

**OREGON AND WASHINGTON DEPARTMENTS OF FISH AND  
WILDLIFE JOINT STAFF REPORT - WINTER FACT SHEET NO. 1a  
Columbia River Compact/Joint State Hearing  
January 30, 2018**

<b><i>Fisheries under consideration:</i></b>	Zone 6 recreational sturgeon fisheries Non-Treaty mainstem commercial research-level smelt fishery Select Area commercial fisheries
--	---

*Detailed information on stock status and management guidelines for Columbia River fisheries are presented in Joint Staff Reports, which are produced annually and available on-line. The most recent report is the 2018 Sturgeon/Smelt Report (January 18, 2018): <https://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/01959/wdfw01959.pdf> or [http://www.dfw.state.or.us/fish/OSCRP/CRM//reports/18\\_reports/2018\\_wssjsr.pdf](http://www.dfw.state.or.us/fish/OSCRP/CRM//reports/18_reports/2018_wssjsr.pdf)*

*The 2018 Winter/Spring/Summer Staff Report is scheduled to be distributed prior to the February 21 Compact hearing which will address mainstem spring Chinook fisheries.*

**STOCK STATUS**

***Columbia River Smelt (Eulachon)***

Columbia River smelt (Eulachon) return annually to the Columbia River to spawn in the mainstem and several of its tributaries downstream of Bonneville Dam. The fish typically begin to enter the Columbia River in December and peak tributary abundance is usually in February. Columbia River smelt are Federally-listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

***Zone 6 Sturgeon***

Each year, a stock assessment is conducted in one of the Zone 6 reservoirs. In 2017, The Dalles Reservoir sub-population was assessed which indicated the abundance of 33-65 inch fork length (FL) sturgeon was similar to the 2014 abundance estimate, while the abundance of legal size (43-54 inch FL) and adult ( $\geq 66$  inch FL) sturgeon have increased. Modeling indicates continued near-term growth for the abundance of legal size fish and a slight decrease in adult abundance.

***Upriver Spring Chinook***

The upriver spring Chinook run is defined as all spring Chinook destined for areas above Bonneville Dam and Snake River summer Chinook. Chinook passing Bonneville Dam between January 1 and June 15 are managed as upriver spring Chinook. Snake River wild spring/summer Chinook and upper Columbia wild spring Chinook are components of this run and are Federally-listed under the ESA. Spring Chinook returning to other tributaries above Bonneville Dam are part of this run but are not ESA-listed. Based on the recent ten-year average, Bonneville Dam passage is usually 50% complete by May 8. Over the past ten years, adult runs have averaged around 204,600 (range 115,800 to 315,300).

***Willamette Spring Chinook***

Willamette River spring Chinook exhibit broader migration timing than upriver spring Chinook. Wild spring Chinook destined for portions of the Willamette River and its tributaries are ESA-listed. Over the past ten years, adult returns have averaged around 58,600 fish (range 26,600 to 107,700).

***Lower Columbia Spring Chinook***

Spring Chinook returning to the tributaries of the lower Columbia River are destined for the

Cowlitz, Kalama, Lewis, and Sandy rivers and the Select Areas. Wild components of this group are ESA-listed, with the exception of the Select Area fish. Over the past ten years, the combined adult return of these lower river stocks has averaged around 19,100 fish (range 10,300 to 31,300) to the tributaries and 9,500 fish (range 2,600 to 23,100) to the Select Areas.

