



# Recreational Discussion – 3/15/2018

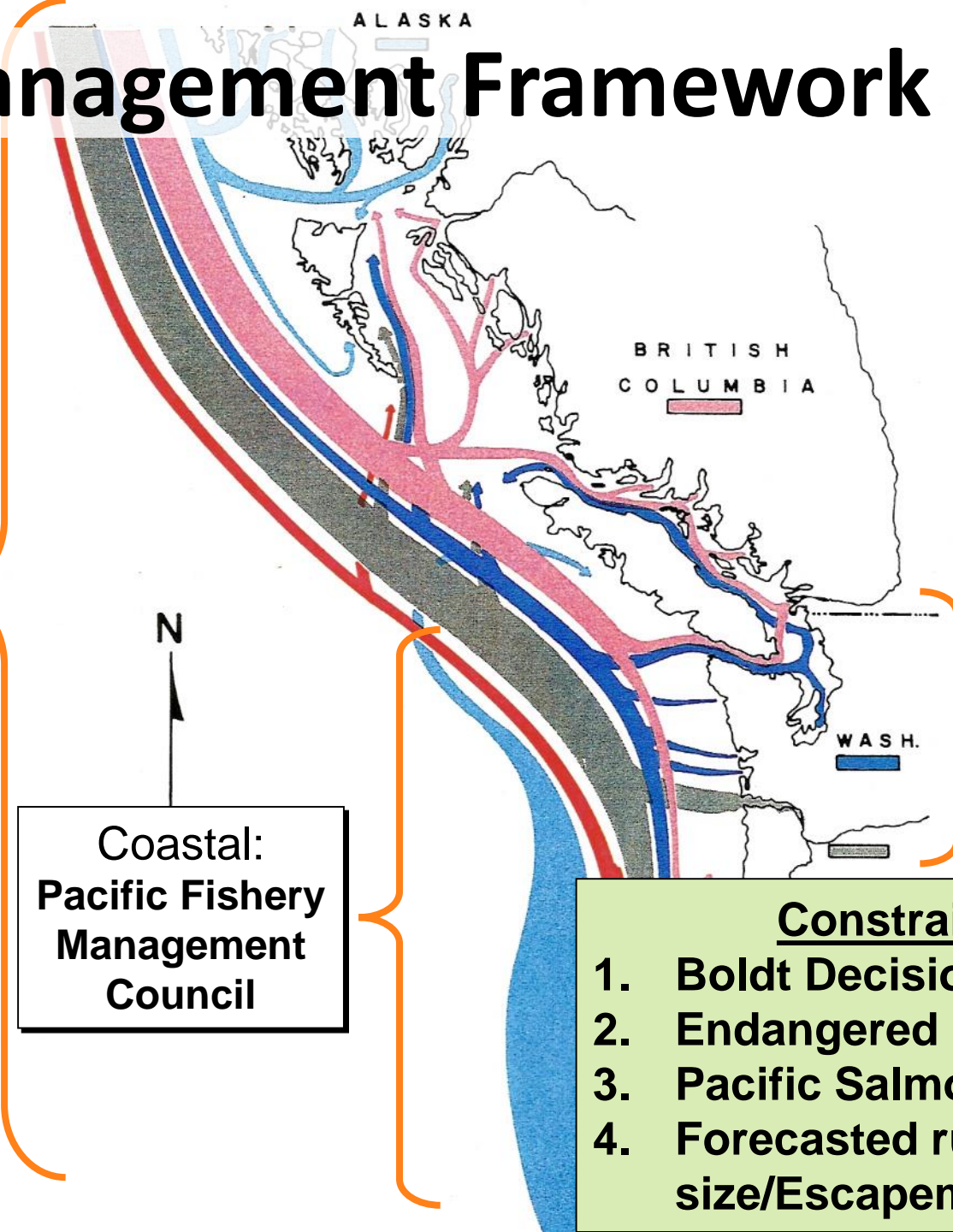


# Outline of Presentation

The background of the slide is a photograph of a fishing net on a boat. The net is made of dark mesh and is suspended over the water. A large salmon is visible inside the net, partially obscured by the mesh. The boat's wooden railing and a black outboard motor are also visible. The sky is overcast, and the water is dark.

- **Salmon Management Framework**
  - North of Falcon
- **Rule Simplification**
- **Southern Resident Killer Whales**
- **Issues List**
- **Public Comment**

# Management Framework



Coast wide:  
**Pacific  
Salmon  
Commission**

Coastal:  
**Pacific Fishery  
Management  
Council**

Inside:  
**WDFW,  
ODFW,  
Tribes**

- Constraints**
1. **Boldt Decision**
  2. **Endangered Species Act**
  3. **Pacific Salmon Treaty**
  4. **Forecasted run size/Escapement Goals**

# North of Falcon Process

1. Forecast the abundance of each stock.
2. Determine if there is a harvestable surplus.
3. Propose fisheries - predict what we will catch.
4. Model fisheries to determine which stocks are of conservation concern, constraining fisheries.
5. Negotiate with tribes and other states for fair sharing of catch and stocks that are constraining.
6. Final agreed-to State and Tribal salmon fisheries (ocean, Puget Sound) are described in the "List of Agreed Fisheries" document.

# Recreational Rule Simplification

- Part of a 3-Year Project to simplify regulations
  - ✓ 2017 Gamefish
  - 2018 Salmon
  - 2019 Marine Fish and Shellfish
- Introduction at NOF Forecast meetings
  - Basic Tenets
  - Broad Proposals
  - Brainstorming with Public
- Based on brainstorming, refine broad proposals and develop waterbody specific proposals

# Recreational Rule Simplification

- Share specific proposals at future meetings.
- Likely:
  - March 19 Columbia River
  - March 20 NOF #1
  - March 27 Columbia/Snake
  - March 27 South Puget Sound
  - March 28 Mill Creek
  - April 3 Lynwood NOF #2
- Concepts are unrefined at this time
- Will develop quickly as NOF progresses
- Public will need to continue to track

# Recreational Rule Simplification

- Basic Tenets

- Consider implications at a population level versus individual fish level
- Stop adding complexity
- Reduce the number of stream reaches
- Standardize opening and closing dates
- Standardize the daily limit (recognizing conservation needs)
- Decouple salmon and steelhead limits
- Eliminate layered gear restrictions

- Constraints

- Tribal co-manager agreement
- Columbia River requires discussion with Oregon and needs to accommodate their process
  - They are targeting January 1, 2019

# Recreational Rule Simplification

- Broad Proposals
  - Daily limit
    - 6 fish, no more than 2 adults
    - 6 fish, no more than 2 adults. Bonus fish where needed.
    - Combine jacks and adults with a limit of 2, 3, or 4 per day
    - 2 adults, no limit on jacks
  - Gear Restrictions
    - One gear restriction for all salmon fisheries?
  - Boat Limit/Party Fishing
    - Allow everywhere?
  - 2-Pole
    - Allow everywhere except quota fisheries and most marine areas?
  - Fish Handling Rules
    - Eliminate?



