fisheries.

Date	Duration	Species Considered
Salmonid Species		
March 8, 1996	until reinitiated	Snake River spring/summer and fall Chinook Snake River sockeye
April 28, 1999	until reinitiated	S. Oregon/N. California Coastal coho Central California Coast coho Oregon Coast natural coho
April 28, 2000	until reinitiated	Central Valley Spring-run Chinook California Coastal Chinook
April 27, 2001	until withdrawn	Hood Canal summer-run chum
April 30, 2001	until reinitiated	Upper Willamette River Chinook Columbia River chum Ozette Lake sockeye Upper Columbia River spring-run Chinook Ten listed steelhead DPSs
June 13, 2005	until reinitiated	California Coastal Chinook
April 4, 2015	until reinitiated	Lower Columbia River coho
March 3, 2018	until reinitiated	Sacramento River winter-run Chinook
April 29, 2004	until reinitiated	Puget Sound Chinook
April 26, 2012	until reinitiated	Lower Columbia River Chinook
Non-Salmonid Species		
April 30, 2007	until reinitiated	North American Green Sturgeon
December 22, 2008	until December 2018	Eastern and Western DPS Steller Sea Lion (eastern DPS was delisted November 4, 2013 (78 FR 66140))
April 22, 2021	until reinitiated	Southern Resident Killer Whales
April 30, 2011	until reinitiated	Puget Sound/Georgia Basin Rockfish
April 30, 2011	until reinitiated	Pacific Eulachon

Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA)

Section 307(c)(1) of the CZMA of 1972 requires all Federal activities that directly affect the coastal zone be consistent with approved state coastal zone management programs to the maximum extent practicable. These management measures are based primarily on the Pacific Coast Salmon Fishery Management Plan (Salmon FMP) and its amendments, which were previously found to be consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the approved coastal zone management programs of the affected states (i.e., Washington, Oregon, and California). This determination was sent to the responsible state agencies on January 22, 2021, for review under section 307(c)(1) of the CZMA. NMFS did not receive responses from the agencies, so consistency is inferred.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 was designed to end the commercial trade of migratory birds and their feathers that, by the early years of the 20th century, had diminished populations of many native bird species. The act states it is unlawful to take, kill, or possess migratory birds and their parts (including eggs, nests, and feathers) and is a shared agreement between the United States, Canada, Japan, Mexico, and

Russia to protect a common migratory bird resource. The Migratory Bird Treaty Act prohibits the directed take of seabirds, but the incidental take of seabirds does occur. None of the alternatives directly affect any seabirds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

Executive Order 13175: Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments (EO 13175)

Executive Order 13175 is intended to ensure regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with tribal officials in the development of Federal policies that have tribal implications, to strengthen the United States government-to-government relationships with Indian tribes, and to reduce the imposition of unfunded mandates upon Indian tribes.

The Secretary recognizes the sovereign status and co-manager role of Indian tribes over shared Federal and tribal fishery resources. At Section 302(b)(5), the MSA reserves a seat on the Council for a representative of an Indian tribe with Federally-recognized fishing rights from California, Oregon, Washington, or Idaho.

The U.S. government formally recognizes that the four Washington Coastal Tribes (Makah, Quileute, Hoh, and Quinault) have treaty rights to fish for salmon within the Council-managed area. Each of the treaty tribes has the discretion to administer their fisheries and to establish their own policies to achieve program objectives. In addition, other tribes with Federally-recognized fishing rights may be impacted by Council-area fisheries, including tribes from Puget Sound, the Columbia River, and the Klamath River. Accordingly, the proposed action and other alternatives have been developed through the Council process. Through the tribal representative on the Council and tribal comments submitted to NMFS and the Council, the Tribes have had a role in the developing the proposed action and analyzing the effects of the alternatives; therefore, the proposed action is consistent with EO 13175.

