

Columbia River North of Falcon Meeting  
March 18, 2019 – 10AM – 3:00 PM  
WDFW Region 5 Office – Ridgefield, WA

**Agenda**

- ❖ Introductions, Schedule and Process (10:00 – 10:15 AM) – Ryan Lothrop/John North

<b>North of Falcon (NOF) and Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) schedules</b>			
<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Location</b>
Columbia River NOF #1	March 18	Columbia River fisheries	Ridgefield, WA
NOF #1	March 19	Puget Sound, WA coast, ocean	Olympia, WA
Upper Columbia	March 26	Upper Columbia sport	Wenatchee, WA
Mid-Columbia	March 27	Mid-Columbia sport	Kennewick, WA
Snake River	March 28	Snake River sport	Clarkston, WA
Columbia River NOF #2	April 2	Columbia River fisheries	Ridgefield, WA
NOF #2	April 3	Puget Sound, WA coast, ocean	Lynnwood, WA
PFMC #2	April 11-15	Final ocean fisheries	Rohnert Park, CA

- ❖ Review of 2018 (10:15 – 10:45 AM) (handout) – Ryan Lothrop/John North
  - Returns and conservation objectives
  - Fishery guidance
  - 2018 Fisheries review
    - Catch and impact sharing (tables)
- ❖ Outlook for 2019/Issues for Columbia (10:45 – 11:30 AM) (handout) – John North/Ryan Lothrop
  - Conservation objectives and policy guidance
  - Summer Chinook
  - Upriver summer steelhead
  - Fall Chinook: Lower Columbia natural (LCR) tules, Upriver Bright (Snake River wild)
  - Lower Columbia natural (LCN) Coho
  - Ocean/in-river sharing – Kyle Adicks
- ❖ Break (11:30 AM – 12:30 PM)
- ❖ Sport/Commercial break-out sessions (12:30 PM – 2:30 PM)
  - Sport
    - Buoy 10 fishery, LCR Chinook fishery
    - Washington tributary fisheries
  - Commercial
    - Coho tangle net, Zone 4-5
- ❖ Discussion (2:30 PM – 3:00PM)
  - Summary of break-out sessions and next steps

# 2019 Ridgefield North of Falcon

## 2018 COLUMBIA RIVER SUMMER/FALL FISHERIES AND RUN SIZES

### 2019 PRESEASON FORECASTS

*All data preliminary and subject to change*

**March 18, 2019**

## 2018 RETURNS AND CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES

### Upper Columbia Summer Chinook

- Pre-season forecast was 67,300 fish.
- Actual return was about 42,100 fish (63% of forecast).

### Snake River Wild (SRW)/Upriver Bright (URB)

- Preseason
  - URB run size = 205,100
  - Snake River wild (SRW) run size = 9,600
  - Total allowable URB harvest rate (HR) = 45%
  - Since the URB forecast barely exceeded the 200,000 breakpoint for URB harvest rates, the states managed fisheries for a run size of less than 200,000 (8.25% HR rather than 15% HR)
  - Non-Treaty fisheries HR expectation = 8.24%
  - Treaty Indian fisheries HR expectation = 30%
- Actual
  - URB run size = 149,000 (73% of forecast)
  - SRW run size = 10,600 (111% of forecast)
  - Total URB HR = 29.58% (31.25% allowed)
  - Non-Treaty fisheries URB HR = 9.35% (8.25% allowed)
  - Treaty Indian fisheries URB HR = 20.22% (23.0% allowed)

### Lower Columbia River Tules (LCR)

- Preseason
  - Lower River Hatchery tule (LRH) run size = 63,900
  - Total allowable ocean and Columbia River exploitation rate (ER) = 38%
  - Total ocean and Columbia River ER expectation = 36.3%
  - Columbia River ER expectation = 9.0%
- Actual
  - LRH run size = 53,000 (83% of forecast)
  - Total ocean and Columbia River ER = 34.5%
  - Columbia River ER = 8.9%

### Lower River Natural Coho (LCN)

- Preseason
  - Columbia River Coho run size = 213,600 (127,200 early stock, 86,400 late stock)
  - Total allowable ocean and Columbia River ER = 18%
  - Total ocean and Columbia River ER expectation = 15.3%
  - Columbia River ER (including Buoy 10) expectation = 5.4%
- Actual
  - Columbia River Coho run size = 147,300 (69% of forecast; 82,700 early stock, 64,600 late stock)
  - Preliminary estimates total 11.1% ER for ocean and in-river fisheries.
  - Columbia River ER (including Buoy 10) = 1.7%

### Upriver Summer Steelhead

- Preseason
  - Bonneville Dam passage (July – October) = 190,400 (3,400 wild B-Index)
  - Non-Treaty ESA impact limit = 2.0% wild A-index and 2.0% wild B-Index
- Actual
  - Bonneville Dam passage (July – October) = 100,500 (53% of forecast), return included 2,380 wild B-Index (70% of forecast)
  - Non-Treaty ESA impact = <1% wild A-Index; <1% wild B-Index (both preliminary)

## **2018 FISHERY GUIDANCE**

Columbia River fisheries were managed to meet the following guidelines and objectives:

### Federal/State Endangered Species Act

- Sockeye, steelhead, Chinook, Coho, Chum

### US v OR Management Agreement (MA)

- New 2018-2027 MA in effect

### OFWC/WFWC Guidance

- Impact/Allocation sharing
  - Summer Chinook: harvestable surplus available to in-river fisheries <PRD allocated 80% to recreational, 20% to commercial
  - Sockeye: ~80% of allowable Snake River ESA impacts to recreational, balance to commercial for incidental harvest in Chinook-directed fisheries.
  - Fall Chinook (LRH and SRW)
    - No more than 70% of allowable ESA impacts on the most constraining Chinook stock to recreational, no less than 30% to commercial.