# Southern Resident Killer Whales



*Dave Ellifrit, Center for Whale Research*



# Why are we talking about them?



- Icon of Pacific NW
- Economic Importance
- Population in Peril
- Gov. Inslee Exec. Order



# Major Threats

- Vessel interactions and sound- prey availability
- Chemical contaminants and potential oil spills
- Reduced abundance of salmon and other species



Associated Press photo

# Vessels and Noise

## Boating/Whale Watching

- Enforcement & outreach
- Potential additional regs, voluntary measures

## Shipping/Large Vessels

- Canada pilot go-slow times & areas
- Vessel innovations/retrofits



# Contaminants & Potential Oil Spills

- Reductions in inputs of contaminants from stormwater, wastewater, other sources
- Technology and hazing preparations to keep whales away from oil spill areas



# Prey Abundance

## Hatchery

- Recent decreases
- Prioritizing stocks and hatcheries for increases

## Habitat

- Protection
- Restoration



# Prey Abundance

## Hydropower

- Improved infrastructure
- Increased water spill

## Predation

- Lower Columbia pinniped/bird management
- Protect and restore forage fish
- Research/feasibility assessment



# Prey Abundance

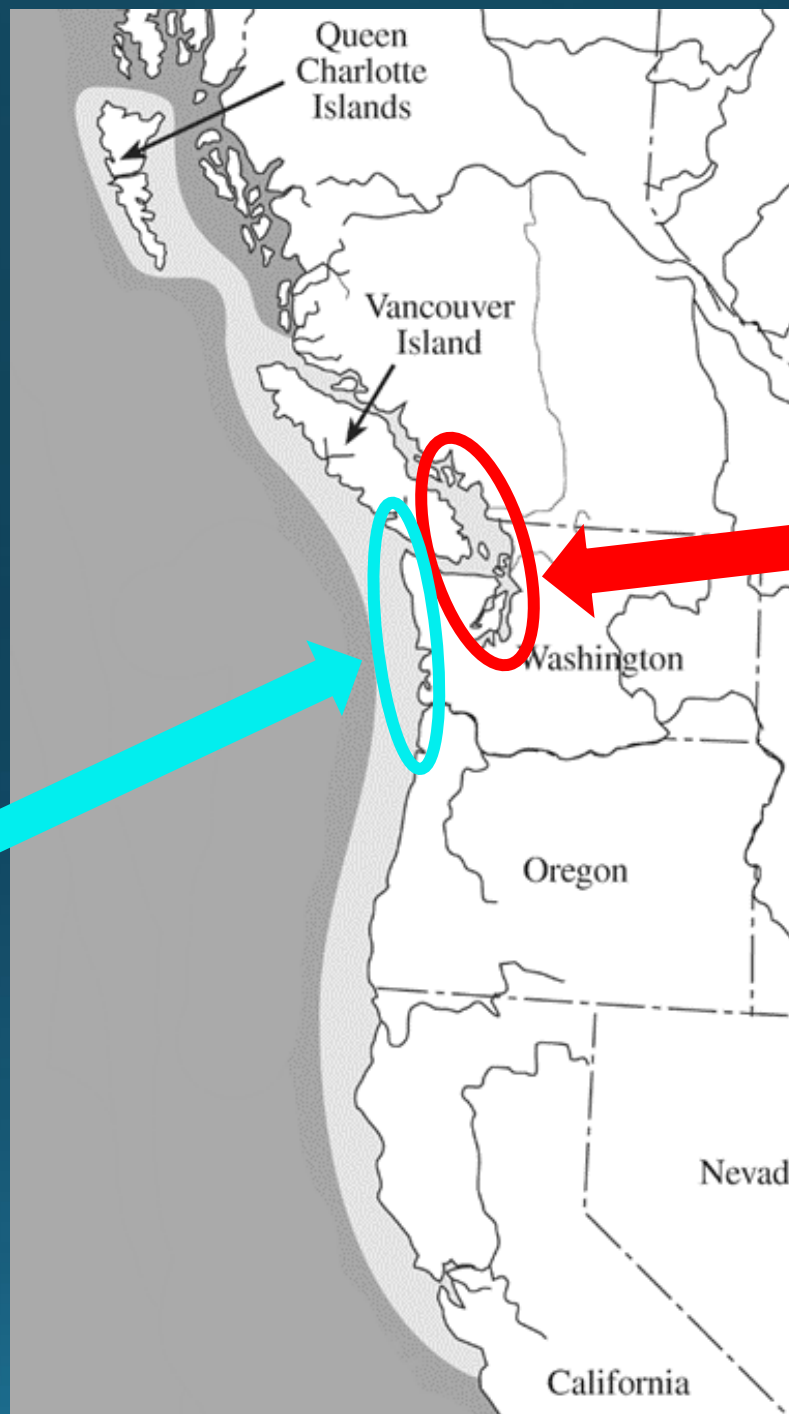
## Harvest

- Harvest has already declined significantly
- Pacific Salmon Treaty
- Canada's proposal for area/time adjustments

**We Need Your Input And  
Ideas During the NOF Process**



# Southern Resident Range



Summer & J Pod Winter

K & L Pod Winter

# Questions? Ideas?



*Clint Rivers, Eagle Wing Tours*

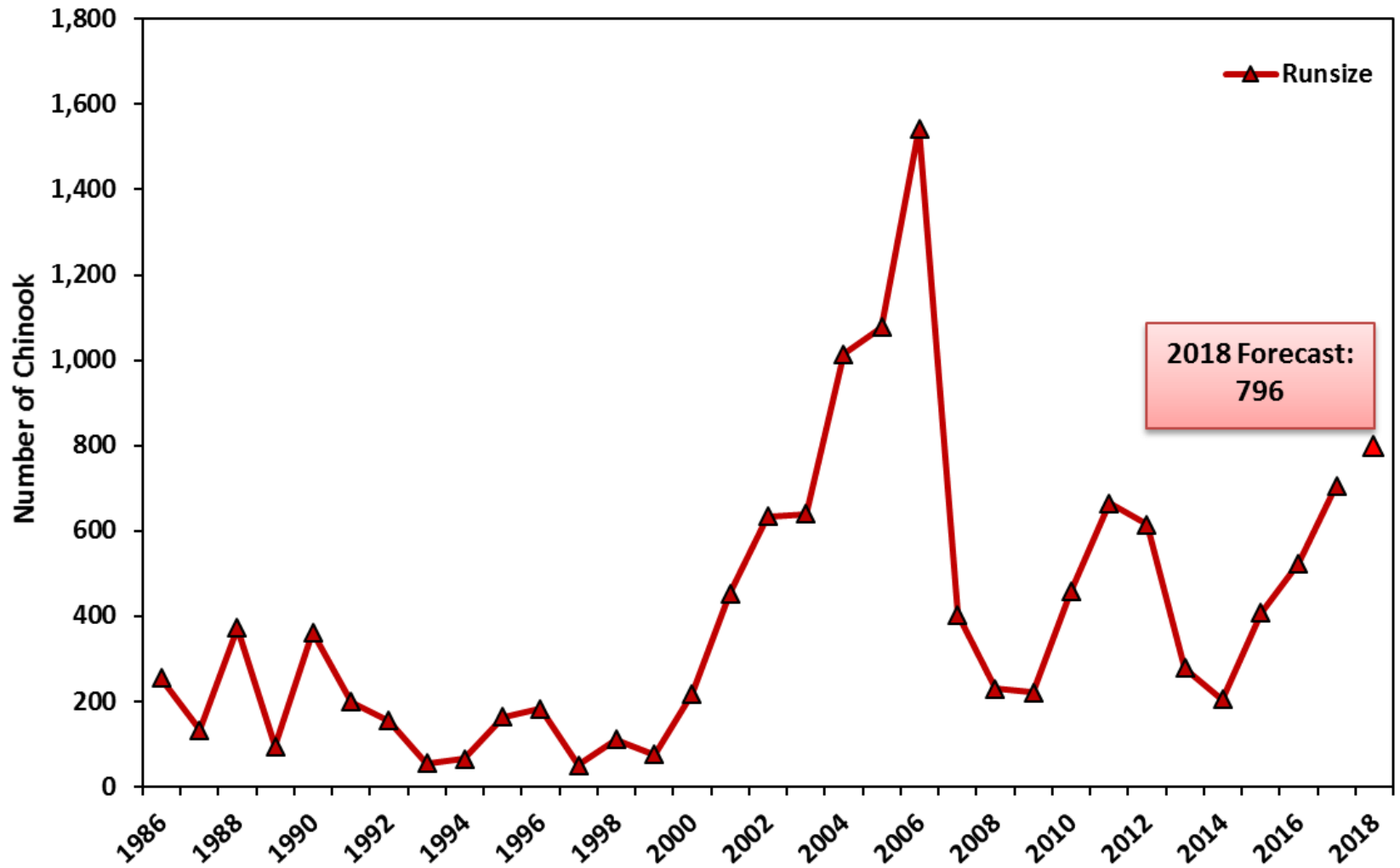
# Puget Sound Chinook Forecast Comparisons