Executive Order 12898: Environmental Justice

Executive Order 12898 obligates Federal agencies to identify and address “disproportionately high adverse human health or environmental effects of their programs, policies, and activities on minority and low-income populations in the United States” as part of any overall environmental analysis associated with an action. NOAA guidance, NAO 216-6, at 7.02, states that “consideration of Executive Order 12898 should be specifically included in the NEPA documentation for decision making purposes.” Agencies should also encourage public participation “especially by affected communities” as part of a broader strategy to address environmental justice issues.

The environmental justice analysis must first identify minority and low-income groups that live in the project area and may be affected by the action. Typically, census data are used to document the occurrence and distribution of these groups. Agencies should be cognizant of distinct cultural, social, economic or occupational factor that could amplify the adverse effects of the proposed action. (For example, if a particular kind of fish is an important dietary component, fishery management actions affecting the availability or price of that fish could have a disproportionate effect.) In the case of Indian tribes, pertinent treaty or other special rights should be considered. Once communities have been identified and characterized, and potential adverse impacts of the alternatives are identified, the analysis must determine whether these impacts are disproportionate. Because of the context in which environmental justice developed, health effects are usually considered and three factors may be used in an evaluation: whether the effects are deemed significant, as the term is employed by NEPA; whether the rate or risk of exposure to the effect appreciably exceeds the rate for the general population or some other comparison group; and whether the group in question may be affected by cumulative or multiple sources of exposure. If

disproportionately high adverse effects are identified, mitigation measures should be proposed. Community input into appropriate mitigation is encouraged.

Fisheries conducted under the FMP are not expected to disproportionately affect minority and low-income communities. West Coast Indian tribes are part of the Council's decision-making process on salmon management issues, and tribes with treaty rights to salmon, groundfish, or halibut have a seat on the Council. Available demographic data detailed in the Salmon FMP Amendment 14, Appendix B show that coastal counties where fishing communities are located are variable in terms of social indicators like income, employment, and race and ethnic composition. As a result, the alternatives are not expected to disproportionately affect fishing communities, nor minority and low income groups in particular.

Executive Order 13132: Federalism

Executive Order 13132 enumerates eight "fundamental federalism principles." The first of these principles states "Federalism is rooted in the belief that issues that are not national in scope or significance are most appropriately addressed by the level of government closest to the people." In this spirit, the Executive Order directs agencies to consider the implications of policies that may limit the scope of or preempt states' legal authority. Preemptive action having such "federalism implications" is subject to a consultation process with the states; such actions should not create unfunded mandates for the states; and any final rule published must be accompanied by a "federalism summary impact statement."

The Council process offers many opportunities for states and Indian tribes (through their agencies, Council appointees, consultations, and meetings) to participate in the formulation of management frameworks and management measures implementing the framework. This process encourages states and tribes to institute complementary measures to manage fisheries under their jurisdiction that may affect federally managed stocks.

The proposed action would not have federalism implications subject to Executive Order 13132.

REGULATORY FLEXIBILITY ACT (RFA)

This action is exempt from the procedures of the RFA because NMFS is waiving notice and comment for the reasons described below under the Administrative Procedures Act determination section.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT (APA)

NOAA's Assistant Administrator for Fisheries (AA) finds it is impracticable and contrary to public interest to provide for prior notice and comment on the rule implementing the salmon management measures and waives this requirement under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B) for the reasons explained below.

Under Amendment 20 to the FMP, the annual salmon management cycle begins May 16 each year and continues through May 15. May 16 was chosen by the Council because the pre-May 16 harvests constitute a relatively small portion of the annual catch, but allows Council and NMFS additional time to complete the necessary environmental and economic analyses and regulatory documentation following the April Council meeting in time for the Secretary of Commerce to approve and implement the Council's annual recommendation. The ability to complete that work was increasingly infeasible under the traditional management cycle, which began May 1 for many years, due to the compressed time frame in which the essential data become available, the growing complexity of the management process and the documentation required. The timeframe for determining the annual modifications to ocean salmon fisheries management

measures depends on when the pertinent biological data are available. Salmon stocks are managed to meet annual conservation objectives for spawning escapement and/or specific exploitation rates. Achieving either of these objectives requires designing management measures that are appropriate for the ocean abundance predicted for that year. These pre-season abundance forecasts, which are derived from the previous year's observed spawning escapement, vary substantially from year to year and are not available until January and February because spawning escapement continues through fall.

