



*Washington  
Department of*  
**FISH and  
WILDLIFE**

**2015 JOINT STAFF REPORT:  
STOCK STATUS AND FISHERIES FOR  
FALL CHINOOK SALMON, COHO SALMON, CHUM  
SALMON, SUMMER STEELHEAD,  
AND WHITE STURGEON**

**Joint Columbia River Management Staff**

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

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## **INTRODUCTION**

This report describes fall fisheries in the mainstem Columbia River and includes a summary of 2014 management guidelines and fisheries, and expectations for 2015 fall fish runs and fisheries. This report is part of an annual series of reports produced by the Joint Columbia River Management Staff of the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) prior to each major Columbia River Compact hearing. The first Columbia River Compact hearing of the 2015 fall management period is scheduled for 10:00 a.m. Wednesday July 29, 2015 at the Clark Regional Wastewater District (8000 52nd Court, Vancouver, Washington). Members of the *U.S. v Oregon* Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) have reviewed this report.

## **THE COMPACT**

The Columbia River Compact is charged by congressional and statutory authority to adopt seasons and rules for Columbia River commercial fisheries. In recent years, the Compact has consisted of the Oregon and Washington agency directors, or their delegates, acting on behalf of the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission (OFWC) and the Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission (WFWC). The Columbia River treaty tribes have authority to regulate treaty Indian fisheries.

When addressing commercial seasons for Columbia River fisheries, the Compact must consider the effect of the commercial fishery on escapement, treaty rights, and the impact on species listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA, Table 1). Working together under the Compact, the states have the responsibility to address the allocation of limited resources between recreational, commercial, and treaty Indian fishers. This responsibility has become increasingly demanding in recent years. The states maintain a conservative management approach when considering Columbia River fisheries that will affect species listed under the ESA.

## **SEASONS CONSIDERED**

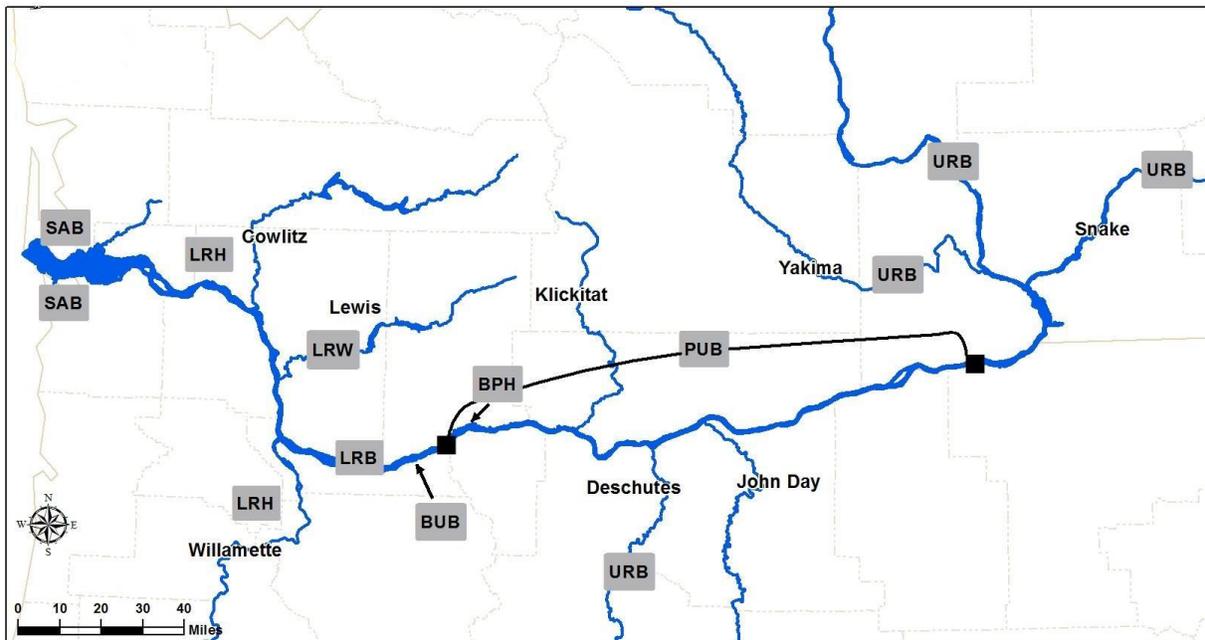
At the July 29 hearing, the Compact will consider non-Indian early fall mainstem commercial fisheries, fall Select Area fisheries, and potentially fall treaty Indian fisheries. Future hearings will be scheduled throughout the fall management period as additional information on fish runs and ongoing fisheries become available.

## **STOCK STATUS**

### **Fall Chinook**

Fall Chinook generally enter the Columbia River from late July through October with abundance peaking in the lower river from mid-August to mid-September and passage at Bonneville Dam peaking in early to mid-September. Columbia River fall Chinook are comprised of six major management components: Lower River Hatchery (LRH), Lower River Wild (LRW), Select Area

Bright (SAB), Bonneville Pool Hatchery (BPH), Upriver Bright (URB), and Mid-Columbia Bright (MCB). The LRH and BPH stocks are considered tule stock and the LRW, URB, and MCB stocks are considered bright stock. The MCB management component is comprised of Pool Upriver Brights (PUB), Bonneville Upriver Brights (BUB) and Lower River Brights (LRB). General destinations of these various stocks are illustrated in Figure 1.



*Figure 1. Major Columbia River Fall Chinook Stock Components and General Destination.*

The upriver run is comprised of stocks produced upstream of Bonneville Dam, and includes URB, BPH, and PUB. Most of the URB Chinook are destined for the Hanford Reach area of the Columbia River, Priest Rapids Hatchery, areas upstream of Priest Rapids Dam, and the Snake River. Smaller URB components are destined for the Deschutes and Yakima rivers. Snake River wild (SRW) fall Chinook are a sub-component of the URB stock. PUBs represent the upriver component within the MCB management stock. PUBs are a bright stock reared at Little White Salmon, Umatilla, and Klickitat hatcheries and released in areas between Bonneville and McNary dams. Natural production of fish derived from PUB stock is also believed to occur in the mainstem Columbia River below John Day Dam, and in the Wind, White Salmon, Klickitat, and Umatilla rivers. The BPH stock is produced primarily at the Spring Creek Hatchery in the Bonneville Pool, although natural production of tules also occurs in the Wind, White Salmon, Hood, and Klickitat rivers. Hatchery production of BPH has been reduced in recent years with the reduction being made up by increased tule releases in Oregon facilities downstream of Bonneville Dam. Tule (BPH) passage at Bonneville Dam occurs over a shorter timeframe than the bright (URB and PUB) Chinook (Figure 2).

The lower river run is comprised of stocks produced downstream of Bonneville Dam, and include LRH, LRW, SAB, and a portion of MCB (BUB and LRB) stocks. The LRH stock is currently produced from hatchery facilities (four in Washington and two in Oregon) while the LRW stock is naturally-produced primarily in the Lewis River system, with smaller components also present in the Cowlitz and Sandy rivers. Natural production of LRH stock occurs in most

tributaries below Bonneville Dam. BUB production occurs just downstream of Bonneville Dam at the Bonneville Hatchery in Oregon. The LRBs are a natural stock that spawns in the mainstem Columbia approximately three miles downstream from Bonneville Dam. The LRB stock is closely related to URBs and is thought to have originated from MCB or URB stock. BUBs are hatchery fish reared and released from the Bonneville Hatchery, located on the Oregon shore just downstream of Bonneville Dam. Although considered a lower river stock, the original broodstock used to develop this stock were of upriver origin and a portion of the BUBs stray upstream of Bonneville Dam. The BUB program has been discontinued starting with the 2013 brood; this production has been transferred to the Little White Salmon National Fish Hatchery upstream of Bonneville Dam. LRBs were originally classified as BUBs, but beginning in 1998 this stock was considered a unique subcomponent of the MCB stock. SABs are a hatchery stock that originated from Rogue River fall Chinook stock egg transfers during 1982-1986. In 2006, production of this stock was transferred from ODFW's Klaskanine Hatchery to the South Fork Klaskanine Hatchery operated by the Clatsop County Fisheries (CCF) Project with additional releases from net pens located in Youngs Bay.

### ***2014 Returns***

The total Columbia River fall Chinook adult return of 1,159,100 adults was 195% of the 2004-2013 average of 595,200 adults and 77% of the forecasted return. Individual stock components ranged between 57% and 163% of forecast. The 2014 fall Chinook return was slightly less than the 2013 return (1,268,400) which was the largest in recent history. Passage at Bonneville Dam totaled nearly 854,800 adults, with a peak daily count of 67,500 adult fish. Nearly 24% of the adult return was age-3 fish, compared to the 10-year average of 40% age-3 adults. Forecast and actual returns for 2014 are presented in Table 2. Historical returns by stock are presented in Tables 3 and 5. Forecast accuracy is presented in Table 4. Chinook passage at Bonneville Dam is illustrated in Figures 2 and 4.

The 2014 LRH return of 101,900 adults was 101% of forecast and 125% of the 2004-2013 average of 81,800 fish. Nearly 39,300 adult fish returned to Oregon and Washington hatcheries below Bonneville Dam, which greatly surpassed the overall escapement goal of 12,400 fish. LRH hatchery escapement included 28,000 adult fish to Washington hatcheries (9,500 goal) and 11,500 adult fish to Oregon hatcheries (3,000 goal). A tule production program was initiated in 2008 at Bonneville Hatchery (located just downstream of Bonneville Dam). Eggs were initially transferred from Spring Creek Hatchery and sub-yearling smolts were released beginning in 2009 (2008 brood year (BY)). This program is now maintained with broodstock collected at Bonneville Hatchery. Currently these fish are grouped with the LRH stock, but some suggest these fish be grouped with the BPH stock or considered a separate stock. In addition to the established hatchery programs, releases of LRH Chinook have also occurred recently from Deep River net pens and Klaskanine Hatchery. Naturally-spawning LRH fall Chinook accounted for an estimated 26,400 additional fish in Washington tributaries and 6,600 adult fish in Oregon tributaries.

The 2014 LRW return of 25,800 adults was 77% of forecast and 184% of the 2004-2013 average return of 14,000 fish. The 2014 return was equal to the 2013 return, which was the largest return since 2003. The natural spawning escapement to the North Fork Lewis River of 20,800 adults exceeded the escapement goal of 5,700 LRW adults.

The 2014 BPH return of 127,000 adults was 123% of forecast and 159% of the 2004-2013 average return of 79,900 fish. Adult returns of BPH included 21,100 fish to Spring Creek Hatchery, which exceeded the escapement goal of 7,000 adults. An additional 12,100 adult BPH strayed into Bonneville Hatchery. Natural spawning BPH fall Chinook accounted for an estimated 4,600 adult fish in Washington tributaries. Natural spawners may include a mix of hatchery and natural origin fish.

The 2014 URB return of 684,200 adults was 74% of the forecast, 220% of the recent 10-year (2004-2013) average of 242,600 fish. The URB return accounted for 59% of the Columbia River fall Chinook return. The McNary Dam count of 410,800 adult Chinook was another one for the record books and greatly exceeded the management goal of 60,000 fish. The Hanford Reach fall Chinook spawning escapement in 2014 was 152,500 adult fish. The 2014 escapement is the largest escapement on record for Hanford Reach URB fall Chinook in recent history. The escapement was 5% larger than the previous record set in 2013 and more than a two-fold increase compared to the 10-year average of 69,400. The Deschutes River return of 18,000 adults was 154% of the recent 10-year average of 11,700 adults. The Columbia River SRW fall Chinook return of 21,600 fish, was much less than (35%) forecasted, but still 149% of the 2004-2013 average (Table 5). The SRW escapement to Lower Granite Dam of 14,200 adult fish is based on a comprehensive run reconstruction that estimates total natural and hatchery origin fish by age. Natural origin fish include all fish whose parents spawned naturally in areas upstream of Lower Granite.

The 2014 MCB return included 31,600 BUB stock, 2,300 LRB stock and 169,900 PUB stock. The BUB return was 70% of forecast and 91% of the 10-year average return of 34,900 fish. Hatchery escapement totaled 15,000 adult BUBs to Bonneville Hatchery. The Little White Salmon Hatchery located just upstream of Bonneville Dam on the Washington shore reported 3,100 BUBs. Significant natural escapement of BUBs does not occur. The LRB return was 121% of forecast and 146% of the 10-year average return of 1,600 fish. The PUB return was less than forecasted (57%) but was still a strong return of nearly three times the 10-year average of 60,500 fish. PUB hatchery escapement included 17,800 fish to Little White Salmon Hatchery. PUB natural escapement totaled 26,700 fish in Washington tributaries upstream of Bonneville Dam.

The 2014 SAB return of 16,500 adults was 163% of forecast and 148% of the 2004-2013 average of 11,100 fish. The 2014 return was another strong return, and 81% of these hatchery fish were harvested in Columbia River fisheries.

### ***2015 Forecast***

The forecast for the 2015 fall Chinook adult return to the Columbia River totals 925,300 fish (Table 2) which would be another strong return. The 2015 forecast is 80% of the 2014 actual return (1,159,100) and 147% of the 2005-2014 average return (631,200). Bright stocks represent 72% of the total forecast. The LRH forecast of 96,800 fish is slightly less than last year's return but greater than the 2005-2014 average (81,100). The LRW forecast of 19,300 adults is 134% of the 2005-2014 average of 14,400 fish. The BPH forecast of 163,900 adults is 218% of the 2005-2014 average of nearly 75,000 fish and would be the third largest since at least 1985. The forecasted return of 518,300 URB adults represents 56% of the projected total return and is



151% of the 2005-2014 average. Included in the URB forecast is the SRW forecast of 20,900 fish which is 132% the 2005-2014 average, and similar to last year's return. The MCB forecast includes 25,200 BUBs, 1,400 LRBs and 88,100 PUBs. The BUB and LRB forecasts are each around 80-90% of average, and the PUB forecast is about 125% of average. The SAB forecast of 12,200 fish is similar to the 2005-2014 average return, and 74% of last year's return.

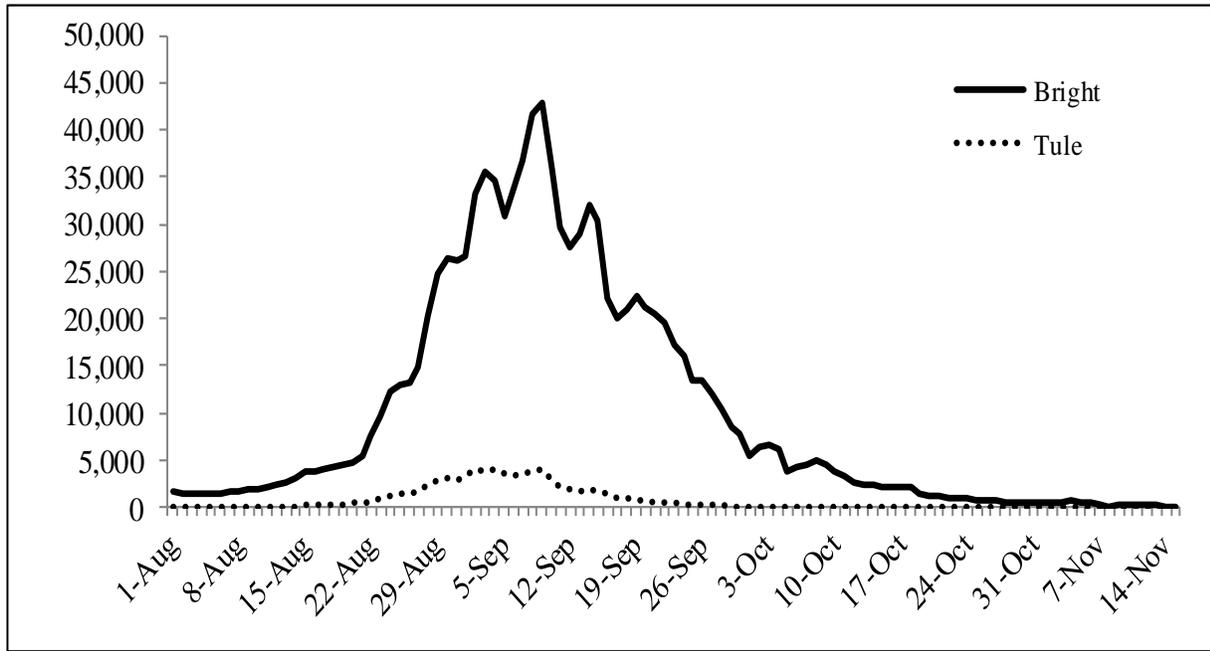


Figure 2. Average Run Timing of Fall Chinook over Bonneville Dam, applied to the 2015 Forecast.

### Summer Steelhead

The Columbia River summer steelhead run is made up of populations originating from both lower river and upper river tributaries. Summer steelhead enter the Columbia River primarily from April through October each year, with most of the run entering from late June to mid-September. The lower Columbia River (LCR) component is primarily hatchery produced, derived from Skamania stock, and tends to be earlier timed than the upriver stocks. The Skamania stock was successfully introduced into numerous streams below Bonneville Dam, and a few streams above, including the Wind and Hood rivers. Peak return timing of the lower river component is in May and June. Summer steelhead caught in mainstem Columbia River fisheries during May and June of each year are categorized as lower river stock (destined for areas downstream of Bonneville Dam).

Upriver summer steelhead include hatchery and wild fish that pass Bonneville Dam during April through October of each year. Fish passing from April through June are categorized as Skamania stock steelhead destined mainly for tributaries within Bonneville Pool. Production programs for Skamania stock fish in hatcheries upstream of Bonneville Dam have decreased from historical levels.

Steelhead that pass Bonneville Dam during July through October are categorized as Group A index or Group B index fish, based on fork length (Group A < 78 cm, Group B ≥ 78 cm). Group

B steelhead primarily return to tributaries in the Salmon and Clearwater rivers in Idaho and usually spend two years in the ocean, while Group A steelhead return to tributaries throughout the Columbia and Snake basins (including the Salmon and Clearwater rivers) and usually spend only one year in the ocean. The run-timing distributions at Bonneville Dam of Group A and Group B summer steelhead are shown in Figure 3.

Summer steelhead passage at Bonneville Dam is illustrated in Figure 4. Summer steelhead passage (returns) over Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River is shown in Table 6 and passage over Lower Granite Dam on the Snake River is shown in Table 7. Stock distribution and hatchery/wild determination are based on (and dependent on) biological sampling at each of the hydro facilities mentioned. See Table 2 for details on steelhead forecasts.

Steelhead harvest from non-Indian recreational fisheries occurs throughout the Columbia River basin and in Zone 6 from treaty Indian fisheries. Recreational steelhead fisheries are mark-selective; allowing retention of fin-clipped fish only. Treaty Indian steelhead harvest is not mark-selective. A majority of the treaty Indian catch occurs during the fall gillnet fishery and catch also occurs in treaty platform and hook and line fisheries. In recent years the tribes have reduced catch of wild steelhead during fall treaty Indian gillnet seasons. Commercial harvest of steelhead in non-Indian fisheries has been prohibited since 1975. Time, area, and gear restrictions are implemented to minimize encounters of steelhead in non-Indian commercial fisheries although some release mortality does occur.

### ***2014 Returns***

The total return to Bonneville Dam (April-October passage) of upriver summer steelhead was 320,700 fish, and included 13,500 Skamania stock, 260,100 Group A stock, and 47,100 Group B stock. The 2014 return was 114% of the forecast of 281,000 upriver steelhead. Upriver steelhead passage at Bonneville Dam in 2014 was slightly less (93%) than the recent (2004-2013) ten-year average return of 346,300 fish, but much improved over the lower return years of 2012 and 2013. Wild fish passage in 2014 totaled 127,400 fish which represented 40% of the return, compared to the recent ten-year average of 29% (100,700 fish). Run size data in this report are adjusted for unclipped hatchery fish based on sampling data collected at the Bonneville Dam adult fish trapping facility (AFF). In 2014 between April and October a total of 1,726 steelhead were biologically sampled at the AFF.

The majority of steelhead passage at Bonneville Dam occurs during July through October. During these months in 2014, a total of 307,200 steelhead passed Bonneville Dam, compared to the recent ten-year average of 334,600 fish. Passage was 50% complete on August 15, compared to the average 50% date of August 14. Age-class estimates for the 2014 Group A return included 44% 1-salt fish compared to the 66% 10-year average. The Group B return was comprised of 98% 2-salt fish compared to the 10-year average of 79% average.

The upriver Skamania return to Bonneville Dam totaled 13,500 fish including 4,800 (35%) wild fish. The Skamania return was 136% of the 2004-2013 average of 13,600 fish and much improved over the low return year in 2013. The Group A return was 92% of the 2004-2013 average of 282,400 fish. Wild fish represented 42% of the Group A return, which is greater than the average proportion of 31% wild. The Group B return of 47,100 fish was 94% of the 2004-

2013 average of 50,300 fish, and much improved over last year's poor return. The hatchery Group B return was likely adversely affected by disease and water quality issues during rearing at Dworshak National Fish Hatchery. Wild fish represented 28% of the Group B return, which was greater than the 2004-2013 average proportion wild of 22%.

The steelhead run year at Lower Granite Dam is comprised of all fish passing from July 1 through June 30 of the following year. The 2014-2015 steelhead passage at Lower Granite Dam totaled 165,900 fish. Over 9% of the passage was biologically sampled. Based on passage and sampling data, stock composition included 31,700 Group B fish (28% wild) and 132,000 Group A fish (30% wild). Sampling data from Lower Granite Dam suggests 17% of the unclipped Group B fish were unclipped hatchery fish and 5% of the unclipped Group A fish sampled were unclipped hatchery fish.

**2015 Forecast**

The 2015 forecast for the summer steelhead return to Bonneville Dam is 312,200 upriver fish, including 13,400 Skamania stock (4,100 wild), 257,700 Group A stock (95,400 wild), and 41,000 Group B stock (11,700 wild). Overall, the forecast is 90% of the 2005-2014 average of 347,500 fish. The Skamania and Group A forecasts are 103% and 105% the 2005-2014 respective average returns. The Group B forecast is 80% the 2005-2014 average return (Tables 2 and 6).

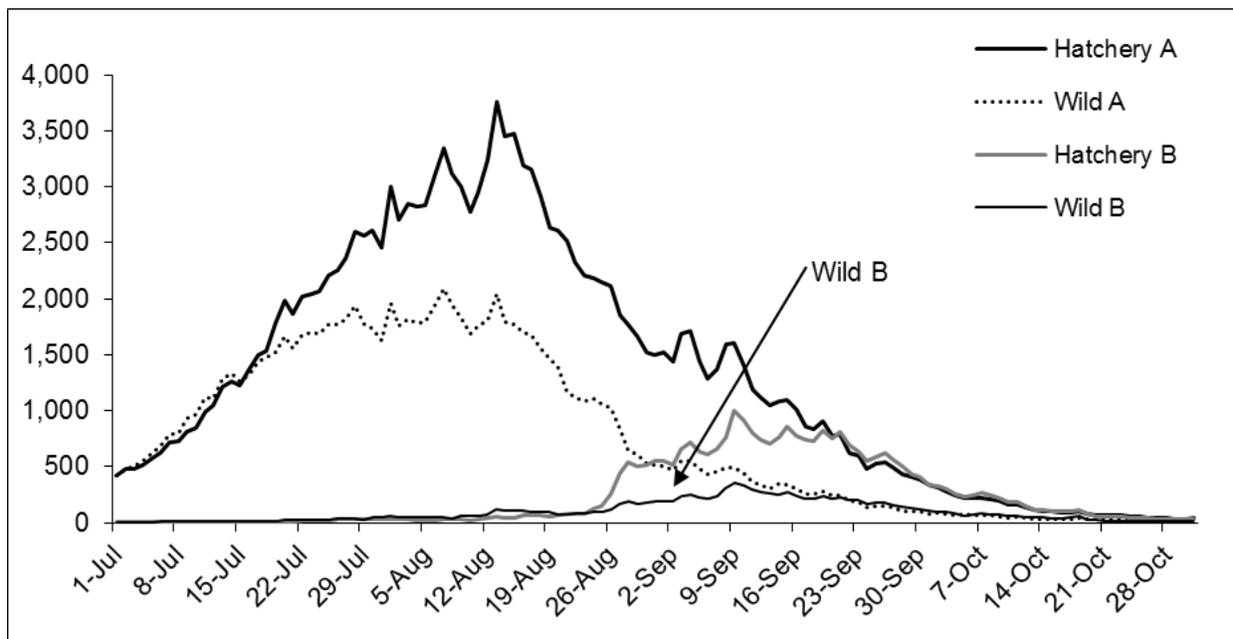


Figure 3. Average Run Timing of Summer Steelhead over Bonneville Dam, applied to the 2015 Forecast.

## Coho

The Columbia River hatchery Coho return includes both early and late returning stocks. Coho adults are typically age-3 fish, returning to freshwater after only one year in the ocean. Early stock Coho enter the Columbia River from mid-August to early October with peak entry occurring in early September. In the ocean, early stock Coho tend to remain near the Oregon and southern Washington coasts and primarily migrate southward from the Columbia River, and are therefore referred to as Type S. Late stock Coho enter the Columbia River from mid-September through December with peak entry occurring in mid-October. In the ocean, late stock Coho tend to migrate northward from the Columbia River along the Washington coast and Vancouver Island, and are therefore referred to as Type N. Columbia River Coho return primarily to Oregon and Washington hatcheries downstream from Bonneville Dam, although substantial hatchery and some natural production now occurs in areas upstream of Bonneville Dam (Tables 8, 9 and 10).

In Oregon, Columbia River tributaries with historical natural Coho production included the Lewis and Clark, Youngs, Klaskanine, Clatskanie, Clackamas, and Sandy rivers plus Big, Gnat, Beaver, Milton, and Scappoose creeks. Annual spawning fish survey counts conducted in Oregon lower Columbia River tributaries from December through February beginning as early as 1949 indicated that wild Coho may have been extirpated from Oregon's lower Columbia tributaries, excluding the Clackamas and Sandy rivers. Intensive surveys conducted during 1990-1999 resulting in counts of 0.0-0.4 fish per mile supported this conclusion. Increased numbers of unmarked Coho have been observed in lower Columbia River tributaries since 2000 indicating that some remnant Oregon populations may persist in the lower Columbia River Basin, but the origin of these fish is unknown. Population-specific estimates of naturally spawning Coho and the proportion estimated to be of natural origin are shown in Table 11.

Historical natural Coho production areas in Washington included the Grays, Elochoman, Cowlitz, Toutle, Kalama, Lewis, and Washougal watersheds. Stream surveys conducted in Washington from 1945-1979 in the Toutle and lower Cowlitz River tributaries showed a steady decline of naturally-spawning Coho. Smolt traps are currently being used in several Washington tributaries to estimate natural production. Recent year natural spawn estimates from Washington's lower Columbia River tributaries are provided in Table 11.

Historical natural Coho production areas above Bonneville Dam include the Spokane, Yakima, Wenatchee, Entiat, Methow, and Snake Rivers. The majority of Coho presently passing Bonneville Dam are from the *U.S. v. Oregon* Management Plan mandated hatchery releases of lower river Coho stocks in the Yakima, Umatilla, Klickitat, Wenatchee, Methow, and Clearwater rivers. The releases outside the Klickitat are primarily intended to restore natural Coho to appropriate habitats above Bonneville Dam, most recently in the Snake, Yakima, Methow, and Entiat rivers. Coho destined for areas upstream of Bonneville Dam have represented an increasing percentage of the total return in response to increased releases above Bonneville Dam. Coho passage at Bonneville Dam is illustrated in Figure 4. The tribes are engaged in increased monitoring and evaluation activities to determine the extent of natural production in areas where Coho have been re-introduced. See Tables 2, 8, 9, and 10 for details on harvest, escapement, passage and abundance.

