

**2024 – 2025 Co-Managers' List of Agreed Fisheries
(May 15, 2024 – May 14, 2025)**

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5/2/2024

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5/2/24

[Bracketed and bolded language signifies areas where some unresolved issues remain. Additional Co-manager discussions will occur prior to the fisheries to resolve these remaining issues.]

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Part 1. Tribal/All Citizens OCEAN Fisheries (All fisheries modeled in FRAM #2724 (Chinook) & #2425 (Coho))

Tribal Troll Quota	42,500 Chinook; 42,500 Coho
All Citizens TAC	82,000 Chinook and 95,000 Marked Coho
All Citizens Troll TAC	41,000 Chinook and 15,200 Marked Coho
All Citizens Recreational TAC	41,000 Chinook and 79,800 Marked Coho

1.1 Tribal Troll: Areas 2, 3, 4 & 4B

5/1 – 6/30	Chinook directed fishery with sub quota of 21,250 Chinook. May 1 through June 30 or attainment of 21,250 Chinook sub quota, whichever comes first. All salmon except Coho. If the Chinook quota for the May-June fishery is not fully utilized, the excess fish may be transferred on an impact-neutral basis for limiting stocks into the later all-salmon season. If the Chinook quota is exceeded, the excess will be deducted from the later all-salmon season.
7/1 – 9/15	All salmon species, with quota of 42,500 Coho and sub quota of 21,250 Chinook plus any portion of uncaught Chinook rolled over from the May 1 through June 30 time period on an impact-neutral basis. Chum release 8/1-9/15. Open from July 1 through September 15, or attainment of either the Coho quota or the Chinook sub quota, whichever comes first. A test fishery will also be conducted from September 16 through September 30, for the purpose of providing more information on coho stock composition during that time period.

1.2 All Citizens Troll: U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon

<p>5/16- thru earliest of 6/29 or pre-season Chinook sub-quota of 24,600 (no more than 5,600 of which may be caught in the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River and no more than 5,710 of which may be caught in the area between Leadbetter Pt. and Cape Falcon)</p>	<p>All salmon except Coho with a 24,600 Chinook quota; no more than 5,600 of which may be caught in the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River and no more than 5,710 of which may be caught in the area between Leadbetter Pt. and Cape Falcon. Open seven days per week. A landing and possession limit of 150 Chinook per vessel is in effect combined across all subareas per landing week (Thurs-Wed). A landing and possession limit of 150 Chinook per vessel per landing week is in effect in the area between the Queets River and Leadbetter Point. A landing and possession limit of 60 Chinook per vessel per landing week is in effect in the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River and in the area between Leadbetter Point and Cape Falcon. Salmon Troll Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed. Trip limits, gear restrictions, and guidelines may be implemented or adjusted in-season. Vessels must land their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery; under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket.</p> <p>Vessels in possession of salmon north of the Queets River may not cross the Queets River line without first notifying WDFW with area fished, total Chinook and halibut catch aboard, and destination. Vessels in possession of salmon south of the Queets River may not cross the Queets River line without first notifying WDFW with area fished, total Chinook and halibut catch aboard, and destination. Vessels fishing, or in possession of salmon north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver all species of fish in a Washington port and must possess a Washington troll and/or salmon delivery license. Vessels may not land fish east of the Sekiu River or east of Tongue Point, Oregon. For delivery to Washington ports south of Leadbetter Point, vessels must notify WDFW prior to crossing the Leadbetter Point line with area fished, total Chinook and halibut catch aboard, and destination with approximate time of delivery. During any single trip, only one side of the Leadbetter Point line may be fished. Vessels fishing, or in possession of salmon while fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land their fish in Garibaldi. Vessels fishing in a subarea north of Cape Falcon with a higher limit may transit through and land in a subarea with a lower limit. Prior to crossing the subarea line at Leadbetter Point or Queets River, vessels must notify WDFW with area fished, total Chinook and halibut catch aboard, and destination with approximate time of delivery.</p>
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<p>7/1 thru earliest of 9/15 or pre-season Chinook sub-quota of 16,400 or Coho quota of 15,200 in the area between the U.S./Canada border and Leadbetter Pt. 7/1 thru earliest of 9/30 or pre-season Chinook sub-quota of 16,400 or Coho quota of 15,200 in the area between Leadbetter Pt. and Cape Falcon</p>	<p>All salmon with a 16,400 Chinook quota 15,200 marked Coho quota. Open seven days per week. July 1-10, landing and possession limits of 70 Chinook and 100 marked coho per vessel for the open period are in effect. Beginning July 11, landing possession limits of 120 Chinook and 100 marked Coho per vessel per landing week (Thurs-Wed) are in effect. All retained Coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. No Chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington beginning August 1. Salmon Troll Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed. Grays Harbor Control Zone closed beginning August 12. Trip limits, gear restrictions, and guidelines may be implemented or adjusted in-season. Vessels must land their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket.</p> <p>Vessels in possession of salmon north of the Queets River may not cross the Queets River line without first notifying WDFW with area fished, total Chinook, Coho, and halibut catch aboard, and destination. Vessels in possession of salmon south of the Queets River may not cross the Queets River line without first notifying WDFW with area fished, total Chinook, Coho, and halibut catch aboard, and destination. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver all species of fish in a Washington port and must possess a Washington troll and/or salmon delivery license. Vessels may not land fish east of the Sekiu River or east of Tongue Point, Oregon. For delivery to Washington ports south of Leadbetter Point, vessels must notify WDFW prior to crossing the Leadbetter Point line with area fished, total Chinook, Coho, and halibut catch aboard, and destination with approximate time of delivery. During any single trip, only one side of the Leadbetter Point line may be fished. Vessels fishing, or in possession of salmon while fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land their fish in Garibaldi. Vessels fishing in a subarea north of Cape Falcon with a higher limit may transit through and land in a subarea with a lower limit. Prior to crossing the subarea line at Leadbetter Point or Queets River, vessels must notify WDFW with area fished, total Chinook, Coho, and halibut catch aboard, and destination with approximate time of delivery.</p>
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1.3 All Citizens Recreational

Area 1: Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Oregon)

6/22 – 9/30 (39,900 Mark Selective Fishery Coho sub quota)	<p>June 22 – September 30: Open 7 days per week, all salmon, 2 salmon per day, only one of which may be a Chinook; retained Coho must have a healed adipose fin clip; Chinook minimum size limit 22 inches and Coho minimum size limit 16 inches; Chinook guideline: 12,510; Columbia Control Zone closed.</p> <p>In-season management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook and Coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon.</p>
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Buoy 10

6/16 – 6/19	Closed from the Astoria-Megler Bridge downstream. Open from Astoria-Megler Bridge upstream to Rocky Pt./Tongue Pt. line. Open 7 days/week; 2 fish per day. Release all salmon other than sockeye and hatchery
6/20 – 7/31	Closed from the Astoria-Megler Bridge downstream. Open from Astoria-Megler Bridge upstream to Rocky Pt./Tongue Pt. line. Open 7 days/week; 2 fish per day. Release all salmon other than sockeye.
8/1 – 8/29	Open 7 days/week; 2 fish per day, no more than 1 Chinook. Release all salmon other than hatchery Chinook and hatchery Coho.
8/30 – 9/3	Open 7 days/week; 2 fish per day, no more than 1 Chinook. Release all salmon other than Chinook and hatchery Coho.
9/4 – 12/31	Open 7 days/week; 2 fish per day, no more than 1 Chinook. Release all salmon other than hatchery Coho.
1/1 – 3/31	Open 7 days/week, 2 fish per day. Release all salmon other than hatchery Chinook.
North Jetty	Open 7 days per week when Area 1 or Buoy 10 area is open. When Buoy 10 area and Area 1 are open concurrently, the daily limit and minimum size restrictions follow the most liberal regulations of those areas. Barbless hooks only.

Area 2: Queets River to Leadbetter Point

<p>6/30 – 9/15(29,530 Mark Selective Fishery Coho sub-quota)</p>	<p>June 30 – July 11: Open 5 days per week (Sun – Thurs); all salmon, 2 salmon per day, only one of which may be a Chinook; retained Coho must have a healed adipose fin clip; Chinook minimum size limit 22 inches and Coho minimum size limit 16 inches.</p> <p>July 14 - September 15: Open 7 days per week; all salmon, 2 salmon per day, only one of which may be a Chinook; retained Coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Chinook minimum size limit 22 inches and Coho minimum size limit 16 inches; Chinook guideline: 17,430. Grays Harbor Control Zone closed beginning August 12. Prior to September 16, possession of salmon on board a vessel is prohibited on days when the area is closed to salmon retention.</p> <p>In-season management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook and Coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon.</p>
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Area 2-1 (east of a line from Leadbetter Point to Cape Shoalwater): Willapa Bay

<p>6/30 – 7/31</p>	<p>Open concurrent with Area 2, when Area 2 is open for salmon. Area 2 rules apply.</p>
<p>8/1 – 1/31</p>	<p>6 fish limit, 2 adults, 12” min size limit. Release wild Chinook. 2 pole endorsement.</p>

Area 2-2 (east of line between tips of exposed jetties): Grays Harbor

<p>West of Buoy 13-line 6/30 – 8/9</p>	<p>Open concurrent with Area 2, when Area 2 is open for salmon. Area 2 rules apply. Grays Harbor Control Zone closure in effect beginning 8/12.</p>
<p>East of Buoy 13 line, when open</p>	<p>All salmon required to be released may not be totally removed from the water, except anglers fishing from boats 30’ or longer as listed on either their State or Coast Guard regulation are exempt. Single-point barbless hooks required.</p>
<p>East of Buoy 13-line 6/30 – 7/31</p>	<p>Closed</p>
<p>East of Buoy 13-line 8/1 – 9/15</p>	<p>1 fish limit, 12” min size limit. Release wild Chinook and wild Coho. Open to salmon angling only in the area described as Humptulips – North Bay (the area conforms to the commercial SMCRA 2C).</p>
<p>East of Buoy 13-line 9/16 – 11/30</p>	<p>1 fish limit, 12” min size limit. Release Chinook. Open to salmon angling only in the area described as East Grays Harbor (the area conforms to the commercial SMCRA 2D).</p>

Westport Boat Basin and Ocean Shores Boat Basin

<p>8/16 – 1/31</p>	<p>6 fish limit, 4 adults; 12” min size limit. Release Chinook.</p>
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Area 3: Cape Alava to Queets River

<p>6/22 – 9/15 (2,070 Mark Selective Fishery Coho sub-quota)</p>	<p>June 22 – September 15: Open 7 days per week, all salmon except no Chum retention beginning August 1; 2 salmon per day of which only one may be a Chinook; retained Coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Chinook minimum size limit 24 inches and Coho minimum size limit 16 inches; Chinook guideline: 1,630.</p> <p>In-season management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook and Coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon.</p>
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Area 4: U.S./Canada border to Cape Alava and east to Sekiu River

<p>6/22 – 9/15 (8,300 Mark Selective Fishery Coho sub-quota)</p>	<p>June 22- September 15: Open 7 days per week, all salmon except no Chum retention beginning August 1, 2 salmon per day, of which only one may be a Chinook; retained Coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Chinook minimum size limit 24 inches and Coho minimum size limit 16 inches; Chinook guideline: 9,430. No Chinook retention east of Bonilla-Tatoosh line beginning August 1. Closed waters: east of a true north-south line running through Sail Rock through July 31; Closed to salmon angling inside the area bounded by a line from Kydaka Point to Shipwreck Point. In-season management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon.</p> <p>In-season management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook and Coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon.</p>
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Area 4A: Makah Bay Treaty Evaluation Marine Set Net Fishery

<p>Chinook</p>	<p>Open 6/15 through 8/31 in Area 4A, except closed inside an area bounded by a line running from Strawberry Rock Point (48° 19' 07"N, 124° 40' 00"W) to the group of rocks (48° 19' 46"N, 124° 40' 35"W) which are located off Hobuck Beach and a line to the mouth of Hobuck Creek (48° 19' 94"N, 124° 39' 66W), to be implemented per agreement between the Makah Tribe and WDFW.</p>
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Part 2. PUGET SOUND including STRAIT of JUAN de FUCA and SAN JUAN ISLANDS fisheries (All fisheries modeled in FRAM #2724 (Chinook) & #2425(Coho))

2.1 Strait of Juan de Fuca Pre-terminal Areas

Areas 5, 6, 6C Tribal Troll (All Citizens net closed)

NOTE: Area 4B: 5/1 – 10/31 see Ocean Troll. For 11/1 – 12/31 & 1/1 – 4/15 see below.

5/1-6/15	Closed
6/16-9/30	Open for salmon, Chum release; Freshwater Bay closed, south of Angeles Pt./Observatory Pt. line; Pt. Angeles Harbor closed west of line from tip of Ediz Hook to ITT Rayonier Dock; Hoko Bay closed inside the area bounded by a line from Kydaka Point to Shipwreck Point; Area 6 closed east of a line true north from Green Point; 1,000-foot closure around stream mouths. The catch estimates for this fishery modeled in FRAM are statistically derived predictions, and are the best available pre-season estimates of catch in this fishery. In order to have the actual catch reflect run strength, however, these estimates will not be treated as a ceiling when the managers make in-season fishery management decisions.
10/1-10/31	Closed
11/1-4/15	In Areas 4B, 5, 6, 6C the treaty troll fishery will be open from November 1, 2024, through April 15, 2025, or when the catch reaches the harvest ceiling of 8,500 Chinook, whichever comes first. 1,000-foot closures around stream mouths. Hoko Bay closed inside the area bounded by a line from Kydaka Point to Shipwreck Point for the month of November. The catch estimates for this fishery modeled in FRAM are statistically derived predictions, and are the best available pre-season estimates of catch in this fishery. In order to have the actual catch reflect run strength, however, these estimates will not be treated as a ceiling when the managers make in-season fishery management decisions. The winter troll catch ceiling is 8,500 Chinook.
4/16-4/30	Closed

Areas 4B, 5, & 6C Tribal Net (All Citizens net closed)

Note: The catch estimates for this fishery modeled in FRAM are statistically derived predictions, and are the best available pre-season estimates of catch in this fishery. In order to have the actual catch reflect run strength, however, these estimates will not be treated as a ceiling when the managers make in-season fishery management decisions.

Chinook	Open for setnet gear only, /6/16through 8/17; 7 days a week; Hoko Bay closed, inside the area bounded by a line from Kydaka Point to Shipwreck Point; Freshwater Bay closed, south of Angeles Pt./Observatory Pt. line; 1,000-ft. closure around stream mouths.
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Sockeye	Start to be determined by Fraser River Panel. The Co-managers have identified the following management actions to control by-catch of Chinook. Estimated by-catches are best estimates and are not quotas or ceilings. The priority for this fishery is to harvest the full Treaty share of Sockeye and pink salmon, while managing the fishery so as to not greatly exceed the projected incidental harvest of Chinook salmon. All Chinook by-catch in this fishery will be promptly reported by each Tribe to the NWIFC TOCAS database and reported to the U.S. section of the Fraser Panel at least weekly, including 'Take Home' and 'Ceremonial & Subsistence' (C&S). If in-season the Chinook by-catch in this fishery exceeds 1,300, the Tribes will consider management actions to limit the Chinook by-catch, such as time or area restrictions, while continuing the priority objective of harvesting Sockeye salmon. If in-season the fishery is projected to result in a total Chinook by-catch exceeding 3,300 Chinook, the Tribes will, effective with that scheduled fishery opening, prohibit any commercial sales of Chinook salmon, and any Chinook salmon landed must be delivered to the fishers' respective Tribe.
Coho	Open for gillnets starting at 6 days per week with in-season adjustments based on cumulative catch. Fishery will target Coho from the end of Fraser Panel control, through 10/12; 1,000 ft. closure around stream mouths. Hoko Bay closed, inside the area bounded by a line from Kydaka Point to Shipwreck Point.
Chum	Open for gillnets, starting at 6 days per week (day may be added if effort is low), 10/13 through 11/16; 1,000-foot closure around stream mouths. Hoko Bay closed, inside the area bounded by a line from Kydaka Point to Shipwreck Point.

Area 5 All Citizens Recreational

Kydaka Point Closure: Waters south of a line from Kydaka Point westerly, approximately 4 miles to Shipwreck Point closed to salmon angling 7/1-9/30.

5/15 – 6/30	Closed
7/1 – 9/26	2 fish limit, (Chinook 22" min. size); release Sockeye, Chum, wild Coho and wild Chinook. Release all Chinook 8/16-9/26.
9/27 – 10/15	2 fish limit, release Sockeye, Chum and Chinook.
10/16 – 2/28	Closed
3/1 – 4/30	2 fish limit (Chinook 22" min. size), release Sockeye, Chum, Coho and wild Chinook.
5/1 – 5/14	Closed.

Area 6 All Citizens Recreational

5/15 – 6/30	Closed
7/1 – 9/26	2 fish limit, release Sockeye, Chinook, wild Coho, and Chum; except W. of true N/S line through “2” buoy near tip of Ediz Hook retention of marked Chinook allowed (Chinook 22" min size). South of Angeles Pt. /Observatory Pt. line – closed to angling. Pt. Angeles Hbr. W. of line from tip of Ediz Hook to ITT Rayonier Dock – closed to salmon angling. Release all Chinook 8/16-9/26.
9/27 – 10/15	2 fish limit, release Sockeye, Chinook, and Chum.
10/16 – 5/14	Closed

2.2 Strait of Juan de Fuca Terminal Areas

Area 6D Dungeness Bay Net

Note: The following applies to all 6D Dungeness Bay Coho fisheries (Tribal & WDFW): Co-managers agree to examine the feasibility of creating an in-season runsize update for the 6D Coho fishery prior to the start of the 2024 season. If co-managers agree on the usefulness of the update model, the update will be used in-season to evaluate the likelihood of achieving the hatchery egg take goal and guide subsequent management of the bay and river fisheries. Absent in-season conditions that support the likely achievement of egg take goals, Dungeness Bay fisheries may close early.

Chinook	All	Closed
Coho	Tribal	Open 9/21 through 10/31; Additional days beyond 10/31 may be considered; 9/21 through 10/10, seven days per week, fishing 7 am to 7 pm only, nets must be attended by fisher, Chinook and Chum release; 10/11 through 10/31 (or 11/7 should conditions allow), seven days per week, 24 hours per day; 1,500 ft closure around mouth of Dungeness River.
	All Citizens	Open Wk 39 (wb 9/22) through Wk 44 (wb 10/27) for skiff gillnet gear; 7AM – 7PM; Wk 39 M-F, Wks 39-45 M-F; Chinook and Chum NR, release by cutting ensnaring meshes; 1,500 ft. (1/4 nautical mile) closure around each river mouth, and 500ft closure around Meadowbrook Cr. mouth. Fishery may close early pending in-season information.
Chum	All	Closed

Dungeness River (Tribal and All Citizens Recreational)

Note: The following applies to all Dungeness Bay and River Coho fisheries (Tribal & WDFW): Co-managers will meet on, or prior to October 10, 2024 to review current in-season conditions. If in-season conditions are present that would impede the upstream migration of fish then Dungeness River fisheries may remain closed until conditions improve.

Dungeness River Treaty (All Citizens net closed)

Chinook	Tribal	Closed
Coho	Tribal	Commercial fishing up to 3 days/wk, to be determined in-season, for Coho only, is scheduled to open on 10/16 and will be restricted to areas below the Dungeness hatchery intake using species selective (hand-held) gear. Subsistence fishing using selective gear is scheduled to open on 10/16. Refer to the co-management agreement above for possible emergency closures.
Chum	Tribal	Closed

Elwha River Treaty (All Citizens net closed)

Chinook	Tribal	Closed except Ceremonial Harvest of 4 fish in July.
Coho	Trty	Ceremonial and Subsistence – up to 400 fish, restricted to the Lower Elwha River below the Elwha River Road Bridge (rKm 5.0). Using river setnets and handheld gear only. 9/23 through 10/31. Release all non-target species besides a subset of Chinook and chum which may be transported to the hatchery as broodstock.
Chum	Trty	Closed

Dungeness Bay All Citizens Recreational

5/1 - 9/30	Closed to salmon.
10/1 - 10/31	2 fish limit, hatchery Coho only.
11/1 - 4/30	Closed to salmon.

Dungeness River All Citizens Recreational

mouth to the forks at Dungeness Forks Campground	10/16 - 11/30	4 fish limit, hatchery Coho only; 12” min size.
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Elwha River All Citizens Recreational

Closed to salmon and gamefish

Hoko River All Citizens Recreational

mouth to cement bridge (mile 7.0) on Hoko/Ozette Hwy.	Closed to salmon
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All other STRAIT OF JUAN DE FUCA REGION freshwater bodies closed to salmon angling.

2.3 San Juan Islands/Point Roberts Area

Areas 6, 7, & 7A Net

Chinook	All	Closed
Sockeye	Tr	Schedule to be determined. The Co-managers have identified the following management actions to track and control by-catch of Chinook. Estimated by-catches are best estimates and are not quotas. The priority for this fishery is to harvest the full treaty share of Sockeye salmon, while managing the fishery so as to not greatly exceed the projected incidental harvest of Chinook salmon. All Chinook by-catch in this fishery will be promptly reported by each Tribe to the NWIFC TOCAS database and reported to the U.S. Section of the Fraser Panel at least weekly, including take home and ceremonial and subsistence (C&S). Prior to achieving a by-catch of 4,200 Chinook there will be no restrictions on the retention or sale of Chinook salmon. If, during the season, the Fraser Panel schedules a fishery that is projected to result in a total Chinook by-catch exceeding 4,200 fish, the Tribes will, effective with that scheduled fishery, prohibit any commercial sales of Chinook salmon, and any Chinook salmon landed must be delivered to the fisher's respective Tribe. Reef net wild Coho, wild Chinook, and chum NR. Reef net may retain marked Chinook through 9/30. Further policy discussion may occur among the affected parties prior to the season.
	AC	Schedule and opportunity to be determined by Fraser Panel process. The Co-managers have identified the following management actions to track and control by-catch. Modeled by-catches are best estimates and are not quotas. All vessel operators must complete best fishing practices certification prior to fishing. PS: brailing required. Chinook and Chum NR. Reef net Chum and unmarked Chinook NR. Reef net: fishers may retain hatchery Chinook with a cap of 300, and Coho with a cap of 972 unmarked and associated marked Coho for all gears through 9/30. Estimates of by-catch will be shared at least weekly in the U.S. Section of the Fraser River Panel. Purse seine and gillnet fisheries will be managed to ensure that the non-treaty impact does not exceed 3,771 total Chinook (120% of pre-season estimate).
Coho	Tr	Reef net: 7 days/wk beginning at end of Fraser Panel management through 11/18; wild Chinook and Chum NR. May retain marked Chinook through 9/30. May retain unmarked Coho with a cap of 125 fish through 9/30, then Coho retention. Gillnet: after the end of Fraser Panel management a tribal C&S fishery will target a total of 2,300 Coho. Prior to Fraser Panel relinquishment the tribes will meet to develop a plan to manage the fishery to this target.
	AC	Reef net: 7 days/wk beginning at end of Fraser management through Chum management - wk 41 (wb 10/6); Chinook NR after

		9/30; Coho retention allowed through 9/30 with a cap of 972 unmarked and associated marked Coho, then Coho retention with a cap of 1,000 unmarked and marked combined. Chum retention prohibited until after 9/30. All vessel operators must complete best fishing practices certification prior to fishing.
Chum	Tr	The Tribal fishery will open October 10 (dependent on run status updates from CDFO) and remain open. See attached 2024 7/7A Chum Fishing Plan. Reefnets open from end of Fraser Panel management through end of Chum management (11/18), 7 days/wk. Reefnet release requirements listed in Coho fishery description, above.
	AC	Dependent on update of run status from CDFO. PS and GN open wk 41 (wb 10/6) through wk 45 (wb 11/5). Open 10/11, 10/12, 10/14, 10/15 and may re-open through the end of the season on 10/18 based on conditions outlined in the attached agreement. Co-managers will meet via conference call on Thursday 10/17 to discuss catch to date. PS: brailing and recovery box required, Chinook and Coho NR. GN: during wk 41, Chinook and Coho NR, recovery box required and limited soak times in effect. Reef nets open from end of Fraser Panel management through wk 45 (wb 11/3), 7 days/wk, must release all Chinook. All vessel operators must complete best fishing practices certification prior to fishing.
Subsistence	Tr	12/1 – 4/30 subsistence troll fishery (Chinook 22” min size). Bellingham Bay closed 4/1 – 4/30. (See 7D Chinook section for more detail)

Area 7 All Citizens Recreational

5/15 – 7/17	Closed to salmon.
7/18 – 7/31	Initial opening Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. 2 fish limit, 1 hatchery Chinook (Chinook 22” min size); release Sockeye, Chum, wild Coho, and wild Chinook; Bellingham and Samish Bay closed to salmon. Additional fishery openings after the initial three-day opener will be contingent upon remaining available impacts.
8/1 – 8/31	2 fish limit, release Sockeye, Chum, wild Coho, Chinook. Additional hatchery Chinook retention days may be added prior to August 16 if sufficient quota remains. Bellingham and Samish Bay closed to salmon through 8/15.
9/1 – 9/29	2 fish limit, release Sockeye, Chinook, and Chum.
9/30 – 5/14	Closed to salmon.

