

**JOINT STAFF/TAC REPORT
FINAL IN-SEASON FALL FACT SHEET
Season Summary
November 25, 2002**

PURPOSE:	To summarize results of 2002 Columbia River Fall Fishery Management with respect to run size updates, fishery landings, and impacts to listed species.
TAC:	The Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) reviewed this fact sheet.

Management Guidelines

Endangered Species Act

<i>Listed Salmon and Steelhead of the Columbia Basin Present During August 1-December 31</i>		
Species - ESU	Designation	Effective Date
<u><i>Federally Listed Species</i></u>		
<u>Chinook</u>		
<i>Snake River Fall</i>	Threatened	May 22, 1992
<i>Lower Columbia R. Spring/Fall</i>	Threatened	May 24, 1999
<u>Chum</u>		
<i>Columbia River</i>	Threatened	May 24, 1999
<u>Steelhead</u>		
<i>Snake River</i>	Threatened	October 17, 1997
<i>Upper Columbia River</i>	Endangered	October 17, 1997
<i>Middle Columbia River</i>	Threatened	May 24, 1999
<i>Lower Columbia River</i>	Threatened	May 18, 1998
<u><i>Oregon State Listed Species</i></u>		
<u>Coho</u>		
<i>Lower Columbia</i>	Endangered	July 16, 1999

- Coho salmon in the lower Columbia ESU are currently under review for listing under the Federal ESA.
- A combined treaty Indian and non-Indian Biological Assessment concerning fall fisheries was submitted to the NMFS.
- On August 15, 2002 NOAA Fisheries issued a Biological Opinion and an Incidental Take Statement which concluded that Columbia River fall fisheries would not likely jeopardize the continued existence of listed salmonid species.

2002 Management Agreement

- The states and tribes reached an agreement for management of 2002 fall fisheries. The 2002 Management Agreement allocated the 31.29% URB harvest rate 8.25% to non-Indian fisheries and 23.04% to treaty Indian fisheries.
- Non-Indian fisheries were managed in accordance with the "2002 Non-Indian Columbia River Fall Chinook Allocation Agreement" completed through the North of Falcon negotiation process.

Excerpts From the 2002 Non-Indian Columbia River Fall Chinook Allocation Agreement

- ✓ URB fall chinook impacts in fisheries downstream of the Snake River are allocated pre-season at 4.36% to the sport fishery and 3.89% to the commercial fishery. The Columbia River Compact will use this URB impact allocation as guidance for making in-season management decisions concerning the Columbia River sport and commercial fisheries. Actual URB impacts in the fisheries may differ from pre-season estimates based on actual fishery catches, stock composition, and run-size updates. The *U. S. v. Oregon* TAC will update the URB run-size beginning in mid-September.
- ✓ The Buoy 10 sport fishery is modeled at 90% of the chinook catch estimated for a full fishery to the end of the year (with a two fish daily limit) which is expected to deliver enough chinook to continue the fishery through Labor Day. URB impacts with this fishery are projected to be 1.70%; or 39% of the total sport impacts of 4.36%.
- ✓ The mainstem sport fishery below McNary Dam is modeled at 95% of the chinook catch estimated for a full fishery to the end of the year (with a two fish daily limit), which is expected to provide enough chinook to continue the fishery through September, unless the mid-September URB run size and fishery updates indicate this fishery cannot continue past mid-September. URB impacts associated with this fishery are 2.66%; or 61% of the total sport impacts of 4.36%. For 2003 fall fishery discussions, the mainstem sport fishery will begin at 100%.
- ✓ Expectations for the commercial fishery include:
 - An early August salmon fishery up to four nights during the first week of August with potential for fishing during the early part of the second week of August in Zones 2 and 3 only. During the first week of August, the open area will include Zone 1 upstream to Longview Bridge and an 8-inch minimum mesh restriction. Projected catch is 16,800 salmon. Chinook/URB impacts not used in this fishery will transfer to August Zone 4-5 fishery.
 - Late August Zone 4-5 fishery during the last two week of August. Fishing is expected to occur 2-3 nights per each week with breaks in between fishing days. This fishery will not occur past August 29. Mesh size is 9-inch minimum. Chinook/URB impacts not used in this fishery will transfer to September fisheries. Expected catch is 8,300 chinook plus any transfers from the early August commercial fishery.
 - Late fall fishery to begin the week of September 15. Fishery to occur in as much of Zones 1-5 as possible and will target coho or chinook as determined by remaining impacts and inseason run strength. The late September chinook harvest will be determined by the mid-September URB run size update and the actual URB impacts remaining that can be used by the commercial fishery.
- ✓ Expected total catch of fall chinook in the mainstem Columbia River downstream of the Snake River and in lower Columbia River tributaries is 85,400 of which 45,300 (53%) are expected to be harvested by the sport fishery and 40,100 (47%) by the commercial fishery. These catch estimates are based on pre-season abundance forecasts and fishery impacts. Actual harvest sharing will be influenced by stock specific fall chinook abundances and relative harvest rates by each respective fishery.

