

**Preliminary In-Season Estimates of Effort and Salmon Catch (Retained and Released) from Private Boats
During the Area 7 Winter Mark-selective Chinook Fishery, January 1, 2018 - April 30, 2018.**

| Month | Stat Weeks | Stratum Start Date | Stratum End Date | Effort | | Retained Chinook | | Released Chinook | | Chinook Encounters Total |
|---------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|----------|------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | Boats | Anglers | AD | UM | AD | UM | |
| Jan | 1 | Jan-01 | Jan-07 | 566 | 1,174 | 406 | 0 | 434 | 233 | 1,073 |
| | 2 | Jan-08 | Jan-14 | 633 | 1,309 | 511 | 0 | 546 | 294 | 1,351 |
| | 3 | Jan-15 | Jan-21 | 43 | 102 | 17 | 0 | 18 | 10 | 45 |
| | 4 | Jan-22 | Jan-28 | | | | | | | |
| | 5 | Jan-29 | Feb-04 | | | | | | | |
| Feb | 6 | Feb-05 | Feb-11 | | | | | | | |
| | 7 | Feb-12 | Feb-18 | | | | | | | |
| | 8 | Feb-19 | Feb-25 | | | | | | | |
| | 9 | Feb-26 | Mar-04 | | | | | | | |
| Mar | 10 | Mar-05 | Mar-11 | | | | | | | |
| | 11 | Mar-12 | Mar-18 | | | | | | | |
| | 12 | Mar-19 | Mar-25 | | | | | | | |
| | 13 | Mar-26 | Apr-01 | | | | | | | |
| Apr | 14 | Apr-02 | Apr-08 | | | | | | | |
| | 15 | Apr-09 | Apr-15 | | | | | | | |
| | 16 | Apr-16 | Apr-22 | | | | | | | |
| | 17 | Apr-23 | Apr-29 | | | | | | | |
| | 18 | Apr-30 | Apr-30 | | | | | | | |
| Resurrection Salmon Derby | 1 | 5-Jan | 7-Jan | 104 | 339 | 53 | 0 | 38 | 30 | 121 |
| Roche Harbor Salmon Derby | 3 | 19-Jan | 20-Jan | 100 | 357 | 179 | 0 | 191 | 103 | 473 |
| Friday Harbor Classic | 7 | 8-Feb | 10-Feb | | | | | | | |
| Jan - Apr Total: | | | | 1,446 | 3,281 | 1,166 | 0 | 1,227 | 670 | 3,063 |
| Variance: | | | | 553,503 | 2,273,156 | 285,845 | 0 | 1,096,857 | 107,175 | 2,357,525 |
| Standard Error: | | | | 744 | 1,508 | 535 | 0 | 1,047 | 327 | 1,535 |
| CV (%): | | | | 60% | 58% | 57% | NaN% | 105% | 61% | 62% |
| 95% CI: | | | | -217-2,699 | -370-5,540 | -115-1,981 | 0-0 | 124-3,050 | 42-1,178 | 174-5,477 |

Area 7 Selective Chinook Fishery, January 1, 2018 - April 30, 2017
Number Chinook Encounters by Size and Mark Status in Test Fishing

| Data Description | Chinook Encounters by Size/Mark Status ^{1/} | | | | | Legal-size Mark Rate | Overall Mark Rate |
|---|--|-------|-------|------|-----------|----------------------|-------------------|
| | LM | LU | SM | SU | Total | | |
| Total Number Chin. Encounters, January 1, 2018 - April 30, 2018: | 10 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 23 | 71.4% | 78.3% |
| December - April Encounter Rates (LM, LU, SM, SU)^{2/}: | 43.5% | 17.4% | 34.8% | 4.3% | 100.0% | | |

^{1/} LM=Legal size (22 inches total length and larger) and marked; LU=Legal size and unmarked; SM=Sublegal size and marked; SU=Sublegal size and unmarked.

^{2/} VTR-based proportions of Chinook encounters by size/mark status (LM, LU, SM, and SU; calculated from pooled Area 7 Chinook encounters on VTRs) were applied to estimate total-area Chinook encounters in Area 7 from January 1, 2018 - April 30, 2018 (see previous tab) using the Conrad and McHugh (2008) method.

**Preliminary In-Season Estimates of Effort and Salmon Catch (Retained and Released) from Private Boats
 ng the Area 8-1 Winter Mark-selective Chinook Fishery, November 1 - November 12, 2017 and February 16 - April 30, 2018**

| Month | Stat Weeks | Stratum Start Date | Stratum End Date | Effort | | Retained Chinook | | Released Chinook | | Chinook Encounters Total |
|------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | Boats | Anglers | AD | UM | AD | UM | |
| Nov | 45 | Nov-01 | Nov-05 | 40 | 84 | 30 | 2 | 185 | 77 | 294 |
| | 46 | Nov-06 | Nov-12 | 67 | 141 | 24 | 5 | 150 | 59 | 238 |
| Feb | 7 | Feb-16 | Feb-18 | | | | | | | |
| | 8 | Feb-19 | Feb-25 | | | | | | | |
| Mar | 9 | Feb-26 | Mar-04 | | | | | | | |
| | 10 | Mar-05 | Mar-11 | | | | | | | |
| | 11 | Mar-12 | Mar-18 | | | | | | | |
| | 12 | Mar-19 | Mar-25 | | | | | | | |
| | 13 | Mar-26 | Jan-01 | | | | | | | |
| Apr | 14 | Apr-02 | Apr-08 | | | | | | | |
| | 15 | Apr-09 | Apr-15 | | | | | | | |
| | 16 | Apr-16 | Apr-22 | | | | | | | |
| | 17 | Apr-23 | Apr-29 | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Apr-30 | Apr-30 | | | | | | | | |
| Everett Derby | 45 | 4-Nov | 5-Nov | 48 | 69 | 20 | 0 | 126 | 54 | 200 |
| Stanwood Derby | | | | | | | | | | |
| Season Total: | | | | 155 | 294 | 74 | 7 | 461 | 190 | 732 |
| Variance: | | | | 899 | 4,038 | 177 | 42 | 43,628 | 6,155 | 104,645 |
| Standard Error: | | | | 30 | 64 | 13 | 7 | 209 | 78 | 323 |
| CV (%): | | | | 28% | 28% | 25% | 91% | 62.20% | 57.60% | 60.70% |
| 95% CI: | | | | 48-166 | 101-350 | 27-80 | 0-20 | 78-745 | 8-290 | 104-1167 |

**Preliminary In-Season Estimates of Effort and Salmon Catch (Retained and Released) from Private Boats
 ng the Area 8-2 Winter Mark-selective Chinook Fishery, November 1 - November 12, 2017 and February 16 - April 30, 2018**

| Month | Stat Weeks | Stratum Start Date | Stratum End Date | Effort | | Retained Chinook | | Released Chinook | | Chinook Encounters Total |
|------------------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | Boats | Anglers | AD | UM | AD | UM | |
| Nov | 45 | Nov-01 | Nov-05 | 63 | 115 | 19 | 0 | 119 | 51 | 189 |
| | 46 | Nov-06 | Nov-12 | 131 | 263 | 29 | 0 | 181 | 77 | 287 |
| Feb | 7 | Feb-16 | Feb-18 | | | | | | | |
| | 8 | Feb-19 | Feb-25 | | | | | | | |
| Mar | 9 | Feb-26 | Mar-04 | | | | | | | |
| | 10 | Mar-05 | Mar-11 | | | | | | | |
| | 11 | Mar-12 | Mar-18 | | | | | | | |
| | 12 | Mar-19 | Mar-25 | | | | | | | |
| | 13 | Mar-26 | Jan-01 | | | | | | | |
| Apr | 14 | Apr-02 | Apr-08 | | | | | | | |
| | 15 | Apr-09 | Apr-15 | | | | | | | |
| | 16 | Apr-16 | Apr-22 | | | | | | | |
| | 17 | Apr-23 | Apr-29 | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Apr-30 | Apr-30 | | | | | | | | |
| Everett Derby | 45 | 4-Nov | 5-Nov | 83 | 164 | 28 | 0 | 176 | 75 | 279 |
| Stanwood Derby | | | | | | | | | | |
| Season Total: | | | | 277 | 542 | 76 | 0 | 476 | 203 | 755 |
| Variance: | | | | 2,672 | 9,391 | 113 | 0 | 33,667 | 4,775 | 80,558 |
| Standard Error: | | | | 52 | 97 | 11 | 0 | 183 | 69 | 284 |
| CV (%): | | | | 27% | 26% | 22% | NaN% | 61% | 54% | 60% |
| 95% CI: | | | | 93-295 | 188-568 | 27-69 | 0-0 | 247-659 | 2-264 | 317-1032 |
| 8-1 & 8-2 Season Total: | | | | 432 | 836 | 150 | 7 | 937 | 393 | 1,487 |