2.4 Nooksack/Samish Terminal Region

Bellingham Bay (Areas 7B, 7C, 7D; 7A On-Reservation) Net

Chinook	Tr	<p>Area 7D and Hale Passage (the part of 7B from the 7/7B line to a line from the southern tip of Portage Island to Smugglers Cove on Lummi Island): Weeks 16 - 24, a commercial tribal fishery will occur targeting hatchery spring Chinook returning to the Lummi Bay hatchery. GN and trolling allowed in 7D; trolling only in Hale Passage. Fishing by permit only; all salmonids will be sampled. Openings will be dependent on tides, weather, and availability of samplers. Lummi’s spring Chinook fisheries in Hale Passage, Lummi Bay and the Nooksack River will be managed so as not to exceed 25.5 Nooksack spring Chinook NOR mortalities. The troll fishery in Hale Passage is for the 2024 season and will be reassessed in future years.</p>
		<p>Areas 7B, & 7D: August 1 through September 6, open weekly 4 PM Sunday to 4 PM Friday. Fishing pattern: 2,5,5,5,5,5.</p> <p>Area 77H – (Whatcom Waterway to the footbridge crossing downstream of Dupont St): August 1 through September 20, open weekly 4 PM Sunday to 4 PM Friday. Fishing pattern: 3,5,5,5,5,5,5,5. The tribes may conduct subsistence net fisheries and youth fisheries using modern and traditional methods Mon – Friday.</p> <p>Area 7C: August 1 through September 20, open weekly 4 PM Sunday to 4 PM Friday. Fishing pattern: 3,5,5,5,5,5,5,5.</p> <p>Samish Bay is closed southeasterly of a line from Oyster Creek to the fisheries marker on Samish Island, except that hand pull gillnets may fish from a line from Oyster Creek to Scott’s Point on Samish Island, August 1 through September 20, open weekly from 4 PM Sunday to 4 PM Saturday. Fishing pattern: 3,5,5,5,5,5,5,5.</p> <p>6 ½” mesh in 7C and off-reservation areas of 7B, except when open for sockeye in Areas 7 and 7A.</p>
	AC	<p>Areas 7B & 7C: Wks 33 (wb 8/11) – 37 (wb 9/8); PS Coho NR through wk 35. GN fishing pattern: 3,4,4,5 PS fishing pattern 1,1,2,1,3.</p>
Coho	Tr	<p>Area 7A on-reservation fishery (including waters inside Sandy Point Harbor): September 1 through October 2. Open weekly 4 PM Sunday to 4 PM Wednesday. Fishing pattern: 3,3,3,3,3.</p>
		<p>Areas 7B and 7D: September 8 through October 26, open 7 days a week. Fishing pattern: 7,7,7,7,7,7,7.</p>
		<p>7C: On September 18, a Co-manager conference call will be held to determine the status of Samish Chinook escapement. If the</p>

		Chinook broodstock escapement goal appears to be attainable, and through development of a Co-manager agreed in-season update methodology it is determined that there is a harvestable surplus of Samish Coho (>8,900 coho), then a Coho fishery will open September 29 to October 16, Sunday 4 PM to Wednesday 4 PM, weekly. Fishing pattern: 3,3,3. Samish Bay is closed southeasterly of a line from Oyster Creek to the fisheries marker on Samish Island, except that hand pull gillnets may fish from a line from Oyster Creek to Scott's Point on Samish Island.
	AC	Area 7B: Wks 38 (wb 9/15) - 43 (wb 10/20); GN fishing pattern: 5,7,7,7,7,7 (24 hrs for all days); PS fishing pattern: 3,7,7,7,7,7.
Chum	Tr	Areas 7B & 7D: Oct. 29 – Dec. 13; open weekly 4 PM Tuesday through 4 PM Friday. Fishing pattern: 3,3,3,3,3,3,3.
	AC	Area 7B: Wks 44 (wb 10/27) - 49 (wb 12/1); PS fishing pattern: 1,1,1,1,1,1 and GN fishing pattern: 3,3,3,3,3,3.

Nooksack River Tribal Net (All Citizens net closed)

Note: On a weekly basis, Nooksack Tribe commercial fisheries on the Nooksack River will open at 12:01 AM on the first day of each species opener, except that portion of the river between Marine Drive Bridge and the first turn (“Big Bend”) in the river upstream of the Slater Road Bridge (approximately ¼ mile upriver from the Slater Road Bridge), which will open at 4:00 PM.

Chinook	4/5 – 7/31	<p>April to July 31: limited fisheries will be managed for a total mortality of 33.5 NOR Chinook. The Nooksack Tribe’s ceremonial and subsistence fisheries may occur from Slater Road Bridge up to no higher than 500 feet upriver of the Highway 9 Bridge in the lower North Fork. A total of approximately 190 Chinook are projected in the Nooksack Tribe’s fishery with actual catch determined by NOR breakouts, with no more than 8 NOR mortalities. This fishery is by permit only.</p> <p>The Lummi Nation will fish the lower Nooksack River between the Slater Road bridge and the river mouth (between RM 0.0 and 3.5). Lummi’s spring Chinook fisheries in Lummi Bay, Hale Pass, and the Nooksack River are by permit only and will be managed so as not to exceed 25.5 NOR Chinook mortalities. Any tribal selective fishery will release NOR Chinook and apply a release mortality rate of 30% to these fish. Based on in-season harvests and fishing conditions, the Nooksack Tribe and Lummi Nation may discuss alternate sharing arrangements of the allowable 33.5 NOR mortalities. For remaining NOR impacts available after June 30, the Lummi and Nooksack Tribes will coordinate with NOAA Fisheries on plans for additional fishing throughout the month of July. Those discussions shall occur prior to June 30.</p>
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	8/1 – 9/7	<p>Open weekly 4 PM Sunday to 4 PM Saturday, August 1 through September 7. Fishing pattern: 3,6,6,6,6,6. The river is divided into five zones during this period. These zones open in subsequent weeks, proceeding upriver, to protect migrating spring Chinook.</p> <p><u>Zone 1</u> is from Marine Drive Bridge to Slater Bridge.</p> <p><u>Zone 2</u> is from Slater Bridge to Hannegan Bridge in Lynden.</p> <p><u>Zone 3</u> is from Hannegan Bridge to Nugent’s Corner Bridge.</p> <p><u>Zone 4</u> is from Nugent’s Corner Bridge to the confluence of the north and south forks. The area in Zone 4, 1.3 miles downstream of the confluence (down to Nooksack Tribe blue colored automotive shop) will remain closed to protect holding Spring Chinook.</p> <p><u>Zone 5</u> is upriver of the confluence of the north and south forks, and is closed.</p>
Coho	9/8 – 10/26	<p>Open 7 days a week. Fishing pattern: 7,7,7,7,7,7,7.</p> <p>In Zone 1, fishing will start at 12:00 PM (noon) Sunday and end at 11:59 PM Saturday.</p> <p>The area in Zone 4, 1.3 miles downstream of the north and south Fork confluence (down to Nooksack Tribe blue colored automotive shop) will remain closed through September 24 to protect holding spring Chinook.</p>
Chum	10/29 – 12/13	<p>Commercial. Open weekly 4 PM Tuesday through 4 PM Friday. Fishing pattern: 3,3,3,3,3,3,3.</p> <p>Subsistence. The Lummi Nation and Nooksack Tribe will each schedule one day of subsistence fishing between October 31 and November 24. The subsistence fishery will be scheduled on a day with no commercial fishing.</p>
	11/3 – 12/6	<p>The Lummi Nation may conduct a test fishery to assess the Nooksack Chum runsize. The fishery will occur downriver of the Slater Road Bridge. A contracted fisher will make up to two drifts in two short stretches, each test fishing day. All fish captured during this fishery will be used by the tribes for ceremonial and subsistence purposes. Expected harvest to be less than 200 Chum total. Fishing Pattern: 1,1,1,1,1. Test fishing days will be scheduled on a day with no commercial harvest. Catch and effort data from this fishery will be shared with the co-managers and used to inform discussion on run strength. The co-managers will stay in regular communication throughout the Chum season, sharing information and observations on catch, hatchery rack returns, and fish on the</p>

		spawning grounds. Commercial fishing schedules may be adjusted based on these discussions.
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Bellingham Bay Terminal Area All Citizens Recreational

5/15 – 8/15	Closed to Salmon.
8/16 – 9/30	4 fish limit, 2 Chinook (Chinook 22" min size); Samish Bay closed.
10/1 – 5/14	Closed to Salmon.

Nooksack River All Citizens Recreational; mainstem and North Fork

From Lummi Indian Reservation boundary to I-5 Bridge	5/15 – 7/31	Closed waters for the protection of Spring Chinook and wild steelhead
	8/1 – 9/30	Daily limit 4, of which up to 2 may be wild coho; 12" min. size. Release Chum and wild Chinook. Night closure and anti-snagging rules in effect.
	10/1 – 12/31	Daily limit 4, of which up to 2 may be wild coho; 12" min. size, release Chum. Night closure and anti-snagging rules in effect.
	2/1 – 5/14	Closed waters for the protection of Spring Chinook and wild steelhead
From I-5 Bridge to confluence of North and South forks	5/15 – 7/31	Closed waters for the protection of Spring Chinook and wild steelhead
	8/1 – 9/30	Daily limit 4, of which up to 2 may be wild coho; 12" min. size. Release Chum and wild Chinook. Night closure and anti-snagging rules in effect.
	10/1 – 10/31	Daily limit 4, of which up to 2 may be wild coho; 12" min. size, release Chum. Night closure and anti-snagging rules in effect.
	11/1 – 11/30	Daily limit 4, of which up to 2 may be wild coho or of which up to 1 may be a Chum; 12" min. size. Night closure and anti-snagging rules in effect.
	12/1 – 12/31	Daily limit 4, of which up to 2 may be wild coho; 12" min. size, release Chum. Night closure and anti-snagging rules in effect.
	2/1 – 5/14	Closed waters for the protection of Spring Chinook and wild steelhead.

Nooksack River All Citizens Recreational, South Fork

From Mouth to Skookum Creek	5/15 – 9/30	Closed Waters for the protection of Spring Chinook and wild steelhead.
	10/1 – 12/31	Daily limit 6, which includes no more than 2 wild coho, or 2 hatchery Chinook or 1 of each. 12” min. size. Release Chum. Release wild Chinook 10/1 – 10/15. Night closure and only one single point hook allowed.
	1/1 – 5/14	Closed Waters for the protection of Spring Chinook and wild steelhead.

Nooksack River All Citizens Recreational, North Fork

Nooksack River, North Fork, Hwy 9 bridge to marker at top of Kendall Hatchery	5/15 – 9/30	Closed Waters for the protection of Spring Chinook and wild steelhead.
	10/1 – 11/30	Daily limit 4 of which up to 2 may be wild Coho. Release Chum. Night closure and anti-snagging in effect.
	2/1 – 5/14	Closed Waters for the protection of Spring Chinook and wild steelhead.
Nooksack River, North Fork, Yellow marker at top of Kendall Hatchery to Maple Creek	5/15 – 9/30	Closed Waters for the protection of Spring Chinook and wild steelhead.
	10/1 – 11/30	Daily limit 4 of which up to 2 may be wild Coho. Release Chum. Night closure and anti-snagging in effect.
	2/1 – 5/14	Closed Waters for the protection of Spring Chinook and wild steelhead.

Nooksack River All Citizens Recreational, Middle Fork

From mouth to former City of Bellingham Diversion Dam	Year round	Closed to salmon fishing.
	5/15 – 9/30	Closed Waters for the protection of Spring Chinook and wild steelhead.
	2/1 – 5/14	Closed Waters for the protection of Spring Chinook and wild steelhead.

Samish River All Citizens Recreational

From Bayview Edison Rd Bridge to yellow marker at wingwall	8/1 – 9/30	Daily limit 2. Release wild coho and chum. Bait only, night closure, stationary gear rule, and only one single point hook allowed. Maximum hook gap ½" point to shank. Only fish hooked inside the mouth may be retained. This section will be closed to all but Veterans and active military on September 14, 2024.
From yellow marker at wingwall to Thomas Rd Bridge	8/1 – 9/30	Daily limit 2. Release wild coho and chum. Stationary Gear Rule, night closure and only one single point hook allowed. Maximum hook gap ½" point to shank. Only fish hooked inside the mouth may be retained.
	10/1 – 10/31	Closed waters.
From Thomas Rd. Bridge to I-5	8/1 – 10/31	Closed waters.

Dakota Creek All Citizens Recreational

Mouth to Giles Road Bridge		Salmon closed for 2024. Selective gear rules.
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Whatcom Creek All Citizens Recreational

Mouth to foot bridge below Dupont St. in Bellingham	8/3 – 9/15, Saturdays and Sundays Only	Daily limit 2 hatchery Chinook. Minimum size 12". Release all other salmon. Night closure and anti-snagging rules in effect.
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All other NOOKSACK/SAMISH TERMINAL REGION freshwater bodies closed to salmon angling.

2.5 Skagit Terminal Region

Terminal area fisheries will be managed so as not to exceed total projected incidental fishery mortalities of Skagit wild summer/fall Chinook. Terminal area spring Chinook fisheries will be managed not to exceed total projected fishery mortalities of Skagit wild spring Chinook. Treaty schedules may be changed in-season as necessary to meet management objectives and harvestable shares and to address river and weather conditions. Swinomish, Sauk-Suiattle, and Upper Skagit Tribes’ fisheries will be managed so as not to exceed their individual shares based on the preseason forecast and any in-season update that becomes available. The modeled inter-tribal catch distributions are forecasts only and do not set a precedent for future years.

The Sauk-Suiattle, Upper Skagit and Swinomish Tribes reserve the opportunity to take C&S reserved Chinook across the entire duration of this LOAF agreement. The Upper Skagit, Sauk-Suiattle, and Swinomish Tribes reserve the right to reallocate catch between commercial and C&S as needed and in

response to changes in goals and ISUs. Further, Upper Skagit, Sauk-Suiattle, and Swinomish Tribes reserve the right to adjust fishery dates and the logistics of modeled fisheries due to water conditions or allocative reasons throughout their Usual & Accustomed fishing areas. Any in-season fishery regime changes would be executed on an impact neutral basis. However, in the case of in-season updates of abundance, fisheries may change to harvest more or less of the ISU species in accordance with the ISU and updated harvestable shares.

The Sauk-Suiattle, Upper Skagit, Swinomish Indian Tribes and WDFW may propose spring Chinook fisheries to begin in April of 2025 and extending into May 2025. Opening of these fisheries would be dependent on the co-managers submission of a supplemental Skagit spring Chinook fishery plan for the spring Chinook management period, for NMFS’ review and concurrence. The plan would detail the following: the forecasted Skagit spring Chinook MU run size for 2025; the management objectives that would be in place for that run-year; an estimate of allowable impacts and those estimated to be taken during the spring Chinook management period; plans for monitoring this period, and a description of how this fishery would operate within any limits in place for other ESA-listed species incidentally encountered during this fishery. The parameters of this fishery would be subject to modification by the co-managers on submission to NMFS of a revised plan, independently or as part of the 2025-2026 LOAF.

The Skagit co-managers will utilize the same update models for Sockeye (river/lake Trap method), Coho (Blakes/Spudhouse test fishery method), and Chum ISU (Bay/Jetty/Blakes test fishery method) consideration (with data from 2023 added) that have been used in recent years. Other models may be considered with co-manager agreement should they become available before or during the fishery.

NOTE: Co-managers will share creel sampling and enforcement reports in-season as fisheries progress. The Skagit River recreational fisheries will follow sampling plans provided in past years. Communication: Co-managers will share available information from the Areas 4, 5, and 6 recreational fisheries (species, mark, size, catch, encounter) the second week of August. This information will be evaluated against pre-season expectation and provide co-managers with additional information which may be useful in management considerations.

The Swinomish Tribe may take a portion of their C&S quotas for spring Chinook, summer/fall Chinook, coho, and sockeye in hook-and-line fisheries in Area 8 and their Skagit terminal freshwater U&A. The Upper Skagit Tribe may take a portion of their spring and summer/fall C&S Chinook from Catch Area 78D5, as well as other areas of the Skagit River.

Skagit Bay (Area 8) Net

Note: Fishing schedules for Skagit Bay, Skagit River, and Baker River are pre-season projections. Schedules may be changed in-season as necessary to meet management objectives and harvestable shares.

C&S	Area 8 - Tr	Swinomish Tribe may elect to take some or all of their C&S reserved Chinook, coho, and sockeye in Area 8.
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Spring Chinook	Area 8 - Tr	<p><u>Swinomish Tribe fishing pattern:</u> Wk 17 (wb 4/21) thru wk 21 (wb 5/19): 3, 7, 7, 5, 4. Additionally, Swinomish will open fisheries in April and May of 2025 during the timeframe of this LOAF in accordance with the stipulations in the Skagit preamble section above. Once a 2025 Spring Chinook forecast is available, Chinook impacts for these April - May fishing days will be modeled during the 2025-2026 NOF/PFMC process such that they are applied to the correct biological return year.</p> <p><u>Upper Skagit Tribe fishing pattern:</u> No scheduled fishery.</p>
Sockeye	Area 8 - Tr	<p>Swinomish Tribe fisheries will be managed so as not to exceed their individual Sockeye share based on the preseason forecast and any in-season update that becomes available. Additional fishing dependent on ISU.</p> <p><u>Swinomish Tribe fishing pattern:</u> Wk 25 (wb 6/16) thru wk 29 (wb 7/14); 2, 5, 5, 5, 4.</p> <p><u>Upper Skagit Tribe fishing pattern:</u> No scheduled fishery.</p>
	AC	Closed
Coho	Tr	If ISU changes abundance status, treaty shares may be modified following co-manager discussions.
	Area 8 - Tr	<p><u>Swinomish Tribe fishing pattern:</u> wk 39 (wb 9/22) thru wk 41 (wb 10/6): 3, 3.5, 3.</p> <p><u>Upper Skagit Tribe fishing pattern:</u> No scheduled fishery.</p>
	AC	Closed
Chum	Area 8 - Tr	<p><u>Swinomish Tribe fishing pattern:</u> No preseason harvestable.</p> <p><u>Upper Skagit Tribe fishing pattern:</u> No preseason harvestable.</p>
	AC	Closed.
Chum Test	Area 8	1 boat at Jetty and 1 boat in Bay 1 day/wk 44 (wb 10/27) & 45 (wb 11/3).
	AC	Closed.

Skagit River Tribal Net (All Citizens net closed)

Chinook		Ceremonial and Subsistence – 190 fish (110 spring and 80 summer/fall) total: Swinomish Tribe (25 spring, 40 summer/fall), Upper Skagit Tribe (85 spring, 40 summer/fall), and Sauk-Suiattle Tribe (300 Upper Skagit Summer Chinook with a portion taken as incidental catch in Cascade River Coho fishery).
Spring Chinook	Area 78C	<p><u>Swinomish Tribe fishing pattern:</u> Wk 17 (wb 4/21) thru wk 21 (wb 5/19): 3, 7, 7, 5, 4. Additionally, Swinomish will fish the following schedule in April and May 2025 during the timeframe of this LOAF, in accordance with the stipulations in the Skagit preamble section above. Once a 2025 spring Chinook forecast is available, Chinook impacts for these April – May 2025 fishing days will be modeled during the 2025 - 2026 NOF/PFMC process such that they are applied to the correct biological return year.</p> <p><u>Upper Skagit Tribe fishing pattern:</u> Wk 19 (wb 5/5) thru wk 21 (wb 5/19): 1.167, 1.167, 1.167. Additionally, Upper Skagit may fish a similar schedule</p>

		in April and May 2025 during the timeframe of this LOAF, in accordance with the stipulations in the Skagit preamble section above. Once a 2025 spring Chinook forecast is available, Chinook impacts for these April – May 2025 fishing days will be modeled during the 2025 - 2026 NOF/PFMC process such that they are applied to the correct biological return year.
	Area 78D	<u>Upper Skagit Tribe fishing pattern:</u> Wk 19 (wb 5/5) thru wk 21 (wb 5/19): 1.167, 1.167, 1.167. Additionally, Upper Skagit may open fisheries in April and May of 2025 during the timeframe of this LOAF, in accordance with the stipulations in the Skagit preamble section above. Once a 2025 spring Chinook forecast is available, Chinook impacts for these April – May 2025 fishing days will be modeled during the 2025 - 2026 NOF/PFMC process such that they are applied to the correct biological return year.
	Area 78P Cascade R	<u>Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe fishing pattern:</u> Wk 19 (wb 5/5): 5; wk 20 (wb 5/12): 7; wk 21 (wb 5/19): 7; wk 22 (wb 5/26) thru wk 28 (wb 7/7): 3,3,3,3,3,3,3. Managed to a 1200 Spring Chinook quota and/or early closure due to conservation concerns. SSIT will attempt to sample over 100% of this fishery. Co-manager agreed <i>Cascade River Spring Chinook fishery sampling plan in 2023 will continue in 2024. Plan</i> is attached in the Appendices.
Sockeye		Ceremonial and Subsistence: 500 fish. Swinomish Tribe 250 fish and Upper Skagit Tribe 250 fish.
	Area 78C	Swinomish and Upper Skagit Tribes’ fisheries will be managed so as not to exceed their individual Sockeye shares based on the preseason forecast and any in-season update that becomes available. <u>Swinomish Tribe fishing pattern:</u> Wk 25 (wb 6/16) thru wk 29 (wb 7/14): 2, 5, 5, 5, 4; Additional fishing dependent on ISU. <u>Upper Skagit Tribe fishing pattern:</u> Wk 27 (wb 6/30) thru wk 29 (wb 7/14): 1, 1, 0.417. Additional fishing dependent on ISU.
	Area 78D Area 78O	Swinomish and Upper Skagit Tribes’ fisheries will be managed so as not to exceed their individual Sockeye shares based on the preseason forecast and any in-season update that becomes available. <u>Swinomish Tribe fishing pattern (Area 78D-4 and Baker River):</u> Wk 28 (wb 7/7) thru wk 29 (wb 7/14): 1, 1; Additional fishing dependent on ISU; <u>Upper Skagit Tribe fishing pattern:</u> Wk 27 (wb 6/30) thru wk 29 (wb 7/14): 1, 1, 0.417; Additional fishing dependent on ISU.
Coho		If ISU changes abundance status, Tribal shares may be modified following co-manager discussions. Ceremonial and Subsistence: 700 fish total: (Swinomish Tribe - 350 fish, Upper Skagit Tribe 350 fish).
	Area 78C	<u>Swinomish Tribe fishing pattern:</u> Wk 39 (wb 9/22) thru wk 41 (wb 10/6): 3, 3.5, 3.