<i>Columbia River Adult Salmon Returns: Actual and Forecasted</i> *				
		2017	2017	2018
		Forecast	Return	Forecast
<b>Spring Chinook</b>	<b>Total Spring Chinook</b>	<b>227,890</b>	<b>208,805</b>	<b>248,520</b>
	Willamette River	38,090	50,774	53,820
	Sandy River**	3,600	8,100	5,400
	Select Areas**	4,900	15,210	12,300
	Cowlitz River**	17,100	14,000	5,150
	Kalama River**	3,100	2,500	1,450
	Lewis River**	700	2,400	3,700
	<b>Lower River Total</b>	<b>67,490</b>	<b>92,984</b>	<b>81,820</b>
	Wind River**	3,600	5,400	5,300
	Drano Lake**	7,500	8,900	10,200
	Hood River** <sup>a</sup>	--	--	2,500
	<i>Hood River wild</i> ** <sup>a</sup>	--	--	120
	Klickitat River**	2,100	2,281	1,990
	Yakima River**	5,510	5,660	7,000
	Umatilla River**	3,340	4,512	6,300
	<b>Mid-Columbia total (by subtraction)</b>	<b>45,300</b>	<b>52,707</b>	<b>39,200</b>
	Upper Columbia (total)	19,300	11,166	20,100
	<i>Upper Columbia wild</i>	3,700	2,514	3,400
	Snake River Spring/Summer (total)***	95,800	51,948	107,400
	<i>Snake River wild</i> ***	15,100	6,261	18,500
	<b>Upriver Total</b>	<b>160,400</b>	<b>115,821</b>	<b>166,700</b>
<b>Summer Chinook</b>	<b>Upper Columbia</b>	<b>63,100</b>	<b>68,204</b>	<b>67,300</b>
<b>Sockeye</b>	<b>Total Sockeye</b>	<b>198,500</b>	<b>88,263</b>	<b>99,000</b>
	Wenatchee	54,200	34,861	25,700
	Okanogan	137,900	52,272	72,600
	Yakima	4,000	619	50
	Deschutes	1,000	66	50
	Snake River	1,400	445	600
* Components may not sum to totals shown since individual forecasts are not available for all upriver spring Chinook tributaries. Wild components are included in the stock total.				
** Return to tributary mouth (except that 2018 forecasts for Sandy, Cowlitz, Kalama, and Lewis rivers are at the Columbia River mouth)				
*** 2017 return is based on standard TAC run reconstruction methodology.				
<sup>a</sup> Preliminary				12/18/2017

## MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

### ***Columbia River Smelt***

- Beginning in 2001, the Washington and Oregon Eulachon Management Plan (WOEMP) provided guidance in structuring smelt fisheries. The plan identified three levels of fisheries based on expected adult run size, juvenile production, and ocean productivity. Level 1 fisheries are the most conservative and Level 3 are the most liberal.
- In response to the ESA listing in 2010, the states discontinued commercial and recreational smelt fisheries during 2011-2013. Since 2014, the states have worked closely with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to conduct research-level smelt fisheries that provide biological sampling and pounds per landing (CPUE) data so that smelt status and run strength can be better assessed.

### ***Zone 6 Sturgeon***

- The Sturgeon Management Task Force (SMTF) met on January 24 to discuss and develop management recommendations for 2018 white sturgeon fisheries in Bonneville, The Dalles, and John Day pools, including potential modifications to harvest guidelines based on updated population assessments. The SMTF did not modify 2018 harvest guidelines for Bonneville (325 each for treaty and recreational) and John Day (210 for treaty and 105 for recreational) pools but did adopt new harvest guidelines for The Dalles Pool for 2018-2020 (550 total including 415 treaty commercial and 135 recreational) based on an increased abundance estimate for 43-54 inch FL white sturgeon in 2017.

### ***2018-2027 U.S. v Oregon Management Agreement***

- The 2018-2027 *U.S. v Oregon* Management Agreement (MA) is currently being finalized and provides the treaty Indian and non-treaty fishery harvest frameworks and harvest rate schedules for salmon and steelhead stocks destined for areas upstream of Bonneville Dam.
- Fisheries will also be managed to meet the catch balance provision in the MA for upriver spring Chinook which requires upriver mortalities in non-treaty fisheries to not exceed the total allowable catch available for treaty Indian fisheries.
- The MA also specifies non-treaty and treaty fisheries occurring prior to an in-season run size update be managed for a run size that is at least 30% less than the forecasted upriver spring Chinook run size.
- The MA includes an abundance-based sliding scale harvest schedule for upriver spring Chinook. Based on the MA and the preseason forecast, ESA impacts for 2018 fisheries occurring prior to the run update are limited to 10%, with 1.7% for non-treaty fisheries and 8.3% for treaty Indian fisheries.