Area 8-1 Selective Chinook Fishery, November 1 - November 12, 2017 and February 16 - April 30, 2018

Number Chinook Encounters by Size and Mark Status in STRs

Table 2. Total Chinook encountered (retained and released) by private-boat anglers logging their trips on salmon trip reports (STRs) in the Area 8-1 mark-selective Chinook fishery, November 1, 2016 - April 30, 2017.

| Data Description | Chinook Encounters by Size/Mark Status ^{1/} | | | | | Legal-size Mark | Overall Mark Rate |
|--|--|------|-------|-------|--------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | LM | LU | SM | SU | Total | | |
| Total Number Chin. Encounters on STRs, November 1, 2017 - April 30, 2018: | 0 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 9 | #DIV/0! | 77.8% |
| Encounter Rates (LM, LU, SM, SU)^{2/}: | 0.0% | 0.0% | 77.8% | 22.2% | 100.0% | | |

^{1/} LM=Legal size (22 inches total length and larger) and marked; LU=Legal size and unmarked; SM=Sublegal size and marked; SU=Sublegal size and unmarked.

^{2/} STR-based proportions of Chinook encounters by size/mark status (LM, LU, SM, and SU; calculated from pooled Area 11 Chinook encounters on STRs) were applied to estimate total-area Chinook encounters in Area 8-1 from November 1, 2017 - April 30, 2018 (see previous tab) using the Conrad and McHugh (2008) method.

Area 8-2 Selective Chinook Fishery, November 1 - November 12, 2017 and February 16 - April 30, 2018

Number Chinook Encounters by Size and Mark Status in STRs

Table 2. Total Chinook encountered (retained and released) by private-boat anglers logging their trips on salmon trip reports (STRs) in the Area 8-2 mark-selective Chinook fishery, November 1, 2016 - April 30, 2017.

| Data Description | Chinook Encounters by Size/Mark Status ^{1/} | | | | | Legal-size Mark | Overall Mark Rate |
|--|--|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | LM | LU | SM | SU | Total | | |
| Total Number Chin. Encounters on STRs, November 1, 2017 - April 30, 2018: | 3 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 17 | 60.0% | 70.6% |
| Encounter Rates (LM, LU, SM, SU)^{2/}: | 17.6% | 11.8% | 52.9% | 17.6% | 100.0% | | |

^{1/} LM=Legal size (22 inches total length and larger) and marked; LU=Legal size and unmarked; SM=Sublegal size and marked; SU=Sublegal size and unmarked.

^{2/} STR-based proportions of Chinook encounters by size/mark status (LM, LU, SM, and SU; calculated from pooled Area 11 Chinook encounters on STRs) were applied to estimate total-area Chinook encounters in Area 8-1 from November 1, 2017 - April 30, 2018 (see previous tab) using the Conrad and McHugh (2008) method.

8-1 & 8-2 Selective Chinook Fishery, November 1, 2017 - April 30, 2018 Totals

| Data Description | Chinook Encounters by Size/Mark Status ^{1/} | | | | | Legal-size Mark | Overall Mark Rate |
|--|--|------|-------|-------|--------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | LM | LU | SM | SU | Total | | |
| Total Number Chin. Encounters on STRs, November 1, 2017 - April 30, 2018: | 3 | 2 | 16 | 5 | 26 | 60.0% | 73.1% |
| Encounter Rates (LM, LU, SM, SU)^{2/}: | 11.5% | 7.7% | 61.5% | 19.2% | 100.0% | | |

^{1/} LM=Legal size (22 inches total length and larger) and marked; LU=Legal size and unmarked; SM=Sublegal size and marked; SU=Sublegal size and unmarked.

| Preliminary In-Season Estimates of Effort and Salmon Catch (Retained and Released) from Private Boats | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--|
| During the Area 9 Winter Mark-selective Chinook Fishery, November 1 - November 12, 2017 and February 16 - April 15, 2018. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Month | Stat Weeks | Stratum Start Date | Stratum End Date | Effort | | Retained Chinook | | Released Chinook | | Chinook Encounters Total | |
| | | | | Boats | Anglers | AD | UM | AD | UM | | |
| Nov | 45 | Nov-01 | Nov-05 | 310 | 521 | 122 | 0 | 686 | 176 | 984 | |
| | 46 | Nov-06 | Nov-12 | 714 | 1,365 | 354 | 5 | 1,985 | 504 | 2,848 | |
| Feb | 7 | Feb-16 | Feb-18 | | | | | | | | |
| | 8 | Feb-19 | Feb-25 | | | | | | | | |
| | 9 | Feb-26 | Mar-04 | | | | | | | | |
| Mar | 10 | Mar-05 | Mar-11 | | | | | | | | |
| | 11 | Mar-12 | Mar-18 | | | | | | | | |
| | 12 | Mar-19 | Mar-25 | | | | | | | | |
| | 13 | Mar-26 | Apr-01 | | | | | | | | |
| Apr | 14 | Apr-02 | Apr-08 | | | | | | | | |
| | 15 | Apr-09 | Apr-15 | | | | | | | | |
| Everett Derby | 45 | 4-Nov | 5-Nov | 138 | 273 | 64 | 0 | 359 | 92 | 515 | |
| Olympic Peninsula Derby | 10 | 9-Mar | 11-Mar | | | | | | | | |
| Everett Derby | 11 | 17-Mar | 18-Mar | | | | | | | | |
| Season Total: | | | | 1,162 | 2,159 | 540 | 5 | 3,030 | 772 | 4,347 | |
| Variance: | | | | 240,938 | 798,209 | 97,234 | 12 | 4,757,189 | 236,987 | 9,556,396 | |
| Standard Error: | | | | 491 | 893 | 312 | 3 | 2,181 | 487 | 3,091 | |
| CV (%): | | | | 48% | 47% | 66% | 72% | 82% | 72% | 81% | |
| 95% CI: | | | | 62-1,986 | 134-3,637 | 126-1,087 | 2-11 | 922-6,946 | 246-1,634 | 1848-9,890 | |
| | | | | Area 9 CPUE, Through Week 46: | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Retained Chinook/Angler Trip: | | | | 0.2524 | | | |

Area 9 Selective Chinook Fishery, November 1 - November 12, 2017 and February 16, - April 15, 2018

Number Chinook Encounters by Size and Mark Status in the Test Fishery

| Data Description | Chinook Encounters by Size/Mark Status ^{1/} | | | | | Legal-size Mark | Overall Mark Rate |
|---|--|------|-------|-------|--------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | LM | LU | SM | SU | Total | | |
| January - April Chin. Encounters, November 1 - November 30, 2017 and January 16 - April 15, 2018: | 4 | 1 | 19 | 4 | 28 | 80.0% | 82.1% |
| Encounter Rates (LM, LU, SM, SU) ^{2/} : | 14.3% | 3.6% | 67.9% | 14.3% | 100.0% | | |

^{1/} LM=Legal size (22 inches total length and larger) and marked; LU=Legal size and unmarked; SM=Sublegal size and marked; SU=Sublegal size and unmarked.