### WDFW/Colville Tribe Upper Columbia Management Agreement

- Upper Columbia summer Chinook

## 2018 NON-TREATY FISHERIES REVIEW

### Recreational Fisheries:

- The summer Chinook recreational fishery downstream of Bonneville Dam was scheduled to be open for hatchery Chinook retention from June 22 through July 4. The daily bag limit was two fish/two hatchery Chinook. The actual Chinook retention season was open June 22-30; sockeye retention was allowed from July 1-31.
  - Total catch estimates include 1,021 Chinook kept (356 released), 451 hatchery steelhead kept (291 steelhead released) from 9,636 angler trips during the Chinook retention season. The number of kept Chinook was the lowest since 2001. Total Chinook mortalities (1,140) during the summer management period were 367% of the post-season allocation for this area.
- The summer Chinook recreational fishery between Bonneville and McNary dams was open for hatchery Chinook retention from June 22 through July 6. The Chinook recreational fishery between McNary and Priest Rapids dams was open for hatchery Chinook retention through July 16. Sockeye retention was allowed beginning July 1 in both areas. The daily bag limit was two fish/two hatchery Chinook.
  - Season total catch estimates include 120 hatchery Chinook kept and 92 released. Anglers in this area harvested 244% of the summer Chinook allocation, using 134 of the available 55 Chinook mortalities.
- The Buoy 10 sport fishery opened August 1 with a daily bag limit of one adult salmonid. Chinook retention did not include any mark-selective periods. The fishery was scheduled to close to Chinook retention after August 24 but continue for Coho and steelhead retention with a two hatchery adult salmonid (no more than one steelhead) daily bag limit through December 31. Preseason harvest expectations (kept plus release mortalities) included 15,400 Chinook (3.7% LCR Chinook ER and 1.7% SRW harvest rate) and 27,500 Coho.
  - The Chinook-retention portion of the fishery occurred as expected. Due to lower than expected returns, steelhead retention was prohibited effective August 27; further, due to an in-season downgrade of the expected URB return, all angling for salmonids was closed effective September 13.
  - Season total catch estimates include 11,620 kept Chinook (5,039 released), 6,761 Coho kept (5,890 released), and 50 steelhead kept (42 released) from 67,318 angler trips.
  - Chinook catches were lower than expected, but consistent with the actual Chinook return which was 78% of preseason expectations. Coho catches were much lower than expected, and even less than what was expected based on the actual return which was 69% of the preseason forecast.
- The fall LCR sport fishery opened August 1; similar to past years, the fishery was split into two major sections (upstream/downstream of the Lewis River/Warrior Rock line). A daily bag limit of one adult salmonid was planned for the area downstream of Warrior Rock through September 2. Beginning September 3, Chinook retention would close while Coho and steelhead retention was to continue with a two hatchery adult salmonid (no

more than one steelhead) daily bag limit through December 31. For the area upstream of Warrior Rock, the pre-season plan included Chinook retention from August 1 – September 14 with a one adult salmonid daily bag limit; after Chinook retention closed, Coho and steelhead retention would continue with a two hatchery adult salmonid (no more than one steelhead) daily bag limit through December 31. Preseason harvest expectations (kept plus release mortalities) included 10,100 Chinook (0.9% LCR Chinook ER and 3.5% SRW harvest rate) and 1,600 Coho for all areas combined.

- The Chinook retention season in the area downstream of Warrior Rock occurred as planned; however, as in the rest of the mainstem, steelhead retention was prohibited effective August 27 then all angling for salmonids was closed effective September 13.
  - Season total catch estimates include 9,802 kept Chinook (877 released), 650 Coho kept (417 released), and 1,104 steelhead kept (861 released) from 69,629 angler trips.
  - The total and bright-stock Chinook catches were similar to expectations, but the season was shorter and run size smaller than expected.
  - “Party Fishing” regulations were in effect all season which allow each legal angler aboard a vessel to continue fishing until the daily limit for all anglers aboard was achieved.
- The recreational fishery from Bonneville Dam upstream to the Highway 395 Bridge near Pasco, Washington was planned to open August 1 and be managed based on in-season harvest estimates and run-size updates. Regulations included Chinook retention open August 1 – December 31 with a two adult fish daily bag limit, except Chinook and steelhead retention were both limited to one fish/day. In-season regulations mirrored those adopted for the rest of the river, with steelhead retention prohibited effective August 27 then all angling for salmonids closed effective September 13.
    - Season total catch estimates include 958 kept Chinook (97 released), 12 Coho kept (6 released), and 39 steelhead kept (4 released) from 5,659 angler trips.
    - “Party Fishing” regulations were in effect all season.

#### Commercial Fisheries:

- A commercial summer Chinook fishery did not occur. Current WA and OR Commission guidance requires the use of gear other than traditional gillnets for this fishery. Based on results of recent gear evaluations, and the limited commercial sockeye allocation, there are few alternative gears available to access the commercial share of summer Chinook, especially in an open-competitive fishery.
- The preseason plan for the Early Fall commercial drift net fishery was for six 9-hour fishing periods in Zones 4-5 during the last three weeks of August. The actual August season consisted of four periods between 7 and 9 hours in duration in Zones 4-5 with a 9-inch minimum mesh restriction. The actual catch of 8,320 Chinook was less than the preseason expectation of 10,000. Coho landings were also low at 380 fish. Deliveries ranged from 58–84 each period. Ex-vessel value averaged \$2.91/lb for Chinook and \$1.86/lb for Coho. The average weight for Chinook was 15.43 lbs/fish. Limited on-board

observation occurred throughout the fishery to evaluate steelhead handle. A Coho-directed fishery using tangle net gear during the month of October was planned pre-season but did not occur because URB/SRW impacts were not available due to the in-season run downgrade.

<b>2018 Non-Treaty Summer Chinook Fisheries Summary</b> <i>(All data preliminary and includes kept + release mortalities)</i>				
	<b>Preseason</b>		<b>Postseason</b>	
<b>Runsize</b>	67,300		42,120	
Harvest allocated Fishery	Allowed Pre	Post	Actual Take	Actual/ Allowed
PFMC Ocean Fisheries	9,696	3,983	3,983	100%
Below Priest Rapids Dam (PRD)	32.4%	10.0%	21.6%	
Commercial below BON	708	91	24	26%
Recreational Below Bonneville	2,408	311	1,140	367%
Recreational BON to PRD	425	55	134	244%
Below PRD Total	3,541	457	1,298	284%
Above Priest Rapids Dam (PRD)	67.6%	90.0%	78.4%	
Wanapum Tribal	120	68	68	100%
Colville Tribal	3,693	2,878	1,268	44%
Recreational above PRD	3,573	1,165	3,385	290%
Above PRD Total	7,387	4,112	4,721	115%
<b>Non-Treaty Total</b>	<b>20,624</b>	<b>8,552</b>	<b>10,002</b>	<b>117%</b>

2018 Fall Chinook Non-Treaty Catch Sharing - Preseason						
SRW - IMPACTS				Brights - Mainstem		
	Impact	Percent		Mortalities	Percent	Harvest
Sport	5.73%	70%		Sport	18,000	76%
Comm	2.51%	30%		Comm	5,600	24%
LRH - Impacts				Chinook - Mainstem		
	Impact	Percent		Mortalities	Percent	Harvest
Sport	4.58%	73%		Sport	27,100	72%
Comm	1.73%	27%		Comm	10,700	28%

Non-Treaty Catch Sharing - Postseason						
SRW - IMPACTS				Brights - Mainstem		
	Impact	Percent		Mortalities	Percent	Harvest
Sport	7.11%	76%		Sport	15,200	80%
Comm	2.24%	24%		Comm	3,900	20%
LRH - Impacts				Chinook - Mainstem		
	Impact	Percent		Mortalities	Percent	Harvest
Sport	6.70%	75%		Sport	24,200	77%
Comm	2.17%	25%		Comm	7,400	23%