		<u>Upper Skagit Tribe fishing pattern:</u> Wk 40 (wb 9/29) thru wk 42 (wb 10/13): 1, 1.25, 2. Wk 42 will be Chinook non-retention, as necessary for summer/fall Chinook conservation.
	Area 78D	<u>Upper Skagit Tribe fishing pattern:</u> Wk 40 (wb 9/29) thru wk 42 (wb 10/13): 1, 1.25, 2. Wk 42 will be Chinook non-retention, as necessary for summer/fall Chinook conservation.
	Area 78P Cascade R	<u>Sauk-Suiattle Tribe fishing pattern:</u> Wk 36 (wb 9/1): 7, Wk 37 (wb 9/8): 7, Wk 38 (wb 9/15) thru wk 43 (wb 10/20); 3,3,3,3,3,3. Fishery managed to a 2500 Coho quota.
	Area 78B Sauk R.	No fishery
Chum	Area 78C	<u>Swinomish Tribe fishing pattern:</u> No preseason harvestable. <u>Upper Skagit Tribe fishing pattern:</u> No preseason harvestable.
	Area 78D	<u>Upper Skagit Tribe fishing pattern:</u> No preseason harvestable.
River Test	Chinook	Area 78C – Blakes Wk 19 (wb 5/5) thru wk 35 (wb 8/25);1 boat, 6 hours/wk.
	Sockeye	Area 78C – Blakes Wk 24 (wb 6/9) thru wk 29 (wb 7/14); 1 boat, 12 hours/wk; Area 78D-2 – SONAR Test Wk 23 (wb 6/2) thru wk 30 (wb 7/21); 1 boat, 7 hours/wk; all species released; tangle-net. Area 78D-3 – Upper Skagit - Wk 23 (wb 6/2) thru wk 30 (wb 7/21);1 boat, 4 hrs/wk.
	Coho	Area 78C – Blakes Drift, Wk 34 (wb 8/18) thru wk 45 (wb 11/3), 12 hours/wk; Area 78C – Spudhouse Drift, Upper Skagit, Wk 34 (wb 8/18) thru wk 42 (wb 10/13);1 boat, 12 hours/wk; Area 78D-3 – Wk 35 (wb 8/25) thru wk 44 (wb 10/27);1 boat, 4 hours/wk.
	Chum	Area 78C – Blakes Drift Wk 44 (wb 10/27) and wk 45 (wb 11/3);1 boat, 12 hours/wk.
	Steelhead (tangle net)	Area 78D-3 – Wk 8 (wb 2/16/25) thru wk 18 (wb 4/27/25). Steelhead tagged and released.

Swinomish Channel Tribal Net (All Citizens net closed)

Coho	No separate openings. Area opens during Area 8 openings.
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Area 8-1 All Citizens Recreational

5/15 – 7/31	Closed to salmon.
8/1 – 10/13	2 fish limit, release Chinook and Chum.
10/14 – 5/14	Closed to salmon.

Baker River/Lake All Citizens Recreational

Mouth to Dam	Closed to salmon.	
Baker Lake	7/6 – 8/31	Daily limit 4 sockeye. Each angler aboard a vessel may deploy salmon angling gear until the daily limit for all anglers aboard has been achieved.

Cascade River All Citizens Recreational

Mouth to Rockport-Cascade Road Bridge	5/29 – 7/15	Daily limit 4 Chinook. 2 adults. Release wild Chinook. Night closure and anti-snagging. Open Wednesdays through Saturdays and closed to all fishing Sundays through Tuesdays through end of Sauk-Suiattle Chinook fishery.
	9/16 – 9/30	Daily limit 4. Release all salmon other than coho. Anti-snagging rule, barbless, no bait. Night closure.
	10/1 – 10/31	Daily limit 4 coho. Release all salmon other than coho. Anti-snagging rule. Night closure. November coho dependent on in-season runsize update (ISU).

Skagit River All Citizens Recreational

Specific gear conflict closure dates have not been identified but recreational fishing for all species will close two days from the mouth to highway 530 bridge in Rockport weeks 39-43 for Coho.

Mouth to Hwy 536 at Mt. Vernon (Memorial Hwy Bridge)	9/1 – 10/31	2 fish limit, 12” min size; release Chinook and Chum. Night closure.
From Memorial Hwy Bridge to Gilligan Cr	4/24 – 5/31	2 fish limit, hatchery Chinook only, 12” min size. Two-pole ok (with endorsement) Night closure.
	6/16 – 7/15	Daily limit 4 sockeye only. Night closure.
Mouth of Gilligan Cr to	9/1 – 10/31	2 fish limit, 12” min size. Release Chinook and Chum. Night closure. November coho dependent on in-season runsize update (ISU).
	6/16 – 7/15	Daily limit 4 sockeye only. Night closure.
	9/1 – 9/30	Daily limit 2. Barbless single point hooks only, no bait. Release Chinook, and chum. Night closure.

Dalles Bridge at Concrete	10/1 – 10/31	Daily limit 2. Release Chinook, and chum. Night closure. November coho dependent on in-season runsize update (ISU).
Dalles Bridge at Concrete to Hwy 530	9/16 – 9/30	Daily limit 2. Barbless single point hooks only, no bait. Release Chinook, and chum. Night closure. All species Selective gear rules through 9/15.
Bridge at Rockport	10/1 – 10/31	Daily limit 2. Release Chinook, and chum. Night closure. November coho dependent on in-season runsize update (ISU).
Hwy 530 Bridge at Rockport to Cascade R Road	5/29 – 7/15	Daily limit 4. Up to 2 adults may be retained. Release all salmon other than hatchery Chinook. Night closure.
	9/16 – 9/30	Daily limit 2. Barbless single point hooks only, no bait. Release Chinook, wild coho, and chum. Night closure. SGR through 9/15.
	10/1 – 10/31	Daily limit 2. Release Chinook, and chum. Night closure. November coho dependent on in-season runsize update (ISU).

All other SKAGIT TERMINAL REGION freshwater bodies closed to salmon angling.

2.6 Stillaguamish/Snohomish Terminal Region

Area 8A Net

Chinook	Tr	Closed (Ceremonial set-aside of up to 100 Chinook, July-September period).
	AC	Closed
Coho	Tr	Tulalip Tribes: (9/9 – 10/12) 5 days per week. Manage for 50,000 escapement to the Snohomish River, with ISU at weeks 38, 39, and 40.
	Test	Closed
	AC	Closed
Chum	Tr	Closed
	Test	Closed
	AC	Closed

Area 8D Net

Chinook	Tr	BS, RH, GN gear outside Tulalip Bay may be open during the following periods: (4/29 – 5/31) 5 days per week (6/3 – 8/2) 4 ½ days per week: Mon – 11:59 AM Fri (8/5 – 9/6) 5 days per week Setnets inside Tulalip Bay may be open during the following period: (4/29 – 9/6) 5 days per week
	AC	Closed
Coho	Tr	(9/9 – 10/4) BS, RH, GN, SN gears open 5 days per week.
	AC	Wk 38 (wb 9/15) – 43 (wb 10/20); PS closed; GN fish each night Sunday through Thursday night (5,5,5,5,5,5); open daylight hours Tuesdays and Wednesdays (2,2,2,2,2,2). Closed east of the line from Mission Point to Hermosa Point.
Chum	Tr	(10/7 – 11/29) Open to target Tulalip hatchery chum. Managed to allow for hatchery egg take needs based on Tulalip hatchery escapement updates and projections. All Area 8D fisheries will close concurrently as agreed to by Tulalip and WDFW to ensure egg take requirements are met.
	AC	Closed

Stillaguamish River Tribal Net (AC net closed)

For the 2024-2025 season, the Stillaguamish Tribe and WDFW have agreed to set aside three adult equivalent Chinook Salmon in the pre-season planning process. Although these impacts are identified for modelling purposes in FRAM as a tribal fishery in the Stillaguamish River, the Stillaguamish Tribe and WDFW will discuss in the summer and fall of 2024 how to best use the impacts. Options include the tribal

Ceremonial and Subsistence fishery or covering an inadvertent exceedance of the projected mortalities (3) in the freshwater recreational fishery.

Chinook	Ceremonial fishery only; Open 5/1 – 8/15; Up to 7 days per week; Maximum catch of 26 Chinook; Open from mouth of Hatt Slough (RM 0) to Danielson Hole (RM 14).
Coho	Commercial fishery; Open 9/1 – 10/31; Up to 5 days per week; Open from mouth of Hatt Slough (RM 0) to Danielson Hole (RM 14).
Chum	C&S fishery only; Open 11/1 – 12/5; Up to 3 days per week; Maximum catch of 300 Chum; Open from mouth of Hatt Slough (RM 0) to Danielson Hole (RM 14).

Snohomish River Tribal Net (All Citizens net closed)

Chinook, Coho, Chum	Closed
Coho Test	Closed

Area 8-2 All Citizens Recreational

5/15 – 7/31	Closed
8/1 – 9/24	2 fish limit, release Chinook and Chum.
9/25 – 5/14	Closed

Tulalip Special Area All Citizens Recreational Fishery

Same as Area 8-2 Recreational except during the 5/24 – 9/22 period	5/24 – 9/2	Open 12:01 AM Friday – 11:59 AM Monday each week. Closed June 1. Open within Tulalip Special Area boundaries only. Closed to all angling east of the line from Mission Point to Hermosa Point. 2 fish limit salmon, 2 pole endorsement (Chinook 22” min. size).
	9/7 – 9/22	Open Saturday and Sunday each week. Open within Tulalip Special Area boundaries only. Closed to all angling east of the line from Mission Point to Hermosa Point. 2 fish limit salmon, 2 pole endorsement (Chinook 22” min. size).

Snohomish River All Citizens Recreational

Mouth to confluence of Snoqualmie and Skykomish Rivers	9/21 – 10/31	Daily limit 2 coho. Release wild Chinook and Chum. Night closure and anti-snagging rule. Continuation of fishery dependent on ISU.
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Snoqualmie River All Citizens Recreational

Mouth to Snoqualmie Falls		Closed
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Skykomish River All Citizens Recreational

Mouth to confluence of North and South Forks		Closed
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Wallace River All Citizens Recreational

Mouth to 200' upstream of water intake of salmon hatchery	10/15 – 10/31	1 fish limit, 12" min. size. Hatchery Coho only. Dependent on ISU and hatchery rack counts.
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Stillaguamish River All Citizens Recreational

Mouth to forks	9/21 – 10/31	2 fish limit, Coho Only, 12" min size, selective gear rules.
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See appendix for gamefish season regulations.

All other STILLAGUAMISH/SNOHOMISH TERMINAL REGION freshwater bodies closed to salmon angling.

2.7 Admiralty Inlet Area

The co-managers have agreed to develop a comprehensive chum management plan over the course of the next three years. It is the intent of co-managers to address catches of Hood Canal origin fall chum, including catches in Catch Areas 9, 10, and 11 in this comprehensive chum plan. Co-managers have agreed to review the balance of pre-terminal impacts to Hood Canal origin chum between tribal and non-tribal fisheries beginning with the 2019 season. This information will identify any overly imbalanced condition that would require further co-manager discussion for future seasons in the interim period.

Area 9 Net

Chinook	Tr	Ceremonial and Subsistence – Up to 500 Chinook as agreed upon by those Tribes with U&A in Area 9, (PS and Hook & Line, release all Chum 6/1 – 9/30).
	AC	Closed
Chum	Research	Wk 43 (wb 10/20) – 46 (wb 11/10) research fishery to develop stock composition/timing information. Research catch quota of up to 2,400 Chum. Reference 2024 Area 9 Chum Salmon Research Fishery Plan to be developed by Co-manager technical staff prior to beginning this research.
	Tr	The Area 9 fall chum fishery north of the HC bridge will open wk 43 (wb 10/20) through wk 45 (wb 11/3) following the Area 9 (NHC) management plan in the appendix.
	AC	Closed

Area 9 All Citizens Recreational

5/15 – 7/17	Closed
7/18 – 7/31	Initial opening Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. 2 fish limit, 1 hatchery Chinook (Chinook 22" min size); release wild Coho, Chum and wild Chinook. Closed south and west of a line from Foulweather Bluff to Olele Point while Chinook retention is allowed. Additional fishery openings after the initial three-day opener will be contingent upon remaining available impacts.
8/1 – 9/23	2 fish limit; release wild Coho, Chum and Chinook. Additional hatchery Chinook retention days may be added prior to August 16 if sufficient quota remains.
9/24 – 9/30	2 fish limit; release Chinook and Chum.
10/1 – 5/14	Closed

Edmonds Pier All Citizens Recreational

Year-Round	2 fish limit, 1 Chinook (Chinook 22" min size), release Chum 8/1-9/30.
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Part 3. South Sound Region

3.1 Area 10 Sub region

Area 10 Net

Chinook	Closed	
Sockeye	Tr	Fishery dependent upon ISU (Ballard lock counts)
	AC	Closed
Coho	Test	Gillnet: Wk 37 (wb 9/8) - wk 39 (wb 9/22); 3 boats, 3 sites; fishing pattern: 2,2,2.
	Tr	On-Reservation only; Wk 38 (wb 9/15) – wk 43 (wb 10/20); gillnet/beach seine; 7 days/wk. Off-Reservation: Wk 37 (wb 9/8) – wk 40 (wb 9/29). Fishing schedule for Area 10 shall be set consistent with the MST agreement (1983).
	AC	Closed
Chum	Test	Apple Cove Point Chum Test Fishery: Purse Seine: Wk 41 (wb 10/6) - wk 46 (wb 11/10); 1 site, fishing pattern: 1,1,1,1,1,1. Apple Cove Point Chum Test Fishery Extension: Single Purse Seine. Wk 47 (wb 11/17) – wk 49 (wb 12/1). Purpose – Winter chum GSI. Fishing Pattern: 1,1,1. Target sample size of 200 chum per week. Prior to implementation, Co-Managers will review and agree to all proposed sampling procedures and methodologies and model estimated incidental take of Nisqually winter chum.
	Tr	<u>Suquamish/Tulalip</u> – Treaty allocation based on intertribal sharing agreement; Fishing schedule for Area 10 shall be set consistent with the MST agreement (1983); fishing pattern and opening dependent on the ISU following the <i>2021 In-season runsize adjustments and fishery trigger</i> document with modified fishery openings at an adjusted ISU threshold between 350,000 and 460,000 as outlined in the appendix. <u>Tulalip</u> – Wk 42 (wb 10/13) – wk 45 (11/3). <u>Suquamish</u> - Wk 42 (wb 10/13) – wk 46 (wb 11/10). If Area 10 Suquamish allocation not obtained through week 45, Suquamish will continue to fish into week 46 (wb 11/10) as outlined in the appendix with the following guidelines: Open area restricted to north of Jefferson Head and west of north bound

		shipping lane, and collection of a minimum of 100 chum tissue samples to determine stock composition. <u>Suquamish</u> – On-Reservation only (set net gear only): Wk 42 (wb 10/13) – wk 50 (wb 12/8) up to 7 days per week dependent on chum return to the Grover’s Creek Hatchery.
	AC	Wk 42 (wb 10/13) – wk 45 (wb 11/3) Fishing will be dependent on the ACP ISU following the 2021 In-season runsize adjustments and fishery trigger document with modified fishery openings at an adjusted ISU threshold between 350,000 and 460,000 as outlined in the appendix. Fishing will be managed to limit the harvest of Nisqually Late Chum to under the 4% non-tribal cap. PS Chinook and Coho NR; PS fishing pattern: 1,1,1,2; GN fishing pattern: 1,2,2,2. The area east of a line from Four Mile Rock south to Alki Point is closed. PS and GN restricted from fishing in modified closure areas 10(5) and 10(6) as described in WAC 220-354-080.

Area 10A Tribal Net (All Citizens net closed): That portion of Elliott Bay east of the line from Pier 91 to the light at Duwamish Head.

Chinook	Tr Test	Gillnet: Wk 29 (wb 7/14) – wk 31 (wb 7/28); 3 weeks (Wednesday nights targeted); 5 fishing sites (one boat per site). 8 PM to 8 AM. One night per week.
	Tr	Gillnet: Wk 32 (wb 8/4) based on ISU; one 12-hour opening: 8 PM to 8 AM (Wednesday night targeted). Wk 33 (wb 8/11) based on ISU; one 12-hour opening: 8 PM to 8 AM (Wednesday night targeted). Starting Wk 34 (wb 8/18) any additional openings will be discussed and agreed by co-managers.
	Tr	Ceremonial and subsistence fisheries
Coho	Tr	Gillnet: Fishery will open Wk 36 (wb 9/1) with the fishing pattern Sunday through Friday. (Fishery will close if the Duwamish/Green River ISU is executed and does not show harvestable Coho. If the ISU shows harvestable Coho the fishing pattern will be as stated above).
	Tr	Ceremonial and subsistence fisheries
Chum	Tr	Gillnet: Wk 42 (wb 10/13) - wk 49 (wb 12/1); with the fishing pattern Sunday through Saturday.
	Tr	Ceremonial and subsistence fisheries

Duwamish/Green River (Area 80B) Tribal Net (All Citizens net closed)

Chinook	Tr	Gillnet: Wk 32 (wb 8/4) based on ISU; one 12-hour opening: 8 PM to 8 AM (Wednesday night targeted) Wk 33 (wb 8/11) based on ISU; one 12-hour opening: 8PM to 8 AM (Wednesday night targeted). Starting wk 34 (wb 8/18) any additional openings will be discussed and agreed by the co-managers.
	Tr	Ceremonial and subsistence fisheries
Coho	Tr Test	Wk 36 (wb 9/1) Coho ISU test fishery on the river (from the mouth of the East and West waterways up to 16 th Ave. Bridge). The 6 sites are as follows: East Waterway, West Waterway, Old Riverside Marina, Kellogg Island, 1 st Ave Bridge and 16 th Ave Bridge.
	Tr	Gillnet: Fishery will open Wk 37 (wb 9/8) up to the Boeing St. bridge. Starting on Wk 38 (wb 9/15) the fishery will open up to the Hwy 99 bridge. Fishing pattern will be Sunday through Friday. (Fishery will be closed if the treaty test ISU is executed and does not show harvestable coho. If the ISU shows harvestable coho the fishing pattern will be as stated above).
	Tr	Ceremonial and subsistence fisheries
Chum	Tr	Gillnet: Wk 42 (wb 10/13) – Wk 49 (wb 12/1) with the fishing pattern Sunday through Saturday.
	Tr	Ceremonial and subsistence fisheries

Area 10E Tribal Net (All Citizens net closed; see below for AC recreational SAF)

Chinook	Tr	Wk 30 (wb 7/21) - wk 38 (wb 9/15); fishing pattern: 7 days/wk. Possible extension for Sinclair Inlet through September 30.
Coho	Tr	On-Reservation only; wk 38 (wb 9/15) - wk 43 (wb 10/20); gillnet/beach seine; 7 days/wk, beginning as early as 9/15.
Chum	Tr	Wk 43 (wb 10/20) - wk 50 (wb 12/8); schedule dependent upon ISU, stream escapements, and hatchery intake. Possible openings for Miller Bay in front of Grover’s Creek Hatchery (A10E – on reservation) separate from A10E – off reservation.

Lake Washington System (includes Lake, Lake Union, Ship Canal, & Lake Sammamish)

Areas 10F, 10G, 10C, 10D Tribal Net (All Citizens net closed)

Sockeye	Wk 23 (wb 6/2) – Wk 34 (wb 8/18) BLAST (Ballard Locks Adult Sockeye Transfer) program
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	Ceremonial and subsistence fisheries	
Chinook	Closed.	
	Ceremonial and subsistence fisheries	
Coho	Coho fisheries in the four following areas are dependent upon the ISU (if lock counts project run size < 10,000 Coho entering the lake, then the Coho fishery will remain closed in all four areas including Lake Sammamish):	
	Ceremonial and subsistence fisheries	
	Lower ship canal (below Ballard Locks)	If the ISU is > than 10,000 the fishery could open as early as Wk 38 (wb 9/15) – Wk 44 (wb 10/27) with the fishing pattern up to 7 days per week (Sun – Sat).
	Upper ship canal (above Ballard Locks):	If the ISU is > than 10,000 the fishery could open as early as Wk 38 (wb 9/15) – Wk 44 (wb 10/27) with the fishing pattern Sunday through Friday.
	North end Lake Washington (North of Hwy. 520 bridge):	If the ISU is > than 10,000 the fishery could open Wk 39 (wb 9/22) – Wk 45 (wb 11/3) with the fishing pattern Sunday through Friday.

Lake Sammamish Tribal Net

Chinook	Based on ISU – hatchery surplus.
	Ceremonial and subsistence fisheries
Coho	If the ISU is > than 10,000 the fishery could open as early as Wk 40 (wb 9/29) – Wk 46 (wb 11/10) with the fishing pattern Sunday through Friday.
	Ceremonial and subsistence fisheries

Area 10 All Citizens Recreational

In addition to the planned management thresholds outlined in the monitoring table for winter fisheries occurring in Marine Areas 10 and 11, the co-managers agree to have technical staff review pertinent information and develop a recommendation for an additional management guideline centered around total harvest within the fishery. Co-managers also agree that any review, recommendation, and agreement will occur prior to December 31, 2024.

5/15 – 5/31	Closed
6/1 – 9/30	2 fish limit, release Chinook and Chum. Hatchery Chinook retention openings may take place between 7/15 and 8/31 pending available quota (22” min. size).
10/1 – 11/15	2 fish limit, release Chinook.
11/16 – 3/15	Closed
3/16 – 4/30	2 fish limit, only 1 hatchery Chinook (Chinook 22” min size), release wild Chinook and Chum.
5/1 – 5/14	Closed.

7/1 – 8/31	Shilshole Bay (East of Meadow Point/West Point line) closed to salmon Outer Elliott Bay (E of West Pt. /Alki Pt line to Pier 91/Duwamish Head line) closed to salmon Inner Elliott Bay (E of Pier 91/Duwamish Head line) closed to salmon
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Area 10 Piers All Citizens Recreational

Seacrest Pier, Waterman Pier, Bremerton Boardwalk, Illahee State Park Pier	Year-Round	2 fish limit, 1 Chinook (22" min size), release Chum 8/1-9/15.
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Elliott Bay All Citizens Recreational SAF

5/15 – 6/30	Same as Area 10.
7/1 – 8/1	Closed
8/2 – 8/5 (noon)	2 fish limit, release Chum. Inner Elliot Bay waters open east of a line from Pier 91 to Duwamish head. Openings contingent upon ISU model results.
8/6 – 8/31	Closed
9/1 – 5/14	Same as Area 10.

Sinclair Inlet All Citizens Recreational SAF

5/15 – 7/15	Same regulations as Area 10.
7/16 – 9/30	Open S of Manette Bridge, S of line drawn true W from Battle Point, and W of line drawn true S from Point White; 3 fish limit, (Chinook 22" min size), release wild Chinook and Chum, 2 pole endorsement.
10/1 – 5/14	Same as Area 10.

Green River All Citizens Recreational

WDFW commits to implementing a creel survey to assess Chinook encounter rates in the river. Chinook fishery is dependent upon ISU and Co-Manager agreement. All river fisheries are subject to modification by the Co-Managers in the event of adverse environmental conditions such as severe drought during the adult migration period.

From an east-west line extending through the southernmost tip of Harbor Island to Tukwila International Boulevard/Old Hwy. 99	8/20 – 12/31	6 fish limit. Up to 3 may be any combination of adult Coho and Chum. 12” min. size. Release Chinook. Night closure and anti-snagging rule in effect.
Tukwila International Boulevard/Old Hwy. 99 to the South 212th Street Bridge	8/20 – 12/31	6 fish limit. Up to 3 may be any combination of adult Chinook, Coho and Chum, except not more than 2 adult Chinook may be retained, 12” min. size. Night closure and anti-snagging rule in effect. Anglers must retain the first 2 Chinook that are landed.
South 212 th Street Bridge to Hwy 18 Eastbound Bridge.	9/16 – 12/31	6 fish limit. Up to 3 may be any combination of adult Coho and Chum. 12” min. size. Release Chinook. Night closure and anti-snagging rule in effect.
Hwy 18 Eastbound Bridge to Auburn-Black Diamond Road Bridge		Closed
Auburn-Black Diamond Rd Bridge to Tacoma Municipal boundary marker (1.3 miles downstream of the Tacoma Headworks Dam)	11/1 – 12/31	6 fish limit. Up to 3 may be any combination of adult Coho and Chum. 12” min. size. Release Chinook. Closed within 150’ of the mouth of Keta Creek.

The 2024/25 WDFW sport pamphlet will reflect the following season end dates for trout and other game fish fall/winter season. Mouth to Tacoma Headworks Dam: Dec. 31

Soos Creek All Citizens Recreational

Closed to salmon.

Lake Washington All Citizens Recreational

North of Hwy 520 Bridge and east of Montlake Bridge	9/16 – 10/31	4 fish limit, 12” min. size. Release all salmon other than Coho. Two-pole endorsement not allowed. Fishery dependent upon ISU (lock counts) and co-manager agreement.
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Lake Sammamish All Citizens Recreational

10/1 – 11/30		4 fish limit, 12” min. size. Release all salmon other than Coho. Two-pole endorsement not allowed. Fishery dependent upon ISU (lock counts) and co-manager agreement.
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12/1 – 5/14	4 fish limit, 12” min. size. Release all salmon other than Coho. Two-pole endorsement not allowed. Fishery dependent upon ISU (lock counts) and co-manager agreement.
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All other SOUTH SOUND AREA 10 REGION freshwater bodies closed to salmon angling.