**Preliminary In-Season Estimates of Effort and Salmon Catch (Retained and Released) from Private Boats
During the Area 10 Winter Mark-selective Chinook Fishery, November 1, 2017 - February 28, 2018.**

| Month | Stat Weeks | Stratum Start Date | Stratum End Date | Effort | | Retained Chinook | | Released Chinook | | Chinook Encounters Total |
|------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | Boats | Anglers | AD | UM | AD | UM | |
| Nov | 45 | Nov-01 | Nov-05 | 46 | 88 | 4 | 0 | 28 | 9 | 41 |
| | 46 | Nov-06 | Nov-12 | 213 | 345 | 17 | 0 | 120 | 38 | 175 |
| | 47 | Nov-13 | Nov-19 | 111 | 118 | 15 | 0 | 112 | 36 | 163 |
| | 48 | Nov-20 | Nov-26 | 21 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 49 | Nov-27 | Dec-03 | 47 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dec | 50 | Dec-04 | Dec-10 | 61 | 99 | 21 | 0 | 149 | 47 | 217 |
| | 51 | Dec-11 | Dec-17 | 48 | 94 | 9 | 0 | 69 | 22 | 100 |
| | 52 | Dec-18 | Dec-24 | 51 | 84 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 53 | Dec-25 | Dec-31 | 74 | 154 | 12 | 0 | 87 | 28 | 127 |
| Jan | 1 | Jan-01 | Jan-07 | 47 | 111 | 53 | 0 | 394 | 139 | 586 |
| | 2 | Jan-08 | Jan-14 | 82 | 147 | 36 | 0 | 269 | 93 | 398 |
| | 3 | Jan-15 | Jan-21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 4 | Jan-22 | Jan-28 | | | | | | | |
| Feb | 5 | Jan-29 | Feb-04 | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | Feb-05 | Feb-11 | | | | | | | |
| | 2 | Feb-12 | Feb-18 | | | | | | | |
| | 3 | Feb-19 | Feb-25 | | | | | | | |
| | 4 | Feb-26 | Feb-28 | | | | | | | |
| Everett Derby | 45 | 4-Nov | 5-Nov | 7 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Season Total: | | | | 808 | 1,351 | 167 | 0 | 1,228 | 412 | 1,807 |
| Variance: | | | | 14,901 | 57,463 | 1,806 | 0 | 211,479 | 24,577 | 450,897 |
| Standard Error: | | | | 122 | 240 | 42 | 0 | 460 | 157 | 671 |
| CV (%): | | | | 15% | 18% | 25% | NaN% | 37% | 37% | 37% |
| 95% CI: | | | | 561-1,039 | 866-1,806 | 84-251 | 0-0 | 337-2,140 | 122-736 | 519-3,151 |
| | | | | Area 10 CPUE, Through Week 3: | | | | | | |
| | | | | Retained Chinook/Angler Trip: | | | | 0.1236 | | |

Area 10 Selective Chinook Fishery, November 1, 2017 - February 28, 2018.

Number Chinook Encounters by Size and Mark Status in the Test Fishery

| Data Description | Chinook Encounters by Size/Mark Status ^{1/} | | | | | Legal-size Mark | Overall Mark Rate |
|---|--|------|-------|-------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | LM | LU | SM | SU | Total | | |
| Total Number Chin. Encounters, November 1, 2017 - February 28, 2018: | 13 | 3 | 82 | 26 | 124 | 81.3% | 76.6% |
| Encounter Rates (LM, LU, SM, SU)^{2/}: | 10.5% | 2.4% | 66.1% | 21.0% | 100.0% | | |

^{1/} LM=Legal size (22 inches total length and larger) and marked; LU=Legal size and unmarked; SM=Sublegal size and marked; SU=Sublegal size and unmarked.

Puget Sound Chinook Harvest Management Plan

January 19, 2018



Presentation Overview

- Background on the Puget Sound Chinook ESA listing and ESA coverage for fisheries
- Conservation concerns and challenges with ESA plan for 2018 and beyond
- Summary of long-term plan submitted to NOAA last month
 - Details on Stillaguamish management objectives
- What has changed since Plan submission?
- Next steps

Puget Sound Chinook ESA listing

- March 1999 – Puget Sound Chinook ESA listed
- July 2000 – ESA 4(d) rule issued
- 2001 – 2013 – ESA coverage for Puget Sound fisheries obtained through a series of co-manager plans under limit 6 of the 4(d) rule
- 2014 – 2017 – ESA coverage obtained through annual Section 7 consultations through the Bureau of Indian Affairs
- 2016 – ESA coverage and fisheries delayed due to lack of comanager agreement on fisheries package at the end of North of Falcon process

Puget Sound Chinook ESA listing

- 2016 – Meet and refer request, co-managers began mediation process
- The focus of mediation in 2017 was completion of a new multi-year plan by December 1. The NOAA evaluation/administrative process is expected to take ~18 months, so meeting the December 1 deadline was expected to result in the new long-term plan going into effect in May 2019.
- Coverage for 2018 fisheries was planned to be through another one-year Section 7 consultation with BIA, presumably with the same objectives developed for the 10-year plan.

ESA Coverage – What’s at stake and what’s required?

- Without ESA coverage, fisheries that “take” listed Puget Sound Chinook – incidentally or directly – violate the ESA Section 9 “take” prohibition.
- An approved Chinook Plan provides ESA “take” coverage.
 - Fundamentally, this allows co-managers to access harvestable hatchery Chinook, and other salmon species, that are intermixed with ESA protected Chinook (primarily natural origin Chinook).
- Fundamentally, the Chinook Plan is not a recovery plan.
 - Accordingly, the question is NOT: How, if at all, can harvest contribute to recovery?
- The Chinook Plan is essentially a request for permission to continue impacting listed Chinook by taking them in fisheries.
 - Approval requires convincing analysis that implementing fisheries will not appreciably reduce the likelihood that Puget Sound Chinook will continue to survive and ultimately recover.

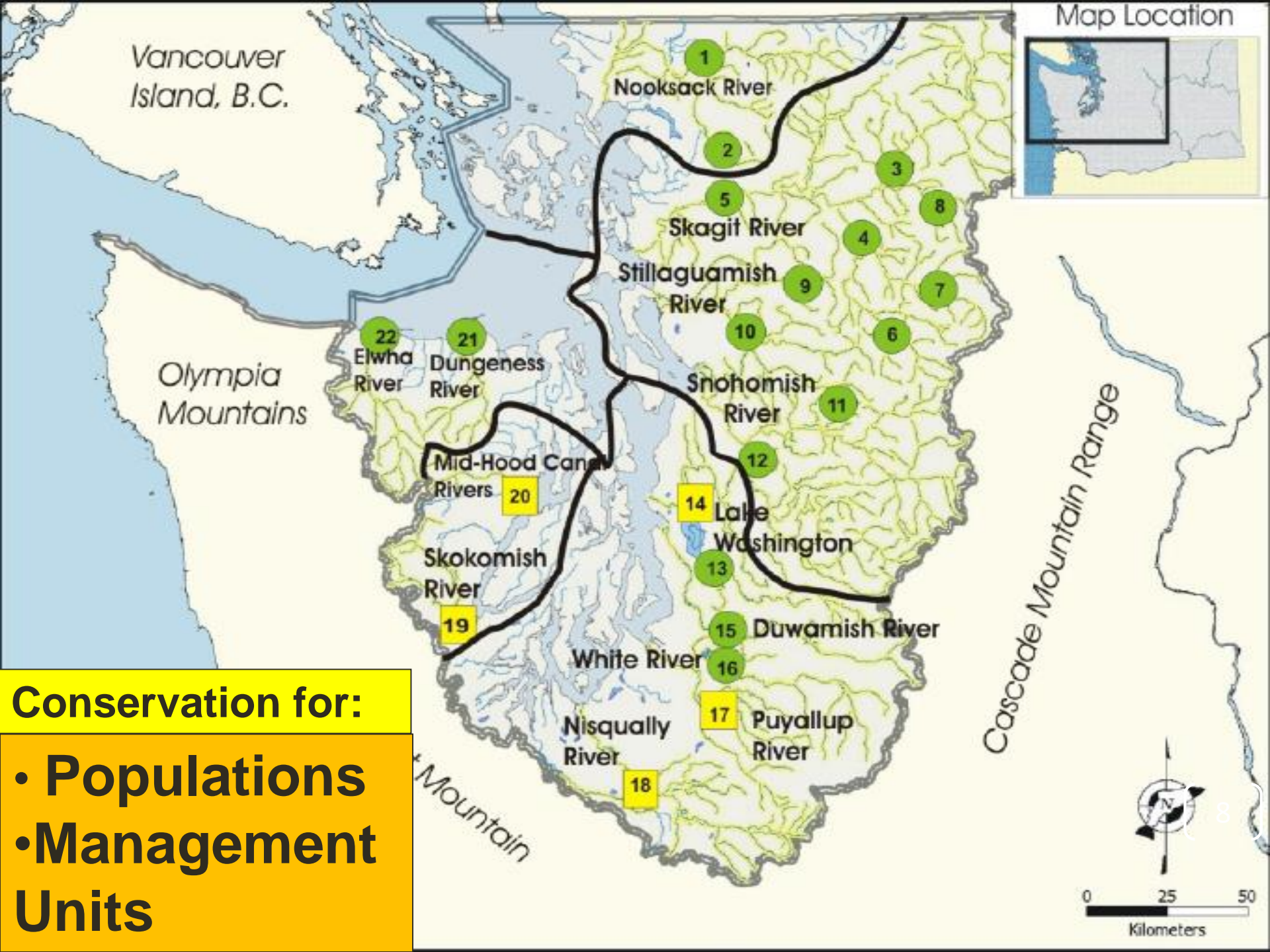
ESA Coverage – What's at stake and what's required?