- Non-Indian fall fisheries were managed not to exceed a total impact rate (including ocean and Columbia River fisheries) of 49% on LRH (Coweeman) fall chinook.
- Ocean and lower river fisheries were managed to provide for a Bonneville Dam escapement of at least 50% of the upriver coho salmon return.
- Combined ocean and freshwater fisheries were managed to limit impacts on wild coho destined for Oregon tributaries to no more than 14% based on the 2002 Incidental Take Permit issued by the OFWC. Freshwater fisheries were managed not to exceed a 5% impact rate on Oregon state-listed coho and the impact rate was expected to be 2.9% based on preseason fishery expectations.
- Non-Indian fisheries were managed for an impact rate not to exceed 5% for Columbia River chum salmon.

- Treaty Indian fall fisheries for 2002 were managed to not exceed a 23.04% impact rate on URB fall chinook and a 15% impact rate on wild Group B Index steelhead in accordance with the Fall Season Management Agreement.
- Salmon management guidelines are more fully outlined on page 18 of the "Joint Staff Report Concerning the 2002 In-River Commercial Harvest of Columbia River Fall Chinook Salmon, Summer Steelhead, Coho Salmon, and Sturgeon".

Lower Columbia River Sturgeon Allocation

- Sturgeon fisheries between the Columbia River mouth and Bonneville Dam during 2000-2002 are guided by a Sturgeon Fishery Management Agreement signed by the ODFW and WDFW Directors in March 2000.

<i>Major Tenets of the Joint State Agreement on 2000-2002 Columbia River Sturgeon Fishery Management</i>	
✓	Management based on optimum sustained yield approach.
✓	Absent significant update, annual harvestable number is 50,000.
✓	Harvestable number may be adjusted if there is a significant population update resulting from new biological information, new analytical/theoretical approach, or a substantial change in harvest impacts outside of the Columbia Basin.
✓	Allocates white sturgeon harvestable number 80% sport (40,000) and 20% commercial (10,000).
✓	Sport and commercial seasons will be modified as necessary to ensure that average catch during the three-year period (2000-2002) does not exceed fishery specific harvestable number.
✓	Commercial target seasons are allowed as necessary to access allocation and maximize economic benefit consistent with conservation objectives for other species.
✓	Green sturgeon may be taken during white sturgeon commercial seasons but green sturgeon-only commercial seasons are not allowed and green sturgeon catch rate is not to exceed historical rates.
✓	Commercial size limits are 48" -60" for white sturgeon and 48" -66" for green sturgeon.
✓	Recreational size limit for white and green sturgeon is 42" -60" with one fish daily limit, ten fish annual (per calendar year) limit, and barbless hooks required.

- 2002 represents the final year of the current 3-year Joint State Agreement on Sturgeon Fishery Management.
- Recent sturgeon population estimates have not increased as expected which will likely result in a reduced white sturgeon harvestable number for the next agreement.
- At the December 12, 2001 hearing the Compact adopted the following fishery management protocol for 2002 sturgeon fisheries in the lower Columbia River.

<i>Sturgeon Fishery Management Protocol For 2002</i>	
✓	Overages during 2000 and 2001 will be applied to currently adopted 2002 catch guidelines.
✓	Sport and commercial fisheries will be managed to less than the maximum catch guideline for 2002 as a management buffer. Reduction will be 2,000 for sport and 500 for commercial.
✓	Based on the December 12, 2001 catch update 2002 sport fisheries would be managed for a catch target of 36,500 not to exceed 38,500 and commercial fisheries would be managed for a catch target of 9,200 not to exceed 9,700.
✓	2002 catch guidelines may be further modified as 2001 catches are updated.