Columbia River Fall Chinook Fishery Model Summary				11-Apr-18 12:21 PM		MR2018-Final Preseason									
Ocean Option:	April 8 PFMC Ocean Option 2														
Columbia River Model Option:	Model	MR2018-Final Preseason													
Average URB % by Fishery (Sport) Time Blocks															
				2018 Fall Chinook Non-Treaty Catch Sharing - Preseason											
<b>Management Guidelines</b>		<b>Goal/Guideline</b>	<b>SRW</b>	<b>Total URB</b>	SRW - IMPACTS			Brights - Mainstem							
Harvest Rate	38.25%	38.24%	38.24%		Impact	Percent	Mortalities	Percent	Harvest						
Non-Treaty	8.25%	8.24%	8.24%		Sport	5.73%	70%	Sport	18,000						
Treaty	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%		Comm	2.51%	30%	Comm	5,600						
% of Harvestable Surplus					LRH - Impacts			Chinook - Mainstem							
Non-Treaty	50%	29%			Impact	Percent	Mortalities	Percent	Harvest						
Treaty	50%	41%			Sport	4.58%	73%	Sport	27,100						
McNary Escapement	60,000	116,900			Comm	1.73%	27%	Comm	10,700						
LRH Ocean/Inriver Exp. Rate	38%	36.3%													
Non-Treaty Wild B Index Steelhead	2%	1.8%													
Treaty Total B Index Steelhead	15%	15%													
Upriver Coho to Bonneville Dam	50%	65%													
Lower Columbia Chum	5%	0.03%													
				<b>Total</b>	<b>LRH</b>	<b>LRW</b>	<b>BPH</b>	<b>URB</b>	<b>BUB</b>	<b>LRB</b>	<b>PUB</b>	<b>SAB</b>	<b>SRW</b>	<b>LRH</b>	<b>SRW</b>
<b>Ocean Harvest</b>				55,770	11,530	2,600	14,890	22,130	0	400	4,210			ER	HR
<b>Columbia River Run</b>				375,520	63,910	7,860	51,420	205,060	0	3,760	38,200	5,300	9,600	6.3%	7.8%
<b>Harvest Below Bonneville</b>				<b>Fishery Description</b>											
Zone 4-5 Wk 33			2 days	2,540	370	0	950	1,050	0	0	160	0	50	0.3%	0.5%
Zone 4-5 Wk 34			3 days	3,810	560	0	1,420	1,580	0	10	240	0	70	0.5%	0.8%
Zone 4-5 Wk 35			1 day	3,630	440	10	1,280	1,590	0	20	280	10	70	0.4%	0.8%
Oct Coho Tanglenet		October	Coho target	730	100	30	10	520	0	0	70	0	20	0.1%	0.3%
Select Areas			Full Season	8,880	5,320	0	270	410	0	0	60	2,810	20	0.4%	0.2%
Buoy 10 Kept + Morts	1 salmonid	Non MSF	Aug 1 - 24	15,400	3,380	140	3,460	3,570	0	70	750	2,880	170	3.7%	1.7%
TP to Lewis	1 salmonid	Non MSF	Aug 1 - Sept 2	4,260	540	140	140	2,770	0	50	620	20	130	0.6%	1.3%
Lewis to Bonn	1 salmonid	Non MSF	Aug 1 - Sept 14	5,790	230	0	160	4,430	0	100	870	0	210	0.3%	2.2%
Tributary Sport	MSF		Full season	4,100	3,250	850	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Lower River Total</b>				<b>49,130</b>	<b>14,200</b>	<b>1,170</b>	<b>7,700</b>	<b>15,920</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>3,050</b>	<b>5,710</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>7.76%</b>
Bonneville Dam Passage				253,090			40,280	189,140	0		23,660		8,850		
<b>Harvest Above Bonneville</b>															
Zone 6 - Bonn to Hwy 395	1 Chinook		Manage Inseason	1,630				980	0		650		50		0.5%
Treaty Comm. and C&S			Average season	91,470			21,280	60,450	0		9,730		2,830		29.5%
Hanford Reach Sport			Average season	7,790				7,790					0		
McNary Dam Passage				116,880				116,880							
Lower Granite Dam Passage															

Columbia River Fall Chinook Fishery Model Summary																
Ocean Option:	Preliminary Post season	Date: March 8, 2019		<b>MR2018-Postseason</b>												
Columbia River Model Option:	Model	MR2018-Postseason														
Average URB % by Fishery (Sport) Time Blocks																
<b>Management Guidelines</b>				<b>Non-Treaty Catch Sharing</b>												
	<b>Goal/Guideline</b>	<b>Actual SRW</b>	<b>Actual Total URB</b>	<b>SRW - IMPACTS</b>			<b>Brights - Mainstem</b>									
Harvest Rate	38.25%	29.58%	29.58%		Impact	Percent		Mortalities	Percent	Harvest						
Non-Treaty	8.25%	9.35%	9.35%	Sport	7.11%	76%	Sport	15,200	80%	14,900						
Treaty	30.0%	20.22%	20.22%	Comm	2.24%	24%	Comm	3,900	20%	3,900						
<b>Management Guidelines</b>				<b>LRH - Impacts</b>			<b>Chinook - Mainstem</b>									
	<b>Goal/Guideline</b>	<b>Actual</b>			Impact	Percent		Mortalities	Percent	Harvest						
Non-Treaty % of Harvestable Surplus	50%	37%		Sport	6.70%	75%	Sport	24,200	77%	23,800						
Treaty % of Harvestable Surplus	50%	42%		Comm	2.17%	25%	Comm	7,400	23%	7,400						
McNary Escapement	60,000	100,000														
LRH Ocean/Inriver Exp. Rate	38%	34.5%														
Non-Treaty Wild B Index Steelhead	2%	<1%														
Treaty Total B Index Steelhead	15%	5.08%														
Upriver Coho to Bonneville Dam	50%	71%														
Lower Columbia Chum	5%	0.05%														
				<b>Total</b>	<b>LRH</b>	<b>LRW</b>	<b>BPH</b>	<b>URB</b>	<b>BUB</b>	<b>LRB</b>	<b>PUB</b>	<b>SAB</b>	<b>SRW</b>			
<b>Ocean Harvest</b>				34,750	8,390	2,050	6,880	12,610	0	1,160	3,650					
<b>Columbia River Run</b>				293,420	52,960	8,270	28,860	149,040	0	14,240	36,010	4,040	10,640			
<b>Harvest Below Bonneville</b>				<b>Fishery Description</b>												
Zone 4-5 Wk 33				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Zone 4-5 Wk 34				3,350	100	0	1,070	1,630	0	20	220	0	120			
Zone 4-5 Wk 35				4,970	760	0	1,560	1,650	0	150	210	0	120			
Oct Coho Tanglenet				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Select Areas				6,600	4,480	0	150	70	0	0	20	1,740	0			
Buoy 10 Kept + Morts				1 salmonid	Non MSF	Aug 1 - 24	12,570	4,500	600	1,690	3,010	10	210	1,440	210	
TP to Lewis				1 salmonid	Non MSF	Aug 1 - Sept 2	5,070	150	0	190	4,390	0	90	170	310	
Lewis to Bonn				1 salmonid	Non MSF	Aug 1 - Sept 12	5,590	100	0	730	3,120	0	600	650	0	220
Tributary Sport				MSF		Reduced seasons	3,120	2,660	460	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Lower River Total</b>				<b>41,280</b>	<b>12,770</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>5,390</b>	<b>13,860</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>3,340</b>	<b>990</b>			
Bonneville Dam Passage				190,180			21,340	135,120	0		33,660		9,650			
<b>Harvest Above Bonneville</b>																
Zone 6 - Bonn to Hwy 395				1 Chinook		Aug 1 - Sept 12	970		80	0	890		10			
Treaty Comm. and C&S						Average season	54,480		10,560	30,140	0	13,710	2,150			
Harford Reach Sport						Aug 16 - Oct 16	8,650			8,560			0			
McNary Dam Passage							100,940			100,030						
Lower Granite Dam Passage																
<b>Escapement</b>																
Hatchery							40,200		10,780		0	19,060	700			
Natural							21,040		10,400		0	7,180	440			
Total							19,090	7,220	340	100,030	0	13,460	4,270	190		
Hatchery Surplus							5,450		3,400		0	1,830	(560)			
Natural Surplus								(401)	(960)	40,030						