- Formulating a long-term Chinook Plan is more challenging than ever.
 - Chinook stocks have continued to decline since the last plan.
 - Many stocks now chronically hover at critically low abundance
 - A longer term plan is inherently riskier.
 - Listed Orcas need Chinook as a source of food in order to survive, and Orcas have declined in abundance over the last 20 years.
- The question is not whether harvest actions in the past have done a good job or sufficient job of contributing to salmon conservation.
- The question is: Considering the status of both listed Chinook and Orcas, can we continue to impact Chinook via harvest of other salmon stocks?
 - Maintaining the status quo on harvest is not workable here.
 - When we look for a balance between conservation, ESA limits, and proposed harvest, we're going to have to look for impact reductions, even at the margins, **and/or** additional forms of mitigation.
 - Alternate mitigation needs to be real, not speculative. Pointing at impacts elsewhere (e.g. lost habitat) is deflection, and won't work. Making mitigation real, as part of a Chinook Plan, can help.

Puget Sound Chinook ESA coverage

- The goal of past multi-year plans, and the Plan recently submitted to NOAA, is to:

“Ensure that fishery-related mortality will not impede rebuilding of natural Puget Sound Chinook salmon populations, consistent with the capacity of properly functioning habitat, to levels that will sustain fisheries, enable ecological functions, and are consistent with treaty-reserved fishing rights.”

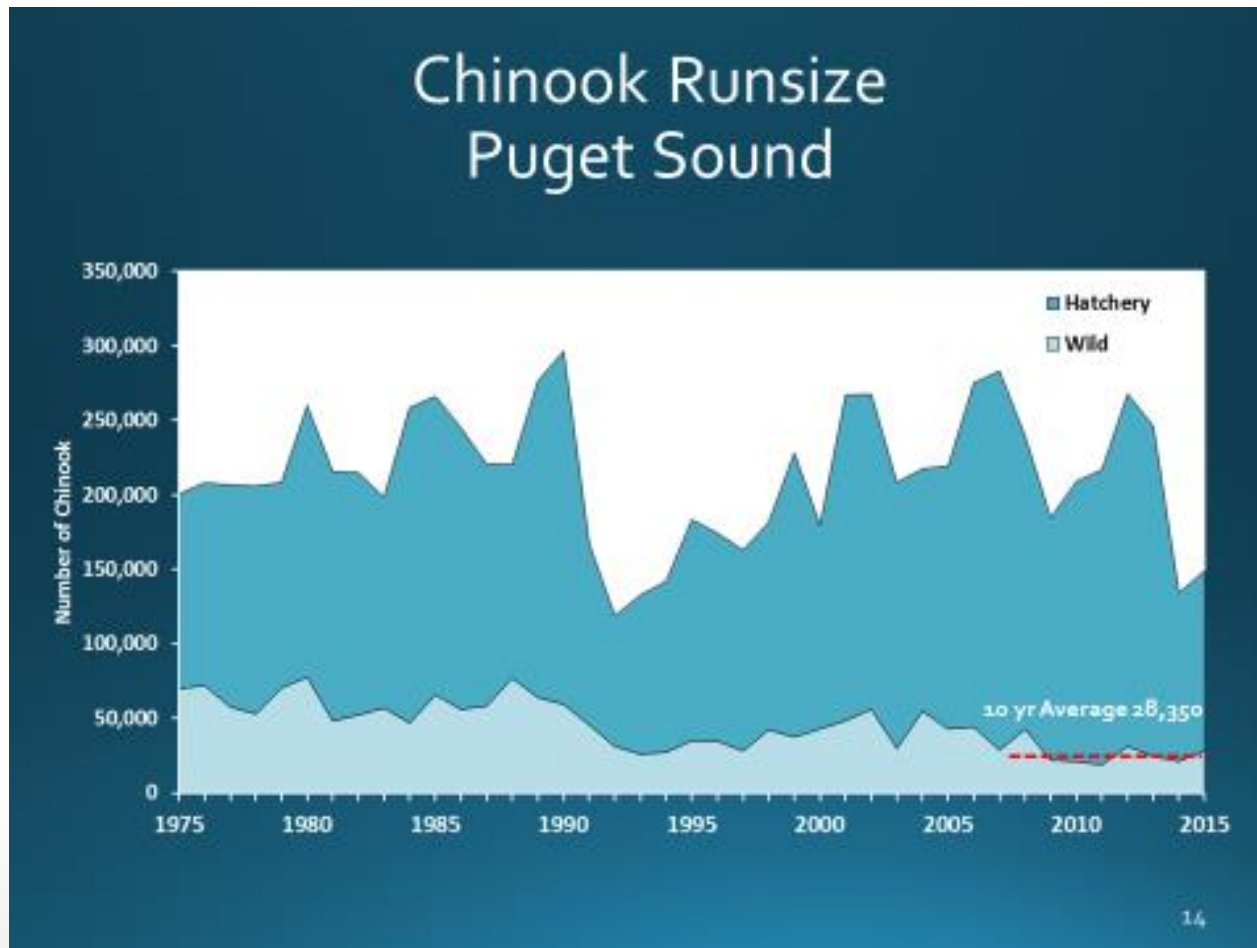


Conservation for:

- Populations
- Management Units

Conservation concerns with 2018+ plan

- Chinook abundance has not improved since ESA listing



Conservation concerns with 2018+ plan

- Chinook have been identified as a primary food source for Southern Resident Killer Whales (SRKW)
- Abundance of SRKW has declined in recent years, increasing scrutiny on activities that affect prey abundance
- NOAA recently updated their analyses of the maximum rates at which individual stocks can be impacted without negatively impacting their likelihood of recovery (Rebuilding Exploitation Rate, or RER), with decreases to estimated maximum rates for several stocks
- Exploitation rates in Northern fisheries exceed NOAA's RER for some stocks (e.g. Nooksack), meaning that risk to those populations will be high

Challenges with 2018+ plan

- Additional constraints on fisheries are likely needed in the new plan given decline in abundances and lower RER values. This is a hard message to accept given that majority of Puget Sound recreational fisheries are mark-selective for Chinook, and that many of the impacts on Puget Sound stocks occur in fisheries in Alaska and British Columbia
- Completion of a co-manager plan required reaching agreement with 17 tribes on management objectives for 15 Management Units and 22 populations
- Needed to meet December 1 submission deadline if long-term was coverage to be in place for 2019 fisheries

Challenges with 2018+ plan

- Co-managers completed the Plan through the mediation process and submitted it to NOAA on December 1, but negotiations were on-going through November 29th, leaving one day to complete & submit plan
- NOAA expressed concern during development of the Plan that they needed to review pieces of the plan as they were completed, so that they could evaluate & comment on sufficiency prior to submission
- Ultimately, the pace of negotiations did not provide an opportunity for NOAA to conduct its sufficiency review prior to submission of the Plan
- NOAA's initial comments indicate that they need more information to evaluate whether the Plan represents an acceptable level of risk for Puget Sound Chinook

Summary of 2018+ Plan

- Plan submitted to cover fisheries from 2019 through 2028
- Structure of plan similar to past plans
 - Body of plan includes chapters on:
 - Fisheries and Jurisdictions
 - Population structure & aggregation for management
 - Management objectives
 - Implementation
 - Conservative management
 - Monitoring and Assessment
 - Appendices includes 'Management Unit Profiles'
 - Watershed by watershed overview of habitat issues, hatchery production, stock data and status, and description of management objectives

