

## **II. PRELIMINARY 2017 CHINOOK AND COHO SALMON FISHERIES IN WASHINGTON AND OREGON**

### ***INTRODUCTION***

This report describes the conduct of United States (U.S.) fisheries of interest to the Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC) that occurred during 2017 in the area north of Cape Falcon, Oregon and south of the U.S./Canada border. These fisheries were conducted under pre-season management plans that were consistent with Annex IV of the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST 2008) including obligations defined within Chapter 3 for Chinook individual stock based management regimes (ISBM) and Chapter 5 for Southern Coho Management.

An overview of the Chinook (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) and Coho (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) salmon conservation challenges facing managers during the 2017 pre-season planning process in this region is provided in the following section. The conduct of major fisheries is described, and estimates of landed catch, where available, are compared to pre-season catch limits or expectations for Chinook (Table 15) and Coho (Table 16). For perspective, landed catches for those fisheries since 2012 are also presented. Where available, preliminary estimates of the number of Chinook or Coho salmon released by anglers in 2017 mark-selective fisheries are also presented (Table 17). All estimates for the 2017 fisheries are preliminary and subject to change. Estimates of spawning escapements and abundance of Coho and Chinook stocks are not available at this time.

### ***PRE-SEASON PLANNING***

Pre-season planning for southern U.S. fisheries of interest to the PSC is a coordinated activity involving Tribal, State and Federal management entities, with the involvement of conservation and fishing interests. The Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) conducted a series of public meetings to consider options for ocean fishery season structures while the Tribes and States conducted government-to-government and public, open meetings throughout the region to develop and analyze alternative season structures for fisheries in the inside waters of the Columbia River, coastal Washington and Puget Sound. Participants in these various planning sessions evaluated the biological and socio-economic consequences of the alternative season structures for the outside (ocean) and inside (marine and freshwater) fisheries (Figure 38) including the anticipated impacts on U.S. southern origin stocks in fisheries conducted under the PST in Canada and Southeast Alaska. Agreement was reached on season structures expected to achieve conservation goals, domestic fishery objectives and legal obligations, including the PST, assuming fisheries are conducted as planned and pre-season abundance estimates are accurate.

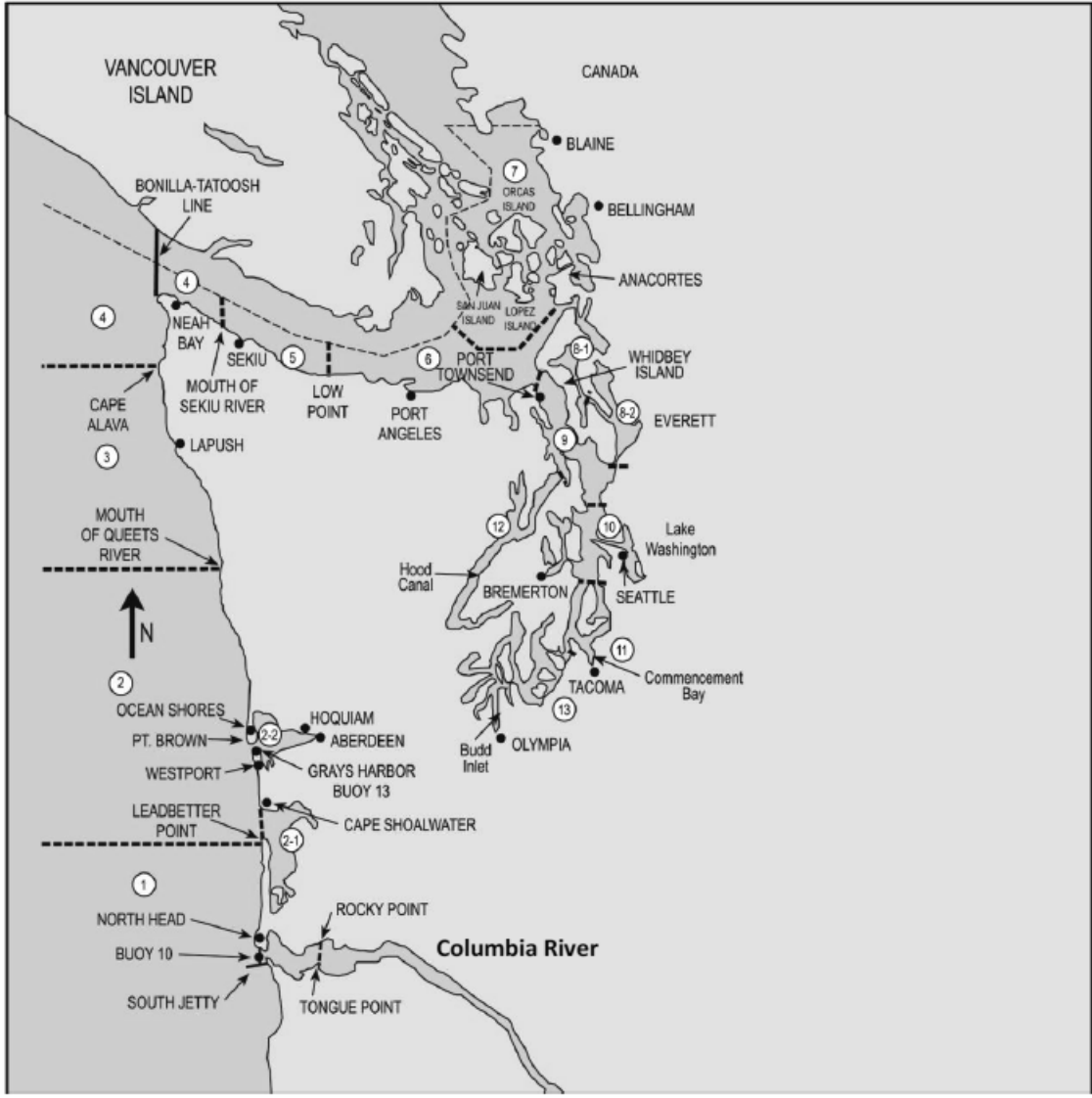


Figure 38. Map of Western Washington marine catch areas of the Washington coast (Areas 1 through 4) and Puget Sound (Areas 5 through 13) (WAC 220-22-030). Inside (Columbia River) fisheries reported in this document extend beyond the scope of this map.

Chinook Salmon Management

Under the 2008 Pacific Salmon Treaty Agreement, southern U.S. fisheries are subject to the Individual Stock Based Management provisions of Annex IV, Chapter 3. These provisions require the non-ceiling index for aggregated Southern U.S. fisheries on Chinook stocks not achieving their management objectives to be no greater than 60% of the levels estimated for the 1979 – 1982 base period.

