2025 JOINT STAFF REPORT:
STOCK STATUS AND FISHERIES FOR
SPRING CHINOOK, SUMMER CHINOOK, SOCKEYE,
STEELHEAD, AND OTHER SPECIES

Joint Columbia River Management Staff

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January 31, 2025

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Joint Staff Report describes 2024 winter, spring, and summer season fisheries in the mainstem Columbia River, selected tributaries, and in the Select Area sites in the lower Columbia River and 2024 abundances for several salmonid stocks. This report also provides information on preseason abundance forecasts and fishery expectations for 2025.

Spring Chinook primarily enter freshwater during February through June to spawn in Columbia River tributaries during August through October. Returning adults are comprised of lower river (originating from tributaries downstream of Bonneville Dam) and upriver (originating from tributaries upstream of Bonneville Dam) stocks. Most wild spring Chinook entering the Columbia River are listed under the federal ESA. Approximately 116,332 adult-aged upriver-origin spring Chinook returned to the Columbia River in 2024, which was less than the preseason forecast. In 2025, preseason forecasting anticipates a return of 122,500 adult upriver spring Chinook.

Upper Columbia River summer Chinook are destined for production areas and hatcheries upstream of Priest Rapids Dam (PRD). Upper Columbia summer Chinook are not ESA-listed, and the population is currently considered healthy. In 2024, approximately 42,500 upper Columbia River summer Chinook returned to the river with a preliminary forecasted return of 38,000 fish for 2025.

Winter steelhead enter the Columbia River from November through April and spawn from March through June. All Columbia River wild winter steelhead are ESA-listed, except those within the Southwest Washington Distinct Population Segment. The 2023/24 wild winter steelhead return to the Columbia River mouth totaled approximately 25,400 fish. The 2024/2025 forecast is 17,400 wild winter steelhead.

The Columbia River summer steelhead run is made up of populations originating from both lower river and upper river tributaries. Summer steelhead enter the Columbia River primarily from April through October each year, with most of the run entering from late June to mid-September. The lower-river component of the run tends to be earlier timed than the upriver stocks, with abundance peaking during May and June. The total return of 2024 summer steelhead to Bonneville Dam was approximately 179,000 fish which was higher than the preseason forecast. The 2025 forecast was not available at the time this report was finalized.

Sockeye salmon migrate through the lower Columbia River during June and July, with normal peak passage at Bonneville Dam around July 1. The Snake River component is ESA-listed as endangered. Approximately 761,700 sockeye returned to the Columbia River in 2024 which was above the preseason forecast, and the highest sockeye return since counts began in 1938. The 2024 forecast is 350,200 sockeye.

American shad are an introduced species brought to the West Coast from Pennsylvania in the late 19th century; self-perpetuating shad runs in the Columbia River became established soon after. Shad run timing extends from mid-May through early August at Bonneville Dam, with peak daily counts occurring in June. The 2024 minimum shad run size was 3.2 million fish.

The majority of Columbia Basin salmon and steelhead stocks are listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). When addressing regulations for Columbia River fisheries, the states of Oregon and Washington consider the effect on escapement, treaty rights, and the impact on

species listed under the ESA. Working together under the principles of the Columbia River Compact, the states have the responsibility to address the allocation of limited resources between recreational, commercial, and treaty fishers. The states maintain a conservative management approach when considering Columbia River fisheries that will affect species listed under the ESA.

Commercial Fisheries

- Spring mainstem commercial fishing returned in 2024 with one 12-hour period in May. Total kept catch was 42 adult and nine jack hatchery-origin Chinook.
- In 2024, commercial fisheries during winter, spring, and summer seasons consisted of 79 fishing periods of differing duration in the Youngs Bay Select Area site. These fisheries resulted in a total harvest of 11,436 Chinook, which was 56% above the 2014–2023 average of 7,354 fish.
- In 2024, commercial fisheries during winter, spring, and summer seasons consisted of 68 fishing periods of differing duration in the Blind/Knappa Slough sites. These fisheries resulted in a total harvest of 4,385 Chinook, which was 88% greater than the 10-year average of 2,336 fish.
- In 2024, commercial fisheries during winter, spring, and summer seasons consisted of 68 fishing periods of differing duration in Tongue Point/South Channel sites. These fisheries harvested a total of 1,205 spring Chinook, which was slightly below the 2014–2023 average of 1,274 fish.
- In 2024, commercial fisheries during winter and spring seasons consisted of 53 periods in Deep River. The fisheries resulted in a total of 31 Chinook harvested, which was 39% of the recent-year (2011-17, 2021-23) average of 80 fish, ranging from 21 fish in 2017 to 204 fish in 2015.
- The lower Columbia River was open to commercial shad fishing under permanent regulations but no fish were caught in the fishery.

Columbia River Recreational Fisheries

- The 2024 spring-season lower Columbia mainstem recreational fishery was open under permanent regulations from Buoy 10 to Bonneville Dam during January and February and under temporary regulations from March 1 – April 11. The fishery was then reopened May 17–19, May 24–27, and June 1–15 in the area between Tongue Point to Bonneville Dam. The total catch in the fishery downstream of Bonneville Dam was 6,805 adult spring Chinook (5,705 kept and 1,100 released), 668 spring Chinook jacks (589 kept and 79 released) and 3,416 steelhead (2,762 kept and 634 released) from 73,976 angler trips.
- The total fishery-related mortalities to upriver-origin spring Chinook (kept catch plus release mortality) in the lower Columbia spring recreational fishery was 4,315 adult Chinook, or 80% of the catch balance guideline allowed in the *U.S. v. Oregon* Management Agreement (MA); and the final impact rate to ESA-listed upriver spring Chinook was 0.44% compared to the allocated rate of 0.81%.
- The spring-season fishery from Bonneville Dam upstream to the Oregon/Washington border (upstream of McNary Dam) was open under temporary regulations from April 1-April 29 and June 8–15. Season total catch estimates for adult Chinook include 1,463 kept (219 released) from approximately 5,046 angler trips. ESA impacts associated with

this fishery totaled 0.145%, or 129% of the 0.112% post-season impact allocation for this fishery.