<b>2018 Preseason Expectations and Post-season Actual Coho Harvest and Exploitation Rates</b>		
Harvest Summary (kept + release mortalities)		
	<b>Total Harvest Mortalities</b>	
Fishery	Preseason	Post-season
Mainstem Commercial (all gears)	13,583	380
Select Area Commercial	36,141	12,111
B10 Sport	27,468	7,206
LCR Sport	1,576	1,071
Ocean Fisheries	76,890	43,025
<b>Total Harvest/Mortalities</b>	<b>155,658</b>	<b>63,793</b>
	<b>Exploitation Rate</b>	
Fishery	Preseason	Post-season
Mainstem Commercial (all gears)	1.90%	0.34%
Select Area Commercial	0.28%	0.10%
B10 Sport	3.16%	1.12%
LCR Sport	0.09%	0.16%
Ocean Fisheries	9.90%	9.41%
<b>Total Exploitation Rate</b>	<b>15.32%</b>	<b>11.14%</b>

## **2019 FORECASTS, CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES, AND POLICY GUIDANCE**

### Upper Columbia Summer Chinook

- Forecast = 35,900
- Below Priest Rapids Dam available harvest allocations TBD. WFWC currently allocates 70% sport and 30% commercial; OFWC currently allocates 80% sport and 20% commercial
- No directed commercial or sport retention fisheries below Priest Rapids Dam given expected ocean harvest and sharing allocations within the Upper Columbia Management Plan.
- Reserve impacts to prosecute Select Areas and recreational summer steelhead fishery.

### Upriver Summer Steelhead

- Forecast = 127,000 (Skamania + A-Index + B-Index)
  - A-Index = 110,000 (34,000 wild)
  - B-Index = 8,000 (950 wild)
- Non-treaty fisheries allowed 2% impact rate on both wild A-Index and wild B-Index.
- Given the poor expected return for upriver summer steelhead, fishery restrictions similar to those enacted in 2017 may likely be considered, for example:
  - Daily bag limit may not include more than one hatchery steelhead
  - Night fishing closures
  - Rolling 1-2 month steelhead retention closures for mainstem and some tributary recreational fisheries
    - August: Buoy 10 to The Dalles Dam
    - September: The Dalles Dam to John Day Dam
    - September and October: John Day Dam to McNary Dam
    - October and November: McNary Dam to Hwy 395 Bridge (Pasco)

### Lower Columbia River (LCR) Tule Fall Chinook

- Total ocean and Columbia River ER limit = 38%
- Columbia River ER = currently assumed to be ~11%
- Not likely to be a constraint in 2019

### Snake River Wild/Upriver Bright (URB) Fall Chinook

- Non-treaty harvest rate is 8.25%
- Non-treaty exceeded its ESA share in 2017 and 2018, but the overall ESA limit (Non-treaty + Treaty) has not been exceeded

### Columbia River Coho

- Harvest matrix in place since 2015
- Pre-NOF ocean abundance forecast = 905,600
  - 545,000 early stock, 360,600 late stock
- Total ocean and Columbia River ER limit = 23% on Lower River Natural (LCN) Coho

### Commission Guidance

- Summer
  - Harvest allocations TBD. WFWC policy is 70% recreational 30% commercial. OFWC is currently 80% recreational and 20% commercial. Gillnets allowed under current WA Policy.
- Fall
  - Recreational no more than 70% and commercial not less than 30% for most constraining fall Chinook stock (URB in 2019).
  - LCN Coho impacts prioritized to Select Area fisheries and mainstem commercial Chinook fisheries, followed by recreational fisheries, and then Coho-directed mainstem commercial fisheries. Current OFWC guidance includes commercial hatchery Coho fisheries in first tier.
  - Gillnets allowed in the mainstem – Chinook (OR and WA Policy) and Coho (WA Policy)
- Other
  - Rescind barbless hook regulation in Columbia River by June 1, 2019 (WA Policy)

<b>Columbia River Fall Chinook Returns</b>			
	<b>2018</b>		<b>2019</b>
<b>Stock</b>	<b>Forecast</b>	<b>Return</b>	<b>Forecast</b>
Lower River Hatchery - LRH	63,900	53,000	54,500
Lower River Wild - LRW	7,900	8,300	13,700
Lower River Bright - LRB	3,800	14,200	8,000
Bonneville Pool Hatchery - BPH	51,400	28,900	46,000
Upriver Bright – URB	205,100	149,000	158,400
<i>Snake River Wild (SRW)<sup>1</sup></i>	9,600	10,600	8,600
Pool Upriver Bright - PUB	38,200	36,000	56,700
Select Area Bright - SAB	5,300	4,000	3,100
<b>Lower River Total</b>	<b>80,800</b>	<b>79,500</b>	<b>79,300</b>
<b>Upriver Total</b>	<b>294,700</b>	<b>213,900</b>	<b>261,100</b>
<b>Columbia River Total</b>	<b>375,500</b>	<b>293,400</b>	<b>340,400</b>
<i>2018 forecast is post-NOF; 2019 is pre-NOF</i>			
<i>SRW sub-component of URB</i>			

**CONSIDERATIONS FOR 2019 FISHERIES**

- Non-treaty fisheries exceeded the SRW impact rate allowance in 2017 and 2018.