Conservation obligations associated with the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA) for threatened and endangered Chinook salmon stocks originating from Puget Sound and the Columbia River have been more constraining to southern U.S. fisheries than PST obligations. Catch quotas for the 2017 U.S. ocean fisheries in the area north of Cape Falcon, Oregon, were defined by the impact limits on ESA-listed lower Columbia River natural tule fall Chinook stocks, ESA-listed

Puget Sound Chinook stocks, and the abundance of other healthy, harvestable Chinook salmon stocks contributing to fisheries in this area. Puget Sound fishing seasons were structured to provide fishing opportunity on healthy salmon species or stocks within the impact limits defined for ESA-listed Puget Sound Chinook.

### Coho Salmon Management

During the pre-season fishery planning process of 2017, Canadian fishery managers informed the U.S. that the Interior Fraser management unit was again expected to be in the *low* categorical abundance status, and U.S. fisheries were constrained to ensure that the exploitation rate on this management unit did not exceed 10.0% as defined by the PST Southern Coho Management Plan. Of the U.S. natural spawning Coho management units (MUs) managed under the PST, the Skagit, Stillaguamish, and Queets Coho MUs were forecasted to be in *low* abundance status. The Strait of Juan de Fuca, Snohomish, and Grays Harbor natural Coho MUs were predicted to be in *moderate* status, while the Hood Canal, Quillayute, and Hoh MUs were forecasted to be in *abundant* status.

The impacts of planned Southern U.S. fisheries on natural Coho stocks, seasons, and catch limits were predicted using the Fisheries Regulation Assessment Model (FRAM). The total exploitation rate on the Interior Fraser Coho management unit was predicted to be 7.6% in Southern U.S. fisheries. Seasons and Coho quota levels for U.S. ocean fisheries were closed or severely constrained by the management objectives of Washington coastal and Puget Sound natural Coho and ESA-listed lower Columbia River natural Coho. Limits to fisheries in marine areas within northern Puget Sound and the Strait of Juan de Fuca were likewise constrained by management objectives reflecting very low forecasted returns for some Puget Sound natural Coho stocks.

### ***NORTH OF CAPE FALCON OCEAN FISHERIES***

Details regarding North of Cape Falcon ocean salmon fishing plans were reported in Preseason Report III, published by the Pacific Fishery Management Council in April 2017. <https://www.pcouncil.org/salmon/stock-assessment-and-fishery-evaluation-safe-documents/preseason-reports/>

Fisheries in this area are managed to meet conservation objectives for ESA-listed stocks, natural stocks and brood stock goals for hatchery stocks. Within these stock management objectives, ocean fishing seasons are defined that meet legal requirements of Tribal treaties and allocations between Non-Tribal troll and sport fisheries. Ocean fishery seasons are also constructed to ensure a balance of opportunity for harvest with the inside fisheries. Lower Columbia River hatchery Coho and Columbia River fall Chinook have historically been the major stocks contributing to catches of ocean fisheries in the North of Cape Falcon area.

Chinook and Coho salmon catch quotas were established for the 2017 ocean Tribal, Non-Tribal troll and sport fisheries. Ocean fishery quotas for Chinook salmon were defined by exploitation rate limits on several ESA-listed Puget Sound Chinook stocks as well as the total exploitation rate limit of 41% on ESA-listed lower Columbia River natural fall Chinook stocks in all fisheries.

### Non-Tribal Troll Fishery

Pre-season quota levels for the non-Tribal troll fisheries were 45,000 Chinook and 5,600 Coho with a clipped adipose fin, hereinafter referred to as marked. The preliminary estimate of non-Tribal harvest in the 2017 North of Falcon troll fishery is 35,500 Chinook (79% of the coast-wide quota) and 1,800 Coho (32% of the pre-season coast-wide non-Tribal troll quota; a transfer of 3,100 Coho from the troll to the sport fishery occurred in-season, resulting in a final troll Coho quota of 2,500). Trollers harvested 24,900 Chinook in the May 1 – June 30 fishery, and the remaining 10,600 Chinook were harvested in the summer all-species fishery between July 1 and September 19. All Coho were harvested during the summer all-species fishery.

### Tribal Troll Fishery

The Tribal troll ocean fishery (also known as the Treaty troll fishery) quotas were defined by conservation concerns for ESA-listed Chinook and Coho stocks as well as very low forecasted returns of Washington coastal and Puget Sound Coho stocks. Specifically the Chinook quota was limited due to conservation concerns for the ESA-listed Lower Columbia River natural tulle fall Chinook and Puget Sound ESA-listed Chinook. The Coho quota was based on concerns for Puget Sound Coho, Thompson River Coho, and ESA-listed lower Columbia River natural Coho.

The Tribal troll fishery was implemented in Ocean Areas 2, 3, 4 and 4B. The 2017 quotas were set at 40,000 Chinook and 12,500 Coho. The Chinook quota was split into two sub-quotas -- a 20,000 sub-quota for the May-June time period and a 20,000 sub-quota in the July-August-September timeframe during the all species troll fishery, which also incorporated the 12,500 Coho quota. The Chinook-directed fishery ran through all of May and closed on June 30, catching 3,285 of the 20,000 Chinook sub-quota, or 16.4%. The Tribal trollers made 116 landings during this fishery. The second half of the fishery opened on July 1 with the same Chinook sub-quota (20,000) as the first fishery. The second fishery sub-quota was subsequently updated to 36,720, due rolling over the remaining sub-quota from the first Chinook-directed fishery. The second fishery closed on September 15, taking 93.4% of the Chinook sub-quota. The total salmon harvest for the 2017 Tribal troll fishery was 24,385 Chinook (61%) and 13,215 Coho (106%). In addition, the fishery caught 184 Pink salmon (no quota was set). The Tribes made a total of 757 landings during the ocean Tribal troll season.

### Ocean Sport Fisheries

Pre-season quotas for the Washington coastal sport fishery (Ocean Areas 1 through 4) were 45,000 Chinook and 42,000 marked Coho. Preliminary total catch estimates for the ocean sport fisheries north of Cape Falcon were 21,900 Chinook (49% of the coast-wide quota) and 42,300 Coho (1% over the pre-season coast-wide sport quota; a transfer of 3,100 Coho from the troll to the sport fishery occurred in-season, resulting in a final sport Coho quota of 45,100). A description of the season structure and catches by management area follows.

### Columbia Ocean Area (including Oregon)

All-species salmon sport fishing opened in Ocean Area 1 (Columbia Ocean Area) on June 24 with a pre-season quota of 21,000 marked Coho and a guideline of 13,200 Chinook. Following in-season transfers from the non-Tribal troll fishery and from other ocean sport areas to modify the area Coho quota to 22,527, the fishery closed upon attainment of the Coho quota on August 22. The catch estimates for Area 1 were 7,500 Chinook (57% of the guideline) and 21,300 Coho

(1% over the pre-season quota). The Chinook minimum size limit was 24 inches and the Coho minimum size limit was 16 inches with a sub-area closure in the Columbia Control Zone.