3.2 Area 11 Sub region

Area 11 Net

Chinook	All	Closed
Coho	Tr	Wk 36 (wb 9/1) – wk 42 (wb 10/13) 7 days a week. Drift gillnet - 24 hours/day. Beach seines – daylight hours only. No beach seine fisheries in inlets or bays, only along the main beaches within East and West Pass.
	AC	Closed
Chum	Tr	Commercial fishery – Closed for Conservation Reasons
	AC	Wk 42 (wb 10/13) – wk 45 (wb 11/3); Fishing will be dependent on the ACP ISU following the 2021 In-season runsize adjustments and fishery trigger document with modified fishery openings at an adjusted ISU threshold between 350,000 and 460,000 as outlined in the appendix. Fishing will be managed to limit the harvest of Nisqually Late Chum to under the 4% non-tribal cap. PS Chinook and Coho NR; PS fishing pattern: 1,1,1,2; GN fishing pattern: 1,2,2,2. PS and GN restricted from fishing in modified closure areas 11(2) as described in WAC 220-354-080.
	Research	Supplemental South Sound Test Fishery: Two Purse Seines: Area 11. Chum test fishery. Wk 41 (wb 10/6) – wk 46 (wb 11/10). Purpose – GSI and South Sound ISU. Fishing pattern: 1,1,1,1,1,1,1; Prior to implementation, Co-managers will review and agree to all proposed sampling procedures, methodologies, and model estimated incidental take of Nisqually winter chum.

Area 11A Net Tribal Net (All Citizens net closed)

Chinook	Closed
Coho	Commercial fishery – Wk 36 (wb 9/1) – wk 42 (wb 10/13) 3 nights a week 6 PM to 9 AM, days to be determined. Opening this fishery will be decided in-season dependent on runsize information.
Chum	Closed

Puyallup River (Area 81B) Tribal Net (All Citizens net closed)

Chinook	Spring Chinook	Ceremonial and Subsistence. Two to three days/wk, depending on in-season runsize information from both Muckleshoot hatchery and Buckley trap counts.
		The Muckleshoot Indian Tribe and Puyallup Tribe of Indians may propose spring Chinook fisheries to begin in May 2025. Opening of these

		<p>fisheries would be dependent on the Co-managers' submission of a supplemental White River spring Chinook fishery plan for the spring Chinook management period, for NMFS' review and concurrence. The plan would detail the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the forecasted White River MU run size for 2025; • the management objectives that would be in place for that run-year; • an estimate of allowable impacts and those estimated to be taken during the spring Chinook management period; • plans for monitoring this period, and • a description of how this fishery would operate within any limits in place for other ESA-listed species incidentally encountered during this fishery. <p>The parameters of this fishery would be subject to modification by the co-managers on submission to NMFS of a revised plan, independently or as part of the 2025-2026 LOAF.</p>
	Summer - Fall	Commercial fishery Wk 33 (wb 8/11) and wk 34 (wb 8/18) fishing pattern: 6 hours. TBD
Coho		Commercial fishery Wk 37 (wb 9/8) - wk 42 (wb 10/13) fishing pattern: 1,2,2,2,2,2.
Chum		Test fishery Wk 43 (wb 10/20) - wk 46 (wb 11/10) 1 day/wk, drift net only.
Winter Chum		Commercial fishery Wk 46 (wb 11/10) – Wk 53 (wb 12/29) 1 to 3 days a week. Openings will depend on in-season information to protect fall and winter chum.

White River Tribal Net

Spring Chinook	<p>The Muckleshoot Indian Tribe and Puyallup Tribe of Indians may propose spring Chinook fisheries to begin in May 2025. Opening of these fisheries would be dependent on the Co-managers’ submission of a supplemental White River spring Chinook fishery plan for the spring Chinook management period, for NMFS’ review and concurrence. The plan would detail the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the forecasted White River MU run size for 2025; • the management objectives that would be in place for that run-year; • an estimate of allowable impacts and those estimated to be taken during the spring Chinook management period; • plans for monitoring this period, and • a description of how this fishery would operate within any limits in place for other ESA-listed species incidentally encountered during this fishery. <p>The parameters of this fishery would be subject to modification by the co-managers on submission to NMFS of a revised plan, independently or as part of the 2025-2026 LOAF.</p>
Coho	<p>Gillnet fishery will open Wk 36 (wb 9/1) – wk 41 (wb 10/6) with the fishing pattern: Sunday through Friday from Puyallup/White River confluence upstream to R St. Bridge.</p>
<p>Ceremonial and subsistence fisheries.</p>	

Area 11 All Citizens Recreational

In addition to the planned management thresholds outlined in the monitoring table for winter fisheries occurring in Marine Areas 10 and 11, the co-managers agree to have technical staff review pertinent information and develop a recommendation for an additional management guideline centered around total harvest within the fishery. Co-managers also agree that any review, recommendation, and agreement will occur prior to December 31, 2024.

5/15 – 5/31	Closed
6/1 – 6/30	2 fish limit, only 1 hatchery Chinook (Chinook 22” min size), release wild Chinook and Chum.
7/1 – 7/17	Closed

7/18 – 7/31	2 fish limit, only 1 hatchery Chinook (Chinook 22” min. size), release wild Chinook and Chum; Commencement Bay (E. of Cliff House Restaurant/Sperry Ocean Dock line) closed to salmon.	
8/1 – 9/30	2 fish limit, only 1 hatchery Chinook (Chinook 22” min size), release wild Chinook and Chum.	
10/1 – 11/15	2 fish limit, release Chinook.	
11/16 – 3/15	Closed.	
3/16 – 4/30	2 fish limit, only 1 hatchery Chinook (Chinook 22” min size), release wild Chinook and Chum.	
5/1 – 5/14	Closed	
Point Defiance Boathouse Dock, Les Davis Pier, Des Moines Pier and Redondo Pier	Year-Round	2 fish limit, 1 Chinook (Chinook 22” min size).

Puyallup River All Citizens Recreational

from 11 th St. Bridge to E. Main Bridge	8/16 – 10/31 (Closed Sundays through Tuesdays 8/16 – 9/30)	6 fish limit, 2 adults. 12” min. size. Release Chum and wild Chinook. Night closure, anti-snagging rule in effect, and barbless hooks required.
From E. Main Bridge to Carbon R.	8/16 – 10/31 (Closed Sundays through Tuesdays 8/16 – 9/30)	6 fish limit, 2 adults. 12” min. size. Release Chum and wild Chinook. Night closure, anti-snagging rule in effect, and barbless hooks required.

Carbon River Recreational

From mouth to Voight Creek	9/1 – 10/31 (Closed Sundays through Tuesdays 9/1 – 9/30)	6 fish limit, 2 adults. 12” min. size. Release Chum and wild Chinook. Night closure, anti-snagging rule in effect, and barbless hooks required.
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All other SOUTH SOUND AREA 11 REGION freshwater bodies closed to salmon angling.

3.3 Area 13 Sub region

Fox Island/Ketron Island (Area 13)

Chinook	Tr	8/1-9/15, 7 days/wk
	AC	Closed
Coho	Tr	9/15 – 10/20, 7 days/wk
	AC	Closed
Chum	Tr	Closed unless opened by Medicine Creek Treaty Tribes' agreement
	AC	Closed

Area 13 Tribal Net (All Citizens net closed)

Chinook	Closed
Coho	Closed
Chum	Closed

Carr Inlet (Area 13A) Tribal Net¹(All Citizens net closed)¹ Based on Medicine Creek Treaty Tribal proposal annual regulations. Individual Tribal regulations may deviate from this schedule.

Chinook	8/1 – 9/21, 7 days/wk, opens in sections.
Coho	9/15 – 10/26, 7 days/wk, opens in sections.
Chum	10/27 – 11/15, 7 days/wk, opens in sections.
	11/16 – 11/30, 7 days/wk, beach seines and shore-anchored setnets only.

Chambers Bay (Area 13C) Tribal Net¹ (All Citizens net closed)

Chinook	7/28 – 10/12; Beach seines Sunday noon to Tuesday noon. Setnets Wednesday noon to Friday noon.
Coho	10/13 – 11/2; Beach seines Sunday noon to Monday noon. Setnets Monday noon to Tuesday noon.
Chum	Closed for conservation.

Area 13D Tribal Net (All Citizens net closed)

Chinook	7/15 – 9/9 or earlier date dependent on in-season management needs; 7 days/wk	
Coho	9/10 – 10/31 or earlier date dependent on in-season management needs.	
	Dana Pass (13D – 1)	7 days/wk
	Pickering Pass (13D – 2)	7 days/wk
	Peale Pass (13D – 3)	7 days/wk
	Southern Case (13D – 4)	7 days/wk
Chum	Open approximately 10/13; 2-4 days per week; managed weekly by in-season escapement updates (~10/13).	

Henderson Inlet (Area 13E) Tribal Net (All Citizens net closed)

Closed to all fishing	
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Budd Inlet (Area 13F) Tribal Net (All Citizens net closed)

Chinook	7/15-9/9 or earlier date dependent on in-season management needs; 7 days/wk 9/10-9/22 extended opening dependent on in-season monitoring to meet hatchery escapement needs.
Coho	Closed
Chum	Open approximately 11/3, 2-4 days per week, managed by weekly in-season updates

Eld Inlet (Area 13G) Tribal Net (All Citizens net closed)

Chinook	7/15-9/9; opening dependent upon in-season data, outer portion only.
Coho	Closed
Chum	Open approximately 11/3, 2-4 days per week, managed by weekly escapement updates

Totten Inlet (Area 13H) Tribal Net (All Citizens net closed)

Chinook	8/1-9/9; schedule dependent on in-season data
Coho	Closed

Chum	Open approximately 10/6, 2-4 days per week; managed by weekly escapement updates
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Little Skookum Inlet (Area 13I) Tribal Net (All Citizens net closed)

Chinook	8/1-9/9; schedule dependent upon in-season data
Coho	Closed
Chum	Open approximately 11/3, 2-4 days per week; managed by weekly escapement updates

Hammersley Inlet (Area 13J) Tribal Net (All Citizens net closed)

Chinook	8/1-9/9 or earlier date dependent on in-season management needs
Coho	Closed
Chum	Open approximately, 10/6 – 12/31, 2-4 days/wk; managed by weekly escapement updates.

Northern Case Inlet (Area 13K) Tribal Net (All Citizens net closed)

Chinook	7/15-9/9
Coho	9/10-10/31 or earlier date dependent on in-season management needs
Chum	Open approximately 10/6 -12/31; 2-4 days/wk; managed by weekly escapement updates.

Nisqually River (Area 83D) Tribal Net (All Citizens net closed)

Chinook	<p>Gill Net – 3 days a week: Wk 33 (wb 8/11) and wk 34 (wb 8/18). 2 days a week: Wk 35 (wb 8/25) and wk 36 (wb 9/1).</p> <p>Fishing boundary: Mouth of Nisqually River up to Tom Brown’s at flagging.</p> <p>Hatchery Selective Drift 1-2 days/wk, Wk 32 (wb 8/4) through wk 37 (wb 9/8) or until 100 adult UMUT Chinook are encountered. Fishing boundary: I-5 upriver to approximate RM 5 at flagging.</p>
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	Change in Ratio data collection; staff driven Drift Gill Net; 1-4 days/wk, Wk 32 (wb 8/4) through wk 47 (wb 11/17). Release all fish. Fishing boundary: upriver of sport boundary or Kalama Creek.
Coho	Gill Net – 3 days a week: Wk 41 (wb 10/6) through wk 46 (wb 11/10). Fishing boundary: Mouth of Nisqually River up to Tom Brown’s at flagging wks 41-43. Upper boundary Kalama Creek at flagging wks 44-46.
Chum	No directed Chum fishery. If Yelm Escapement ISU reaches 405 live count on or before January 2, fishing schedule: 2-3 days/wk through wk 4 (wb 1/19/25). Fishing boundary: Mouth of Nisqually River up to approximate RM 5 at confluence of Clear Creek and mainstem Nisqually River. Staff driven GN drift test fishery total encounter 250 Chum – release all fish. Open 1-5 days a week: Wk 47 (wb 11/17) through wk 5 (1/26/2025).

McAllister Creek (Area 83F) Tribal Net (All Citizens net closed)

Chinook	Gill Net – 3-5 days/wk during the following weeks: Wk 32 (wb 8/4) through wk 45 (wb 11/3). Freshwater courses.
Coho	Closed.
Chum	Closed.

Area 13 All Citizens Recreational

5/15 – 5/14/2025	2 fish limit, (Chinook 22” min. size, 20” min. size 7/1-9/30), release Chum, wild Coho and wild Chinook. 2 pole endorsement. Lower Budd Inlet closure zone 7/16-10/31.
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Fox Island Pier All Citizens Recreational

Year-Round	2 fish limit, 1 Chinook (Chinook 22” min. size, 20" min. size 7/1-9/30), release Chum, wild Coho, and wild Chinook.
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Chambers Creek Estuary All Citizens Recreational

Downstream of markers 400’ below Boise - Cascade Dam to Burlington Northern Railroad Bridge	7/1 – 11/15	6 fish limit, 4 adults; 12” min size, release wild Chinook, wild Coho and Chum. Night closure, anti-snagging rule in effect, and barbless hooks required.
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Deschutes River All Citizens Recreational

From Henderson Blvd. Bridge upstream	Year-round	6 fish limit, 2 adults, 12" min size, release Coho.
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Kennedy Creek All Citizens Recreational

Mouth to northbound Hwy. 101 Bridge		Closed to salmon.
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McLane Creek All Citizens Recreational

From a line 50' north of and parallel to the Mud Bay Rd. Bridge to a line 100' upstream of and parallel to the south bridge on Hwy.101		Closed to salmon.
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Minter Creek All Citizens Recreational

Mouth to 50' downstream of hatchery rack	9/1 - 12/31	6 fish limit, 2 adults, release wild Chinook and wild Coho, 12" min size. Night closure, anti-snagging rule in effect. 7/1-12/31 closed to fishing for salmon in all waters within channels created by exposed tidelands.
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Nisqually River All Citizens Recreational

Mouth to Kalama Creek	7/1 –11/15 (Closed Sundays through Tuesdays 8/11 – 9/30); Closed Sundays and Mondays 10/1 – 11/15)	6 fish limit, 2 adults, 12" min. size; release wild Coho, Chum, and wild Chinook. Night closure, anti-snagging rule in effect, and barbless hooks required.
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McAllister Cr. - mouth to Olympia-Steilacoom Rd Bridge	7/1 – 11/15	6 fish limit, 2 adults, 12” min size. Release wild Coho, wild Chinook, and Chum. Night closure, anti-snagging rule in effect, and barbless hooks required.
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All other SOUTH SOUND AREA 13 REGION freshwater bodies closed to salmon angling.

Part 4. Hood Canal Region (All fisheries modeled in FRAM #2724 (Chinook) & #2425 (Coho))

Hood Canal Mainstem (Areas 12, 12B, 12C, 12D)

Tribal: 1,000 feet closure around streams that are closed to net fishing. Beach seines and hook and line gear release Chum through 9/30 (through 10/10 if within 500' of western shore of Areas 12B and 12C).

All Citizens: See WAC 220-47-307 for All Citizens exclusion zones.

Chinook	Tr	Areas 12, 12B: Evaluation GN Fishery wb 7/21 – wb 8/18, 3 d/wk; fishery shall follow the 12-12B Treaty Summer/Fall Chinook Gillnet Evaluation Fishery Plan in the appendix.
		Area 12C: GN wb 8/04 – wb 8/24, 3 d/wk; BS wb 8/04 – 8/27, 3 d/wk; Beach Seines Release chum 8/1-8/31. And Gillnets restricted to 7" min. mesh starting 8/1 per the SCSCI.
		Area 12D: Closed
		Area 12H: Open wb 7/21 through wb 9/15; hook and line gear continuous; beach seines and dipnets daylight hours Thursday each week; possible in-season modifications; Chum release.
	AC	Area 12C: Hoodsport Hatchery Zone Only, Wks 31 (wb 7/28) – 36 (wb 9/1); 5,000 Chinook quota. BS fishing pattern: 1,1,1,1,1,1; release all Chum per the SCSCI.
Coho	Tr	Area 12: Open 9/25 through 10/12 for gillnets. Beach seines for Coho only (release all Chinook and Chum through 9/30) may start no earlier than 9/16. Both gear types open 5 days/wk.
		Area 12B: Open 10/1 through 10/19 for gillnets; 500-foot closure along western shore through 10/10; beach seines for Coho only (release all Chinook and Chum through 9/30) may start no earlier than 9/16. Both gear types open 5 days/wk.
		Area 12C: Gillnets: 10/1-10/19, 5 d/wk. Beach Seines: 10/1-10/19, 5 d/wk. DAYLIGHT HOURS ONLY. 500 foot beach closure from Ayock Pt. to approx. 2,000 feet south of Lilliwaup (at the large house, north of Octopus Hole) through 10/10 for both gear types.
		Area 12D (west of Madrona Pt. - local name): Open for gillnets no earlier than 10/1. Weekly schedules identical to Area 12C.
	AC	Closed
Chum		See Co-Management Agreement for Hood Canal Chum Salmon Fisheries in appendix.

	Tr	Area 12: Open 10/13 through 11/20; 7 d/wk
		Area 12B: Open 10/20 through 11/20; 7 d/wk; except north of an East-West line from Zelatched Point to Seal Rock open through 11/27.
		Area 12C: Open 10/20 through 11/27; 7 d/wk.
		Area 12D: Closed.
		Area 12H: Hook and line gear open from 10/13 through 11/20; beach seines open Monday of each week; dipnets allowed only 10/20 (10 AM to 1 PM) and 11/3 (9 AM to noon). Starting 11/3, hatchery escapement control measures will go into effect. Possible in-season adjustments to 2 days/wk.
	AC	Areas 12 and 12B: Wks 42 (wb 10/13) - 47 (wb 11/17): PS Chinook and coho NR; PS fishing pattern: 1,1,1,2,1,1; GN fishing pattern: 1,2,2,2,2,2 daylight hours. Hazel Point area closed.
		Hoodsport Hatchery Zone (12C): Beach seine fishery wks 45-48; fishing pattern: 2,2,2,2. Fishing is contingent upon the results from the agreed-to ISU.
		Area 12D Closed

Areas 12, 12B Tribal Hook and Line (Troll and Handline)

Note: Expected fishing effort from the Port Gamble and Jamestown S’Klallam Tribes and the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe.

5/1 – 7/6	Closed
7/7 – 8/31	Closed
9/1 – 4/30	Closed

Port Gamble (Area 9A)

No gillnet may be operated within the boundaries as described: From the head/mouth of Port Gamble Bay along both the eastern and western shores, along the southeastern edge of Pt. Julia and then north of a straight line drawn to west to the southern edge of the old mill site designated by markers (map in appendix).

Chinook	All	Closed
Coho	Tr	Open wb 8/4 through 10/26; 7 days/wk; gillnet and handheld gear only. Ceremonial Harvest of 20 Chinook in August.
	AC	Open Wks 34 (wb 8/18) - 44 (wb 10/27) skiff GN limited to 100 fathoms length and 60 meshes in depth; 7 days/wk; Chinook NR; Chum NR through

		9/30; release NR fish by cutting ensnaring meshes. The beach area of the Port Gamble Indian Reservation, between Pt. Julia and the boundary marker at the south end of the reservation - closed to all fishing.
Chum	Tr	Open 10/27 through 11/30; 7 days/wk; gillnet only.
	AC	Closed

Quilcene / Dabob (Area 12A)

Coho	Tr	Open 8/21 through 10/12; Chum and Chinook release from hook and line and beach seine gear through 9/30; beach seines 5 days/wk, daylight hours. Hook and line fisheries for Coho only, open continuously. Gillnets closed until Summer Chum escapement exceeds 1,500, then (1) GN day/wk; when escapement reaches 2,500 (2) GN day/wk; when escapement reaches 3,500 GN will be determined. Beach seine advance notification required prior to fishing.
	AC	Beach seine open wks 34 (wb 8/18) – 40 (wb 9/29); Limited participation; Chinook and Chum NR; fishing pattern 3,5,5,5,5,5; GN closed unless Treaty GN opening. Fishery will be managed consistent with SCSCI.
Chum	Tr	Open to set and drift gillnets wb 10/13 through 11/20, South of an E-W line through Pt. Whitney.
	AC	Closed

Big Quilcene River (Area 82F) Tribal (All Citizens net closed)

Coho	Openings to be determined in-season, for Coho only, from 9/1 through 10/12. Closed below Rogers St. From Rogers St. to U.S. Hwy 101, dipnets, hook and line gear only, release all other salmon. The hatchery area, from U.S. Hwy 101 to the Quilcene Hatchery rack, may be opened for short periods to take surplus Coho. Hand-held gear only (dipnets, hand lines, etc.).
Chum	Closed

Skokomish River (Area 82G) Tribal (AC net closed) Purdy Creek (Area 82J) Tribal Net (AC net closed)

Note: The Skokomish Tribe will continue to sample all agreed to fisheries in order to provide weekly in-season updates (i.e. CWT, species, mark status, and mark rates). The WDFW will provide weekly in-season updates for Chinook returns to the George Adams Hatchery rack. Note: Hook and line gear and beach seines release Chum through 10/15 above Hwy 106 Bridge.

Skokomish River – Mouth to HWY 106 Bridge (Area 82G) Tribal

Chinook	Open wb 8/04 (1 d/wk); wb 8/11 – wb 8/25 (3 d/wk). Closed after August 31.
Coho	Open 10/1 – 10/26, 7 days/wk.
Chum	Open wb 10/27 through 11/17, 7 days/wk.

Skokomish River – HWY 106 Bridge to HWY 101 Bridge (Area 82G) Tribal

Chinook	Open wb 8/04 (1 d/wk); wb 8/11 – 8/25 (3 d/wk). Closed after August 31.
Coho	Open wb 10/1 – wb 10/26, 7 days/wk.
Chum	Open wb 10/27 through wb 11/17; 7 days/wk.

Purdy Creek (Area 82J)

Note: Tribal Net 250 feet from the confluence/mouth of Purdy Creek to the HWY 101 Bridge (fishing nets may not be attached to any abutment or railings on the HWY 101 Bridge).

Chinook	Gill Nets only: Open Saturdays only beginning July 14 – August 10. In-season adjustments will occur to ensure weekly broodstock targets are achieved.
Chum	Gill Nets, Dip Nets and Hook & Line: Open 11/3 as necessary to reach tribal share.

Misc. Hood Canal Rivers (Dosewallips, Duckabush, Hamma Hamma, Tahuya, Dewatto, Union)

All species	Closed to commercial harvest.
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Area 12 All Citizens Recreational (Including Quilcene/Dabob Bay)

Note: Release all Chum from 8/1 to 10/15, per the SCSCI. 7/1-10/15: All waters within channels created by exposed tidelands including - the free-flowing waters of the Skokomish River downstream (north) of the City of Tacoma PUD overhead transfer powerlines are CLOSED to fishing for finfish. The State and Tribe will meet and resolve issues prior to a fishery occurring in this area. Mouth closures apply to Dosewallips, Duckabush, Dewatto, and Hamma Hamma Rivers.

5/15 – 6/30	Closed
7/1 – 7/31	Closed North of Ayock (except Quilcene Bay fishery below).

7/1 – 9/30	South of Ayock Pt. – 4 fish limit, (Chinook 20" min size); release Chum and wild Chinook. 2 pole endorsement.
8/1 – 8/31	Quilcene Bay – 4 fish limit, Coho Only. Fishing allowed in waters north of a true east line from the mouth of Turner Creek to the Toandos Peninsula.
8/1 – 9/30	North of Ayock Pt. – 4 fish limit, release Chinook and Chum. Closed Tarboo Bay north of Broad Spit 9/16-9/30.
10/1 – 10/31	Entire Area – 4 fish limit, release Chinook, release Chum through 10/15. Closed in Tarboo Bay N of Broad Spit. 2 pole endorsement 10/1-10/31 South of Ayock.
11/1 – 11/30	4 fish limit, release Chinook and Coho.
12/1 – 5/14	Closed.

Hoodsport Hatchery Zone All Citizens Recreational, Same as Area 12 (above) except:

7/1 – 11/30	4 fish limit, no minimum size; Release wild Chinook and release Chum 7/1-10/15. 2 pole endorsement 7/1-10/31.
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Dewatto River All Citizens Recreational

Closed to salmon.

Tahuya River All Citizens Recreational

Closed to salmon.

Skokomish River All Citizens Recreational

Closed to salmon.