The preseason planning and public review process associated with developing Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) recommendations is initiated in February as soon as the forecast information becomes available. The public planning process requires coordination of management actions of four states, numerous Indian tribes, and the Federal Government, all of which have management authority over the stocks. This complex process includes the affected user groups, as well as the general public. The process is compressed into a two-month period which culminates at the April Council meeting at which the Council adopts a recommendation that is forwarded to NMFS for review, approval, and implementation of fishing regulations that are effective on May 16.

As described in the Federal Register Notice for this action under the "Schedule Used to Establish 2021 Management Measures" section, the Council solicited public comment on its proposed management options and notified the public of the measures it recommended to NMFS for implementation. In addition to opportunities for public input at the March and April Council meetings, the Council held public hearings on the alternatives via webinar for each coastal state between the March and April Council meetings. In addition to the Council process, notice and opportunity for public comment is provided through meetings and caucuses of state, tribal, local governments, and the various user groups. This parallel process occurs throughout the February to April time frame when Council recommendations are developed. The major meetings that concern salmon fisheries on the West Coast include the North of Cape Falcon Forum, sponsored by the state of Washington and Northwest Indian tribes with treaty fishing rights; *U.S. v. Oregon* meetings related to ocean and Columbia River fisheries; and meetings held by the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission and the California Fish and Game Commission. Recommendations and information from these forums are incorporated into the Council process when representatives from these entities provide comments and information at Council sponsored functions.

Providing opportunity for prior notice and public comments on the Council's recommended measures through a proposed and final rulemaking process would require 30 to 60 days in addition to the two-month period required for development of the regulations. Delaying implementation of annual fishing regulations, which are based on the current stock abundance projections, for an additional 60 days, would require that fishing regulations for May and June be set in the previous year, without knowledge of current stock status. For the 2021 fishing regulations, the current stock abundance was not available to the Council until February. In addition, information related to northern fisheries and stock status in Alaska and Canada, which is important to assessing the amount of available salmon in the southern U.S. ocean fisheries is not available until mid- to late-March. Because a substantial amount of fishing normally occurs mid-May through June, managing the fishery with measures developed using the prior year's data could have significant adverse effects on the managed stocks, including ESA-listed stocks. Although salmon fisheries that open prior to May 16 are managed under measures developed the previous year, as modified by the Council at its March meeting, relatively little harvest occurs during that period (e.g., on average, less than 10 percent of commercial and recreational harvest occurred prior to May 16 during the years 2011 through 2018). Allowing the much more substantial harvest levels normally associated with the May and June seasons to be promulgated under the prior year's regulations would impair NMFS' ability to protect weak stocks and ESA-listed stocks, and provide harvest opportunity where appropriate. The choice of May 16

as the beginning of the regulatory season balances the need to gather and analyze the data needed to meet the management objectives of the Salmon FMP and the requirements to provide adequate public notice and comment on the regulations implemented by NMFS. Providing for notice and public comment on the Council's recommendations, in addition to that provided for through the Council process, is therefore impracticable and contrary to the public interest.

If the 2021 measures are not in place on May 16 when the first salmon fisheries under the 2021 regulations are scheduled to begin, ocean salmon fisheries will not open as scheduled, or would open or continue based on the prior year's management measures which do not account for current year abundance projections without inseason action by NMFS. This would result in lost fishing opportunity, negative economic impacts, potential harm to stocks at low abundance and ESA-listed stocks, and confusion for the public as the state fisheries adopt concurrent regulations that conform to the Federal management measures.

Overall, the annual population dynamics of the various salmon stocks require managers to vary the season structure of the various West Coast area fisheries to both protect weaker stocks and give fishers access to stronger salmon stocks, particularly hatchery produced fish. Failure to implement these measures immediately could compromise the status of certain stocks, or result in foregone opportunity to harvest stocks whose abundance has increased relative to the previous year, thereby undermining the purposes of this Agency action. Based upon the above-described need to have these measures effective on May 16 and the fact that there is limited time available to implement these new measures after the final Council meeting in April and before the commencement of the ocean salmon fishing year on May 16, NMFS has concluded it is impracticable to provide an opportunity for prior notice and public comment under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B).