Preliminary estimates of Coho encounters (retained and released) and mark rate in the Area 1 Coho mark-selective sport fishery, June 24 – August 22, 2017.			
Coho retained	Coho released	Total encounters	Mark %
21,300	17,900	39,200	55%

#### Westport, Washington

Ocean Area 2 (Westport, WA) opened for all-species salmon sport fishing on July 1 with a pre-season quota of 15,540 marked Coho and a guideline of 21,400 Chinook. Following in-season transfers from the non-Tribal troll fishery to modify the area Coho quota to 17,113, the fishery closed upon attainment of the Coho quota on August 22. The catch estimates for Area 2 were 6,600 Chinook (31% of the guideline) and 15,700 Coho (1% over the pre-season quota). The Chinook minimum size limit was 24 inches and the Coho minimum size limit was 16 inches with a sub-area closure in the Grays Harbor Control Zone beginning August 14.

Preliminary estimates of Coho encounters (retained and released) and mark rate in the Area 2 Coho non-retention sport fishery, July 1 – August 22, 2017.			
Coho retained	Coho released	Total encounters	Mark %
15,700	15,900	31,600	52%

#### La Push, Washington

Ocean Area 3 (La Push, WA) opened for all-species salmon sport fishing on June 24 with a pre-season quota of 1,090 marked Coho and a guideline of 2,500 Chinook. Following in-season transfers from other ocean sport areas to modify the area Coho quota to 1,490, the fishery closed on its automatic closure date, September 4. The catch estimates for Area 3 were 500 Chinook (20% of the guideline) and 1,700 Coho (56% over the pre-season quota). The Chinook minimum size limit was 24 inches and the Coho minimum size limit was 16 inches.

Preliminary estimates of Coho encounters (retained and released) and mark rate in the Area 3 Coho non-retention sport fishery, June 24 – September 4, 2017.			
Coho retained	Coho released	Total encounters	Mark %
1,700	2,200	3,900	46%

#### Neah Bay, Washington

Ocean Area 4 (Neah Bay, WA) opened for all-species salmon sport fishing on June 24 with a pre-season quota of 4,370 marked Coho and a guideline of 7,900 Chinook. Following in-season transfers to other ocean sport areas to modify the area Coho quota to 3,970, the fishery closed on its automatic closure date, September 4. The catch estimates for Area 4 were 7,300 Chinook (92% of the guideline) and 3,500 Coho (80% of the pre-season quota). The Chinook minimum size limit was 24 inches and the Coho minimum size limit was 16 inches.

Preliminary estimates of Coho encounters (retained and released), in the Area 4 Coho non-retention sport fishery, June 24 – September 4, 2017.			
Coho retained	Coho released	Total encounters	Mark %
3,500	6,400	9,900	54%

## ***NORTH OF CAPE FALCON INSIDE FISHERIES***

### ***WASHINGTON COASTAL RIVER FISHERIES***

#### North Washington Coastal Rivers

Net and sport fisheries targeting salmon in northern Washington coastal rivers were implemented based upon pre-season, Tribal-State agreements and subject to in-season adjustments. The 2017 north coastal rivers net harvest (all by Tribal fisheries that are non-selective) includes catch from the Sooes, Quillayute system, Hoh, Queets, and Quinault Rivers. The 2017 commercial Tribal net fisheries in north coastal rivers harvested an estimated 12,100 Chinook salmon and 55,400 Coho salmon through November 15, 2017.

Recreational fisheries conducted during 2017 in the Quillayute, Hoh and Queets River systems included mark-selective fisheries targeting hatchery Chinook as well as hatchery summer and fall Coho salmon. Harvest or impact estimates for these fisheries are unavailable at this time.

#### Grays Harbor, Washington

Harvest numbers reported for Grays Harbor, Washington include catch from both the Humptulips and Chehalis Rivers through November 15, 2017. The non-selective Tribal net fisheries in Grays Harbor, and including fisheries in the Humptulips and Chehalis Rivers, harvested an estimated 3,600 Chinook salmon and 10,100 Coho salmon. The non-Tribal commercial fishery in the northern portion of Grays Harbor near the Humptulips River (Area 2C) was non-selective and harvested 15 Chinook and 43 Coho. There were 15 Chinook salmon (mark-selective) and 1,274 Coho harvested in the Non-Tribal commercial gillnet fishery in Areas 2A and 2D. Sport fisheries conducted in the Chehalis and Humptulips Rivers included mark-selective components for Chinook and Coho salmon. Harvest data for these fisheries are not available at this time.

### ***COLUMBIA RIVER FISHERIES***

Treaty and non-Treaty net and sport salmon fisheries in 2017 occurred during the winter/spring (January – June 15), summer (June 16 – July) and fall (August – October) periods. All fisheries were constrained by impacts on ESA listed stocks. Winter/spring fisheries were primarily constrained by impacts on ESA listed upper Columbia River spring Chinook, Snake River spring/summer Chinook and wild winter Steelhead. Fall fisheries were mainly constrained by impacts to upriver summer steelhead (hatchery and wild) but especially by ESA listed B-Index Steelhead which are primarily part of the Snake River Steelhead distinct population segment (DPS). Impacts on Snake River wild fall Chinook, wild lower Columbia tle fall Chinook and wild lower Columbia River Coho can be a constraint to fall season fisheries, but did not limit Columbia River fall fisheries in 2017.

Columbia River salmon fisheries are developed and regulated to meet conservation standards. Fisheries are managed to operate within the impact limits set for ESA listed stocks, meet the objectives for healthy Columbia River natural stocks, and ensure brood stock needs are met for hatchery salmon. Mainstem Columbia River fisheries are also developed and managed to remain within the requirements of the 2008 – 2017 *US v. Oregon* Management Agreement (MA) which include Tribal/Non-Tribal sharing agreements. A new MA for 2018-2027 is currently being finalized. All 2017 data is preliminary and subject to change; some fisheries are still ongoing at the time of writing. This section includes harvest from Columbia River fisheries that are considered to be of the interest to PSC; therefore the data may not match other reports that include total harvest.

### Winter-Spring Fisheries

#### **Non-Tribal Net**

The mainstem Winter/Spring commercial fishery has operated under mark-selective fishery regulations since 2002. As a result of recent guidance from the Oregon and Washington Fish and Wildlife commissions, no winter/spring non-treaty commercial salmon seasons occurred in the mainstem Columbia River in 2017. Commercial fisheries during the winter-spring timeframe did occur in off-channel areas (Select Areas) in the Columbia River estuary and from Wanapum tribal fisheries upstream of Priest Rapids Dam but are not reported in this document.

#### **Sport**

Mainstem Columbia River mark-selective sport fisheries began in 2001. For 2017, the area below Bonneville Dam was open January 1 – April 10, April 13-17, and April 20-23 for hatchery Chinook retention. Catch estimates include 9,047 hatchery adult spring Chinook (943 non-adipose fin clipped released). The area from Bonneville Dam upstream McNary Dam was open March 16 – May 5. Catch estimates for this area total 15 hatchery adult spring Chinook (27 non-adipose fin clipped released). The Snake River fishery structure included three specific catch areas open on a days-per-week rotation. The fishery opened in late April and continued into mid-May. Catch in the Snake River fishery totaled 65 hatchery adult spring Chinook and 8 non-adipose fin clipped released. Fisheries upstream of Bonneville Dam were constrained due to a lower than projected upriver spring Chinook run. Fisheries also occur in tributaries but are not reported in this document.