Basin	Wild		
	2017	2018	Comparison
Hoko	606	1,071	1.77
Dungeness	77	89	1.16
Elwha	153	238	1.56
Nooksack springs	225	202	0.90
Skagit springs	2,785	2,317	0.83
Skagit summer/falls	15,837	13,340	0.84
Stillaguamish	438	487	1.11
Snohomish	3,412	3,460	1.01
Lake Washington	948	1,461	1.54
Green	2,374	2,110	0.89
Puyallup	945	672	0.71
White River springs	593	528	0.89
Nisqually	478	586	1.23
Skokomish	1,956	3,532	1.81
Mid Hood Canal	326	358	1.10
Total (others included)	31,330	29,380	0.94

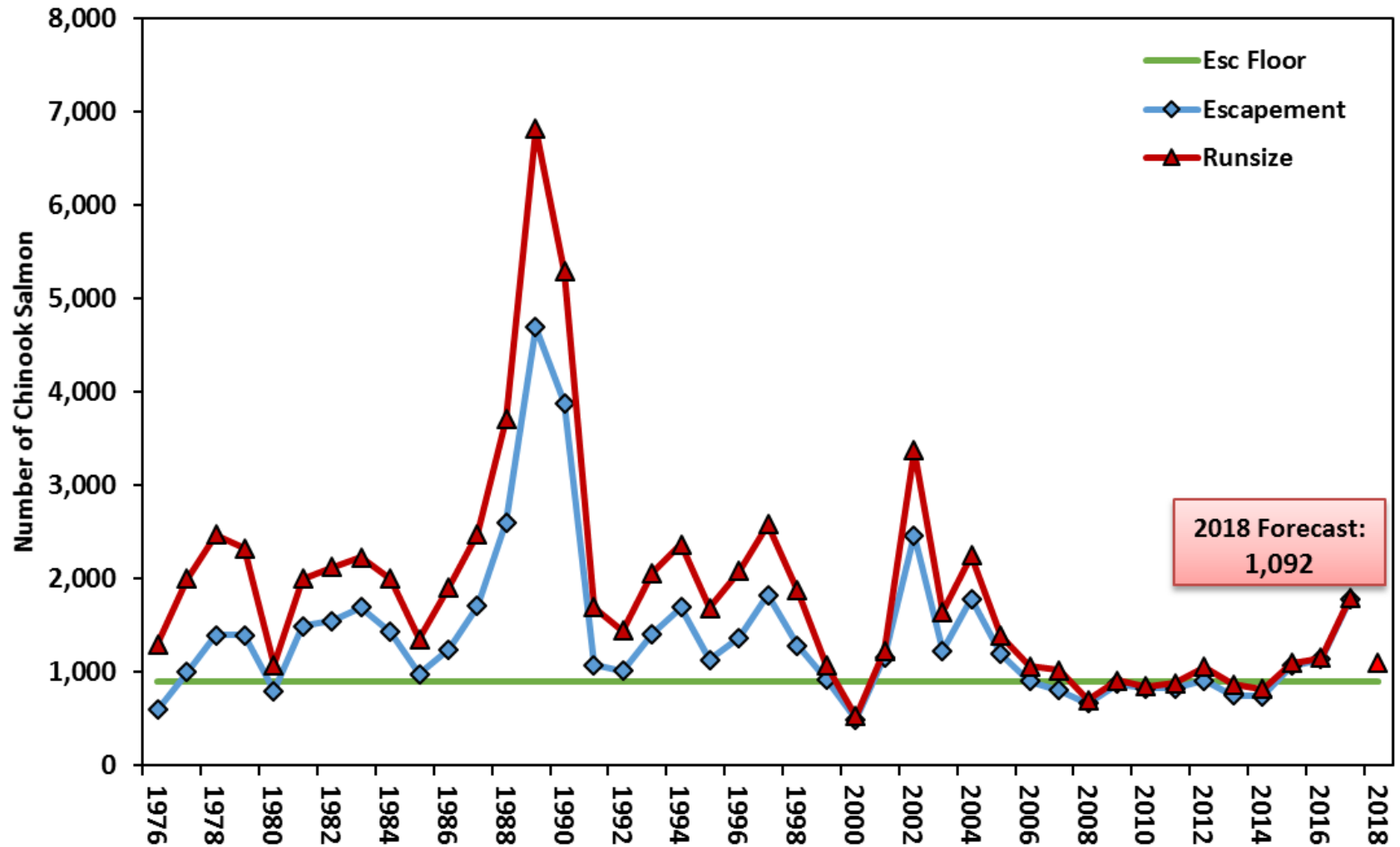
# Puget Sound Chinook Forecast Comparisons

Basin	Hatchery		
	2017	2018	Comparison
Hoko	820	398	0.49
Dungeness	256	707	2.76
Elwha	3,016	4,931	1.63
Nooksack/Samish	21,225	24,558	1.16
Snohomish	4,780	6,508	1.36
Lake Washington	3,722	4,761	1.28
Green	13,988	21,321	1.52
Puyallup	3,804	11,778	3.10
Nisqually	22,191	28,514	1.28
Hood Canal	48,305	57,558	1.19
<b>Total (others included)</b>	<b>177,001</b>	<b>227,417</b>	<b>1.28</b>