## ***2014 Returns***

The 2014 Columbia River Coho return of 966,000 adult fish was comprised of 605,300 early stock fish and 360,700 late stock fish. The 2014 return was greater (151%) than the forecasted return of 638,500 fish. The early stock Coho return was 165% of forecast and late stock return was 133% of forecast. The Bonneville Dam count of 279,700 adult Coho broke the 2001 record for the highest count since Bonneville Dam counts began in 1938 and was 248% of the 2004-2013 average passage of 122,000 fish. Passage represented 65% of the estimated total ocean abundance of Columbia River Coho destined for areas above Bonneville Dam. Hatchery escapement below Bonneville Dam (291,900 fish) to Washington and Oregon facilities was 184% of the 2004-2013 average escapement and facility-specific broodstock goals were reached. Natural escapement of Lower Columbia River Coho is estimated at 24,400 adults, compared to the 2004-2013 average estimates of 20,700 fish.

## ***2015 Forecast***

The 2015 forecast for the Columbia River Coho return is for a strong return of 539,600 adults, which includes 377,300 early stock and 162,300 late stock. The forecast is 117% of the 2005-2014 average of 459,800 fish. The individual forecasts for early and late stock Coho are 131% and 95% of the 2004-2013 averages, respectively. Bonneville Dam passage is expected to be 190,500 adult Coho, which represents 65% of the forecasted total ocean abundance of Columbia River Coho destined for areas upstream of Bonneville Dam. Escapement goals of 11,600 early stock and 6,500 late stock adults to Washington hatcheries downstream of Bonneville Dam are expected to be achieved.

A total of 512,000 natural-origin Coho smolts are estimated to have emigrated from Washington tributaries of the lower Columbia region in 2014. Marine survival of these smolts is estimated at 4.3%, which corresponds to a 2015 forecast of 27,100 adult wild Coho to Washington tributaries of the Columbia River within the lower Columbia Evolutionary Significant Unit (ESU).

## **Chum**

Chum return to the lower Columbia River (LCR) from early October through mid-December with spawning occurring from late October through early January. Chum returns are primarily from natural production. Four small hatchery enhancement programs (three in WA and one in OR) release fed-fry which contribute to the population. Primary production areas include the Grays River in Washington, smaller tributaries just downstream from Bonneville Dam, and the mainstem Columbia River in specific locations from the I-205 Bridge upstream to Bonneville Dam. A small number of Chum also pass Bonneville Dam each year. The Washougal Hatchery enhancement program provides fed-fry for release into Duncan Creek (BY2001 to present) and the East Fork Lewis River (BY2011 to present). The Grays River Hatchery enhancement program has been producing fed-fry for in-basin releases since 1999 (BY1998). Beginning in 2011 (2010 brood), eyed-egg transfers of Grays River origin Chum to ODFW's Big Creek Hatchery has provided fed-fry for release in Oregon waters.

Washington index areas have been surveyed annually since 1950, and specific areas of the mainstem Columbia River have been surveyed annually since 1998. During 2000-2003, survey

areas were expanded to include non-index LCR tributaries (Washington and Oregon) downstream of Bonneville Dam. These non-index stream surveys have continued sporadically since. In some years significant numbers of Chum have been observed in non-index areas, primarily at the mainstem Columbia River spawning areas between Bonneville Dam and the I-205 Bridge. Few Chum have been observed in Oregon tributaries; however, survey effort has not been as intensive as that in Washington tributaries. Beginning with 2013, the reporting metric for the LCR Chum abundance index changed from fish/mile to estimates of escapement. Table 12 has been updated to report escapement estimates for the major populations of LCR Chum. While variable, reported returns to spawning areas outside of the major populations of LCR Chum generally number less than 200 fish annually.

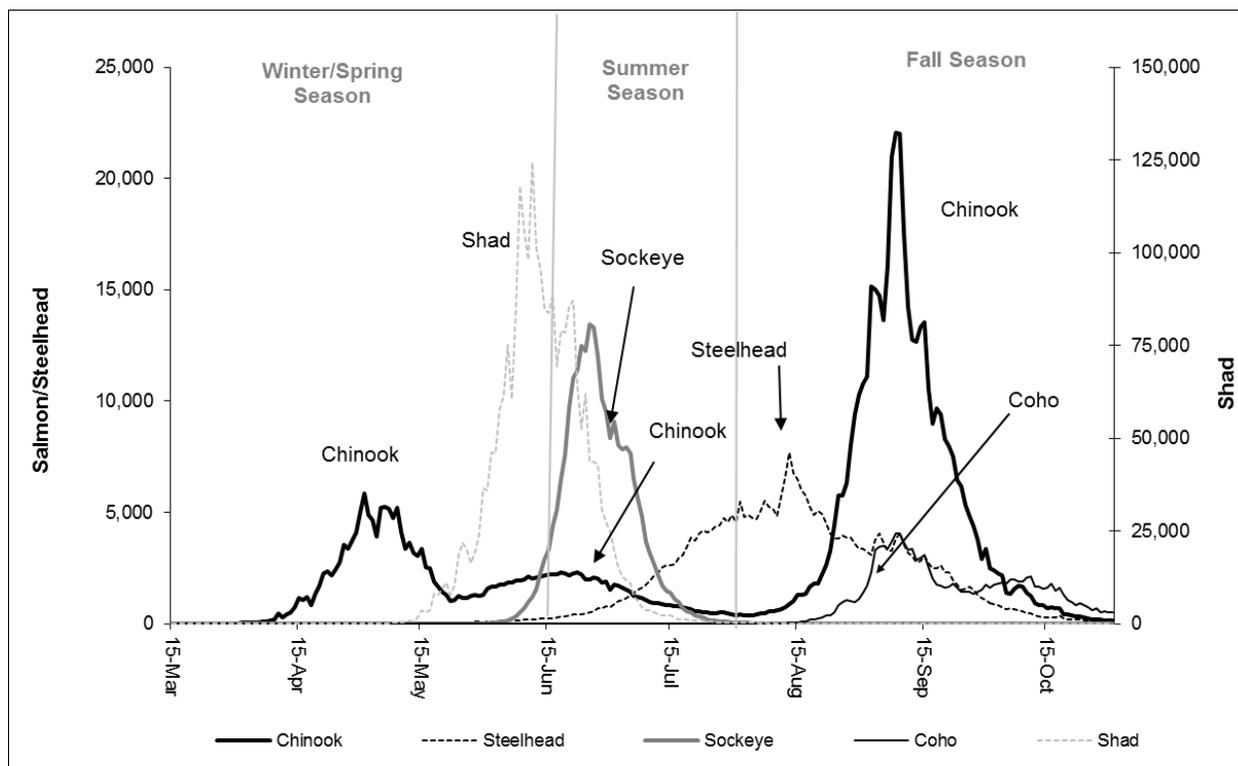


Figure 4. 10-year Average (2005-2014) Daily Fish Counts at Bonneville Dam.

## MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

### Endangered Species Act

Status reviews occurring since 1991 have resulted in the majority of Columbia Basin salmon and steelhead stocks being listed under the ESA (Table 1). The *U.S. v Oregon* TAC has prepared Biological Assessments (BAs) for combined fisheries based on relevant *U.S. v Oregon* management plans and agreements. The TAC has completed BAs for ESA-listed stocks for all mainstem Columbia River fisheries since January 1992. In addition, ODFW has a state management plan in place for naturally-produced Coho from Oregon tributaries that were listed by the State of Oregon in 1999.

The current BA addresses Columbia River treaty Indian and non-Indian fisheries for upriver Chinook, upriver Coho, Sockeye, steelhead, and White Sturgeon, as described in the “2008-2017 U.S. v Oregon Management Agreement” (2008-2017 MA). The BA was submitted during the spring of 2008, and a Biological Opinion (BO) was subsequently issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) later that year. The current BO expires December 31, 2017, concurrent with the 2008-2017 MA.

### **Columbia River Salmon Management Guidelines**

The parties to *U.S. v Oregon* are currently operating under the 2008-2017 MA. This agreement provides specific fishery management constraints for upriver spring, summer, and fall Chinook, upriver Coho, Sockeye, and steelhead. Excerpts from the 2008-2017 MA and other agreements applicable to fisheries considered in this report are included in this section.

#### ***Upriver Summer Steelhead***

During the fall season, treaty Indian and non-Indian fisheries encountering upriver summer steelhead will be managed according to the harvest rate schedule shown in Table A4 of the 2008-2017 MA. Table A4 addresses only those impacts to Group B steelhead, however the BO does address ESA impact limits to Group A steelhead. All mainstem non-Indian fall fisheries (below the Highway 395 Bridge in Pasco, Washington) are managed not to exceed impact rates of 2% on wild Group A and wild Group B index steelhead. Treaty fisheries are managed based the abundance-based harvest rate schedule for the combined hatchery and wild Group B return.

<b>Table A4. Fall Management Period Steelhead Harvest Rate Schedule</b>				
Forecast Bonneville Total B Steelhead Run Size	River Mouth URB Run Size	Treaty Total B Harvest Rate	Non-Treaty Natural Origin B Harvest Rate	Total Harvest Rate
<20,000	Any	13%	2.0%	15.0%
20,000	Any	15%	2.0%	17.0%
35,000	>200,000	20%	2.0%	22.0%

B Run Steelhead are defined as steelhead measuring  $\geq 78$  cm & passing Bonneville Dam during July 1 and October 31.

This harvest rate schedule applies to fall season fisheries only. These fisheries include all mainstem fisheries below the mouth of Snake River from August 1 through October 31 and for mainstem fisheries from The Dalles Dam to the mouth of the Snake River from November 1 through December 31. Also included are fall season treaty fisheries in Drano Lake and tributary mouth fisheries in Zone 6 that impact Snake River steelhead.

#### ***Lower Columbia River wild/natural Coho (LCN Coho)***

As part of the 2008-2017 MA, ocean and Columbia River fisheries are managed to provide treaty Indian and non-Indian fisheries the opportunity to each harvest 50% of the upriver adult Coho available for harvest south of the U.S. – Canada border. Non-Indian fisheries include commercial and recreational fisheries in the ocean and mainstem Columbia River. For lower river Coho stocks the exploitation rate (ER) limits are based on impacts to lower Columbia naturally-produced (LCN) Coho stocks. These ER limits are set annually by NMFS using a harvest matrix that considers parameters of ocean survival and parental escapement. The matrix was updated in 2015 to include additional reference populations. The allocation of non-Indian

catch and ESA impacts between ocean and in-river fisheries is determined annually by the states and occurs during the Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) and North of Falcon (NOF) meetings in March and April.

<b>Lower Columbia River wild/natural (LCN) Coho - Exploitation Rate Matrix</b>					
Parental Escapement (percent of full seeding)	<b>Marine Survival Index a/</b>				
	Very Low ≤0.06%	Low ≤0.08%	Medium ≤0.17%	High ≤0.40%	Very High >0.40%
Normal	10%	15%	18%	23%	30%
Very Low *	≤ 10%	≤ 15%	≤ 18%	≤ 23%	≤ 30%
* In the event that lower Columbia River natural Coho average spawning escapements fall below 30 percent of full seeding when considered as an average of the ten reference populations, b/ the Council shall work to the extent possible to minimize LCN Coho exploitation rates on adult returns from the corresponding brood year, and in no case exceed the exploitation rate for a given marine survival index category.					
a/ Columbia River hatchery Coho jack returns per smolt released.					
b/ Clatskanie River, Scappoose Creek, Elochoman River/Skamokowa River, Grays River/Chinook River, Clackamas, Sandy River, Lower Cowlitz River, Toutle River, Coweeman River, and East Fork Lewis River.					

### ***Lower Columbia River wild/natural tule Chinook (LCR tule)***

Fall season fisheries in the Columbia River and the ocean that harvest LCR tules are currently managed according to an abundance-based exploitation rate schedule that depends on the abundance of LRH Chinook. The LRH Chinook are considered a valid indicator of the relative abundance of LCR (natural) tules. The total allowed exploitation rate is shared between ocean and in-river fisheries downstream of Bonneville Dam. The allocation of non-Indian catch and ESA impacts between ocean and in-river fisheries is determined annually by the states and occurs during the Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) and North of Falcon (NOF) meetings in March and April.

<b>Exploitation Rate Schedule for LCR Tule Chinook</b>	
LRH Abundance	Exploitation Rate
0-30,000	0.30
30,000 -40,000	0.35
40,000 -85,000	0.38
> 85,000	0.41

### ***Upriver Fall Chinook***

Fall season fisheries in the Columbia River Basin below the confluence of the Snake River are managed according to the abundance based harvest rate schedule from the 2008-2017 MA (Table A3). If non-Indian mark-selective fisheries are implemented that impact URBs, the non-Indian ocean and in-river fisheries may not harvest more than 50% of the harvestable surplus of URBs, consistent with the applicable federal allocation case law.

Expected URB River Mouth Run Size	Expected River Mouth Snake River Natural Origin Run Size <sup>1</sup>	Treaty Total Harvest Rate	Non-Treaty Harvest Rate	Total Harvest Rate	Expected Escapement of Snake R. Natural Origin Past Fisheries
<60,000	<1,000	20%	1.50%	21.50%	784
60,000	1,000	23%	4%	27.00%	730
120,000	2,000	23%	8.25%	31.25%	1,375
>200,000	5,000	25%	8.25%	33.25%	3,338
	6,000	27%	11%	38.00%	3,720
	8,000	30%	15%	45.00%	4,400



1. If the Snake River natural fall Chinook forecast is less than level corresponding to an aggregate URB run size, the allowable mortality rate will be based on the Snake River natural fall Chinook run size.
2. Treaty Fisheries include: Zone 6 Ceremonial, subsistence, and commercial fisheries from Aug 1-Dec 31.
3. Non-Treaty Fisheries include: Commercial and recreational fisheries in Zones 1-5 and mainstem recreational fisheries from Bonneville Dam upstream to the confluence of the Snake River and commercial and recreational SAFE (Selective Areas Fisheries Evaluation) fisheries from August 1-December 31.
4. The Treaty Tribes and the States of Oregon and Washington may agree to a fishery for the Treaty Tribes below Bonneville Dam not to exceed the harvest rates provided for in this Agreement.
5. Fishery impacts in Hanford sport fisheries count in calculations of the percent of harvestable surplus achieved.
6. When expected river-mouth run sizes of naturally produced Snake River Fall Chinook equal or exceed 6,000, the states reserve the option to allocate some proportion of the non-treaty harvest rate to supplement fall Chinook directed fisheries in the Snake River.

Upriver fall Chinook escapement goals include 7,000 adult BPH fall Chinook (4,000 females) to Spring Creek Hatchery and a 60,000 adult URB fall Chinook (natural and hatchery) management goal above McNary Dam.

### ***Annual Non-Indian Impact Allocation of Upriver Fall Chinook***

Based on preseason run size forecasts, a fishing schedule is developed annually for non-Indian recreational and commercial fisheries through the NOF management process. The fisheries described in the following section were structured, or guided by, preseason planning efforts. Preseason plans for fall fisheries that occurred in 2014 can be found in the “Fall Season Expectations” section of the 2014 Fall Joint Staff Report.

## **REVIEW OF MAINSTEM AND SELECT AREA FISHERIES**

### **Non-Indian Commercial Fisheries**

Traditional commercial fisheries below Bonneville Dam occurred during "early fall" (August to mid-September) targeting Chinook and during the "late fall" (mid-September to mid-November) targeting Coho. Although Coho typically outnumbered Chinook in the late fall season catch, Chinook landings have occasionally been significant during the mid-September timeframe. Incidental landings of steelhead occurred in both early and late fall seasons until the commercial sale of this species was banned in 1975. Time, area, and gear restrictions have been imposed to reduce the incidental catch of non-target species. See Figure 5 for a map of commercial fishing zones.

Since 1992, fall season commercial fisheries below Bonneville Dam have been reduced in response to ESA listings. During 1995-1998, extremely low Coho abundance curtailed nearly all commercial fishing opportunities during the late fall period. During 1997-2001, early fall fisheries consisted primarily of short fishing periods targeting sturgeon. Since 2002, August fisheries have expanded in time and area with increased emphasis placed on targeting Chinook. Up until recently, early fall seasons have included the first half of August in Zones 1-5 (Columbia River mouth upstream to Beacon Rock) and the last half of August in Zones 4-5

(Warrior Rock upstream to Beacon Rock). Since 2013, the early fall season has occurred in Zones 4-5 due to ESA constraints and allocation guidelines on LCR tule Chinook. Late fall target Chinook seasons typically occur from mid to late September through the end of October within Zones 4-5. Prior to 2006, the majority of the late fall season targeted Coho in Zones 1-3 (below the mouth of the Lewis River). Since 2006, the ESA listing of LCN Coho has reduced Coho fishing opportunity considerably. However, beginning in 2013, mark-selective Coho-target fisheries have been implemented using tangle net gear and other live-capture regulations to allow for commercial access to harvestable hatchery-origin Coho while remaining within allowable ESA impact limits.

Reduced non-Indian commercial salmon fishing opportunities in the late 1990s and adoption of Joint State Sturgeon Management Agreements beginning in 1997 resulted in target sturgeon fisheries becoming an important part of fall fishing strategies to allow access to the commercial allocation of white sturgeon. Sturgeon fishery management changed considerably in 2003 when the annual commercial white sturgeon allocation was reduced to 20% of the total non-Indian harvest allowed below Bonneville Dam. During 2002-2013, daily and/or weekly possession and sales limits concurrent with salmon fisheries largely replaced directed sturgeon seasons during the fall timeframe. Effective 2014, policies adopted by the WFWC and OFWC prohibited the retention of white sturgeon in all non-Indian fisheries downstream of Bonneville Dam (sport and commercial).

#### ***2014 Early Fall Commercial Mainstem Fisheries***

The 2014 early fall (August) mainstem season consisted of 13 fishing periods in Zones 4-5. The fishing structure consisted of three periods per week during the four weeks in August, plus one additional period on September 1. The September 1 period was adopted in-season consistent with the preseason plan to allow access to the number of Chinook set aside for this early fall period. A 9-inch minimum mesh size restriction was in place for all periods to minimize handle of steelhead and under-sized sturgeon, and all periods were nine hours in duration. Landings for the early fall season included 46,855 Chinook and 831 Coho. Chinook landings surpassed the record-setting 2013 catch of 44,300 fish, despite being only 54% of expectations. Coho landings in the early fall season were similar to the recent five year average (808 fish). Steelhead handle is estimated at 1,100 fish (~600 mortalities) See Table 13 and Tables 15-21 for details on season structure and harvest.

#### ***2014 Late Fall Commercial Mainstem Fisheries***

The 2014 late fall mainstem season consisted of 40 fishing periods occurring between September 14 and October 31. Late fall fishing periods targeting Chinook included nineteen 9-12 hour periods in Zones 4-5. Coho-directed fisheries were restricted to Zones 1-3 and included the standard “small-mesh” gillnet fishery and a mark-selective (adipose fin clipped) tanglenet fishery. The tanglenet fishery consisted of nine 12-hour fishing periods during October 1-21. Regulations for this fishery included a 3.75-inch maximum mesh size, 30-minute maximum soak time, and other live-capture fishing regulations. The Coho release mortality rate was 30%. Release mortalities totaled nearly 1,200 adult Coho from the tanglenet fishery. Landings from the tanglenet fishery included 2,000 Chinook and 18,200 hatchery Coho. Thirteen Coho-directed

gillnet fishing periods occurred during October 9-31 resulting in landings of 2,000 Chinook and 43,800 Coho.

Combined landings during the late fall fishery included 52,100 Chinook and 68,500 Coho. Chinook landings were the highest since at least 1990. Combined fall season Coho landings (69,376 fish) were similar to the preseason expectations (70,000 fish) and the highest since 2003. Steelhead handle is estimated at 900 fish (~400 mortalities) during the late fall season. See tables 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, and 23 for details on late fall season structure and harvest.

**2014 Fall Research Seine Fisheries**

A 22-day pilot research seine fishery was prosecuted during August 19 - September 30 to address research-related questions regarding implementation of this gear in a mainstem Columbia River commercial fishery. Therefore, mortalities on ESA-listed stocks for this fishery were applied to the allowable impacts reserved for research rather than being subtracted from commercial fishing impacts. Because research impacts are limited, the fishery was restricted in scope in order to provide a reasonable economic return for participants. A total of 10 fishers (four purse seiners and six beach seiners) were randomly drawn from a pool of 45 Washington and Oregon applicants (15 purse and 30 beach).

The fishery was operated under an Individual Fisher Quota (IFQ) system that limited allowable steelhead handle and the number of adult Chinook and Coho that could be kept and sold. Sales of jack Chinook and jack Coho were allowed but did not count toward quotas. IFQs by gear type are shown in the following table:

<b>2014 Summary of quotas assigned to the lower Columbia River pilot seine fishery</b>						
Gear	<u>Chinook (kept)</u>		<u>Coho (kept)</u>		<u>Steelhead (handle)</u>	
	Individual	Total	Individual	Total	Individual	Total
Beach Seine	500	3,000	250	1,500	360	2,160
Purse Seine	750	3,000	450	1,800	360	1,440
Sum		6,000		3,300		2,600

To limit mortalities of lower Columbia River (LCR) natural tulle Chinook and lower Columbia natural (LCN) Coho, allowable sales were limited to marked fish only. Regulations required unmarked salmon and all steelhead to be released. The fishery was observed by agency staff at a rate of 100%.

Combined landings for the fishery totaled 2,439 adult and 355 jack Chinook and 1,031 adult and 39 jack Coho (see table below). Landings varied widely among fishers. Beach seiners landed 0-95% of their adult Chinook IFQs and 0-92% of adult Coho IFQs. Purse seiners landed 4-94% of their adult Chinook IFQs and 0-61% of adult Coho IFQs. An additional 7,642 unmarked Chinook, unmarked Coho, and steelhead were released. Mark rates by species were low for Chinook (38%), very low for Coho (32%), and average for steelhead (66%). Catch results by seine type are shown in the following table:

2014 Summary of kept and released catch in fall Columbia River pilot seine fishery										
	Kept				Released					
	Chinook		Coho		Chinook		Coho		Steelhead	
	Adult	Jack	Adult	Jack	Adult	Jack	Adult	Jack		
Beach	1,133	204	489	20	1,425	209	902	28	456	
Purse	1,306	151	542	19	2,620	386	1,319	50	247	
Total	2,439	355	1,031	39	4,045	595	2,221	78	703	
	3,864 kept (33.6% of salmonid handle)				7,642 released (66.4% of salmonid handle)					

The average weight of Chinook landed in seines was 20% less than Chinook landed in the mainstem gillnet fishery, while Coho were similar in weight. The observed ratio of about three steelhead-per-10 marked adult Chinook was similar to pre-season expectations. Based on post-fishery interviews with participants, low mark rates resulting in a high percentage of the catch being released and high start-up and operational costs were the most significant issues encountered in the fishery.

In April 2014, the *U.S. v. Oregon* Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) proposed release mortality rates for fall seine fisheries in 2014 which were used for these analyses. Mortality rates for purse seine are: Chinook – 22.5%, Coho – 28.9%, and Steelhead – 3.3%. Mortality rates for beach seine are: Chinook – 34.3%, Coho – 38.4%, and Steelhead – 8.3%.

Observed take of ESA-listed stocks was generally less than expected due to lower overall effort and harvest than anticipated (Table 3). However, the number of adult Chinook harvested per ESA-impact was 57% of expectations for lower Columbia River (LCR) natural tule fall Chinook and 85% for Snake River natural fall Chinook. A similar pattern occurred for Coho where harvest per lower Columbia natural (LCN) Coho impact was 45% of expectations. Wild Group A steelhead impacts were less than half of expected, while wild Group B steelhead impacts were just above expectations.

Summary of expected and observed take of ESA-listed stocks in the 2014 pilot seine fishery				
	Expected		Actual	
	Mortalities	Impact Rate	Mortalities	Impact Rate
Snake R natural fall Chinook	189	0.310% <sup>1</sup>	32	0.147%
LCR natural tule Chinook	51	0.210%	37	0.149%
LCN Coho	439	0.214% <sup>2</sup>	102	0.235%
Group A Wild	16	0.020%	7	0.006%
Group B Wild	7	0.110%	8	0.060%
Chum	0	0.000%	0	0.000%

<sup>1</sup> Incorrectly reported previously as 0.41%

<sup>2</sup> Expected reported as total unmarked mortality rate. Actual is LCN only.

### Non-Indian Recreational Fisheries

The fall recreational salmon fishery occurs throughout the Columbia River with primary catch areas in the estuary (Buoy 10), the lower river between Tongue Point and Bonneville Dam (LCR), and the Vernita-Hanford Reach area below Priest Rapids Dam. The Buoy 10 fishery targets fall Chinook and Coho in the estuary area from the Buoy 10 line upstream to the Tongue

Point/Rocky Point line and accounts for the majority of the recreational Coho harvest in the Columbia River. The LCR recreational fishery catches fall Chinook, summer steelhead, and Coho in the mainstem Columbia River from the Tongue Point/Rocky Point line upstream to Bonneville Dam. The Hanford Reach fishery targets fall Chinook in the area downstream of Priest Rapids Dam. Smaller fisheries also occur on the mainstem Columbia River between Bonneville and McNary dams targeting Chinook, Coho and steelhead near tributary mouths. In all of these fisheries, only adipose fin-clipped hatchery steelhead and Coho may be retained, except unclipped Coho may be kept upstream of the Hood River Bridge (RM 170).

The popularity of the LCR fall salmon fishery has grown considerably over the years, and anglers continue to fish successfully in new areas of the lower Columbia for fall Chinook. Historically, high water temperatures on the mainstem during August and September hindered anglers' ability to catch fall Chinook in the shallows, and the majority of the catch occurred at or below tributary mouths where water temperatures were cooler. Beginning in the late 1990s anglers began targeting fall Chinook in deeper areas of the river with excellent results, especially in and around shipping lanes. Since 2010, the catch of adult fall Chinook on the mainstem has averaged 25,200 fish annually compared to 14,700 during the 2000s, 5,000 during the 1990s and 2,300 during the 1980s. Angler trips have also increased from an average of about 41,000 trips in the 1980s, 54,000 trips in the 1990s, to over 100,000 trips annually since 2000. As a result of the increased effort and catch, since 2004 the recreational opportunity for fall Chinook on the mainstem Columbia River downstream of Bonneville Dam has been constrained in terms of the daily bag limit and/or fewer fishing days in order to meet ESA and harvest-sharing guidelines.

Similar to the trend in the lower river fishery, Chinook catch in the Buoy 10 fishery has also increased in recent years as anglers have shifted their focus from Coho and have become more effective at targeting Chinook in this area. While the average number of angler trips by decade has remained stable since the 1990s, average Chinook harvest has increased from 6,700 in the 1990s, to 10,000 in the 2000s, to 17,000 so far in the 2010s. A significant portion of the catch in the Buoy 10 fishery is tule stock. Increased Chinook harvest, coupled with a decrease in the allowable ER on LCR tules, has resulted in reduced Chinook retention opportunity and more restrictive daily bag limit regulations. In every year since 2007, Chinook retention has been prohibited for some portion of the Buoy 10 fishery, averaging about 30 days open for retention during August and September. Additionally, mark-selective regulations for a portion of the season were required for the first time ever in 2013 and again 2014 in order to meet the Chinook retention end date objective.

### ***2014 Buoy 10 Recreational Fishery***

The 2014 Buoy 10 fishery opened August 1 for Chinook, adipose fin-clipped Coho, and adipose fin-clipped steelhead. Chinook retention was open from August 1 to September 1 and October 1 to December 31. During August 30 through September 1 mark-selective fishery regulations for fall Chinook were in effect. The season structure for Chinook retention was identical to the preseason agreement. The season started with a daily bag limit of two adult salmon or hatchery steelhead in combination with not more than one adult Chinook (>24-inches). The retention of hatchery Coho and steelhead was allowed during August 1-December 31. The expected harvest (including release mortality) for the Buoy 10 fishery was 45,700 Chinook, including 6,600 LRH fall Chinook, and 56,500 hatchery Coho.