The AA also finds that good cause exists under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), to waive the 30-day delay in effectiveness of this action. As previously discussed, these measures are essential to conserve threatened and endangered salmon stocks, and to provide for harvest of more abundant stocks. If these measures are not in place on May 16, then the West Coast ocean salmon fisheries will not open as scheduled.

To enhance notification to the fishing industry of this action, NMFS will announce the new measures over the telephone hotline used for inseason management actions and also post the regulations on its West Coast Region website (www.fisheries.noaa.gov/region/west-coast). Additionally, NMFS will advise the states of Washington, Oregon, and California on the new management measures. These states announce the seasons for applicable state and Federal fisheries through their own public notification systems.

ADDENDUM: FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT (FONSI)

Environmental Assessment for 2021 Ocean Salmon Fisheries Management
(0648-BJ97)

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

I. Purpose of Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI): The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for any proposal for a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment (42 U.S.C. § 4332(C)). The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations direct agencies to prepare a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) when an action not otherwise excluded will not have a significant impact on the human environment (40 CFR §§ 1500.4(b) & 1500.5(b)). To evaluate whether a significant impact on the human environment is likely, the CEQ regulations direct agencies to analyze the potentially affected environment and the degree of the effects of the proposed action (40 CFR § 1501.3(b)). In doing so, agencies should consider the geographic extent of the affected area (i.e., national, regional or local), the resources located in the affected area (40 CFR § 1501.3(b)(1)), and whether the project is considered minor or small-scale (NAO 216-6A CM, Appendix A-2). In considering the degree of effect on these resources, agencies should examine both short- and long-term effects (40 CFR § 1501.3(b)(2)(i); NAO 216-6A CM Appendix A-2 - A-3), and the magnitude of the effect (e.g., negligible, minor, moderate, major). CEQ identifies specific criteria for consideration (40 CFR § 1501.3(b)(ii)-(iv)). Each criterion is discussed below with respect to the proposed action and considered individually as well as in combination with the others.

In preparing this FONSI, we reviewed the Environmental Assessment (EA) for 2021 Ocean Salmon Fisheries Management, which evaluates the affected area, the scale and geographic extent of the proposed action, and the degree of effects on those resources (including the duration of impact, and whether the impacts were adverse and/or beneficial and their magnitude). The EA is hereby incorporated by reference per 40 CFR § 1501.6(b).

II. Approach to Analysis:

The proposed action is not considered to meaningfully contribute to a significant impact based on scale of impact, as the action is temporary (i.e., will be in place for one year), and the salmon fishery is small in terms of economic and environmental impacts.

The proposed action will not meaningfully contribute to significant impacts to specific resources. Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council)-managed salmon fisheries are designed annually to meet established conservation and management objectives. The ocean salmon fisheries has limited impacts on non-target species, and negligible impacts on marine habitats.

The proposed action is not connected to other actions that have caused or may cause effects to the resources in the affected area, and there is then no potential for the effects of the proposed action to add to the effects of other projects, such that the effects taken together could be significant.

III. Geographic Extent and Scale of the Proposed Action:

The proposed action establishes annual management measures for ocean salmon fisheries in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ), 3-200 miles off the coasts of the states of Washington, Oregon, and California, and is, therefore, regional in its geographic extent. The EA describes the management areas within the region where specific fisheries are authorized, and the environmental effects analyzed in the EA occur at a relatively small scale.

IV. Degree of Effect:

A. The potential for the proposed action to threaten a violation of Federal, state, or local law, or requirements imposed for environmental protection.

This proposed action will not threaten a violation of any Federal, state, or local law, or requirement imposed for the protection of the environment. The proposed action is designed to be consistent with Federal law (see EA Addendum: Other Applicable Law); states adopt conforming regulations to manage ocean salmon fisheries in state waters.