Summary of 2018+ Plan

- Notable changes in the Plan
 - Points of instability identified for several stocks
 - Total ER ceilings implemented for Snohomish and Stillaguamish
 - Escapement goals rather than maximum ER ceilings identified for Puyallup, White, Green and Lake Washington
 - SUS ER ceilings that vary by abundance identified for Stillaguamish natural-origin and hatchery-origin Chinook

NOAA initial review of Plan

- Exploitation Rates in the comanager plan are higher than NOAA's calculated Rebuilding Exploitation Rates for all stocks except the North Fork Stillaguamish
 - Part of the difference may be due to the methods used to convert the RERs, which are calculated using estimates of past exploitation rates from Chinook Technical Committee analysis, to fishery model (FRAM) rates that we use for planning
 - NOAA's total RER is lower than the ER in northern fisheries for several stocks
- NOAA has asked for better explanations of how the Plan meets 4(d) rule requirements, including:
 - How the proposed ERs and abundance thresholds relate to viable and critical thresholds
 - How the Plan's management objectives affect all four Viable Salmonid Population criteria – abundance, population growth rate, population spatial structure and diversity
 - Expected total impacts on populations that have a Southern US ER ceiling, but no total ER ceiling

| Management Unit | Population (Tier) | Status | 2010-2014 NOR /2005-2009 NOR | NMFS RER (total) | Comanager proposed ER (total expected) |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|------------------|--|
| Nooksack | NF Nooksack (1) SF Nooksack (1) | critical | -44/-64% | 4% | 10-16% SUS (41-47%) |
| Skagit sp | Suiattle (1) | above | +38% | 25% | 38% |
| | U. Sauk (1) | above | +68% | 19% | 38% |
| | Cascade (1) | above | +1% | 25% | 38% |
| Skagit S/F | Upper Skagit (1) | above | -31% | 40% | 47% |
| | L. Sauk (1) | above | -24% | 39% | 47% |
| | L. Skagit (1) | between | -34% | 23% | 47% |
| Snohomish | Skykomish (2) | above | -29% | 14% | 21% |
| | Snoqualmie (3) | above | -32% | 19% | 21% |
| Stillaguamish | NF Stilly (2) | above | +4% | 24% | 24% |
| | SF Stilly (2) | critical | -30% | 18% | 24% |
| Green | Green (2) | between | -33% | 18% | 18% SUS (27%) |
| L. WA | Sammamish (3) | critical | -45% | 19% ^a | 18% SUS (27%) |
| | Cedar (3) | between | -16% | 19% ^a | 18% SUS (27%) |
| Puyallup | Puyallup (3) | above | -25% | 30% ^b | 30% SUS (43%) |
| White | White (1) | between | -59% | | 22% SUS (26%) |
| Nisqually | Nisqually (1) | between | +19% | 30% ^b | 47% |
| Skokomish | Skokomish (1) | critical | -49% | 30% | 50% |
| MHC | MHC (1) | critical | +60% | 4% ^c | 12-15% SUS (24-29%) |
| Elwha | Elwha (1) | critical | -15% | 4% ^c | 6-10% SUS (19-23%) |
| Dungeness | Dungeness (1) | critical | -27% | 4% ^c | 6-10% SUS (19-23%) |

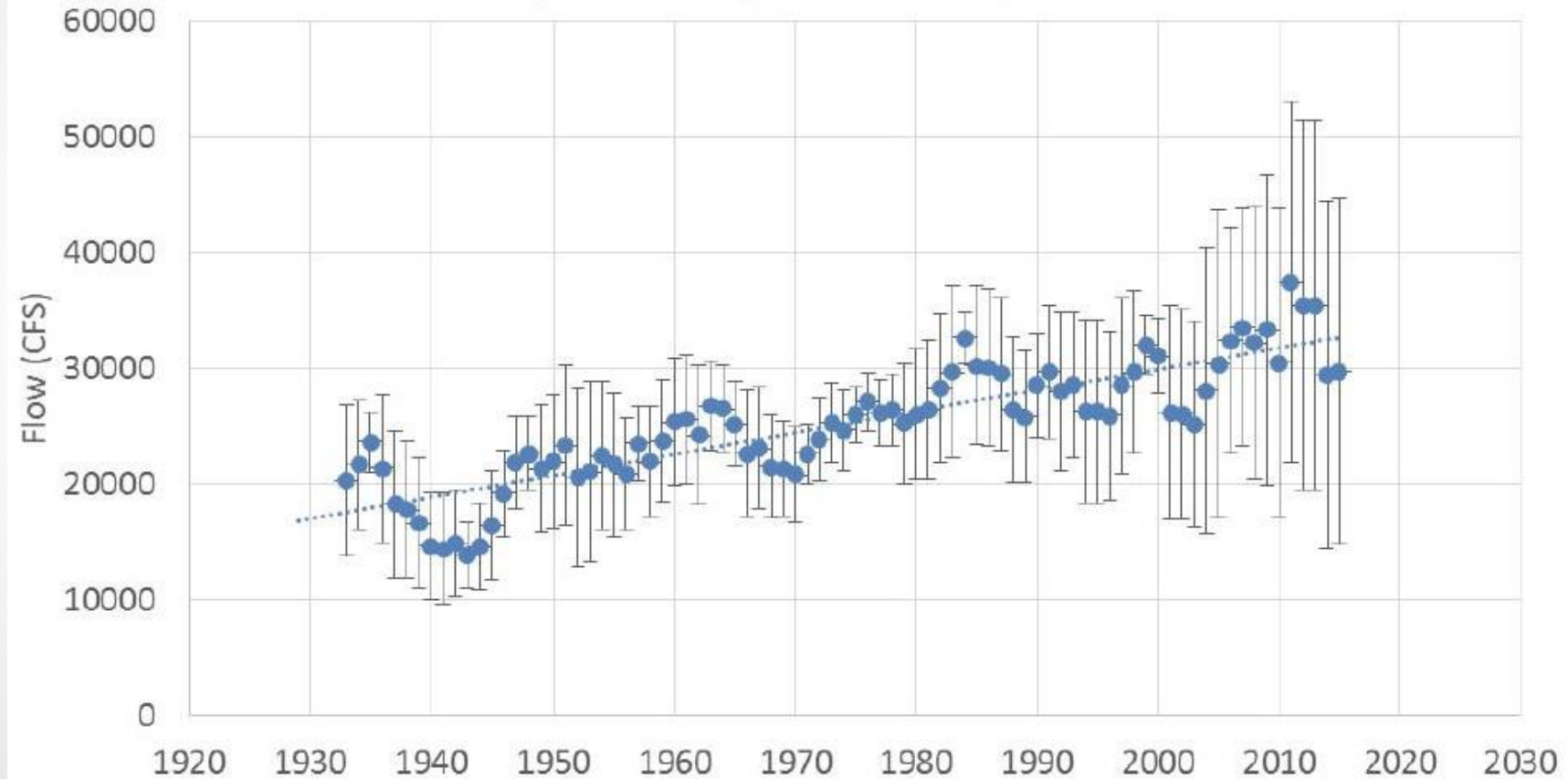
| Management Unit | Population (Tier) | Status | 2010-2014 NOR /2005-2009 NOR | NMFS RER (total) | Comanager proposed ER (total expected) |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|------------------|--|
| Nooksack | NF Nooksack (1) SF Nooksack (1) | critical | -44/-64% | 4% | 10-16% SUS (41-47%) |
| Skagit sp | Suiattle (1) | above | +38% | 25% | 38% |
| | U. Sauk (1) | above | +68% | 19% | 38% |
| | Cascade (1) | above | +1% | 25% | 38% |
| Skagit S/F | Upper Skagit (1) | above | -31% | 40% | 47% |
| | L. Sauk (1) | above | -24% | 39% | 47% |
| | L. Skagit (1) | between | -34% | 23% | 47% |
| Snohomish | Skykomish (2) | above | -29% | 14% | 21% |
| | Snoqualmie (3) | above | -32% | 19% | 21% |
| Stillaguamish | NF Stilly (2) | above | +4% | 24% | 24% |
| | SF Stilly (2) | critical | -30% | 18% | 24% |
| Green | Green (2) | between | -33% | 18% | 18% SUS (27%) |
| L. WA | Sammamish (3) | critical | -45% | 19% ^a | 18% SUS (27%) |
| | Cedar (3) | between | -16% | 19% ^a | 18% SUS (27%) |
| Puyallup | Puyallup (3) | above | -25% | 30% ^b | 30% SUS (43%) |
| White | White (1) | between | -59% | | 22% SUS (26%) |
| Nisqually | Nisqually (1) | between | +19% | 30% ^b | 47% |
| Skokomish | Skokomish (1) | critical | -49% | 30% | 50% |
| MHC | MHC (1) | critical | +60% | 4% ^c | 12-15% SUS (24-29%) |
| Elwha | Elwha (1) | critical | -15% | 4% ^c | 6-10% SUS (19-23%) |
| Dungeness | Dungeness (1) | critical | -27% | 4% ^c | 6-10% SUS (19-23%) |

Status of Stillaguamish Chinook

- Two populations within the watershed – Summer (or North Fork) population and Fall (or South Fork) population
- NOAA analysis shows:
 - South Fork population natural origin escapement has declined over last 10 years, is in critical status, averaging ~100 spawners
 - North Fork population showed stable natural origin escapement over last 10 years, is above its rebuilding threshold on average
 - RERs of 24% for the North Fork population and 18% for the South Fork population
- Lower summer river flows, high winter river flows and sediment load are negatively affecting productivity of population
- There are conflicting views on the productivity of the populations, and the benefit of increasing escapement at lower abundances to decrease risk to the populations.