- Based on the most recent catch updates the sport catch guideline remains at 36,500 not to exceed 38,500 and the commercial catch guideline is 9,300 not to exceed 9,800.

Zone 6 Sturgeon Allocation

- The Sturgeon Management Task Force (SMTF) develops management goals and guidelines for both treaty Indian and non-Indian fisheries in the Zone 6 management area based on current stock assessment data.
- The goals and catch guidelines for 2002 are the same as those adopted for 2001 fisheries, except for the John Day Pool where the guidelines were reduced from 560 to 165 for sport fisheries and from 1,160 to 335 for treaty Indian commercial fisheries.
- Recreational catch guidelines are: 1,520 for Bonneville Pool; 700 for The Dalles Pool; and 165 for John Day Pool.
- Treaty Indian commercial catch guidelines are 1,300 for Bonneville Pool; 1,100 for the Dalles Pool; and 335 for John Day Pool.
- The SMTF expects the treaty Indian subsistence sturgeon catch to be 300 fish or less.

Stock Status

<i>Summary of Columbia River Salmon and Steelhead Returns in 2001, Forecasts for 2002, and Returns for 2002.</i>				
Species, stock	2001 Return ¹	2002 Forecast ¹	2002 Actual ¹	Comments
Fall chinook	548,800	659,800	714,600	Third largest since 1948
Upriver bright (URB)	232,600	273,800	285,400	Third largest since 1964
Snake River wild (SRW)	NA	NA	NA	
Mid-Columbia bright (MCB)	75,300	91,800	101,900	Largest on record (since 1981)
Bonneville upriver bright (BUB)	42,100	45,700	54,000	Second largest on record (since 1981)
Pool upriver bright (PUB)	33,200	46,100	47,900	Largest on record (since 1986)
Lower river bright (LRB)	1,000	1,900	1,900	Formally part of the MCB stock
Bonneville pool hatchery (BPH)	125,000	136,000	163,800	Fifth largest on record (since 1964)
Lower river hatchery (LRH)	94,300	133,000	137,700	Largest since 1988
Lower river wild (LRW)	15,700	18,300	18,300	Largest since 1991
Select area bright (SAB)	4,900	5,000	5,500	Second largest on record (since 1985)
Upriver summer steelhead	630,200	447,800	478,000	Second largest on record (since 1938)
Skamania index (May 1 - June 30)	28,700	17,400	25,000	Second largest on record (since 1984)
A-run index (length <78cm)	515,100	369,700	323,100	Third largest on record (since 1984)
A-run index wild (length <78cm)	137,200	105,000	87,300	Fourth largest on record (since 1984)
B-run index (length ≥78cm)	86,400	60,600	129,900	Largest on record (since 1984)
B-run index wild (length ≥78cm)	12,000	21,600	32,300	Largest on record (since 1984)
Coho	1,078,600	171,600	405,000	Similar to 1970-1989 average
Early stock	672,700	112,700	254,100	Similar to 1970-1989 Average
Late stock	405,900	58,900	150,900	Similar to 1970-1989 Average

¹ Columbia River mouth return, except summer steelhead is Bonneville Dam return.

- The combined return of fall chinook, coho, and summer steelhead to the Columbia River in 2002 totaled 1.6 million adults which is the fourth largest total since 1970, exceeded only by returns of 2.3 million in 2001, 1.8 million in 1988, and 2.5 million in 1986.

Summer Steelhead

<i>Upriver Summer Steelhead Returns to Bonneville Dam</i>										
Year	Group A Index (<78 cm)					Group B Index (>=78 cm)				
	Number Wild	%	Number Hatchery	%	Total	Number Wild	%	Number Hatchery	%	Total
1984	52,500	27	143,200	73	195,700	13,800	14	84,200	86	98,000
1985	51,900	18	229,600	82	281,500	13,000	32	27,900	68	40,900
1986	56,600	20	230,900	80	287,500	10,000	16	54,000	84	64,000
1987	106,700	45	131,600	55	238,300	14,000	31	31,000	69	45,000
1988	64,300	37	108,800	63	173,100	17,700	22	63,900	78	81,600
1989	57,500	30	135,600	70	193,100	12,400	16	65,200	84	77,600
1990	27,100	23	88,500	77	115,600	8,800	19	38,400	81	47,200
1991	60,300	26	173,800	74	234,100	6,200	22	22,100	78	28,300
1992	44,300	18	197,200	82	241,500	12,700	22	44,800	78	57,500
1993	28,700	21	108,000	79	136,700	4,400	12	31,800	88	36,200
1994	21,200	18	99,800	82	121,000	5,200	19	22,300	81	27,500
1995	26,000	14	154,000	86	180,000	1,900	14	11,300	86	13,200
1996	25,700	15	148,700	85	174,400	3,900	21	14,900	79	18,800
1997	30,900	15	177,300	85	208,200	3,900	11	32,800	89	36,700
1998	34,800	26	99,900	74	134,700	3,400	9	36,900	91	40,300
1999	56,600	32	119,900	68	176,500	3,700	17	18,400	83	22,100
2000	63,600	29	153,100	71	216,700	8,400	21	32,500	79	40,900
2001	137,200	27	377,900	73	515,100	12,000	14	74,300	86	86,400
2002	87,300	27	235,800	73	323,100	32,300	25	97,600	75	129,900