B. The degree to which the proposed action is expected to affect public health or safety.

This proposed action will not have a significant impact on public health or safety because the proposed action, consistent with the Pacific Coast Salmon Fishery Management Plan (FMP), has provisions to adjust management measures if unsafe weather or public health emergency affects the fisheries' access, and is consistent with previously analyzed management measures used since the FMP was adopted.

C. The degree to which the proposed action is expected to affect a sensitive biological resource, including:

a. Federal threatened or endangered species and critical habitat;

This proposed action would not significantly affect any endangered or threatened species or its critical habitat. Several salmonid and non-salmonid fish species that are potentially impacted by the fisheries are listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). NMFS has issued biological opinions addressing the effects of the salmon fisheries on all of these species. Stock abundance forecasts are developed each year, for ESA-listed and non-listed salmon stocks, and annual management measures are crafted to ensure fishery impacts on ESA-listed stocks are within that allowed under the appropriate biological opinions to minimize or avoid adverse effects on each stock. The alternatives for the 2021 fisheries were developed consistent with the biological opinions for these species. Applicable biological opinions are listed in the EA.

As described in the EA (see Preseason Report II, section 8.5, and Addendum—Other Applicable Law), NMFS re-initiated ESA consultation in 2019 on the effects of implementing the Salmon FMP on the endangered Southern Resident killer whale (SRKW) distinct population segment (DPS). Amendment 21, adopted by the Council in November 2020 is informed by the risk assessment report developed by the Council's SRKW workgroup, described and cited in the EA, which considered historical abundance of both Chinook salmon and SRKW. The Council developed an approach which establishes a low abundance threshold for Chinook salmon in the area north of Cape Falcon, Oregon, below which specific management measures should be

implemented to restrict fisheries to provide access to Chinook salmon by SRKW (EA—Preseason Report II, section 8.5). NMFS has completed an ESA consultation and issued a biological opinion (WCRO-2019-04072, April 21, 2021) that concluded authorization of the ocean salmon fishery in the west coast EEZ (3 to 200 nautical miles off the coast of Washington, Oregon, and California) through approval of the Salmon FMP including Amendment 21 and promulgation of regulations implementing the FMP is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the SRKW DPS or destroy or adversely modify its designated or proposed critical habitat. Chinook salmon abundance is forecast annually (see EA—Preseason Report I, chapters 1 and 2). The 2021 Chinook salmon forecast north of Cape Falcon is 141 percent of the low abundance threshold analyzed in the 2021 biological opinion and in the Council’s adopted Amendment 21 (see EA—Preseason Report III, Table 5). Therefore, the proposed action is not expected to substantially impact SRKW or their access to prey.

Therefore, while the proposed action may affect ESA-listed species, it is not expected to be significant under NEPA because the proposed action is designed to minimize or avoid adverse effects on ESA-listed species. The proposed action is temporary, and the fisheries are developed each year to be responsive to the abundance and conservation needs of each salmon stock on an annual basis, and the proposed action is consistent with existing ESA biological opinions.

b. Stocks of marine mammals as defined in the Marine Mammal Protection Act; Ocean salmon fisheries are classified under the MMPA as Category III (86 FR 3028, January 14, 2021), indicating there is "a remote likelihood of or no known incidental mortality or serious injury of marine mammals" (MMPA 118(c) I). See item C.a., above, for information on ESA-listed SRKW.

c. Essential fish habitat identified under the Magnuson–Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act;

The area affected by the proposed action has been identified as essential fish habitat (EFH) under the Salmon FMP, Coastal Pelagic Species FMP, and Pacific Coast Groundfish FMP. The proposed action may have an adverse impact on EFH identified in these FMPs. Because the potential adverse impact on EFH is not substantial, NMFS conducted an abbreviated EFH consultation pursuant to 50 CFR 600.920(h), and prepared an EFH Assessment that incorporates all of the information required in 50 CFR 920(g)(2). The abbreviated EFH consultation was incorporated into the NMFS biological opinion on the effects of the Salmon FMP on ESA-listed salmonids dated April 30, 2001. The consultation concluded that there are appropriate conservation measures governing fishing actions that occur under the Salmon FMP to minimize potential adverse impacts to EFH for species managed under the FMPs listed above. NMFS has continued to confirm this conclusion from the 2001 EFH consultation through subsequent EFH consultations, including one completed most recently in 2018 for Sacramento River winter-run Chinook salmon.