Preliminary adult Spring Chinook handle in the 2017 Winter/Spring sport mark-selective fishery.					
System	Area	Chinook Kept	Chinook Released	Total Handle	% Kept
Columbia River	Below BON (LCR)	9,047	943	9,990	91%
Columbia River	BON to WA-OR S/L	15	27	42	36%
Snake River	Washington Waters	65	8	73	89%

#### **Treaty**

Treaty mainstem winter/spring fisheries occur from January 1 through June 15. Treaty mainstem fisheries are not mark-selective. Treaty fisheries are primarily conducted in the mainstem

Columbia River from Bonneville Dam upstream to McNary Dam (Zone 6). Some additional harvest occurs just downstream of Bonneville Dam in platform and hook-and-line fisheries. Spring season fisheries may include three fishery sectors, a ceremonial permit gillnet fishery, a platform and hook and line fishery and a commercial gillnet fishery (winter and periodically in the spring after ceremonial needs have been met). The platform and hook and line fishery was open for subsistence throughout the winter/spring period (opened February 1). Commercial sales did not occur in 2017 Treaty fisheries during the spring management period. Harvest estimates from the combined ceremonial and subsistence fisheries totaled approximately 7,900 upriver spring Chinook, which includes harvest from below Bonneville Dam. Treaty harvest in tributaries is not included in this report.

Summer Fisheries

**Non-Treaty Net**

As a result of recent guidance from the Oregon and Washington Fish and Wildlife commissions, non-treaty mainstem commercial fisheries did not occur in the 2017 summer management timeframe. Non-treaty commercial fisheries are now restricted to non-gillnet gear and did not occur since a suitable alternative has not been identified.

**Sport**

Summer season fisheries occurred from June 16-30 and July 7-31 from the Astoria-Megler Bridge near the mouth of the Columbia River upstream to Bonneville Dam. The fishery was mark-selective the entire season. Catch estimates below Bonneville Dam (BON) total 3,516 adult Chinook kept (2,248 non-adipose fin clipped released). The season upstream of Bonneville Dam was open June 16-July 31. Preliminary catch estimates from Bonneville Dam upstream to McNary Dam total 133 adult Chinook kept (18 non-adipose fin clipped released). The majority of harvest occurs in fisheries upstream of Priest Rapids Dam and in tributaries, which are not reported in this document.

Preliminary adult Summer Chinook handle in the 2017 sport mark-selective fishery.					
System	Area	Chinook Kept	Chinook Released	Total Handle	% Kept
Columbia River	Below BON (LCR)	3,516	2,248	5,764	61%
Columbia River	BON to PRD	133	18	151	88% <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The high mark rate may be an artifact of small sample size in the creel.

**Treaty**

Summer season fisheries occurred from June 16 through July 31. Treaty mainstem fisheries are not mark-selective. Treaty fisheries are primarily conducted in the mainstem Columbia River from Bonneville Dam upstream to McNary Dam (Zone 6). Some additional harvest occurs just downstream of Bonneville Dam in platform and hook-and-line fisheries. Seven weekly commercial gillnet fishing periods were conducted June 16 – July 29. Platform and hook and line fisheries also occurred throughout the season, and fish were sold commercially or retained for subsistence use. Harvest estimates total approximately 16,940 upper Columbia summer Chinook, from mainstem fisheries.



## Fall Fisheries

### **Non-Treaty Net**

Fall season mainstem fisheries are typically categorized into early and late fall seasons. The early fall season generally encompasses the month of August and in some years, early September, whereas the late fall season generally begins in mid-September and may continue through October. Time, area, and gear restrictions were in place for fall season commercial gillnet fisheries. Fall gillnet fisheries are non-MSF. No seining or Coho tangle net fisheries occurred in 2017 due to ESA constraints. In 2017 the early fall season consisted of 5 fishing periods during August 22 – September 1 in commercial Zones 4-5 (Warrior Rock to Beacon Rock). The late fall season was brief due to ESA constraints, consisting of only two periods in September (September 17 and September 19) which also occurred in Zones 4-5. Harvest estimates for combined fall fisheries are estimated to include 18,984 Chinook and 935 Coho.

### **Sport**

Fall season recreational fisheries are mark-selective for Coho and in recent years have included some mark-selective periods for Chinook in the Buoy 10 area and in an 80-mile stretch in the lower Columbia River from the Tongue Point line upstream to Warrior Rock, which is near the mouth of the Willamette River. The Buoy 10 fishery opened August 1 and continues through December 31; Chinook retention was allowed August 1 through September 4. Mark-selective regulations for Chinook were not utilized in the 2017 Buoy 10 fishery. Additional regulations for the Buoy 10 fishery include minimum size limits for Chinook (24-inches) and Coho (16-inches), and in 2017, steelhead retention was prohibited during August. Released Chinook include fish that did not meet the minimum size requirement fish released during non-retention periods, and any voluntary releases of legal fish throughout the season.

Buoy 10 catch projections include approximately 28,400 Chinook and 18,300 hatchery Coho kept. Released fish include approximately 6,200 Chinook and 11,600 Coho. The lower Columbia River (LCR) mainstem sport fishery from the Rocky Point – Tongue Point line upstream to Bonneville Dam opened August 1 and is ongoing through December 31. In the area from the Rocky Point – Tongue Point line upstream to the Lewis River, mark-selective rules for Chinook were in effect September 8-14, followed by no Chinook retention during September 15-30. The kept catch estimate for the LCR sport fishery is approximately 26,100 adult Chinook through October 31, which includes 770 kept and 2,086 released Chinook during the MSF period. The mainstem sport fishery from Bonneville Dam to the Highway 395 Bridge (near Pasco, Washington) opened August 1 and is ongoing through December 31. This fishery is non-MSF. Catch estimates for the Bonneville to McNary area total approximately 5,820 adult fall Chinook and 1,740 Coho through November 19. Additional fisheries occur on the Columbia River in the Hanford Reach area (downstream of Priest Rapids Dam), in tributaries and in the Snake River but are not reported in this document.

Preliminary adult Fall Chinook handle in the 2017 Columbia fall sport fisheries					
System	Area	Chinook Kept	Chinook Released	Total Handle	% Kept
Columbia River	Buoy 10	28,400	6,200	34,600	82%
Columbia River	LCR Sport <sup>1</sup>	26,100	2,800	28,900	90%
Columbia River	Bonneville-McNary <sup>2</sup>	5,800	700	6,500	89%
System	Area	Coho Kept	Coho Released	Total Handle	% Kept
Columbia River	Buoy 10	18,300	11,600	29,900	61%
Columbia River	LCR Sport <sup>1</sup>	3,100	1,500	4,600	67%
Columbia River	Bonneville-McNary <sup>2</sup>	1,700	200	1,900	90%

<sup>1</sup> Through October 31, 2017

<sup>2</sup> Through November 19, 2017

### **Treaty**

Fall season fisheries occur from August 1 through December 31. Tribal fisheries are not mark-selective. Treaty fisheries are primarily conducted in the mainstem Columbia River from Bonneville Dam upstream to McNary Dam (Zone 6). Some additional harvest occurs just downstream of Bonneville Dam in platform and hook-and-line fisheries. Platform and hook and line fisheries will remain open through December 31. The commercial gillnet fishery consisted of seven weekly fishing periods from August 21 – October 5. Preliminary harvest estimates for all fall season fisheries total 107,040 adult fall Chinook and 7,300 adult Coho, however some additional fish may be landed in the ongoing platform fisheries. Harvest includes catch in Zone 6 tributary fisheries.