- The Group A index return includes a total of 24,980 Skamania stock steelhead that passed Bonneville Dam in 2002. The 2002 Skamania return was slightly less than the record large return of 28,700 in 2001 and exceeded the preseason forecast of 17,400.

Fall Chinook

<i>Fall Chinook Adult Returns to the Columbia River Mouth</i>									
Stock	1996-2000 Average	2001 Return	2002 Preseason Forecast	9/10/02 Update	9/17/02 Update	9/23/02 Update	10/3/02 Update	10/8/02 Update	11/04/02 Update
URB	153,800	232,600	273,800	273,800	273,800	286,800	286,800	286,800	285,400
SRW	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MCB	45,600	75,300	91,800	91,800	91,800	98,700	98,700	98,700	101,900
BPH	30,300	125,000	136,000	185,000	185,000	164,000	164,000	164,000	163,800
LRH	49,000	94,300	133,000	133,000	133,000	133,000	133,000	133,000	137,700
LRW	9,500	15,700	18,300	18,300	18,300	18,300	18,300	18,300	18,300
LRB	NA	1,000	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900
SAB	4,000	4,900	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,500
Total	292,200	548,800	659,800	708,800	708,800	707,700	707,700	707,700	714,600

- Bonneville passage totalled 473,754 fall chinook adults which is the largest count since Bonneville Dam was constructed in 1938.
- A total of 141,625 adult fall chinook passed McNary Dam which is the second largest count since McNary Dam was constructed in 1954 and represents the 19th consecutive year in which the 43,500 fish escapement goal was exceeded.
- Through November 7 a total of 26,686 adult fall chinook passed Priest Rapids Dam which is similar to the 1999-2001 average of 30,900.
- A total of 15,383 adult fall chinook passed Ice Harbor Dam which is the largest count since 1968.

- Through November 8 fall chinook passage over Lower Granite Dam has included 12,229 adults, which is the largest count since Lower Granite Dam was constructed in 1975.
- A total of 36,364 bright jacks and 3,843 tule jacks passed Bonneville Dam in 2002. The bright jack count is larger than the previous 10-year average of 32,000 but is less than the large jack counts of 50,300 in 2000 and 65,800 in 2001. Similarly, the tule jack count is larger than the previous 10-year average of 2,800 but less than the large jack counts of 8,600 in 2001 and 5,100 in 1998 and 2000.

Fishery Updates

Lower River Commercial Fisheries

- Early fall mainstem fisheries consisted of chinook salmon seasons that occurred in early August (August 4-12) and late August (August 18-28). Early August fisheries occurred below Longview Bridge, except for the final fishing period which occurred from the Tongue Point/Grays Point line upstream to Warrior Rock. Late August fisheries occurred upstream of the I-205 Bridge.
- Late fall mainstem fisheries were initiated on September 16 and completed on October 31 and included general salmon seasons plus coho and chinook target seasons. Open areas included most or all of Zones 1-5 with certain closed areas adopted to protect ESA listed chinook, coho, and chum.