Chinook catch rates averaged about 0.3 Chinook kept per rod through August 24. Chinook catch rates peaked at 0.6 kept fish per rod on August 28. The tule fall Chinook catch was equal to preseason expectations but the impact to LCR natural tules exceeded preseason expectations. Mark-selective regulations for Chinook retention took effect on August 30 and the retention of Chinook closed effective September 2 through September 30 as originally planned.

Coho catch rates during the week of August 25 were 0.6 kept fish per rod and increased to 1.3 kept fish per rod for the week of September 1. The bag limit for Coho increased to three hatchery fish from September 2 through September 30 and October 3 through December 31. Coho catch rates remained above 1.0 kept fish per rod through the first week of October peaking at 2.4 fish per rod on September 16. The LCN Coho exploitation rate remained under the preseason expectation.

<b>2014 Buoy 10 - Summary of Retention Regulations:</b>	
08/01 to 08/29	Two adult salmon daily bag limit, only one may be a Chinook, Coho and steelhead must be adipose fin-clipped.
08/30 to 09/01	Two adult salmon daily bag limit, only one may be a Chinook, Coho and steelhead must be adipose fin-clipped, Chinook must be left-ventral or adipose fin-clipped.
09/02 to 09/30	Coho bag limit increased to 3 fish, Chinook retention prohibited.
10/01 to 10/02	Two adult salmon daily bag limit, retention of any adult Chinook allowed, Coho and steelhead must be adipose fin-clipped.
10/03 to 12/31	Coho limit increased to three fish.

The 2014 Buoy 10 fishery consisted of 107,522 angler trips and a kept catch of 26,788 Chinook, and 57,744 adipose fin-clipped Coho (Table 25). Anglers also released 16,363 Chinook and 39,590 Coho (release mortality rate 19% for both species). The kept Chinook catch in 2014 surpassed 2013's modern day record and was the highest since 1988. The Coho catch was the highest since 2002 as was the combined Chinook and Coho catch.

### ***2014 Lower Columbia Mainstem Recreational Fishery***

The 2014 lower Columbia River recreational fishery opened August 1 for fall Chinook and adipose fin-clipped Coho. The states structured Chinook retention seasons and bag limits by area to maximize the opportunity for anglers to harvest surplus upriver bright fall Chinook within conservation and harvest-sharing guidelines for wild, LCR tule fall Chinook. In the area between Tongue Point and Warrior Rock where LCR tule abundance is the highest, Chinook retention was scheduled to be open during August 1-September 6 and October 1-December 31. The states also adopted a mark-selective fishery (MSF) for hatchery Chinook between Tongue Point and Warrior Rock during September 7-14. The daily bag limit for this area was two adult salmon or steelhead in combination with not more than one adult Chinook until October 1 when the limit changed to two adult fish. From Warrior Rock upstream to Steamboat Landing, Chinook retention was allowed during August 1-December 31 with a two-fish daily bag limit. In the area from Steamboat Landing upstream to Bonneville Dam, Chinook retention was allowed during August 1-December 31 with a daily bag limit of three adult fish, not more than two of which could be adipose fin-clipped adult Coho or steelhead in any combination. In all three areas, the states adopted party fishing rules for boat anglers whereby each angler aboard a vessel could continue to deploy gear until the boat limit was achieved. The preseason catch expectation

for the mainstem recreational fishery was 42,800 adult Chinook and 3,800 Coho including catch during the MSF.

Similar to recent years, high water temperatures adversely affected catch rates in the recreational fishery from Cathlamet upstream to Bonneville Dam during August through early September. However, unlike the past two years the Tongue Point fishery did not produce exceptional Chinook catches during this time, but Coho catch rates at Tongue Point were excellent. Through August 31, the total Chinook catch in the recreational fishery was only 3,700 adult fish, which was the lowest Chinook catch for the month of August since 2007. On September 3, the states met and extended the non-mark-selective Chinook fishery between Tongue Point and Warrior Rock by one extra day (September 7) to meet season objectives. Beginning September 6, Chinook catch rates increased dramatically between Tongue Point and Warrior Rock and also in the Columbia River Gorge. Chinook retention switched to MSF regulations during September 8-14 in the Tongue Point to Warrior Rock area and closed effective September 15 as planned. Catch rates remained excellent in the Gorge through mid-October and were fairly strong between Warrior Rock and Steamboat Landing through the end of September.

The 2014 mainstem recreational fishery produced 143,946 angler trips with catches of 26,336 adult fall Chinook, 2,688 Chinook jacks, 5,761 adipose fin-clipped adult Coho, and 6,375 adipose fin-clipped summer steelhead including trips and catch made during the MSF. The adult Coho catch was the highest on record, the angler trip total was the second highest on record, and the adult Chinook catch was the third highest on record. During September 8-14, the MSF between Tongue Point and Warrior Rock produced 13,156 trips with catches of 2,193 adipose fin-clipped adult fall Chinook, 448 adipose fin-clipped adult Coho, and 170 adipose fin-clipped summer steelhead. A total of 5,323 unclipped adult fall Chinook were released. Season total releases include 6,829 adult Chinook, 3,049 adult Coho and 5,269 steelhead. See Tables 16, 19 and 26.

### ***2014 Columbia Mainstem Recreational Fisheries above Bonneville Dam***

The Columbia River is typically open for Chinook retention during the fall season in the area from Bonneville Dam upstream to the Highway 395 Bridge near Pasco, Washington (37 miles upstream of McNary Dam). Additional areas of the Columbia River upstream of the Highway 395 Bridge, such as Hanford Reach, are also open during the fall season. Catch estimates for the salmon and steelhead fisheries from Bonneville Dam upstream to the Highway 395 Bridge are based on recent years average harvest until catch record card data are available, which usually has a one or two year delay. The catch from the Hanford Reach fishery is based on a robust creel program. See Tables 16, 19 and 27 for seasons and catch.

#### **Bonneville Dam to Hwy 395 Fishery**

This fishery is often referred to as the 'Zone 6' fishery however it technically extends upstream of McNary Dam to the Highway 395 Bridge near Pasco Washington. The average Chinook catch in this fishery during 2002-2009 was fairly static, ranging from 2,200 to 4,000 adult fish annually. Since 2010 annual catch has consistently been greater than 5,000 adult Chinook. The majority of the catch occurs within the Zone 6 area proper (Bonneville Dam upstream to McNary Dam). Minor catch (average of 200 Chinook) is reported in the area from McNary Dam

upstream to the Highway 395 Bridge. As has been the case for numerous years, the 2014 fishery was open for Chinook retention from August 1 through December 31. In response to the strong Chinook return, the daily bag limit for Chinook was increased from two adults per day to three adults per day. Chinook harvest in this fishery is estimated based on average harvest rates and current run sizes until catch record card data is available. 2014 harvest is estimated at 9,200 adult fish. Based on available catch record data, Coho harvest averages around 1,500 fish annually, but is estimated at 7,300 in 2014 given the strong Coho return.

Steelhead fisheries occur from Bonneville Dam upstream to the Highway 395 Bridge. Fisheries also occur within Zone 6 tributaries where steelhead migrating upstream may “dip-in” to seek refuge in the cooler water of the tributary. This dip-in tributary catch is included with the mainstem catch reported here, and usually accounts for around half of the total catch. Estimated catch (based on average catch data) for the 2014 fall season (August–October) is 15,400 hatchery steelhead kept (7,900 released).

#### Hanford Reach Fall Chinook Fishery

The Hanford Reach fall Chinook sport fishery opens annually from August 1 through October 22 for the areas from the Highway 395 Bridge at Pasco upstream to Priest Rapids Dam. In July of 2014 an emergency regulation change was implemented for the fall Chinook sport fishery in the Hanford Reach in response to the anticipated return of almost 300,000 URB fall Chinook to the Hanford Reach. The daily limit was increased to three adult salmon, fishing with two poles was permitted from the Highway 395 Bridge in Pasco to Priest Rapids Dam if the angler possessed a two-pole license endorsement, and the Columbia River between the Highway 395 Bridge, and the Old Hanford townsite wooden powerline towers was open to fishing for salmon through October 31.

The 2014 Hanford Reach fishery harvest includes an estimated 28,700 adult fall Chinook, 3,700 jack fall Chinook, and 200 Coho. An additional 500 adult Chinook and 100 jack Chinook were caught and released. The 2014 harvest broke the previous record-high set in 2013, and continued the trend since 2010 of harvest exceeding 10,000 adults. An estimated 47,000 angler trips were completed in 2014, which was a new record for angler participation in this fishery, 14% higher than the previous record observed in the 2013 fishery.

#### Snake River Fall Chinook Fishery

In 2008, a small pilot recreational fishery opened in late September around Little Goose Dam resulting in a harvest of five adult Chinook. Since then, the lower Snake River in the fall season has been open annually for the retention of hatchery fall Chinook during specific times and areas with various bag limits. Fall Chinook salmon harvest during these fisheries is considered incidental to the popular steelhead fisheries in the lower Snake River. Catch estimates in non-boundary Washington waters (mouth upstream to Interstate Bridge) during 2008-2013 range from 6 to 1,146 adult hatchery fish. Harvest has increased consistently since 2008.

### **Select Area Fisheries**

Select Area commercial fisheries occur in off-channel areas and target Coho and Chinook returning from net-pen and hatchery releases at these sites. These fisheries were initiated in 1962



with the adoption of Coho salmon seasons in Youngs Bay. Fall Select Area fisheries have occurred in Tongue Point/South Channel, Blind Slough/Knappa Slough, and Deep River since 1996; and Steamboat Slough during 2000-2005. All fall non-Indian fisheries are managed in accordance with predetermined harvest impact rates or catch guidelines; however, Select Area fall fishery impacts on ESA-listed fish are negligible and in-season modifications are seldom necessary.

Declines in mainstem fishing opportunities and the success of the fishery in Youngs Bay prompted the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) to fund a project in 1993 to expand net-pen programs and terminal fisheries in Youngs Bay and establish other off-channel areas. Currently, the Select Area Fisheries program is supported by funding from BPA, the state of Oregon, NOAA Fisheries (via Mitchell Act), and a voluntary assessment paid by the commercial fishing industry. Currently, production sites and fisheries operate in Youngs Bay, Tongue Point/South Channel, and Blind Slough/Knappa Slough in Oregon and Deep River in Washington. Fall fisheries in the Select Areas primarily target hatchery Coho returning to these release sites; however, SAB and LRH fall Chinook are also produced and harvested in Youngs Bay and LRH fall Chinook from Big Creek Hatchery are targeted in the Blind Slough/Knappa Slough fishery when a harvestable surplus is expected. Coho and Chinook produced for Select Areas also contribute to the Columbia River recreational and commercial fisheries, as well as ocean recreational, commercial and tribal fisheries. Fisheries targeting Coho are typically initiated in late August or early September and continue through the end of October. In Youngs Bay weekly periods occur throughout August to target Chinook and the first Coho returns. Recently, late-August experimental fisheries have also been adopted to target tule Chinook returning to the Deep River Select Area program.

Recreational fisheries also occur in the Select Areas. Under permanent regulations, Youngs Bay, Blind Slough/Knappa Slough, and Deep River Select Area sites are open the entire year for retention of Chinook and adipose fin-clipped Coho with a daily bag limit of two adult salmonids. Chinook retained during January 1 – July 31 must be fin-clipped (either adipose or ventral clips) in Youngs Bay and associated tributaries, and adipose fin-clipped in other Select Areas and tributaries. Beginning in 2013, barbless hooks are required in all recreational fisheries within the Select Areas (consistent with regulations for the mainstem Columbia River). The fall fisheries tend to have relatively low effort and catch, with a 5-year average annual catch of approximately 600 Chinook and 300 Coho.

### ***2014 Select Area Fisheries***

Chinook landings for all Select Areas combined totaled 24,198 fish, which was the highest since project inception and surpassed the 2013 record of 24,134. These record landings can be attributed to strong SAB returns and the returns of adult tule fall Chinook from releases at Klaskanine Hatchery initiated in 2010. Total Coho harvest of 168,497 was almost 2½ times higher than the pre-season expectation (48,900) and was the highest on record. Sturgeon retention was prohibited in Columbia River commercial and recreational fisheries beginning in January of 2014. Landings of Chinook and Coho are summarized in Tables 16, 23 and 24. Season structures are summarized in Tables 14 and 15.

The fall season in Youngs Bay began in early August with three 36-hour periods weekly through late August with the upper fishing boundary moved downstream from the confluence of Youngs and Klaskanine rivers to Battle Creek Slough to ensure adequate SAB escapement. After these August target Chinook periods were complete, the fall season continued as a target Coho fishery, starting with one 3½-day period from August 25–29 then continuous fishing from September 1 through October 31 (60 days). The complete Youngs Bay fall season consisted of 68 fishing days and resulted in landings of 11,829 Chinook, 65,917 Coho, and 1 pink salmon. The Chinook catch was the fourth highest on record behind 2012, 2013, and 2011; Coho harvest was the second highest on record and was over 2½ times the preseason expectation (23,900 fish).

The Tongue Point/South Channel fishery began with four nightly 12-hour fishing periods per week during August 25 – September 12. The fishery increased to four nightly 18-hour periods each week from September 15 – September 19 and then five nightly 18-hour periods each week from September 21 – October 31. The 46-night season resulted in landings of 5,460 Chinook, and 50,752 Coho. The Chinook catch was the second highest on record only behind 2013; the Coho catch was the highest on record and was nearly three times the preseason expectation of 11,300 fish. The season began during the last week of August, earlier than normal, to provide access to the harvestable surplus of Big Creek Hatchery tulle fall Chinook.

The season structure of the Blind Slough/Knappa Slough fishery was similar to the Tongue Point/South Channel fishery. The fishery began with four nightly 12-hour fishing periods per week during August 25 – September 12. The fishery increased to four nightly 14-hour periods each week from September 15 – September 19 and then five nightly 16-hour periods each week from September 21 – October 31. As with Tongue Point/South Channel, this season also began earlier than normal to provide access to the surplus Big Creek Hatchery tules. The maximum mesh size allowed was 9¾-inch for the entire season. The 46-night season resulted in landings of 4,661 Chinook and 24,573 Coho. The Chinook catch was above the 10 year average and the fourth highest on record. The Coho catch was the highest on record and was five times the preseason expectation (4,700 fish).

The structure of the Deep River fishery was generally similar to that for the Tongue Point/South Channel and Blind Slough/Knappa Slough fishing sites. The fishery began with two 12-hour nightly fishing periods per week from August 18-29, expanding to four nightly periods from September 1-12, then five nightly periods September 15-27 (peak abundance), and back to four nightly periods September 29 - October 17. The season concluded with two nightly periods on October 20 and 23. The fishing periods were expanded to 15 hours from September 19 to the end of the season. Total season landings for the 36-night season included 2,248 Chinook, 27,255 Coho, and one pink salmon. Chinook catches nearly matched the record high (2,295 in 2011) and Coho catches were the highest recorded for Deep River, surpassing the 19,260 landed in 2010. The Chinook stock composition was nearly identical to that from 2013: roughly 46% tulle stock, 52% SABs and 2% non-SAB brights, based on visual inspection of fin clips and skin coloration of 1,096 sampled fish.

The 2014 recreational fisheries in Select Areas generally occurred as per permanent regulations. Harvest estimates are based on catch record card data, which usually has a one or two year delay. It is likely that catches in 2014 were higher than average because of the increased abundance of SAB fall Chinook.

## **Treaty Indian Mainstem Fisheries**

During the fall season, fisheries in the mainstem Columbia River between Bonneville and McNary dams (Zone 6, Figure 5) include treaty Indian commercial and ceremonial and subsistence (C&S) fisheries. Like fisheries occurring in Zones 1-5, Zone 6 fisheries are managed in accordance with harvest rate schedules in the *U.S. v. Oregon* Management Agreement. The URB harvest rate is used as a surrogate for harvest rates on SRW Chinook. Treaty Indian landings and fishery structures are summarized in Tables 13, 16, 18, and Tables 28 - 30. ESA impacts are shown in Tables 32 and 36. Treaty Indian tributary fisheries (including those in the Snake Basin) are not discussed in this report.

### ***2014 Treaty Indian Commercial Fisheries***

The 2014 treaty Indian fall commercial fishery was managed to target harvestable salmon and steelhead, while limiting impacts on ESA listed SRW fall Chinook and Group B index summer steelhead. The commercial gillnet salmon fishery occurred between August 18 and October 16 and consisted of seven weekly fishing periods which included one 3½-day fishing period, six 4½-day, and two 5½-day fishing periods (41½-days total). This was a record since at least the 1980s. As in most years, the standard Spring Creek Hatchery sanctuary was in effect until broodstock collection was assured. An 8-inch minimum mesh size restriction was in place for all gillnet openings. Aerial net counts were conducted weekly and averaged 422 nets per survey (Table 31). Platform hook & line caught fish were open for sales during August 1 through December 31. Tribal fisheries downstream of Bonneville Dam were open according to agreements with the States, but there was no recorded effort or catch.

Fall season treaty fisheries landed 264,457 adult Chinook, 25,551 steelhead and 40,480 Coho. Sturgeon landings during target salmon seasons totaled 76 fish. The tribes only allowed legal sized sturgeon to be retained for subsistence use during fall salmon gillnet fisheries. As is typically the case, Chinook catch was highest in the first two weeks of September. Of the total catch, 16% of the Chinook, 22% of the steelhead and 16% of the Coho were taken home or sold directly to the public. As in past years, Group B steelhead impacts continued to be the constraining factor for fall season fisheries. Impacts to total Group B summer steelhead from treaty Indian fisheries totaled 12.5% compared to the 20.0% limit.

## 2014 Fishery Impacts

Fall season fisheries target healthy stocks of steelhead and salmon and through 2013 provided for white sturgeon harvest. Fall fisheries are structured to minimize handle of ESA-listed fish through the use of time, area, and gear restrictions while maximizing harvest of healthy fish stocks. Tables 32-36 provide impact summaries for treaty Indian and non-Indian fisheries.

For 2014, URB and SRW fall Chinook impacts were managed based on an URB run size greater than 200,000 adults and an SRW run size of at least 8,000 adults. According to Table A3 of the MA returns of this size allow for a harvest rate of 45% (15% non-Indian and 30% treaty Indian). The actual URB harvest rates were 22.3% in treaty Indian fisheries and 12.5% for non-Indian fisheries. Impacts to SRW fall Chinook totaled 22.2% from treaty Indian fisheries and 12.2% from non-Indian fisheries. Due to non-Indian mark-selective fisheries in the lower river recreational fisheries, there is a slight difference between the harvest rate of URBs and the impact rate of SRWs in non-Indian fisheries. TAC is currently reviewing the methods to appropriately calculate the non-Indian SRW impact rate.

2014 Management	Total	Goal/Guideline
<b>Total URB HR</b>	<b>34.77%</b>	<b>45.00%</b>
Non-Indian	12.47%	15.00%
Treaty Indian	22.30%	30.00%
<b>Snake River Wild HR</b>	<b>34.63%</b>	<b>45.00%</b>
Non-Indian	12.23%	15.00%
Treaty Indian	22.40%	30.00%
<b>% of Harvestable Surplus</b>		
Non-Indian	25%	50%
Treaty Indian	27%	50%
<b>McNary Escapement</b>	410,800	60,000
<b>LRH Exploitation Rate</b>	<b>40.40%</b>	<b>41.00%</b>
<i>In-River ER</i>	7.35%	
<b>Upriver Steelhead</b>		
Non-Indian Wild B	2.00%	2.00%
Treaty Total B	12.47%	20.00%
<b>Upriver Coho to Bonneville</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>50%</b>
<b>Lower Columbia Chum</b>	<b>0.80%</b>	<b>5%</b>

The ER for LCR wild tule Chinook totaled 40.4% compared to the limit of 41.0% in combined ocean and mainstem fisheries. Ocean and in-river fisheries account for the total ER. In-river fisheries accounted for 7.4% of the 40.4% total.

The ER for LCN Coho totaled 17.2% compared to the maximum ER limit of 22.5% in combined ocean and mainstem fisheries. The ER from mainstem fisheries was 5.3%, accounting for 31% of the season total, compared to the 36% allocation planned pre-season.

Impacts to total Group B summer steelhead from treaty Indian fisheries totaled 12.5% compared to the 20.0% limit. Incidental mortalities from non-Indian fall fisheries resulted in impacts of 2.0% to wild Group B steelhead, compared to the 2.0% limit.

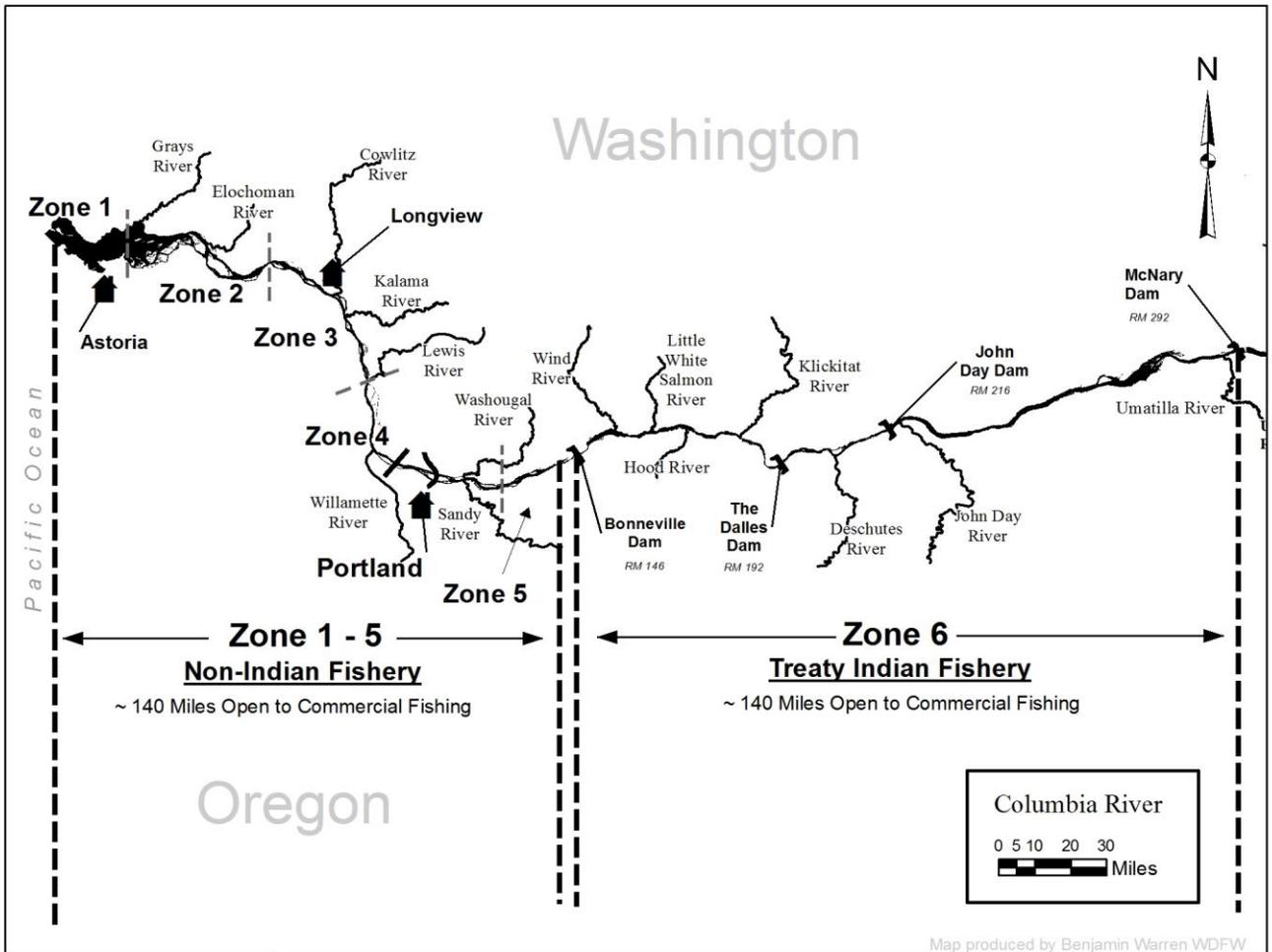


Figure 5. Columbia River Commercial Fishing Zones.

## 2015 FALL SEASON FISHERY EXPECTATIONS

### Non-Indian Fisheries

Specific recommendations for fall commercial seasons will be presented at Compact hearings occurring throughout the fall management period. Based on preseason run size forecasts, a preliminary fishing schedule was developed for Columbia River non-Indian fisheries through the NOF management process. As the fall management period progresses, run size updates will occur, which may alter planned fisheries. Chinook run sizes cannot typically be updated until mid-September; therefore, fisheries occurring prior to that time will be managed conservatively to ensure conservation requirements are met, and to allow for flexibility in shaping fishing opportunities during the latter part of the season. Stock composition and estimated impacts for all fisheries will be updated in-season as catch estimates and stock composition (determined from coded-wire-tag (CWT) data) become available. These data may differ from preseason expectations, which could result in modifications to fall fishery plans/seasons.

## 2015 Non-Indian Columbia River Fall Fishery Chinook Allocation Agreement

The agreement reflects the intent of the Washington and Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission policies and the management objective to optimize non-Indian (commercial and recreational) fisheries harvest of Chinook and Coho within the limitations of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The agreement was developed during the March and April 2015 Pacific Fisheries Management Council and North of Falcon meetings, which included input from commercial and recreational fisheries representatives.

ESA limits (based on preseason forecasts) for 2015 non-Indian fall fisheries include a 15.0% impact rate for SRW Chinook (URB stock is the surrogate), a 41% ER for LCR tule Chinook (LRH stock is the surrogate) and a 23% ER for LCN Coho (unmarked Coho are the surrogate). The ERs for LCR tule Chinook and LCN Coho include impacts from both the ocean and Columbia River fisheries. The most constraining stocks for Columbia River fisheries are LCR tule Chinook. The preseason expectation for Columbia River (inriver) fisheries is an ER of 8.7% on LCR tule Chinook and an ER of 9.4% on LCN Coho.

The non-Indian conservation burden for ESA-listed Chinook is shared between recreational and commercial fisheries. Based on the preseason allocation agreement, sharing of LCR tule impacts are expected to be 70% recreational and 30% commercial. The sharing for SRW impacts is expected to be 55% recreational and 45% commercial.

### Goals/expectations for the recreational fishery include:

The Buoy 10 fishery will begin on August 1 with a two fish/one Chinook daily limit through September 7 (Labor Day). From September 8-30, Chinook retention is closed. From October 1 through December 31, the daily limit will be two fish/two Chinook, with retention including Chinook, hatchery Coho and hatchery steelhead. In-season considerations will include the potential for a Chinook mark-selective fishery (MSF) during all or part of the scheduled Chinook non-retention period (Sept 8-30). Any decisions will be made in-season through the Columbia River Compact. Catch (and release mortality) expectations total 34,800 Chinook (4.1% LCR Wild ER) and 45,800 hatchery Coho (6,900 unmarked mortalities).

The mainstem recreational fishery from the Rocky Point/Tongue Point line upstream to Bonneville Dam will be open August 1 through December 31 but Chinook retention seasons and bag limits vary by river section with the intent of maximizing opportunity while minimizing impacts to LCR Chinook. Catch (and release mortality) expectations total 30,200 adult Chinook (2.0% LCR Wild ER) and 3,200 adult hatchery Coho. The following describes the expected season and bag limits separated by area.

- From the Rocky Point/Tongue Point line upstream to the Lewis River/Warrior Rock line: Chinook retention is allowed August 1 through September 7 followed by a Chinook MSF (adipose fin clip) from September 8 - 14. The area will be closed for Chinook retention from September 15-30. The daily limit for both fisheries is one fish/one Chinook. Beginning October 1, Chinook retention will reopen with a two fish/two Chinook daily limit.