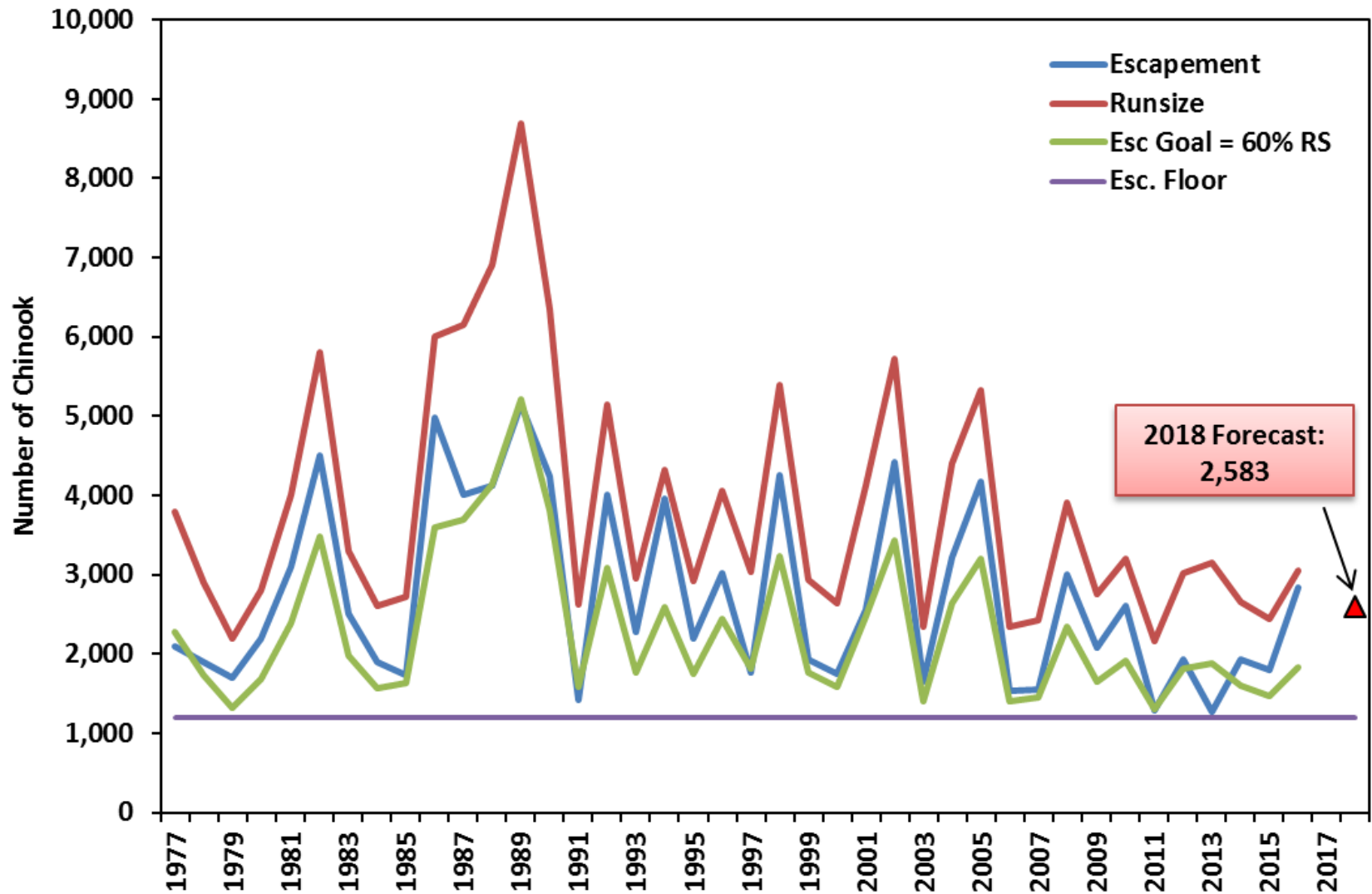
# Dungeness Chinook



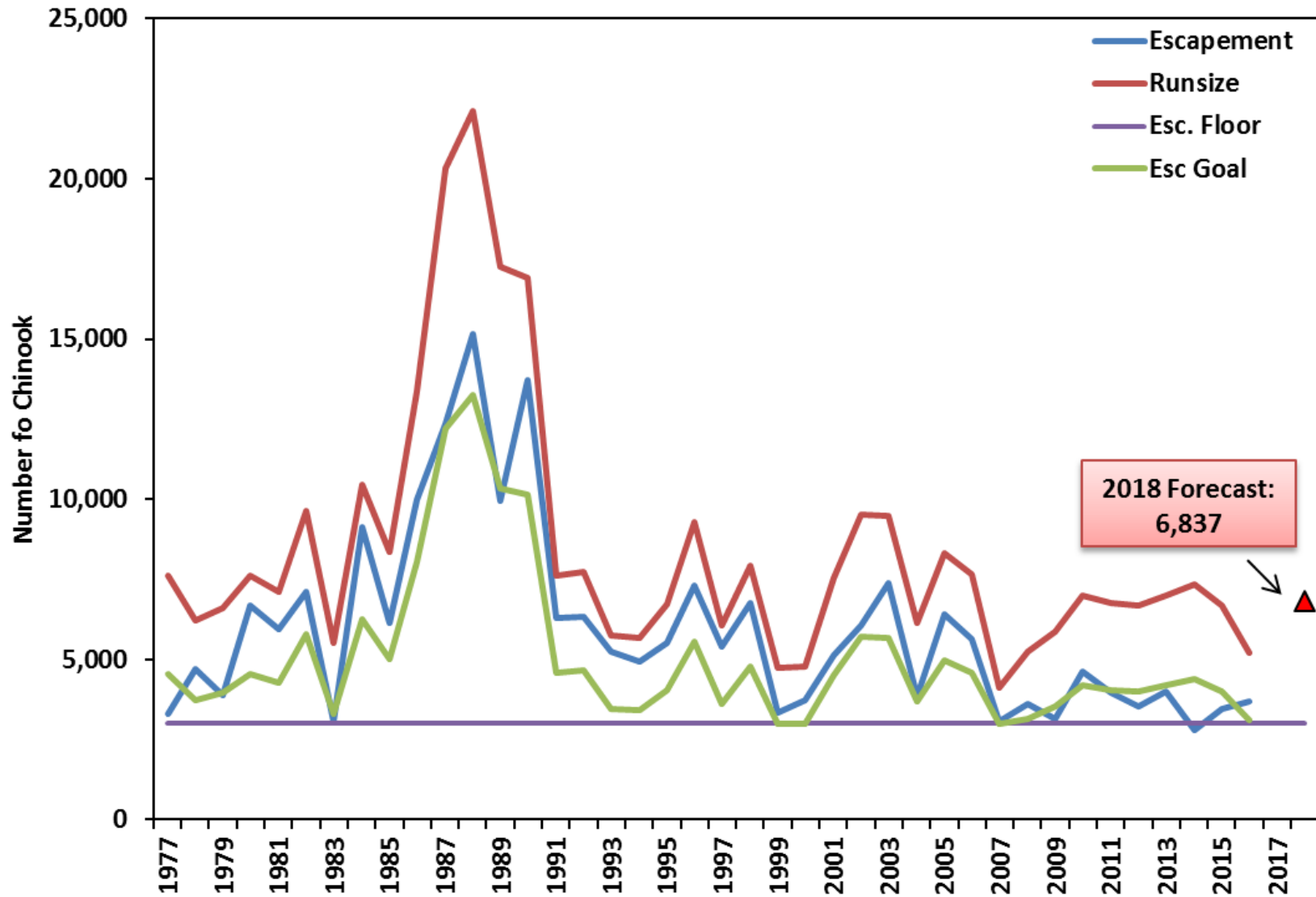
# Hoh Spring/Summer Chinook



# Hoh Fall Chinook



# Quillayute Fall Chinook





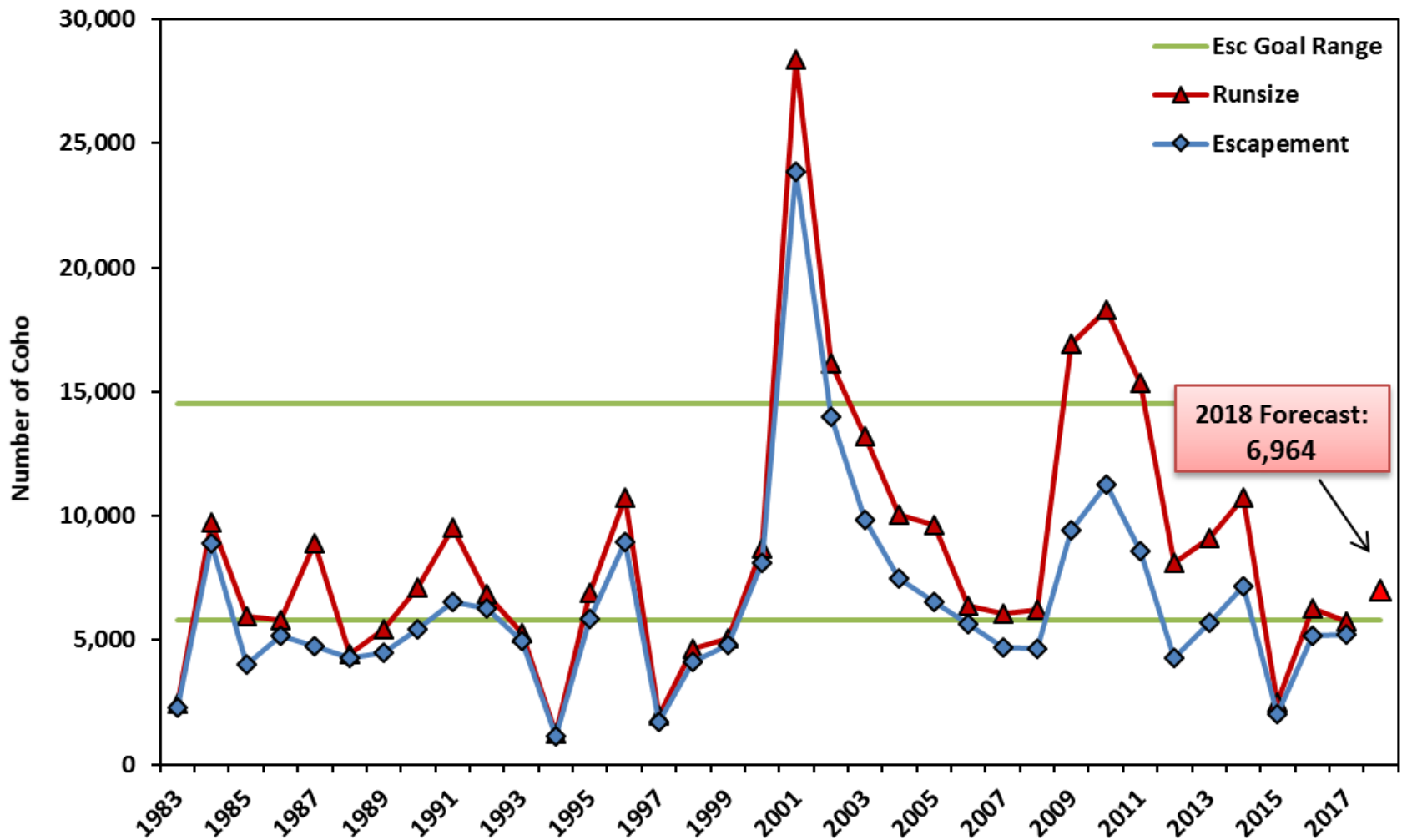
# Puget Sound Coho Forecast Comparisons

Basin	Wild		
	2017	2018	Comparison
Dungeness	918	505	0.55
Elwha	513	718	1.40
other Strait	13,058	7,168	0.55
<b>Nooksack/Samish</b>	<b>13,235</b>	<b>20,574</b>	<b>1.55</b>
<b>Skagit</b>	<b>11,160</b>	<b>59,196</b>	<b>5.30</b>
<b>Stillaguamish</b>	<b>7,622</b>	<b>18,950</b>	<b>2.49</b>
<b>Snohomish</b>	<b>107,325</b>	<b>65,925</b>	<b>0.61</b>
<b>Lake Washington</b>	<b>2,160</b>	<b>2,018</b>	<b>0.93</b>
<b>Green</b>	<b>3,852</b>	<b>3,320</b>	<b>0.86</b>
<b>Puyallup</b>	<b>7,560</b>	<b>4,964</b>	<b>0.66</b>