Dosewallips River All Citizens Recreational

Mouth to ONP boundary	11/1 –12/15	2 fish limit, 12" min size, Chum only.
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Duckabush River All Citizens Recreational

Mouth to ONP Boundary	11/1 –12/15	2 fish limit, 12” min size, Chum only.
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Quilcene River All Citizens Recreational

From the mouth to Hwy 101	8/16 – 8/31	4 fish limit, Coho only. 12” min. size. Night closure and anti-snagging rule in effect.
From the downstream terminus of the WDFW easement (Colyott Bluff) to Hwy 101	9/1 – 10/31	4 fish limit, Coho only. 12” min. size. Night closure and anti-snagging rule in effect.
From the mouth to the downstream terminus of the WDFW easement (Colyott Bluff)	9/1 – 10/31	Closed waters.

All other HOOD CANAL REGION freshwater bodies closed to salmon angling.

2024 – 2025 List of Agreed Fisheries Appendix

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1.1 2024 Area 9 (NHC sub-area) Treaty Commercial Chum Fishing Plan

Pre-Season Planning:

The Area 9 fall Chum fishery north of the HC bridge will open wk 43 (wb 10/20) through wk 45 (wb 11/3); fishing pattern: GN 3,4,4; and PS 4,3,3. Open area restricted to that portion of North Hood Canal bounded to the south by the Hood Canal Bridge and bounded to the north by a line from White Rock due east to landfall. Tribes with adjudicated U&A in the open section of Area 9 may choose to participate. Coho and Chinook model inputs have been modeled during NOF that anticipate the participation levels of 2024. If the fishery reaches a catch threshold of 30,000 Chum salmon before 10/30, there will be a conference call among the participating Tribes to discuss any needed fishery management actions. Participating tribes agree to sample tissue for DNA analysis of their tribe's Chum catch and wild Coho bycatch to the extent practicable.

During the North of Falcon salmon planning process, expected Coho and Chinook impacts for all five tribes with treaty fishing rights in the proposed fishing zone were modeled in pre-season FRAM model runs.

Objective:

The purpose of this management plan is to provide a management framework for this Area 9-NHC treaty commercial Chum fishery to improve coordination, compliance, safety, and management of the fishery.

Eligible Tribes:

Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe, Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, Skokomish Tribe, and Suquamish Tribe.

Fishery Area:

That portion of Area 9 north of the Hood Canal Bridge and south of a line true east from White Rock to landfall on the Kitsap Peninsula.

Fishery Period:

Management weeks 43 through 45

Weekly Fishery Schedule:

Week 43 (GN 3, PS 4)

Week 44: (GN 4, PS 3)

Week 45: (GN 4, PS 3)

Gillnets Open –

Week 43: 8:00 am Sunday through 8:00 am Wednesday,

Week 44: 8:00 am Sunday through 8:00 am Thursday,

Week 45: 8:00 am Sunday through 8:00 am Thursday.

Purse Seines Open – Daylight Hours Only.

Week 43: 8:00 am Wednesday through 8:00 pm Saturday,

Week 44: 8:00 am Thursday through 8:00 pm Saturday,

Week 45: 8:00 am Thursday through 8:00 pm Saturday.

By-catch inputs for Coho and Chinook FRAM modeling:

The by-catch inputs of Coho and Chinook for 2024 FRAM modelling utilized encounters as the average from the prior 3 seasons. During this time period the average Coho and Chinook encounters were 25 and 0 respectively. Chinook encounters were increased to 1. Resulting gillnet retention of Coho was expanded for drop-off mortality (2%), and purse seine retention of 2 Coho was added. Pre-season FRAM modeled input totaled 27 Coho. Chinook have not been encountered in this fishery, thus model input remains at 1 as a placeholder.

Other Restrictions:

Purse seine release of Chinook;

Purse seine opening shall be scheduled to occur on the same days and times for all participating Tribes;

Gillnet openings shall be scheduled to occur on the same days and times for all participating Tribes;

All catch shall be recorded on treaty commercial fish tickets.

Central/South Sound Tribal Agreements:

Estimated interceptions of South/Central Sound origin Chum shall be considered a pre-terminal interception and will be deducted from the South/Central Sound computed Treaty share of harvestable Chum entering Area 10 using weekly stock composition as outlined in the table below.

	North Hood Canal		
	43	44	45
# of years in mean	n=7	n=11	n=10
Johnstone Strait	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
SofG-west	0.70%	0.40%	0.10%
SofG-east	0.00%	0.10%	0.30%

WCVI	0.10%	0.10%	0.00%
Fraser	0.10%	0.40%	0.20%
Nooksack	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
PS-North	0.60%	1.00%	0.50%
PS-Central	1.80%	1.80%	2.00%
PS-South	6.10%	7.40%	5.70%
Tulalip/Hood Canal Falls	90.20%	88.70%	90.30%
PS-Lates	0.00%	0.00%	0.50%
JDF/Hood Canal Summer	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
JDF-Fall	0.30%	0.20%	0.20%
Washington Coastal	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Columbia	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Summary

South & Central Sound	7.90%	9.20%	7.70%
Hood Canal Fall	90.20%	88.70%	90.30%
North Sound	0.60%	1.00%	0.50%
Other (Non-Local)	1.20%	1.20%	0.80%
PS Lates	0.00%	0.00%	0.50%

*Data source (GSI 2011, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023)

Table 1. Portion of weekly harvest to attribute to Puget Sound regions of origin for the purpose of fulfilling obligations under the Inter-Tribal Allocation Agreement for South/Central Sound stocks; the total weekly harvest will be determined by in-season landings. These values were derived from the GSI data analyzed to date resulting in average regional contribution rate by week. Under the Inter-Tribal Allocation Agreement for South/Central Sound stocks, Area 9 is a pre-terminal fishery and treaty interceptions of South/Central Sound origin fish will be deducted from the treaty share of harvestable Chum entering Area 10.

Broodstock collection at the Little Boston Hatchery (Port Gamble Bay) shall be monitored to ensure that Fall Chum broodstock collection goals will be met. If the hatchery is not meeting its broodstock collection needs, then harvest management actions will be taken to ensure a sufficient passage of Chum salmon to the hatchery.

Catch Sampling:

The participating tribes plan to continue collecting Chum tissue samples for weekly stock composition data. A sampling design to distribute the collection of 200 weekly samples over the geographic area being fished will be coordinated among the participating tribes.

Enforcement:

Each participating tribe shall maintain an enforcement presence to ensure that its fishers comply with this management plan and their individual tribal fishery regulations.

1.2 2024 Co-Management Agreement for Hood Canal Chum Salmon Fisheries

The 2024 forecasted run size of Hood Canal fall chum is 254,900. This very low forecasted return is expected to limit chum salmon fisheries in Hood Canal and disrupt the co-managers' ability to use the agreed to Hood Canal fall chum ISU model this season. Considering this circumstance the Hood Canal Treaty Tribes (Skokomish Tribe, Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe and Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe) and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) agree to manage their respective Hood Canal chum fisheries to the preseason forecasted harvestable shares, unless prior to the chum fishing season, the co-managers develop an agreed to alternative method to estimate the Hood Canal fall chum run size inseason: one that would be expected to work under the expected conditions of low chum run size and/or reduced purse seine fishery days/hours. The Hood Canal co-managers further agree:

- 1) To exchange information and meet (if necessary) prior to August 1, 2024, to update and agree to the data necessary to explore alternative ISU methods or develop a new or modified version of the current ISU model. Any ISU models or methods developed must be agreed-to by all parties before being implemented inseason.
- 2) Those waters of Area 12 east of the Area 12/12B boundary and south of a line projected 94° true from Hazel Point to the light on the opposite shore will be closed to non-tribal net fisheries.
- 3) Waters within 1,000 ft of Port Gamble Creek and Martha John Creek in marine area 9A (Port Gamble Bay) are closed to fishing
- 4) That on-water enforcement will be sufficient to ensure compliance with all regulations.
- 5) If an alternative ISU method is developed, to convene a conference call on the day of (or day following) the availability of the results to discuss management of the remainder of the season.

Authorized Signatures:

The following parties agree to the above for the management of the 2024 Hood Canal chum salmon season, and the undersigned persons have authority to enter into this agreement:


_____ 4/11/24

Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe Date


_____ 4-10-2024

Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe Date


_____ 4/10/2024

Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe Date


_____ 4/11/2024

Skokomish Tribe Date


_____ 4/11/2024

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Date

1.3 2024 Area 12-12B Treaty Gillnet Evaluation Fishery Plan

Evaluation for Tribal Chinook Net Fishing in Areas 12 & 12B

April 9, 2024

Management Plan Objectives:

The objective is to conduct an evaluation fishery to gain current information on the use of net gear in 12-12B during the Chinook management period, while protecting Hood Canal Summer Chum salmon. This evaluation fishery will measure the rate of encounters with summer chum salmon for a potential future Hood Canal Areas 12-12B Treaty Chinook gillnet fishery, as well as gather valuable data on Chinook salmon coded wire tag groups recovered in the evaluation. The information collected from the evaluation fishery could lay the foundation for a potential future permanent modification in an updated BCR.

This evaluation fishery management plan is designed to coordinate data collection and assessment of using large mesh gillnet gear to harvest Chinook Salmon in Area 12-12B. This evaluation fishery plan provides a framework for catch accounting, coordination, compliance, safety, and overall management of the evaluation fishery.

Eligible Tribes:

Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe, Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe, Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe, and Skokomish Tribe.

Expected Effort:

Participation in the fishery is difficult to predict because the fishery has not been open for many years. We anticipate limited participation (perhaps < 20) but fishing effort will be monitored (see section on Monitoring and Enforcement).

Fishery Area:

Salmon Management Areas 12 and 12B.

Fishery Period:

Management weeks 30 through 34 (July 21 – August 24)

Legal Gear:

Set and drift gillnets, 7-inch minimum stretched mesh size, consistent with maximum length and depth allowance under tribal ordinances.

Area Closures:

No marine gillnets may be operated within a 1,000 ft. radius around all waters within channels created by exposed tidelands of the Dosewallips, Duckabush, and Hamma Hamma rivers and around all stream mouths that are not open to net fishing.

Catch Sampling:

Participating tribes must intensively sample their fishery with a minimum 30% sampling rate, using the methods of the Puget Sound co-managers Chinook sampling manual.

Preseason expected chum encounters are estimated to be 44. Chum encounters will be monitored in-season and compared to that preseason expectation. If in-season chum encounters exceed the preseason expectation by 20%, the fishery will be closed.

Monitoring and Enforcement:

Each participating tribe shall maintain an enforcement presence to ensure that its fishers comply with this management plan and their individual tribal fishery regulations.

Tribal natural resource management staff will accompany the enforcement officers or utilize a separate research vessel to monitor the implementation of the fishery.

Other Restrictions:

Collective fishery harvest limit of 1,500 Chinook, or as set during the North of Falcon (NOF) process;

Gillnet openings shall be scheduled to occur on the same days and times for all participating Tribes;

All catch shall be retained; catch and bycatch shall be recorded on treaty commercial fish tickets;

Only one gillnet may be fished per fisher;

Gillnets must be tended while fishing;

Fishers must register with their natural resources department prior to participating;

Monitors will be stationed on the water and/or at the buying stations. Take home catch shall be submitted to the fisheries staff for sampling. Sampling reports shall be provided during weekly in-season co-manager conference calls.

Fishers must report all commercial and take-home catch of Chinook and chum salmon to their NR department by phone, text, or email preferably within 24 hours, but no later than 48 hours of landing.

Weekly Fishery Schedule:

Schedule (three days/week) dependent on co-manager agreement. Daylight hours only, from sunrise to sunset.

Weekly co-manager fisheries conference calls will occur during the season to exchange catch and bycatch numbers, report on monitoring and sampling efforts, plan any adjustments that may be needed in scheduling and to report any enforcement or fishery conduct issues.

Pre-Season Planning:

The Area 12-12B summer/fall Chinook Salmon fishery will begin at sunrise on the Sunday nearest July 19th and close at sunset on the Saturday prior to August 31. The fishery will operate 3-days per week. For 2024, the fishery will be open from 07/21 through 08/24.

During the North of Falcon salmon planning process, expected coho and Chinook impacts for all four tribes with treaty fishing rights in the proposed fishing zone were modeled in pre-season FRAM model runs, with the assumption that the tribes will harvest the full 1,500 Chinook limit, or as set during the NOF process.

Conference calls among the Area 12-12B Co-managers and NOAA Fisheries will occur weekly to exchange catch and bycatch numbers, report on monitoring and sampling efforts, and report any in-season adjustments in fishery scheduling.

When the fishery reaches an in-season threshold, to be determined prior to the fishery, there will be an emergency conference call among the participating Tribes to discuss any management actions that may be needed to prevent exceeding the Chinook fishery limit.

The bycatch inputs of Chinook and coho for 2024 FRAM modeling are based on 1,500 landed Chinook, or as set by the NOF process.

References:

Puget Sound Indian Tribes (PSIT) and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). 2022. Comprehensive Management Plan for Puget Sound Chinook: Harvest Management Component. February 17, 2022.

Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission (NWIFC) and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). 2023. Puget Sound Commercial Salmon Fishery Sampling Manual. March 2023.

1.4 2024 Area 9A Setnet Closure Area



1.5 2024 7/7A Chum Fishing Plan

4/9/2024

Chum salmon fisheries in Areas 7 and 7A will be regulated to comply with a base harvest ceiling of 125,000 Chum salmon, unless a critically low level of abundance is identified for those stocks migrating through Johnstone Strait (“Inside Southern Chum salmon”) (PST 2019). Chapter 6 of Annex IV specifies that U.S. commercial fisheries for Chum salmon in Areas 7 and 7A will not occur prior to October 10. Paragraph 9 (a-b) specifies run sizes below 1.0 million as critical (estimated by Canada). For run sizes below the critical threshold, the U.S. catch of Chum salmon in Areas 7 and 7A will be limited to those taken incidentally to other species and in other minor fisheries and shall not exceed 20,000 pieces. When the Fraser River Chum run-size is greater than 1.6 million, the US share shall be 160,000 Chum.

In 2013, the co-managers enacted a fishing plan intended to result in the full harvest of Chum salmon allowed to be caught in Area 7/7A under the existing Chapter 6 of the Pacific Salmon Treaty. Adoption of these annual pre-season Chum fishing plans for Area 7/7A has mostly resulted in the full harvest of the U.S. share in recent years (Table 1).

Table 1. U.S. 7/7A Chum catches, 2013-2023

Year	Non-Tribal catch	Tribal catch	Total U.S. catch	Total U.S. Share ^A	Uncaught share	Overage	Paid Back
2013	30,239	49,411	79,650	130,000	50,350	0	
2014	60,135	86,436	146,571	130,000	0	16,571	
2015	59,754	65,303	125,057	130,000	4,943	0	4,943
2016	66,531	51,705	118,236	130,000	11,764	0	11,764
2017	56,830	66,366	123,196	130,000	6,804	0	
2018	37,806	28,605	66,411	N/A ^B	N/A	0	
2019	574		574	N/A ^C	N/A	0	
2020	47,270	40,281	87,551	125,000	37,449	0	
2021	617		617	N/A ^C	N/A	0	
2022	25,874	48,016	73,890	N/A ^B	N/A	0	
2023	154	4	158	N/A ^C	N/A	0	

^A Between 2009-2018, the base US share was 130,000 Chum per year. Starting in 2019, the base US share shall be 125,000 Chum per year

^B In 2018 and 2022 the inside Southern Chum was above the critical threshold, allowing the US to open fisheries. However, Fraser River Chum were below the critical threshold of 900,000, which required the US to close 7/7A Chum fisheries.

^C In 2019, 2021, and 2023 the inside Southern Chum run was below the critical threshold. The only commercial harvest is attributed to non-tribal reef net landings between October 1-9.

To continue to promote fishing opportunity that allows both the tribal and non-tribal fleets to catch their full shares, the co-managers will use the management approach below for the 2024 season.

- Tribal and non-tribal reef net fisheries will remain open continuously from the end of Fraser management to the end of the Chum season or until their respective shares are harvested, whichever comes first. Reef nets will release all Chum and unmarked Chinook through September 30. Release all Chinook beginning October 1. Reefnets may also retain unmarked Coho with a cap of 125 fish through September 30.
- Tribal purse seine (PS) and gillnet (GN) fisheries will open on Thursday October 10 and remain open continuously until the end of the season or until the treaty share is harvested, whichever comes first.
- Non-tribal PS and GN fisheries will open on Friday October 11, Saturday October 12, Monday October 14, and Tuesday October 15.
- Non-treaty purse seine and gillnet fisheries will be evaluated relative to the thresholds below based on non-treaty Chum catch reported on the in-season co-manager conference call scheduled for Thursday, October 17. Non-treaty fisheries will re-open on the prescribed dates and remain open continuously until the end of the season or until the non-treaty share is harvested, whichever comes first.

Table 2. Tribal and Non-Tribal Chum fishing schedule for Areas 7 & 7A

	10-Oct THU	11-Oct FRI	12-Oct SAT	13-Oct SUN	14-Oct MON	15-Oct TUE	16-Oct WED	17-Oct THU
Treaty and Non-Treaty Reef Net	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue
Treaty Gillnet and Purse Seine	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue
Non-Treaty Gillnet and Purse Seine		Blue	Blue		Blue	Blue		
Co-manager Conference Call								Green

- If total non-treaty catch is:
 - <29,000; non-treaty fishery will reopen Friday, October 18.
 - >29,000; non-treaty fishery will reopen Saturday, October 19.
- The co-managers will exchange data on by-catch throughout the season and take appropriate management actions should levels of by-catch greatly exceed expectations.

- The co-managers will meet by conference call and adjust schedules if needed in response to in-season notification by Canada's Department of Fisheries and Oceans that Chum salmon returns are below the critical thresholds identified in Chapter 6, paragraph 9 of the Pacific Salmon Treaty.
- At any time, the tribes and/or WDFW may open limited and closely regulated fisheries in an attempt to collect tissue samples from Area 7 West, Area 7 East and Area 7A for Genetic Stock Identification analysis. US Southern Panel members will notify their Canadian counterparts of this intent in an expeditious manner. As described in PST Chapter 6, paragraph 9(b), catches taken for the purpose of GSI sampling will not count toward the 20,000 fish catch limit allowed when critical thresholds are not being met.
- If Inside Southern Chum and/or Fraser Chum run sizes fall below critical thresholds, as described in PST Chapter 6, the tribes may conduct limited ceremonial and subsistence fisheries in Areas 7 and 7A. These fisheries will be agreed-to by the co-managers before opening and in combination with "other limited fisheries" shall not exceed 20,000 fish, as per PST Chapter 6, paragraph 9.

1.6 Co-manager Commitment to Comprehensive Chum Plan Development

Due to ongoing desires by tribes to see stock recovery and shared treaty harvest opportunities in all terminal and pre-terminal areas, the Puget Sound Co-Managers have committed to making significant progress on a Comprehensive Chum Management Plan (CCMP) over the course of the coming year. That commitment includes agreement to a consistent run reconstruction methodology across Puget Sound, defining management units, qualifying attributes to define and rank stocks of concern and define their associated acceptable rates of harvest, abundance breakpoints, effort and harvest controls in fisheries, equitable sharing of conservation responsibilities for stocks of concern, and the development of new sharing agreements, as needed. To meet these objectives, the co-managers agree to review and update escapement goals, escapement goal methodology, and data collection needs as determined by regional leads.

The CCMP will include continued GSI data collection plans for pre-terminal fisheries occurring throughout Puget Sound as well as terminal baseline collections, delineation of stock composition estimates by area and time, model estimated impacts on stocks of concern by area and time, and unit effort, refined forecasts and in season updates of runsize, and stock recovery and enhancement strategies. The CCMP will include a framework to account for all mixed stock impacts to chum in fisheries from 4B to Deep South Sound utilizing available data and including harvest ceilings on stocks at risk of not meeting escapement goals. Additionally, it will include guidelines for incorporating test fishing and in season updates into fisheries management decisions, and for sharing the responsibility of conservation on stocks of concern as well as the benefits of harvestable surplus from healthy stocks. It is the intent of the Co-Managers to complete this framework so that it may be used for managing the 2025 chum fishing season.

The Co-Managers agree to define CCMP regional leads and meet at least every two - four weeks, in separate policy and technical groups, beginning in mid-May. Smaller workgroups may be formed to address specific regions or subjects as necessary.

1.7 2024 Skagit River Species Composition Sampling

Skagit River SONAR Program Overview

WDFW received legislative funding in summer 2022 to support a hydroacoustic monitoring program in the Skagit River watershed. With this funding proviso, WDFW hired permanent staff to support the program and purchased SONAR equipment, software, and licensing. The initial objective of the hydroacoustic program is to provide a fishery-independent in-season tool to determine run strength and timing of adult sockeye salmon returning to the Baker River system via the Skagit River. If the program is deemed successful and useful to comanagers, a long-term goal would be to expand monitoring efforts to other salmon species.

The program's pilot season ran from June through September 2023, and revealed that SONAR was successful at detecting adult salmonids. Staff used SONAR-derived characteristics such as body length, swim speed, and direction of movement to distinguish likely sockeye from other fish species detected (e.g., Chinook salmon, pink salmon, resident trout). A high priority for the 2024 season is to improve the species composition approach to better differentiate co-occurring species and identify sockeye with greater accuracy. Test fishing is the standard best practice used to determine species composition in hydroacoustic applications. Here, we provide a proposal for a non-retention test-fishery to address the species composition component of the ongoing Skagit River hydroacoustic monitoring program.

Objectives

- Conduct weekly test fishery (drift tangle net, non-retention) to evaluate species composition of fish targets passing in the vicinity of hydroacoustic cameras deployed in the Skagit River. Test fishing efforts will inform:
 - Species composition/diversity based on time of year. Methods will be developed and refined for sockeye identification, while informing the means to successfully monitor additional species in future seasons.
 - Species-specific body length distributions. Identify any additional species that may confound sockeye identification based on average body length during the primary hydroacoustic monitoring period.
- Provide opportunity to comanagers for in-river monitoring of adult salmonids via a non-retention test fishery.

Collaborators

- Skagit River Tribal Comanagers, Skagit River System Cooperative, and WDFW
- Study design to be reviewed by comanagers prior-to and during NOF 2024, and potential agreement to be provided in LOAF
- SRSC staff to be contracted and funded by WDFW (2 staff members), with additional support from on-site WDFW staff as required
- Results to be under exclusive purview of Skagit River Comanagers for in-season fisheries management.

Proposed Sampling Location(s)

- Sedro-Woolley, adjacent to Wildcat Steelhead Club (48.490025, -122.206261)
 - Proposed site for 2024 Skagit River hydroacoustic monitoring efforts
 - Test fishery will be conducted upstream of and adjacent to the SONAR site

Proposed Sampling Technique

- Drift tangle net, 25 fathom long, 5” and 5.5” mesh webbing, 25-30 mesh deep, 30lb lead line, deployed from a small motorized watercraft
- 6-7 drift sets (one set per hour) across a 6-7 hour period when sonars are actively collecting data
 - Drift approximately 10-20 m from bank for approximately 5 minutes at suitable location upstream of and near to sonar detection window
 - To the extent feasible, when the boat reaches the bank at the end of each drift, net and contents will be removed from the boat into the water to reduce fish time out of water
- All fish encountered will be handled with utmost care. Specific methods for fish handling, holding, and release will be discussed and agreed-upon by comanagers. In general, fish will be retrieved from net after drift, identified to species, evaluated for condition, wanded for prior marks (e.g., coded wire tags, PIT tags), and measured to fork length. No excessive handling will occur.
 - Fish condition will be described as follows: 1 (lively and vigorous), 2 (vigorous and bleeding), 3 (lethargic), 4 (lethargic and bleeding), or 5 (no visible movement or apparent ventilation)
- Fish that are lively and vigorous will be immediately released; those that exhibit stress or impairment will be moved into individual live bags or a net pen at a holding station until lively and vigorous, after which they will be released.
- Live bag time will be determined by species and individual body size to reduce handling stress and post-release mortality

Proposed Sampling Dates

- SONAR deployment anticipated Week 23 (starting June 3) through Week 33 (ending August 18)
- Test fishery sampling window to target the early component of the Baker Lake origin sockeye return
 - Eight sampling dates, once per week, spanning Week 23 (starting June 3) through Week 30 (ending July 28)
- Sampling extension and evaluation of species other than sockeye to be determined after 2024 pilot year

Post-Season Update

- WDFW staff will deliver a post-season update to Skagit River Tribal Comanagers, Skagit River System Cooperative staff, and other collaborators following wrap-up of the 2024 pilot test fishing effort
- Post-season update will include evaluation of:
 - Total interceptions by species
 - Incidence of handling stress and mortality by species
 - Recommended methodological improvements for subsequent years
 - Possible extension of test fishing efforts in subsequent years to include other species of interest, toward improved in-season fishery management.