d. Bird species protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act;

The proposed action would not significantly affect bird species, because the EA (see PRE-II, section 8.6), and previous NEPA analyses, found that direct impacts on birds, notably seabirds, are minimal to non-existent in the ocean salmon fisheries, such as the proposed action, because troll gear is not known to intercept birds, and collisions between salmon trollers and birds are rare. Harvest removes fish that otherwise would have remained in the ecosystem to prey on lower trophic level species; however, salmon fisheries' removals are not significant in this respect, and wide-scale changes in oceanographic conditions, resulting from El Niño events for example, are the primary determinants of abundance, variability, and structure of lower trophic level populations. There is no discernible difference between the effects of the Alternatives on seabirds

e. National marine sanctuaries or monuments;

National Marine Sanctuaries and Monuments have regulations governing activities within their boundaries. The proposed action does not supersede those regulations. Ocean salmon fisheries prosecuted under the proposed action do not use any substrate-contacting gear, as they are hook-and-line troll fisheries, so no ground disturbing impacts are expected to result from the proposed action.

f. Vulnerable marine or coastal ecosystems, including, but not limited to, shallow or deep coral ecosystems;

The proposed action is not expected to adversely affect vulnerable marine, coastal, or coral ecosystems. The proposed action does not include any substrate-disturbing activity (see item C.e., above).

g. Biodiversity or ecosystem functioning (e.g., benthic productivity, predator-prey relationships, etc.)

As described in the responses to C.e and C.f, above, the proposed action would not significantly affect benthic productivity because the proposed action does not use any substrate-contacting gear, as they are hook-and-line troll fisheries. Therefore, no ground disturbing impacts are expected to result from the proposed action.

Substantial impacts to biodiversity and ecosystem function is not anticipated because higher trophic-level species affected by the salmon fisheries are primarily marine mammals, which generally are opportunistic feeders with various available prey options, and their populations have been stable or increasing. With respect to SRKW, NMFS and the Council specifically considered predator-prey relationships between the whales and Pacific salmon in the April 21, 2021, biological opinion.

Generally, the Pacific Coast salmon fisheries have a minimal impact on marine mammals, as noted in the response to item C.b, above. Direct salmon fisheries impacts on seabirds are minimal to non-existent. Harvest removes fish that otherwise would have remained in the ecosystem to prey on lower trophic level species; however, salmon fisheries' removals are not significant in this respect, as wide-scale changes in oceanographic conditions, resulting from El Niño events for example, are the primary determinants of abundance, variability, and structure of lower trophic level populations.

In addition, maintaining biodiversity by conserving ESA-listed salmon evolutionarily significant units is a key management goal.

D. The degree to which the proposed action is reasonably expected to affect a cultural resource: properties listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places; archeological resources (including underwater resources); and resources important to traditional cultural and religious tribal practice.

No significant impacts are expected to occur in any of the above areas for the following reasons. The proposed action would not affect historic properties and archeological resources because the proposed action does not use any substrate-contacting gear, as it only includes hook-and-line troll fisheries. Therefore, no ground disturbing impacts are expected to result from the proposed action. Additionally, no properties listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or archeological resources are known to occur in the area where the proposed action will occur. The proposed action will not significantly affect cultural resources or resources important to traditional cultural and religious tribal practice, as the proposed action includes treaty Indian fisheries and West Coast Indian tribes are part of the Council's decision-making process on salmon management issues, and tribes with treaty rights to salmon, groundfish, or halibut have a seat on the Council.

E. The degree to which the proposed action has the potential to have a disproportionately high and adverse effect on the health or the environment of minority or low-income communities, compared to the impacts on other communities (EO 12898).