- The lower Columbia River summer Chinook season was open June 16-19 from the Astoria-Megler Bridge to Bonneville Dam. Retention of sockeye was open from June 16 – 27, and retention of hatchery steelhead was open June 16 – July 31. The total summer season catch was 1,468 adult summer Chinook (798 kept and 670 released), 208 summer Chinook jacks (180 kept and 28 released), 6,817 summer steelhead (3,957 kept and 2,860 released), and 4,278 sockeye (4,143 kept and 135 released) from 34,996 angler trips.
- Summer season recreational Chinook fisheries were open June 16 – July 2 from Bonneville Dam upstream to Priest Rapids Dam (PRD). Sockeye retention was allowed in this area from June 16 – August 15. Catch estimates for the Bonneville Dam to Priest Rapid Dam fishery totaled 114 adult summer Chinook kept and 52 released, 0 steelhead kept and 133 released, and 7,857 sockeye kept and 137 released from about 14,800 angler trips.
- The recreational summer fishery upstream of PRD was open from July 1 – October 15 for hatchery Chinook; catch estimates (including tributaries) includes 3,320 Chinook kept with 574 released from about 42,700 angler trips; additionally, 89,905 sockeye were kept (38 released) and 74 steelhead released.

Columbia River Tributary and Off-Channel Recreational Fisheries

- The lower Willamette River (downstream of Willamette Falls) opened for retention of hatchery spring Chinook under permanent regulations effective January 1. The 2024 estimate of the lower Willamette River recreational harvest was 5,277 jack and adult spring Chinook (kept and release mortalities). Willamette River anglers harvested 13.6% of the total return which is lower than the recent 5-year average of 15.1%.
- The 2024 upper Willamette River (upstream of Willamette Falls) recreational fishery for hatchery spring Chinook opened under permanent regulations on January 1, seven days per week, with a two fish daily bag limit. The estimated harvest of spring Chinook in this fishery was 1,935 fish.
- The estimated harvest of spring Chinook in the Sandy River was 443 fish.
- The Cowlitz, Kalama, and Lewis rivers opened on January 1. An estimated 3,035 hatchery adult spring Chinook were harvested in Washington lower Columbia River tributaries in 2024 including 1,956 fish from the Cowlitz, 671 from the Kalama, and 408 from the Lewis. The combined hatchery adult spring Chinook harvest rate in these Washington tributaries was 21.4%, compared to the recent 10-year average of 20.9%.
- The 2024 recreational harvest estimate for spring Chinook in all Select Area sites was 2,230 adult fish, which was over 1.7 times the recent 10-year (2014–2023) average of 1,317 fish.
- In the lower Snake River (Washington waters) season-total catch estimates of adult Chinook were 784 clipped kept plus 77 unclipped fish released. ESA impacts associated with this fishery totaled 0.140% of the 0.168% ESA-impact allocation for this fishery.

Non-Treaty Tribal Fisheries

- The Wanapum tribe harvested 13 total spring Chinook of an allocated 17 in 2024. This harvest represents a 0.070% ESA impact to upper Columbia River spring Chinook compared to the 0.168% allocated. The 2024 summer-season catch for the Wanapum tribe included 25 adult summer Chinook, as well as 98 sockeye.
- The 2023 Colville tribal harvest estimates include 1,338 adult summer Chinook and 16,457 sockeye.

2024 Non-Treaty Fishery Impacts to ESA-Listed Stocks

- Post-season, the actual non-treaty ESA impact rate was 0.950% for the Snake River ESU and 0.881% for the upper Columbia ESU, compared to the 1.6% allowed for each ESU. Non-treaty fisheries used approximately 59% of their allowed ESA impact rate with commercial fisheries utilizing 0.223% of 0.32% allowed and recreational fisheries utilizing 0.726% of the 1.120% allowed.
- Non- treaty ESA impacts to wild Willamette River spring Chinook were 0.44% and 0.12% for lower Columbia commercial and recreational fisheries, respectively.
- Non-treaty impacts to wild winter steelhead were minimal in 2024, estimated at 0.25%, which was well within the 2.0% ESA impact rate limit. Impact rates on Skamania-stock unclipped summer steelhead were also very low in 2024 non-treaty fisheries: 0.64% and 0.00% for lower river and upriver Skamania stocks, respectively.
- Non-treaty fisheries harvested 0.64% of the sockeye return, compared to the allowable harvest rate of 1.00%.

Treaty Indian Fisheries

- The winter/spring management period extends from January 1 through June 15. The summer management period extends from June 16 through July 31.
- Catch from fisheries during the spring management period include 1,172 spring Chinook in the Zone 6 Ceremonial and Subsistence permit gillnet fishery, 4,590 spring Chinook in the Zone 6 platform and hook-and-line fisheries, and 396 Chinook in the permit hook-and-line fisheries downstream of Bonneville Dam. Total harvest of upriver spring Chinook was 6,765 fish out of 8,609 allowed under the terms of the MA.
- During the summer management period, the Zone 6 platform and hook-and-line fishery was open from June 16–July 31. The commercial season consisted of six weekly periods beginning on June 17, June 24, and July 1, July 8, July 15, and July 22. Limited platform and hook-and-line fishing also occurred downstream of Bonneville. Summer Chinook landings totaled 7,053.
- There were 37,162 sockeye caught in Zone 6 platform/hook-and-line and commercial gillnet fisheries as well as fisheries downstream of Bonneville.
- Steelhead harvest during winter and spring fisheries was estimated at zero winter steelhead in Zone 6 winter season platform/hook-and-line fisheries from November 1–March 31.

- A total of 628 upriver Skamania stock summer steelhead were harvested in spring season fisheries in the Bonneville Pool from April 1–June 15 with 89 harvested in The Dalles and John Day pools.
- The summer season steelhead harvest was estimated at 1,899 fish.
- Total tributary harvest in tributaries outside of the Snake Basin was 1,143 Chinook.

INTRODUCTION

This report describes winter, spring, and summer season fisheries in the mainstem Columbia River, and includes a review of those fisheries that occurred in 2024. This is the second report of an annual series produced by the joint Columbia River Management staff of the Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife (ODFW), Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW), the Columbia River Intertribal Fish Commission (CRITFC), and the Columbia River Treaty Tribes (the Nez Perce Tribe, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, and the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation). The *U.S. v. Oregon* Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) has reviewed this report.

THE COMPACT/JOINT STATE PROCESS

The Columbia River Compact is an agreement between the states of Oregon and Washington through which the two states set commercial fishing regulations for concurrent jurisdiction waters of the Columbia River. The Columbia River Compact was established in 1915 by the respective state legislatures to resolve the difficulties which arose from the states unilaterally establishing commercial fishing seasons and regulations. The Compact provides that neither state may make, change, alter, or amend its fishing regulations without the consent and approbation of the other. Congress ratified the Compact in 1918.

The Compact is interpreted as being applicable only to commercial fisheries; however, in practice, the states also apply the principle of joint state management to regulation of recreational fisheries occurring in concurrent jurisdiction waters of the Columbia River.