North Fork Stillaguamish River peak flows

Five-year running peak flow Avg and Stdev



Status of Stillaguamish Chinook – Supplementation Programs

- Harvey Creek / Whitehorse Ponds – summer Chinook program
 - Target release of 220,000 sub-yearling per year
 - Conservation program to boost numbers of the stock and reduce risk of extinction
 - Releases are adipose clipped and coded-wire tagged as a Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC) indicator stock, allowing monitoring of harvest distribution
- Brenner Creek Hatchery – fall Chinook program
 - Captive brood program – juveniles collected from the wild & raised to adults for spawning
 - 200,000 sub-yearling release goal – program growing, averaging 35,000 release
 - Releases are adipose clipped and coded-wire tagged for development as a PSC indicator stock – currently modeling assumes same harvest distribution for summer and fall Chinook

Stillaguamish exploitation limits

- Stillaguamish is likely to be one of the most constraining stocks under the plan
- Level of fishery constraint depends on abundance. At lower abundances, the constraints are tighter
- Natural-origin constraints
 - The lower tier exploitation rate ceiling is 8% in Southern US fisheries on natural-origin Stillaguamish Chinook, and 12% on hatchery-origin Stillaguamish Chinook
 - Allowable SUS ER's increase to 13% on natural-origin, and no limit on hatchery-origin at higher abundances

Stillaguamish exploitation limits

- Hatchery-origin constraints
 - Limit to hatchery-origin impact is reflective of the importance of the hatchery conservation program to spawning escapement, particularly at low abundances
 - There may be options for increasing hatchery production and altering marking to increase escapement and limit the effect of the hatchery-origin ER limit

Stillaguamish exploitation limits

- The low abundance ER limit of 8% is slightly above the most recent 6-year average of post-season FRAM estimates of exploitation rates on natural-origin Stillaguamish Chinook
- Recent annual pre-season fishery plans have had expected exploitation rates on Stillaguamish Chinook ranging from 10-15%
- Fisheries plans are developed annually through North of Falcon process to meet objectives preseason – **modeling accurate predictions for all fishery impacts will be key.**

Table 1. Pre-season predicted exploitation rates on unmarked Stillaguamish Chinook by fishery in Southern US fisheries using new FRAM base period from 2013-2017.

| Fishery Name | Time Step | Average | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 |
|----------------|-----------|---------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Freshwater Net | July-Sept | 3.6% | 4.3% | 2.6% | 4.7% | 2.5% | 3.7% |
| Tr 3:4 Trl | Oct-Apr | 1.7% | 1.4% | 2.9% | 1.1% | 1.2% | 2.0% |
| Ar 7 Sport | July-Sept | 1.2% | 0.8% | 2.5% | 0.9% | 0.9% | 0.9% |
| Ar 7 Sport | Oct-Apr | 0.9% | 0.4% | 0.9% | 0.9% | 0.4% | 1.8% |
| Tr 3:4 Trl | May-June | 0.8% | 0.5% | 0.7% | 1.0% | 0.8% | 0.9% |
| Tr TulaNet | July-Sept | 0.6% | 0.6% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.6% | 0.6% |
| Ar 8-1 Spt | Oct-Apr | 0.5% | 0.4% | 0.7% | 0.6% | 0.6% | 0.2% |
| Ar 9 Sport | Oct-Apr | 0.4% | 0.4% | 0.6% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.6% |
| A 11 Sport | Oct-Apr | 0.4% | 0.1% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 1.6% |
| FW Sport | July-Sept | 0.4% | 0.5% | 0.1% | 0.6% | 0.4% | 0.2% |
| Ar 6 Sport | Oct-Apr | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.6% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 0.4% |
| Tr StSnNet | July-Sept | 0.3% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.7% | 0.1% | 0.3% |
| Ar 9 Sport | July-Sept | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.3% |
| Ar 5 Sport | Oct-Apr | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.4% |
| Ar 5 Sport | July-Sept | 0.2% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.1% |
| Ar 3:4 Spt | July-Sept | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.2% |

Table 2. Pre-season predicted exploitation rates on marked Stillaguamish Chinook by fishery in Southern US fisheries using new FRAM base period from 2013-2017.

| Fishery Name | Time Step | Average | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 |
|----------------|-----------|---------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Freshwater Net | July-Sept | 3.3% | 3.3% | 2.4% | 4.1% | 2.4% | 4.0% |
| Ar 7 Sport | Oct-Apr | 3.2% | 3.3% | 3.7% | 5.4% | 2.5% | 1.2% |
| Tr 3:4 Trl | Oct-Apr | 1.9% | 2.6% | 2.8% | 1.3% | 1.3% | 1.2% |
| Ar 7 Sport | July-Sept | 1.4% | 2.2% | 2.2% | 1.1% | 1.0% | 0.5% |
| Ar 8-1 Spt | Oct-Apr | 1.3% | 1.5% | 1.3% | 1.2% | 1.2% | 1.0% |
| Ar 9 Sport | Oct-Apr | 1.0% | 1.8% | 1.0% | 0.6% | 0.6% | 0.8% |
| Ar 6 Sport | Oct-Apr | 0.8% | 0.8% | 1.2% | 0.9% | 0.7% | 0.5% |
| Tr 3:4 Trl | May-June | 0.8% | 0.8% | 0.7% | 1.2% | 0.8% | 0.5% |
| Ar 5 Sport | July-Sept | 0.6% | 0.9% | 0.8% | 0.6% | 0.5% | 0.3% |
| Ar 9 Sport | July-Sept | 0.6% | 1.1% | 0.7% | 0.5% | 0.4% | 0.3% |
| Tr TulaNet | July-Sept | 0.5% | 0.6% | 0.5% | 0.4% | 0.6% | 0.6% |
| A 11 Sport | July-Sept | 0.4% | 0.9% | 0.3% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 0.3% |
| Ar 5 Sport | Oct-Apr | 0.4% | 0.5% | 0.3% | 0.5% | 0.4% | 0.2% |
| A 11 Sport | Oct-Apr | 0.3% | 0.5% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.5% |
| FW Sport | July-Sept | 0.3% | 0.4% | 0.1% | 0.5% | 0.4% | 0.3% |
| Tr StSnNet | July-Sept | 0.3% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.8% | 0.1% | 0.2% |
| Ar 3:4 Spt | July-Sept | 0.2% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.1% |
| Ar 6 Sport | July-Sept | 0.2% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.0% |
| A 10 Sport | July-Sept | 0.2% | 0.4% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% |