<i>Non-Indian Mainstem Commercial Fisheries Summary</i>					
Stock	Early August	Late August	Late September	October	Total
URB	810	1,880	1,130	720	4,540
BPH	2,160	6,840	550	0	9,550
MCB	1,010	2,920	4,840	4,840	13,610
LRH	3,350	170	990	150	4,660
LRW	0	0	1,970	620	2,590
SAB	870	0	10	10	890
<i>Total Chinook</i>	8,200	11,810	9,490	6,340	35,840
Coho	6	55	35,938	63,594	99,593
Chum	0	0	1	10	11
W. Sturgeon	1,388	343	715	3,597	6,043
G. Sturgeon	0	0	10	154	164

- The 20,000 chinook landed during the early fall season (early and late August combined) was the largest early fall total since 1989 and the 15,800 chinook landed during the late fall season (late September and October combined) was the largest late fall total since 1993.
- Total landings of nearly 100,000 coho during fall fisheries is similar to landings observed in 2000 and the third largest catch since 1991.

Select Area Commercial Fisheries

- The Youngs Bay Select Area fishery consisted of four 30-hour fishing periods per week in August followed by 58 consecutive days of fishing from September 3 through October 31.
- Other Select Area fisheries consisted of 34 nightly fishing periods on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday nights between September 3 and October 31.

<i>Non-Indian Select Area Commercial Fishery Summary</i>						
	Youngs Bay	Tongue Point	Blind Slough	Deep River	Steamboat Slough	Total
Chinook	3,905	1,686	2,786	150	178	8,705
Coho	53,419	14,714	1,462	319	108	70,022
W. Sturgeon	93	210	37	3	0	343
G. Sturgeon	0	0	0	0	0	0

- Select Area landings of 70,000 coho is the largest catch since 1991 and the 8,700 chinook catch is the largest since 1988.

Non-Indian Commercial White Sturgeon Landings

<i>Non-Indian Commercial White Sturgeon Catch Summary, 2000-2002</i>			
Season	2000	2001	2002
Winter Mainstem	2,261	3,059	2,794
Winter/Spring/Summer Select Area	535	486	631
Sockeye	0	4	0
Early August	2,489	4,721	1,388
Late August	301	1,019	365
Fall Select Area	157	21	343
Late Fall Mainstem	5,127	0	4,243
<i>Total</i>	10,870	9,310	9,764

Buoy 10 Sport Fishery

- The Buoy 10 fishery (from the mouth upstream to the Tongue Point/Rocky Point line) opened August 1 for chinook, adipose fin-clipped coho, and adipose fin-clipped steelhead. The daily salmon bag limit was two fish prior to August 24 and two fish, of which only one could be a chinook, thereafter
- For the season a total of 80,500 angler trips resulted in 19,000 chinook and 6,000 coho being retained.
- The catch of 19,000 chinook in the Buoy 10 fishery is the third largest catch on record but only half the record large catch of 42,100 in 1987.

Lower Columbia River Sport Salmon Fishery

- The mainstem Columbia River (from the Tongue Point/Rocky Point line upstream to Hwy 395 Bridge at Pasco) opened for chinook and coho on August 1. Non-adipose fin-clipped coho were released downstream from Bonneville Dam. The daily salmon bag limit was two adults per day.
- The adult chinook catch for August 1-October 31 is 21,200 from 110,800 angler trips. The 21,200 adult chinook catch is the largest catch on record and greatly exceeds the previous record large catches of 9,200 in 1996 and 8,000 in 1997.
- During August 1-October 31 total of 3,500 marked steelhead were retained and 1,900 unmarked steelhead were released.

Upper Columbia River Sport Salmon Fishery

- The catch of 7,300 fall chinook in the 2002 Hanford Reach sport fishery was the largest catch since 1968.

Treaty Indian Commercial Fishery

- The treaty Indian commercial fishery consisted of five 3 ½ 4 ½ day weekly fishing periods beginning on August 28 and ending on September 28.