- From the Lewis River/Warrior Rock line upstream to the lower end of the Steamboat Landing dock near Washougal, WA: Chinook retention is allowed August 1 through December 31 with a two fish/two Chinook daily limit.
- From the Steamboat Landing dock upstream to Bonneville Dam: Chinook retention allowed August 1 through December 31 with a three fish/three Chinook daily limit.

The mainstem sport fishery from Bonneville Dam to the Highway 395 Bridge in Pasco, Washington will begin August 1 with a two fish/two Chinook daily limit through December 31. The total catch expectation is 9,000 adult Chinook.

During all fall fisheries from Buoy 10 upstream to the OR/WA border (upstream of McNary Dam) each legal angler aboard a vessel may continue to deploy angling gear until the daily adult salmonid bag limit for all anglers aboard has been achieved.

Goals/expectations for the commercial fishery include:

The early fall fishery is modeled to begin the week of August 9 in Zones 4-5. The fishery is expected to continue through the month, with fishing periods occurring two to three days per week. Fishery structure is expected to include 9-hour (9 PM-6 AM) periods in Zones 4-5 with a 9-inch minimum mesh size. The catch expectation is 47,500 adult Chinook (1.7% LCR Wild ER). Additional fishing period(s) with reduced area or hours may be considered in early September to meet harvest guidelines.

The Late Fall fishery is expected to begin the week of September 13 in Zones 4-5 with 8-inch or 9-inch minimum mesh. The catch expectation is 19,100 adult Chinook (0.6% LCR Wild ER).

Coho-directed fishing periods are expected to throughout October using 3.75- inch tangle nets. Additional fishing periods using unslackened 6-inch maximum-mesh gillnets are also expected. As in past years, target Coho fisheries will likely occur during daylight hours in Zones 1-3. Based on preseason forecasts, up to 51,600 Coho may be available for commercial mainstem fisheries. The interim tangle net release mortality rate will be 30% for unclipped adult Coho.

Limited commercial beach and purse seine fisheries are also expected to occur in Zones 2-4 during the fall of 2015. Season structure will be determined in-season through the Columbia River Compact. Preseason modeling set aside 10% (0.3%) of the LCR Wild impacts available to commercial fisheries. The kept catch expectation is around 5,000 adult Chinook. A limited beach and purse seine research fishery is expected to occur in Zone 5, associated impacts from Zone 5 would fall under research impacts.

The dates, areas, gear restrictions, and catch expectations described above are based on preseason planning and input from the commercial fishing industry. In-season events may change many of these expectations.

White sturgeon harvest is prohibited effective January 2014 in all Columbia River Fisheries downstream of Bonneville Dam consistent with the policies adopted by the Fish and Wildlife Commissions of both Washington and Oregon.

### **Select Area Fisheries**

Based on 2015 preseason run size predictions, an estimated 64,700 Select Area Coho are expected to be available for harvest in all Select Area fishing sites combined, including 31,400 Coho returning to Youngs Bay, 13,100 to Tongue Point, 7,500 to Blind Slough, and 12,700 to Deep River. SAB Chinook catch is expected to total 7,400 fish in all Select Areas combined and LRH Chinook will also be available for harvest in all sites. White sturgeon possession will be prohibited. Site-specific season structure was discussed at a public meeting on Select Area fall fisheries held on June 11 in Astoria, Oregon. Season structure is expected to be similar to that of the 2014 Select Area fall season.

### **Treaty Indian Fisheries**

Allowable ESA impact rates (based on preseason forecasts) for treaty fisheries include a limit of 30% on SRW fall Chinook and an ESA limit of 20% on Group B steelhead. The tribes have not planned fisheries or projected catches at the time of publication. The tribes generally expect similar management to recent years. Treaty Indian commercial gillnet fisheries have typically occurred from mid to late August through late September or early October, although sales of platform caught fish typically begin August 1 and may extend into late-October. Fishery restrictions may include mesh size restrictions to target Chinook. Area restrictions to reduce impacts on specific Chinook stocks have occurred in past years, but are not expected in 2015. Coho and steelhead harvest is expected to be similar to recent year average rates. Sturgeon sales are generally not allowed during fall salmon gillnet fisheries. Sturgeon retention (within a specific size limit) is typically allowed only for C&S purposes. Fall gillnet fisheries typically consist of 2½ to 4½-day weekly fishery periods. Sales of platform and hook and line caught fish, as well as fish caught in Klickitat River and Drano Lake tributary fisheries, are typically allowed throughout the fall period. The tribal fishery downstream of Bonneville will probably be open during at least part of the fall season but little if any effort is expected.

### **2015 Columbia River Fall Fishery Model Summary**

The following table summarizes Chinook catch, ESA-impact and passage expectations, based on preseason planning.





<b>Table 1. Federally-listed Species Found in Columbia River Fishery Management Areas.</b>			
Species – ESU/DPS <sup>1</sup>	Current Designation	Listing Date	Effective Date
<u>Chinook</u>			
<b>Snake River Fall</b>	Threatened	22-Apr-92	22-May-92
Snake River Spring/Summer	Threatened	22-Apr-92	22-May-92
Upper Columbia Spring	Endangered	24-Mar-99	24-May-99
<b>Upper Columbia Summer/Fall</b>	Not warranted	--	--
Middle Columbia Spring	Not warranted	--	--
<b>Lower Columbia River Spring/Fall</b>	Threatened	24-Mar-99	24-May-99
Upper Willamette Spring	Threatened	24-Mar-99	24-May-99
Deschutes River Summer/Fall	Not warranted	--	--
<u>Steelhead</u>			
<b>Snake River Basin</b>	Threatened	18-Aug-97	17-Oct-97
<b>Upper Columbia River<sup>2</sup></b>	Threatened	18-Aug-97	17-Oct-97
<b>Lower Columbia River</b>	Threatened	19-Mar-98	18-May-98
<b>Middle Columbia River</b>	Threatened	25-Mar-99	24-May-99
Southwest Washington	Not warranted	--	--
<b>Upper Willamette</b>	Threatened	25-Mar-99	24-May-99
<u>Sockeye</u>			
Snake River	Endangered	20-Nov-91	20-Dec-91
Okanogan River	Not warranted	--	--
Lake Wenatchee	Not warranted	--	--
<b><u>Chum</u> – Columbia River</b>	Threatened	25-Mar-99	24-May-99
<b><u>Coho</u> – Columbia River</b>	Threatened	28-Jun-05	26-Aug-05
<b><u>Green Sturgeon</u>- Southern DPS</b>	Threatened	07-Apr-06	07-Jul-06
<b><u>Eulachon</u> - Southern DPS</b>	Threatened	17-Mar-10	17 May 10

<sup>1</sup> The ESU/DPSs in bold are present in the Columbia River basin during the time when fisheries described in this report occur and therefore may be impacted by these fisheries.

<sup>2</sup> Status downgraded to threatened per U.S. District Court order in June 2009.

			<b>2014</b>		<b>2015</b>
			<b>Forecast</b>	<b>Return</b>	<b>Forecast</b>
<b>Fall Chinook</b>	LRH - Lower River	Hatch.	100,700	101,900	96,800
	LRW - Lower River	Wild	33,400	25,800	19,300
	BPH - Bonneville Pool	Hatch.	103,200	127,000	163,900
	URB - Upriver Bright		919,000	684,200	518,300
	Snake River Wild	Wild	61,000	21,600	20,900
	MCB - Mid Col. Bright		344,200	203,800	114,700
	BUB - Bonn. Upr. Br.	Hatch.	45,000	31,600	25,200
	LRB - L. River Brights	Wild	1,900	2,300	1,400
	PUB - Pool Upr. Br.	Hatch.	297,300	169,900	88,100
	SAB - Select Area Br.	Hatch.	10,100	16,500	12,200
	<b>Total Fall Chinook</b>		<b>1,510,600</b>	<b>1,159,100</b>	<b>925,300</b>
<b>Coho</b>	Early stock		367,100	605,300	377,300
	Late stock		271,200	360,700	162,300
	<b>Total Coho</b>		<b>638,300</b>	<b>966,000</b>	<b>539,600</b>
<b>Steelhead Upriver Summer (to Bonneville Dam)</b>	Group A-run Index	<b>Total</b>	<b>241,400</b>	<b>260,200</b>	<b>257,700</b>
		Wild	82,400	109,300	162,300
	Group B-run Index	<b>Total</b>	<b>31,000</b>	<b>47,000</b>	<b>41,100</b>
		Wild	6,500	13,300	11,700
	<b>Total Upriver Steelhead</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>272,400</b>	<b>307,200</b>	<b>298,800</b>
	Wild	88,900	122,600	174,000	

<sup>1</sup>. Columbia River mouth return, except summer steelhead is Bonneville Dam return. Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

**Table 3. Stock Accountability of Adult Fall Chinook Returning to the Columbia River, 1985-2014.<sup>1</sup>**

Return Year	Total Return	LRH	LRW	BPH	URB	MCB <sup>2</sup>			
						BUB	LRB <sup>3</sup>	PUB	SAB
80-84 Ave	301,700	106,100	21,400	76,200	88,000	3,900		4,000	
1985	361,600	111,000	13,300	33,200	196,400	3,000		3,100	1,600
1986	494,800	154,800	24,500	16,600	281,600	14,200		3,200	2,000
1987	871,000	344,100	37,900	9,100	420,700	25,800		31,200	2,300
1988	784,700	309,900	41,700	12,000	339,900	41,900		36,100	3,200
1989	552,100	130,900	38,600	26,800	261,300	65,200		27,900	1,200
1990	313,000	60,000	20,300	18,900	153,600	38,100		20,800	1,100
1991	276,100	62,700	19,800	52,400	103,300	23,800		11,600	2,000
1992	219,000	62,600	12,500	29,500	81,000	20,400		10,700	2,300
1993	214,900	52,300	13,300	16,800	102,900	18,000		9,400	2,100
1994	254,000	53,600	12,200	18,500	132,800	16,600		17,100	3,200
1995	242,800	46,400	16,000	33,800	106,500	14,900		19,300	6,000
1996	330,800	75,500	14,600	33,100	143,200	27,200		32,500	4,700
1997	321,500	57,400	12,300	27,400	161,700	28,700		30,300	3,800
1998	255,400	45,300	7,300	20,200	141,600	8,500	500	28,800	3,300
1999	313,200	40,000	3,300	50,200	165,900	14,600	900	36,200	2,900
2000	255,000	27,000	10,200	20,500	156,600	12,600	700	24,600	3,500
2001	548,900	94,300	15,700	125,000	232,500	43,000	800	33,500	4,900
2002	733,300	156,500	25,200	160,800	277,300	60,100	1,800	48,100	5,700
2003	893,100	155,000	26,000	180,600	373,200	80,600	2,100	67,500	8,100
2004	799,000	108,900	22,300	175,300	363,500	52,500	2,100	67,200	7,100
2005	561,400	78,200	16,800	93,100	268,700	51,500	1,200	45,300	6,600
2006	422,400	58,300	18,100	27,900	230,400	41,600	3,600	35,200	7,200
2007	219,600	32,700	4,300	14,600	114,500	23,500	700	22,800	6,500
2008	449,000	61,500	7,100	93,900	197,300	40,800	2,500	33,000	12,900
2009	429,000	76,700	7,500	49,000	212,000	38,100	900	34,100	10,600
2010	657,100	103,000	10,900	130,800	324,900	28,700	600	49,600	8,600
2011	620,600	109,000	15,200	70,600	322,200	26,700	1,900	58,700	16,400
2012	525,200	85,000	12,100	56,900	295,900	11,600	500	51,300	11,900
2013	1,268,400	104,800	25,800	86,700	784,300	33,900	1,700	207,800	23,400
2014	1,159,100	101,900	25,800	127,000	684,200	31,600	2,300	169,900	16,500

<sup>1</sup>. Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

<sup>2</sup>. The sum of the BUB, LRB and PUB stocks represent the aggregate Mid-Columbia Bright (MCB) stock.

<sup>3</sup>. LRBs included in BUB stock until 1998 when LRBs designated as a separate stock from BUBs.

**Table 4. Predicted and Actual Returns to the Columbia River of Adult Fall Chinook, 2009-2014.<sup>1</sup>**

Stock	Year	Preseason Forecast	Actual Return	Percent of Forecast
Lower River Hatchery (LRH)	2009	88.2	76.7	87
	2010	85.6	103.0	120
	2011	128.6	109.0	85
	2012	128.4	85.0	66
	2013	86.9	104.8	121
	2014	100.7	101.9	101
Lower River Wild (LRW)	2009	8.6	7.5	88
	2010	10.0	10.9	109
	2011	13.1	15.2	116
	2012	16.2	12.1	75
	2013	14.3	25.8	180
	2014	33.4	25.8	77
Bonneville Pool Hatchery (BPH)	2009	56.5	49.0	87
	2010	162.9	130.8	80
	2011	116.4	70.6	61
	2012	60.0	56.9	95
	2013	36.3	86.7	239
	2014	103.2	127	123
Upriver Bright (URB)	2009	269.7	212.1	79
	2010	319.2	324.9	102
	2011	399.6	322.2	81
	2012	353.0	295.9	84
	2013	434.6	784.3	180
	2014	919.0	684.2	74
Mid-Columbia Bright (MCB)	2009	97.9	73.1	75
	2010	74.6	78.9	106
	2011	100.3	87.3	87
	2012	90.7	63.4	70
	2013	97.6	243.4	249
	2014	344.2	203.8	59
Select Area Brights (SAB)	2009	12.0	10.6	88
	2010	12.7	8.6	68
	2011	8.3	16.4	198
	2012	6.6	11.9	180
	2013	8.9	23.3	262
	2014	10.1	16.5	163
Columbia River Total	2009	532.9	429.0	80
	2010	664.8	657.1	99
	2011	766.3	620.6	81
	2012	654.9	525.2	80
	2013	678.6	1268.4	187
	2014	1510.6	1159.1	77

<sup>1</sup>. Numbers may not sum due to rounding. Reported in thousands of fish.

**Table 5. Estimated Columbia River Return of Snake River Wild Fall Chinook Adults, 1986-2014.**

Year	Columbia River Return	Non-Indian Zone 1-5 Harvest <sup>1</sup>	Bonneville Dam Count	Treaty Zone 6 Harvest	Non-Indian Zone 6 Harvest	Lower Granite Run Size
1986	2,830	652	2,178	723	12	449
1987	1,783	491	1,292	379	2	253
1988	3,558	944	2,614	965	7	368
1989	1,981	373	1,608	608	8	295
1990	508	71	437	169	2	78
1991	1,846	275	1,571	379	17	318
1992	1,289	112	1,178	202	6	549
1993	1,475	107	1,368	270	11	742
1994	958	0	958	173	1	406
1995	1,296	10	1,286	225	9	350
1996	1,729	95	1,634	350	3	639
1997	1,839	99	1,740	459	7	797
1998	730	21	709	165	4	306
1999	2,395	163	2,232	515	11	905
2000	2,612	179	2,432	520	9	1,148
2001	14,133	778	13,355	2,020	63	5,163
2002	3,665	250	3,416	709	11	2,116
2003	8,093	675	7,417	953	33	4,257
2004	8,174	706	7,467	877	21	3,329
2005	9,500	779	8,721	1,434	49	5,177
2006	12,202	928	11,274	2,136	34	4,669
2007	9,878	567	9,311	1,492	64	3,742
2008	8,738	622	8,115	1,615	30	3,930
2009	15,576	1,568	14,008	3,831	53	4,977
2010	12,321	931	11,390	2,052	33	7,995
2011	15,938	2,070	13,869	2,711	50	8,778
2012	19,072	2,602	16,470	3,382	60	12,797
2013	33,487	3,493	29,993	6,179	135	21,124
2014	21,639	2,677	18,962	4,252	33	14,172

<sup>1</sup>. Includes any release mortalities.

**Table 6. Returns of Upriver Summer Steelhead to Bonneville Dam (April- October) 1984-2014.**

Year	Skamania Index		Group A Index		Group B Index		Total Passage	
	Wild	Total	Wild	Total	Wild	Total	Wild	Total
1984	2,490	20,780	52,447	195,751	13,768	98,011	68,705	314,542
1985	3,690	19,990	51,922	281,504	12,986	40,870	68,598	342,364
1986	5,520	24,830	56,570	287,508	9,984	64,016	72,074	376,354
1987	7,380	17,790	106,690	238,283	13,990	44,959	128,060	301,032
1988	4,180	22,360	64,331	173,151	17,742	81,643	86,253	277,154
1989	3,770	15,730	57,513	193,079	12,367	77,604	73,650	286,413
1990	3,690	18,710	27,102	115,628	8,811	47,174	39,603	181,512
1991	1,220	10,880	60,264	234,048	6,207	28,265	67,691	273,193
1992	2,940	14,910	44,294	241,524	12,715	57,438	59,949	313,872
1993	1,250	14,360	28,650	136,701	4,378	36,169	34,278	187,230
1994	1,380	12,330	21,212	120,971	5,152	27,463	27,744	160,764
1995	1,150	8,220	25,997	180,037	1,847	13,221	28,994	201,478
1996	1,310	10,830	25,721	174,464	3,912	18,693	30,943	203,987
1997	930	11,890	30,852	208,209	3,913	36,663	35,695	256,762
1998	1,610	9,440	34,836	134,687	3,415	40,241	39,861	184,368
1999	1,310	7,160	56,626	176,466	3,740	22,137	61,676	205,763
2000	5,728	16,619	63,628	216,723	8,368	40,909	77,724	274,251
2001	7,952	28,725	137,230	515,079	12,047	86,426	157,229	630,230
2002	9,671	24,991	87,276	323,124	32,333	129,882	129,280	477,997
2003	1,801	14,154	67,049	305,795	6,417	37,228	75,267	357,177
2004	3,289	20,148	60,421	250,615	9,202	37,398	72,912	308,161
2005	2,123	11,221	58,917	251,631	9,619	48,968	70,659	311,820
2006	2,181	9,882	63,735	245,168	8,466	74,128	74,382	329,178
2007	1,727	9,475	77,268	258,848	9,015	51,073	88,010	319,396
2008	4,489	15,832	81,648	245,823	18,529	93,429	104,666	355,084
2009	3,528	13,884	154,045	543,195	13,727	44,540	171,300	601,619
2010	10,357	29,270	120,531	304,002	22,364	77,146	153,252	410,418
2011	2,814	9,750	101,263	318,125	7,771	36,996	111,848	364,871
2012	3,023	10,958	55,464	192,134	6,813	27,723	65,300	230,815
2013	1,661	5,738	90,496	214,075	2,907	11,511	95,064	231,324
2014	4,783	13,526	109,279	260,130	13,341	47,057	127,403	320,713

**Table 7. Returns of Upriver Summer Steelhead to Lower Granite Dam since 1986<sup>1,2</sup>**

Run Year <sup>3</sup>	Group A			Group B			Total		
	Hatchery	Wild	Total	Hatchery	Wild	Total	Hatchery	Wild	Total
1986-87	70,900	16,613	87,513	36,969	5,463	42,432	107,869	22,076	129,945
1987-88	32,418	20,164	52,582	13,473	5,347	18,820	45,891	25,511	71,402
1988-89	44,743	15,700	60,443	22,006	4,614	26,620	66,749	20,314	87,063
1989-90	66,503	16,937	83,440	39,866	8,042	47,908	106,369	24,979	131,348
1990-91	25,577	4,806	30,383	22,015	4,483	26,498	47,592	9,289	56,881
1991-92	69,885	14,135	84,020	11,883	3,182	15,065	81,768	17,317	99,085
1992-93	83,420	13,617	97,037	25,566	5,777	31,343	108,986	19,394	128,380
1993-94	34,657	7,332	41,989	15,895	1,790	17,685	50,552	9,122	59,674
1994-95	31,956	5,873	37,829	7,178	2,231	9,409	39,134	8,104	47,238
1995-96	62,773	6,721	69,494	8,317	1,334	9,651	71,090	8,055	79,145
1996-97	67,075	5,980	73,055	12,211	1,645	13,856	79,286	7,625	86,911
1997-98	67,019	7,424	74,443	10,878	1,325	12,203	77,897	8,749	86,646
1998-99	43,832	7,074	50,906	17,455	2,301	19,756	61,287	9,375	70,662
1999-00	54,119	10,184	64,303	8,834	914	9,748	62,953	11,098	74,051
2000-01	79,599	17,689	97,288	17,128	2,886	20,014	96,727	20,575	117,302
2001-02	197,070	37,545	234,615	30,677	3,174	33,851	227,747	40,719	268,466
2002-03	122,269	28,308	150,577	57,976	13,623	71,599	180,245	41,931	222,176
2003-04	118,174	21,892	140,066	25,190	7,254	32,444	143,364	29,146	172,510
2004-05	103,391	18,297	121,688	25,184	4,774	29,958	128,575	23,071	151,646
2005-06	110,547	14,586	125,133	29,488	3,544	33,032	140,035	18,130	158,165
2006-07	100,444	7,877	108,321	39,212	1,633	40,845	139,656	9,510	149,166
2007-08	117,017	11,242	128,259	23,959	2,924	26,883	140,976	14,166	155,142
2008-09	107,283	18,217	125,500	47,711	5,659	53,370	154,994	23,876	178,870
2009-10	261,388	38,210	299,598	19,255	4,529	23,784	280,643	42,739	323,382
2010 - 11	128,471	34,549	163,020	35,692	9,584	45,276	164,163	44,133	208,296
2011 - 12	120,967	35,241	156,208	19,914	4,198	24,112	140,881	39,439	180,320
2012-13	68,378	19,806	88,184	17,665	3,337	21,002	86,043	23,143	109,186
2013-14	75,660	23,469	99,129	7,139	1,886	9,025	82,799	25,355	108,154
2014-15	93,460	39,286	132,746	22,900	8,822	31,656	116,360	48,108	164,486

<sup>1.</sup> Counts adjusted based on biological sampling at Lower Granite Dam.

<sup>2.</sup> Hatchery origin includes fish with clipped and unclipped adipose fin.

<sup>3.</sup> Run year is July 1 to June 30 the following year.



**Table 8. Adult Coho Returns to the Columbia River, since 1980<sup>1</sup>.**

Year	Lower Columbia River									
	Harvest					Hatchery Returns	Natural Escapement	Trib Dam Counts <sup>7</sup>	BON Dam Count	Min. Run <sup>8</sup>
	Commercial <sup>2,3,4</sup>		Recreational <sup>5,6</sup>							
	Zones 1-5	SAFE	Estuary	Mainstem	Trib.					
1980-84 ave	108.7	15.4	32.3	0.2	11.3	106.4		4.1	26.8	292.1
1985	138.8	51.2	25.4	1.1	9.4	95.3		7.5	38.5	367.2
1986	925.4	55.6	120.5	4.1	20.8	285.1	28.9	8.9	129.1	1578.0
1987	151.6	13.5	47.2	0.9	6.0	66.2	7.7	4.3	26.6	324.2
1988	311.7	49.8	143.4	0.5	11.8	113.8	15.2	6.9	32.9	686.1
1989	361.1	26.2	84.0	0.2	15.1	184.3	19.7	6.9	31.2	728.7
1990	47.6	18.6	18.5	0.3	9.8	88.8	10.8	2.0	11.6	208.0
1991	327.1	80.4	209.5	1.1	29.4	243.3	26.3	5.6	58.8	981.5
1992	38.3	15.8	43.1	0.5	8.4	86.9	9.4	5.2	17.8	225.5
1993	20.7	15.0	20.9	0.6	6.3	39.4	3.7	0.8	10.7	118.0
1994	6.0	54.6	1.8	0.9	3.4	78.0	4.2	4.2	20.2	173.4
1995	0.2	21.2	5.1	0.2	2.7	32.2	2.6	2.9	10.4	77.4
1996	5.7	20.4	4.5	0.2	3.5	62.2	4.1	0.6	15.7	117.1
1997	3.8	16.7	20.3	0.8	10.8	69.8	7.1	2.8	24.4	156.3
1998	0.2	22.8	3.2	3.8	3.0	87.9	7.5	1.2	46.3	175.9
1999	57.6	21.5	9.0	1.3	18.6	124.5	14.9	1.1	40.7	289.1
2000	110.1	58.2	21.5	1.6	36.2	228.7	10.3	6.1	85.6	558.4
2001	218.7	33.7	132.1	3.1	74.9	377.3	21.0	8.2	259.6	1128.4
2002	94.9	68.1	6.2	3.1	24.4	211.1	36.4	3.7	88.1	535.9
2003	143.7	113.5	54.5	1.2	22.4	205.4	35.4	11.4	125.7	713.2
2004	66.6	53.0	15.2	1.3	12.3	173.5	21.0	5.6	115.1	463.5
2005	30.2	64.5	6.9	0.6	9.9	142.2	13.8	3.2	83.3	354.7
2006	27.3	36.2	3.7	1.2	15.3	191.1	23.8	9.5	101.7	409.7
2007	30.2	10.1	8.4	0.8	23.3	161.0	15.3	10.5	89.3	349.0
2008	13.1	47.3	8.6	2.3	40.8	240.9	26.2	6.2	135.5	520.7
2009	43.8	80.4	48.2	3.9	36.6	260.5	29.7	32.2	224.9	760.2
2010	18.9	57.4	7.9	1.6	22.4	189.2	30.8	22.4	120.7	471.3
2011	13.5	48.8	7.6	1.7	16.6	108.2	25.1	8.7	146.5	376.8
2012	2.6	14.5	7.4	0.9	3.8	42.0	8.8	9.1	55.0	143.9
2013	9.7	38.6	7.6	0.9	9.7	81.9	12.4	21.6	59.6	242.1
2014	70.4	166.9	57.7	5.8	37.7	291.9	24.4	31.5	279.7	966.0

<sup>1</sup> Reported in thousands of fish.

<sup>2</sup> Landings since 2003 are preliminary.

<sup>3</sup> Zones 1-5 (Mainstem) includes jacks.

<sup>4</sup> Jacks landed in SAFE fisheries are not included (except for 1985 and 1986).

<sup>5</sup> Estuary (Buoy 10) fishery. Catch from this fishery prior to 1982 is included in ocean catch totals. Some non-Columbia River fish are caught in the estuary fishery and are included here.

<sup>6</sup> Mainstem (LCR) includes catch from above Astoria-Megler Bridge through 1999 and catch from above Tongue Point/Rocky Point thereafter.

<sup>7</sup> Includes Willamette Falls (Willamette River), North Fork Dam (Clackamas River), and Marmot Dam (Sandy River). No Marmot Dam counts after dam removal in 2007.

<sup>8</sup> May not match totals found in other sections of this report due to rounding.