### ***PUGET SOUND FISHERIES***

Puget Sound marine fisheries of interest to the Pacific Salmon Commission were regulated to meet conservation and allocation objectives for Chinook, Coho, Chum, Pink, and Sockeye salmon stocks, per Tribal-State agreement. For Puget Sound Chinook listed under the ESA, fisheries were managed according to the Puget Sound Chinook Harvest Management Plan (PSIT and WDFW 2010). This management plan defines limits to total exploitation rates for natural stocks and was determined by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to be consistent with requirements specified under the ESA 4(d) Rule.

Release requirements were applied to many sport and net fisheries for Chinook, Coho, and Chum salmon -- the latter to protect ESA-listed Hood Canal and Strait of Juan de Fuca summer Chum.

Puget Sound marine fisheries were constrained by the need to meet management objectives for ESA-listed Puget Sound Chinook and due to conservation concerns for some Puget Sound Coho stocks. The primary constraining Puget Sound Chinook stocks during 2017 pre-season planning included Dungeness and Nooksack Chinook. Skagit and Stillaguamish Coho were the primary Coho management units of concern for developing fisheries in the Strait of Juan de Fuca, San Juan Islands, and Puget Sound.

### Atlantic salmon escape

Of note during the 2017 season was the escape of thousands of Atlantic salmon on August 19, 2017, when a commercial net pen array collapsed at a fish farm located in Deepwater Bay off of Cypress Island in the San Juan Islands (within Marine Area 7). Cooke Aquaculture, the net pen operator, informed the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) and other agencies that the collapsed pen held a total of 305,000 Atlantic salmon. Of this total, the number of Atlantic salmon that escaped into Puget Sound waters is estimated to be approximately 160,000 fish.

As an immediate response, multiple agencies formed a Unified Incident Command (UIC) center based in Anacortes, WA to better communicate about recovery efforts with Cooke Aquaculture, the Puget Sound tribes, state and federal agencies, as well as with the media and public. Also, WDFW and UIC notified Canada Department of Fisheries and Oceans and First Nations representatives immediately after the incident and continued to keep the Canadian representatives informed with regular information updates in the subsequent weeks and months.

Both Tribal and Non-tribal (commercial, recreational) fisheries were implemented in Puget Sound to remove escaped Atlantic salmon, within the constraints of pre-season agreed-to fisheries that had been approved by NOAA Fisheries in their issuance of the Biological Opinion as required under the federal Endangered Species Act. Such fisheries included Tribal and non-Tribal commercial fisheries managed through the Pacific Salmon Commission's Fraser River Panel (FRP), as reported in a separate section below.

Recreational fisheries were implemented in marine and freshwater areas of Puget Sound as described in the 2017-18 List of Agreed Fisheries, with the following addition starting on August 22, in response to the Atlantic salmon escape: There was no size or catch limit on Atlantic salmon, but anglers could fish for Atlantics only in marine waters that were already open to fishing for Pacific salmon or freshwater areas open for trout fishing. Anglers had to stop fishing for Atlantic salmon once they had caught their daily limit of Pacific salmon.

Both the State and Tribes have developed protocols to implement ongoing sampling and monitoring of Atlantic salmon following the escape of these fish from the net pens near Cypress Island. Observational data have been collected based on the presence/absence of Atlantic salmon in marine and freshwater fisheries, and during regular escapement monitoring activities for Pacific salmon (e.g., spawning ground surveys, hatcheries, fish traps). Samplers have collected biological data as possible from individual fish (e.g., scales, otoliths, length, sex, maturity status, stomach contents, and tissues).

To date, samplers have observed and sampled escaped Atlantic salmon in fisheries, but have not observed any Atlantics during escapement monitoring at hatcheries, fish traps, and on the spawning grounds. The total number of escaped Atlantic salmon captured in commercial fisheries (Tribal and non-Tribal combined) in Puget Sound is estimated at 58,350, with the majority of these fish caught in Marine Areas 7, 7A, 7B, and 7C. The total number of recreational catch of Atlantic salmon observed by dockside samplers is estimated at 966, with 97% of these fish caught in Area 7.

### Strait of Juan de Fuca Sport

Marked Chinook retention was allowed for sport fishing in salmon management Area 5 from February 16 – April 10 and in Area 6 from December 1, 2016 – April 15, 2017. Sport fishing regulations allowed retention of marked Chinook and marked Coho from July 1 through August 15 in Areas 5 and 6, with marked Coho retention also permitted through August 31 in Area 5. Dungeness Bay was open for marked Coho retention during the month of October. Preliminary estimates of Chinook encounters and the legal-size mark rate in the Area 5 sport mark-selective fishery are presented in the following table.

Preliminary estimates of Chinook retained, released (legal and sub-legal size), and the legal-size mark rate in the Area 5 sport mark-selective fishery, July 1 – August 15, 2017.			
Chinook retained	Chinook released	Total encounters	Mark % (legal size)
2,381	17,197	19,578	61%

A detailed report of this summer period sport fishery, including estimated catch, effort and other results of sampling and monitoring programs, will be available from the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife in early 2018.

### Strait of Juan de Fuca Tribal Troll (Area 4B, 5, and 6C)

During the winter Tribal troll fishery in Areas 4B, 5, and 6C (November 1, 2016 – April 15, 2017), 1,500 Chinook and zero Coho were caught. In the summer Tribal troll fishery in Areas 5 and 6C only (June 1 – September 30, 2017), 100 Chinook and 100 Coho were caught. The Tribal catch estimates from this area do not include catch from Area 4B during the May-September PFMC management period, which have been included in the North of Cape Falcon Tribal ocean troll summary.

### Strait of Juan de Fuca Tribal Net

Preliminary estimates of the 2017 catch in the Strait of Juan de Fuca Tribal net fisheries (no non-Tribal net fisheries in the Strait of Juan de Fuca) were zero Chinook and 900 Coho salmon.

### San Juan Islands Net (Areas 6, 7, and 7A)

Preliminary estimates of the 2017 catch in the San Juan Island net fishery directed at Sockeye, Pink, or Chum salmon totaled 800 Coho and two Chinook salmon in the non-Tribal fishery. Tribal fishery landings from this area for all gear types totaled 2,600 Chinook and 2,500 Coho.