<b>Nisqually</b>	<b>3,290</b>	<b>1,268</b>	<b>0.39</b>
<b>Deschutes</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>0.88</b>
<b>Skokomish</b>	<b>24,277</b>	<b>1,334</b>	<b>0.06</b>
<b>other Hood Canal</b>	<b>96,020</b>	<b>59,770</b>	<b>0.62</b>
<b>Total (others included)</b>	<b>294,360</b>	<b>249,174</b>	<b>0.85</b>

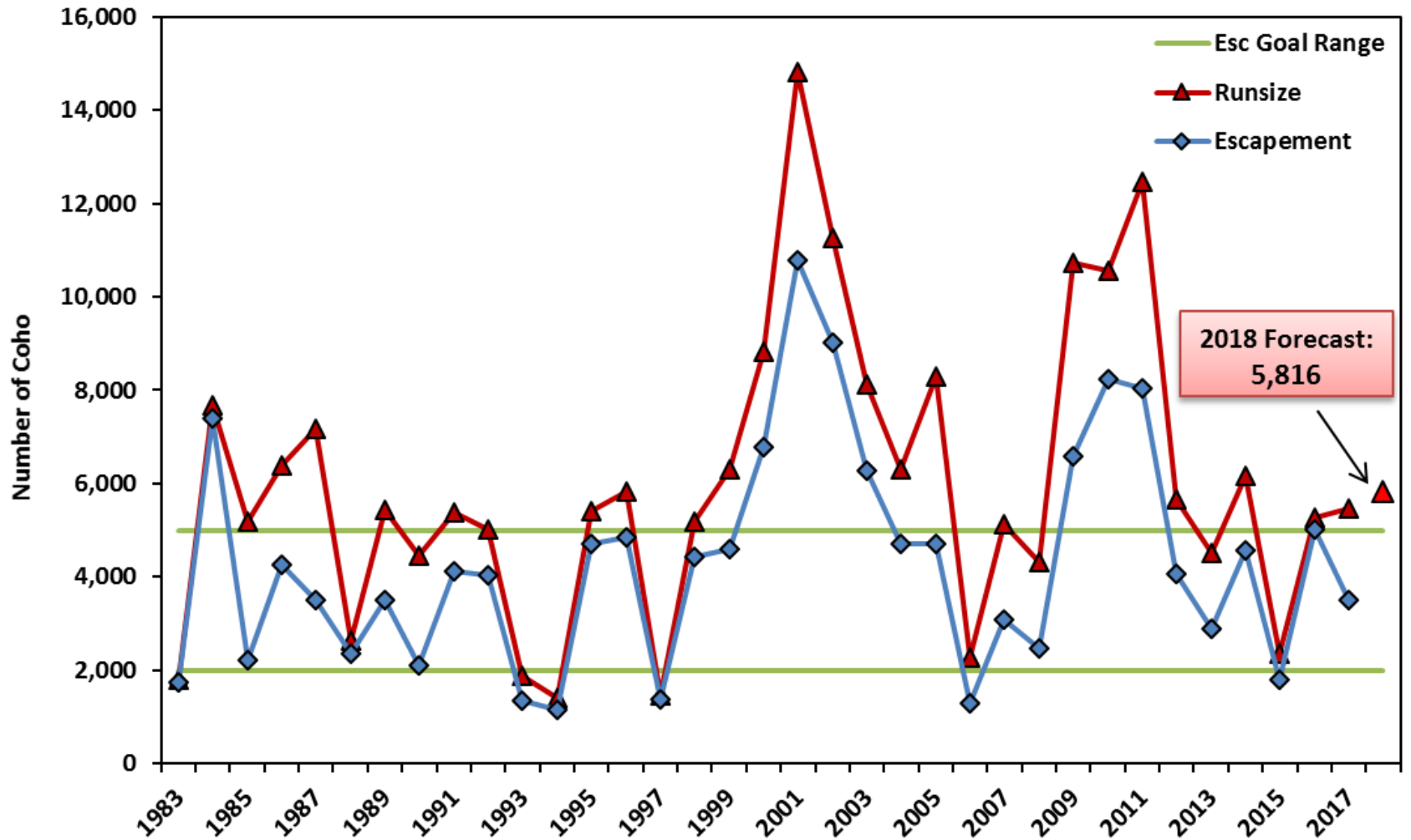
# Puget Sound Coho Forecast Comparisons

Basin	Hatchery		
	2017	2018	Comparison
Dungeness	10,203	9,087	0.89
Nooksack/Samish	45,609	61,256	1.34
Skagit	7,551	13,101	1.74
Snohomish	61,958	38,303	0.62
Lake Washington	18,218	12,984	0.71
Green	39,924	48,032	1.20
Puyallup	19,951	17,985	0.90
Nisqually	871	952	1.09
Port Gamble	12,070	12,680	1.05
Quilcene	36,261	49,605	1.37
other Hood Canal	43,724	41,380	0.95
Total (others included)	300,713	307,975	1.02