### ***Endangered Species Act***

- The 2008-2017 BA addressed Columbia River treaty Indian and non-treaty fisheries described in the 2008-2017 *U.S. v Oregon* Management Agreement (2008-2017 MA). A new BA was submitted in June 2017 to address fisheries described in the 2018-2027 *U.S. v Oregon* Management Agreement (2018-2027 MA) which is currently being finalized. The NMFS expects to issue a new Biological Opinion (BO) by March 2018. In the interim, the *U.S. v Oregon* parties have agreed to extend the 2008-2017 MA for two months through February

2018. The TAC submitted an amendment to the 2008-2017 BA for January-February 2018 which allowed the federal agencies to extend ESA coverage through February 2018 given no additional effects beyond those described in the 2008-2017 BO are expected.

***Willamette Spring Chinook Management***

- The Willamette River Fisheries Management Evaluation Plan (FMEP) limits freshwater fishery impacts on wild Willamette River spring Chinook to ≤15%.
- The Willamette River FMEP includes a sliding scale for escapement goals based on abundance of hatchery fish which determines the allocation of surplus hatchery spring Chinook to recreational and commercial fisheries downstream of Willamette Falls. The escapement goals are also intended to allow for full recreational fisheries in the upper Willamette River.
- Based on FMEP guidance, an expected return of 44,760 hatchery spring Chinook and the FMEP escapement goal of 25,300 hatchery fish, the harvestable surplus totals 19,460 hatchery fish. This surplus is allocated 16,540 (85%) for recreational fisheries downstream of Willamette Falls (including the mainstem Columbia River) and 2,920 (15%) to commercial fisheries.

***2017 Spring Chinook Management***

- The Washington and Oregon Fish and Wildlife commissions (Commissions) have provided guidance on spring Chinook management. Allowed ESA impacts to upriver spring Chinook are allocated 80% to recreational fisheries and 20% to commercial fisheries. The majority of the commercial allocation is expected to be utilized in Select Area fisheries.

**2018 NON-TREATY FISHERIES**

***Zone 6 Recreational White Sturgeon Fisheries***

- Under permanent regulations, the area from Bonneville Dam upstream to McNary Dam opens January 1 each year for white sturgeon retention. Each of the three pools remains open until the pool-specific guideline is met, except in Bonneville Pool which is managed for winter and summer opportunity. Annual population estimates are conducted on a rotational basis in each pool. The most recent survey (2017) was conducted in The Dalles Pool.
- Current recreational sturgeon guidelines and harvest estimates for Zone 6 recreational fisheries are summarized below:

2018 Zone 6 Recreational Sturgeon Guidelines and Harvest			
Pool	Guideline	2018 Harvest (thru)	% of guideline
Bonneville	325	162 (Jan 28)	50%
The Dalles	135	79 (Jan 19)	59%
John Day	105	64 (Jan 28)	61%

- Since 2011, the Bonneville Pool fishery has been managed to provide retention opportunity during winter and summer seasons, with the guideline being shared to provide opportunity in both seasons. The reduced harvest guideline in place since 2016 for Bonneville Pool provides minimal fish for both the winter and summer seasons.

- Sturgeon harvest in Bonneville Pool during January 1-28 totaled 162 fish, which represents 50% of the guideline. The majority of the catch occurred this past week.
- Based on recent catch rates, the cumulative kept catch through Saturday (February 3) is projected to be 215 fish, or 66% of the annual guideline. In order to provide limited summer retention opportunity, staff recommends closing the Bonneville winter retention fishery.