### San Juan Islands (Area 7) Sport

Marked Chinook retention was allowed in the entire Area 7 during the winter/spring season from December 1, 2016 – February 10, 2017 and from March 25 – April 21, 2017. Preliminary estimates of Chinook retained and released by anglers during this fishery were produced via an intensive sampling program and are presented in the table below. A detailed report of this fishery, including estimates of catch, effort and other results of sampling and monitoring programs, is available from the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Estimated Chinook retained, released (legal and sub-legal size) and the legal size mark rate in the Area 7 sport mark-selective fishery, December 1, 2016 – February 10, 2017 and March 25 – April 21, 2017.			
Chinook retained	Chinook released	Total encounters	Mark % (legal size)
4,024	7,319	11,343	72%

During the summer season in Area 7, recreational anglers were allowed to retain Chinook from July 1 through September 30. Mark-selective regulations (release of unmarked Chinook required) were implemented during the month of July only. The southern and southeastern (Rosario Strait) portions of Area 7 were closed from July 1 – September 30 to protect Puget Sound Chinook salmon. Additional sub-area closures are described in the 2016-17 Washington State Sport Fishing Rules Pamphlet. The table below presents estimated Chinook encounters (retained and released) and the legal-size mark rate in the Area 7 sport mark-selective fishery, from July 1-31, 2017.

Estimated Chinook retained, released (legal and sub-legal size) and the legal size mark rate in the Area 7 sport mark-selective fishery, July 1-31, 2017.			
Chinook retained	Chinook released	Total encounters	Mark % (legal size)
3,695	6,508	10,203	71%

During the summer sport fishery in Area 7, Coho retention was not permitted except within Bellingham Bay from August 16 – September 30. Anglers were allowed to retain both marked and unmarked Chinook and Coho during the Bellingham Bay sport fishery. Catch estimates and sampling information for this area during the period from August 1 – September 30 are not available at this time.

#### Inside Puget Sound (Areas 8-13) Sport

Mark-selective sport fisheries (MSFs) targeting adipose fin-clipped (marked) hatchery Chinook were conducted in Area 8.1 (Deception Pass, Hope Island, and Skagit Bay), Area 8.2 (Port Susan & Port Gardner), Area 9 (Admiralty Inlet), Area 10 (Seattle-Bremerton), Area 11 (Tacoma-Vashon Island), Area 12 (Hood Canal), and Area 13 (South Puget Sound) during the winter (October – April) period, and in Areas 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 during the summer (May – September) period. Additionally, marked and unmarked Chinook retention was permitted in the Tulalip Bay (Area 8-2) on Fridays through Sundays from May 26 – September 25, and in Elliott Bay (Area 10) from August 11-13. The following table lists the 2017 Puget Sound MSFs.

Puget Sound Chinook mark-selective sport fisheries conducted in marine areas during 2017.	
Areas	Season
8.1 & 8.2	January 1 – April 30; November 1 – December 31
9	February 16 – April; July 16 – July 30; November 1-30
10	January 1-22; July 16 – August 15; November 1 – December 31; Sinclair Inlet: July 1 – September 30
11	February 1 – April 30; June 1 – December 31
12	January 1 – April 30; July 1 – December 31
13	January 1 – December 31

Post-season reports detailing results of these Chinook MSFs, including estimates of retained and released encounters, effort and mark rates from sampling and monitoring programs, will be available from the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife in the spring of 2018.

Mark-selective sport fisheries during 2017 directed at marked Coho were conducted in the following marine catch areas: Area 8.2 from August 1 – September 4 (limited shoreline only area); Area 9 from July 15 – September 4 (shoreline only July 31 – September 4); Area 10 from July 1 – December 31; Area 11 from November 1 – December 31; and Area 13 from January 1 – December 31. Marked and unmarked Coho retention was permitted in Tulalip Bay on Fridays through Sundays from May 26 – September 25, in Area 11 from May 1 – October 31, and in Area 12 from January 1 – April 30 and July 1 – December 30.

#### Puget Sound Marine Net (Areas 8-13 & 7B-D)

To achieve conservation objectives for natural Puget Sound Chinook and Coho, limited marine net fishing opportunities directed at returns of hatchery Chinook and both hatchery and natural Coho were planned for 2017. Chinook and Coho were also intercepted in fisheries directed at Pink and Chum salmon. A total of 78,600 Chinook and 122,900 Coho were landed in the Tribal marine net fisheries in Puget Sound (Areas 8-13 & 7B-D) during 2017. Non-Tribal net fishery landings from these areas totaled 12,100 Chinook and 10,900 Coho. Nearly all Chinook landed in the non-Tribal net fishery occurred during Chinook-directed fisheries in Areas 7B, 7C, and 12C.

#### Puget Sound Rivers Fisheries

Tribal net and non-Tribal sport fisheries were implemented in freshwater systems based upon pre-season, Tribal-State agreements and subject in part to in-season adjustment. Harvest of Chinook and Coho in the Tribal in-river net fisheries (includes catch from river systems in the Strait of Juan de Fuca, Hood Canal, and Puget Sound) totaled 52,100 Chinook and 61,100 Coho during 2017.

Also, recreational fisheries targeting Chinook salmon were conducted in nine Puget Sound Rivers that have PSC Chinook coded wire tag (CWT) exploitation rate indicator stocks or double index tag (DIT) groups, as listed in the table below. Of these, seven rivers had mark-selective fisheries and two rivers had non-selective fisheries, as follows:

Chinook mark-selective sport fisheries conducted in Puget Sound rivers during 2017.	
River	Season
Nooksack River	September 1 - 30
Cascade River	June 1 – July 15
Skagit River	June 1 – July 15
Skykomish River	June 1 – July 31
Carbon River	September 1 – November 30
Puyallup River	August 15 – December 31
Nisqually River	July 1 – November 15
Chinook non-selective sport fisheries conducted in Puget Sound rivers during 2017.	
River	Season
Samish River	August 1 – November 30
Green River	September 1 – December 31

During the 2017 season there were no mark-selective sport fisheries targeting hatchery Coho in the rivers of Puget Sound that have PSC Coho CWT exploitation rate indicator stocks or DIT groups. However, recreational non-selective Coho fisheries were conducted on the Skykomish River, Green River, Carbon River, Puyallup River, and Quilcene River.

## ***REFERENCES***

Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) Act of 1985. 2008 Agreement. U.S.-Canada. Public Law 99-5, 16 U.S.C. 3631.

Puget Sound Indian Tribes and Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife (PSIT and WDFW). 2010. Comprehensive Management Plan for Puget Sound Chinook: Harvest Management Component. Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission, Olympia, Washington. 237 p.

Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC). 2008. Fishery Regulation Assessment Model (FRAM): An Overview for Coho and Chinook v3.0. Pacific Fishery Management Council, Portland, Oregon. 43 p.