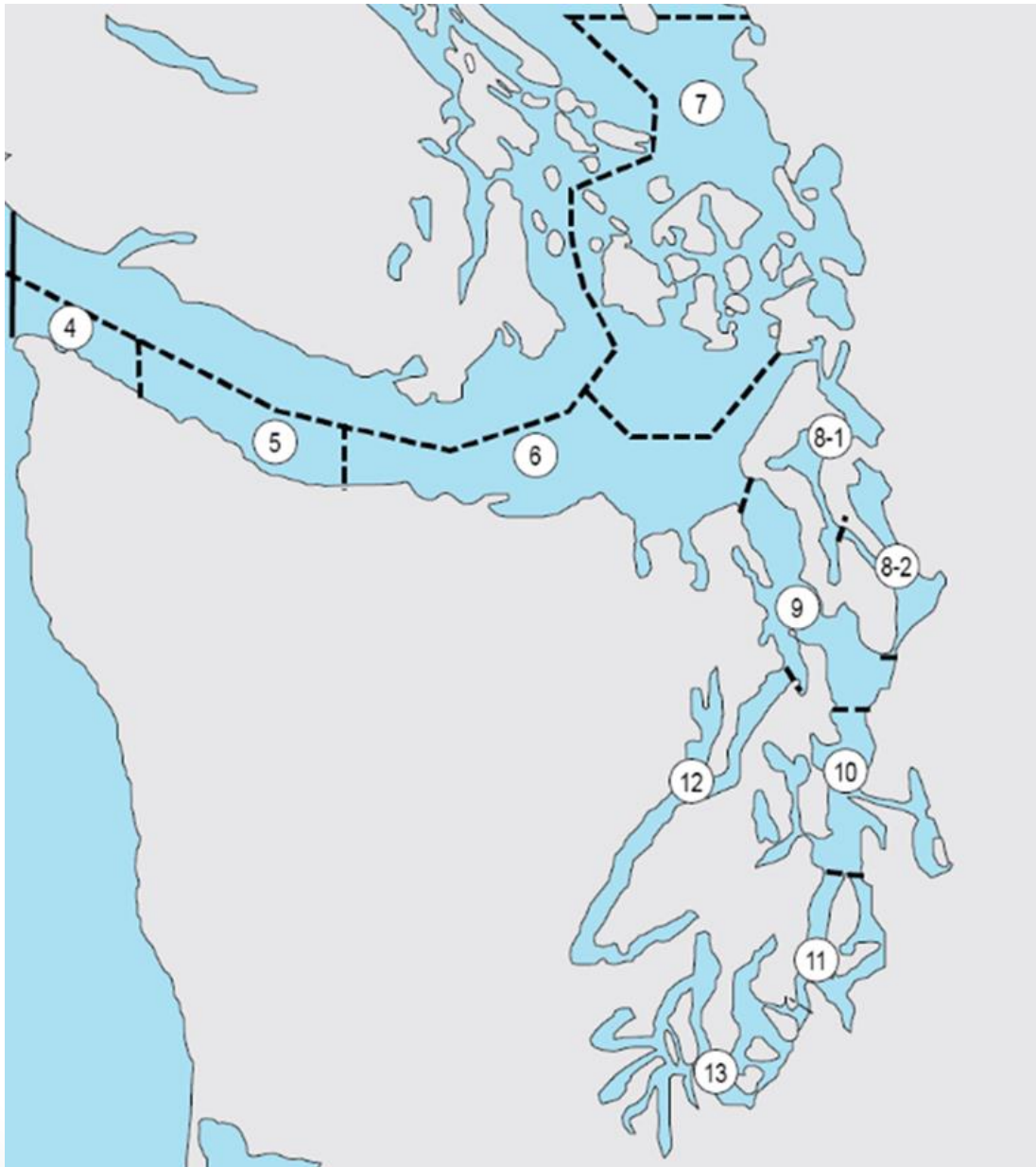
Table 3. Management abundance thresholds and corresponding allowable exploitation rates for Stillaguamish Chinook

| THRESHOLD LEVEL | FORECASTED TRS | SUS NOR ER CEILING | HOR % diff | SUS HOR ER CEILING | TOTAL NOR ER* |
|---|----------------|----------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
| BELOW LBT | < 900 | LBT GUIDELINES IMPLEMENTED | | | 24.0% |
| LBT | 900 | 8.0% | 4.0% | 12.0% | 24.0% |
| | 1000 | 8.0% | 4.2% | 12.2% | 24.0% |
| | 1100 | 8.0% | 4.4% | 12.4% | 24.0% |
| LAT | 1200 | 10.0% | 4.8% | 14.8% | 24.0% |
| | 1300 | 11.0% | 5.2% | 16.2% | 24.0% |
| | 1400 | 12.0% | 5.6% | 17.6% | 24.0% |
| UMT | 1500 | 13.0% | 6.0% | 19.0% | 24.0% |
| ABOVE UMT | 1500+ | 13.0% | no constraint | | 24.0% |
| * Total NOR ER not to be exceeded w/ consideration of Northern Fisheries, which may cause SUS impacts to be lowered from defined ceiling rates. | | | | | |

Stillaguamish exploitation limits

- Future abundances of Stillaguamish Chinook are unknown; the corresponding management responses will depend on the forecast in a given year
- Modeling work has been done exploring what changes to fisheries planned in recent years would be necessary at various abundance forecasts, but it is impossible to know what changes actually would have been negotiated through the North of Falcon process in each scenario
- Changes that would have been required range from no changes at higher abundance, to significant reductions in treaty and non-treaty fisheries at low abundance.

Puget Sound Marine Catch Areas



Why the 8 percent limit in low abundance years?

- 8% in low abundance years is a very conservative approach
 - Considers importance of the Stillaguamish population for ESA purposes
 - Reflects the fact that a 10-year ESA plan may call for less risk to listed Chinook
 - Extirpation of this population is not an option for the Stillaguamish Tribe and the State

Why the 8 percent limit in low abundance years?

- NOAA's RER analysis completed in 2017
 - There is some productivity in the watershed at low escapements
 - High stream flows and high sediment levels from landslides have major negative effects on Chinook survival and productivity
 - In years with less severe winter flows, maximizing escapement should lead to increased abundance in subsequent brood years
- In light of continued Chinook declines, the new plan takes a harder look at conservation when populations are consistently at low abundances
- 8% represented a rate slightly above the actual recent-year average ER on Stillaguamish Chinook in SUS fisheries
 - Idea was to not increase SUS fishery impact on the stock above the rates of recent years

Why the 8 percent limit in low abundance years?

- Are there alternative perspectives on Stillaguamish productivity?
 - WDFW developed independent spawner recruit analysis during development of the plan, showing different productivity estimates
- The differences in the analyses led us to ask questions like:
 - Is there an escapement level above which increased escapement does not result in an increased number of recruits?
 - Is there an escapement level below which providing additional escapement through fishery constraints provides minimal benefit?
 - If benefits to the population from fishery constraints are minimal, what other tools are available to rebuild the population?

What are the tools for balancing conservation and harvest?

- Accepting higher levels of risk should be paired with mitigation
 - This is an approach used in prior plans where harvest rates were higher than NOAA was comfortable with as a starting point
- Development of additional mitigation may be an option
 - Hatchery production
 - Hatchery marking strategy
 - Habitat improvements

350 Public Comments received

- Habitat and Harvest
 - 100+ form letters said that habitat is the problem with Stillaguamish Chinook and that fisheries cannot improve returns
 - 55 individual comments said that habitat is the problem
- Economic impact - 75
- Transparency - 75
- General opposition – 40
- Multiple other concerns
 - 40 forwarded or provided support for Puget Sound Anglers' comments
 - Tribal/commercial fisheries are the problem
 - Mark-selective fisheries are a responsible approach, shouldn't be affected

What has changed since Plan submission?

- Lack of sufficiency
 - All 13 Management Unit Profiles need additional work
 - Have received comments from NOAA on 9, waiting for 4 more
 - Additional work needed to achieve sufficiency likely pushes implementation of long-term plan to 2020
 - There are still critical deadlines, but there is time to explore options
- Ongoing technical work on conversion of NOAA's RERs to FRAM exploitation rates
- While RMP constraints are under revision, comanagers must submit management objectives for 2018 that will get one-year approval from NOAA
 - 2018 constraints not necessarily the same as the RMP
 - One-year plan may tolerate more risk than long-term plan

Next steps

- Continue work with NOAA and co-managers to revise the Plan
 - Continue mediated process to completion
 - Communicate with Commission regarding RMP development on all conference calls and at all scheduled meetings
 - Build in stakeholder workshop opportunity
- The ~18-month NOAA review process won't start until the revised Plan is deemed sufficient by NOAA
- Comanagers need to finalize management objectives for 2018 fisheries by late February

Questions?

January 23, 2018

Contact: Commission Office, 360-902-2267



Commission advises WDFW on chinook plan that would guide Puget Sound salmon fisheries

OLYMPIA – The Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission advised state fishery managers to strike a better balance between conservation and harvest opportunities as they work with tribal co-managers to revise a proposed plan for managing chinook harvest in Puget Sound.