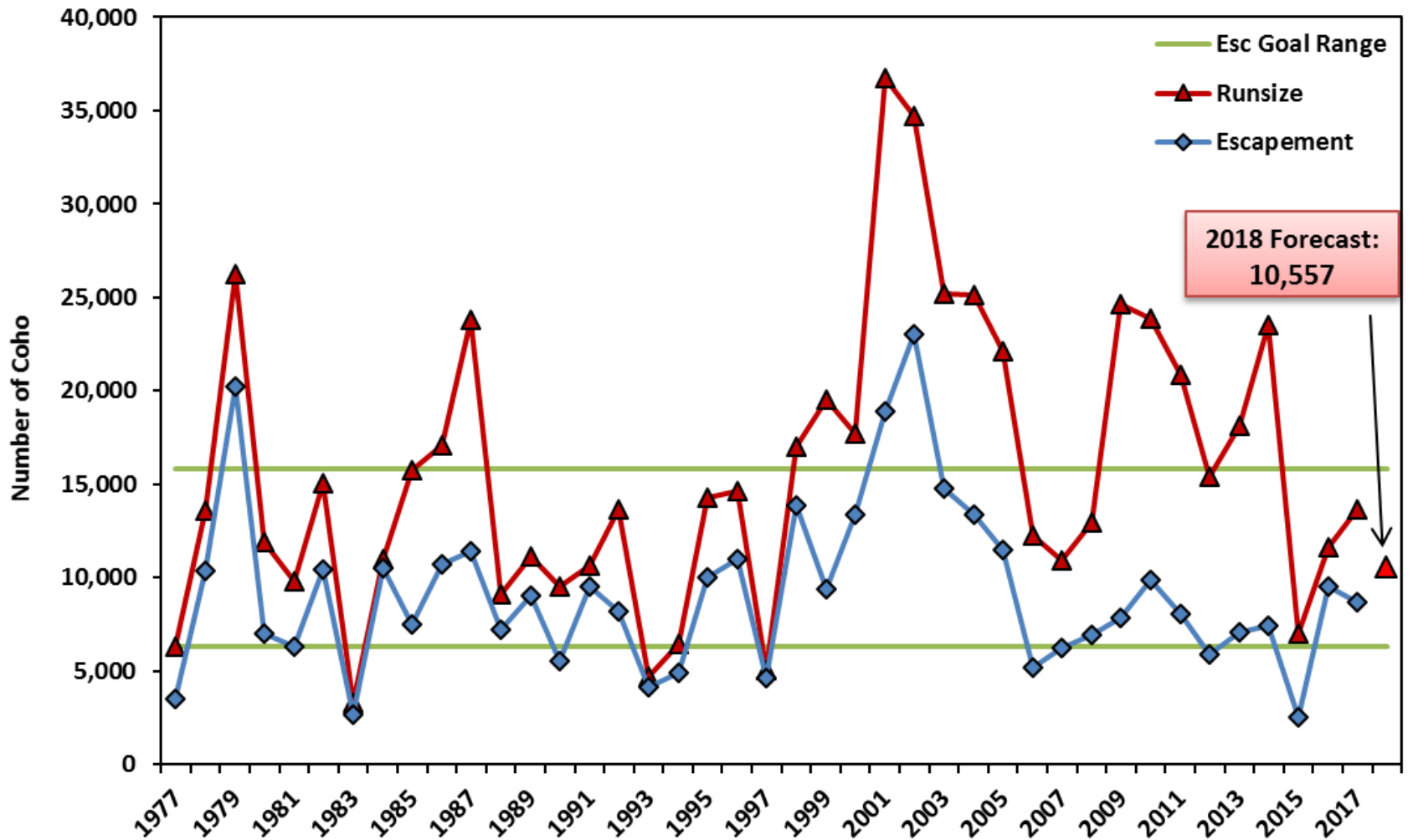
# Queets Wild Coho



# Hoh Wild Coho



# Quillayute Wild Coho



# Chinook Management Objectives

Management Unit	Co-Manager Proposal	NOAA Guidance
Nooksack Spring	10.5% SUS ER	10.5% SUS ER
Skagit Summer/Fall	47% Total/ 15% SUS	45% Total
Skagit Spring-run	38% Total / 18% SUS	23% Total
Stillaguamish River	24% Total / 13% SUS max	24% Total / 13% SUS max
Snohomish River	21% Total	18% Total
Lake Washington	500 Escapement (13% PT SUS)	18% SUS
Green River	2,013 Escapement (13 PT SUS)	31% Total
White River Spring-run	22% SUS	22% SUS
Puyallup	797 Escapement (13% PT SUS)	44% Total
Nisqually	49% Total (47% + 2% exp selective fishery)	49% Total (47% + 2% exp selective fishery)
Skokomish fall-run	50% total	44% Total
Mid Hood Canal	12% PT SUS	12% PT SUS
Dungeness	10% SUS	10% SUS
Elwha	10% SUS	10% SUS

# Coho Management Objectives

Puget Sound Wild Management Units	2018 Adult Forecast Ocean Age 3	2018 Assigned FMP Status	Total ER Ceiling
Strait of Juan de Fuca	7168	Critical	20%
Hood Canal	59530	Normal	65%
Skagit	59196	Low	35%
Stillaguamish	18950	Low	35%
Snohomish	65925	Low	40%

# Recreational Issues

- Timely agreement (1yr ESA coverage)
- Chinook management objectives
  - Constraining stocks
    - Chinook: Nooksack early, Mid Hood Canal, Lake Washington
    - Coho: Queets, Straits Tribs, Snohomish
- In-season action (primarily winter seasons)
- Meaningful angler opportunity
  - Coho
  - Catch-and-release seasons
- Skokomish



# Ideas that have already been presented

- **Bubble fishery in lower Area 11/13 in May and June**
- **North Hood Canal MSF for Chinook**
- **Return of Coho seasons to 2015 levels.**
- **No in-season controls for winter Chinook fisheries**
- **Reduced Size limit in Winter Fisheries?**
- **Later start or additional Chinook time in Area 10 in the summer.**

A person wearing a white cap and a blue jacket is fishing from a boat on a body of water. The person is leaning over the side of the boat, holding a fishing rod. The water is a deep blue-green color. The background is slightly blurred, focusing on the person and the water.