**Table 9. Early Stock Adult Coho Returns to the Columbia River, since 1980<sup>1</sup>.**

Year	Lower Columbia River									
	Harvest					Hatchery	Natural	Trib Dam	BON Dam	Min. Run <sup>8</sup>
	Commercial <sup>2,3,4</sup>		Recreational <sup>5,6</sup>							
	Zones 1-5	SAFE	Estuary	Mainstem	Trib.	Returns	Escapement	Counts <sup>7</sup>	Count	Run <sup>8</sup>
1980-84 ave	35.2	15.4	20.2	0.2	6.3	63.7		2.8	21.9	157.5
1985	54.6	51.2	16.5	0.8	6.3	57.6		6.5	35.1	228.6
1986	301.0	55.6	97.7	3.0	9.5	158.6	10.1	5.9	118.8	760.0
1987	86.9	13.5	28.4	0.7	4.2	32.6	2.7	3.4	23.6	196.1
1988	136.9	49.8	61.7	0.3	7.0	47.1	5.3	6.3	28.5	343.0
1989	52.0	26.2	55.7	0.2	7.0	98.0	6.9	5.5	22.2	273.7
1990	19.7	18.6	12.6	0.3	6.3	41.1	3.8	1.7	8.7	112.8
1991	122.8	80.4	143.3	0.8	15.1	107.2	9.2	4.3	43.2	526.3
1992	3.6	15.8	29.1	0.5	4.1	44.4	3.3	3.4	11.0	115.3
1993	5.9	15.0	16.5	0.5	2.9	22.9	1.3	0.7	8.0	73.7
1994	3.6	54.6	1.4	0.8	2.2	59.6	1.5	3.3	12.5	139.6
1995	0.0	21.2	4.9	0.2	1.6	20.4	0.9	2.3	6.9	58.4
1996	1.7	20.4	3.9	0.2	2.1	44.3	1.4	0.6	8.9	83.6
1997	1.5	16.7	19.3	0.8	6.4	39.1	2.5	2.8	18.4	107.3
1998	0.0	22.8	3.0	3.6	0.7	55.3	2.6	1.0	34.2	123.2
1999	14.0	21.5	7.8	0.9	11.1	60.0	5.2	1.0	32.9	154.4
2000	20.2	58.2	18.7	1.0	26.4	137.2	3.8	5.5	58.9	330.0
2001	67.8	33.7	114.9	2.6	40.1	200.9	7.8	6.3	225.4	699.3
2002	48.1	68.1	5.4	1.1	18.2	101.1	13.4	3.3	50.4	309.0
2003	71.2	113.5	47.4	0.8	18.0	141.3	13.4	10.8	93.8	510.2
2004	16.6	53.0	13.2	0.8	10.0	109.7	8.4	5.0	85.6	302.3
2005	14.3	63.5	6.0	0.3	7.5	88.0	5.5	2.9	63.6	251.7
2006	9.3	36.2	3.2	0.6	10.7	99.7	10.5	8.3	65.4	243.8
2007	7.9	10.1	7.3	0.5	17.1	99.6	6.2	9.7	62.2	220.6
2008	4.4	47.3	7.5	1.3	26.6	131.3	10.4	6.1	85.0	319.8
2009	20.7	80.4	41.9	2.1	20.9	144.7	12.4	31.0	135.6	489.8
2010	3.0	57.4	6.9	0.7	11.3	75.4	13.9	21.8	56.2	246.6
2011	6.2	48.8	6.6	0.9	5.9	48.1	10.3	8.3	117.7	252.9
2012	0.8	14.5	6.4	0.5	1.5	22.1	4.0	9.0	41.1	99.9
2013	3.6	38.6	6.6	0.6	3.1	42.6	6.5	20.4	33.0	155.1
2014	18.2	166.9	50.2	2.5	15.6	128.8	11.5	30.2	181.5	605.3

<sup>1</sup>. Reported in thousands of fish.

<sup>2</sup>. Landings since 2003 are preliminary.

<sup>3</sup>. Zones 1-5 (Mainstem) includes jacks.

<sup>4</sup>. Jacks landed in SAFE fisheries are not included (except for 1985 and 1986).

<sup>5</sup>. Estuary (Buoy 10) fishery. Catch from this fishery prior to 1982 is included in ocean catch totals. Some non-Columbia River fish are caught in the estuary fishery and are included here.

<sup>6</sup>. Mainstem (LCR) includes catch from above Astoria-Megler Bridge through 1999 and catch from above Tongue Point/Rocky Point thereafter.

<sup>7</sup>. Includes Willamette Falls (Willamette River), North Fork Dam (Clackamas River), and Marmot Dam (Sandy River). No Marmot counts after Dam removal in 2007.

<sup>8</sup>. May not match totals found in other sections of this report due to rounding.

**Table 10. Late Stock Adult Coho Returns to the Columbia River since 1980<sup>1</sup>.**

Year	Lower Columbia River								BON Dam Count	Min. Run <sup>7</sup>
	Harvest					Hatchery Returns	Natural Escapement	Trib Dam Counts <sup>6</sup>		
	Commercial <sup>1,2,3</sup>		Recreational <sup>4,5</sup>							
	Zones 1-5	SAFE	Estuary	Mainstem	Trib.					
1980-84 ave	73.4	0.0	12.1	0.0	5.0	42.7		1.3	4.8	134.6
1985	84.2	0.0	8.9	0.3	3.1	37.7		1.0	3.4	138.6
1986	624.4	0.0	22.8	1.1	11.3	126.5	18.8	3.0	10.3	818.0
1987	64.7	0.0	18.8	0.2	1.8	33.6	5.0	0.9	3.0	128.1
1988	174.8	0.0	81.7	0.2	4.8	66.7	9.9	0.6	4.4	343.1
1989	309.1	0.0	28.3	0.0	8.1	86.3	12.8	1.4	9.0	455.0
1990	27.9	0.0	5.9	0.0	3.5	47.7	7.0	0.3	2.9	95.2
1991	204.3	0.0	66.2	0.3	14.3	136.1	17.1	1.3	15.6	455.2
1992	34.7	0.0	14.0	0.0	4.3	42.5	6.1	1.8	6.8	110.2
1993	14.8	0.0	4.4	0.1	3.4	16.5	2.4	0.1	2.7	44.3
1994	2.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.2	18.4	2.7	0.9	7.7	33.8
1995	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.1	11.8	1.7	0.6	3.5	19.0
1996	4.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.4	17.9	2.7	0.0	6.8	33.5
1997	2.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	4.4	30.7	4.6	0.0	6.0	49.0
1998	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.3	32.6	4.9	0.2	12.1	52.7
1999	43.6	0.0	1.2	0.4	7.5	64.5	9.7	0.1	7.8	134.7
2000	89.9	0.0	2.8	0.6	9.8	91.5	6.5	0.6	26.7	228.4
2001	150.9	0.0	17.2	0.5	34.8	176.4	13.2	1.9	34.2	429.1
2002	46.8	0.0	0.8	2.0	6.2	110.0	23.0	0.4	37.7	226.9
2003	72.5	0.0	7.1	0.4	4.4	64.1	22.0	0.6	31.9	203.0
2004	50.0	0.0	2.0	0.5	2.3	63.8	12.6	0.6	29.5	161.2
2005	15.9	1.0	0.9	0.3	2.4	54.2	8.3	0.3	19.7	103.0
2006	18.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	4.6	91.4	13.3	1.2	36.3	165.9
2007	22.3	0.0	1.1	0.3	6.2	61.4	9.1	0.8	27.1	128.4
2008	8.7	0.0	1.1	1.0	14.2	109.6	15.8	0.1	50.5	200.9
2009	23.1	0.0	6.3	1.8	15.7	115.8	17.3	1.2	89.3	270.4
2010	15.9	0.0	1.0	0.9	11.1	113.8	16.9	0.6	64.5	224.7
2011	7.3	0.0	1.0	0.8	10.7	60.1	14.8	0.4	28.8	123.9
2012	1.8	0.0	1.0	0.4	2.3	19.9	4.8	0.1	13.9	44.0
2013	6.1	0.0	1.0	0.3	6.6	39.3	5.9	1.2	26.6	87.0
2014	52.2	0.0	7.5	3.3	22.1	163.1	12.9	1.3	98.2	360.7

<sup>1</sup>. Reported in thousands of fish.

<sup>2</sup>. Landings since 2003 are preliminary.

<sup>3</sup>. Zones 1-5 (Mainstem) includes jacks.

<sup>4</sup>. Jacks landed in SAFE fisheries are not included (except for 1985 and 1986).

<sup>5</sup>. Estuary (Buoy 10) fishery. Catch from this fishery prior to 1982 is included in ocean catch totals. Some non-Columbia River fish are caught in the estuary fishery and are included here.

<sup>6</sup>. Mainstem (LCR) includes catch from above Astoria-Megler Bridge through 1999 and catch from above Tongue Point/Rocky Point thereafter.

<sup>7</sup>. Includes Willamette Falls (Willamette River), North Fork Dam (Clackamas River), and Marmot Dam (Sandy River). No Marmot counts after Dam removal in 2007.

<sup>8</sup>. May not match totals found in other sections of this report due to rounding.

**Table 11. Lower Columbia River Coho Natural Spawn Estimates in Oregon and Washington Tributaries<sup>1</sup>**

Population	2010 <sup>2</sup>			2011 <sup>3</sup>			2012		
	Total	Unmarked	% unmarked	Total	Unmarked	% unmarked	Total	Unmarked	% unmarked
Youngs Bay	174	68	39%	474	161	34%	243	129	53%
Big Creek	399	279	70%	333	160	48%	518	409	79%
Clatskanie	1,768	1,609	91%	1,553	1,506	97%	688	619	90%
Scappoose	1,960	1,960	100%	298	298	100%	210	210	100%
Clackamas	3,993	1,757	44%	2,504	2,254	90%	1,756	1,580	90%
Sandy	1,024	901	88%	3,798	3,494	92%	1,201	1,165	97%
Lower Gorge	989	920	93%	470	216	46%	218	96	44%
Upper Gorge/Hood	1,487	223	15%	748	232	31%	768	169	22%
Grays/Chinook	1,968	381	19%	4,771	152	3%	1,023	795	78%
Elochoman/Skamokowa	3,272	880	27%	1,946	851	44%	708	505	71%
Mill/Abernathy/Germany	1,903	1,671	88%	1,022	807	79%	595	585	98%
L. Cowlitz (tribs only)	7,106	6,038	85%	3,706	3,394	92%	NA	NA	
Coweeman	4,006	3,613	90%	2,582	2,436	94%	3,105	2,964	95%
Toutle/Green	3,686	1,469	40%	526	365	69%	1,877	1,425	76%
SF Toutle	2,118	1,675	79%	631	490	78%	2,409	2,063	86%
Upper Cowlitz/Cispus	21,746	2,906	13%	20,745	7,875	38%	6,832	1,689	25%
Tilton	3,501	978	28%	8,090	2,088	26%	6,636	1,444	22%
Kalama <sup>2</sup>	521	5	1%	311	NA		320	69	21%
NF Lewis <sup>3</sup>	4,338	4,078	94%	5,804	2,538	94%	2,976	2,579	94%
EF Lewis	2,022	1,367	68%	1,091	1,025	94%	4,060	3,681	91%
Salmon Creek	NA	NA		1,562	1,248	80%	2,434	1,897	78%
Washougal	1,582	879	56%	609	562	92%	612	531	87%
Lower Gorge <sup>4</sup>	542	382	71%	577	504	87%	654	524	80%

<sup>1</sup> Proportion unmarked includes substantial numbers of unmarked adults from RSI programs in the Lower Cowlitz, NF Lewis, and Salmon Creek populations.

<sup>2</sup> In 2011 - No carcass recoveries to determine proportion marked

<sup>3</sup> In 2010 - does not include mainstem NF Lewis; only tributaries.

<sup>4</sup> Includes Hamilton, Hardy and Duncan creeks.

**Table 12. Columbia River Chum Abundance in Select Washington Tributaries.**

<b>Location</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014- prelim</b>
Crazy Johnson Creek	1,051	1,418	3,819	870	1,093	996	865	2,304	3,475	1,925	1,541
WF Grays River	6,970	1,407	1,377	1,902	793	1,130	1,814	5,996	2,817	1,857	1,145
Mainstem Grays River	5,696	1,379	1,510	1,227	721	750	3,701	2,509	1,717	1,352	2,024
Grays R. broodstock take	304	132	119	135	88	107	288	294	220	250	246
I-205 area	2,324	923	869	576	644	1,154	2,148	4,912	2,586	1,466	1,472
Multnomah area	733	214	321	148	31	106	458	647	120	222	334
St Cloud area	126	97	180	3	1	29	126	343	1	84	85
Horsetail area	115	13	65	25	36	6	54	119	92	59	75
Ives area	357	288	466	132	295	171	214	162	230	175	409
Duncan Creek	2	7	42	9	2	26	48	85	4	27	24
Hardy Creek	52	74	109	12	3	46	175	157	75	56	108
Hamilton Creek	497	178	251	133	118	142	404	542	352	255	260
Hamilton Spring Channel	220	88	227	47	114	94	190	325	137	392	163
Grays return	14,020	4,336	6,824	4,133	2,695	2,984	6,667	11,104	8,229	5,384	4,956
I-205 to Bonneville return	4,427	1,882	2,531	1,086	1,244	1,773	3,818	7,291	3,597	2,736	2,930
<b>Sum</b>	<b>18,447</b>	<b>6,218</b>	<b>9,355</b>	<b>5,219</b>	<b>3,939</b>	<b>4,757</b>	<b>10,485</b>	<b>18,395</b>	<b>11,826</b>	<b>8,120</b>	<b>7,886</b>

**Table 13. Fall Lower Columbia River and Zone 6 Mainstem Commercial Seasons, 2014.<sup>1</sup>**

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
AUGUST						1	2
	9 pm .....	6 am	9 pm .....	6 am	9 pm .....	6 am	
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	9 pm .....	6 am	9 pm .....	6 am	9 pm .....	6 am	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	9 pm .....	6 am	9 pm .....	6 am	9 pm .....	6 am	
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	9 pm .....	6 am	9 pm .....	6 am	9 pm .....	6 am	
	24	25	26	27	28*	29	30
	9 pm .....	6 am	9 pm .....	6 am	9 pm .....	6 am	6 pm
SEPTEMBER		9 pm .....	6 am	6 am-7:30 pm .....	6 am-7:30 pm .....	6 am-7:30 pm .....	6 pm
	31	1	2	3	4	5	6
		6 am-7:30 pm .....	6 am-7:30 pm .....	6 am-7:30 pm .....	6 am-7:30 pm .....	6 am-7:30 pm .....	6 pm
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	8 pm .....	5 am 6:30 am-7 pm .....	8 pm .....	6 am 6:30 am-7 pm .....		6:30 am-7 pm .....	6 pm
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		6:30 am-7 pm .....	6:30 am-7 pm .....	6:30 am-7 pm .....	8 pm 6:30 am-7 pm .....	6 am 6:30 am-7 pm .....	6 pm
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	8 pm .....	6 am 6:30 am-7 pm .....	8 pm .....	6 am 6 am-6 pm .....	7 pm 6 am-6 pm .....	7 am .....	6 pm
	28	29	30	1	2	3	4
OCTOBER	7 pm .....	7 am 6 am-6 pm .....	7 pm .....	7 am 6 am-6 pm .....	7 pm 7 am-7 pm .....	7 am 7 am-7 pm .....	6 pm
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	7 pm .....	7 am 7 am-7 pm .....	7 pm .....	7 am 7 am-7 pm .....	7 pm 7 am-7 pm .....	7 am 7 am-7 pm .....	6 pm
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	7 pm .....	7 am 7 am-7 pm .....	7 pm .....	7 am 7 am-7 pm .....	7 pm 7 am-7 pm .....	7 am 7 am-7 pm .....	6 pm
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	7 pm .....	7 am 7 am-7 pm .....	7 pm .....	7 am 7 am-7 pm .....	7 pm 7 am-7 pm .....	7 am 7 am-7 pm .....	6 pm
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
	7 pm .....	7 am 7 am-7 pm .....	7 pm .....	7 am 7 am-7 pm .....	7 pm 7 am-7 pm .....	7 am 7 am-7 pm .....	6 pm

Lower River: .....

Zone 6: \_\_\_\_\_

<sup>1</sup> For specific area and gear regulations please see Table 15.

**Table 14. Fall Select Area Commercial Fishing Seasons, 2014.**

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<b>AUGUST</b>	3	4	5 7 pm	6	7 7 am	8	9
	10	11	12 7 pm	13	14 7 am	15	16
<b>SEPTEMBER</b>	17	18	19 7 pm	20	21 7 am	22 7 pm	23 7 am
	24	25	26 7 pm	27 7 am	28	29 7 pm	30 7 am
<b>OCTOBER</b>	31	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>NOVEMBER</b>	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
<b>DECEMBER</b>	28	29	30	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>JANUARY</b>	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
<b>FEBRUARY</b>	26	27	28	29	30	31	

Youngs Bay ————— Deep River Only ..... Other Select Areas: .....

Tongue Point/South Channel open nightly 7 pm-7 am Monday – Friday during Aug 25 – Sep 12.

Tongue Point/South Channel open nightly 4 pm-10 am during Sep 15 – 19, Sep 21 – 26, Sep 28 – Oct 3, Oct 5 – 10, Oct 12 – 17, Oct 19-24, and Oct 26-Oct 31.

Blind Slough/Knappa Slough open nightly 7 pm-7 am Monday – Friday during Aug 25 – Sep 12.

Blind Slough/Knappa Slough open nightly 6 pm-8 am Monday – Friday during Sep 15 – Sep 19.

Blind Slough/Knappa Slough open nightly 6 pm-10 am during Sep 21 – 26, Sep 28 – Oct 3, Oct 5 – 10, Oct 12 – 17, Oct 19 – 24, and Oct 26 – Oct 31.

Deep River open nightly 7 pm-7 am Monday – Friday during Sep 1 – Sep 19, and Sep 29 – Oct 17.

Deep River open nightly 6 pm-9 am Monday – Saturday during Sep 22 – Sep 27.

**Table 15. Non-Indian Fall Commercial Fishing Seasons, 2014.**

Main-Stem Commercial Seasons				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
9 hrs	Early Fall Gill Net	Aug 3, 9 PM - Aug 4, 6 AM	9" min. and 9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction. The multiple net rule is not in effect. Lighted buoy requirement before sunrise and after sunset.	Zones 4-5. The Washougal and Sandy River sanctuaries are in effect. Chinook, coho, pink, and sockeye salmon and shad may be sold.
9 hrs		Aug 5, 9 PM - Aug 6, 6 AM	Same.	Same.
9 hrs		Aug 7, 9 PM - Aug 8, 6 AM	Same.	Same.
9 hrs		Aug 10, 9 PM - Aug 11, 6 AM	Same.	Same.
9 hrs		Aug 12, 9 PM - Aug 13, 6 AM	Same.	Same.
9 hrs		Aug 14, 9 PM - Aug 15, 6 AM	Same.	Same.
9 hrs		Aug 17, 9 PM - Aug 18, 6 AM	Same.	Same.
9 hrs		Aug 19, 9 PM - Aug 20, 6 AM	Same.	Same.
9 hrs		Aug 21, 9 PM - Aug 22, 6 AM	Same.	Same.
9 hrs		Aug 24, 9 PM - Aug 25, 6 AM	Same.	Same.
9 hrs		Aug 26, 9 PM - Aug 27, 6 AM	Same.	Same.
9 hrs		Aug 28, 9 PM - Aug 29, 6 AM	Same.	Same.
9 hrs		Sep 1, 9 PM - Sep 2, 6 AM	Same.	Same.
13.5 hrs	Research Seine Fishery: Aug/Sep	Aug 19, 6 AM - 7:30 PM	Beach or purse seine. Only one net is allowed per vessel. Mesh size restricted to a 3.5 inch maximum. Net material to consist of 3-strand nylon; twine size ≥ #12. Seines may include a bunt of 1.0-2.0 inch knotless mesh. Net length not to exceed 200 fathoms and depth not to exceed 200 meshes. Seine and leadline may not be connected. Lead nets must be retrieved daily. No restrictions on corkline, leadline or use of stringers or slackers. A chafing strip panel consisting of non-monofilament webbing is allowed on the bottom of the net; maximum panel depth is five feet. Chafing mesh not to exceed 3.5-inch stretched measure for beach and 5-inch stretched measure for purse. Red corks are required at 25-fathom intervals and red corks must be in contrast to the corks used in the remainder of the net.	Zone 1-2. Elochoman-A, Cowlitz, Kalama-A, Lewis-A, Sandy, and Washougal rivers sanctuaries are in effect where applicable. Adipose or left ventral fin-clipped Chinook, adipose fin-clipped coho, pink, and sockeye salmon, and shad may be sold. All legally-caught salmon must be landed. Hand sorting or use of knotless dip net is required for sorting. All fish must be sorted and/or released prior to removing entire seine from water. Dry sorting is not permitted. Sort time not to exceed 75 minutes. Participants must have a 2014 seine permit issued by Washington or Oregon. Permit holder/designated fisher must be present during fishing operations and have applicable permits/licenses in possession.
13.5 hrs		Aug 21, 6 AM - 7:30 PM	Same.	Same.
13.5 hrs		Aug 26, 6 AM - 7:30 PM	Same.	Same.
13.5 hrs		Aug 28, 6 AM - 7:30 PM	Same.	Same.



**Table 15 continued**

Main-Stem Commercial Seasons (continued)				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
13.5 hrs	Research Seine Fishery: Aug/Sept. (cont.)	Sep 2, 6 AM - 7:30 PM	Same.	Zones 1-5. Same.
13.5 hrs		Sep 3, 6 AM - 7:30 PM	Same.	Same.
13.5 hrs		Sep 4, 6 AM - 7:30 PM	Same.	Same.
13.5 hrs		Sep 8, 6 AM - 7:30 PM	Same.	Same.
13.5 hrs		Sep 9, 6 AM - 7:30 PM	Same.	Same.
13.5 hrs		Sep 10, 6 AM - 7:30 PM	Same.	Same.
13.5 hrs		Sep 11, 6 AM - 7:30 PM	Same.	Same.
13.5 hrs		Sep 12, 6 AM - 7:30 PM	Same.	Same.
12.5 hrs		Sep 15, 6:30 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12.5 hrs		Sep 17, 6:30 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12.5 hrs		Sep 19, 6:30 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12.5 hrs		Sep 22, 6:30 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12.5 hrs		Sep 23, 6:30 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12.5 hrs		Sep 24, 6:30 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12.5 hrs		Sep 25, 6:30 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12.5 hrs		Sep 26, 6:30 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12.5 hrs		Sep 29, 6:30 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12.5 hrs		Sep 30, 6:30 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
9 hrs	Late Fall Gill Net	Sep 14, 8 PM - Sep 15, 5 AM	8" minimum mesh size restriction. The multiple net rule is in effect. Nets that are fished between the official sunset and official sunrise must have a lighted buoy at each end of the net that is not attached to the boat.	Zones 4-5. Sandy and Washougal River sanctuaries are in effect. Chinook, coho, pink, and sockeye salmon, and shad may be sold.
10 hrs		Sep 16, 8 PM - Sep 17, 6 AM	Same.	Same.

Table 15. continued

Main-Stem Commercial Seasons (continued)				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
10 hrs	Late Fall Gill Net (cont.)	Sep 25, 8 PM - Sep 26, 6 AM	Same.	Zones 1-5. Elokomin-B, Cowlitz River, Kalama-B, Lewis-B, Sandy and Washougal River sanctuaries are in effect. Same.
10 hrs		Sep 28, 8 PM - Sep 29, 6 AM	Same.	Same.
10 hrs		Sep 30, 8 PM - Oct 1, 6 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Coho Tangle Net	Oct 1, 6 AM - 6 PM	3 3/4" max. mesh size restriction. Unslackened single-wall multi-filament floater nets only. Monofilament nets are not allowed. Net length not to exceed 150 fathoms. There are no restrictions on the hang ratio. The use of slackers or stringers to slacken the net vertically is prohibited. Rip lines are allowed if they do not vertically slacken the net. Multiple net rule is in effect. Each boat must have two operable recovery boxes or one box with two chambers that meet the flow and size requirements standard for winter/spring tangle net fisheries.	Zones 1-3. Elokomin-A, Cowlitz River, Kalama-A, and Lewis-A sanctuaries are in effect. Adipose fin-clipped coho; Chinook, pink, and sockeye salmon, and shad may be sold. Soak times must not exceed 30 minutes. A red cork must be placed on the corkline every 25 fathoms. Nets that are fished between official sunset and official sunrise must have a lighted buoy on each end of the net that is not attached to the fishing vessel.
12 hrs		Oct 2, 6 AM - 6 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Late Fall Salmon	Oct 2, 7 PM - Oct 3, 7 AM	8" minimum mesh size restriction. The multiple net rule is in effect. Nets that are fished between the official sunset and official sunrise must have a lighted buoy at each end of the net that is not attached to the boat.	Zones 4-5. Sandy and Washougal River sanctuaries are in effect. Chinook, coho, pink, and sockeye salmon, and shad may be sold.
12 hrs		Oct 5, 7 PM - Oct 6, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Coho Tangle Net	Oct 6, 6 AM - 6 PM	Same gear as the Oct 1 coho tangle net season.	Zones 1-3. Same as the Oct 1 coho tangle net season.
12 hrs		Oct 7, 6 AM - 6 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Late Fall Salmon	Oct 7, 7 PM - Oct 8, 7 AM	8" minimum mesh size restriction. The multiple net rule is in effect. Nets that are fished between the official sunset and official sunrise must have a lighted buoy at each end of the net that is not attached to the boat.	Zones 4-5. Sandy and Washougal River sanctuaries are in effect. Chinook, coho, pink, and sockeye salmon, and shad may be sold.
12 hrs	Coho Tangle Net	Oct 8, 6 AM - 6 PM	Same gear as the Oct 1 coho tangle net season.	Zones 1-3. Same as the Oct 1 coho tangle net season.
12 hrs	Late Fall Salmon	Oct 9, 7 AM - 7 PM	6" maximum mesh size. Unslackend, floater nets only. Multiple net rule in effect. Lighted buoy requirements between sunset and sunrise are in effect.	Zones 1-3. Elokomin-A, Cowlitz River, Kalama-A, and Lewis-A sanctuaries are in effect. Chinook, coho, pink, and sockeye salmon, and shad may be sold.

Table 15. continued

Main-Stem Commercial Seasons (continued)				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
12 hrs	Late Fall Salmon (cont.)	Oct 9, 7 PM - Oct 10, 7 AM	8" minimum mesh size restriction. The multiple net rule is in effect. Nets that are fished between the official sunset and official sunrise must have a lighted buoy at each end of the net that is not attached to the boat.	Zones 4-5. Sandy and Washougal River sanctuaries are in effect. Chinook, coho, pink, and sockeye salmon, and shad may be sold.
12 hrs	Late Fall Salmon	Oct 10, 7 AM - 7 PM	6" maximum mesh size. Unslackend, floater nets only. Multiple net rule in effect. Lighted buoy requirements between sunset and sunrise are in effect.	Zones 1-3. Elokomin-A, Cowlitz River, Kalama-A, and Lewis-A sanctuaries are in effect. Chinook, coho, pink, and sockeye salmon, and shad may be sold.
12 hrs		Oct 12, 7 PM - Oct 13, 7 AM	8" minimum mesh size restriction. The multiple net rule is in effect. Nets that are fished between the official sunset and official sunrise must have a lighted buoy at each end of the net that is not attached to the boat.	Zones 4-5. Sandy and Washougal River sanctuaries are in effect. Chinook, coho, pink, and sockeye salmon, and shad may be sold.
12 hrs	Coho Tangle Net	Oct 13, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same gear as the Oct 1 coho tangle net season.	Zones 1-3. Same as the Oct 1 coho tangle net season.
12 hrs		Oct 14, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Late Fall Salmon	Oct 14, 7 PM - Oct 15, 7 AM	8" minimum mesh size restriction. The multiple net rule is in effect. Nets that are fished between the official sunset and official sunrise must have a lighted buoy at each end of the net that is not attached to the boat.	Zones 4-5. Sandy and Washougal River sanctuaries are in effect. Chinook, coho, pink, and sockeye salmon, and shad may be sold.
12 hrs		Oct 15, 7 AM - 7 PM	6" max. mesh size restriction. Unslackened, floater nets only. The multiple net rule is in effect. Same lighted buoy requirement during official sunset and sunrise.	Zones 1-3. Elokomin-A, Cowlitz River, Kalama-A, and Lewis-A sanctuaries are in effect. Chinook, coho, pink, and sockeye salmon, and shad may be sold.
12 hrs		Oct 16, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Oct 16, 7 PM - Oct 17, 7 AM	8" minimum mesh size restriction. The multiple net rule is in effect. Nets that are fished between the official sunset and official sunrise must have a lighted buoy at each end of the net that is not attached to the boat.	Zones 4-5. Sandy and Washougal River sanctuaries are in effect. Chinook, coho, pink, and sockeye salmon, and shad may be sold.
12 hrs		Oct 17, 7 AM - 7 PM	6" max. mesh size restriction. Unslackened, floater nets only. The multiple net rule is in effect. Same lighted buoy requirement during official sunset and sunrise.	Zones 1-3. Elokomin-A, Cowlitz River, Kalama-A, and Lewis-A sanctuaries are in effect. Chinook, coho, pink, and sockeye salmon, and shad may be sold.
12 hrs		Oct 19, 7 PM - Oct 20, 7 AM	8" minimum mesh size restriction. The multiple net rule is in effect. Nets that are fished between the official sunset and official sunrise must have a lighted buoy at each end of the net that is not attached to the boat.	Zones 4-5. Sandy and Washougal River sanctuaries are in effect. Chinook, coho, pink, and sockeye salmon, and shad may be sold.