1.8 Area 10 Treaty Chum Management Plan

Recognizing the poor forecasted abundances of Mid-South Sound Fall chum stocks, Suquamish and Tulalip tribes proposes a conservative approach during the 2024 Chum Area 10 tribal fisheries. There will be no tribal fisheries if the weekly In Season Update adjusted run-size (ISU) is less than 350,000.

Recognizing the poor forecasted abundance for Nisqually late winter chum, Suquamish and Tulalip agree to limit their projected pre-terminal impact (Area 10/11) to Nisqually late winter chum to 8% of the forecast, split between the tribes and the state. This results in 465 projected catch of Nisqually late winter chum. Each week, catches will be evaluated using long-term Apple Cove test fishery GSI data and real-time GSI data (if available) to track projected Nisqually late winter chum impact. Fisheries will be managed accordingly within the constraints below, to meet this goal.

Week 41: No fishery

Week 42: If the ISU is between 350,000 and 460,000:

Fishery	Catch limit	Days open	Expected effort
Suquamish	3,000	3	8
Tulalip	3,000	2	15

Week 43-45: If the ISU is between 350,000 and 460,000:

Fishery	Catch limit	Days open	Expected effort
Suquamish	3,000	3	8
Tulalip	3,000	1	15

Week 46: If the ISU is between 350,000 and 460,000:

Fishery	Catch limit	Days open	Expected effort
Suquamish	3000	3	8

If a tribe exceeded its catch limit the previous week, the overage number will be subtracted from the current week, so the running season total does not exceed the weekly 3,000 per week limit. If a tribe did not catch a 3,000 limit, the underage will not be available the following weeks unless the run size becomes larger than 460,000.

If the adjusted run size is larger than 460,000, the tribes will not be limited to a weekly harvest cap of 3,000 chum, nor to the 1 day/week (Tulalip) and 3 days/weekly limit (Suquamish).

Regardless of SS Fall runsize, fisheries will be managed to not exceed the 8% cap on Nisqually Late Chum. Fisheries will close when cumulative Nisqually Late Chum reaches 465 fish. Suquamish and Tulalip will manage their fisheries not to exceed the 4% with combined impacts.

2024 Preterminal Nisqually Lates Impact Limits	42	43	44	45	46	Cap for the Cumulative Nisqually Late Catch
% of Nisq Lates by wk	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.7%	1.7%	
Treaty Catch (TC)	TC*0.0%	TC*0.1%	TC*0.2%	TC*0.7%	TC*1.7%	465

Sampling:

200 fish or more will be sampled weekly by Suquamish and Tulalip fisheries staff for a combined total of 800 chum during the weeks 42-45 period, plus additional 100 samples collected during the Suquamish fishery in week 46. Sampling will include the following: collection of tissue for GSI analysis, length, sex, and scales (for age determination), following the sampling protocol of the Apple Cove Tree test fishery. Sampling will occur aboard the tender vessel and/or directly (if possible) aboard the fishing vessels on the water. If possible, additional Information related to the time and specific geographic location of the sets, number of fish per set, and total catch for the vessel will be recorded.

Catch reporting:

Catch information will be shared daily with co-managers including for each fishery: number of vessels, catch per boat, and total catch.

1.9 Lake Washington Piscivore Monitoring and Mitigation Study

4/15/2024

Objective 1: Develop strategies to reduce predation on juvenile salmonids in the Lake Washington watershed. Increase survival rates for juvenile Chinook, sockeye, and coho salmon rearing in or migrating through Lake Washington, Lake Sammamish, and the Lake Washington Ship Canal (LWSC).

Objective 2: Describe the relative abundance and size structure of piscivorous fishes in different sectors of the Lake Washington watershed during the time when lake-rearing salmon fry and out-migrating salmon smolts are present (January-June).

Objective 3: Identify sectors of the Lake Washington watershed where predation on juvenile salmonids is greatest during the fry-rearing and out-migration period.

Objective 4: Assess the effectiveness of different gear types (Merwin Traps, trap nets, gill nets, etc.) for capturing and removing non-native piscivorous fishes in the Lake Washington watershed.

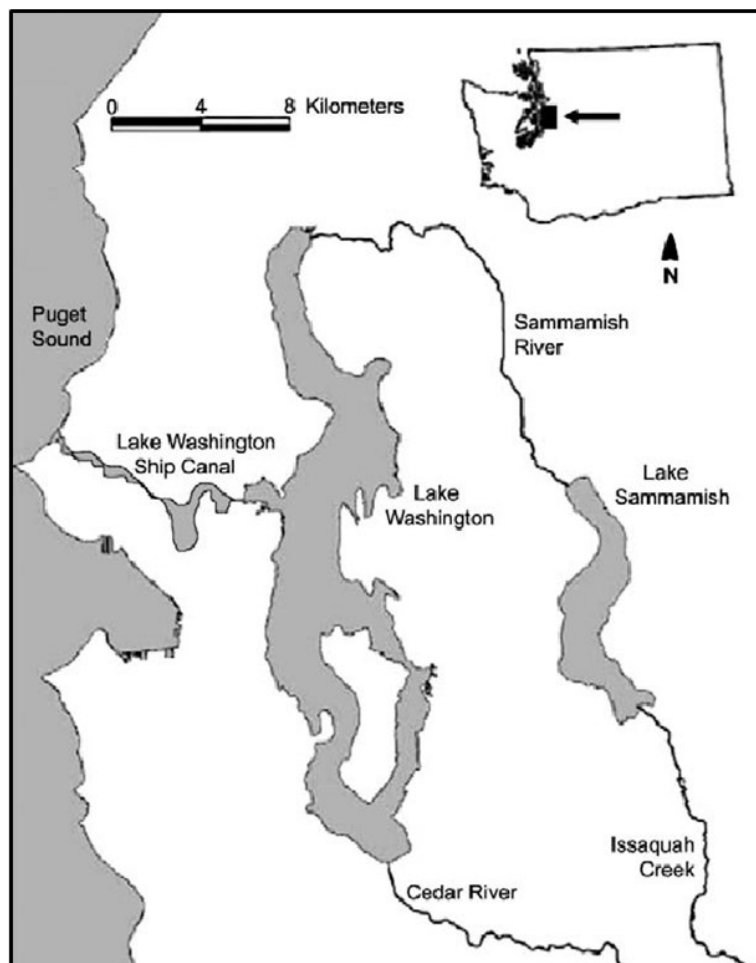


Figure 1. The proposed study area, the LWSC, Lake Washington, and Lake Sammamish.

Study Area

The study area is within WRIA 8 and includes the Lake Washington Ship Canal (LWSC), Lake Washington, and Lake Sammamish.

Methods

Gill netting will occur between January and June of 2024 and 2025. Variable-mesh monofilament gill nets will be set during the salmon fry-rearing and smolt out-migration period within the study area (Figure 1). Netting effort will be concentrated in areas where predation on salmon fry or smolts is most likely to occur. Nets will be deployed at night with 12-16 hour set times and a range of mesh sizes (1-inch stretch to 5-inch stretch) will be used. All species captured will be measured and recorded. Stomach contents of some piscivorous fishes caught at selected locations will be assessed for evidence of predation on juvenile salmonids.

Merwin Traps or other trap nets may also be deployed in Lake Sammamish or Lake Washington between January and June of 2024 and 2025. Traps will be checked regularly with all species caught being recorded.

Justification

Previous studies in the Lake Washington watershed (WRIA 8) have identified predation on juvenile salmonids as a key limiting factor, but past studies have not detailed management strategies for reducing predation. WRIA 8 is a large basin and complete removal of all predators is not likely feasible. The monitoring work outlined in this study plan would attempt to identify times and locations where strategic piscivore removal efforts could increase survival for juvenile salmonids. Due to the large size of Lakes Washington and Sammamish, the identification of predation hotspots or seasonal congregations of piscivores will likely be a multi-year process. Elements/objectives of the monitoring project may change over time, but there will likely always be a need for a monitoring program directed at piscivorous fishes using different types of net gear in WRIA 08. This project is widely supported at the local level and is fully endorsed by the WRIA 8 Salmon Recovery Council and the WRIA 8 Technical Advisory Group.

ESA Considerations

Federal authorization under ESA for a portion of the 2024 work is covered in a separate permit; a State 4(d) permit through NOAA Fisheries. The NOAA Fisheries permit file number for the 2024 work is 27790. Similar work conducted in recent years indicates that this monitoring project will remove many piscivorous fish from the LWSC and other areas of the Lake Washington watershed that would otherwise prey on juvenile salmon, and this project is therefore likely to benefit juvenile salmonids in the watershed.

The Puget Sound Chinook Harvest Management Plan allows for limited take of listed species during research activities within each Management Unit (MU): "Mortality associated with certain monitoring and research activities (e.g. test fisheries and update fisheries), that primarily inform in-season harvest management decisions, will be accounted with other fishery related mortality under the ER ceilings defined for each MU. Mortality associated with other research and monitoring, which have broader applicability to stock assessment, will not be accounted under the ER ceilings. Mortality in this latter category will not exceed a level equivalent to 1% of the estimated annual abundance (i.e. 1% ER), for any MU." As such, there is limited take for Puget Sound Chinook available to this proposed project under the PSCHMP, in combination with other projects within the MU. Steelhead take for research purposes has historically been covered separately but was written into the NMFS 2016-17 biological opinion for the

Puget Sound salmon fisheries, which effectively extend the 2010 PSCHMP. Estimated take values associated with the project are provided below.

1. Steelhead adults: The probability of encountering an adult steelhead is very low. Adult steelhead were not encountered during previous sampling efforts conducted annually between 2016-2023 in the LWSC and Lake Washington. Likewise, Tribal test fisheries using gill nets in Lakes Sammamish and Washington in recent years have not encountered adult steelhead. Spawning ground surveys indicate that few (if any) steelhead spawn in the Lake Washington watershed, and steelhead adults are not expected to be migrating through the LWSC or Lake Washington during the proposed sampling period. Impacts to adult steelhead are not expected to exceed two encounters and one mortality.

2. Steelhead sub-adults: The probability of encountering sub-adult steelhead is very low. Sub-adult steelhead were not encountered during previous sampling conducted annually between 2016-2023 in the LWSC and Lake Washington. Spawning ground surveys indicate that few (if any) steelhead spawn in the Lake Washington watershed, and steelhead sub-adults are not expected to be encountered in the LWSC or Lake Washington. However small numbers of steelhead from the Cedar River may residualize in Lake Washington without ever having migrated to marine waters to mature, and these sub-adult steelhead may be present in the project area. Impacts to sub-adult steelhead are not expected to exceed five encounters and three mortalities.

3. Steelhead juveniles: The probability of encountering a juvenile steelhead is very low. Juvenile steelhead were not encountered during previous sampling conducted annually between 2016-2023 in the LWSC and Lake Washington. Steelhead juveniles are not likely to be affected by the sampling gear as the proposed gillnet mesh size is too large to entangle juveniles (2-inch to 5-inch stretch mesh). Spawning ground surveys indicate that few (if any) steelhead spawn in the Lake Washington watershed, and steelhead juveniles are not expected to be encountered in the LWSC or Lake Washington. Impacts to juvenile steelhead are not expected to exceed two encounters and one mortality.

4. Chinook adults: Chinook adults typically begin migrating from marine waters through the LWSC in late-June with the peak migration period occurring in mid to late August (Figure 2). Most netting associated with the proposed project will be completed prior to the time when adult Chinook enter fresh water and migrate through the LWSC. Adult Chinook were not encountered during previous sampling projects conducted annually between 2016-2023 in the LWSC and Lake Washington. Adult Chinook are not expected to be present in areas and times where netting will occur, and few or no adult Chinook will be encountered during the project. Impacts to unclipped, non-hatchery (natural-origin) adult Chinook are not expected to exceed two encounters and one mortality; Impacts to clipped, hatchery (hatchery-origin) adult Chinook are not expected to exceed 8 encounters and four mortalities (NOR adults: 2 encounters, 1 mortality; HOR adults: 8 encounters, 4 mortalities).

5. Chinook sub-adults: Small numbers of hatchery and non-hatchery Chinook sub-adults will be present in the Lake Washington system during the proposed project period. A thermal barrier in the LWSC that forms each year during the latter portion of the Chinook out-migration period is thought to cause a number of juvenile Chinook smolts to remain in the Lake (residualize) instead of migrating to marine waters. Juvenile Chinook smolts that fail to migrate to marine waters to mature and instead remain in Lake Washington are considered sub-adults. Previous monitoring suggests the number of sub-adult Chinook in Lake Washington may have increased in recent years. Increases in sub-adult Chinook in Lake Washington are likely the result of the thermal migration barrier in the LWSC developing earlier in the year, possibly associated with the changing climate and generally warmer conditions in the Region. Chinook sub-adults will be present in Lake Washington during the proposed project and will be

encountered by the sampling gear. Impacts to unclipped, non-hatchery (natural-origin) sub-adult Chinook are not expected to exceed 60 encounters and 40 mortalities; Impacts to clipped, hatchery (hatchery-origin) sub-adult Chinook are not expected to exceed 800 encounters and 600 mortalities (NOR sub-adults: 60 encounters, 40 mortalities; HOR sub-adults: 800 encounters, 600 mortalities).

6. Chinook juveniles: Chinook fry will be rearing in Lake Washington and Chinook parr and smolts will be migrating through Lake Washington and the LWSC during the proposed project period (January-June). Small numbers of juvenile Chinook smolts may encounter the sampling gear, however the mesh size (2-inch to 5-inch stretch mesh) is too large to entangle a Chinook juvenile and very few encounters are expected. Juvenile Chinook have not been encountered during previous years monitoring efforts (2016-2023) in Lake Washington or the LWSC. Impacts to unclipped, non-hatchery (natural-origin) juvenile Chinook are not expected to exceed 2 encounters and 1 mortality; Impacts to clipped, hatchery (hatchery-origin) juvenile Chinook are not expected to exceed 8 encounters and 4 mortalities (NOR juveniles: 2 encounters, 1 mortality; HOR juveniles: 8 encounters, 4 mortalities).

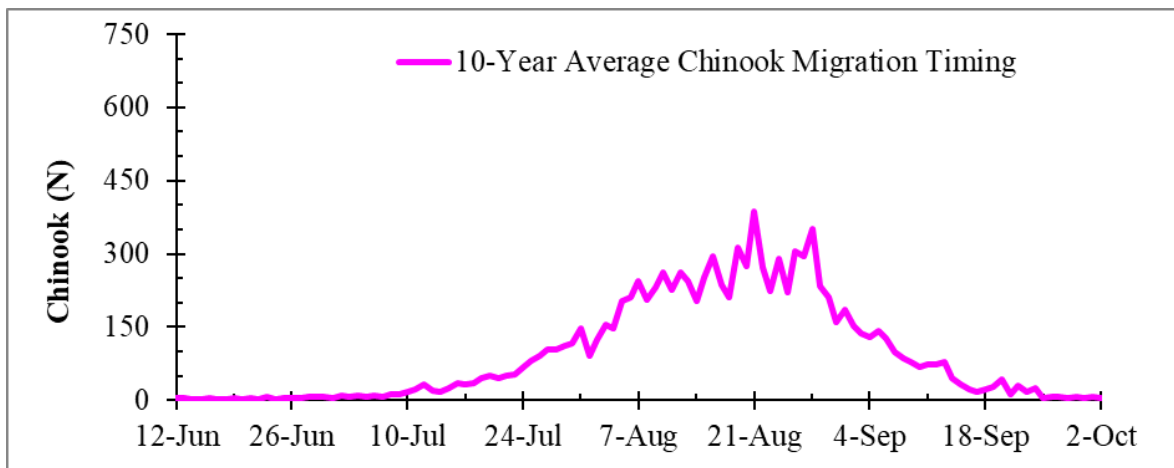


Figure 2. Recent ten-year average adult Chinook migration timing through the Ballard Locks.

1.10 2024-2025 Lake Washington warm-water test fishery, commercial fishery, and research

This proposal is put forth to implement a test fishery that will collect additional information on the feasibility and potential impacts of a directed fishery (C&S and commercial) on invasive warm-water fishes in selected portions of the Lake Washington basin, a commercial fishery in the northern portion of Lake Washington, and associated research in Lake Sammamish to estimate population abundance of native and invasive piscivores (Figure 1). The results of this test fishery will inform implementation and management of a full-scale commercial fishery directed at warm-water fishes in all areas of the basin that remain off limits to directed commercial fisheries due to concerns over steelhead encounters. To date, the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe (MIT) has collected gillnet catch data from March – April 2015, January 2017 – June 2017, March 2018 – June 2018, March 2019 – April 2019, March 2020, March – June 2021, April – May 2022, and April – May 2023 to inform potential impacts to listed salmonids which will be used to estimate impacts in a commercial fishery.

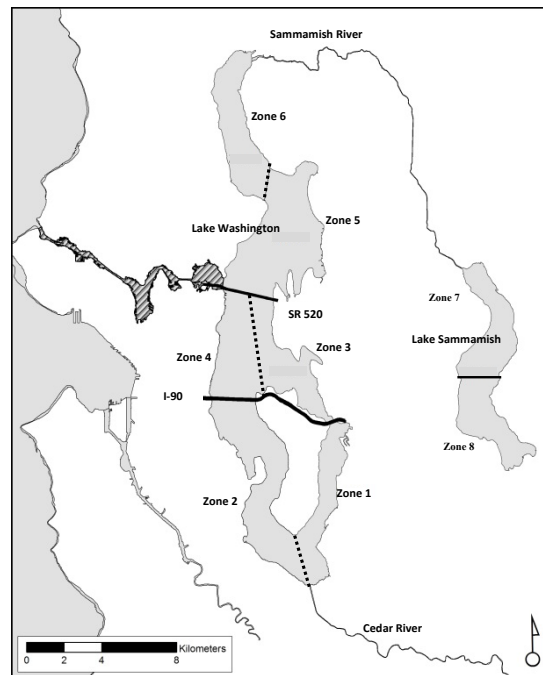


Figure 1. Proposed warmwater fishery zones (1-8) in the Lake Washington basin include zones 1-6 in Lake Washington and zones 7-8 in Lake Sammamish.

The test fishery (and directed commercial fisheries in the future) is scheduled to encompass times and areas that minimize impacts to ESA listed salmonids. Chinook adults start migrating into the basin in mid-June with spawning concluding the first week of November. The timing of the test fishery is proposed from May 1 – June 30, 2024, and January 1 – April 30, 2025. This range of dates will avoid impacts on migrating adult Chinook and steelhead in Lake Washington. Using large mesh gillnets will avoid impacts on age-0 Chinook and steelhead smolts emigrating to sea during the proposed times. The probability of encountering an adult wild steelhead is extremely low. If a steelhead is encountered, it would likely be a stray from a neighboring watershed such as the Green River. Steelhead surveys in the

Sammamish River tributaries, including Lake Sammamish, were discontinued at the end of 2003 after five years of surveys in which no steelhead or steelhead redds were observed. Therefore, minimal risk of encounters exists in northern Lake Washington or Lake Sammamish. There are very few remaining steelhead spawning in the Cedar River. From 2009 through 2015, redd-based escapement estimates for the Cedar River have averaged just over two steelhead per year and no steelhead redds were observed during 2017. Further, several of the redds detected prior to 2017 may have been produced by large cutthroat or rainbow trout which are known to overlap distributionally with steelhead.

The Lake Washington test fishing area will be divided into zones (Figure 1) and will focus on central and southern Lake Washington (zones 1-4), with additional effort in northern Lake Washington (zones 5-6) when there is no directed commercial fishery. Up to 48 300-foot gillnets will be deployed within a single zone each night. The gillnet mesh will range from 2.5 - 6-inch stretch mesh. Fishing will occur up to four nights per week and nets will be set on Monday and retrieved no later than Friday. Nets will be checked often to further minimize interactions with steelhead. Any steelhead caught will be released. The cold water in the lake during this period minimizes mortality of released fish.

A limited commercial fishery is proposed to begin transitioning from research to implementation in such a way that impacts can be monitored and controlled. Because steelhead encounters have the lowest probability in northern Lake Washington, this initial commercial fishery will occur in Lake Washington zones 5 and 6. In Lake Washington, MIT has fished 3,823 net nights over seven years and encountered 101 marked sub-adult Chinook, 27 unmarked sub-adult Chinook (i.e. blackmouth), and no adult migratory Chinook. Net length restrictions will be identical to those used during the test fishery and fishers will be limited to 4 nets. The commercial fishery will be restricted to the use of 3.5 - 6-inch stretch mesh gill nets which have been previously used in the test fishery. This commercial fishery will occur from March 1 – April 30, 2025, and nets will only be deployed from Monday afternoon through Friday morning to minimize conflict with weekend recreational activities. MIT enforcement and biologists will be on-site to inspect all landed catch.

In previous years, the test fishery has produced valuable information to assess the potential impacts of a commercial directed fishery but has done little to generate data that would inform a long-term management plan for invasive piscivores. To that end, MIT has developed an additional research proposal aimed at assessing the population size of select piscivores in Lake Sammamish. A new electrofishing boat has already been purchased to conduct this research. Lake Sammamish was chosen because of its smaller size and likely smaller piscivore populations (making an intensive mark-recapture study more tractable) as well as the limited number of ESA listed NOR salmonids potentially using its waters as a migratory corridor. Even though abundance of ESA listed salmonids is likely to be low, MIT proposes to use best practices when conducting this research to minimize overall take. As such, protocols for electrofishing will follow those from Bonar et al. (2000) which were developed by WDFW and used in warm water fisheries research projects that received ESA Section 10(a)(1)(A) coverage for incidental impacts to listed salmonids (1345-9A).

Take estimation and reporting

There is a very small to zero potential for the test fishery to interact with adult steelhead in Lake Washington and no potential for interaction with adult migratory Chinook. Nevertheless, we have designed this test fishery to minimize these interactions. Should there be an encounter in the test fishery, steelhead or Chinook will be handled carefully by trained professional staff and as much biological data will be collected as possible, including lengths, fin clips for genetic analyses, marks, presence of tags, and capture locations. Further, should staff believe survival upon release is questionable, the steelhead or Chinook will be retained and reported as ceremonial and subsistence treaty catch.

In the commercial fishery, all catch will be landed and then inspected by a fishery biologist. Due to the time and area restrictions, no steelhead or adult NOR Chinook are expected to be encountered. Any sub-adult Chinook landed will have as much biological data taken as possible. MIT expects 10 or fewer participants in this fishery. There will be a maximum of 36 nights of fishing which translates into a maximum of 1,440 net-nights of effort. Based on past test fishery results, this intensity of fishing effort could result in up to 50 sub-adult Chinook (39 marked, 11 unmarked) encounters.

MIT does not expect any adult Chinook or steelhead encounters as part of the Lake Sammamish research, but juvenile Chinook or *O. mykiss* (rainbow trout or steelhead juveniles) encounters are possible. From June-July 2017 in Lake Washington, an electrofishing effort similar to our proposal was implemented to assess the warm water fish community (Garrett 2017). During that work, 65 Chinook ranging from 85-227 mm and 25 rainbow trout ranging from 147-318 mm were encountered. We expect similar encounters of juvenile Chinook due to the close proximity of Issaquah Creek Hatchery but fewer encounters of juvenile rainbow trout due to extirpation of the spawning steelhead population from tributaries of the Sammamish River.

Understanding the potential for interaction with the public, we propose monthly reporting on this test fishery to NOAA. These reports will contain gear used, area fished, and effort. Further, any natural origin adult steelhead or Chinook encountered will be immediately reported. MIT proposes a limit of three natural origin adult steelhead encounters or five natural origin adult Chinook encounters. Should either cap be reached, the test fishery or commercial fishery will be immediately shut down for the remainder of the season. During the research project in Lake Sammamish, effort will be shifted spatially to avoid sampling during hatchery Chinook releases.

Over the last few years, an increase in salmonid (*O. nerka* and *O. tshawytscha*) residualization in Lake Washington and the emergence of American shad *Alosa sapidissima* have become a growing concern. Due to the apparent increase of these species, we are proposing additional impacts (Table 1) to continue this research. Otoliths will be collected to attempt to assess potential causes for the apparent increase in residualism among these populations.

Table 1. Expected maximum levels of incidental mortality of ESA-listed Lake WA Chinook and steelhead, by life stage, associated with the 2023-2024 MIT Warm water predator evaluation studies.

Activity	UM Chinook smolts	UM Chinook sub-adults	UM Chinook adults	UM steelhead smolts	UM steelhead adults
Lake Wa. test fishery	0	12	5	0	3
Pilot Comm. Fishery	0	16		0	
Lake Samm. research (electrofishing)	7	1	0	3	0
Total	7	29	0	3	3

References

Bonar, S.A., B.D. Bolding, and M. Divens. 2000. Standard fish sampling guidelines for Washington ponds and lakes. Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. Olympia, WA.