***Recommendation: 2018 Bonneville Pool Recreational White Sturgeon Fishery***

Effective 12:01 AM Sunday February 4, 2018, the retention of sturgeon is prohibited in the mainstem Columbia River from Bonneville Dam upstream to The Dalles Dam (Bonneville Pool), including adjacent tributaries.

- The 2018 retention fishery in The Dalles Pool closed effective January 20 based on the projected catch meeting the prior guideline (100 fish). The actual kept catch of 79 fish represents 59% of the revised 2018 guideline, providing additional retention opportunity in 2018. Staff is considering fishery options which could include providing a summer retention season, similar to Bonneville Reservoir.
- Sturgeon harvest in John Day Pool during January 1-28 totaled 64 fish, or 61% of the guideline. At current catch rates, the guideline is expected to be met in mid-February but staff recommends closing earlier to avoid exceeding the guideline, similar to 2015-2017.

***Recommendation: 2018 John Day Pool Recreational White Sturgeon Fishery***

Effective 12:01 AM Monday February 12, 2018, the retention of sturgeon is prohibited in the mainstem Columbia River from John Day Dam upstream to McNary Dam (John Day Pool), including adjacent tributaries.

***Columbia River Smelt Research-Level Fisheries***

- During 2014-2017, limited conservation-level commercial research fisheries occurred in February each year (except continued through early March in 2014). Fishing was limited to eight 7-hour periods over 4-5 weeks, annually.
- Limited recreational fisheries have occurred in the Cowlitz and Sandy rivers since 2014. The recreational fishery in the Cowlitz River has been restricted to 1-5 days annually (5-6 hours per day) while the Sandy River was only open in 2014 and 2015 (2-4 days annually; 6 hours per day).
- Since 2014, mainstem Columbia River commercial landings have averaged 11,240 pounds (range 4,820 – 18,560) and tributary recreational harvest has averaged 159,060 pounds (range 540 – 290,770), annually.
- Abundance indicators for the 2018 smelt return are mixed but generally unfavorable. The expectation is this year's run size will be smaller than the 2017 return.
- After discussion with NMFS, and considering the mutual desire to continue a conservative management approach to smelt fisheries, staff is recommending a research-level commercial

fishery structure for 2018 that will provide biological and run-strength data as well as some fishing opportunity.

**2018 Research-Level Smelt Fisheries**

- Given the uncertainty in the run strength, proposed seasons should be more conservative than Level 1 fisheries defined in the WOEMP.

<i>Recommendation: 2018 Mainstem Commercial Smelt Fishery</i>	
<b>Season:</b>	Mondays and Thursdays (7 AM to 2 PM) from February 1 through February 26.
<b>Area:</b>	Zones 1-3
<b>Gear:</b>	Gill net only. Specifications per permanent regulations.
<b>Allowable Sales:</b>	Smelt
<b>Misc.</b>	24-hour quick reporting required for Washington buyers, pursuant to WAC 220-352-180.
<b>Regulations:</b>	Oregon buyers are required to submit fish receiving tickets electronically pursuant to OAR 635-006-0210.

- The proposed fishery will continue the historic index of run strength (pounds/landing) and provide an indication of freshwater abundance to inform tributary recreational fishery management decisions, while providing a small harvest opportunity.
- The proposed season, being restricted to three zones and eight days (56 total hours), is similar to the conservative season structures in 2014-2017, which had an average annual exploitation rate of 0.16%.
- Landings will be sampled to collect biological data.
- Washington may recommend a conservative recreational fishery in the Cowlitz River, dependent on catch rates in the mainstem commercial fishery, freshwater abundance indicators, and verified presence of smelt within the Cowlitz River.
- Washington staff intends to use a daily average of 250 pounds per commercial landing as the trigger for recommending a recreational fishery in the Cowlitz River.
- A reduced Level 1 recreational fishery based on the expected modest run size would be one 5-6 hour period in the Cowlitz River, similar to 2016 and 2017.
- Washington will monitor any Washington tributary recreational fishery to collect effort, catch, and biological data, and to estimate harvest in order to address gaps in the limited information on historic recreational fishery harvest of smelt.
- Oregon is not recommending a recreational smelt fishery in the Sandy River at this time. Oregon will determine if a fishery is warranted after additional freshwater abundance indicators become available. These indicators may include initial results from mainstem commercial periods as well as observations of smelt returns during other sampling.