Treaty Indian Commercial Fishery Update								
Dates		Total	Chinook			Total	Wild Steelhead	
		Chinook	URB	BPH	MCB	Steelhead	A Index	B Index
Aug. C&S	<i>Total</i>	80	16	54	8	960	265	57
Aug. 28 - 31	Ticket	17,368	3,484	11,803	1,740	778	89	188
	Non-Ticket	5,343	3,387	241	1,691	66	7	16
	<i>Total</i>	<i>22,711</i>	<i>6,871</i>	<i>12,044</i>	<i>3,431</i>	<i>844</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>204</i>
Sep. 4 - 7	Ticket	27,613	2,389	21,554	3,228	674	148	111
	Non-Ticket	5,000	1,940	440	2,621	592	49	41
	<i>Total</i>	<i>32,613</i>	<i>4,328</i>	<i>21,994</i>	<i>5,849</i>	<i>1,266</i>	<i>197</i>	<i>152</i>
Sep. 11 - 14	Ticket	30,327	6,244	16,445	7,060	1,948	226	285
	Non-Ticket	10,339	4,649	336	5,255	496	58	73
	<i>Total</i>	<i>40,666</i>	<i>10,893</i>	<i>16,780</i>	<i>12,315</i>	<i>2,444</i>	<i>284</i>	<i>358</i>
Sep. 16 - 20	Ticket	17,842	3,604	7,582	6,538	3,414	421	436
	Non-Ticket	6,823	2,370	155	4,298	265	33	34
	<i>Total</i>	<i>24,665</i>	<i>5,974</i>	<i>7,736</i>	<i>10,836</i>	<i>3,679</i>	<i>454</i>	<i>470</i>
Sep. 25 - 28	Ticket	3,860	1,611	288	1,955	2,716	194	310
	Non-Ticket	5,680	2,190	818	2,657	1,532	307	336
	<i>Total</i>	<i>9,540</i>	<i>3,801</i>	<i>1,106</i>	<i>4,612</i>	<i>4,248</i>	<i>501</i>	<i>646</i>
Late Fall C&S		337	303	0	34	320	17	22
Grand Total		130,612	32,187	59,715	37,085	13,760	1,814	1,908

1. Includes jacks and strays.

- Fall season landings also included 1,678 coho, 8 walleye, and 262 white sturgeon.
- Landings of 130,600 chinook in the treaty Indian fishery is the largest total since 1988.

2002 Zone 6 Set Net Counts						
Date	Mesh Restrictions	Bonn	The Dalles	John Day	Total	Comments
Aug. 29	8" min.	132	134	101	367	2001 Aug 31 counts were 398
Sep. 5	8" min.	94	98	151	342	97-99 Sep 3-5 counts range 335-614
Sep. 13	8" min.	123	126	187	436	97-01 Sept. 6-13 counts range 378-626
Sep. 19	8" min.	95	112	161	367	96-01 counts range 296-485
Sep. 26	8" min.	80	102	125	306	Count of 309 in 1998 and 411 in 1999

Impacts Summary

<i>Summary of Fall Chinook Fishery Impacts During 2002 Columbia River Fall Fisheries as Compared to Preseason Expectations</i>						
Fishery	Chinook Catch		URB Impacts			
			Number		Percent	
	Preseason	Actual	Preseason	Actual	Preseason	Actual
Treaty Indian Fisheries						
August C&S	--	80	--	16	--	--
Commercial	--	130,200	--	31,900	--	--
Late Fall C&S/Permit	--	337	--	303	--	--
Treaty Indian Total	148,300	130,600	63,100	32,200	23.04%	11.22%
Non-Indian Fisheries						
Early August Commercial	16,790	8,200	2,670	810	0.97%	0.28%
Late August Commercial	8,260	11,800	2,760	1,880	1.01%	0.65%
September Commercial	8,460	9,490	3,900	1,130	1.42%	0.39%
October Commercial	2,070	6,340	960	720	0.35%	0.25%
Select Area Commercial	6,620	8,700	370	370	0.13%	0.13%
Commercial Subtotal	42,200	44,530	10,660	4,910	3.88%	1.78%
Buoy 10 Sport	21,200	18,600	4,660	1,320	1.70%	0.46%
LCR Sport	14,900	21,800	6,070	9,410	2.22%	3.28%
Zone 6 Sport	1,280	1,370	1,190	1,280	0.44%	0.44%
Sport Subtotal	37,380	41,770	11,920	12,010	4.36%	4.18%
Non-Indian Total	79,580	86,300	22,580	16,920	8.25%	5.88%
Grand Total	227,880	216,900	85,680	49,120	31.29%	17.10%

- Impacts to LRH fall chinook were 42.7% as compared to the 49% impact limit.
- Impacts on wild Group B index steelhead were 1.5% for all non-Indian fisheries.
- Impacts on wild Group B index steelhead by treaty fisheries were 5.9% as compared to the 15% impact limit.
- Ocean fishery impacts to Oregon state-listed wild coho destined for lower Columbia River tributaries were 11.1% as compared to the preseason expectation of 11.1%. Freshwater fishery impacts were 2.2% as compared to the preseason expectation of 2.9%.
- Impacts to listed chum were less than 2%.