Table 15. continued

Main-Stem Commercial Seasons (continued)				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
12 hrs	Coho Tangle Net	Oct 20, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same gear as the Oct 1 coho tangle net season.	Zones 1-3. Same as the Oct 1 coho tangle net season.
12 hrs		Oct 21, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Late Fall Salmon	Oct 21, 7 PM - Oct 22, 7 AM	8" minimum mesh size restriction. The multiple net rule is in effect. Nets that are fished between the official sunset and official sunrise must have a lighted buoy at each end of the net that is not attached to the boat.	Zones 4-5. Sandy and Washougal River sanctuaries are in effect. Chinook, coho, pink, and sockeye salmon, and shad may be sold.
12 hrs		Oct 22, 7 AM - 7 PM	6" max. mesh size restriction. Unslackened, floater nets only. The multiple net rule is in effect. Same lighted buoy requirement during official sunset and sunrise.	Zones 1-3. Elokomin-A, Cowlitz River, Kalama-A, and Lewis-A sanctuaries are in effect. Chinook, coho, pink, and sockeye salmon, and shad may be sold.
12 hrs		Oct 23, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Oct 23, 7 PM - Oct 24, 7 AM	8" minimum mesh size restriction. The multiple net rule is in effect. Nets that are fished between the official sunset and official sunrise must have a lighted buoy at each end of the net that is not attached to the boat.	Zones 4-5. Sandy and Washougal River sanctuaries are in effect. Chinook, coho, pink, and sockeye salmon, and shad may be sold.
12 hrs		Oct 24, 7 AM - 7 PM	6" max. mesh size restriction. Unslackened, floater nets only. The multiple net rule is in effect. Same lighted buoy requirement during official sunset and sunrise.	Zones 1-3. Elokomin-A, Cowlitz River, Kalama-A, and Lewis-A sanctuaries are in effect. Chinook, coho, pink, and sockeye salmon, and shad may be sold.
12 hrs		Oct 26, 7 PM - Oct 27, 7 AM	8" minimum mesh size restriction. The multiple net rule is in effect. Nets that are fished between the official sunset and official sunrise must have a lighted buoy at each end of the net that is not attached to the boat.	Zones 4-5. Sandy and Washougal River sanctuaries are in effect. Chinook, coho and pink salmon, and shad may be sold.
12 hrs		Oct 27, 7 AM - 7 PM	6" max. mesh size restriction. Unslackened, floater nets only. The multiple net rule is in effect. Same lighted buoy requirement during official sunset and sunrise.	Zones 1-3. Grays Bay, Elokomin-A, Cowlitz River, Kalama-A, and Lewis-A sanctuaries are in effect. Chinook, coho, pink, and sockeye salmon, and shad may be sold.
12 hrs		Oct 28, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Oct 28, 7 PM - Oct 29, 7 AM	8" minimum mesh size restriction. The multiple net rule is in effect. Nets that are fished between the official sunset and official sunrise must have a lighted buoy at each end of the net that is not attached to the boat.	Zones 4-5. Sandy and Washougal River sanctuaries are in effect. Chinook, coho and pink salmon, and shad may be sold.

Table 15. continued

Main-Stem Commercial Seasons (continued)				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
12 hrs	Late Fall Salmon (cont.)	Oct 29, 7 AM - 7 PM	6" max. mesh size restriction. Unslackened, floater nets only. The multiple net rule is in effect. Same lighted buoy requirement during official sunset and sunrise.	Zones 1-3. Grays Bay, Elokomina, Cowlitz River, Kalama-A, and Lewis-A sanctuaries are in effect. Chinook, coho, pink, and sockeye salmon, and shad may be sold.
12 hrs		Oct 30, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Oct 30, 7 PM - Oct 31, 7 AM	8" minimum mesh size restriction. The multiple net rule is in effect. Nets that are fished between the official sunset and official sunrise must have a lighted buoy at each end of the net that is not attached to the boat.	Zones 4-5. Sandy and Washougal River sanctuaries are in effect. Chinook, coho and pink salmon, and shad may be sold.
12 hrs		Oct 31, 7 AM - 7 PM	6" max. mesh size restriction. Unslackened, floater nets only. The multiple net rule is in effect. Same lighted buoy requirement during official sunset and sunrise.	Zones 1-3. Grays Bay, Elokomina, Cowlitz River, Kalama-A, and Lewis-A sanctuaries are in effect. Chinook, coho, pink, and sockeye salmon, and shad may be sold.
Select Area Commercial Seasons				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
1 1/2	Youngs Bay - Fall	Aug 5, 7 PM - Aug 7, 7 AM	9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction. Nets may not exceed 250 fathoms in length. Leadline not to exceed 2 lbs per fathom. Use of additional weights or anchors attached directly to the leadline is allowed upstream of markers located approximately 200 yards upstream of the mouth of the Walluski River and the upper deadline at Battle Creek Slough and in the Lewis and Clark River from the Alternate Highway 101 Bridge upstream to the overhead power lines immediately upstream of Barrett Slough. Red corks are required at 25-fathom intervals and red corks must be in contrast to corks in the remainder of the net. Nets that are fished between the official sunset and official sunrise must have a lighted buoy at the end of the net that is not attached to the boat. Multiple net rule is in effect.	Youngs Bay select fishing area includes all waters from the new Highway 101 Bridge upstream to the upper boundary markers at Battle Creek Slough; including the lower Walluski river upstream to the Highway 202 Bridge and the lower Lewis and Clark upstream to the overhead powerlines immediately upstream of Barrett Slough. All waters are under State of Oregon jurisdiction and are open to Oregon and Washington fishers who possess the appropriate licenses. Chinook, coho, pink, and sockeye salmon, and shad may be sold.
1 1/2		Aug 12, 7 PM - Aug 14, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
1 1/2		Aug 19, 7 PM - Aug 21, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
3 1/2		Aug 25, 7 PM - Aug 29, 7 AM	Same, except 6" max. mesh size restriction in effect.	Same.
60		Sep 1, 7 PM - Oct 31, noon	Same.	Same.

Table 15 continued

Select Area Commercial Seasons (continued)				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
12 hrs Nightly	Tongue Point / South Channel - Fall	Aug 25 - Aug 29, 7 PM - 7 AM nightly	Tongue Point: 6" max. mesh size restriction. Nets may not exceed 250 fathoms in length and leadline may not exceed 2 lbs per fathom. South Channel: 6" max. mesh size restriction. Nets may not exceed 250 fathoms in length and there is no weight restriction on the leadline. Use of additional weights or anchors attached directly to the leadline is allowed. In both fishing sites, nets that are fished between the official sunset and official sunrise must have a lighted buoy at the end of the net that is not attached to the boat.	Tongue Point Basin/South Channel select fishing areas (concurrent waters). Fishers in Tongue Point area may have on-board unstored gill nets legal for the South Channel fishing area. Permanent transportation rules are in effect. The multiple net rule is in effect. Chinook, coho, pink, and sockeye salmon, and shad may be sold.
12 hrs Nightly		Sep 1 - Sep 5, 7 PM - 7 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
12 hrs Nightly		Sep 8 - Sep 12, 7 PM - 7 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
18 hrs Nightly		Sep 15 - Sep 19, 4 PM - 10 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
18 hrs Nightly		Sep 21 - Sep 26, 4 PM - 10 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
18 hrs Nightly		Sep 28 - Oct 3, 4 PM - 10 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
18 hrs Nightly		Oct 5 - Oct 10, 4 PM - 10 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
18 hrs Nightly		Oct 12 - Oct 17, 4 PM - 10 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
18 hrs Nightly		Oct 19 - Oct 24, 4 PM - 10 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
18 hrs Nightly		Oct 26 - Oct 31, 4 PM - 10 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
12 hrs Nightly	Blind Slough / Knappa Slough - Fall	Aug 25 - Aug 29, 7 PM - 7 AM nightly	9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction. Nets may not exceed 100 fathoms in length. No weight restriction on leadline. Use of additional weights and anchors attached to the leadline is allowed. Nets that are fished between the official sunset and official sunrise must have a lighted buoy at the end of the net that is not attached to the boat.	Blind Slough (concurrent waters up to railroad bridge, Oregon only above) and Knappa Slough (all waters are under concurrent jurisdiction) select fishing areas. Permanent transportation rules are in effect. Multiple net rule is in effect. Chinook, coho, pink, and sockeye salmon, and shad may be sold.
12 hrs Nightly		Sep 1 - Sep 5, 7 PM - 7 AM nightly	Same.	Same.

Table 15 continued

Select Area Commercial Seasons (continued)				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
12 hrs Nightly	Blind Slough / Knappa Slough - Fall (cont.)	Sep 8 - Sep 12, 7 PM - 7 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
14 hrs Nightly		Sep 15 - Sep 19, 6 PM - 8 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
16 hrs Nightly		Sep 21 - Sep 26, 6 PM - 10 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
16 hrs Nightly		Sep 28 - Oct 3, 6 PM - 10 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
16 hrs Nightly		Oct 5 - Oct 10, 6 PM - 10 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
16 hrs Nightly		Oct 12 - Oct 17, 6 PM - 10 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
16 hrs Nightly		Oct 19 - Oct 24, 6 PM - 10 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
16 hrs Nightly		Oct 26 - Oct 31, 6 PM - 10 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Deep River - Fall	Aug 18, 7 PM - Aug 19, 7 AM	9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction. Nets may not exceed 100 fathoms in length. No weight restriction on headline. Use of additional weights and anchors attached to the headline is allowed. Nets that are fished between the official sunset and official sunrise must have a lighted buoy at the end of the net that is not attached to the boat.	Deep River select fishing area extending from the USCG channel marker #16 upstream to the town of Deep River (concurrent waters up to Highway 4 Bridge, Washington only above). Permanent transportation rules are in effect. Nets are not allowed to be tied off to any stationary structures and nets may not fully cross the navigation channel. Chinook, coho, pink, and sockeye salmon, and shad may be sold.
12 hrs		Aug 21, 7 PM - Aug 22, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Aug 25, 7 PM - Aug 26, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Aug 28, 7 PM - Aug 29, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs Nightly		Sep 1 - Sep 5, 7 PM - 7 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
12 hrs Nightly		Sep 8 - Sep 12, 7 PM - 7 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
12 hrs Nightly		Sep 15 - Sep 19, 7 PM - 7 AM nightly	Same, except a 6" max. mesh size restriction.	Same.

**Table 15 continued**

Select Area Commercial Seasons (continued)				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
15 hrs	Deep River - Fall (cont.)	Sep 19 - Sep 20, 6 PM - 9 AM	Same.	Same.
15 hrs Nightly		Sep 22 - Sep 27, 6 PM - 9 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
15 hrs Nightly		Sep 29 - Oct 3, 6 PM - 9 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
15 hrs Nightly		Oct 6 - Oct 10, 6 PM - 9 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
15 hrs Nightly		Oct 13 - Oct 17, 6 PM - 9 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
15 hrs		Oct 20 - Oct 21, 6 PM - 9 AM	Same.	Same.
15 hrs		Oct 23 - Oct 24, 6 PM - 9 AM	Same.	Same.



<b>Table 16. 2014 Fall Fisheries Catch (Includes adults and jacks).<sup>1</sup></b>						
<b>Treaty Indian Fisheries<sup>2,3</sup></b>						
Fishery	Chinook	Coho	Chum	Pink	Summer Steelhead	White Sturgeon
Commercial Gillnet	277,142	39,303	4	0	22,271	76
Platform Hook & Line	1,284	1,177	0	0	3,280	0
<b>Treaty Indian Total</b>	<b>278,426</b>	<b>40,480</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25,551</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>Non-Indian Fisheries</b>						
Fishery	Chinook	Coho	Chum <sup>4</sup>	Pink	Summer Steelhead	White Sturgeon <sup>5</sup>
Early Fall Mainstem Commercial	46,855	831	--	0	--	No retention
Late Fall Mainstem Commercial	52,106	68,545	--	0	--	No retention
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>98,961</i>	<i>69,376</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>No retention</i>
Pilot Seine Research Commercial <sup>6</sup>	2,794	1,070	--	0	--	No retention
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>2,794</i>	<i>1,070</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>No retention</i>
Select Areas Commercial	24,198	168,497	--	2	--	No retention
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>24,198</i>	<i>168,497</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>No retention</i>
Buoy 10 Sport <sup>7</sup>	26,788	57,744	--	--	50	--
Lower River Sport <sup>7</sup>	29,024	5,876	--	--	6,375	--
Bonn. Dam to Hwy 395 Sport <sup>7</sup>	9,452	7,300	--	--	15,419	--
Hanford Reach Sport	30,747	173	--	--	100	--
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>96,011</i>	<i>71,093</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>21,944</i>	<i>--</i>
<b>Non-Indian Total</b>	<b>221,964</b>	<b>310,036</b>			<b>21,944</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>500,390</b>	<b>350,516</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>47,495</b>	<b>76</b>

<sup>1</sup>. Commercial landings are preliminary. See Tables 15 and 17a for details on specific time, area, and gear restrictions during non-Indian commercial seasons.

<sup>2</sup>. Includes take home and over-the-bank sales.

<sup>3</sup>. Subsistence harvest not occurring during commercial fishing periods.

<sup>4</sup>. Chum possession and sales prohibited non-treaty commercial fisheries beginning in October, 2013.

<sup>5</sup>. Effective 2014, policies adopted by the WFWC and OFWC prohibited the retention of white sturgeon in all non-Indian fisheries downstream of Bonneville Dam (sport and commercial)

<sup>6</sup>. Estimated catch based on observation data. See Table 23b for details.

<sup>7</sup>. See text for detailed season description. Data includes kept fish.

**Table 17a. Fishing Periods, Gear, and Landings from Mainstem Columbia River Non-Indian Commercial Seasons, 2014.**

Preliminary Landings Information Based on OR & WA Fish Tickets (2 / 25 / 15).

Season	Fishing Period	Week	Hours	Zones	Mesh Size	Del.	Chinook	Coho	Sockeye	Pink
<b>Winter</b>	Sturgeon <sup>2,3</sup> No Winter Sturgeon Fishery During 2014 -- Retention Prohibited. <sup>2,3</sup>					0	0	0	0	0
							<i>ChS_Adults</i>	<i>ChS_Jacks</i>		
	April 1, 10 AM - 6 PM	14	8	1 - 5	≤ 4 1/4"	149	1,758	33	--	--
<b>Spring</b>	May 7, 1 PM - 10 PM	19	9	1 - 5	≤ 4 1/4"	73	692	432	--	--
<b>Salmon</b>	May 20, 7 PM - May 21, 5 AM	21	10	1 - 5	8" - 9 3/4"	43	336	11	--	--
	May 28, 6 PM - May 29, 6 AM	22	12	1 - 5	8" - 9 3/4"	45	333	8	--	--
	Jun 4, 6 PM - Jun 5, 6 AM	23	12	1 - 5	8" - 9 3/4"	43	395	2	--	1
	<i>Spring Season Totals (and average number of deliveries):</i>					<b>71</b>	<b>3,514</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
	Jun 16, 9 PM - Jun 17, 5 AM	25	8	1 - 5	8" - 9 3/4"	75	1,368	--	--	194
	Jul 7, 7 PM - Jul 8, 7 AM	28	12	1 - 5	8" - 9 3/4"	30	544	--	--	66
<b>Summer</b>	Jul 14, 7 PM - Jul 15, 7 AM	29	12	1 - 5	8" - 9 3/4"	21	234	--	--	16
	Jul 21, 7 PM - Jul 22, 7 AM	30	12	1 - 5	8" - 9 3/4"	23	158	--	--	0
	Jul 28, 7 PM - Jul 29, 7 AM	31	12	1 - 5	8" - 9 3/4"	23	439	--	--	0
	<i>Summer Season Totals (and average number of deliveries):</i>					<b>34</b>	<b>2,743</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>276</b>
	Aug 3, 9 PM - Aug 4, 6 AM	32	9	4 - 5	9" - 9 3/4"	18	86	0	--	0
	Aug 5, 9 PM - Aug 6, 6 AM	32	9	4 - 5	9" - 9 3/4"	12	70	0	1	0
	Aug 7, 9 PM - Aug 8, 6 AM	32	9	4 - 5	9" - 9 3/4"	8	70	0	--	0
	Aug 10, 9 PM - Aug 11, 6 AM	33	9	4 - 5	9" - 9 3/4"	31	509	2	--	0
	Aug 12, 9 PM - Aug 13, 6 AM	33	9	4 - 5	9" - 9 3/4"	44	521	0	--	0
<b>August</b>	Aug 14, 9 PM - Aug 15, 6 AM	33	9	4 - 5	9" - 9 3/4"	51	545	4	--	0
	Aug 17, 9 PM - Aug 18, 6 AM	34	9	4 - 5	9" - 9 3/4"	96	2,918	56	--	0
	Aug 19, 9 PM - Aug 20, 6 AM	34	9	4 - 5	9" - 9 3/4"	92	751	11	--	0
	Aug 21, 9 PM - Aug 22, 6 AM	34	9	4 - 5	9" - 9 3/4"	67	954	9	--	0
	Aug 24, 9 PM - Aug 25, 6 AM	35	9	4 - 5	9" - 9 3/4"	108	5,096	26	--	0
	Aug 26, 9 PM - Aug 27, 6 AM	35	9	4 - 5	9" - 9 3/4"	137	8,813	72	--	0
	Aug 28, 9 PM - Aug 29, 6 AM	35	9	4 - 5	9" - 9 3/4"	141	7,230	160	--	0
	Sep 1, 9 PM - Sep 2, 6 AM	36	9	4 - 5	9" - 9 3/4"	156	19,292	491	--	0
	<i>August Season Totals (and average number of deliveries):</i>					<b>74</b>	<b>46,855</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
	Sep 14, 8 PM - Sep 15, 5 AM	38	9	4 - 5	8" - 9 3/4"	139	19,916	2,212	--	0
	Sep 16, 8 PM - Sep 17, 6 AM	38	10	4 - 5	8" - 9 3/4"	113	13,271	1,274	--	0
	Sep 25, 8 PM - Sep 26, 6 AM	39	10	4 - 5	8" - 9 3/4"	78	4,218	769	--	0
	Sep 28, 8 PM - Sep 29, 6 AM	40	10	4 - 5	8" - 9 3/4"	68	3,110	718	--	0
	Sep 30, 8 PM - Oct 1, 6 AM	40	10	4 - 5	8" - 9 3/4"	46	2,377	348	--	0
	Oct 1, 6 AM - 6 PM	40	12	1 - 3	≤ 3 3/4"	34	525	3,062	--	0
	Oct 2, 6 AM - 6 PM	40	12	1 - 3	≤ 3 3/4"	35	660	3,693	--	0
	Oct 2, 7 PM - Oct 3, 7 AM	40	12	4 - 5	8" - 9 3/4"	39	1,652	290	--	0
	Oct 5, 7 PM - Oct 6, 7 AM	41	12	4 - 5	8" - 9 3/4"	33	899	331	--	0
	Oct 6, 6 AM - 6 PM	41	12	1 - 3	≤ 3 3/4"	37	183	2,756	--	0
	Oct 7, 6 AM - 6 PM	41	12	1 - 3	≤ 3 3/4"	31	205	2,488	--	0
	Oct 7, 7 PM - Oct 8, 7 AM	41	12	4 - 5	8" - 9 3/4"	23	593	213	--	0
	Oct 8, 6 AM - 6 PM	41	12	1 - 3	≤ 3 3/4"	30	155	1,703	--	0
	Oct 9, 7 AM - 7 PM	41	12	1 - 3	≤ 6"	85	534	7,635	--	0
	Oct 9, 7 PM - Oct 10, 7 AM	41	12	4 - 5	8" - 9 3/4"	13	353	159	--	0
	Oct 10, 7 AM - 7 PM	41	12	1 - 3	≤ 6"	82	387	6,036	--	0
<b>Late-Fall</b>	Oct 12, 7 PM - Oct 13, 7 AM	42	12	4 - 5	8" - 9 3/4"	16	414	74	--	0
	Oct 13, 7 AM - 7 PM	42	12	1 - 3	≤ 3 3/4"	22	93	1,148	--	0
	Oct 14, 7 AM - 7 PM	42	12	1 - 3	≤ 3 3/4"	18	67	752	--	0
	Oct 14, 7 PM - Oct 15, 7 AM	42	10	4 - 5	8" - 9 3/4"	10	273	15	--	0
	Oct 15, 7 AM - 7 PM	42	12	1 - 3	≤ 6"	56	217	2,432	--	0
	Oct 16, 7 AM - 7 PM	42	12	1 - 3	≤ 6"	46	145	2,144	--	0
	Oct 16, 7 PM - Oct 17, 7 AM	42	12	4 - 5	8" - 9 3/4"	5	123	44	--	0
	Oct 17, 7 AM - 7 PM	42	12	1 - 3	≤ 6"	41	74	2,163	--	0
	Oct 19, 7 PM - Oct 20, 7 AM	43	12	4 - 5	8" - 9 3/4"	7	194	51	--	0
	Oct 20, 7 AM - 7 PM	43	12	1 - 3	≤ 3 3/4"	19	76	1,251	--	0
	Oct 21, 7 AM - 7 PM	43	12	1 - 3	≤ 3 3/4"	16	24	1,381	--	0
	Oct 21, 7 PM - Oct 22, 7 AM	43	12	4 - 5	8" - 9 3/4"	6	230	9	--	0
	Oct 22, 7 AM - 7 PM	43	12	1 - 3	≤ 6"	50	78	2,576	--	0
	Oct 23, 7 AM - 7 PM	43	12	1 - 3	≤ 6"	44	44	3,312	--	0
	Oct 23, 7 PM - Oct 24, 7 AM	43	12	4 - 5	8" - 9 3/4"	4	173	11	--	0
	Oct 24, 7 AM - 7 PM	43	12	1 - 3	≤ 6"	51	88	4,541	--	0
	Oct 26, 7 PM - Oct 27, 7 AM	44	12	4 - 5	8" - 9 3/4"	4	281	7	--	0
	Oct 27, 7 AM - 7 PM	44	12	1 - 3	≤ 6"	54	180	5,688	--	0
	Oct 28, 7 AM - 7 PM	44	12	1 - 3	≤ 6"	44	110	3,221	--	0
	Oct 28, 7 PM - Oct 29, 7 AM	44	12	4 - 5	8" - 9 3/4"	2	22	5	--	0
	Oct 29, 7 AM - 7 PM	44	12	1 - 3	≤ 6"	45	83	2,347	--	0
	Oct 30, 7 AM - 7 PM	44	12	1 - 3	≤ 6"	30	49	1,281	--	0
	Oct 30, 7 PM - Oct 31, 7 AM	44	12	4 - 5	8" - 9 3/4"	1	8	0	--	0
	Oct 31, 7 AM - 7 PM	44	12	1 - 3	≤ 6"	19	22	405	--	0
	<i>Late-Fall Season Totals (and average number of deliveries):</i>					<b>37</b>	<b>52,106</b>	<b>68,545</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2014 TOTALS:</b>						<b>47</b>	<b>105,704</b>	<b>69,376</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>0</b>
<i>Average number of deliveries per fishing period during 2014:</i>						<b>47</b>	<b>105,704</b>	<b>69,376</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>0</b>

- Estimated catch from 2014 mainstem commercial pilot seine research fisheries is not included in this table; please see Table 23b for observed catch from 22 scheduled fishing days during Aug. 19-Sept. 30 in Zones 1-5.
- All non-Indian commercial fisheries downstream of Bonneville Dam were closed to the retention of white sturgeon during 2014 based on OFWC and WFWC action.
- The retention of green sturgeon has been prohibited since July 6, 2006 (NMFS listed the Southern DPS as threatened on April 7, 2006 which became effective July 6, 2006).
- Includes 486 Chinook jacks from the spring season.
- The possession and sales of chum salmon was prohibited by Compact Action on September 26, 2013 for non-treaty commercial fisheries beginning in October, 2013.