**2018 Tribal Ceremonial & Subsistence Smelt Fisheries**

- Minor tribal fisheries may occur in the Cowlitz and Sandy rivers for ceremonial and

subsistence (C&S) use only, using traditional hand-held dip nets fished from shore. Agency staff will coordinate with the tribes on any C&S fisheries.

**Select Area Fisheries**

- Select Area fisheries target spring Chinook during the winter and spring seasons (mid-February through mid-June) and late-returning spring Chinook and early returning Select Area Bright (SAB) fall Chinook during the summer season (mid-June through July).
- Harvest in winter, spring, and summer Select Area commercial fisheries has averaged 10,900 Chinook annually over the past five years (2013–2017), with 83% of the harvested fish originating from Select Area sites. The 2018 harvest expectation is 14,500 adult Chinook (all stocks).
- Deep River winter and spring fisheries will not occur in 2018 since local releases were terminated in 2014 and adult returns ended in 2017.
- Recommendations for 2018 winter, spring, and summer Select Area commercial fisheries were developed based on input received during a public meeting held January 9, 2018 in Astoria, OR and other discussions with commercial fishers. For 2018, the staff proposal incorporates shorter fishing periods during peak migration of upriver stocks to minimize interceptions and stabilize fishing opportunity.
- Based on the pre-season run size and current Commission guidance, up to 0.38% of the upriver spring Chinook run is available for Select Area commercial fisheries. Given the current season structure, the actual take is expected to be less.
- Handle rates of non-local stocks in Select Area commercial fisheries are low. Related to the 2018-2027 BA/BO, staff is developing a more detailed accounting of recent and expected impact/handle rates for ESA-listed stocks in recreational and commercial non-treaty fisheries. Expectations for 2018 winter-summer season fisheries will be presented in the 2018 Winter/Spring/Summer Joint Staff Report.
- The retention of white sturgeon in lower Columbia River (LCR) fisheries is currently prohibited. In February, staff will brief the Commissions on the stock status of the LCR sturgeon population and anticipate additional guidance regarding 2018 retention fisheries.

Blind Slough/Knappa Slough Commercial Fishery

- Concurrent jurisdiction waters extend downstream from the Railroad Bridge in Blind Slough and encompass all of Knappa Slough and require Compact action.
- Oregon State waters extend upstream of the Railroad Bridge and require Oregon State action.

<b><i>Recommendation: 2018 Blind Slough and Knappa Slough Select Areas</i></b>	
<b>Winter Season:</b>	<u>Blind Slough and Knappa Slough are open:</u> Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday nights (7 PM to 7 AM) from February 5 thru March 23 and Monday March 26 from 6 PM to 10 PM (4 hours) Thursday March 29 from 7 PM to 11 PM (4 hours) Monday night April 2 from 10 PM to 2 AM (4 hours)