Table 15. Preliminary 2017 Landed Chinook Catch for Washington and Oregon Fisheries of Interest to the Pacific Salmon Commission. Values are presented in number of fish rounded to the nearest 100.<sup>9/</sup>

Fisheries	2017		Landed					
	Preseason <sup>5/</sup>		Preliminary Landed <sup>2/</sup>	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
	Total Mortality <sup>1/</sup>	Landed <sup>2/</sup>						
<b>OCEAN FISHERIES</b>								
<b>Commercial Troll</b>								
Neah Bay and La Push (areas 3,4,4B) <sup>3/</sup>	62,600	54,500	35,100	28,100	73,600	77,100	63,700	79,400
Columbia Ocean Area and Westport (area 1,2) <sup>4/</sup>	50,100	30,500	24,700	14,200	51,000	39,400	28,300	20,700
<b>Sport (see text for quota information)</b>								
Neah Bay (area 4)	8,900	7,900	7,300	3,300	8,500	5,900	6,200	5,600
La Push (area 3)	2,800	2,500	500	300	2,400	1,600	2,400	1,300
Westport (area 2)	23,800	21,400	6,600	8,400	19,100	23,500	13,700	19,500
Columbia Ocean Area (area 1) <sup>13/</sup>	17,200	13,200	7,500	6,000	12,200	11,300	8,500	9,100
<b>INSIDE FISHERIES</b>								
<b>Sport<sup>10/</sup></b>								
Strait of Juan de Fuca (area 5,6)	14,500	9,100	na	15,000	11,800	11,100	14,900	13,900
San Juan Islands (area 7)	8,600	6,100	na	5,900	8,600	9,200	9,500	5,800
Puget Sound Marine (area 8-13)	30,600	26,300	na	16,700	9,000	12,100	16,600	22,000
Puget Sound Rivers <sup>12/</sup>	8,200	7,800	na	9,600	11,100	11,800	19,600	23,200
North WA Coastal Rivers	-	1,700	1,800	600	2,200	1,200	2,700	1,600



Grays Harbor <sup>7/</sup>	2,400	2,000	na	2,800	3,800	1,200	3,800	4,600
Columbia River (Spring) <sup>6/</sup>	9,200	-	9,100	14,100	23,100	21,400	8,400	17,000
Columbia River (Summer) <sup>6/</sup>	3,900	-	3,500	6,800	6,700	2,300	2,100	3,200
Columbia River (Fall) (incl. Buoy 10) <sup>6/</sup>	62,100	-	60,300	65,600	91,300	63,000	74,500	47,000
<b>Commercial<sup>11/</sup></b>								
Strait of Juan de Fuca net and troll (area 4B,5,6C)	8,700	5,900	900	700	5,900	6,100	4,100	3,900
San Juan Islands (area 6,7, 7A)	9,200	9,100	2,600	-	4,700	6,900	4,000	400
Puget Sound Marine (8-13,7B-D)	36,000	35,400	90,700	55,800	33,100	28,400	70,100	75,700
Puget Sound Rivers <sup>12/</sup>	24,100	24,100	52,100	23,300	21,200	19,900	26,800	39,500
North WA Coastal Rivers	-	10,800	14,200	9,200	17,300	20,400	14,400	12,900
Grays Harbor (area 2A-2D) <sup>7/</sup>	3,300	3,000	3,600	2,100	10,500	5,100	2,900	4,000
Columbia River Net (Winter/Spring) <sup>8/</sup>	7,900	-	7,900	20,400	37,600	28,200	11,200	23,800
Columbia River Net (Summer) <sup>8/</sup>	16,900	-	16,900	23,400	41,700	22,200	15,300	9,500
Columbia River Net (Fall) <sup>8/</sup>	125,700	-	125,700	188,900	343,900	365,900	312,500	119,800

**Table 15 Footnotes:**

<sup>1/</sup> Estimates of total mortality (not adjusted for adult equivalents) include non-retention mortality. Total Mortality is estimated by Fishery Regulation Assessment Model (FRAM) as catch + incidental mortality, where incidental mortality = drop off + non-retention mortality (PFMC 2008).

<sup>2/</sup> For the ocean fisheries, this column shows the Chinook troll and recreational quotas used for 2017 pre-season fishery planning as distributed by ocean area (Landing Quotas = Landed). See text for any in-season adjustments.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes Area 4B catch during the PFMC management period (May 1 – September 15); Area 4B Treaty troll catch outside PFMC period included under Strait of Juan de Fuca net and troll (October-April).

<sup>4/</sup> Includes Oregon troll catch in Area 1.

<sup>5/</sup> FRAM modeled pre-season fishery impacts cover the current fishery planning year, for Chinook defined as May 1 through April 30.

- <sup>6/</sup> Mainstem retained sport catch only (upstream to McNary Dam for spring, Priest Rapids Dam for summer and to Hwy 395 for fall). See tables 10, 22-23 in the current Joint Staff Report regarding spring and summer Chinook and tables 25-27 in the annual fall report. [http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/crc/staff\\_reports.html](http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/crc/staff_reports.html).
- <sup>7/</sup> Includes Grays Harbor catch, as well as catch from the Chehalis and Humptulips Rivers and their tributaries, for sport, and Chehalis and Humptulips rivers for commercial net estimates.
- <sup>8/</sup> Mainstem retained catch only; includes tribal C&S and Commercial from all gear types and non-tribal (Columbia River mouth upstream to McNary Dam). Catch data from annual Joint Staff Reports. Winter and spring catch Tables 7 (Tribal) and T18 (non-Tribal). Summer catch is in Table10. Fall catch from annual fall report T21, 23 and 29. [http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/crc/staff\\_reports.html](http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/crc/staff_reports.html).
- <sup>9/</sup> Includes catch from mark-selective fisheries (MSFs) as described in the MSF table below.
- <sup>10/</sup> Sport fisheries data for the most recent two years are preliminary. All data subject to change.
- <sup>11/</sup> Includes non-tribal & tribal commercial, as well as tribal C&S for all gear types.
- <sup>12/</sup> Chinook fisheries in Puget Sound Rivers are modeled using the Terminal Area Management Module (TAMM), based upon FRAM output of terminal run sizes. Total Mortality is estimated in TAMM as catch + non-retention mortality (PFMC 2008).
- <sup>13/</sup> Includes Oregon sport catch in Area 1.