Typically, public hearings are convened to provide a forum in which the states may discuss, negotiate, and reach agreement on specific fishing regulations. The states are typically represented by delegates of the Oregon and Washington agency directors, acting on behalf of the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission (OFWC) and the Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission (WFWC). The Columbia River treaty tribes have authority to regulate treaty fisheries.

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

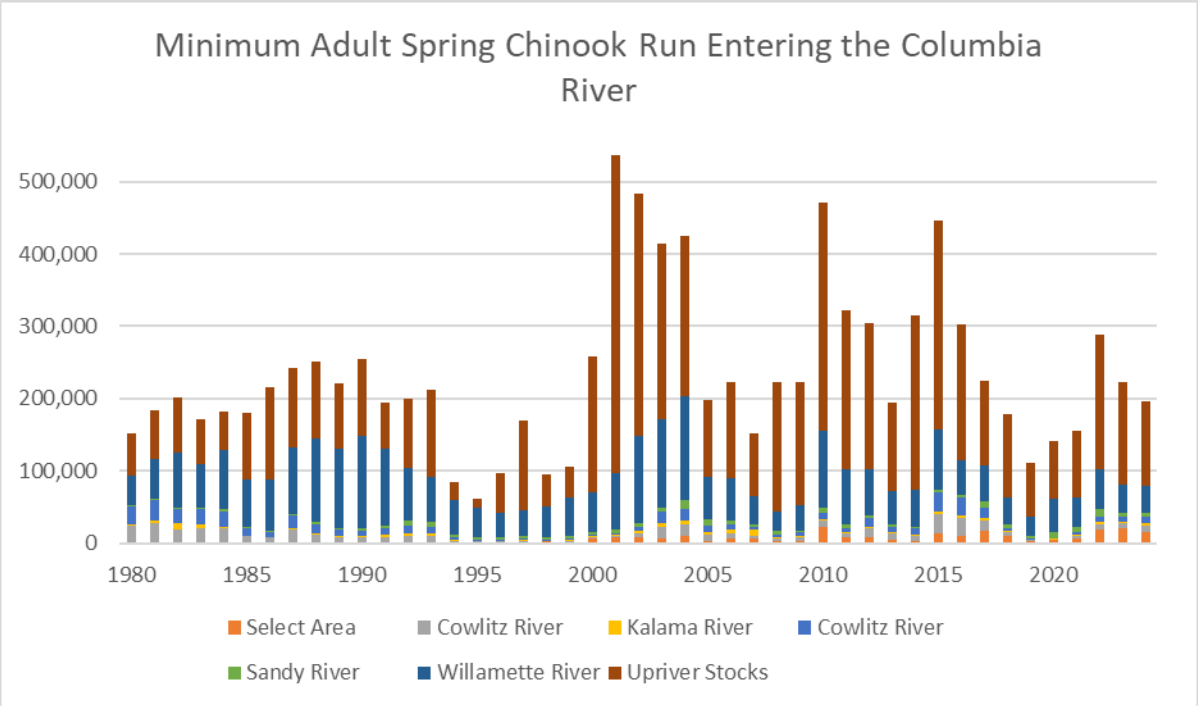
SEASONS CONSIDERED

At the February 10 Compact/Joint State hearing, the states will consider Select Area commercial winter, spring, and summer fisheries and treaty commercial fisheries; the mainstem Columbia River recreational spring Chinook fishery will be considered in a hearing scheduled for February 19. Other general permanent fishery rules may also be considered. Modifications to seasons adopted at these hearings and other recreational and commercial seasons will be considered at future hearings as additional information on fish runs and ongoing fisheries become available.

STOCKS CONSIDERED

Spring Chinook

Spring Chinook primarily enter freshwater during February through June to spawn in Columbia River tributaries during August through October. Juveniles generally emigrate from freshwater as yearlings. Returning adults are comprised of lower river (originating from tributaries downstream of Bonneville Dam) and upriver (originating from tributaries upstream of Bonneville Dam) stocks. Adult returns are comprised of Age-4, Age-5, and Age-6 fish. Age-3 fish are referred to as "jacks" and are typically males that return after spending only one year in the ocean. Spring Chinook entering the lower Columbia River during mid-February through March are predominantly larger Age-5 fish destined for lower river tributaries. Age-5 Chinook are dominant throughout March and reach peak abundance in the lower Columbia River by late March. Smaller Age-4 fish enter in increasing numbers after mid-March, reaching peak abundance during April or early May. Upriver spring Chinook of all ages returning to areas upstream of Bonneville Dam begin to enter the Columbia River in substantial numbers after mid-March and generally reach peak abundance at Bonneville Dam in late April to mid-May. Most wild spring Chinook entering the Columbia River are listed under the federal ESA.



Willamette River Spring Chinook

Willamette River spring Chinook pass through the lower Columbia River from February through June, with peak abundance during mid-April through early May. Migration through the lower Willamette River varies with water conditions but typically occurs from mid-March through late May. Passage through the Willamette Falls fishway primarily occurs from April through July, with peak passage typically from mid-May through June.

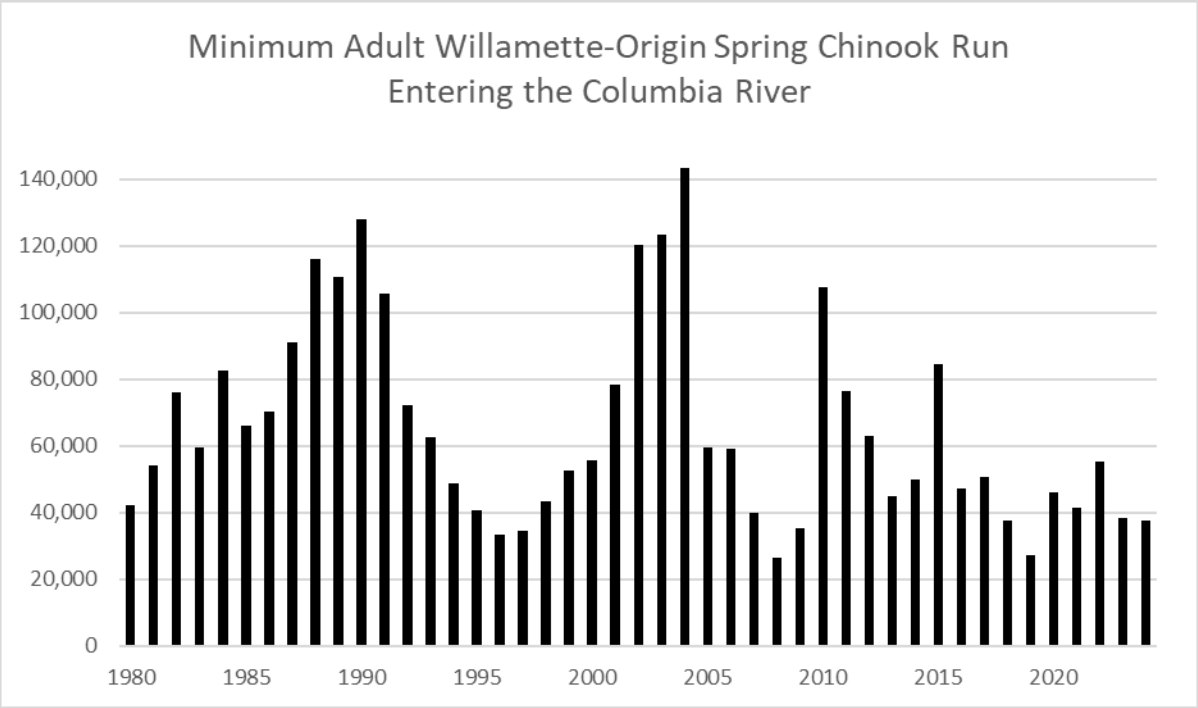
Visual stock identification (VSI) and coded-wire tag (CWT) recoveries indicate that spring Chinook destined for the Willamette River typically comprised a high percentage of the spring Chinook caught during winter commercial seasons and during March in lower Columbia River (i.e., downstream of Bonneville Dam) recreational fisheries. Willamette River fish exhibit broader migration timing and usually contain a greater proportion of early-returning Age-5 fish than other spring Chinook runs. In recent years the proportion of Willamette River fish in early-season fisheries has varied, presumably due to a lower proportion of Age-5 fish observed in most of the recent Willamette returns.