<b>2017-2018 SRW Fall Chinook Impacts by Fishery</b>					
Fishery	2017		2018		Average % Post/Pre
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	
Aug Z 4-5	4.1%	4.0%	2.1%	2.2%	101.5%
Coho Tangle net	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0%
Select Areas	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	93.4%
Buoy 10	1.6%	4.1%	1.7%	2.0%	185.2%
TP to Lewis	2.2%	2.0%	1.3%	2.9%	154.1%
Lewis to Bonneville	3.2%	4.8%	2.2%	2.1%	123.4%
Bonneville to Hwy 395	0.7%	0.9%	0.5%	0.1%	67.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.01%</b>	<b>16.00%</b>	<b>8.24%</b>	<b>9.35%</b>	<b>123.3%</b>
Commercial	4.3%	4.3%	2.5%	2.2%	94.1%
Sport	7.7%	11.7%	5.7%	7.1%	138.3%

- The LCR fall sport fishery has seen an increase in angler effort over time, averaging 41,000 trips per year in the 1980’s, 54,000 angler trips in the 1990’s, 94,000 trips in the 2000’s, and 125,000 trips since 2010
  - Annual fall Chinook catch has also increased, averaging 2,300 during the 1980s, 5,000 during 1990’s, 14,700 during the 2000’s, and 25,400 since 2010.
  - Buoy 10 angler effort fluctuates with annual salmon returns but average effort has remained relatively stable when compared to years prior to 2010. However, Chinook harvest rates have been increasing in recent years.
- Collectively, it is becoming harder to maintain season length, particularly in years when URB/SRW Chinook are the limiting stock (i.e. 8.25%).
- Due to overages for SRW impact rates in recent years, staff is taking a conservative approach for planning 2019 fall Chinook fisheries. Therefore, staff does not recommend fully allocating all available SRW impacts prior to the run update.
- Preliminary modelling for recreational fisheries based on an approximate 10% SRW/URB impact buffer are presented below:

Preliminary 2019 Fall Recreational Fishery Modelling					
	BUOY 10			LCR	
	1	2	3	TP-WR	WR-BONN
Chinook/August Season	Aug 1-15 nMSF; Aug 16-31 MSF	Aug 1-15 MSF; Aug 16-24 (9d) nMSF;	Aug 1-22 nMSF	Aug 1 - Aug 25	Aug 1 -Sept 10
Bag	2 fish/1 CHF	1 Salmonid	1 Salmonid	1 Salmonid	1 Salmonid
Sept-Oct Season	Sept 1-Oct 31	Aug 25-Oct 31	Aug 23-Oct 31	Aug 26-Oct 31	Sept 11-Oct 31
Bag	2-3 fish/ 0 CHF	2-3 fish/ 0 CHF	2-3 fish/ 0 CHF	2 fish/ 0 CHF	2 fish/ 0 CHF
Additional		Area from TP line to west Puget Isl. closed to CHF retention effective Aug 25	Area from TP line to west Puget Isl. closed to CHF retention effective Aug 23		

- **All options are preliminary.** Staff will complete additional review of all scenarios.
  - All Buoy 10 options include a URB Chinook set-aside (release mortalities) for Coho-directed opportunity.
  - To help avoid the substantial SRW impact overage that occurred in the TP-Warrior Rock area in 2018 (which partially resulted from effort shift from Buoy 10 to above the Tongue Point line), staff modelled several fishery options that included Chinook retention closing in the area from Tongue Point/Rocky Point line upstream to the west end of Puget Island, when Buoy 10 closes to Chinook retention.
  - Sub-allocations of the recreational URB harvest share for Buoy 10 and the TP-Warrior Rock were revised slightly from 2018.
  - Recreational fall Chinook fisheries from Bonneville to McNary Dam will open August 1 and be managed in-season based on an 8.3% URB sub-allocation and the URB run size.
  - Staff was asked to provide a model for fisheries below Longview with a provision that guides would only fish 5 days per week. This will be included for the next meeting.
- Mainstem commercial fisheries will be limited by available SRW impacts. Available impacts for wild B-Index steelhead may also be constraining.
  - Preliminary modelling indicates the early fall fishery would be 4-5 days in duration (similar to 2017 and 2018) with an expected catch of approximately 8,500 adult Chinook.
  - Preliminary planning anticipates Coho tangle net opportunity throughout October.
  - Additional late-fall opportunity will be contingent upon in-season updates for URB/SRW Chinook and wild B-Index steelhead.

*Oregon/Washington Departments of Fish and Wildlife  
March 18, 2019*

Columbia River North of Falcon #1 - March 18, 2019

UPDATED 10:57AM 3/18/2019

	2018 Actual			
	Harvest	Season	URB Catch	Catch/URB
<b>Total Fall Chinook Run</b>	293,400			
<b>Sport</b>				
B10	11,450	Aug 1-24	3,010	3.8
TP - Lewis	4,980	Aug 1-Sept 2	4,390	1.1
Lewis - Bonn	5,190	Aug 1-Sept 12	3,120	1.7
Bonn - McN	970	Aug 1-Sept 12	80	12.1
<b>Commercial</b>				
Week 33	0	No fishery		
Week 34	3,050	2 periods	1,630	1.9
Week 35	4,330	2 periods	1,650	2.6
Sept	0	No fishery		
Coho TN	0	No fishery		
Select Area	6,450	Reduced season	70	92.1
		<b>Goal</b>		
URB - Sport	76%	70%		
URB - Comm	24%	30%		
URB - Total HR	9.4%	8.25%		
LRH - Sport	75%	NA		
LRH - Comm	25%	NA		
LRH - Total ER	34.5%	38%		
LRH - Total inriver ER	8.85%	NA		

	2018 Fall Chinook Impact - Expected versus Actual					
	LCR tule impact			SRW harvest rate		
Sport	Pre	Post	% of Pre	Pre	Post	% of Pre
B10	3.70%	6.32%	171%	1.74%	2.02%	116%
TP - Lewis	0.59%	0.21%	36%	1.35%	2.94%	218%
Lewis - Bonn	0.30%	0.16%	55%	2.16%	2.09%	97%
Bonn - McN				0.48%	0.05%	11%
<b>Commercial</b>						
Week 33	0.33%	0.00%	0%	0.51%	0.00%	0%
Week 34	0.49%	0.06%	12%	0.77%	1.10%	142%
Week 35	0.40%	1.05%	264%	0.78%	1.10%	142%
Sept						
Coho TN	0.11%	0.00%	0%	0.26%	0.00%	0%
Select Area	0.40%	1.04%	261%	0.20%	0.04%	20%
Total Sport	4.58%	6.70%	146%	5.73%	7.11%	124%
Total Comm	1.73%	2.15%	125%	2.51%	2.24%	89%
Total	6.31%	8.85%	140%	8.24%	9.35%	113%