**Table 17b. 2014 Lower Columbia River Winter/Spring/Summer/Fall Commercial Landings.**

<b>( Summary Table 2 2 )</b> (Preliminary - OR/WA Fish Tickets - 1 / 12 / 15)										
Season	CHINOOK		Z 1 - 5 Spring Chinook <sup>1</sup>		SOCKEYE		SHAD		WHITE STURGEON <sup>2</sup>	
	Numbers	Pounds	Adults	Jacks	Numbers	Pounds	Numbers	Pounds	Numbers	Pounds
Winter Sturgeon (No Season in 2014)	0	0	--	--	0	0	0	0	No Retention	
Spring <sup>1</sup>	4,000	48,179	3,514	486	1	5	1,222	2,476	No Retention	
Summer	2,743	44,693	--	--	276	884	0	0	No Retention	
Shad (Area 2S)	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,775	12,893	No Retention	
<b>Mainstem Totals</b>	<b>6,743</b>	<b>92,872</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>5,997</b>	<b>15,369</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<i>Select Areas</i>										
Youngs Bay Winter	245	3,393			0	0	0	0	No Retention	
Youngs Bay Spring	1,952	25,050			1	4	0	0	No Retention	
Youngs Bay Summer	1,842	29,454			29	96	0	0	No Retention	
Blind Slough Winter	172	2,391			0	0	0	0	No Retention	
Blind Slough Spring	295	3,567			0	0	0	0	No Retention	
Tongue Point Winter	33	493			0	0	0	0	No Retention	
Tongue Point Spring	39	489			0	0	0	0	No Retention	
Deep River Winter	39	543			0	0	0	0	No Retention	
Deep River Spring	26	287			0	0	0	0	No Retention	
<b>Select Area Totals</b>	<b>4,643</b>	<b>65,667</b>			<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Lower Columbia River Commercial GRAND TOTALS Winter/Spring/Summer 2014</b>	<b>Chinook</b>				<b>Sockeye</b>		<b>Shad</b>		<b>WHITE STURGEON <sup>2</sup></b>	
	<b>11,386</b>	158,539			<b>307</b>	989	<b>5,997</b>	15,369	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

<b>2014 Lower Columbia River Fall Commercial Landings</b>										
<b>( Summary Table 2 2 )</b> (Preliminary - OR/WA Fish Tickets - 1 / 12 / 15)										
Season	CHINOOK		COHO		PINK		CHUM <sup>3</sup>		WHITE STURGEON <sup>2</sup>	
	Numbers	Pounds	Numbers	Pounds	Numbers	Pounds	Numbers	Pounds	Numbers	Pounds
August (Zone 4 - 5 Gillnet)	46,855	863,243	831	5,483	0	0	No Retention	No Retention	No Retention	
Late-Fall (Zone 4 - 5 Gillnet)	48,107	775,061	6,530	56,836	0	0	No Retention	No Retention	No Retention	
<b>Zone 4 - 5 Fall Subtotals</b>	<b>94,962</b>	<b>1,638,304</b>	<b>7,361</b>	<b>62,319</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>No Retention</b>	<b>No Retention</b>	<b>No Retention</b>	
Late-Fall (Zone 1 - 3 Tangle-Net)	1,988	14,871	18,234	114,884	0	0	No Retention	No Retention	No Retention	
Late-Fall (Z 1 - 3; 6-inch max Gillnet)	2,011	24,944	43,781	319,491	0	0	No Retention	No Retention	No Retention	
<b>Zone 1 - 3 Fall Subtotals</b>	<b>3,999</b>	<b>39,815</b>	<b>62,015</b>	<b>434,375</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>No Retention</b>	<b>No Retention</b>	<b>No Retention</b>	
<b>Late-Fall Season Subtotals</b>	<b>52,106</b>	<b>814,876</b>	<b>68,545</b>	<b>491,211</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>No Retention</b>	<b>No Retention</b>	<b>No Retention</b>	
Beach Seine (Zone 1 - 5)	1,337	17,650	509	3,991	0	0	No Retention	No Retention	No Retention	
Purse Seine (Zone 1 - 5)	1,457	19,524	561	4,432	0	0	No Retention	No Retention	No Retention	
<b>Seine Subtotals (Zone 1 - 5)</b>	<b>2,794</b>	<b>37,174</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>8,423</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>No Retention</b>	<b>No Retention</b>	<b>No Retention</b>	
<b>Mainstem Totals</b>	<b>101,755</b>	<b>1,715,293</b>	<b>70,446</b>	<b>505,117</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<i>Select Areas</i>										
Youngs Bay	11,829	153,722	65,917	594,426	1	5	No Retention	No Retention	No Retention	
Tongue Point	5,460	65,630	50,752	436,516	0	0	No Retention	No Retention	No Retention	
Blind Slough	4,661	68,012	24,573	179,407	0	0	No Retention	No Retention	No Retention	
Deep River	2,248	24,511	27,255	226,815	1	3	No Retention	No Retention	No Retention	
<b>Select Area Totals</b>	<b>24,198</b>	<b>311,875</b>	<b>168,497</b>	<b>1,437,164</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Lower Columbia River Commercial GRAND TOTALS Fall 2014</b>	<b>ChF</b>		<b>Coho</b>		<b>Pink</b>		<b>CHUM <sup>3</sup></b>		<b>WHITE STURGEON <sup>2</sup></b>	
	<b>125,953</b>	2,027,168	<b>238,943</b>	1,942,281	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

<b>PRELIMINARY GRAND TOTALS 2014</b>	CHINOOK		COHO		PINK		CHUM <sup>3</sup>		WHITE STURGEON <sup>2</sup>	
	Numbers	Pounds	Numbers	Pounds	Numbers	Pounds	Numbers	Pounds	Numbers	Pounds
	<b>137,339</b>	2,185,707	<b>238,943</b>	1,942,281	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	No Retention	No Retention	No Retention	
<b>for Lower Columbia R. Commercial Fisheries</b>	SOCKEYE <sup>4</sup>		SHAD		SMELT (Mainstem)				GREEN STURGEON <sup>5</sup>	
	Numbers	Pounds	Numbers	Pounds	Pounds				Numbers	Pounds
	<b>308</b>	991	<b>5,997</b>	15,369	<b>18,558</b>				No Retention	

- Spring salmon seasons in Zones 1 -5: 4,000 total Chinook were landed, of which 3,514 were adults and 486 were jacks.
- All non-Indian commercial fisheries downstream of Bonneville Dam were closed to the retention of white sturgeon during 2014 based on OFWC and WFWC action.
- The possession and sales of chum salmon was prohibited by Compact Action on September 26, 2013 for non-treaty commercial fisheries beginning in October, 2013.
- One sockeye (two lbs.) was landed during the August Zone 4-5 fishery on August 6, 2014 and is included in the sockeye total.
- The retention of green sturgeon has been prohibited since July 6, 2006 (NMFS listed the Southern DPS as threatened on April 7, 2006 which became effective July 6, 2006).

**Table 18. Stock Composition of Adult Fall Chinook Catch in Columbia River Fisheries, 2014.**

	LRH	LRW	BPH	URB	BUB <sup>2</sup>	PUB	SAB	Other <sup>3</sup>	Total
<b>Non-Indian Fisheries</b>									
Buoy 10 Recreational <sup>4</sup>	6,573	0	4,501	9,019	981	2,654	3,893	166	27,787
Lower Columbia Recreational <sup>4</sup>	2,160	0	252	21,243	186	5,707	157	75	29,780
Above Bonneville Dam Recreational <sup>5</sup>	0	0	0	30,078	10	7,662	0	17	37,767
August Commercial	2,804	0	12,168	22,171	1,128	6,818	648	215	45,952
September/October Commercial	1,130	734	8,329	29,453	3,413	8,308	98	17	51,482
Select Area Commercial	8,426	0	1,065	1,672	73	586	8,391	100	20,313
Subtotal	21,093	734	26,315	113,636	5,791	31,735	13,187	590	213,081
<b>Treaty Indian Fisheries</b>									
Sales to Licensed Buyers	135	0	53,546	120,651	5,484	39,140	0	932	219,888
C&S and Other non-ticketed catch	1	0	940	32,001	1,411	10,185	0	31	44,569
Subtotal	136	0	54,486	152,652	6,895	49,325	0	963	264,457
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>21,229</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>80,801</b>	<b>266,288</b>	<b>12,686</b>	<b>81,060</b>	<b>13,187</b>	<b>1,553</b>	<b>477,538</b>

1. Stock specifics and total catch (and catch specifics) may not match data presented elsewhere in this report.

2. Includes LRB stock.

3. Includes out-of-basin stock/strays and any upper Columbia summer Chinook.

4. Adjusted for hook and release mortality.

5. Includes all of Zone 6, McNary Dam to Hwy 395 Bridge and Hanford Reach.

**Table 19. Fall Season Summer Steelhead Harvest and Incidental Release Mortalities in Mainstem Columbia River Non-Indian Fisheries.<sup>1</sup>**

Year	Commercial Below BONN <sup>2</sup>				Recreational Below BONN				Recreational BONN-395 <sup>3</sup>				Total Fall Season			
	Rel Hatchery		Rel. Wild		Hatchery		Rel. Wild		Hatchery		Rel. Wild		Hatchery		Rel. Wild	
	Group A	Group B	Group A	Group B	Group A	Group B	Group A	Group B	Group A	Group B	Group A	Group B	Group A	Group B	Group A	Group B
1999	125	52	35	9	3,577	469	123	5	5,880	1,714	194	31	9,582	2,236	352	45
2000	217	56	67	14	4,401	649	165	31	12,409	3,779	385	78	17,028	4,484	618	123
2001	394	214	87	24	4,419	615	192	22	21,632	6,402	499	80	26,446	7,231	778	125
2002	565	331	153	92	2,971	550	139	54	11,126	8,194	298	204	14,661	9,076	590	351
2003	1,384	389	165	62	3,943	228	182	19	14,331	2,009	275	41	19,657	2,627	622	122
2004	868	267	206	69	2,387	92	95	6	9,973	1,346	277	39	13,228	1,705	578	114
2005	549	209	112	48	2,462	179	102	16	12,298	3,267	269	81	15,309	3,655	484	145
2006	423	241	120	26	3,610	638	157	15	12,284	5,869	385	68	16,317	6,748	662	109
2007	182	145	54	24	4,293	453	158	12	15,993	8,422	576	150	20,467	9,021	788	185
2008	386	270	141	63	2,026	562	99	22	6,598	4,798	247	115	9,010	5,630	488	200
2009	740	68	239	29	7,049	276	412	26	25,678	5,853	816	226	33,467	6,196	1,467	281
2010	460	210	210	77	5,090	954	276	64	9,339	5,137	419	190	14,889	6,301	904	330
2011	921	236	292	31	11,191	862	731	42	12,828	2,830	548	66	24,940	3,927	1,571	140
2012	423	60	136	25	5,182	436	297	50	8,449	3,203	224	72	14,054	3,699	657	147
2013	352	39	204	15	6,035	104	645	3	10,158	1,041	598	40	16,544	1,184	1,447	57
2014	515	131	314	51	5,870	505	490	37	10,857	4,542	615	180	17,242	5,178	1,419	268
5-yr Ave	534	135	231	40	6,674	572	488	39	10,326	3,351	481	110	17,534	4,058	1,200	188
10-yr Ave	495	161	182	39	5,281	497	337	29	12,448	4,496	470	119	18,224	5,154	989	186

<sup>1.</sup> From fisheries occurring August through October. All steelhead considered Group A or Group B upriver summer steelhead. Stock Composition and % wild based on Bonneville Dam sampling. Data since 2013 is preliminary and all data is subject to change.

<sup>2.</sup> Reflects incidental release mortalities (hatchery and wild). BONN = Bonneville Dam.

<sup>3.</sup> Includes Dip-In mortalities from select tributary mouths upstream of Bonneville Dam where steelhead may 'dip-in' to seek cool-water refuge.

**Table 20. Time, Area, and Gear Restrictions for Early Fall Non-Indian Commercial Mainstem Fishery, 2005-2014.**

Year	Date(s)	Hours	Area	Mesh Size			
2005	Aug 4-5, Aug 7-8, Aug 9-10, Aug 11-12	7pm-7am nightly	Zones 1-5	8" min			
	Aug 14-15, Aug 17-18	"	Zones 2-5	"			
	Aug 22-23, Aug 25-26	8pm-7am nightly	Zones 4-5	9" min			
	2006	Aug 2-3, Aug 7-8, Aug 9-10 Aug 13-14	7pm-7am nightly	Zones 1-5	8" min		
Aug 15-16, Aug 17-18		"	Zones 1-5, upstream of Astoria-Megler Bridge	"			
Aug 21-22		8pm – 7am nightly	Zones 2-5	"			
Aug 25		12:01 am – 6 am	Zones 3-5 Zone 4 up to the I-205 Bridge, and Zone 5	9" min "			
2007	Aug 2-3, Aug 6-7, Aug 9-10 Aug 23-24	7pm – 7am nightly 8pm – 7am	Zones 1-5 Zones 4-5	9" min "			
	2008	Aug 3-4, Aug 5-6, Aug 7-8, Aug 10-11 Aug 14-15 Aug 19-20 Aug 24-25	7pm – 7am nightly 7pm – 7am nightly 8pm – 6am 11pm – 5am	Zones 1-5 Zones 2-5 Zones 4-5 Zones 4-5	9" min " " "		
2009		Aug 4-5, Aug 6-7 Aug 9-10 Aug 18-19, Aug 20-21 Aug 25-26	7pm – 7am nightly " 8pm – 6am nightly "	Zones 1-5 Zones 2-5 Zones 3-5 upstream of Kalama River Zone 5	9" min " " "		
		2010	Aug 3-4, Aug 5-6 Aug 8-9 Aug 10-11 Aug 19-20 Aug 22-23, Aug 24-25	7pm – 7am nightly " " 8pm – 6am nightly 9pm – 6am nightly	Zones 1-5 " Zones 2-5 Zones 4-5 "	9" min " " " "	
			2011	Aug 4-5 Aug 16-17, Aug 18-19 Aug 21-22, Aug 23-24 Aug 25-26, Aug 28-29 Aug 30-31	9pm – 6am nightly " " " "	Zones 1-5 Zones 4-5 " " "	9" min " " " "
2012	Aug 5-6 Aug 12-13, Aug 14-15 Aug 16-17, Aug 19-20 Aug 21-22, Aug 23-24 Aug 26-27, Aug 28-29			9pm – 6am nightly " " " "	Zones 1-5 Zones 4-5 " " "	9" min " " " "	
	2013			Aug 11-12, Aug 13-14 Aug 15-16, Aug 18-19 Aug 20-21, Aug 22-23 Aug 25-26 Aug 28-29	9pm – 6am nightly " " " 9pm – 2am	Zones 4-5 " " " "	9" min " " " "
				2014 Gillnet	Aug 3-4, Aug 5-6 Aug 7-8, Aug 10-11 Aug 12-13, Aug 14-15 Aug 17-18, Aug 19-20 Aug 21-22, Aug 24-25 Aug 26-27, Aug 28-29 Sep 1-2	9pm – 6am nightly " " " " " 9pm – 2am	Zones 4-5 " " " " " "
		2014 Seine			Aug 19, 21, 26 Aug 28	6am – 7:30pm "	Zones 1-2 "

**Table 21. Landed Catch from Early Fall Non-Indian Commercial Mainstem Fishery, 1970-2014.**

Year	Season <sup>1</sup>	Fishing Days	Chinook Adults	Coho	Steelhead <sup>2</sup>	Sturgeon <sup>3</sup>	
						White	Green
1970-74 Ave.	Aug 9-26	12	96,260	29,660	5,800	2,660	1,320
1975-79 Ave.	Aug 8-21	6	51,560	3,320	--	4,500	1,060
1980-84 Ave.	Aug 30-Sep 3 (2 yrs no season)	<0.5	30,600	2,480	--	680	300
1985	None	0	--	--	--	--	--
1986	Jul 30-Aug. 6	4	800	0	--	5,400	5,100
1987	Aug. 9-12	3	11,500	100	--	3,900	3,200
1988	Aug. 14-15	0.5	51,100	300	--	1,700	2,300
1989	Aug. 7-29	13	29,800	100	--	1,800	0
1990	Aug. 12-24	10	6,700	20	--	1,500	0
1991	Aug. 25-29	4	5,400	10	--	500	0
1992	Sept. 8-9	0.5	2,200	400	--	800	1,800
1993	None	0	--	--	--	--	--
1994	None	0	--	--	--	--	--
1995	None	0	--	--	--	--	--
1996	Aug. 26-29	3	4,400	0	--	300	0
1997	Aug. 4 - 25	2	1,300	1	--	1,900	1,500
1998	Aug. 4 - 26	2	1,800	0	--	2,600	700
1999	Aug. 4 - 24	2	1,400	0	--	2,900	500
2000	Aug. 3-23	3	7,400	200	--	2,800	600
2001	Aug. 5-25	7	6,600	660	--	5,700	340
2002	Aug. 4-28	10	19,500	60	--	1,700	0
2003	Aug. 4-28	8	15,700	300	--	2,600	11
2004	Aug. 3-26	8	11,300	40	--	2,500	6
2005	Aug. 4-26	8	11,400	90	--	2,100	30
2006	Aug. 2-25	8	10,700	800	--	1,900	--
2007	Aug. 2-24	4	4,000	60	--	2,700	--
2008	Aug. 3-25	7	14,400	80	--	2,800	--
2009 <sup>4</sup>	Aug. 4-26	6	28,200	1,300	--	3,000	--
2010	Aug. 3-25	7	21,800	440	--	1,900	--
2011 <sup>5</sup>	Aug. 4-31	8	25,000	1,600	--	1,300	--
2012	Aug. 5-29	9	23,300	300	--	1,000	--
2013	Aug 11-29	8	44,300	400	--	700	--
2014 <sup>6</sup>	Aug 3-Sept 2	13	46,900	830	--	-- <sup>7</sup>	--

<sup>1</sup>. Minimum mesh size: 1970-1974 7-1/4"; 1975-1979 8"; 1980-2004 see Table 23, 2005 see Table 15.

<sup>2</sup>. Sale of steelhead by non-Indians prohibited since 1975.

<sup>3</sup>. Sale of green sturgeon prohibited effective July 7, 2006.

<sup>4</sup>. One chum salmon was landed during the 2009 August 18-19 fishing period.

<sup>5</sup>. Eight pink salmon were also landed during August 2011.

<sup>6</sup>. Preliminary estimated catch from mainstem Columbia River commercial pilot seine research fisheries not included; please see Table 23b.

<sup>7</sup>. All non-treaty commercial fisheries downstream of Bonneville Dam were closed to the retention of white sturgeon during 2014 based on Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission and Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission action.

**Table 22. Closed Fishing Areas During Late Fall Mainstem Non-Indian Fishing Seasons, 2005-2014.**

Year	Date(s)	Closed Area	
2005	Sep 19, Sep 20, Sep 22 (day)	Longview Bridge - Beacon Rock	
	Sep 19-20, Sep 20-21, Sep 22-23 Sep 26, Sep 28 (day) Sep 26-27, Sep 28-29	Buoy 10 - Longview Bridge  Kalama River-Beacon Rock Buoy 10 - Kalama River	
2006	Sep 27	Zones 4-5	
	Sep 27-28, Oct 12-13	Zones 1-3	
2007	Sep 20-21, Sep 27-28, Oct 3-4, Oct 4-5, Oct 28-29, Oct 30-31	Zones 1-3	
	Sep 24, Sep 26, Oct 1, Oct 3, Oct 11, Oct 17, Oct 23, Oct 25	Zones 4-5	
2008	Sep 23-24, Sep 24-25, Sep 25-26, Sep 28-29, Sep 29-30, Sep 30-Oct 1, Oct 1-2, Oct 2-3, Oct 8-9, Oct 9-10, Oct 15-16, Oct 16-17, Oct 21-22, Oct 23-24, Oct 26-27, Oct 28-29, Oct 30-31	Zones 1-3    Longview Bridge - Lewis River Longview Bridge - Beacon Rock	
	Oct 16, Oct 22, Oct 29		
	2009	Sep 24-25, Sep 28-29, Sep 30-Oct 1, Oct 1-2, Oct 4-5, Oct 7-8, Oct 13-14, Oct 15-16, Oct 18-19, Oct 20-21, Oct 22-23, Oct 25-26, Oct 27-28 Sep 28, Sep 30, Oct 21 Oct 28	Zones 1-3    Zones 4-5 Zones 1 and 4-5
		2010	Sep 22-23, Oct 14-15, Oct 17-18, Oct 19-20, Oct 21-22 Oct 12, Oct 14, Oct 20
2011	Sep 19-20, Sep 20-21, Oct 13-14 Oct 18-19, Oct 19-20 Oct 13, Oct 19		Zones 1-3  Zones 4-5
	2012	Sep 19-20, Sep 23-24, Sep 25-26	Zones 1-3
2013	Sep 15-16, Sep 17-18, Sep 19-20 Sep 22-23, Sep 24-25, Oct 1-2 Oct 3-4, Oct 6-7, Oct 8-9, Oct 10-11, Oct 13-14, Oct 15-16 Oct 17-18, Oct 20-21, Oct 22-23 Oct 24-25, Oct 27-28, Oct 29-30, Oct 31-Nov 1 Oct 2, Oct 3, Oct 7, Oct 8, Oct 9, Oct 10, Oct 14, Oct 15, Oct 16 Oct 18, Oct 21, Oct 23, Oct 25	Zones 1-3       Zones 4-5	
	2014	Sep 14-15, Sep 16-17, Oct 2-3 Oct 5-6, Oct 7-8, Oct 9-10, Oct 12-13, Oct 14-15, Oct 16-17 Oct 19-20, Oct 21-22, Oct 23-24 Oct 26-27, Oct 28-29, Oct 30-31, Oct 1, Oct 2, Oct 6, Oct 7, Oct 8 Oct 9, Oct 10, Oct 13, Oct 14, Oct 15 Oct 16, Oct 17, Oct 20, Oct 21, Oct 22, Oct 23, Oct 24, Oct 27, Oct 28, Oct 29, Oct 30, Oct 31	Zones 1-3     Zones 4-5



**Table 23a. Landed Catch from Late Fall Mainstem and Select Area Non-Indian Commercial Fishing Seasons, 1970-2014.**

Year	Mainstem Season <sup>1</sup>	Mainstem Fishing Days	Adult Chinook		Coho			Sturgeon		
			Columbia Mainstem	Select Area <sup>2</sup>	Columbia Mainstem	Select Area <sup>2</sup>	Chum <sup>3</sup>	Steelhead <sup>4</sup>	White <sup>5</sup>	Green <sup>6</sup>
1970-74 Ave.	Sep 10- Nov 5	31	90,920	420	231,560	10,980	940	7,180	2,380	200
1975-79 Ave.	Sep 8- Nov 15	35	79,740	1,025	114,600	6,960	700	--	6,620	460
1980-84 Ave.	Sep 10-Nov 16	21	17,880	15,840	101,540	19,960	1,080	--	5,740	670
1985-89 Ave.	Sep 12-Nov 15	39	16,564	16,100	37,738	40,640	1,520	--	3,780	1,320
1990	Sep 18-Oct 31	26	35,300	3,100	47,400	27,600	800	--	3,100	2,200
1991	Sep 10-Nov 5	32	33,500	2,100	324,400	82,100	400	--	2,400	3,200
1992	Sep 22-Oct 30	22	14,100	1,500	37,900	19,600	700	--	4,200	400
1993	Sep 20-Oct 20	17	16,700	300	20,600	15,500	40	--	7,100	2,200
1994	Oct 9-Oct 19	4	1,500	100	6,000	57,800	20	--	3,400	200
1995	Oct 9 & Oct 12	2	50	500	200	22,300	0	--	6,000	400
1996	Sep 16-Oct 25	17	7,600	5,000	5,600	22,400	20	--	6,700	600
1997	Sep 24-Nov 7	23	3,800	4,000	3,800	17,100	39	--	7,900	100
1998	Oct 7-Nov 6	7	1,000	2,100	300	23,600	11	--	8,200	200
1999	Sep 20-Nov 4	23	4,600	2,100	57,600	23,000	101	--	4,300	400
2000	Sep 18-Nov 1	21	3,440	2,300	110,400	58,300	26	--	5,300	700
2001	Sep 17-Oct 31	27	14,900	3,100	219,100	33,800	116	--	20	0
2002	Sep 16-Oct 31	19	16,100	8,700	99,500	70,400	12	--	4,500	200
2003	Sep 15-Oct 31	23	42,700	9,700	149,500	117,100	6	--	3,600	30
2004	Sep 19-Oct 29	16	29,800	12,600	66,500	51,900	90	--	3,300	50
2005	Sep 19-Oct 28	18	16,100	8,700	32,300	65,800	10	--	3,900	20
2006	Sep 19-Oct 25	10	15,300	4,600	27,500	37,700	3	--	3,600	--
2007	Sep 19-Oct 31	26	8,200	4,500	30,100	10,500	38	--	2,900	--
2008	Sep 18 – Oct 31	23	13,700	14,000	13,000	55,200	22	--	3,300	--
2009	Sep 24 – Oct 28	21	6,800	12,000	43,900	81,000	29	--	2,100	--
2010	Sep 22 – Oct 22	11	9,400	20,700	18,500	58,800	275	--	1,500	--
2011	Sep 18 – Oct 20	10	26,400	22,900	11,800	49,500	144	--	1,200	--
2012	Sep 19 – Oct 22	15	13,500	23,700	2,300	15,400	37	--	400	--
2013	Sep 15 – Nov 1	34	40,700	24,100	9,400	42,300	0 <sup>8</sup>	--	400	--
2014 <sup>7</sup>	Sep 14 – Oct 31	40	52,100	24,200	68,500	168,500	-- <sup>8</sup>	--	-- <sup>9</sup>	--

<sup>1.</sup> Number of Oregon and Washington terminal areas and fishing days vary from year to year, and some early fall fisheries are included. Between 1983 and 1995 only Oregon terminal fisheries occurred. Prior to 1979, landings listed for Youngs Bay are minimal since salmon could be sold outside Youngs Bay during concurrent mainstem fishing periods.

<sup>2.</sup> Includes 1970-present Youngs Bay Select Area, 1980-1982 Washington terminal and 1996-present Big Creek, Tongue Point, Blind Slough, and Deep River Select Area, and 2000-2005 Steamboat Slough Select Area landings.

<sup>3.</sup> Includes landings from Select Area fall fisheries beginning in 1997.

<sup>4.</sup> Sale of steelhead by non-Indians prohibited since 1975.

<sup>5.</sup> Includes landings from Select Area fall fisheries from August 1 through October 31.

<sup>6.</sup> Green sturgeon retention prohibited since July 7, 2006.

<sup>7.</sup> Preliminary estimated catch from mainstem Columbia River commercial pilot seine research fisheries not included; please see Table 23b.

<sup>8.</sup> Chum possession and sales prohibited at the September 26, 2013 Compact for non-treaty commercial fisheries beginning in October, 2013.

<sup>9.</sup> All non-treaty commercial fisheries downstream of Bonneville Dam were closed to the retention of white sturgeon during 2014 based on Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission and Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission action.

**Table 23b. Estimated Catch from Mainstem Columbia River Non-Indian Commercial Pilot Seine Research Fisheries.<sup>1</sup>**

Gear	Dates	Fishing Days	Hours	Weeks	Zones	Chinook			Coho		
						Adults	Jacks	Totals	Adults	Jacks	Totals
Beach Seine	Aug 19-Sep 30	22	12.5-13.5	34-40	1-5	1,133	204	<b>1,337</b>	489	20	<b>509</b>
Purse Seine	Aug 19-Sep 30	22	12.5-13.5	34-40	1-5	1,306	151	<b>1,457</b>	542	19	<b>561</b>
						2,439	355	<b>2,794</b>	1,031	39	<b>1,070</b>

<sup>1</sup> Catch estimates based on observation data.

**Table 24. Select Area Fall Commercial Fisheries Landings, 2006-2014.**

Year	Site	Chinook	Coho	Chum	White Sturgeon	
<b>2007</b>	Youngs Bay	4,002	3,301	0	64	
	Tongue Point	269	2,043	0	66	
	Blind Slough	87	2,498	0	13	
	Deep River	175	2,674	0	5	
		<b>4,533</b>	<b>10,516</b>		<b>148</b>	
<b>2008</b>	Youngs Bay	10,570	27,203	0	58	
	Tongue Point	1,176	7,753	0	46	
	Blind Slough	2,003	5,366	0	28	
	Deep River	248	14,829	0	2	
		<b>13,997</b>	<b>55,151</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>134</b>	
<b>2009</b>	Youngs Bay	6,565	49,329	0	72	
	Tongue Point	872	16,918	1	11	
	Blind Slough <sup>1</sup>	3,991	10,043	0	20	
	Deep River	562	4,660	2	11	
		<b>11,990</b>	<b>80,950</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>114</b>	
<b>2010</b>	Youngs Bay	8,048	27,564	0	37	
	Tongue Point	1,402	6,734	0	31	
	Blind Slough <sup>1</sup>	10,205	5,201	1	45	
	Deep River	1,011	19,260	11	3	
		20,666	58,759	12	116	
<b>2011</b>	Youngs Bay	12,339	26,538	<u>Pink</u> 13	<u>Chum</u> 1	No retention
	Tongue Point	2,527	6,504	19	1	No retention
	Blind Slough <sup>1</sup>	5,768	1,388	4	2	No retention
	Deep River	2,295	15,083	6	129	No retention
		22,929	49,513	42	133	0
<b>2012</b>	Youngs Bay	16,197	5,986	<u>Chum</u> 3		No retention
	Tongue Point	2,466	3,902	0		No retention
	Blind Slough <sup>1</sup>	3,366	1,534	2		No retention
	Deep River	1,691	3,932	20		No retention
		23,720	15,354	25		0
<b>2013</b>	Youngs Bay	14,359	14,254	<u>Pink</u> 3	<u>Chum<sup>2</sup></u> 0	38
	Tongue Point	5,821	14,157	5	0	42
	Blind Slough <sup>1</sup>	2,362	3,882	2	0	14
	Deep River	1,592	10,002	5	0	8
		24,134	42,295	15	0	102
<b>2014</b>	Youngs Bay	11,829	65,917	<u>Pink</u> 1		No retention
	Tongue Point	5,460	50,752	0		No retention
	Blind Slough <sup>1</sup>	4,661	24,573	0		No retention
	Deep River	2,248	27,255	1		No retention
		<b>24,198</b>	<b>168,497</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>0</b>

<sup>1.</sup> Includes August target Chinook fishing periods in Knappa Slough.

<sup>2.</sup> Chum possession and sales prohibited at the September 26, 2013 Compact to be effective 4:00 pm September 30, 2013 in all Select Area fishing sites.