During a conference call Tuesday, the commission – a citizen panel appointed by the governor to set policy for the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) – instructed state fishery managers to explore a variety of options as they revisit catch rates and other pieces of the updated Puget Sound Chinook Harvest Management Plan.

The plan defines conservation goals for state and tribal fisheries that have an impact on wild Puget Sound chinook salmon, which are listed for protection under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA). Under that law, no fisheries affecting Puget Sound chinook can occur without a conservation plan approved by NOAA Fisheries.

"Ultimately, we would all like to see salmon runs restored in Puget Sound, but severely restricting fisheries isn't the only path to achieving that goal," said Brad Smith, chair of the commission. "For that reason, we advised WDFW staff to explore other salmon recovery options, including improvements to habitat and hatchery operations."

State and treaty tribal co-managers initially submitted the proposed plan to NOAA Fisheries on Dec. 1, 2017. The plan would reduce state and tribal fisheries in Washington, especially in years with expected low salmon returns. For example, increased protections for wild chinook salmon returning to the Stillaguamish and Snohomish rivers would likely restrict numerous fisheries because those fish are caught in many areas of Puget Sound.

Despite the restrictive nature of the plan, NOAA has already informed the state and treaty tribes that the plan is insufficient, noting that several key salmon stocks would not meet new — more restrictive — federal conservation objectives.

"Over the last few weeks, we've heard from many people who are concerned this plan could result in the closure of all Puget Sound sport fisheries, but that's not the case," Smith said. "Yes, the plan does call for reductions to some fisheries, especially in years of low salmon abundance. But we have an opportunity — given the need to revise the plan — to use various mitigation tools to offset impacts from fisheries when and where appropriate."

Mitigation tools the commission asked WDFW to explore include:

- Increasing habitat restoration efforts.
- Improving hatchery operations, including increasing production to support salmon recovery efforts.
- Reducing populations of predators, such as seals and sea lions.

NOAA has indicated its review process will take 18 months once the federal agency deems the plan is sufficient for a full review, making it likely the 10-year plan won't be in place until the 2020-2021 fishing season. There will be opportunities for public comment during that review process.

State fishery managers believe that a long-term management plan will reduce uncertainty in the annual salmon season-setting process, providing more stability for recreational and commercial fisheries.

In the meantime, state and tribal co-managers are working on conservation objectives to guide this year's salmon season-setting process. During its call Tuesday, the commission asked state fishery managers to continue to discuss the possibility of using the 2017 conservation objectives for this year's upcoming planning efforts.

The commission directed state fishery managers to provide regular updates as the negotiations of this year's objectives and the 10-year plan continue. State fishery managers will also provide updates throughout the process to citizen advisors during open public meetings.

The plan, along with feedback from NOAA, is available on WDFW's website at <https://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/fisheries/chinook/>.

North of Falcon

Setting 2018-2019 Salmon Fishing Seasons

2018-19 Salmon Seasons

February 26

2018 Willapa Bay – Grays Harbor Salmon Forecasts and Fishing Opportunities

- 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.; Montesano City Hall, 112 N. Main St., Montesano.
- WDFW presents salmon abundance forecasts for Willapa Bay and Grays Harbor. Fishery management objectives and preliminary fishing opportunities for 2018 are discussed.

February 27

2018 Salmon Forecasts and Fishing Opportunities

- 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.; [Lacey Community Center](#), 6729 Pacific Ave. SE, Olympia.
- WDFW presents Puget Sound, coastal Washington and Columbia River salmon abundance forecasts. Fishery management objectives and preliminary fishing opportunities for 2018 are discussed.

March 9-14

Pacific Fishery Management Council Meeting

- [DoubleTree by Hilton Sonoma](#), One Doubletree Drive, Rohnert Park, Calif.
- The PFMC adopts a range of ocean fishery options, including catch quotas for sport and commercial fisheries – [see agenda](#).

March 15

Puget Sound Recreational Fisheries Discussion

- 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.; Trinity Methodist Church, 100 S. Blake Ave., Sequim.
- Public discussion of pre-season forecasts and possible salmon fisheries.

March 19

Columbia River Fisheries Discussion

- 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.; Room 102A of Region 5 Headquarters, 5525 S. 11th St., Ridgefield.
- Public meeting to present results of state-tribal negotiations and analyses of Columbia River fisheries proposals. With public participation, preferred seasons are developed for the Columbia River area sport and commercial fisheries.

Grays Harbor Fisheries Advisory Group (Public meeting)

- 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.; Large Conference room, Region 6 Headquarters, 48 Devonshire Rd, Montesano.
- Grays Harbor Advisory Group discussion of pre-season forecasts and possible salmon fisheries; meeting is open to the public.

March 20

First North of Falcon Meeting

- 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.; DSHS - Office Building 2 Auditorium, 1115 Washington St SE, Olympia.
- Parking is available in the visitor lot of the Natural Resources Building, 1111 Washington St. SE, Olympia ([see map](#)).
- 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.

March 22

Willapa Bay Fisheries Advisory Group (Public meeting)

- 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.; Large Conference room, Region 6 Headquarters, 48 Devonshire Road, Montesano.
- Willapa Bay Advisory Group discussion of pre-season forecasts and possible salmon fisheries; meeting is open to the public.

March 26

Public Hearing on Ocean Salmon Management Options

- 7 p.m.; [Chateau Westport](#) - Beach Room, 710 W. Hancock, Westport.
- Public hearing, sponsored by the Pacific Fishery Management Council, to receive comments on the proposed ocean salmon fishery management options adopted by the council during its early March meeting.

March 27

Mid-Columbia/Snake rivers Fisheries Discussion

- 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.; Walla Walla Community College, Clarkston Campus Auditorium, 1470 Bridge St., Clarkston.
- Public discussion of management objectives and preliminary options for Columbia River sport fisheries.

Puget Sound (South Sound – Hood Canal) Recreational Fisheries Discussion

- 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.; Lacey Community Center, 6729 Pacific Ave. SE, Olympia.
- Public discussion of pre-season forecasts and possible salmon fisheries.

Grays Harbor Fisheries Discussion

- 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.; Montesano City Hall, 112 N. Main St., Montesano.
- Public meeting for discussion of pre-season forecasts and possible salmon fisheries in Grays Harbor and associated watersheds of the Humptulips and Chehalis rivers.

March 28

Mid-Columbia River Fisheries Discussion

- 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.; Chelan PUD, 327 N. Wenatchee Ave., Wenatchee.
- Public discussion of management objectives and preliminary options for Columbia River sport fisheries.

Puget Sound Recreational Fisheries Discussion

- 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.; Region 4 Headquarters Office, 16018 Mill Creek Blvd., Mill Creek.
- Public discussion of pre-season forecasts and possible salmon fisheries.

March 29

Columbia River Public Meeting

- 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.; Kennewick Irrigation District - Boardroom, 2015 S. Ely Street, Kennewick.
- Public discussion of management objectives and preliminary options for Columbia River fall commercial and sport fisheries.

Willapa Bay Fisheries Discussion

- 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.; Raymond Elks Club, 326 3rd St., Raymond.
- Public discussion for discussion of pre-season forecasts and possible salmon fisheries in Willapa Bay and its associated watersheds.

April 2

Columbia River and Ocean Fisheries Discussion

- 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.; Room 102A, Region 5 Headquarters - 5525 S 11th St., Ridgefield
- Public meeting to present results of state-tribal negotiations and analyses of ocean and Columbia River fisheries proposals. With public participation, preferred seasons are developed for ocean and Columbia River area sport and commercial fisheries.

April 3

North of Falcon Meeting

- 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.; [Lynnwood Embassy Suites](#), 20610 44th Ave. W., Lynnwood.
- Public meeting to present results of state-tribal negotiations and analyses of preliminary fishery proposals. With public participation, preferred options are developed for Puget Sound sport and commercial fisheries.

April 6-11

Final Pacific Fishery Management Council Meeting

- [Sheraton Portland Airport Hotel](#), 8235 NE Airport Way, Portland, Ore.

PFMC adopts final ocean fisheries regulations and state-tribal fishing plans are finalized for all inside area commercial and sport salmon fisheries; advisory bodies begin meeting 4/5/2018, salmon begins 4/6/2018 – [see agenda](#)