Table 16. Preliminary 2017 Landed Coho Catch for Washington and Oregon Fisheries of Interest to the Pacific Salmon Commission. Values are presented in number of fish rounded to the nearest 100. <sup>6/</sup>

Fisheries	2017		Landed					
	Preseason <sup>9/</sup>		Preliminary Landed	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
	Total Mortality <sup>1/</sup>	Landed <sup>2/</sup>						
<b>OCEAN FISHERIES</b>								
<b>Commercial Troll</b>								
Neah Bay and La Push (area 3,4,4B) <sup>3/</sup>	15,800	13,400	13,200	-	4,100	60,100	48,500	38,600
Columbia Ocean Area and Westport (area 1,2) <sup>10/</sup>	10,000	4,700	1,800	-	4,900	19,000	5,400	2,800
<b>Sport (see text for quota information)</b>								
Neah Bay (area 4)	5,400	4,400	3,500	100	7,800	5,600	6,500	7,500
La Push (area 3)	1,300	1,100	1,700	-	600	4,600	2,800	2,200
Westport (area 2)	18,400	15,500	15,700	-	30,700	54,500	20,400	11,900
Columbia Ocean Area (area 1) <sup>12/</sup>	24,200	21,000	21,300	18,600	44,600	75,100	20,500	11,400
<b>INSIDE FISHERIES</b>								
<b>Sport <sup>7/</sup></b>								
Strait of Juan de Fuca (area 5,6)	12,400	10,200	na	200	62,900	63,000	41,300	76,200
San Juan Islands (area 7)	300	-	na	100	3,700	2,000	2,600	2,200
Puget Sound Marine (area 8-13)	21,200	18,400	na	5,200	77,200	59,200	72,100	91,300
Puget Sound Rivers	24,900	23,400	na	11,300	18,600	17,900	70,000	43,500
North WA Coastal Rivers	3,800	3,700	5,300	1,300	3,600	8,800	7,200	2,700

<b>Commercial <sup>8/</sup></b>									
Grays Harbor <sup>5/</sup>	9,300	8,900	na	4,300	8,200	27,300	21,200	18,300	
Columbia River Buoy 10 <sup>4/,11/</sup>	17,500	15,000	18,300	9,200	36,900	57,700	7,600	7,400	
<b>Commercial <sup>8/</sup></b>									
Strait of Juan de Fuca net and troll (area 4B,5,6C)	1,000	1,000	900	700	1,700	2,300	2,700	3,500	
San Juan Islands (area 6,7,7A)	14,000	10,000	3,300	4,200	4,000	19,800	19,700	10,500	
Puget Sound Marine (area 8-13,7B-D)	114,600	111,800	133,800	210,900	28,800	108,400	168,500	236,300	
Puget Sound Rivers	50,800	49,800	61,100	65,400	17,800	73,400	136,000	132,400	
North WA Coastal Rivers	52,200	51,100	61,900	52,200	18,200	101,800	43,900	39,700	
Grays Harbor (area 2A-2D) <sup>5/</sup>	14,700	14,400	11,500	3,200	12,600	67,200	22,000	30,700	

**Table 16 Footnotes:**

- <sup>1/</sup> Estimates of total mortality include non-retention mortality. Total Mortality is estimated by Fishery Regulation Assessment Model (FRAM) as catch + incidental mortality, where incidental mortality = drop off + non-retention mortality (PFMC 2008).
- <sup>2/</sup> For ocean fisheries this column shows the Coho troll and recreational quotas used for 2017 pre-season fishery planning as distributed by ocean area (Landing Quotas = Landed). See text for any in-season adjustments.
- <sup>3/</sup> Includes area 4B catch during the PFMC management period (May 1 – September 15); area 4B Treaty troll catch outside the PFMC period included under Strait Juan de Fuca net and troll (October-April).
- <sup>4/</sup> Retained catch only. See table 26 in the current Fall Joint Staff report available on line at [http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/crc/staff\\_reports.html](http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/crc/staff_reports.html).
- <sup>5/</sup> Includes Grays Harbor catch, as well as catch from the Chehalis and Humptulips Rivers; their tributaries are included in sport estimates only.
- <sup>6/</sup> Includes catch from mark-selective fisheries (MSFs) where estimates are available (seasons described in MSF table below).
- <sup>7/</sup> Sport data for the most recent two years are preliminary. All data subject to change.
- <sup>8/</sup> Includes Non-Tribal and Tribal commercial and take home catch, as well as Tribal ceremonial and subsistence (C&S) for all gear types. Starting in 2012, the Copalis, Moclips, and Ozette Rivers have been removed from landed catch.
- <sup>9/</sup> FRAM modeled pre-season fishery impacts cover the current fishery planning year, for Coho defined as January 1 through December 31.
- <sup>10/</sup> Includes Oregon troll catch in Area 1
- <sup>11/</sup> Sport fisheries data after March 2013 are preliminary. For Buoy 10, see table 25 in the annual fall report.
- <sup>12/</sup> Includes Oregon sport catch in Area 1.

Table 17. Mark-Selective Chinook and Coho Fisheries by Area and Year. “Yes” denotes that a mark-selective fishery occurred, even if it only occurred in a subset of the fishing area, season, gear type, or user group.

Selective Coho	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
<b>Ocean Troll</b>								
Cape Flattery & Quillayute (Areas 3/4)	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Columbia R & Grays Harbor (Areas 1 & 2)	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
<b>Ocean Sport</b>								
Neah Bay (Area 4)	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
LaPush (Area 3)	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Grays Harbor (Area 2)	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Col. R. (Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
<b>Inside Fisheries</b>								
<b>Sport</b>								
Juan de Fuca (Areas 5 & 6)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
San Juan Islands (7)	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Puget Sound Sport (Areas 8-13 all year)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Puget Sound Rivers	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
North WA Coastal Rivers	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Grays Harbor (Areas 2-2)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes
Willapa Bay (Area 2-1)	yes	no	yes	no	no	no	yes	no
Columbia River Buoy 10	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
<b>Commercial</b>								
North WA Coastal Rivers	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Grays Harbor (Areas 2A-2D)	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no	yes	yes
Willapa Bay (Area 2-1)	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes
Columbia River Net/ - Fall	no	no	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no
Strait of Juan de Fuca (Areas 4B/5/6C) Net & Troll	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
San Juan Islands (Areas 6, 7 & 7A)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Puget Sound Marine (Areas 8 - 13)	no	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no
Puget Sound Rivers	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no

Selective Chinook	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
<b>Ocean Troll</b>								
Cape Flattery & Quillayute (Areas 3/4/4B)	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Columbia. R & Grays Harbor (Areas 1&2)	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
<b>Ocean Sport</b>								
Neah Bay (Area 4)	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
La Push (Area 3)	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Grays Harbor/Westport (Area 2)	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Col. R./Ilwaco (Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon)	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
<b>Inside Fisheries</b>								
<b>Sport</b>								
Juan de Fuca (Area 5&6)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
San Juan Islands (Area 7)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Puget Sound Sport (Areas 8-13)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Puget Sound Rivers	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
North WA Coastal Rivers	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Grays Harbor (Areas 2-2)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no
Columbia River Sport - Winter/Spring	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Columbia River Sport - Summer	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Columbia River Sport - Fall	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no
Willapa Bay (Area 2-1)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
<b>Commercial</b>								
North WA Coastal Rivers	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Grays Harbor (Areas 2A-2D)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no
Willapa Bay (Area 2-1)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Columbia River Net-Winter/Spring	na	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Columbia River Net - Summer	na	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Columbia River Net - Fall	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no
Strait of Juan de Fuca(4B/5/6C) Net & Troll	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no

San Juan Islands (Areas 6, 7 & 7A)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Puget Sound Marine (Areas 8 - 13)	no	no	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Puget Sound Rivers	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no