Historically, wild spring Chinook spawned in nearly all eastside Willamette River tributaries upstream of Willamette Falls. During 1952–1968, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) constructed dams on all major eastside tributaries upstream of Willamette Falls, blocking more than 400 stream miles of wild spring Chinook spawning and rearing habitat. Some residual spawning areas remain, including about two-thirds of the McKenzie River and about one-quarter of the North Santiam River; however, upstream dams affect these areas through alteration of flows and temperature. The majority of the Clackamas River Basin remains accessible to natural production, although a three-dam hydroelectric complex (river miles (RM) 23–31) has impacted migration and rearing conditions in the mainstem Clackamas River. The percentage of wild fish in the Willamette spring Chinook population was previously estimated at about 10–12%, with the majority destined for the McKenzie River. However, since 2010 the wild percentage of the run has been higher, averaging 23% (range 15–34%). Passage over Leaburg Dam on the McKenzie River and North Fork Dam on the Clackamas River, plus redd counts and dam counts in the North Santiam River, are currently used to index the status of wild spring Chinook populations in the Willamette River Basin. The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) classified spring Chinook destined for the Willamette River upstream of Willamette Falls and the Clackamas River into a single Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU) and listed the wild component as a threatened species under the ESA effective May 24, 1999.

Since reliable Willamette River spring Chinook run size estimates became available in 1946 there have been large variations in annual abundance. The 1953 run was generally believed to be the largest on record, about 125,000 fish, which predominantly consisted of wild fish. The 1953 run was eclipsed by a return of 130,588 spring Chinook in 1990, comprised primarily of hatchery-origin fish. A new record was established in 2004 with a return of 144,448 fish, again comprised primarily of hatchery fish. Previously the 1975 run was considered the lowest on record with 40,775 fish, which consisted primarily of wild fish. The runs in 1996 and 1997 were lower yet with 34,765 and 35,303 fish, respectively. More recently, 2008 and 2019 had returns that were the lowest on record with run sizes of 27,356 and 29,594, respectively, both of which had notably low numbers of hatchery-origin fish. Abundance estimates referred to in this paragraph include adult- and jack-aged fish.

Several hatcheries and associated facilities upstream of Willamette Falls produce up to 5.0 million smolts annually, plus additional fingerlings to seed reservoir and stream areas. About 75% of this hatchery production is funded by USACE as mitigation for the loss of fishing and harvest opportunities due to dam construction. These hatcheries are located on the McKenzie River (McKenzie and Leaburg hatcheries), North Santiam River (Marion Forks Hatchery and Minto Ponds), South Santiam River (South Santiam Hatchery), and the Willamette River (Willamette Hatchery and Dexter Ponds). Downstream of Willamette Falls, releases from the Clackamas

Hatchery into the Clackamas River total about 0.6 million smolts annually and is funded by NOAA Fisheries (Mitchell Act), Portland General Electric, and the City of Portland.



2024 Return

The 2024 estimate of adult Willamette River spring Chinook entering the Columbia River was 37,737 fish. This represents a 2% decrease from the 2023 return of 38,373 fish and was 77% of the preseason forecast of 48,800. The 2024 return estimate was comprised of 26,174 Age-4, 11,439 Age-5, and 124 Age-6 Chinook; additionally, 1,161 Age-3 jacks are estimated to have returned. Approximately 26% (9,638) of the adult Willamette spring Chinook returning to the mouth of the Columbia River were unmarked fish which is equivalent to the previous five-year average. The estimated return to the Columbia River mouth includes fish destined for the Clackamas River.

2024 Escapement

Passage of spring Chinook over Willamette Falls in 2024 totaled 22,592 (adult and jack) fish (Tables 3 and 4). From 1980 to 2023, the number of spring Chinook passing Willamette Falls has ranged from 14,672 to 95,970 fish with the previous ten-year average of 32,878 fish. Of the fish passing Willamette Falls in 2024, 17,557 were hatchery-origin, which was less than the escapement goal of 22,000 hatchery fish identified in the Willamette Fishery Management and Evaluation Plan (FMEP) based on the preseason forecast for the hatchery-origin component.

2025 Forecast

The ODFW staff forecasts a return of 52,980 Willamette River spring Chinook (adult and jack) to the Columbia River mouth in 2025. This would represent an increase from the previous 5-year

(2020–2024) and 10-year (2015–2024) averages of 45,272 and 48,610 fish, respectively (Table 2). The 2025 forecasted return would represent a 27% increase from the 2024 actual return of 38,898 adult- and jack-aged fish. Age-specific returns for 2025 are expected to include 1,780 Age-3, 30,200 Age-4, 20,970 Age-5, and 30 Age-6 fish. The 2025 return is expected to include approximately 15,100 unmarked (~29%) and 37,880 (~71%) marked fish, based on the proportions observed in 2008–2024 returns.