# Public Comment

**On-line commenting – March-April**

**<http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/northfalcon/>**

**Puget Sound Recreational Fishing Advisory Group**

**<http://wdfw.wa.gov/about/advisory/pssfag/>**

**Public Meetings**

**March 9-14 – PFMC #1, DoubleTree, Sonoma, CA**

**March 15 – Sequim Trinity Methodist Church, 7pm**

**March 20 – North of Falcon #1, Olympia, 9am**

**March 27 – Lacey Com Center, 6pm**

**March 28 – WDFW Office Mill Creek, 6pm**

**April 3 – North of Falcon #2, Lynnwood Embassy Sts, 9:30 am**

**April 6-11 – PFMC #2, Sheraton Portland Airport Hotel**

<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-1811, Chinook X	Model #: Coho-1812, Chinook X	Model #: Coho-1813, Chinook X
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 65,000 Chinook and 47,600 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</li> <li>2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 32,500 Chinook and 5,600 marked coho.</li> <li>3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 55,000 Chinook and 35,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</li> <li>2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 27,500 Chinook and 5,600 marked coho.</li> <li>3. Trade:</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 45,000 Chinook and 20,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</li> <li>2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 22,500 Chinook and 3,200 coho.</li> <li>3. Trade:</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>
<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 24,400 Chinook, no more than 7,600 of which may be caught in the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River, and no more than 6,800 of which may be caught in the area between Leadbetter Pt. and Cape Falcon (C.8).</li> <li>• Open seven days per week (C.1).</li> </ul> <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, or 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 30 or 16,500 Chinook, no more than 5,100 of which may be caught in the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River and no more than 4,600 of which may be caught in the area between Leadbetter Pt. and Cape Falcon (C.8).</li> <li>• Open seven days per week (C.1).</li> <li>• May 10-June 30: in the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River, landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Thursday through Wednesday) (C.1, C.6).</li> </ul> <p>Same as Alternative 1</p> <p>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 15 or 11,300 Chinook, no more than 4,000 of which may be caught in the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River, and no more than 3,300 of which may be caught in the area between Leadbetter Pt. and Cape Falcon (C.8). Landing and possession limit of 40 Chinook per vessel per open period will be in place (C.6).</li> <li>• May 1-8; open seven days per week (C.1).</li> <li>• May 11-June 15; open five days per week (Friday through Tuesday) (C.1).</li> </ul> <p>Same as Alternative 1</p> <p>When it is projected that approximately 50% of the overall Chinook guideline has been landed, or approximately 50% of the Chinook subarea guideline has been landed in the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River, or approximately 50% 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-September 19 or 8,100 Chinook or 5,600 coho, whichever comes first; no more than 3,400 Chinook may be caught in the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River (C.8).</li> </ul> <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 (Thursday through Wednesday) will be in place (C.1, C.6).</p> <p>Landing and possession limit of 10 coho per vessel per landing week (C.1).</p> <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>When it is projected that approximately 75% of the overall Chinook guideline has been landed, or approximately 75% of the Chinook subarea guideline has been landed in the area between the U.S./Canada border to the Queets River, 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>July 1-September 19 or 11,000 Chinook or 5,600 coho, whichever comes first; no more than 4,600 Chinook may be caught in the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River (C.8).</li> </ul> <p>Landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook and 10 coho per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.) (C.1).</p> <p>Same as Alternative 1</p> <p>Same as Alternate 1</p>	<p><b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 1-September 4 or 11,200 Chinook or 3,200 coho, whichever comes first; no more than 4,700 Chinook may be caught in the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River, and no more than 1,300 Chinook may be caught in the area between Leadbetter Point and Cape Falcon (C.8).</li> <li>Open July 1-3 then;</li> <li>July 6-September 4; open five days per week (Friday through Tuesday).</li> </ul> <p>Landing and possession limit of 40 Chinook and 10 coho per vessel per open period (C.1).</p> <p>Same as Alternative 1</p> <p>When it is projected that approximately 50% of the overall Chinook guideline has been landed, or approximately 50% of the Chinook subarea guideline has been landed in the area between the U.S./Canada border to the Queets River, inseason action will be considered to ensure the guideline is not exceeded.</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 13, 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, north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver all species of fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver 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 must notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or prior to transport away from the port of landing by either calling 541-867-0300 ext. 271 or sending notification via e-mail to <a href="mailto:nfalcon.trollreport@state.or.us">nfalcon.trollreport@state.or.us</a>. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8).</p> <p>Vessels in possession of salmon 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.</p> <p>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.</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 47,600 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</p> <p>2. Recreational TAC: 32,500 Chinook and 42,000 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 15,000 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 35,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</p> <p>2. Recreational TAC: 27,500 Chinook and 29,400 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 20,000 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: 45,000 Chinook and 20,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).</p> <p>2. Recreational TAC: 22,500 Chinook and 16,800 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 25,000 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><b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>June 23 through earlier of September 3 or 4,370 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 5,800 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 30 through earlier of September 3 or 3,060 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 4,900 Chinook (C.5).</li> </ul> <p>Same as Alternative 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>July 1 through earlier of September 3 or 1,750 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 4,000 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>

<b>A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS</b>		
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 23 through earlier of September 3 or 990 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,700 Chinook (C.5)</li> <li>• September 29 through earlier of October 14 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 30 through earlier of September 3 or 660 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,400 Chinook (C.5).</li> <li>• September 29 through earlier of October 14 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>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>• July 1 through earlier of September 3 or 440 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,300 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>• July 1 through earlier of September 3 or 15,540 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 15,400 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 13 (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 24 through earlier of September 3 or 10,880 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 13,100 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>Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• July 1 through earlier of September 3 or 6,210 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 10,600 Chinook</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 23 through earlier of September 3 or 21,000 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 9,500 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 30 through earlier of September 3 or 14,700 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 8,000 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>• July 1 through earlier of September 3 or 8,400 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 6,600 Chinook (C.5).</li> </ul> <p>Same as Alternative 1</p>

<b>A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS</b>		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
<b>Supplemental Management Information</b>	<b>Supplemental Management Information</b>	<b>Supplemental Management Information</b>
<p>1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 50,000 Chinook and 40,000 coho.</p> <p>2. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</p>	<p>1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 40,000 Chinook and 22,000 coho.</p> <p>2. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</p>	<p>1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 30,000 Chinook and 12,500 coho.</p> <p>2. Overall Chinook and/or coho TAC may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 25,000 Chinook quota.</li> </ul> <p>All salmon may be retained except coho. If the Chinook quota is exceeded, the excess will be deducted from the later all-salmon season (C.5). See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 25,000 Chinook quota, or 40,000 coho quota.</li> </ul> <p>All Salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 20,000 Chinook quota.</li> </ul> <p>All salmon may be retained except coho. If the Chinook quota is exceeded, the excess will be deducted from the later all-salmon season (C.5). See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 20,000 Chinook quota or 22,000 coho quota</li> </ul> <p>All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 15,000 Chinook quota.</li> </ul> <p>All salmon may be retained except coho. If the Chinook quota is exceeded, the excess will be deducted from the later all-salmon season (C.5). See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 15,000 Chinook quota or 12,500 coho quota.</li> </ul> <p>All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).</p>