<b>A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS</b>		
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-1911, Chinook 1019	Model #: Coho-1912, Chinook 1119	Model #: Coho-1913, Chinook 1219
<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 65,000 Chinook and 205,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</p> <p>2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 32,500 Chinook and 32,800 marked coho.</p> <p>3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.</p> <p>4. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</p>	<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 55,000 Chinook and 190,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</p> <p>2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 27,500 Chinook and 30,400 marked coho.</p> <p>3. Trade:</p> <p>4. Same as Alternative 1</p>	<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 45,000 Chinook and 100,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</p> <p>2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 22,500 Chinook and 5,600 coho.</p> <p>3. Trade:</p> <p>4. Same as Alternative 1</p>
<p><b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1 through the earlier of June 30, or 21,700 Chinook. No more than 4,825 of which may be caught in the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River, and no more than 3,780 of which may be caught in the area between Leadbetter Pt. and Cape Falcon (C.8).</li> </ul> <p>Open seven days per week (C.1).</p> <p>In the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River the landing and possession limit is 60 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.) (C.1, C.6).</p> <p>In the area between the Leadbetter Pt. and Cape Falcon the landing and possession limit is 60 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.) (C.1, C.6).</p> <p>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>When it is projected that approximately 75% of the overall Chinook guideline has been landed, approximately 75% of the Chinook subarea guideline has been landed in the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River, or approximately 75% of the Chinook subarea guideline has been landed in the area between Leadbetter Pt. and Cape Falcon, inseason action will be considered to ensure the guideline is not exceeded.</p>	<p><b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1 through the earlier of June 28, or 16,500 Chinook. No more than 5,200 of which may be caught in the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River, and no more than 4,400 of which may be caught in the area between Leadbetter Pt. and Cape Falcon (C.8).</li> </ul> <p>Open seven days per week (C.1).</p> <p>In the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River, the landing and possession limit is 50 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.) (C.1, C.6).</p> <p>In the area between the Leadbetter Pt. and Cape Falcon landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.) (C.1, C.6).</p> <p>Same as Alternative 1</p> <p>When it is projected that approximately 60% of the overall Chinook guideline has been landed, approximately 60% of the Chinook subarea guideline has been landed in the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River, or approximately 60% of the Chinook subarea guideline has been landed in the area between Leadbetter Pt. and Cape Falcon, inseason action will be considered to ensure the guideline is not exceeded.</p>	<p><b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1 through the earlier of June 25, or 11,300 Chinook. No more than 3,550 of which may be caught in the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River, and no more than 3,000 of which may be caught in the area between Leadbetter Pt. and Cape Falcon (C.8).</li> </ul> <p>Open five days per week (Fri.-Tues.) (C.1).</p> <p>In the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River, the landing and possession limit is 40 Chinook per vessel per open period (C.1, C.6).</p> <p>In the area between the Queets River and Leadbetter Pt. a landing and possession limit of 200 Chinook per vessel per open period (C.1, C.6).</p> <p>In the area between Leadbetter Pt. and Cape Falcon the landing and possession limit is 40 Chinook per vessel per open period (C.1, C.6).</p> <p>Same as Alternative 1</p> <p>When it is projected that approximately 60% of the overall Chinook guideline has been landed, approximately 60% of the Chinook subarea guideline has been landed in the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River, or approximately 60% of the Chinook subarea guideline has been landed in the area between Leadbetter Pt. and Cape Falcon, inseason action will be considered to ensure the guideline is not exceeded.</p>

<b>A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS</b>		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
<p><b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 1 through the earlier of September 30, or 10,800 Chinook or 32,800 coho (C.8).</li> </ul> <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.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>In the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River, a landing and possession limit of 60 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.) will be in place (C.1, C.6).</p> <p>In the area between Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon landing and possession limit of 60 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.) (C.1, C.6).</p> <p>Landing and possession limit of 150 marked coho per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.) (C.1).</p>	<p><b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 1 through the earlier of September 24, or 11,000 Chinook or 30,400 coho; no more than 5,200 Chinook may be caught in the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River (C.8).</li> </ul> <p>Same as Alternative 1</p> <p>In the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River, a landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.) will be in place (C.1, C.6).</p> <p>In the area between Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.) (C.1, C.6).</p> <p>Landing and possession limit of 100 marked coho per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.) (C.1).</p>	<p><b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 1 through the earlier of September 24, or 11,200 Chinook or 5,600 coho; no more than 5,300 Chinook may be caught in the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River, and no more than 1,325 Chinook may be caught in the area between Leadbetter Point and Cape Falcon (C.8).</li> <li>Open July 1-2 then;</li> <li>July 5-September 24; open five days per week (Fri. - Tues.) (C.1).</li> </ul> <p>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.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>In the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River, a landing and possession limit of 40 Chinook per vessel per open period (C.1, C.6).</p> <p>In the area between the Queets River and Leadbetter Pt. a landing and possession limit of 100 Chinook per vessel per open period (C.1, C.6).</p> <p>In the area between Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon a landing and possession limit of 40 Chinook per vessel per open period (C.1, C.6).</p> <p>Landing and possession limit of 10 marked coho per vessel per open period (C.1).</p>
<p><b>For all commercial troll fisheries north of Cape Falcon:</b> Vessels fishing, or in possession of salmon while fishing, north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver all species of fish in a Washington port and must possess a Washington troll license. For delivery to Washington ports south of Leadbetter Point, 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 line may be fished (C.11).</p>	<p><b>For all commercial troll fisheries north of Cape Falcon:</b> Vessels fishing, or in possession of salmon while fishing, north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver all species of fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point (C.11).</p>	<p><b>For all commercial troll fisheries north of Cape Falcon:</b> Vessels fishing, or in possession of salmon while fishing, north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver all species of fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point (C.11).</p>
<p><b>For all commercial troll fisheries north of Cape Falcon:</b> Mandatory closed areas include: Salmon troll Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones, and beginning August 12, Grays Harbor Control Zone (C.5). Vessels must land and deliver their salmon within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing south 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 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). Vessels in possession of salmon north 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. 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>		