<b>Spring Season:</b>	<u>Blind Slough and Knappa Slough are open:</u> Tuesday and Thursday nights (7 PM to 7 AM) from April 19-27, and Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday nights (7 PM to 7 AM) from April 30 through June 15.
<b>Summer Season:</b>	<u>Blind Slough and Knappa Slough are open:</u> Monday and Thursday nights (7 PM to 7 AM) from June 18 through June 29.
<b>Area:</b>	The Blind Slough Select Area is defined as those waters of Blind Slough and Gnat Creek from a north-south line formed by regulatory markers at the mouth of Blind Slough to a regulatory marker in Gnat Creek located approximately 0.5 miles southeasterly (upstream) of the Barendse Road Bridge.  The Knappa Slough Select Area is defined as those waters of Knappa Slough, Calendar Slough, and Big Creek Slough bounded to the north (upstream) by a line projecting from a regulatory marker on the eastern shore of Karlson Island to the northernmost regulatory marker at the mouth of Blind Slough and bounded to the west (downstream) by a north-south line projecting through the easternmost tip of Minaker Island and markers on Karlson Island the Oregon shore. The area within a 100-foot radius of the mouth of Big Creek is closed. Beginning April 30, the lower boundary of the Knappa Slough Select Area is extended downstream to a boundary line projecting southerly from a regulatory marker on the southwestern tip of Karlson Island through markers on the western tips of Minaker Island to a marker on the Oregon shore (fall boundary).
<b>Gear:</b>	<u>Winter season:</u> 7-inch minimum mesh size restriction <u>Spring and Summer seasons:</u> 9¾-inch maximum mesh size restriction Nets restricted to 100 fathoms in length with no weight restriction on headline. Use of additional weights and/or anchors attached directly to the headline is allowed. Nets not specifically authorized for use in these areas may be onboard a vessel if properly stored. A properly stored net is defined as a net on a drum that is fully covered by a tarp (canvas or plastic) and bound with a minimum of ten revolutions of rope with a diameter of 3/8 (0.375) inches or greater.
<b>Allowable Sales:</b>	Salmon and shad. Retention and sale of sturgeon is prohibited.
<b>Misc. Regulations:</b>	Permanent regulations including rules related to transportation and lighted buoys remain in effect. 24-hour quick reporting required for Washington buyers, pursuant to WAC 220-352-180. Oregon buyers are required to submit fish receiving tickets electronically pursuant to OAR 635-006-0210. Unique catch reporting codes have been established for Blind Slough and Knappa Slough to facilitate separation of landings and sampling for winter/spring fisheries.

- The proposed season structure provides additional fishing periods in the winter and spring and a limited summer season, with minimal risk to upriver stocks.
- Additional periods may be considered in-season to increase fishing opportunity and reduce escapement into local tributaries.
- In accordance with OAR 635-006-0210(2)(h) and WACs 220-69-230(1)(i) and 220-22-010(9)(a-b), commercial fishers are expected, and fish dealers are required, to report landings for winter-summer fisheries in Knappa Slough and Blind Slough separately using appropriate zone codes. Fish dealers are requested to keep landings from these two sites separate to aid in sampling.

Tongue Point/South Channel Commercial Fishery

- All waters in the Tongue Point/South Channel Select Area are under concurrent Oregon and Washington jurisdiction and require Compact action.