**B. Minimum Length (total inches).**

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

Table 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2018 ocean fishery Alternatives - STT analyzed.<sup>a/</sup> (Page 1 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	PROJECTED			2018 Criteria
	Alt I	Alt II	Alt III	
<b>CHINOOK</b>	<b>CHINOOK</b>			<b>CHINOOK</b>
Columbia Upriver Brights	199.3	201.6	203.5	74.0 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 40.0 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest.
Mid-Columbia Brights	39.9	40.4	40.8	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	62.0	62.9	63.8	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>41.0%</b>	<b>39.3%</b>	37.4%	≤ 38.0% Total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate (2018 NMFS ESA guidance).
Columbia Lower River Wild <sup>d/</sup> (threatened)	7.6	7.7	7.7	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	49.7	51.4	52.8	8.2 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 6.0 adults for Spring Creek Hatchery egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest.
Snake River Fall (threatened) SRFI	51.0%	47.0%	42.0%	≤ 70.0% Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Klamath River Fall	40.7	43.6	47.1	40.7 2018 minimum natural area adult escapement (FMP control rule).
Federally recognized tribal harvest	50.0%	59.6%	50.0%	50.0% Equals 17.6, 17.6, and 12.1 (thousand) adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa Valley tribal fisheries.
Exploitation (spawner reduction) rate	31.9%	27.0%	21.2%	≤ 31.9% FMP control rule.
Adult river mouth return	93.5	94.3	94.2	NA Total adults in thousands.
Age-4 ocean harvest rate	8.4%	7.9%	9.0%	≤ 16.0% NMFS ESA consultation standard for threatened California Coastal Chinook.
KMZ sport fishery share	10.7%	10.7%	11.7%	NA Includes 0.0 (thousand) adult fish impacted in the KMZ sport fishery during fall (Sept-Dec) 2017.
River recreational fishery share	32.8%	15.0%	15.0%	NA Equals 5.8, 1.8, and 1.8 (thousand) adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries.
Sacramento River Winter (endangered)	10.6%	6.2%	3.6%	≤ 14.4% 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 2018 ESA Guidance).
Sacramento River Fall	151.1	--	--	≥ 151.0 Alternative I: 2018 minimum hatchery and natural area adult escapement (Council guidance).
	--	<b>164.9</b>	--	≥ 165.0 Alternative II: 2018 minimum hatchery and natural area adult escapement (Council guidance).
	--	--	180.1	≥ 180.0 Alternative III: 2018 minimum hatchery and natural area adult escapement (Council guidance).
Sacramento Index Exploitation Rate	34.1%	28.1%	21.5%	≤ 46.8% FMP control rule.
Ocean commercial impacts	44.3	35.9	27.9	Includes fall (Sept-Dec) 2017 impacts (8.1 thousand SRFC).
Ocean recreational impacts	22.3	19.0	14.0	Includes fall 2017 impacts (3.2 thousand SRFC).
River recreational impacts	11.8	9.7	7.4	NA Equals 15.0%, 15.0%, and 15.0% of the total allowable harvest (Council guidance).



Key Stock/Criteria	PROJECTED			2018 Criteria	Spaw ner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted <sup>b/</sup>
	Alt I	Alt II	Alt III		
<b>COHO</b>	<b>COHO</b>			<b>COHO</b>	
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)	<b>10.2%(5.0%)</b>	8.2%(3.0%)	6.9%(1.7%)	≤ 10.0%	2018 Southern U.S. exploitation rate ceiling; PSC coho agreement.
Skagit	10.6%(4.8%)	8.7%(2.8%)	7.5%(1.6%)	≤ 35.0%	2018 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix <sup>d/</sup>
Stillaguamish	9.6%(3.3%)	8.4%(2.0%)	7.5%(1.1%)	≤ 35.0%	2018 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix <sup>d/</sup>
Snohomish	21.0%(3.3%)	19.7%(2.0%)	18.9%(1.1%)	≤ 40.0%	2018 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix <sup>d/</sup>
Hood Canal	43.1%(5.0%)	41.9%(3.0%)	41.1%(1.7%)	≤ 65.0%	2018 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix <sup>d/</sup>
Strait of Juan de Fuca	7.0%(4.1%)	5.3%(2.4%)	4.7%(1.8%)	≤ 20.0%	2018 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix <sup>d/</sup>
Quillayute Fall	10.0	10.1	10.3	6.3 FMP MSY adult spaw ner estimate.	Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Hoh	5.0	5.2	5.4	2.0 FMP MSY adult spaw ner estimate.	Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Queets Wild	5.9	6.1	6.3	5.8 FMP MSY adult spaw ner estimate.	Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Grays Harbor	39.4	40.2	40.7	35.4 FMP MSY adult spaw ner estimate.	Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Willapa Bay Natural	18.7	19.1	19.6	17.2 FMP MSY adult spaw ner estimate.	Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Low er Columbia River Natural (threatened)	11.1%	9.5%	5.9%	≤ 18.0%	Total marine and mainstem Columbia R. fishery exploitation rate (2018 NMFS ESA guidance). Value depicted is marine ER before Buoy 10.
Upper Columbia <sup>c/</sup>	≥ 50%	≥ 50%	≥ 50%	≥ 50%	Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam.
Columbia River Hatchery Early	118.6	110.6	130.5	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	84.4	85.7	101.4	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	14.8%	12.7%	14.9%	≤ 15.0%	Marine and freshw ater fishery exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (threatened)	12.9%	12.9%	12.7%	≤ 13.0%	Marine fishery exploitation rate for R/K hatchery coho (NMFS ESA consultation standard).

a/ Projections in the table assume 2017 post season fishing effort scalars for coho in Canadian fisheries. Model results for Chinook in this table used 2017 preseason catches and fishing effort scalars, and are updated w ith 2017 post season data if available. Assumptions for these fisheries w ill 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 w ith the following clarifications. Numbers in parentheses represent Council area exploitation rates. 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 before the Buoy10 fishery. Exploitation rates for OCN coho include impacts of freshw ater fisheries. 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 betw een WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders. It is anticipated that fishery management w ill be adjusted by state and tribal comanagers during the preseason planning process to comply w ith stock management objectives.

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

Table 7. Expected coastwide lower Columbia Natural (LCN) Oregon coastal natural (OCN) and Rogue/Klamath (RK) coho, and Lower Columbia River (LCR) tule Chinook exploitation rates by fishery for 2018 ocean fisheries management Alternatives - STT analyzed.

Fishery	Exploitation Rate (Percent)											
	LCN Coho			OCN Coho			RK Coho			LCR Tule Chinook		
	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III
SOUTHEAST ALASKA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.1%
BRITISH COLUMBIA	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	13.2%	13.4%	13.7%
PUGET SOUND/STRAIT	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
<b>NORTH OF CAPE FALCON</b>												
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	3.0%	1.7%	0.9%	0.7%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	2.2%	1.7%
Recreational	3.0%	2.1%	1.1%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	5.2%	4.3%
Non-Indian Troll	1.2%	1.0%	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%	6.1%	5.1%
<b>SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON</b>												
Recreational:										0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	2.8%	3.6%	2.1%	6.8%	5.5%	8.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	-	-	-
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	1.1%	0.6%	0.2%	-	-	-
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	3.5%	4.5%	4.9%	-	-	-
Fort Bragg	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.7%	0.3%	2.0%	2.6%	1.7%	-	-	-
South of Pt. Arena	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	1.7%	1.1%	0.7%	-	-	-
Troll:										1.3%	1.1%	1.2%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	-	-	-
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	-	-	-
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.9%	0.9%	1.6%	3.0%	2.5%	4.0%	-	-	-
Fort Bragg	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	-	-	-
South of Pt. Arena	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	-	-	-
BUOY 10	1.7%	2.5%	2.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
ESTUARY/FRESHWATER	NA	NA	NA	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%	NA	NA	NA	8.5%	8.8%	9.1%
<b>TOTAL<sup>a/</sup></b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>9.5%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>14.8%</b>	<b>12.7%</b>	<b>14.9%</b>	<b>12.9%</b>	<b>12.9%</b>	<b>12.7%</b>	<b>41.0%</b>	<b>39.3%</b>	<b>37.4%</b>

a/ Exploitation rates for LCN coho include marine impacts before the Buoy10 fishery. Exploitation rates for OCN coho include impacts of freshwater fisheries.