Clackamas River Spring Chinook

A hatchery spring Chinook program was initiated in the Clackamas River in 1979 to mitigate for a three-dam hydroelectric complex that impacted migration and rearing conditions. Prior to the hatchery program, all returning fish to the Clackamas River were wild origin and averaged approximately 2,800 fish annually. Since that time, the annual return of spring Chinook increased dramatically. For the period from 1980–1999, an annual average of 8,600 spring Chinook returned to the Clackamas River and from 2000–2010 the average return increased further to 11,300 fish annually. The bulk of the increased returns are attributed to spring Chinook originating from the Clackamas Hatchery. Since 2010, the number of spring Chinook returning to the Clackamas River has declined, with the average return to the Clackamas River from 2011–2024 dropping to 5,700 fish annually. The declines observed during this period are primarily due to low numbers of hatchery-origin spring Chinook.

For the period from 1980–1998, passage over North Fork Dam included unknown numbers of hatchery fish. Since 1999, only unmarked spring Chinook have been passed over North Fork Dam while marked hatchery fish have been either recycled through fisheries or transferred to Clackamas Hatchery for use as broodstock. The first year in which all returning hatchery adults were mass-marked with an adipose fin clip was 2003.

2024 Return

For 2024, the estimated number of adult- and jack-aged spring Chinook returning to the mouth of the Clackamas River was 8,971 total fish (Table 3). This represents a 24% increase from the 2023 return of 7,249 and was 121% of the preseason forecast of 7,400. The return estimate was comprised of 490 Age-3, 5,966 Age-4, 2,488 Age-5, and 27 Age-6 Chinook. Approximately 47% (4,204) of the spring Chinook returning to the mouth of the Clackamas River in 2024 were fin-clipped hatchery fish, which is significantly higher than the recent five-year average (23%).

2024 Escapement

Portland General Electric provided counts of spring Chinook trapped at the North Fork Dam which totaled 5,919 fish in 2024. Included in this count were 4,727 unmarked fish that were passed upstream and 1,192 marked fish that were transported to Clackamas Hatchery. An additional 2,726 hatchery spring Chinook returned directly to the Clackamas Hatchery. A total of 65 naturally-spawning fish were recorded downstream of the North Fork Dam in 2024, of which 30 were hatchery origin and 35 were natural origin.

2025 Forecast

ODFW forecasts a return of 9,800 spring Chinook (all age classes) to the Clackamas River in 2025. These fish are included as a component of the total estimated return of Willamette Basin spring Chinook to the Columbia River mouth.

Sandy River Spring Chinook

Beginning in 1976, spring Chinook smolts from hatchery stocks in the Willamette River system were released into the Sandy River to supplement the depressed native Sandy River spring Chinook run. These releases doubled in the mid-1980s and were mass-marked with an adipose-fin clip beginning in 1999. Subsequently, the Marmot Dam passage count increased from an average of 120 spring Chinook during 1954–1970, to 1,000 during the 1980s, 2,900 during the 1990s, and 3,600 during 2000–2007. Beginning with the 2000 brood (2002 release), releases of spring Chinook smolts from wild local broodstock were initiated at Sandy River Hatchery. Wild brood collection was suspended after the 2010 release. Beginning in 2011 Sandy Hatchery stock were used for brood and acclimated and released from the Bull Run site. Limited wild brood collection was reinitiated in 2016, but all Chinook are still acclimated and released from the Bull Run site. Sandy River spring Chinook are included the Lower Columbia ESU which is ESA listed.

Prior to 2008, the minimum spring Chinook run entering the Sandy River was calculated by summing the Marmot Dam count, Sandy Hatchery return, and recreational catch downstream of Marmot Dam. Recreational catch in the Sandy River was estimated from angler catch record cards, which often had a delay of up to three years before catch estimates were available. Because of this inherent delay, an average harvest rate based on the most recent three years available was used as a preliminary estimate of annual catch. Once final catch estimates derived from angler catch cards became available, the run reconstructions were updated.

In 2007 Marmot Dam was removed, and ODFW lost the ability to count spring Chinook numbers in the Sandy River passing above the dam. ODFW has since developed a modified methodology to reconstruct abundance estimates beginning with the 2008 run year. Estimates are now made by summing natural-spawn estimates derived from redd count expansions, returns of hatchery fish to Sandy Hatchery, hatchery fish trapped lower in the system and transported to Sandy Hatchery, and estimates of angler harvest. Beginning in 2019, current-year recreational harvest estimates for Sandy River spring Chinook based on the ODFW electronic licensing system (ELS) replaced the older estimates derived from catch record cards.

The 2024 adult spring Chinook return to the Sandy River was estimated at 5,342 adults, which is lower than the recent 5-year average of 6,600 adults. The estimated return to the Columbia River mouth was 5,358 adults which is less than the recent 5-year average of 6,600 adults. A total of 99 Sandy River hatchery stock (11H) and 37 wild stock (11W) were spawned in 2024, which met the goals outlined in the Hatchery and Genetic Management Plan for the Sandy Hatchery spring Chinook (2013).

The 2025 pre-season forecast for the Sandy is for 7,300 adult spring Chinook returning to the Columbia River mouth, based on 2022–2024 average returns. Sandy River returns are shown in Table 1, and recreational catch estimates are shown in Table 28.

Washington Lower River Spring Chinook

Spring Chinook returning to the Washington tributaries of the lower Columbia River are destined for the Cowlitz, Kalama, and Lewis rivers. These populations are in the Lower Columbia ESU which is listed under the ESA. Compliance with ESA take authorization is determined by the ability to perpetuate these stocks individually over time. The numeric hatchery escapement goals referenced below are a metric of compliance identified in the Biological Opinion regarding fisheries associated with the 2018-27 *U.S. v. Oregon* Management Agreement (see Table 2-4 of the Biological Opinion). Washington lower river spring Chinook migrate earlier than upriver Columbia River stocks with the majority of the run passing through the lower Columbia River during March and April. Once in their natal tributaries, these spring Chinook will spawn during August and September. Virtually all spring Chinook production in the Washington portion of the lower Columbia River is hatchery origin. Adult returns are shown in Table 1. Forecasted and actual returns are shown in Table 2. Catches from commercial fisheries in the mainstem Columbia River and Select Areas are shown in Tables 21 and 31, respectively; catch from mainstem recreational fisheries are in Table 27. Recreational tributary catch and harvest rates are shown in Table 28.

Cowlitz River Return and Forecast

The 2024 Cowlitz River spring Chinook return of 8,822 adults (7% wild) to the tributary mouth was about 90% of the recent 10-year (2015–2024) average of 9,800 adult fish. The estimated return to the Columbia River mouth was 8,983 adult fish, which was greater than the preseason forecast of 4,700 adults. The minimum hatchery escapement goal of 1,518 adults was met with 6,455 adults and 3,913 jacks returning to the hatchery. A total of 179 wild adults and 23 wild jacks were released into the upper basin. The natural spawn escapement estimate below the hatchery was 217 adults, which is less than the recent 10-year average of 260 fish.