Garrett, D., C. Jackson, and S. Caromile. 2017. Biological assessment of the warmwater fish community in Lake Washington. Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. Olympia, WA.

1.11 Lake Washington Management Objectives

The 2024 management objective for Lake Washington (Cedar River) Chinook has been revised to an escapement goal management objective of 500 spawners with a 14% exploitation rate ceiling for pre-terminal SUS fisheries based on the FRAM projected spawning escapement (trigger) entering the terminal area in each management unit (Lake Washington, Green River, and Puyallup River). Cohort run-reconstruction and stock assessment analysis was conducted on this management unit in conjunction with the transition to a new base period for the Chinook FRAM. The cohort reconstruction and harvest risk analyses were provided to NMFS' staff. The new spawning escapement goal represents an estimate derived from current stock-specific productivity and abundance data. Based on FRAM model run Chin2724, 658 adult spawners are expected to return to the Cedar River after fisheries with a preterminal SUS exploitation rate of 12.4%.

1.12 Puyallup River Management Objectives

The 2024 management objectives for Puyallup River Chinook has been revised to an escapement goal management objective 1,170 spawners with a 14% exploitation rate ceiling for pre-terminal SUS fisheries based on the FRAM projected spawning escapement (trigger) entering the terminal area in each management unit (Lake Washington, Green River, and Puyallup River). Cohort run-reconstruction and stock assessment analysis was conducted on this management unit in conjunction with the transition to a new base period for the Chinook FRAM. The cohort reconstruction and harvest risk analyses were provided to NMFS' staff. The new spawning escapement goal represents an estimate derived from current stock-specific productivity and abundance data. Based on FRAM model run Chin2724, 2,858 adult spawners are expected to return to the Puyallup River after fisheries with a preterminal SUS exploitation rate of 12.4%.

Terminal fisheries directed at the Puyallup River stock are initiated based upon a pre-season forecast and modeled through the FRAM/TAMM. An in season update model submitted with the Puget Sound Chinook Resource Management Plan will be used to inform directed and incidental fisheries during 2024. The co-managers expect to meet both natural and hatchery escapement goals and will evaluate escapements through the season and take actions as warranted.

1.13 Green River Management Objectives

The 2024 management objectives for Green River Chinook has been revised to an escapement goal management objective of 2,744 spawners with a 14% exploitation rate ceiling for pre-terminal SUS fisheries based on the FRAM projected spawning escapement (trigger) entering the terminal area in each management unit (Lake Washington, Green River, and Puyallup River). Cohort run-reconstruction and stock assessment analysis was conducted on this management unit in conjunction with the transition to a new base period for the Chinook FRAM. The cohort reconstruction and harvest risk analyses were provided to NMFS' staff. The new spawning escapement goal represents an estimate derived from current stock-specific productivity and abundance data. Based on FRAM model run Chin2724, 3,291 adult spawners are expected to return to the Green River after fisheries with a preterminal SUS exploitation rate of 12.4%.

Terminal fisheries directed at the Green River stock are managed based upon an in-season update (ISU) with a test fishery during statistical weeks 30-32 in Elliott Bay that updates the terminal run-size (marked and unmarked adult returns). Terminal fisheries are contingent on confirmation of the pre-season forecast. Initial results from this ISU will be available during statistical week 32 (the 1st week of August). The co-managers will make in-season decisions consistent with the projected run size and natural escapement estimates. NOAA Fisheries will be informed of any subsequent management actions taken by the state and tribal co-managers that deviate from the pre-season fishery structure in the 2024 List of Agreed to Fisheries.

1.14 White River Spring Chinook Management Objective

The Exploitation Rate Ceiling (ERC) management objective for White River Chinook has been revised 22% for 2017 and future years in Southern US fisheries. Cohort run-reconstruction and stock assessment analysis was conducted on this management unit in conjunction with the transition to a new base period for the Chinook FRAM. The cohort reconstruction and harvest risk analyses were provided to NMFS' staff. The new ERC value now represents an estimate derived from current stock-specific productivity and abundance data. Based on FRAM model run Chin2724, 2,237 adults are expected to be trapped at the Mud Mountain Dam Fish Passage Facility and hauled above Mud Mountain Dam after fisheries with a Southern US exploitation rate of 17.2%.

1.15 Supplemental Spring Chinook Fishery Plan for 2024-25 White River spring Chinook Tribal C&S Fisheries

As described in the May 15, 2023 through May 14, 2024 PS Harvest Management Plan, the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe will conduct limited fisheries targeting spring Chinook. This supplemental spring Chinook Fishery Plan is intended to describe fisheries targeting spring Chinook prior to May 15, 2024, including: 2024 run-size forecasts, management objectives, estimated NOR impacts, fishery monitoring and expected impacts to other ESA-listed species.

2024 White River spring Chinook terminal run size forecasts

NORs: 1,557

HORs: 3,105

2024 White River spring Chinook management objectives

The management objective for White River spring Chinook for the 2024-2025 fishing season will be 22% SUS ER.

White River spring Chinook NOR impacts

Catch during the first week of spring Chinook fisheries has ranged from 6 - 19 adults during recent years. During this fishery we anticipate harvesting no more than 6 NOR White River spring Chinook. During 2023, 3 NOR White River spring Chinook were harvested prior to May 15.

Fishery monitoring prior to May 14, 2024

Muckleshoot Indian Tribe monitors and samples this fishery extensively. The average sampling rate across the 2020-2023 spring Chinook C&S fisheries is 56.2%.

Impacts to other ESA-listed species

Muckleshoot Indian Tribe has encountered 13 total winter steelhead in the White River from 2011-2023 or an average of 1 winter steelhead per year across the full spring Chinook C&S fishery. At this average encounter rate, the Puyallup-White-Carbon steelhead population incidental ER will be well below the tribal 2.1% management limit.

1.16 2024 Stillaguamish River Gamefish Rules

Co-managers agree creel monitoring will occur through October 31 when fishing is open in the river system.

2024 gamefish rules are as follows;

- Statewide gamefish rules; open unless closed, Saturday before Memorial Day through Oct 31st, 2 fish limit, 8 inch minimum size.
- Exceptions to statewide gamefish rules;
 - Mainstem Stillaguamish
 - Below Marine Drive,
 - Open year-round, trout minimum size 14", daily limit 2, night closure and anti-snagging rule Aug 1-Nov 30.
 - From Marine Drive to forks,
 - Closed May 1 through Sept. 20
 - Open Sept. 21 through Nov. 30, catch and release except up to 2 hatchery steelhead may be retained, selective gear rules.
 - Night closure Sept. 21 through Nov. 30.
 - Open Dec. 1 through Jan. 31, 2025, minimum size 14".
 - Closed to fishing from the diversion dam downstream of I-5, downstream 200 feet.
 - Pilchuck Creek,
 - from mouth to Hwy. 9 Bridge,
 - Closed May 1- Sept. 20
 - Open Sept. 21 through Jan. 31, 2025, minimum size 14".
 - Sept 21 through Nov. 30th, selective gear rules, night closure
 - North Fork Stillaguamish,
 - From mouth to Hwy 530 Bridge (Cicero Br.),
 - Closed May 1-Sept. 13
 - Open Sept. 14 through Nov. 30, fly-fishing only, catch and release except up to 2 hatchery steelhead may be retained.
 - Open Dec. 1 through Jan. 31, trout minimum size 14".
 - Night closure Sept. 14 through Nov. 30.
 - Motors prohibited downstream of the Hwy 530 Bridge.
 - From Hwy 530 Bridge (Cicero Br.) to North Fork Falls,
 - Closed May 1 through Oct. 15
 - Open Oct. 16 through Nov. 30, fly-fishing only, catch and release except up to 2 hatchery steelhead may be retained.
 - Open Dec. 1 through Jan. 31, trout minimum size 14".
 - Additional opening in the Whitehorse Hatchery terminal area, from mouth of French Creek to the Swede Heaven Bridge, Feb. 1 through Feb 15, minimum size 14".
 - Night closure Oct. 16 through Nov. 30.

- Fishing from a floating device prohibited upstream of the Hwy 530
 - North Fork Tributaries,
 - Boulder River from mouth to Boulder Falls,
 - Closed May 1 through Oct. 15
 - Open Oct. 16 through Oct. 31, catch and release, selective gear rules (no bait).
 - Night closure Oct. 16 through Oct. 31.
 - Squire Creek,
 - Closed May 1 through Oct. 15
 - Open Oct. 16 through Oct. 31, catch and release, selective gear rules.
 - Night closure Oct. 16 through Oct. 31.
 - South Fork Stillaguamish,
 - From mouth to 400' below Granite Falls fishway outlet,
 - Closed May 1 through Oct. 15
 - Open Oct. 16 through Jan. 31, minimum size 14".
 - Oct. 16 through Nov. 30, night closure and selective gear rules.
 - From Mountain Loop Hwy upstream,
 - Open Sat before Memorial Day through Nov 30.
 - Night closure and selective gear rules.
 - South Fork Tributaries,
 - Canyon Creek,
 - Closed May 1 through Oct. 15
- Open Oct. 16 through Jan. 31, catch and release, selective gear rules.

1.17 Implementation of Stillaguamish Conservation Payback

April 14, 2023

The Puget Sound Chinook Harvest Management Plan (PSCHMP) submitted to NOAA Fisheries in February 2022 includes a Stillaguamish Conservation Payback (SCP). In developing the SCP, the Co-Managers recognized that in-season management is essential to ensure “that fisheries are implemented consistent with the management strategy developed during the annual North of Falcon pre-season planning process and described in the List of Agreed Fisheries.” The Stillaguamish River Management Unit Status Profile provides two criteria that must be satisfied for inclusion to the Stillaguamish Payback Evaluation Application (SPEA): 1) a fishery must have a pre-season mortalities impact ≥ 0.1 adult equivalent (AEQ) mortality of impact on Stillaguamish Chinook and 2) occur within the Puget Sound. For these fisheries, payback is then calculated separately for both Treaty and non-treaty fisheries (PSCHMP, 2022). Any fishery meeting the SPEA criteria and estimated in final agreed-to pre-season FRAM run associated with the List of Agreed Fisheries (LOAF) will be expected to be monitored and sampled in accordance with the sampling protocols listed in the PSCHMP’s SCP section.

For the duration of the 2022 PSCHMP tribal and state technical staff will annually generate a list of the Treaty and non-treaty fisheries which meet the SPEA criteria. This list will be appended to the LOAF document. The Co-Managers agree to estimate fishery impacts for these fisheries as stipulated in the PSCHMP’s SCP section and LOAF’s annual monitoring and sampling plans. The basic coordination approach for the SCP implementation procedures are as follows: a) For fisheries managed by season, the Co-managers will convene a meeting to discuss the performance of fishery at the mid-point of the fishery’s scheduled season (unless otherwise agreed by the Co-managers) or if the catch meets the pre-season modeled projection. b) For fisheries managed by quota, the Co-managers will convene a meeting to discuss the performance of a fishery at the mid-point of the fishery’s scheduled season (unless otherwise agreed by the Co-managers) and when fishery impacts meet 85% of its quota.

1) Accounting Year. The SCP accounting year will be defined to correspond with the time periods used in the Fishery Regulation Assessment Model (FRAM) and to ensure that all fisheries within an accounting year have concluded prior to conducting the annual SCP assessment. Accordingly, the annual accounting periods will be as follows:

- February 2025 Assessment. Payback will be based on fisheries implemented from October 2023 through September 2024.
- The SCP assessment in subsequent years will use the same approach for an accounting year as used for the February 2024 assessment.

2) Fisheries Under Fraser Panel Control. Catches and mortalities of Chinook salmon in Sockeye/Pink Salmon directed fisheries under the jurisdiction of the Fraser Panel will not be included in the SCP.

3) Strait of Juan de Fuca Summer/Fall Fisheries

The catch projection for this fishery modeled in FRAM are statistically derived predictions and are the best available pre-season estimates of catch in this fishery. The Co-Managers agree to monitor fishery catches and will convene a meeting to discuss the performance of the fishery: 1) by August 15 of each year (unless otherwise agreed by the Co-managers); or 2) if the catch meets the pre-season modeled projection.

- a) Summer/Fall Net Fisheries (mid-June – mid-November)

Deviations from the pre-season modeling are as follows. The multiple regression preseason catch projection plus one root mean squared error, as indicated in the Juan de Fuca net preseason model inputs document. Net fisheries under Fraser Panel control excluded.

b) Summer Troll Fishery (June 16 – Sept. 30).

Deviations from the pre-season modeling will be assessed as follows. The preseason forecast (10-year average of catch) plus one standard deviation, except that in one of four years the catch could exceed the 10-year average by 2 standard deviations.

- 4) Strait of Juan de Fuca Winter Troll Fishery (Nov. 1 – April 15). The catch projections for this fishery modeled in FRAM are developed during the NOF process. The Co-Managers agree to monitor fishery catches and convene a meeting to discuss the performance of the fishery: a) by February 7 of each year (unless otherwise agreed by the Co-managers); or 2) if the catch meets the pre-season modeled projection.

Deviations from the preseason modeling will be as follows. 8,500 Chinook salmon as stated under Section 2.1 Strait of Juan de Fuca Pre-terminal Areas in the LOAF.

- 5) Computer Program Used for SCP Calculations. Unless otherwise agreed by the Co-Managers, the SCP will be calculated using the computer program Stillaguamish Payback Evaluation Application (SPEA)¹.
- 6) Annual SCP Calculation. Prior to February 7 in each year (unless otherwise agreed by the Co-managers), the SCP will be calculated using agreed in-season fishery catch and encounter information for the accounting year (see bullet 1).

Figure 1. Fisheries subject to 2025 Stillaguamish Conservation Payback

Fishery ID	Fishery Title	Time Step	Pre-Season AEQ	Comments
56	NT Area 10 Sport	2	0.21	
57	NT Area 11 Sport	2	1.15	
36	NT Area 7 Sport	3	14.14	
41	Tr JDF Troll	3	0.43	
42	NT Area 5 Sport	3	7	
44	Tr JDF Net	3	0.28	
45	NT Area 8-1 Sport	3	0.35	Incl. 8-2, but not 8D
47	Tr Skagit Net	3	0.21	Doesn't incl. 8A
48	NT Area 8D Sport	3	0.15	Incl. TS2 as all 8D catch is modeled in the same time step
50	Tr St/Snohomish Net	3	1.34	

¹ Technical documentation of this computer model will be captured in a memorandum from the technical workgroup to the Directors of WDFW and Stillaguamish Fishery Department. Once the memorandum is complete its citation will be placed here for reference.

52	Tr Tulalip Bay Net	3	13.99	
53	NT Area 9 Sport	3	6.75	
54	NT Area 6 Sport	3	4.23	
55	Tr Area 6B:9 Net	3	0.41	
56	NT Area 10 Sport	3	3.64	
57	NT Area 11 Sport	3	4.89	
72	Freshwater Sport	3	3	Incl. impacts from all time-steps
73	Freshwater Net	3	27.42	Incl. impacts from all time-steps
17	Tr Area 3:4:4B Troll	4	10.26	
41	Tr JDF Troll	4	0.49	
42	NT Area 5 Sport	4	6.06	
53	NT Area 9 Sport	4	0.17	
54	NT Area 6 Sport	4	0.1	
56	NT Area 10 Sport	4	0.94	
57	NT Area 11 Sport	4	2.28	

1.18 Areas 10/11 Non-Treaty Chum Management Plan

Recognizing the conservation concerns of Central and South Puget Sound natural origin chum stocks, including winter-run chum, WDFW proposes a conservative approach for 2024 Chum Area 10 and 11 non-tribal commercial fisheries dependent on in-season abundance. For weeks 43-45, non-tribal commercial chum fisheries will not be prosecuted if the weekly In Season Update (ISU) adjusted run-size is under 350,000. If the adjusted run-size ISU is between 350,000 and 460,000, the state proposes the limited fisheries described below. If the adjusted run-size is larger than 460,000, WDFW would resume its preseason schedule under ISU derived share per the 2023 co-manager conservation-based trigger memo. The WDFW proposal is as follows:

Week 41: No fishery

Week 42: Full fleet fisheries based on South Sound pre-season forecast of 486,562, which is greater than 460,000.

Week 43-45: If the ISU is between 350,000 and 460,000:

Fishery	Weekly Combined Catch	Days open per week	Expected effort
PS	No greater than 14,000/wk. OR 20% of NT adjusted share at 350,000	1	A reduced fleet size with catch limits to ensure catch falls below target goal: Day-time hours
GN		1	A reduced fleet size with catch limits to ensure catch falls below target goal: Night-time hours

If the State fishery exceeds 14,000 chum for a given week, the overage will be subtracted from the following week's combined target catch. If the State fishery does not catch the 14,000 the underage will not be available for the following weeks unless the run-size becomes larger than 460,000. If the adjusted run-size is larger than 460,000, the State would resume its preseason schedule under ISU derived share.

The forecasted Nisqually Winter Chum salmon (NWC) run-size for 2024 is 12,251, 49% of the escapement goal of 25,000. As forecasted, NWC will have failed to meet escapement goals six out of the recent 10 years (2015–2024). Considering the conservation concern for this population, Area 10/11 fall chum tribal and non-tribal fisheries will be planned to meet a combined maximum 8% impact on NWC, relative to the preseason forecast. Each week, prior to fisheries, winter chum impacts will be estimated for each fishery using the historical rate of impact in Puget Sound Genetic Stock Identification (GSI) collections, to ensure any future proposed fishery will not exceed the agreed-to impact for the year. In-season GSI results from each test fishery and commercial fisheries, when available, will be reviewed at weekly South Puget Sound chum salmon co-manager meetings.

Genetic Stock Identification (GSI): To estimate fishery impacts, WDFW and NWIFC will use GSI data, collected and analyzed in-season, from ACP, Area 11 test fisheries, and commercial fisheries (when available) combined with historical ACP GSI proportions. Mixture analyses of GSI results will be reported with assignment probabilities and respective confidence intervals to the maximum likelihood reporting groups and collections represented in the most recent Single Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNP) genetic baseline. Since Diru and NWC were not historically separated in the SNP genetic baseline, predicted impacts are based on the proportion of total Puget Sound winter chum salmon. The average

proportion of NWC to total Puget Sound winter chum salmon captured in previous years non-tribal commercial fisheries (2017–2018 average = 0.175) will be applied to estimate a predicted impact to NWC. When available, 2023 commercial fishery results will be included in the historical dataset. The co-managers will continue to review and update stock and population proportions as new data is collected and new information is added to the GSI baseline.

Sampling: Sampling will be conducted by WDFW and will include on-board observer coverage for purse seine fisheries and GSI sampling at tenders during offloads (sample size to be determined by co-manager technical staff). Sampling will include the following: collection of tissue for GSI analysis, length, sex, and scales (for age determination). Sampling procedures will be created and agreed to with co-manager staff. Additional information related to the time and specific geographic location of the sets, number of fish per set, and total catch for the vessel will be recorded.

Catch reporting: Catch information will be shared daily with co-managers including for each fishery: number of vessels, catch per boat, and total catch. Any South Sound Recreational Chum Fisheries data will also be made available to co-managers.

1.19 2024 Method of Sampling and Estimating In-season Encounters for the Tulalip Bubble

Proposal: Method of sampling and estimating in-season encounters for the Tulalip Bubble (Area 8D) non-selective Chinook fishery.

In-frame Sample Proportions: To obtain an M1² estimate of total encounters in-season, boat counts will be conducted so the number of fish landed outside of sampled sites may be estimated. Since 2020, 99% of the sampled Chinook caught in the Tulalip Bubble fishery, (Area 8D) have been encountered at the Everett Public Ramp (Table 1). Because Everett essentially appears to function as the sole public access site for Area 8D landings, the method of estimating the proportion of angler effort originating from fishery-access points other than Everett is similar to that of the aerial access design. This design uses instantaneous boat counts from flight surveys and does not rely on individual site weights, but instead pools creel data from sampled sites to make in-season estimates. Due to the small geographical size of the 8D fishery, it will be possible to count the total number of boats actively fishing (non-fishing vessels and vessels that were under-way will be excluded), within a short amount of time, as the entire area can be seen from a single point within the fishery. These instantaneous total boat counts will be conducted once a week during times of peak fishing activity (Figure 1). Some constraints on the timing of boat counts are anticipated due to staffing shortages and the availability of survey boats. When possible, in addition to total boat counts, complete boat surveys will be conducted where occupants will be asked how many anglers are on board and where they intend to tie up or exit the fishery upon completing their trip. These data will provide a better understanding of the true in-frame sample proportion that Everett ramp represents and will allow for continual refining of the proposed sample design.

Dockside Creel Sampling: Catch and effort data will be obtained by interviewing *all* anglers departing the 8D fishery at the Everett ramp. In addition to sampling landed Chinook for size and mark data, dockside samplers will also obtain the time each boat started and ended their trips. These data on fishing activity will then be paired with boat counts from the same day to determine how many boats returned to the Everett ramp that were fishing at the time of the boat count, producing an estimated fraction of total fishing effort contained in our sample frame. Total catch and effort estimates are obtained for all sample days by expanding sample frame observations by the estimated sample fraction. A detailed description of the aerial access design and the associated M1 method of calculating out-of-frame encounters is documented in the WDFW Methods Report (2012).

Sampling Schedule: Historically, this fishery has been open from Friday to noon on Monday. Because the 2024 Area 8D fishery is planned as a series of short openers, WDFW plans to have the Puget Sound Sampling Unit (PSSU) perform creel surveys at the Everett ramp each day the fishery is open. Everett ramp is already consistently sampled throughout the summer season to account for fisheries from other marine areas that occur simultaneously with Area 8D (Figures 2 & 3). Generally, in-season estimates of total daily catch are stratified into weekend and weekdays due to differences in effort. Each weekend day is a 1-day stratum while weekdays are 4-day strata, from which two days are randomly selected for dockside sampling. However, if Monday hasn't been selected as a sample day at the Everett ramp for

² M1 estimates are calculated using legal-mark proportions from dockside sampling data, whereas, M2 estimates utilize Test Fishing and/or VTRs for legal-mark proportions.

other ongoing fisheries that utilize the weekend/weekday stratification, PSSU will still staff the site to cover Area 8D. This practice is similar to WDFW’s efforts in other Marine Areas (7, 9, 10, 11, etc.) where short openers that include a single weekday have been conducted.

Table 1: Proportion of sampled Chinook from 8D that were sampled at the Everett ramp from May to September 2020-2023

Sample Site	2020		2021		2022		2023	
	Total Sampled	Prop.	Total Sampled	Prop.	Total Sampled	Prop.	Total Sampled	Prop.
Everett Ramp	70	0.986	86	1.000	242	0.996	233	0.979
Armeni Public Ramp	1	0.014	0	0	0	0	0	0
Camano Island State Park Public Ramp	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.004
Kingston Public Ramp	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.004
Mukilteo Lighthouse Park	0	0	0	0	1	0.004	3	0.013

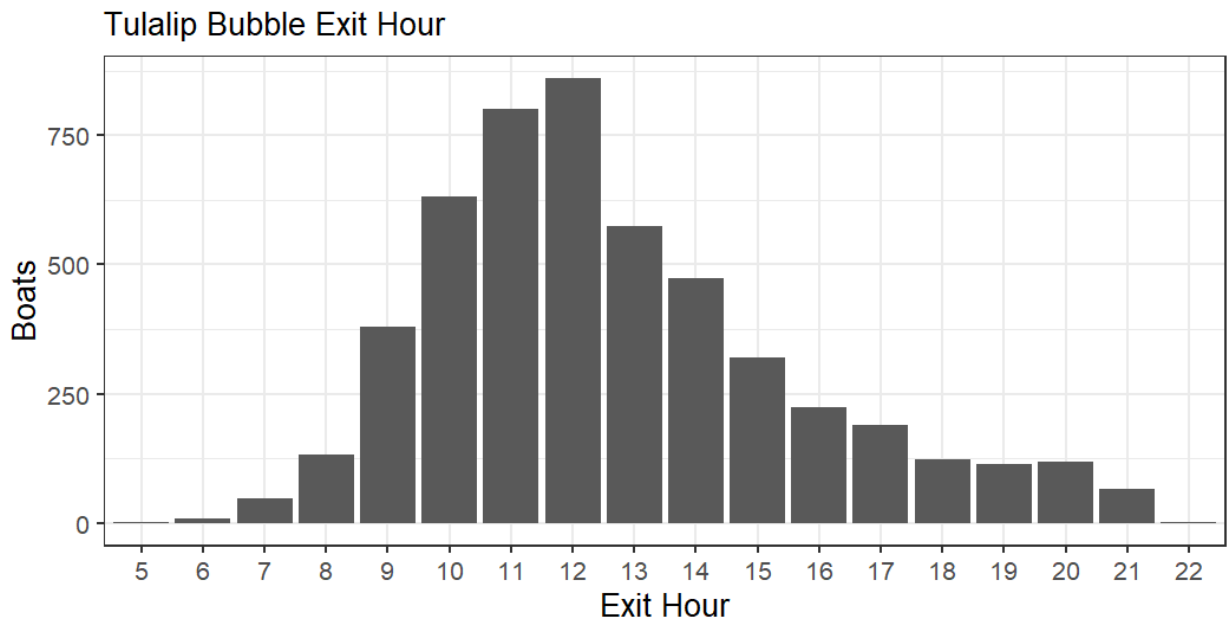


Figure 1: Frequency histogram of boats exiting the 8D fishery at the Everett ramp, based on the time interviews were conducted by dockside samplers. Data range from 2003-2023.