<b>A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS</b>		
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: 65,000 Chinook and 205,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</p> <p>2. Recreational TAC: 32,500 Chinook and 172,200 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked.</p> <p>3. A trade with commercial troll may be considered in April.</p> <p>4. No Area 4B add-on fishery.</p> <p>5. Buoy 10 fishery opens August 1 with an expected landed catch of 40,000 marked coho in August and September.</p> <p>6. 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: 55,000 Chinook and 190,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</p> <p>2. Recreational TAC: 27,500 Chinook and 159,600 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked.</p> <p>3. Trade:</p> <p>4. No Area 4B add-on fishery.</p> <p>5. Buoy 10 fishery opens August 1 with an expected landed catch of 45,000 marked coho in August and September.</p> <p>6. Same as Alternative I</p>	<p>Overall non-Indian TAC: 45,000 Chinook and 100,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</p> <p>2. Recreational TAC: 22,500 Chinook and 94,400 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked.</p> <p>3. Trade:</p> <p>4. No Area 4B add-on fishery.</p> <p>5. Buoy 10 fishery opens August 1 with an expected landed catch of 50,000 marked coho in August and September.</p> <p>6. Same as Alternative I</p>
<p><b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>June 15 through earlier of September 30, or 17,910 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 6,500 Chinook (C.5).</li> </ul> <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><b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>June 22 through earlier of September 30, or 16,600 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 5,500 Chinook (C.5).</li> </ul> <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon, except no chum beginning August 1; 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>Same as Alternative 1</p>	<p><b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>June 29 through earlier of September 15, or 4,370 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 4,400 Chinook (C.5).</li> </ul> <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon, except no chum beginning August 1; 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>Same as Alternative 1</p>

**A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS**

ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
<p><b>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• June 15 through earlier of September 22, or 4,380 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 1,400 Chinook (C.5)</li> <li>• September 28 through earlier of October 13, or 100 marked coho quota, or 100 Chinook quota (C.5) in the area north of 47°50'00" N. lat. and south of 48°00'00" N. lat.</li> </ul> <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon, two salmon per day. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</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><b>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• June 22 through earlier of September 30, or 4,150 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 1,300 Chinook (C.5).</li> </ul> <p>Same as Alternative 1</p> <p>Same as Alternative 1</p>	<p><b>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• June 29 through earlier of September 15, or 1,090 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 1,100 Chinook (C.5).</li> </ul> <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 (see C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>Same as Alternative 1</p>
<p><b>Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• June 22 through earlier of September 30, or 63,710 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 15,700 Chinook (C.5).</li> </ul> <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).</p> <p>See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Grays Harbor Control Zone closed beginning August 12 (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><b>Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• June 29 through earlier of September 22, or 59,050 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 13,300 Chinook (C.5)</li> </ul> <p>Same as Alternative 1</p> <p>Same as Alternative 1</p>	<p><b>Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• June 16 through earlier of September 15, or 15,540 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 10,900 Chinook (C.5).</li> </ul> <p>Open five days per week (Sunday through Thursday). 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>Same as Alternative 1</p>
<p><b>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• June 22 through earlier of September 30, or 86,100 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 8,800 Chinook (C.5).</li> </ul> <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). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). 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><b>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• June 22 through earlier of September 30, or 79,800 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 7,400 Chinook (C.5).</li> </ul> <p>Same as Alternative 1</p>	<p><b>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• June 29 through earlier of September 30, or 73,400 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 6,100 Chinook (C.5).</li> </ul> <p>Same as Alternative 1</p>

Table 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2019 ocean fishery Alternatives\_STT analyzed.<sup>a/</sup> (Page 1 of 2)

Key Stock/Criteria	PROJECTED			2019
	Alt I	Alt II	Alt III	Criteria
<b>CHINOOK</b>		<b>CHINOOK</b>		<b>CHINOOK</b>
Columbia Upriver Brights	160.7	163.4	165.1	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	65.6	66.7	67.4	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	53.9	55.2	56.2	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 <sup>c/</sup> (threatened)	<b>39.2%</b>	36.7%	34.8%	≤ 38.0% Total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate (2019 NMFS ESA guidance).
Columbia Lower River Wild <sup>d/</sup> (threatened)	14.0	14.2	14.4	6.9 Minimum ocean escapement to attain MSY spawner goal of 5.7 for N. Lewis River fall Chinook (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Spring Creek Hatchery Tules	46.0	48.1	49.5	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	35.1	36.0	36.7	29.0 Aggregate escapement to mouth of Columbia River (2019 NMFS guidance).
Snake River Fall (threatened) SRFI	67.1%	59.7%	53.7%	≤ 70.0% Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Klamath River Fall	46.4	46.1	46.4	≥ 40.7 2019 minimum natural area adult escapement (FMP control rule).
Federally recognized tribal harvest	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0% Equals 28.8, 29.0, and 29.1 (thousand) adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa Valley tribal fisheries.
Exploitation (spawner reduction) rate	47.3%	47.6%	47.3%	≤ 53.7% FMP control rule.
Adult river mouth return	98.2	98.1	98.5	NA Total adults in thousands.
Age-4 ocean harvest rate	15.9%	16.0%	15.3%	≤ 16.0% NMFS ESA consultation standard for threatened California Coastal Chinook.
KMZ sport fishery share	6.9%	6.9%	7.0%	NA Includes 0.0 (thousand) adult fish impacted in the KMZ sport fishery during fall (Sept.-Dec.) 2018.
River recreational fishery share	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	NA Equals 4.3, 4.4, and 4.4 (thousand) adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries.
Sacramento River Winter (endangered)	15.7%	15.6%	13.5%	≤ 15.7% 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 2019 ESA Guidance).
Sacramento River Fall	152.3	163.9	--	≥ 151.0 Alternatives I & II: 2019 minimum hatchery and natural area adult escapement (Council guidance).
	--	--	180.1	≥ 180.0 Alternative III: 2019 minimum hatchery and natural area adult escapement (Council guidance).
Sacramento Index Exploitation Rate	59.9%	56.8%	52.6%	≤ 67.9% FMP control rule.
Ocean commercial impacts	149.6	136.1	121.0	Includes fall (Sept-Dec) 2018 impacts (6.2 thousand SRFC).
Ocean recreational impacts	50.9	50.7	46.8	Includes fall 2018 impacts (7.7 thousand SRFC).
River recreational impacts	26.9	28.9	31.8	NA Equals 11.8%, 13.4%, and 15.9% of the total allowable harvest.