The 2025 Cowlitz River preseason forecast is 13,700 adult spring Chinook to the Columbia River mouth (13,310 to the tributary mouth), which is 88% of the recent 10-year average return and 153% of the 2024 adult return.

Kalama River Return and Forecast

The 2024 Kalama River spring Chinook return of 2,310 adults (2% wild) to the tributary mouth was less than the recent 10-year (2015–2024) average return of 2,500 adult fish. The estimated return to the Columbia River mouth was 2,474 adult fish, which was greater than the preseason forecast of 1,900 adults. The minimum hatchery escapement goal of 600 adults was met with a total of 1,585 adults and 133 jacks returning to the hatchery. A total of 36 adults were estimated to have spawned naturally below the Kalama Falls Hatchery, and 43 wild adults and 7 wild jacks were passed upstream.

The 2025 Kalama River preseason forecast is 3,000 adult spring Chinook to the Columbia River mouth (2,900 to the tributary mouth), which is higher than the recent 10-year average return and 113% of the 2024 adult return.

Lewis River Return and Forecast

The 2024 Lewis River spring Chinook return of 2,553 adults (7% wild) to the tributary mouth was less than the recent 10-year (2015–2024) average of 2,600 adults. The estimated return to the Columbia River mouth was 2,722 adult fish, which was less than the preseason forecast of 3,400 adults. The minimum hatchery escapement goal of 1,380 adults was met with a total of 1,935 adults and 900 jacks returning to the hatchery. A total of 844 adults, consisting of 794 natural-origin and 50 hatchery-origin fish, were transported and released above Swift Reservoir. The natural-spawn escapement below Merwin Dam, including Cedar Creek, was estimated at 200 adults compared to the recent 10-year average of 337 adult fish.

The 2025 Lewis River preseason forecast is 3,200 adult spring Chinook to the Columbia River mouth (3,060 to the tributary mouth), which is higher than the recent 10-year average return and 118% of the 2024 adult return.

Select Area Spring Chinook

The spring Chinook program in the Youngs Bay terminal fishing area began in 1989 and was expanded in 1993 with support from the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA). Implementation of the BPA-funded Select Area Fisheries Evaluation (now Enhancement), or SAFE, project also allowed for the development of other Select Area fishing sites. Select Area spring Chinook are released from net pens located in Youngs Bay, Tongue Point, and Blind Slough in Oregon and Deep River in Washington. The Deep River spring Chinook program was discontinued in 2014 due to poor survival and limited funding but reinstated in 2018 with releases of sub-yearling spring Chinook (2017 brood). In Washington, Select Area spring Chinook originate from Cowlitz River and/or Lewis River stocks. Spring Chinook released at Oregon Select Area sites are produced from Willamette River stocks originating from eggs collected at Willamette basin hatcheries. Most Select Area spring Chinook are reared at Gnat Creek Hatchery and transferred to net-pens for release; however, a group has been overwintered and released directly from Gnat Creek Hatchery since 2013 to test potential survival benefits of this rearing strategy. Starting with the 2008 brood, additional smolts from Willamette basin hatcheries have been transferred directly to net-pens for acclimation and release in response to reforms in hatchery and fishery management in the lower Columbia River.

Releases of Hatchery Fish

Releases of spring Chinook in all Select Area sites combined ranged between 1,057,608 and 3,903,747 smolts during 2007–2024 (brood years 2005–2022) averaging 2,140,872 smolts released per year (Table 29). Beginning in 2010, smolt liberations in the Select Areas increased by 35% from an average of 1,078,571 (brood years 2005–2007) to an average of 1,451,707 smolts (brood years 2008 to 2010) due to hatchery reforms and reprogrammed spring Chinook production. In 2013, with the onset of new Columbia River fishery management reform policies, smolt releases began increasing in progressive, multiyear tiers. From 2013–2017, the average smolt releases increased 20% to 1,747,614 (brood years 2011 to 2015). In 2018 and 2019 (brood years 2016 and 2017), modifications to these policies resulted in additional smolt increases that averaged 2,293,974, another 31% increase. Spring Chinook releases from 2020-2024 (brood years 2018 to 2022) increased another 53% averaging 3,523,769 smolts and represents over a three-fold increase compared to averages prior to 2010 (brood years 2005-2007).

2024 Returns

Annual returns of adult Select Area-origin spring Chinook are indexed by the harvest of these fish in Select Area commercial and recreational fisheries. The estimated return in 2024 was 18,183 fish (15,953 commercial and 2,230 recreational). This was approximately 69% higher than the recent 10-year (2014–2023) average of 10,762 Chinook (Table 1).

2025 Forecast

The 2025 preseason forecast for Select Area-origin spring Chinook is 16,600 adult fish returning to Select Area commercial fisheries. This return is expected to consist primarily of Age-4 adults from the 2021 brood (3.61 million smolts) and Age-5 adults from the 2020 brood (3.33 million smolts) releases (Table 29). Approximately 10,600 fish are predicted to return to Youngs Bay, 4,700 fish to Blind Slough/Knappa Slough, and 1,300 fish to Tongue Point/South Channel. Deep River is expected to have minimal commercial harvest for the third consecutive year in 2025 (about 50 fish) after smolt releases were reinstated at the site in 2018. The 2025 total commercial winter, spring-, and summer-season Select Area landings expectation of 17,700 fish, which includes some harvest of non-local stocks and SAB fall Chinook, is 45% greater than the recent 10-year (2015–2024) average harvest of 12,258 Chinook.

Upriver Spring Chinook

Upriver spring Chinook begin entering the Columbia River in late February and early March and typically reach peak abundance at Bonneville Dam by mid-May. Prior to 2005, all Chinook passing Bonneville Dam from March through May were counted as upriver spring Chinook for the purpose of managing fisheries under the *U.S. v. Oregon* management framework. Starting in 2005, the accounting period was expanded to incorporate later-migrating Snake River-origin summer Chinook since these fish are in the listed Snake River spring/summer Chinook ESU. Currently, the abundance used for management of fisheries encountering or harvesting upriver spring Chinook during the spring management period is calculated as the sum of the passage of adults at Bonneville Dam plus the number of upriver-origin adult fish mortalities in lower river fisheries (kept catch plus release mortalities) from January 1 through June 15. Abundance data (pre-2005) for upriver spring and summer Chinook contained in this report have been adjusted to reflect the current *U.S. v. Oregon* accounting period. Table 2 remains unmodified to allow comparison of past annual forecasts with actual returns.