Fisheries conducted under the FMP are not expected to disproportionately affect minority and low-income communities. West Coast Indian tribes are part of the Council's decision-making process on salmon management issues, and tribes with treaty rights to salmon, groundfish, or halibut have a seat on the Council. Available demographic data detailed in the Salmon FMP Amendment 14, Appendix B, show that coastal counties where fishing communities are located are variable in terms of social indicators like income, employment, and race and ethnic composition. As a result, the alternatives are not expected to disproportionately affect fishing communities, nor minority and low income groups in particular. See discussion in the EA Addendum: Other Applicable Law.

F. The degree to which the proposed action is likely to result in effects that contribute to the introduction, continued existence, or spread of noxious weeds or nonnative invasive species known to occur in the area or actions that may promote the introduction, growth, or expansion of the range of the species.

The proposed action is not be expected to import, introduce, or contribute to the spread of noxious weeds or nonnative invasive species. The West Coast states have regulations in place for vessel inspections to address this issue; this action does not change these state regulations or affect the likelihood of the introduction or spread of these species. The fishing vessels participating in the proposed action would not increase the risk of introduction through ballast water or hull fouling, because salmon troll vessels generally have a limited range of operation and few, if any, use seawater for ballast. Disposition of the catch does not include any translocation of living marine resources nor use of any nonindigenous species as bait.

G. The potential for the proposed action to cause an effect to any other physical or biological resources where the impact is considered substantial in magnitude (e.g., irreversible loss of

coastal resource such as marshland or seagrass), or over which there is substantial uncertainty or scientific disagreement.

The proposed action is not expected to cause a substantial effect to any other physical or biological resource, nor is there substantial uncertainty or scientific disagreement on the impacts of the proposed action, based on the following reasons. The proposed 2021 ocean salmon fisheries are comparable to previous fisheries developed under the Salmon FMP, which has been in place for many years. Salmon fisheries conducted under the FMP have been monitored and analyzed in the Council's pre-season process for many years and, thus, risks from the fisheries are relatively well known. There is some uncertainty involved in projecting stock abundance in a given year; however, such uncertainty is addressed by implementing precautionary management measures to protect the less abundant stocks (i.e., "weak" stocks). In order to prevent overfishing on, and to conserve, the weaker stocks, there is less harvest opportunity on the more abundant stocks that intermix with weak stocks in the fisheries. In addition to the precautionary measures, the regulations allow, consistent with the FMP, for inseason management actions to be taken in some areas as additional information becomes available.

V. Other Actions Including Connected Actions:

The proposed action was developed with consideration of the collective impact of salmon fishery impacts within and beyond Council-area fisheries (e.g., northern salmon fisheries in Alaska and British Columbia, and southern salmon fisheries in state waters) to meet conservation and management criteria in the FMP, under the Pacific Salmon Treaty, and consistent with the ESA.

VI. Mitigation and monitoring:

The proposed action was developed to be consistent with the conservation and management objectives of the FMP, the terms of the Pacific Salmon Treaty, the requirements of the ESA, and the Magnuson–Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. Council-managed salmon fisheries use “weak-stock management” to limit fishery impacts on low abundance or protected stocks; weak-stock management results in constraints on abundant stocks beyond what would necessarily be allowed under the FMP.

DETERMINATION

The CEQ NEPA regulations, 40 CFR § 1501.6, direct an agency to prepare a FONSI when the agency, based on the EA for the proposed action, determines not to prepare an EIS because the action will not have significant effects. In view of the information presented in this document and the analysis contained in the supporting EA prepared for 2021 Ocean Salmon Fisheries Management, it is hereby determined that the 2021 Ocean Salmon Fisheries Management will not significantly impact the quality of the human environment. The Final EA for 2021 Ocean Salmon Fisheries Management is hereby incorporated by reference. In addition, all beneficial and adverse impacts of the proposed action as well as mitigation measures have been evaluated to reach the conclusion of no significant impacts. Accordingly, preparation of an EIS for this action is not necessary.



West Coast Region
National Marine Fisheries Service

April 28, 2021 _____
Date