Table 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2019 ocean fishery Alternatives\_STT analyzed.<sup>a/</sup> (Page 2 of 2)

Key Stock/Criteria	PROJECTED			2019	
	Alt I	Alt II	Alt III	Criteria	Spaw ner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted <sup>b/</sup>
<b>COHO</b>	<b>COHO</b>			<b>COHO</b>	
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)	<b>11.0%(6.3%)</b>	<b>10.1%(5.4%)</b>	7.7%(3.0%)	≤ 10.0%	2019 Southern U.S. exploitation rate ceiling; PSC coho agreement.
Skagit	33.8%(5.7%)	33.2%(4.9%)	31.4%(2.7%)	≤ 35.0%	2019 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix <sup>d/</sup>
Stillaguamish	32.5%(4.1%)	31.9%(3.4%)	30.5%(1.9%)	≤ 50.0%	2019 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix <sup>d/</sup>
Snohomish	33.7%(4.1%)	33.1%(3.4%)	31.6%(1.9%)	≤ 40.0%	2019 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix <sup>d/</sup>
Hood Canal	<b>48.8%(6.3%)</b>	<b>48.2%(5.4%)</b>	<b>46.8%(2.9%)</b>	≤ 45.0%	2019 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix <sup>d/</sup>
Strait of Juan de Fuca	9.6%(5.0%)	8.9%(4.3%)	7.0%(2.4%)	≤ 20.0%	2019 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix <sup>d/</sup>
Quillayute Fall	13.6	13.7	14.1	6.3	FMP MSY adult spaw ner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Hoh	5.6	5.8	6.2	2.0	FMP MSY adult spaw ner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Queets Wild	8.9	9.1	9.7	5.8	FMP MSY adult spaw ner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Grays Harbor	65.3	66.1	68.1	24.4	FMP MSY adult spaw ner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Willapa Bay Natural	55.5	56.3	58.5	17.2	FMP MSY adult spaw ner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Low er Columbia River Natural (threatened)	15.3%	13.4%	9.3%	≤ 23.0%	Total marine and mainstem Columbia R. fishery exploitation rate (2018 NMFS ESA guidance). Value depicted is marine ER before Buoy 10.
Upper Columbia <sup>e/</sup>	≥ 50%	≥ 50%	≥ 50%	≥ 50%	Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam.
Columbia River Hatchery Early	337.2	351.0	372.0	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	204.9	217.4	250.6	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	14.6%	13.0%	10.4%	≤ 15.0%	Marine and freshw ater fishery exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (threatened)	5.8%	5.8%	6.2%	≤ 13.0%	Marine fishery exploitation rate for R/K hatchery coho (NMFS ESA consultation standard).

a/ Projections in the table assume 2018 post season fishing effort scalars for coho in Canadian fisheries. Model results for Chinook in this table used 2018 preseason catches and fishing effort scalars, and are updated with 2018 post season data if available. 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. Exploitation rates for LCN coho include marine impacts only. Exploitation rates for OCN coho represent marine and freshw ater impacts. 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.

**Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife – Region 5**  
**2019 North of Falcon Tributary Sport SALMON Preliminary Proposals**  
**March 18, 2019**

**Region 5 – Columbia River Tributary Coho Fisheries**

*The Columbia River coho return for 2019 is forecast to be considerably larger than 2018. Tributary-specific coho forecasts for 2019 are in-development at this time, but there is potential for increased harvest opportunity in some tributary fisheries relative to 2018 seasons. Options for modified fishing rules (if warranted) will be provided when available.*

**Cowlitz River**

1. Start season August 1<sup>st</sup> with hatchery Chinook daily limit of one (1) adult on the Cowlitz River, or
2. Start season August 1<sup>st</sup> with no retention of Chinook on the Cowlitz River

*Justification – Based on preliminary forecasts, the Cowlitz Salmon Hatchery should achieve the 2019 broodstock collection goal for fall Chinook. The broodstock collection was forecast to be met in 2018; however, only approximately 42% of the program goal was achieved. Therefore, we propose to start the season with a conservative approach and if the run develops as expected we may be able to increase the daily limit via emergency regulation in-season.*

**Toutle/Green Rivers**

1. Start season August 1<sup>st</sup> with hatchery Chinook daily limit of one (1) adult on the Toutle and Green Rivers, or
2. Start season August 1<sup>st</sup> with no retention of Chinook on the Toutle and Green Rivers

*Justification: Based on preliminary forecasts, North Toutle Hatchery (located on the Green River) should achieve the 2019 broodstock collection goal for fall Chinook. The broodstock collection was forecast to be met in 2018; however, the program goal was not achieved even with a reduced fishery. This was likely due to the combination of a lower than expected run size and low water in the rivers making recruitment to the hatchery more difficult. Therefore, we propose to start the season with a conservative approach and if the run develops as expected we may be able to increase the daily limit via emergency regulation in-season.*

**Lewis River**

Increase salmon adult daily limit to two (2) Chinook or Hatchery Coho for Oct 1-Dec 31

*Justification – Escapement goal of 5,700 adults is likely to be met based on the forecast. Daily limit reduction and area closures were implemented in 2018 to ensure escapement goal was met. Adult salmon daily limits for August 1 – September 30 would remain two hatchery Chinook or hatchery Coho.*

### **Elochoman River**

1. Open hatchery steelhead retention during September and October from 200 feet above the temporary weir upstream to the Elochoman Hatchery Bridge. Or,
2. Maintain seasons in permanent rule.

*Justification: Provide additional opportunity for anglers to harvest hatchery steelhead.*

### **Kalama River**

Daily limit of 3 hatchery salmon (Chinook or Coho), August 1-December 31.

*Justification: Provide additional opportunity for anglers to harvest hatchery Coho based on preliminary forecasts.*

### **Washougal River**

1. Start season August 1<sup>st</sup> with hatchery Chinook daily limit of one (1) adult on the Washougal River, or
2. Start season August 1<sup>st</sup> with no retention of Chinook on the Washougal River

*Justification: Based on preliminary forecasts, broodstock collection goals for Washougal Hatchery in 2019 should be achieved. The broodstock collection was forecast to be met in 2018; however, the program goal was not achieved. Therefore, we propose to start the season with a conservative approach and if the run develops as expected we may be able to increase the daily limit via emergency regulation in-season.*

### **Drano Lake**

1. Reduce the adult salmon daily limit and consider night closure in Drano Lake.

*Justification: Provides greater certainty of meeting hatchery broodstock needs at Little White Salmon National Fish Hatchery and implements a daily limit that is better aligned with current fall Chinook forecasts. Potential for alignment of salmon and steelhead daily limits and night closure with adjacent waters of the mainstem Columbia River. Night fishing closure provides additional protections for ESA-listed summer steelhead. Monitor in-season returns and modify daily limits as needed through emergency rule.*

### **Tributary Barbless hook rules**

WDFW staff are examining the FWC's recent decision to rescind barbless hook rules on areas of the mainstem Columbia River and internally assessing current and future tributary fishing rules related to barbless hooks.

### **Summer Steelhead**

The 2019 Columbia River summer steelhead run, especially B-index, is forecast to be very low. Based on this information, fishing regulations enacted in 2017 during a similar low run, are being considered for the mainstem Columbia River and the lower sections of Washington tributaries. These may include: reduced steelhead daily limits, steelhead retention closures in late summer/early fall, and night closures.