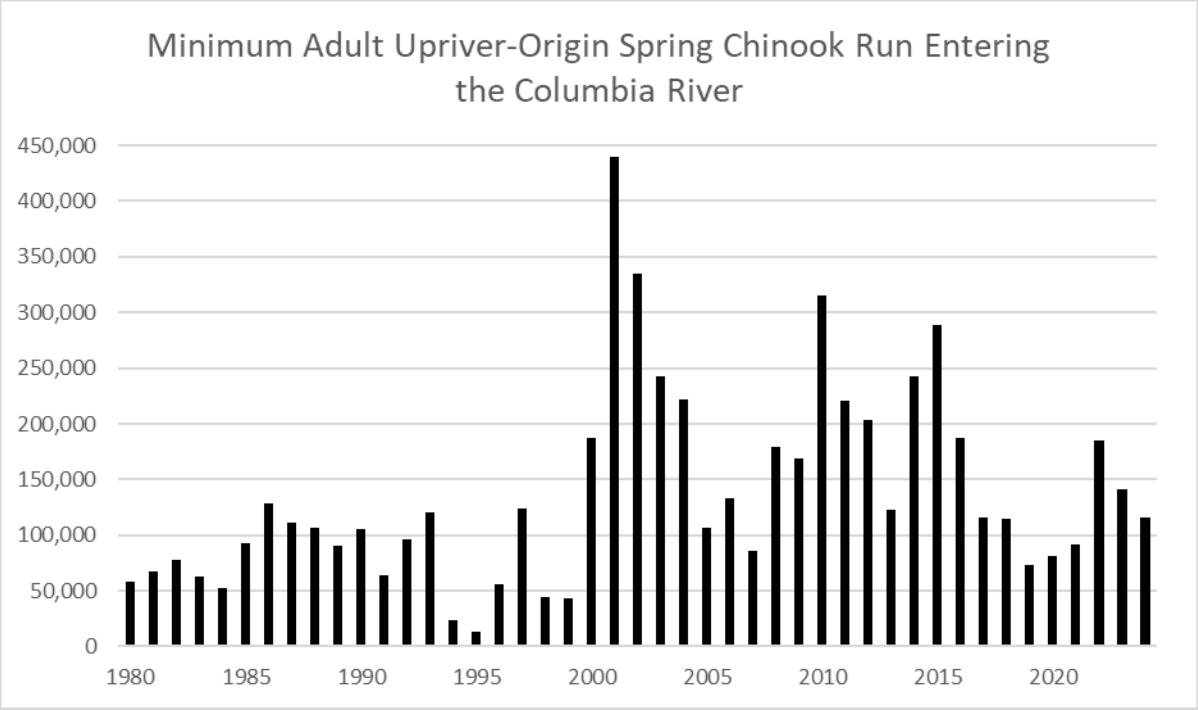
The upriver spring Chinook run is comprised of stocks from several ESUs and three geographically separate production areas: 1) the Columbia River system upstream of the Yakima River (upper Columbia), 2) the Snake River system, and 3) Columbia River tributaries between Bonneville Dam and the Yakima River, excluding the Snake River (mid-Columbia). Snake River spring/summer Chinook outside the Clearwater River and upper Columbia River spring Chinook are federally-listed under the ESA. In each of the three geographic areas, production is a mix of hatchery and naturally-produced fish. Although no estimates of hatchery contribution to upriver runs are available for years prior to 1977, those runs are assumed to have been predominantly wild. Hatchery production in the 1960s and early 1970s was very limited in comparison to current production, but beginning in the late 1970s, spring Chinook hatchery production of upriver stocks was expanded. Beginning in 2002, most of the hatchery production returning to the Columbia River has been mass-marked with an adipose-fin clip.

Upriver spring Chinook returns have ranged widely in recent decades. Upriver runs were considered poor in the 1980s, averaging 84,511 fish per year (range 52,357–128,314), and declined further during the 1990s when annual returns averaged 68,998 fish (range 12,792–124,321). The 1995 run marked an all-time low of 12,792 fish. The average annual return during the 2000s improved substantially to 209,985 adults (range 86,247–439,885). The 2001 run marked a high (since counting began in 1938) of 439,885 adult upriver spring Chinook. Returns during the 2010s remained improved relative to the last two decades of the 20th century, averaging 188,618 fish (range 73,101–315,346). See Tables 1 and 5 for the time series of abundance.

Run timing of upriver spring Chinook at Bonneville Dam was fairly consistent through the end of the 1990s. During the 1980s and 1990s, the average 50% passage date was April 27 (ranging from April 20–May 6 during this 20-year period). A trend of later-timed passage appears to have begun in 2005. During the 2000s, the average 50% passage date was May 3 (range April 17–May 12), nearly one week later than observed over the prior two decades. The average 50% passage date at Bonneville Dam during the past decade (2010–2019) is May 9, indicating the late-timing trend has continued. In recent years, three of the latest 50% passage dates on record have been observed (2017: May 21, 2018 and 2020: May 16).

Upper Columbia River spring Chinook spawn in the Wenatchee, Entiat, and Methow rivers (plus a more recent reintroduction to the Okanogan River) located between Rock Island Dam and Chief Joseph Dams (RM 453–545). Chief Joseph Dam (completed in 1961) now blocks the upriver migration of these fish, which was previously blocked by Grand Coulee Dam (RM 597). On average, the upper Columbia River spring Chinook return has represented 15% of the aggregate upriver spring Chinook run since 1980, and the recent 10-year average is is also 15%. Returns of upper Columbia spring Chinook to the Columbia River mouth in the 1980s averaged 20,378 adults (37% wild). Returns declined severely during the 1990s, averaging 9,532 adults (20% wild). The annual returns were improved during the 2000s and 2010s, averaging 21,677 and 23,487 adults, respectively. The proportion of the return comprised of natural-origin fish was lower during the 2000s averaging 10% (2,175 wild fish) and remained similar during the 2010s (2,598 wild fish, 11% of total return). Data are provided in Table 6.

The Chief Joseph Hatchery spring Chinook program has two components: a segregated harvest program in the Columbia River that was initiated with Leavenworth broodstock and a reintroduction program in the Okanogan that receives eggs from the Winthrop National Fish Hatchery. Both programs began with the 2013 brood year. Almost all spring Chinook released from the Chief Joseph Hatchery for the segregated program have been mass marked (adipose-fin clipped), and roughly one third of the smolts released have been implanted with CWT each year, but that has varied. Approximately 5,000 smolts from the segregated program have been Passive Integrated Transponder (PIT)-tagged each year. All reintroduction spring Chinook were implanted with CWTs and approximately 5,000 smolts in each release cohort received PIT tags (starting with BY 2014 reintroduction program fish are adipose intact).