8D Sample Rates (sampled fish/CRC total catch) by Month 2001-2022

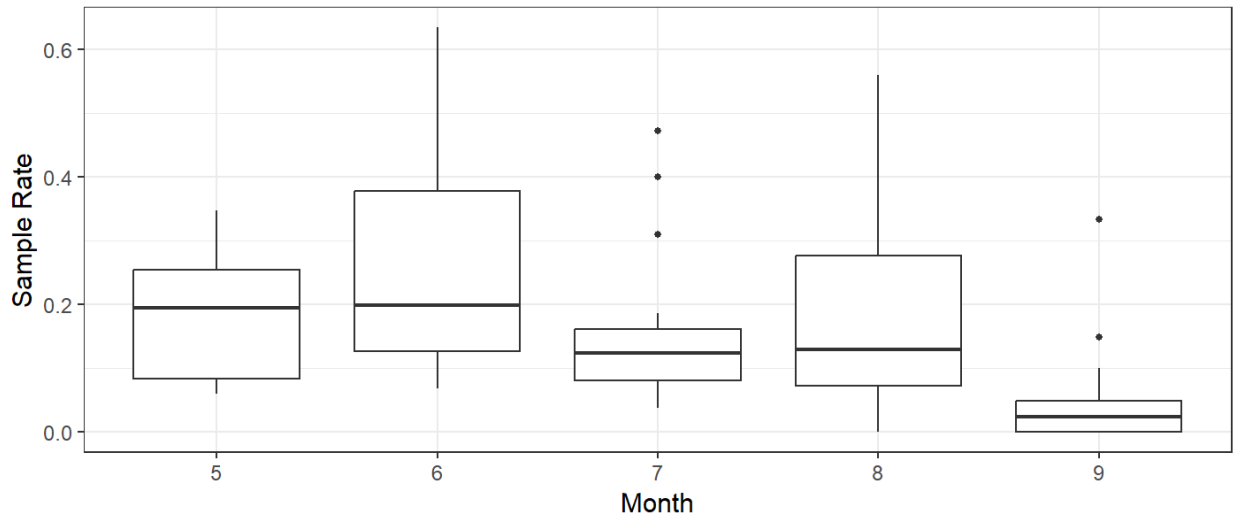


Figure 2: Sample rates of 8D by month from 2001 – 2022. CRCs from area 82. Note: no CRCs were received and no fish were sampled for the month of September from 2020 - 2022 from the 8D fishery.

8D Sample Rates (sampled fish/CRC total catch) by Year 2001 - 2022

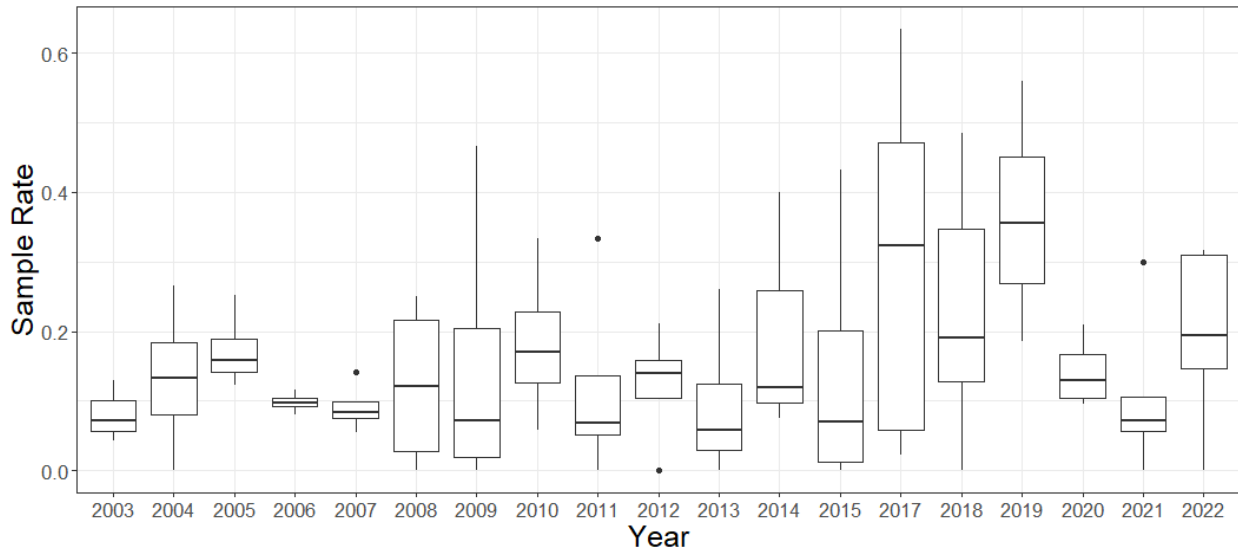


Figure 3: Sample rates of 8D by year from 2001 – 2022. CRCs from area 82. Note: no CRCs were received and no fish were sampled for the month of September from 2020 - 2022 from the 8D fishery.

Reference: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). 2012a. Methods Report: Monitoring Mark-Selective Recreational Chinook Fisheries in the Marine Catch Areas of Puget Sound (Areas 5 through 13). Revised Draft Report: January 30, 2012. Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. Olympia, Washington. 81 pp. <http://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/01357/>

1.20 2024-25 Puget Sound Chinook and Coho Salmon Recreational Fisheries Sampling and Monitoring Plans

Based on agreements between the State of Washington and the Northwest Treaty Tribes, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) has been conducting recreational Chinook and coho salmon mark-selective fisheries (MSF) and non-selective (NS) in the Marine Areas of Puget Sound since 2003. This attachment outlines the general intent, data needs, sampling and monitoring plans, estimation methodologies, and reporting schedules associated with these fisheries.

Fishery Intent

Agreed-to Chinook and coho salmon fisheries will be conducted in Marine Areas 5-13 during the summer and winter seasons to provide recreational fishing opportunity directed at hatchery Chinook and coho salmon, while limiting impacts on natural-origin stocks of conservation concern, particularly Endangered Species Act (ESA) listed Puget Sound Chinook salmon. Sampling and monitoring programs will be implemented along with these fisheries to provide the information necessary to evaluate and plan potential future Chinook and coho salmon MSFs. Prior to next fishing season, WDFW and the tribes will jointly review and analyze results of the sampling and monitoring programs for these fisheries to evaluate the effectiveness at achieving the intended objectives.

Data Needs for Evaluating the Fishery

Monitoring, sampling, and reporting programs will be implemented by WDFW's Puget Sound Sampling Unit for the purpose of providing the data necessary to estimate the impact of these MSFs on unmarked Chinook and coho salmon and to support the evaluation of future MSFs.

These monitoring and sampling programs are designed to provide data to estimate the following parameters:

- Mark rate in the fishery – marked and unmarked encounters will be estimated using test fishing, voluntary salmon trip reports (STR) and/or dockside sampling programs.
- Number of marked Chinook salmon retained – estimated using dockside sampling programs.
- Number of unmarked Chinook salmon retained – estimated using dockside sampling programs.
- Number of marked Chinook salmon released – estimated using dockside sampling and test fishing and/or STR programs.
- Number of unmarked Chinook salmon released – estimated using dockside sampling and test fishing and/or STR programs.
- Number of Chinook salmon encounters of sublegal size - estimated using dockside sampling and test fishing and/or STR programs.
- Stock composition of mortalities – estimated using coded-wire tag (CWT) data collected during dockside sampling.
- Mortalities of marked and unmarked double-index tagged (DIT) and other CWT stocks.

The co-managers agree to implement these fisheries with the understanding that the capability to estimate stock-specific unmarked fish mortalities is preserved. Methods for estimating unmarked mortalities of DIT-CWT stocks within these MSFs have been determined jointly by the co-managers, considering recommendations of the Selective Fisheries Evaluation Committee of the Pacific Salmon Commission.

Estimates of total fishery related mortalities, including the total exploitation rate or the Southern US exploitation rate, that represents the management objective for Puget Sound Chinook salmon management units under the co-managers' Harvest Management Plan, will be made by combining the mortality estimate for each Marine Area's mark-selective fishery with mortality estimates in other selective and non-selective fisheries. To ensure that all information necessary to make these estimates is collected, plans for sampling and monitoring of all fisheries will be included as a component of the co-managers' annual pre-season agreement.

Sampling Components

Dockside Sampling

WDFW samplers collect biological data and information regarding effort and catch by conducting angler interviews at assigned access sites. During interviews, samplers acquire data on the number of anglers fishing in each boat, the Marine Area(s) fished, trip duration, trip intent (targeted species) and fish encounter composition (kept and/or released by species). When an interviewed party possesses Chinook or coho salmon, samplers inspect the fish for CWTs using wand detectors and collect snouts from the CWT-positive fish for later lab processing. Samplers also take length measurements and collect scale samples from landed Chinook salmon.

Effort Surveys

On-the-Water Boat Surveys

On-the-water interviews, or Boat Surveys, are conducted to provide information on the proportion of effort in a fishery originating from certain access sites. During these surveys, samplers attempt to intercept all anglers on the water in a given fishery (Marine Area by season) and determine where they intend to exit the fishery upon completing their trip. This provides a list of sites, boat ramps and launches, used to access the fishery as well as information on the relative amount of use (number of anglers) each site receives. Based on this information a "sample-frame" of 5-6 of the highest use access sites is designated for each fishery, from which sample sites are selected for dockside creel sampling. Information from the boat surveys also allows the estimation of the total effort that originates from non-sampled sites and is included in the estimates.

Aerial Surveys

Aerial effort surveys are conducted in fisheries where Boat Surveys are unfeasible due to large survey areas and unsafe boating conditions, especially in the winter

season. During these surveys, flights are conducted to count the total number of boats on the water in a fishery. The sample-frame (sites where samplers are stationed) consists of the three to four access sites expected to be of highest use in the fishery. Paired with interviews conducted at these sites, the aerial surveys provide information on the proportion of total fishery effort that originates from non-sampled sites, enabling expansion of observed dockside counts to fishery-wide totals.

Size/Mark-status Composition Estimates

Test Fishing

Test fishing is used to obtain accurate estimates of the size and mark-status composition of the Chinook and coho salmon population being targeted by a fishery. When included in the sampling design for a given fishery, it is conducted for the duration of the fishery. Test fishers spend approximately five days per week on the water attempting to mimic the behavior of the recreational fishing fleet. For each salmon brought to the boat, test fishers record the encounter number, time sampled, species and mark-status. For all Chinook salmon, test fishers record the fork length and total length and collect DNA and scale samples. Other data collected as of 2022 includes information on pinniped predation, hooking location on the fish and fishing gear type and size, as well as hook size.

Voluntary Salmon Trip Reports

Voluntary Salmon Trip Reports (STRs) are completed and returned by a subset of private and charter fleet anglers to obtain additional information on Chinook and coho salmon encounter rates by size class and mark-status. Anglers are asked to record the date, target species, Marine Area, whether the fish was kept or released, legal or sublegal sized for Chinook salmon (and over or under 16" for coho salmon) and whether they are marked (adipose clipped) or unmarked for each Chinook or coho salmon.

Sampling and Monitoring Plans

For complete details regarding the following sampling designs and associated assumptions, see the WDFW Methods Report (WDFW 2012).

Full Murthy

The Full Murthy sampling design is the most intensive of the four sampling methods. It utilizes intensive dockside sampling, on-the-water effort boat surveys, test fishing data and/or STRs to provide precise estimates of salmon catch and effort, along with total encounters and associated mortalities.

Dockside sampling is generally conducted five days each week. Sampling strata are divided into weekday (Monday through Thursday) and weekend day (Friday, Saturday, and Sunday) strata. During each week, $n=2$ out of $N=4$ days are randomly selected for sampling from the Monday through Thursday stratum. In addition, every Friday, Saturday, and Sunday is sampled. Samplers are stationed at two ramps on

each of the selected sampling days. Samplers achieve 100% sampling coverage at the assigned ramps from dawn to dusk to intercept all boats. All anglers and fish exiting the fishery through the sampled sites are counted. Any boats that are missed at the sampled sites are counted and recorded in the sampling forms.

Sites from the sample frame for a given fishery are selected for sampling via a weighted-random site selection process (probability proportional to size). Initially, site selection is based on site size measures calculated from on-the-water boat survey data obtained during the previous year's fishery. Once the initial surveys are completed during the current year, the updated size measures of sites in the sample frame are calculated based on the current year's data.

Reduced Murthy

The Reduced Murthy sampling design is a slightly scaled-back version of the Full Murthy sampling design. It utilizes intensive dockside sampling, on-the-water boat effort surveys and possibly test fishery or STR data, depending on the fishery. The main difference between the Reduced Murthy and Full Murthy is a reduced frequency of dockside sampling. Dockside sampling is conducted on $n=6$ out of $N=14$ days during each two-week period. Sampling strata are divided into weekday (Monday through Thursday) and weekend (Friday, Saturday, and Sunday) strata. During each two-week period, $n=2$ out of $N=8$ days are randomly selected for weekday sampling. In addition, $n=2$ out of $N=3$ days are randomly selected for sampling during each weekend. Samplers are stationed at two ramps on each of the selected sampling days. Samplers achieve 100% sampling coverage at the assigned ramps from dawn until dusk in order to intercept all boats. All anglers and fish exiting the fishery through the sampled sites are counted. Any boats that are missed at the sampled sites are counted and recorded on the sampling forms.

Sites from the sample frame for a given fishery are selected for sampling via a weighted-random site selection process, probability proportional to size. Initially, site selection is based on site size measures calculated from on-the-water boat survey data obtained from the previous year's fishery. Once the initial surveys are completed during the current year, updated size measures of sites in the sample frame are calculated based on a recent year average.

Unlike the Full Murthy sampling design, where test fishing is a required component, some fisheries sampled with the Reduced Murthy sampling design may utilize test fishing while others use STR data to estimate the size and mark-status composition of the targeted Chinook salmon population. For details regarding a specific fishery, refer to the specific season and Marine Area in the tables below.

Aerial Access

The Aerial Access sampling design is a modified version of the Reduced Murthy or Full Murthy sampling design that uses aerial effort surveys in place of on-the-water boat surveys. Dockside sampling frequencies are the same as those for the Reduced

Murthy, however, instead of sampling at two sites, selected from the sampling-frame on each sample day, samplers are stationed at all sites designated in the sample-frame, three to four sites of moderate to high effort. For each flight, the sample fraction is estimated by pairing the aerial total boat counts with the sample-frame total for boats active during the flight period, which is determined from dockside interviews. This allows for an expansion of estimates to account for out-of-frame effort.

As with the Reduced Murthy, fisheries monitored using the Aerial Access design may or may not include a test fishery. Those with no test fishery use STRs to provide an estimate of the size and mark-status composition of the targeted Chinook salmon population.

Baseline

The Baseline sampling design is a less intensive monitoring program that includes dockside sampling and angler interviews and the collection of STR data. Baseline sampling is opportunistic in nature, with overall sampling effort allocated across space and time in a manner that maximizes the number of angler interviews obtained per sample effort. While dockside sampling procedures remain the same as in other sampling designs, the frequency of sample days may be slightly reduced. The main difference between Baseline and other, more intensive, sampling designs is the absence of effort surveys and test fishing. Due to this, Baseline sampling data cannot be used to produce in-season or immediate post-season estimates of absolute catch and effort. These estimates are available at a later date through the WDFW Catch Record Card system, allowing further fishery evaluation including total Chinook and coho salmon encounters and associated mortalities by size and mark-status.

Estimation Methods

For fisheries monitored using the Full Murthy, Reduced Murthy, and Aerial Access sampling designs, WDFW produces weekly or bi-weekly in-season estimates as well as post-season estimates of catch and effort. To estimate total Chinook salmon encounters and associated mortalities by size and mark-status category, WDFW will use the agreed-to 'bias-corrected M2' methodology (Conrad & McHugh 2008, WDFW 2012).

Fishery-total catch and effort estimates for fisheries monitored using the Baseline sampling design will be available approximately a year after the close of the fishery, via the WDFW Catch Record Card system. For fisheries with adequate sample sizes of STR encounters, this involves the 'bias-corrected M2' approach, as mentioned above. In situations where STR sample sizes are insufficient, total encounters and mortalities will be estimated using an 'Dockside Encounter' approach, where the size and mark-status composition of Chinook is estimated using dockside sampling data (see WDFW & NWIFC 2020 for details).

Reporting

For some fisheries, WDFW will provide the co-managers with in-season updates of fishery performance.

In addition, following each summer and winter season, WDFW compiles comprehensive post-season reports for all Chinook and coho recreational fisheries in Marine Areas 5-13. These reports will include a summary of the information collected as part of each fishery's sampling and monitoring program. In addition, for fisheries sampled using the Full Murthy, Reduced Murthy and Aerial Access sampling designs, the reports will also include:

- Weekly estimates of effort and number of Chinook and coho salmon caught and released, by mark- status.
- Estimates of total Chinook and coho salmon encounters and associated mortalities by size and mark-status.
- Comparisons of total encounters with pre-season FRAM modeled projections.
- Comparisons of mortalities with pre-season FRAM modeled projections.
- Estimated fishery-total mortalities of marked and unmarked DIT Chinook salmon, by stock and age.

References

Conrad R and McHugh P. 2008. Assessment of Two Methods for Estimating Total Chinook Salmon Encounters in Puget Sound/Strait of Juan de Fuca Mark-Selective Chinook Fisheries. Northwest Fishery Resource Bulletin, Manuscript Series Report No 2. <http://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/00492>

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). 2012. Methods Report: Monitoring Mark- Selective Recreational Chinook Fisheries in the Marine Catch Areas of Puget Sound (Areas 5 through 13). Revised Draft Report: January 30, 2012. Olympia, Washington. <http://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/01357/>

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) and Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission (NWIFC). 2013. Estimating Total Chinook Encounters using Catch Record Card-Based Estimates of Harvest. Draft Report: November 26, 2013. Olympia, Washington.

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) and Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission (NWIFC). 2020. Early Season Encounter Composition. Draft Report: September 25, 2020. Olympia, Washington.

SUMMER 2024 Puget Sound Chinook and Coho Salmon Recreational Fisheries Sampling and Monitoring Plan, Attachment A									
FRAM Chin2724, Coho2425									
Marine Area	Species	Fishery Dates		Fishery Control(s)	2024-25	Sample Method	Mark Selective (MS) or Non-Selective (NS)	Reporting Schedule	
		Start Date	Through Date					First Reported By Date	Reporting Cycle
5	Chinook	July 1, 2024	August 15, 2024	Total Legal-size encounters	6,539	Full Murthy	MS	July 12, 2024	Weekly
	Coho	July 1, 2024	September 26, 2024			Full Murthy	MS	July 12, 2024	Weekly
		September 27, 2024	September 30, 2024			Full Murthy	NS		Weekly
6	Chinook	July 1, 2024	August 15, 2024	Total Legal-size encounters	11,173	Full Murthy - Aerial	MS	July 12, 2024	Weekly
	Coho	July 1, 2024	September 26, 2024			Full Murthy - Aerial	MS	July 12, 2024	Weekly
		September 27, 2024	September 30, 2024			Full Murthy - Aerial	NS		Weekly
7	Chinook	July 18, 2024	August 15, 2024	Expected catch - quota	2,181	Full Murthy - Aerial	MS	July 26, 2024	Weekly
				Total Unmarked Encounters	3,845	Full Murthy - Aerial			
				Total Sublegal Encounters	2,141	Full Murthy - Aerial			
	Coho	July 18, 2024	July 31, 2024			Full Murthy - Aerial	MS	July 26, 2024	Weekly
August 1, 2024		August 31, 2024			Full Murthy - Aerial				
Sept. 1, 2024		Sept. 29, 2024			Full Murthy - Aerial	NS			
8.1	Coho	August 1, 2024	September 30, 2024			Reduced Murthy	NS	August 9, 2024	Bi-weekly
8.2	Coho	August 1, 2024	Sept. 24, 2024			Reduced Murthy	NS	August 9, 2024	Bi-weekly
Tulalip Bubble	Chinook	May 24, 2024	Sept. 23, 2024			Full Murthy	NS	May 31, 2024	Weekly
9	Chinook	July 18, 2024	August 15, 2024	Expected catch - quota	3,900	Full Murthy	MS	July 26, 2024	Weekly
	Coho	July 18, 2024	September 23, 2024			Full Murthy	MS	July 26, 2024	Weekly
Sept. 24, 2024		September 30, 2024			Full Murthy	NS		Weekly	
10	Chinook	July 18, 2024	August 31, 2024	Expected catch - quota	3,166	Full Murthy	MS	July 26, 2024	Weekly
				Total Sublegal Encounters	6,477				
	Coho	June 1, 2024	September 30, 2024			Full Murthy	NS	June 7, 2024	Weekly
11	Chinook	June 1, 2024	June 30, 2024	Expected catch - quota	1,423	Full Murthy	MS	June 14, 2024	Weekly
		(Opening June 5)		Total Unmarked Encounters	910				
				Total Sublegal Encounters	2,608				
	Coho	July 1, 2024	September 30, 2024	Expected catch - quota	3,379		MS	July 26, 2024	Weekly
(Opening July 18)			Total Sublegal Encounters	5,907					
12 North of Ayock	Coho	August 1, 2024	September 30, 2024			Baseline	NS	February 1, 2025	
12 South of Ayock	Chinook	July 1, 2024	September 30, 2024			Baseline	MS		
		July 1, 2024	September 30, 2024			Baseline	NS		
13	Chinook	May 1, 2024	September 30, 2024			Baseline	MS	February 1, 2025	
		May 1, 2024	September 30, 2024			Baseline	MS		
								Updated 4/12/2024	

WINTER 2024-2025 Puget Sound Chinook and Coho Salmon Recreational Fisheries Sampling and Monitoring Plan, Attachment A											
FRAM Chin2724, Coho2425											
Marine Area	Species	Fishery Dates			Fishery Control(s)			Sample Method	Mark Selective (MSF) or Non-	Reporting Schedule	
		Start Date	Through Date		2024-25	2023-24	2022-23			First Reported By Date	Reporting Cycle
5	Coho	October 1, 2024	October 15, 2024					Full Murthy	NS	October 11, 2024	Weekly
	Chinook	March 1, 2025	April 30, 2025	Total sublegal encounters	2,168	3,707	4,263	Full Murthy	MS	April 25, 2025	Weekly
6	Coho	October 1, 2024	October 15, 2024					Reduced Muthy	NS	October 11, 2024	Biweekly
8,1	Coho	October 1, 2024	October 13, 2024							October 11, 2024	
10	Coho	October 1, 2024	November 15, 2024					Full Murthy	NS		Weekly
	Chinook	March 1, 2025	April 30, 2025	Total encounters	4,787	4,953	7,152	Full Murthy	MS	March 14, 2025	Weekly
				Total unmarked encounters	735	953	1,089				
				Total sublegal encounters	4,055	4,181	6,295				
Coho	March 1, 2025	April 30, 2025					Full Murthy	NS	March 14, 2025	Weekly	
11	Coho	October 1, 2024	November 15, 2024					Full Murthy	NS		Weekly
	Chinook	March 1, 2025	April 30, 2025	Total encounters	1,196	1,191	1,093	Full Murthy	MS	March 15, 2025	Weekly
				Total unmarked encounters	209	259	256				
				Total sublegal encounters	840	816	732				
Coho	March 1, 2025	April 30, 2025					Full Murthy	NS	March 15, 2025	Weekly	
12	Coho	October 1, 2024	October 31, 2024					Baseline	NS		