<b><i>Recommendation: 2018 Tongue Point/South Channel Select Areas</i></b>	
<b>Winter Season:</b>	<p><u>Tongue Point and South Channel open:</u> Monday and Thursday nights (7 PM to 7 AM) from February 5 through March 9, and Monday March 12 from 5 PM to 9 PM (4 hours).</p> <p><u>Only South Channel open:</u> Monday and Thursday nights (7 PM to 7 AM) from March 15-23.</p>
<b>Spring/Summer Season:</b>	<p><u>Tongue Point and South Channel open:</u> Thursday night April 19 from 10 PM to 2 AM (4 hours), Tuesday April 24 from 3 PM to 7 PM, Thursday April 26 from 5 PM to 9 PM, and Monday and Thursday nights (7 PM to 7 AM) from April 30 through June 29.</p>
<b>Area:</b>	<p>The winter-spring-summer season Tongue Point Select Area is defined as those waters of the Columbia River bounded by a line from a point at the end of the southern-most (upstream) pier (Pier #1) at the Tongue Point Job Corps facility projecting in a straight line from through flashing red USCG light “6” to the shore of Mott Island, a line from a regulatory marker at the southeast end of Mott Island northeasterly to a regulatory marker on the northwest shore of Lois Island, and a line from a regulatory marker (located at 46.18270 degrees N, -123.74313 degrees W) on the Oregon shore 500 feet north of the railroad bridge crossing the John Day River projecting easterly to a regulatory marker on Lois Island.</p> <p>The South Channel Select Area is defined as those waters of South Channel bounded by a line from a regulatory marker on the Oregon shore at John Day point projecting northeasterly to a regulatory marker on Lois Island, and a line from a regulatory marker on Settler Point projecting northwesterly to the flashing red USCG light “10” then westerly to the eastern tip of Burnside Island.</p>
<b>Gear:</b>	<p><u>Winter season:</u> 7-inch minimum mesh size restriction <u>Spring and Summer seasons:</u> 9¾-inch maximum mesh size restriction</p> <p>In Tongue Point, gear is restricted to a maximum net length of 250 fathoms and weight not to exceed two pounds on any one fathom.</p> <p>In South Channel, gear is restricted to a maximum net length of 250 fathoms and no weight restriction on leadline. Use of additional weights and/or anchors attached directly to the leadline is allowed. Nets not specifically authorized for use in these areas may be onboard a vessel if properly stored. A properly stored net is defined as a net on a drum that is fully covered by a tarp (canvas or plastic) and bound with a minimum of ten revolutions of rope with a diameter of 3/8 (0.375) inches or greater.</p>
<b>Allowable Sales:</b>	Salmon and shad. Retention and sale of sturgeon is prohibited.
<b>Misc. Regulations:</b>	<p>Permanent regulations including rules related to transportation and lighted buoys remain in effect.</p> <p>24-hour quick reporting required for Washington buyers, pursuant to WAC 220-352-180. Oregon buyers are required to submit fish receiving tickets electronically pursuant to OAR 635-006-0210.</p>

- The proposed season structure provides additional fishing periods in the winter (primarily South Channel) and a limited summer season, with minimal risk to upriver stocks.

Youngs Bay Commercial Fishery

- All waters in Youngs Bay are Oregon State waters and require Oregon State action.
- The entire Youngs Bay Select Area is open to either Oregon or Washington fishers who possess valid licenses (fishing and boat) issued by either state. Per permanent rule, all landings from Youngs Bay must be delivered to an Oregon licensed buyer.

<b><i>Recommendation: 2018 Youngs Bay Select Area</i></b>	
<b>Winter Season:</b>	<p>Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays from February 5 through March 2.</p> <p>Open hours are from 6 AM to 6 AM the following day (24 hours) on Mondays and Thursdays, and 6 AM to 6 PM (12 hours) on Wednesdays, and</p> <p>Monday March 5 from 6 AM to 6 PM (12 hours)                      Wednesday March 7 from 6 AM to 6 PM (12 hours)                      Thursday March 8 from 6 AM to 6 PM (12 hours)                      Monday March 12 from 4 PM to 8 PM (4 hours)                      Wednesday March 14 from 5 PM to 9 PM (4 hours)                      Thursday March 15 from 6 PM to 10 PM (4 hours)                      Monday March 19 from 8 AM to Noon (4 hours)                      Wednesday March 21 from 9 AM to 1 PM (4 hours)                      Thursday March 22 from 10 AM to 2 PM (4 hours)                      Monday March 26 from 3 PM to 7 PM (4 hours)</p>
<b>Spring Season:</b>	<p>Thursday night April 19 from 9 PM to 1 AM (4 hours)                      Tuesday April 24 from 2 PM to 6 PM (4 hours)                      Thursday April 26 from 4 PM to 8 PM (4 hours)                      Monday April 30 from 7 PM to 11 PM (4 hours)                      Wednesday May 2 from 8 AM to noon (4 hours)                      Thursday May 3 from 9 AM to 1 PM (4 hours)                      Monday May 7 from noon to 4 PM (4 hours)                      Tuesday May 8 from 1 PM to 5 PM (4 hours)                      Wednesday May 9 from 2 PM to 6 PM (4 hours)                      Thursday May 10 from 3 PM to 7 PM (4 hours)                      and                      Noon Monday through Noon Friday from May 14 through June 15 (4 days/week)</p>
<b>Summer Season:</b>	<p>Noon Monday through Noon Friday from June 18 – June 29 (4 days/week)                      Noon Monday through Noon Thursday July 2-5 (3 days), and                      Noon Tuesday through Noon Thursday from July 10 – July 26 (2 days/week)</p>
<b>Area:</b>	<p>The Youngs Bay Select Area is defined as those waters of Youngs Bay southeasterly of the Highway 101 Bridge, the Walluski River downstream of Highway 202 Bridge, the Lewis and Clark River downstream of the powerlines located approximately 500 feet southwesterly of Barret Slough, and the Youngs River downstream of the regulatory markers at the confluence of the Klaskanine and Youngs rivers. During the winter season, the upstream boundary in the Lewis and Clark River is the Alternate Highway 101 Bridge (Lewis and Clark Bridge).</p>