**Table 25. Angler Trips and Catch in the Buoy 10 Recreational Fishery, 1982-2014.<sup>1</sup>**

Fishery	Chinook			Coho		Total	
	Angler Trips	Catch	Catch/Trip	Catch	Catch/Trip	Catch	Catch/Trip
1982 Buoy 10 Total	17,336	723	0.04	18,857	1.09	19,580	1.13
1983 Buoy 10 Total	7,128	604	0.08	3,574	0.5	4,178	0.59
1984 Buoy 10 Total	67,365	12,177	0.18	74,370	1.1	86,547	1.28
1985 Buoy 10 Total	32,156	2,655	0.08	25,387	0.79	28,042	0.87
1986 Buoy 10 Total	102,190	15,600	0.15	120,422	1.18	136,022	1.33
1987 Buoy 10 Total	124,594	42,100	0.34	47,170	0.38	89,270	0.72
1988 Buoy 10 Total	186,051	30,770	0.17	143,417	0.77	174,187	0.94
1989 C&H Total	7,922	492	0.06	3,195	0.4	3,687	0.47
1989 Buoy 10 Total	144,848	15,900	0.11	78,720	0.54	94,620	0.65
1989 Grand Total	152,770	16,392	0.11	81,915	0.54	98,307	0.64
1990 C&H Total	3,225	54	0.02	28	0.01	82	0.03
1990 Buoy 10 Total	76,411	5,149	0.07	18,435	0.24	23,584	0.31
1990 Grand Total	79,636	5,203	0.07	18,463	0.23	23,666	0.3
1991 C&H Total	2,759	39	0.01	1,151	0.42	1,190	0.43
1991 Buoy 10 Total	168,921	11,549	0.07	207,527	1.23	219,076	1.3
1991 Grand Total	171,680	11,588	0.07	208,678	1.22	220,266	1.28
1992 Buoy 10 Total	115,481	10,655	0.09	43,082	0.37	53,737	0.47
1993 Buoy 10 Total	75,774	5,288	0.07	20,932	0.28	26,220	0.35
1994 Buoy 10 Total	9,253	0	0	1,795	0.19	1,795	0.19
1995 Buoy 10 Total	25,186	607	0.02	5,026	0.2	5,633	0.22
1996 Buoy 10 Total	18,034	1,409	0.08	4,537	0.25	5,946	0.33
1997 Buoy 10 Total	55,725	13,153	0.24	20,357	0.37	33,510	0.6
1998 Buoy 10 Total	29,998	5,784	0.19	3,175	0.11	8,959	0.3
1998 Astoria Bridge Total	11,044	3,484	0.32	3,142	0.28	6,626	0.6
1998 Grand Total	41,042	9,268	0.23	6,317	0.15	15,585	0.38
1999 Buoy 10 Total	49,568	9,850	0.2	8,960	0.18	18,810	0.38
2000 Buoy 10 Total	72,518	6,085	0.08	21,478	0.3	27,563	0.38
2001 Buoy 10 Total	125,829	12,709	0.1	132,035	1.05	144,744	1.15
2002 Buoy 10 Total	84,434	19,438	0.23	6,205	0.07	25,643	0.3
2003 Buoy 10 Total	88,827	16,316	0.18	54,440	0.61	70,756	0.8
2004 Buoy 10 Total	68,818	16,016	0.23	15,169	0.22	31,185	0.45
2005 Buoy 10 Total	55,183	9,287	0.17	6,878	0.12	16,165	0.29
2006 Buoy 10 Total	40,608	1,710	0.04	3,683	0.09	5,393	0.13
2007 Buoy 10 Total	36,064	3,776	0.1	8,356	0.23	12,132	0.34
2008 Buoy 10 Total	32,467	8,349	0.26	8,573	0.26	16,922	0.52
2009 Buoy 10 Total	72,803	5,941	0.08	48,127	0.66	54,068	0.74
2010 Buoy 10 Total	52,300	6,807	0.13	7,980	0.15	14,787	0.28
2011 Buoy 10 Total	49,409	10,919	0.22	7,614	0.15	18,533	0.38
2012 Buoy 10 Total	65,070	18,550	0.29	7,385	0.11	25,935	0.4
2013 Buoy 10 Total	65,767	22,594	0.34	7,620	0.12	30,214	0.46
2014 Buoy 10 Total	107,522	26,788	0.25	57,744	0.54	84,532	0.79

<sup>1</sup> Includes catch and effort from the 1989-1991 Chinook/Hammond fisheries and 1998 Astoria Bridge fishery.

**Table 26. Fall Salmon Angler Trips and Catch on the Lower Columbia River August-October, 1980-2014.**

Year	Angler Trips	Chinook		Coho		Steelhead	
		Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Kept	Released
1980	25,262	1,155	390	85	81	213	0
1981 <sup>1</sup>	29,213	1,022	1,174	139	579	776	0
1982 <sup>1</sup>	20,909	117	696	96	803	0	0
1983 <sup>1</sup>	26,817	962	1,250	174	2,329	79	0
1984 <sup>1</sup>	38,837	1,472	1,316	715	538	1,747	684
1985 <sup>1</sup>	44,793	2,032	5,449	1,106	444	3,418	593
1986	47,855	2,146	3,136	4,027	503	3,390	1,188
1987	59,322	4,357	1,437	930	3,047	2,274	1,038
1988	51,831	4,443	1,492	475	1,491	3,905	603
1989	64,911	5,523	935	184	382	3,698	897
1990	57,180	3,568	1,257	351	2,919	2,503	588
1991	51,470	2,640	530	1,090	1,277	4,442	850
1992	48,993	1,871	1,401	586	1,511	6,443	879
1993	50,011	3,694	512	551	52	5,958	1,134
1994 <sup>1</sup>	27,678	229	37	941	83	2,854	710
1995 <sup>1</sup>	50,165	4,563	1,172	199	85	5,067	591
1996	55,437	9,324	448	774	61	3,270	386
1997	64,477	8,447	389	813	504	3,065	494
1998 <sup>1</sup>	65,884	6,993	629	595	574	2,747	564
1999 <sup>1</sup>	70,673	8,652	322	1,276	502	4,046	1,282
2000	80,759	7,620	1,332	1,620	2,429	5,050	1,957
2001	97,253	9,355	804	3,068	381	5,034	2,141
2002	110,796	21,182	757	3,011	367	3,521	1,931
2003	113,330	26,195	465	1,145	21	4,171	2,008
2004 <sup>2</sup>	87,404	17,719	497	1,273	62	2,479	1,006
2005 <sup>1,2</sup>	86,594	18,256	184	586	21	2,641	1,182
2006 <sup>1,2</sup>	89,287	13,398	318	1,173	38	4,248	1,723
2007 <sup>1,2</sup>	79,793	8,089	634	881	28	4,746	1,693
2008 <sup>1,2</sup>	80,772	10,675	770	2,248	327	2,591	1,213
2009 <sup>1,2</sup>	117,975	14,711	1,843	3,989	45	7,325	4,380
2010 <sup>1,2</sup>	114,285	17,326	949	1,584	19	6,034	3,394
2011 <sup>1,2</sup>	147,343	28,169	2,551	1,667	17	12,053	7,729
2012 <sup>1,2,3</sup>	128,831	22,438	4,175	884	95	5,618	3,514
2013 <sup>2,3</sup>	141,481	31,879	2,583	951	240	6,139	6,471
2014 <sup>1,2,3</sup>	143,946	26,336	2,688	5,761	115	6,375	5,269

1. Partial Chinook closure years.

2. One adult Chinook daily bag limit (adopted during all or part of the fishery).

3. Includes 7-day mark-selective fisheries (MSF) in 2012 and 2014 and a 20-day MSF in 2013.

**Table 27. Mainstem Fall Chinook Recreational Fisheries Upstream of Bonneville Dam.**

<b>Bonneville to McNary Dam (Zone 6) plus McNary Dam to Hwy 395 Bridge (Pasco, WA)<sup>1</sup></b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Adult Chinook</b>	<b>Season</b>	<b>General Area</b>
2002	2,961	Aug 1-Dec 31	Bonneville Dam to Hwy 395
2003	4,005	Aug 1-Dec 31	Bonneville Dam to Hwy 395
2004	3,465	Aug 1-Dec 31	Bonneville Dam to Hwy 395
2005	3,515	Aug 1-Dec 31, closed Chinook Oct 1-19	Bonneville Dam to Hwy 395
2006	2,224	Aug 1-Dec 31, closed Chinook Sep 16-29	Bonneville Dam to Hwy 395
2007	2,763	Aug 1-Dec 31, closed for Chinook Sep- 20-28.	Bonneville Dam to Hwy 395
2008	3,125	Aug 1- Dec 31	Bonneville Dam to Hwy 395
2009	3,349	Aug 1-Dec 31	Bonneville Dam to Hwy 395
2010	5,272	Aug 1-Dec 31	Bonneville Dam to Hwy 395
2011	5,212	Aug 1-Dec 31	Bonneville Dam to Hwy 395
2012	5,974	Aug 1-Dec 31	Bonneville Dam to Hwy 395
2013	19,995	Aug 1-Dec 31	Bonneville Dam to Hwy 395
2014	9,230	Aug 1-Dec 31	Bonneville Dam to Hwy 395
<b>Hanford Reach Chinook Recreational Fishery</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Adult Chinook</b>	<b>Season</b>	<b>General Area</b>
2002	7,325	Aug. 16 - Oct. 22	Pasco, WA to Vernita Bridge
2003	6,457	Aug. 16 - Oct. 22	Pasco, WA to Vernita Bridge
2004	8,082	Aug. 16 - Oct. 22	Pasco, WA to Vernita Bridge
2005	7,542	Aug. 16 - Oct. 22	Pasco, WA to Vernita Bridge
2006	4,055	Aug. 16 - Oct. 22	Pasco, WA to Vernita Bridge
2007	4,614	Aug. 16 - Oct. 22	Pasco, WA to Vernita Bridge
2008	5,638	Aug. 1 - Oct. 22	Pasco, WA to Vernita Bridge
2009	6,553	Aug. 1 - Oct. 22, closed Chinook Oct 15	Pasco, WA to Vernita Bridge
2010	10,985	Aug. 1 - Oct. 21	Pasco, WA to Vernita Bridge
2011	11,614	Aug. 1 - Oct. 21	Pasco, WA to Vernita Bridge
2012	13,097	Aug. 1 - Oct. 21	Pasco, WA to Vernita Bridge
2013	24,906	Aug. 1 - Oct. 31	Pasco, WA to Vernita Bridge
2014	28,679	Aug 1 - Oct 31	Pasco, WA to Vernita Bridge

<sup>1</sup>. Data based on Catch Record Card (CRC) data. Preliminary since 2012.

**Table 28. Fishing Area and Spring Creek Sanctuary Restrictions in Effect during Treaty Indian Fall Commercial Set Gillnet Seasons, 1995-2014.**

Year	Open Area	Spring Creek Sanctuary
1995	Zone 6	Large sanctuary all season
1996	All of Zone 6 except closed below Hood River Bridge Sep 23-28	Large sanctuary all season
1997	All of Zone 6 except closed below Hood River Bridge Sep 9-13	Large sanctuary Aug 7-Sep 6. Enlarged sanctuary from Light #27 to Light #35, Washington shore to mid-channel, Sep 17-20
1998	All of Zone 6 except closed below Hood River Bridge Sep 8-12	Large sanctuary Sep. 1-12. Enlarged sanctuary from Light #27 to Light #35, Washington shore to mid-channel, September 15-28
1999	Zone 6	Small sanctuary all season
2000	Zone 6	Large sanctuary all season
2001	Zone 6	Large sanctuary Aug 28-Sep 8. Small sanctuary Sep 11-29
2002	Zone 6	Large sanctuary Aug 28-Aug 31. Small sanctuary Sep 11-28
2003	Zone 6	Small sanctuary all season
2004	Zone 6	Small sanctuary all season
2005	Zone 6	Small sanctuary all season
2006	Zone 6	Large sanctuary all season
2007	Zone 6	Large sanctuary all season
2008	Zone 6	Large sanctuary Aug 19 – Sept 26. Sept 30-Oct 10 reduced to 50' radius. No sanctuary Oct 20-23
2009	Zone 6	Large sanctuary 5 of 6 weekly fishing periods. No min. mesh restrictions all season
2010	Zone 6	Small sanctuary all season, except no sanctuary final week (Oct 19-22). 8" min. mesh restrictions on final 3 weekly periods
2011	Zone 6	Standard sanctuary first 5 openings. Small sanctuary final two weeks. 8" min. mesh restrictions all season
2012	Zone 6	Standard sanctuary first 4 openings. Small sanctuary last 3 openings. 8" min. mesh restriction all season.
2013	Zone 6	Standard sanctuary first 3 openings. Small sanctuary last 4 openings. 8" min. meshes restriction all season.
2014	Zone 6	Standard sanctuary first 5 openings. Small Sanctuary last 4 openings. 8" min mesh restriction all season

**Table 29. Number of Adult Chinook, Coho, Steelhead, and Sturgeon Landed During Treaty Indian Fall Seasons (Aug-Nov) Above Bonneville Dam, 1980-2014.**

Year	Season <sup>2</sup>	Fishing Days <sup>3</sup>	Numbers Landed <sup>1</sup>			
			Chinook Adults	Coho	Steelhead <sup>4</sup>	White Sturgeon <sup>5</sup>
80-84 aver <sup>6</sup>	Aug 6- Nov 5	15	41,760	1,640	19,720	260
85-89 aver <sup>7-11</sup>	Aug 23- Oct 15	36.6	116,620	11,880	63,260	3,125
1990 <sup>12</sup>	Aug. 8-Sept. 29	34	79,300	2,900	30,700	1,700
1991 <sup>13</sup>	Aug. 12-Oct. 28	20	51,100	12,800	41,100	--
1992	Aug. 10-Oct. 17	32	28,100	1,000	52,400	100
1993	Aug. 9-Oct. 2	26	30,400	1,000	28,800	100
1994 <sup>14</sup>	Aug. 29-Oct. 15	10	33,700	1,300	15,500	500
1995	Aug. 29-Sept. 15	9	41,400	400	20,400	400
1996	Sept. 2-Sept. 28	17	63,200	700	19,000	300
1997	Aug. 27-Sept. 20	16	65,000	600	22,700	<100
1998	Aug. 25-Sept. 25	22	44,700	1,500	12,600	<100
1999	Aug. 31-Oct. 2	22	77,200	2,300	17,300	0
2000	Aug. 30-Sept. 23	17	52,100	6,300	15,500	0
2001 <sup>15</sup>	Aug. 28-Sept. 29	18	103,900	5,400	29,200	806
2002	Aug 28-Sep 28	18.5	129,700	1,600	13,800	300
2003 <sup>16</sup>	Aug 26-Oct 11	27.5	123,600	5,800	14,900	200
2004	Aug 25-Oct 16	30	127,600	10,300	14,600	64
2005	Aug 22-Sept. 30	25	113,500	5,400	13,700	138
2006	Aug 21-Oct 6	29.5	76,290	7,577	21,130	78
2007 <sup>17</sup>	Aug 22-Oct 6	25.5	36,782	8,030	19,457	90
2008 <sup>17</sup>	Aug 19 – Oct 23	37.0	106,625	21,625	26,339	94
2009 <sup>17</sup>	Aug 24- Oct 1	23.0	98,622	15,675	36,755	34
2010 <sup>17</sup>	Aug 24- Oct 22	25.5	132,642	11,485	26,733	150
2011 <sup>17</sup>	Aug 22- Oct 6	28.5	114,247	22,941	15,034	853
2012 <sup>17</sup>	Aug 21-Oct 4	22.5	82,879	7,070	15,211	109
2013 <sup>17</sup>	Aug 1-Oct 3	27.5	227,568	8,850	17,156	77
2014 <sup>17</sup>	Aug 1-Oct 16	24.5	264,458	40,480	25,551	76

1. Includes Spring Creek terminal area fishing since 1975 (1977-83 & 92), sales to the general public and C&S catches beginning in 1994, Klickitat R. dipnets catches during open mainstem seasons, and extended Klickitat River commercial seasons beginning in 1988.

2. For Commercial Gillnet openings - Minimum mesh size: 1970-1974 none; 1975 7-1/2"; 1976-1982 8"; 1983 none; 1984 none, except 8" Oct 9-15; 1985 none, except 8" Sep 14-28; 1986 none, except 8" Sep 6-Oct 4; 1987 none; 1988 none, except 8" Aug 17-27 and Sep 18-24 and 8" and 9" test fishery Sep 28-Oct 1; 1989 8" except none Aug 7-12; 1990 8" except none Sep 3-5, Sep 12-15 below Hood River Br., Sep 17-22, and Sep 24-29; 1991-97 none; 1998 8"; 1999 none except 8" Sep 15-18 and Sep 29-Oct 2; 2000-2002 none. See Table 21 for more details

3. Mainstem commercial seasons only.

4. Sales to licensed buyers during sockeye and fall seasons only through 1984. Sales to licensed buyers, general public and C&S catch from 1985-present.

5. No sturgeon sales allowed in set net fisheries since 1991. Includes landings in fall set-line fisheries.

6. Includes Nov 1-5 Coho fishery below Klickitat River in 1982.

7. Spring Creek Sanctuary opens to fishing Aug 23-28 and Aug 29-Sep 3.

8. Includes Sep 29-Oct 4 dipnets and experimental gillnet fishery. An additional catch of 1,000 Chinook occurred above Priest Rapids Dam. Over half of the Coho catch (24,100) occurred in the Klickitat River dipnets fishery.

9. An additional catch of 2,200 Chinook occurred above Priest Rapids Dam.



10. *Includes Sep 28-Oct 1 test fishery in John Day Pool. No sturgeon sales allowed after Sep 3. An additional catch of 2,300 Chinook and an estimated 300 steelhead occurred above Priest Rapids Dam. Includes 5,500 Coho captured in an extended Klickitat River dipnets season.*
11. *No sturgeon sales allowed. An additional catch of 800 Chinook occurred above Priest Rapids Dam. Includes 6,100 Coho captured in an extended Klickitat River dipnets season.*
12. *An additional 200 Chinook catch occurred above Priest Rapids Dam. Includes 1,900 Coho captured in an extended Klickitat River dipnets season.*
13. *Includes 5,500 Coho captured in an extended Klickitat River dipnet season.*
14. *An additional catch of 570 Chinook and 70 steelhead occurred above Priest Rapids Dam. An additional catch of 220 Chinook and 80 steelhead occurred above McNary Dam.*
15. *Target sturgeon gillnet seasons adopted for Zone 61 (Bonneville Pool) during November 14-30 and Zone 63 (John Day Pool) during November 14-December 7.*
16. *Target sturgeon gillnet season adopted for Zone 61 (Bonneville Pool) during December 1-14. No sturgeon were landed.*
17. *Includes all fall season harvest – August 1-December 31.*

Fishery			Chinook <sup>2</sup>	Steelhead	Sturgeon	Coho <sup>2</sup>	Walleye
Platform, Hook & Line	Weeks 31-33 (Aug 1 - 16)	Ticket	730	1,297		2	0
		Non-Ticket	356	1,233		31	0
		Total	1,086	2,530	0	33	0
Commercial Gillnet	Week 34 August 18 to 22	Ticket	4,488	1,637		34	1
		Non-Ticket	792	304	6	6	6
		Total	5,280	1,941	6	40	7
Commercial Gillnet	Week 35 August 25 to 30	Ticket	11,719	2,067		175	1
		Non-Ticket	2,947	365	14	31	8
		Total	14,666	2,432	14	206	9
Commercial Gillnet	Week 36 September 2 to 6	Ticket	35,786	2,770		1,137	0
		Non-Ticket	6,315	736		463	0
		Total	42,101	3,506	0	1,600	0
Commercial Gillnet	Week 37 September 8 to 13	Ticket	77,518	2,812		6,433	0
		Non-Ticket	13,680	496	23	1,135	0
		Total	91,198	3,308	23	7,568	0
Commercial Gillnet	Week 38 September 15 to 19	Ticket	52,992	3,107		11,904	2
		Non-Ticket	9,352	775		2,151	0
		Total	62,344	3,882	0	14,055	2
Commercial Gillnet	Week 39 September 22 to 26	Ticket	31,145	2,671		6,509	1
		Non-Ticket	5,496	546	4	1,149	0
		Total	36,641	3,217	4	7,658	1
Commercial Gillnet	Week 40 Sep 29 to Oct. 3	Ticket	12,339	1,776		3,650	0
		Non-Ticket	3,554	654		678	0
		Total	15,89	2,430	0	4,328	0
Commercial Gillnet	Week 41-42 October 6 to 16	Ticket	7,156	1,309		3,244	2
		Non-Ticket	1,864	245	30	604	0
		Total	9,020	1,554	30	3,848	2
<b>Gillnet Subtotal</b>			<b>277,142</b>	<b>22,270</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>39,303</b>	<b>21</b>
Platform, Hook & Line	Late Fall		198	750	0	1,144	0
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>278,426</b>	<b>25,550</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>40,480</b>	<b>21</b>

<sup>1.</sup> Ticketed catch estimates based on preliminary landings. Non-ticketed catch includes C&S (take home) and sales directly to the public (over the bank sales).

<sup>2.</sup> Includes adults and jacks.

**Table 31. Aerial Net Counts for Treaty Indian Gillnet Salmon Fisheries**

Treaty Indian Zone 6 Gillnet Fisheries Net Counts during Fall Season		
	Average	Range
2002	364	306-436
2003	255	103-331
2004	211	104-297
2005	339	187-449
2006	388	205-500
2007	422	251-528
2008	430	63-691
2009	619	403-707
2010	458	137-758
2011	572	435-672
2012	586	332-762
2013	564	377-726
2014	422	200-571

**Table 32. Fall Season Treaty Impact Rates on Wild Upriver Summer Steelhead and on Total Group B (since 2008)<sup>1</sup>**

	Actual Wild Impacts			Group B allowed	
	Group A	Group B	Total B	Wild	Total B
1999	5.4%	12.6%		15.0%	
2000	4.3%	14.3%		15.0%	
2001	4.0%	11.5%		15.0%	
2002	2.7%	3.4%		15.0%	
2003	2.5%	14.9%		15.0%	
2004	3.2%	11.1%		15.0%	
2005	3.8%	12.3%		15.0%	
2006	5.2%	16.0%		15.0%	
2007	3.6%	11.6%		15.0%	
2008	4.5%	14.4%	15.2%	NA	15.0%
2009	5.2%	15.4%	16.8%	NA	20.0%
2010	4.0%	13.4%	15.7%	NA	20.0%
2011	7.2%	31.0%	21.1%	NA	20.0%
2012	7.6%	18.6%	13.5%	NA	15.0%
2013	6.8%	14.0%	14.0%	NA	13.0%
2014	7.6%	15.6%	12.5%	NA	20.0%
5-yr Ave	6.6%	18.5%			17.6%
10-yr Ave	5.6%	16.2%			

<sup>1</sup>. Beginning in 2008 under the U.S. v Oregon Management Agreement, treaty fisheries during the fall season are managed for total Group B impacts (not just wild). The result is that treaty and non-treaty impacts are no longer additive when comparing to allowed rates. All data subject to change. Includes sales to licensed buyers only prior to 1994. Includes sales to the general public and C&S catch beginning in 1994.

<sup>2</sup>. Treaty Indian harvest is not corrected for impacts to unclipped hatchery origin fish and is therefore an over-estimate of the true wild impact rate.

**Table 33. Fall Season Non-Indian Harvest and Impact Rates on WILD Upriver Summer Steelhead<sup>1</sup>**

Aug-Oct Year	Wild Summer Steelhead		Actual Impacts		Impacts Allowed	
	Group A	Group B	Group A	Group B	Group A	Group B
1999	352	45	0.6%	1.2%	2.00%	2.00%
2000	618	123	1.0%	1.5%	2.00%	2.00%
2001	778	125	0.6%	1.0%	2.00%	2.00%
2002	590	351	0.7%	1.1%	2.00%	2.00%
2003	622	122	0.9%	1.9%	2.00%	2.00%
2004	578	114	1.0%	1.2%	2.00%	2.00%
2005	484	145	0.8%	1.5%	2.00%	2.00%
2006	662	109	1.0%	1.3%	2.00%	2.00%
2007	788	185	1.0%	2.1%	2.00%	2.00%
2008	488	200	0.6%	1.1%	2.00%	2.00%
2009	1,467	281	1.0%	2.1%	2.00%	2.00%
2010	904	330	0.8%	1.5%	2.00%	2.00%
2011	1,571	140	1.6%	1.8%	2.00%	2.00%
2012	657	147	1.2%	2.2%	2.00%	2.00%
2013	1,447	57	1.6%	2.0%	2.00%	2.00%
2014	1,419	268	1.3%	2.0%	2.00%	2.00%
5-yr Ave	1,200	188	1.3%	1.9%	2.00%	2.00%
10-yr Ave	989	186	1.1%	1.7%	2.00%	2.00%

<sup>1</sup>. Based on Group A and B index run sizes at Bonneville Dam. Includes incidental release mortalities from non-Indian commercial and recreational fisheries in the area from Columbia River mouth upstream to Hwy 395 Bridge near Pasco, Washington (plus a portion of the harvest in select tributaries to account for 'dip-in' fish). Data since 2013 is preliminary and all data is subject to change.

**Table 34. Columbia River Natural (LCN) Coho Ocean and In-River ER**

Year <sup>1</sup>	Ocean	In-River <sup>2</sup>	Total	Allowable
2005	11%	7%	18%	21%
2006	7%	7%	13%	15%
2007	12%	7%	19%	20%
2008	4%	4%	7%	8%
2009	11%	11%	21%	20%
2010	8%	7%	14%	15%
2011	6%	8%	14%	15%
2012	10%	3%	13%	15%
2013	10%	3%	13%	15%
2014	12%	5%	17%	23%

<sup>1</sup>. Coho listed in August 2005.

<sup>2</sup>. In-river data includes non-Indian mainstem and Select Area commercial and sport fisheries.

<b>Table 35. Lower Columbia River (LCR) Tule Fall Chinook Ocean and In-River ER<sup>1</sup></b>				
<b>Exploitation Rates on Lower Columbia River (LCR) Chinook<sup>1</sup></b>				
<b>Year</b>	<b>Ocean</b>	<b>In-River<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Allowable</b>
2002				49%
2003				49%
2004				49%
2005				49%
2006	35%	11%	46%	49%
2007	41%	9%	50%	42%
2008	27%	7%	35%	41%
2009	23%	11%	34%	38%
2010	29%	6%	35%	38%
2011	24%	11%	35%	37%
2012	33%	10%	43%	38%
2013	24%	9%	33%	41%
2014	33%	7%	40%	41%

<sup>1.</sup> Columbia River non-Indian mainstem fisheries - fall season - tule fall Chinook

<b>Table 36. 2014 ESA Impact Summary for Fall Season Fisheries<sup>1</sup></b>				
<b>Management Guidelines</b>	<b>Pre-Season Planned</b>		<b>Post Season Actual</b>	
	<b>ESA Allowed</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>ESA Allowed</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Fall Chinook</b>				
Snake River Wild	45.00%	42.48%	45.00%	34.80%
Non-Indian	15.00%	12.48%	15.00%	12.47%
Treaty Indian	30.00%	30.00%	30.00%	22.30%
LCN Tule ER (Ocean and Columbia R.)	41.00%	41.00%	41.00%	40.40%
<b>Upriver Summer Steelhead<sup>2</sup></b>				
Non-Indian Wild A Index Steelhead	2.00%	1.60%	2.00%	1.30%
Non-Indian Wild B Index Steelhead	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
Treaty Indian Total B Index Steelhead	15.00%	15.00%	20.00%	12.47%
LCR Coho ER (Ocean and Columbia R.)	22.50%	17.21%	22.50%	17.21%
Lower Columbia Chum	5.00%	1.50%	5.00%	0.80%

<sup>1.</sup> Adults only. Based on updated catch estimates. All data preliminary. Non-Indian data includes fisheries from Buoy 10 upstream to Hwy. 395, near Pasco, Washington.

<sup>2.</sup> Includes any release mortalities. Non-Indian summer steelhead impacts include tributary catch from “dip-ins”.