<b>Gear:</b>	<p>Winter season: 7-inch minimum mesh size restriction</p> <p>Spring/Summer seasons: 9¾-inch maximum mesh size restriction</p> <p>Maximum net length of 250 fathoms and weight on leadline not to exceed two pounds in any one fathom.</p> <p>Nets not specifically authorized for use in these areas may be onboard a vessel if properly stored. A properly stored net is defined as a net on a drum that is fully covered by a tarp (canvas or plastic) and bound with a minimum of ten revolutions of rope with a diameter of 3/8 (0.375) inches or greater.</p> <p>Red corks are required at 25-fathom intervals and red corks must be in contrast to corks used in the remainder of the net.</p> <p>Use of additional weights and/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 in the Lewis and Clark River upstream of the alternate Highway 101 Bridge.</p>
<b>Allowable Sales:</b>	Salmon and shad. Retention and sale of sturgeon is prohibited.
<b>Misc. Regulations:</b>	<p>Permanent regulations including rules related to transportation and lighted buoys remain in effect.</p> <p>Oregon buyers are required to submit fish receiving tickets electronically pursuant to OAR 635-006-0210.</p>

- Staff worked with industry to provide increased opportunity in the winter season while minimizing the risk of encountering non-local stocks during the late winter and early spring timeframes.
  - ✓ Continued winter fishing periods with reduced hours in March provide harvest opportunity, while minimizing impacts to non-local stocks.
  - ✓ Similar to 2016-17, the spring season opening is delayed in an attempt to minimize impacts on upriver spring Chinook, which have exhibited a later run timing in recent years.
  - ✓ The early portion of the spring fishery, consisting of multiple, short fishing periods at low tide is intended to improve fishery stability while minimizing impacts to non-local stocks.
- Similar to 2014-17, the majority of the winter-season fishing periods in Youngs Bay are scheduled primarily during daylight hours.

#### Select Area Recreational Fisheries

- Permanent angling regulations for Oregon waters within the Select Areas of Youngs Bay and Blind Slough/Knappa Slough are listed in the 2018 Oregon Recreational Fishing Regulations booklet. These waters are open year-round to Chinook salmon (adipose fin-clipped only during January 1 – July 31), adipose fin-clipped steelhead, and adipose fin-clipped Coho except for some seasonal tributary closures.
- Permanent Washington recreational fishing rules list waters of Deep River from the mouth to the town bridge as open to Chinook salmon (adipose fin-clipped only during January 1 – July 31), fin-clipped steelhead, and adipose fin-clipped Coho the entire year.

## FUTURE MEETINGS

- A Compact/Joint State hearing is scheduled for 10 AM February 21, 2018 at the Portland Airport Shilo Inn (11707 NE Airport Way).

<i>Issues Requiring Compact/Joint State Consideration</i>		
	Page(s)	Action
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bonneville Pool recreational sturgeon fishery	5	Joint State
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> John Day Pool recreational sturgeon fishery	5	Joint State
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mainstem commercial smelt fishery	6	Compact
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Blind/Knappa Slough Select Area	7-8	Compact and Oregon State
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tongue Point/South Channel Select Area	9	Compact
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youngs Bay Select Area	10-11	Oregon State