On average, the Snake River spring/summer Chinook return has represented 50% of the aggregate upriver spring Chinook run since 1980 compared to the recent 10-year average of 58%. Returns of Snake River spring/summer Chinook to the Columbia River mouth in the 1980s averaged 39,936 adults (53% wild). Returns declined during the 1990s averaging 30,010 adults (46% wild). Returns improved markedly during the 2000s and 2010s, averaging 110,728 adults (27% wild) and 105,718 adults (23% wild), respectively. Data are provided in Table 7.

2024 Return

The 2024 upriver spring Chinook return to the Columbia River totaled 116,332 adults (Tables 1 and 5) and consisted of 101,171 Age-4 fish, 14,942 Age-5 fish, and 215 Age-6 fish. The return included 70,743 (10,514 wild) adult Snake River spring/summer Chinook and 18,224 (1,609 wild) adult upper Columbia spring Chinook. The remainder of the run was destined for tributaries in the mid-Columbia area. The 2024 upriver spring Chinook return was 96% of the preseason forecast of 121,000 fish and 76% the recent 10-year average (2014–2023) of 152,289 adults. The 2024 return ranked 21st out of all returns since 1980.

The 2024 upriver spring Chinook passage at Bonneville Dam totaled 111,210 adult fish and was 50% complete on May 9; total adult passage was the eighth lowest observed since the year 2000. The peak passage count of 5,964 adult fish occurred on May 9. The Chinook jack count at Bonneville Dam totaled 16,063 fish.

The Snake River spring/summer adult return was 81% of the recent 10-year average return (87,284 fish) and ranked 16th out of returns since 1980. The Snake River wild adult component was 57% of the recent 10-year average (18,332 fish) and represented 15% of the total adult 2024 Snake River run. The upper Columbia adult spring Chinook return was 82% of the recent 10-year average return (22,103 fish) and ranked 20th out of returns since 1980. The upper Columbia adult wild

component was 57% of the recent 10-year average (2,820 fish) and represented 9% of the aggregate adult 2024 upper Columbia run. See Tables 5, 6, and 7.

The Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) independently develops abundance estimates of Snake River-origin spring Chinook at Bonneville Dam annually. IDFG estimates tend to differ somewhat from the estimates developed by TAC reported here.

2025 Forecast

The 2025 preseason forecast for upriver spring Chinook is 122,500 adults to the Columbia River mouth (Table 2). This forecast includes 21,500 upper Columbia spring Chinook (2,200 wild) and 56,200 Snake River fish (9,800 wild), with the remainder of the run comprised of spring Chinook returning to mid-Columbia area tributaries. The overall return is expected to be comprised of approximately 108,200 Age-4 fish, 14,000 Age-5 fish, and 300 Age-6 fish. This forecast of 122,500 adult fish is 88% of the average return observed over the past ten years (2015–2024).

The forecast for adult upper Columbia spring Chinook of 21,500 fish is 104% of the recent 10-year average; the wild forecast is 84% of the 10-year average wild return. The upper Columbia return is expected to represent 18% of the aggregate upriver spring Chinook return and is higher than the recent 10-year average (13% upper Columbia origin). The wild component is forecasted to represent 10% of the upper Columbia spring run, which is lower than the recent 10-year average (13%).

The forecast for Snake River spring/summer Chinook of 56,200 fish is 70% of the recent 10-year average return while the wild forecast of 9,800 is 66% of the recent 10-year average. The Snake River component is expected to represent 46% of the aggregate return and is lower than the recent 10-year average of 57% Snake River origin. The wild component is forecasted to represent 17% of the total Snake River run, which is similar to the recent 10-year average (18%).

Tributaries Upstream of Bonneville Dam

The tributary returns and forecasts discussed below are included in the aggregate 2024 return estimate and 2025 forecast for upriver spring Chinook.

Hood River Return

The Hood River enters the Columbia River 169 miles upstream from its mouth and originates from the north and eastern flanks of Mount Hood. Hood River Chinook populations are in the Lower Columbia ESU which is ESA listed. Because the historical spring Chinook salmon population in the Hood subbasin is considered extirpated, a Deschutes River stock (an out-of-ESU stock) was used to establish a Hood River stock for mitigation and harvest. Powerdale Dam, on the Hood River, was removed in 2010.

The estimated 2024 return of hatchery-origin spring Chinook to the Hood River mouth was 881 adults. Although preseason forecasts are not generated by ODFW for this population, Warm Springs tribal staff generate a forecast for in-basin use only.

Wind River Return and Forecast

The Wind River enters the Columbia River 155 miles upstream from its mouth. Wind River Chinook populations are in the Lower Columbia ESU which is ESA listed; however, spring Chinook originating from the Carson National Fish Hatchery and spawning in the Wind River are excluded from the ESU. Spring Chinook were introduced into the Wind River with production beginning in the late 1950s at the Carson National Fish Hatchery. Since the 1980s, Carson Hatchery has produced spring Chinook exclusively. Hatchery returns of adult spring Chinook to the mouth of the Wind River during the past ten years (2015–2024) averaged 3,990 fish (range 1,400–6,900).

The 2024 return of spring Chinook to the Wind River was 4,604 adults, compared to the preseason forecast of 4,200 adults. The 2025 preseason forecast to the tributary mouth is 4,900 adult fish, which is 106% of 2024 return and 120% of the recent 5-year average return.

Little White Salmon River (Drano Lake) Return and Forecast

Prior to the construction of Bonneville Dam in 1938, a limited amount of natural production occurred in the Little White Salmon River downstream of the falls located approximately two miles upstream from the historic mouth of the river. That section of the river was inundated by the construction of Bonneville Dam, forming what is commonly referred to as Drano Lake. Hatchery spring Chinook return to the Little White Salmon National Fish Hatchery, which was built in 1898 and is one of the oldest in the Columbia River system. The program is currently self-supporting, as broodstock are guided into the hatchery by a barrier dam. The Little White Salmon River populations are in the Lower Columbia ESU which is ESA listed.

The 2024 return of spring Chinook to the mouth of the Little White Salmon River was 7,863 adults. The return was greater than the preseason forecast of 5,300 adults but less than the recent 10-year average of 8,144 adult fish. The 2025 preseason forecast to the tributary mouth is 7,900 adult fish, which is 100% of the 2024 return and 106% of the recent 5-year average return.

Klickitat River Return and Forecast

The Klickitat River spring Chinook return consists of hatchery-origin fish from the Klickitat Hatchery and a smaller, depressed wild population that spawns upstream of the hatchery. Klickitat River Chinook populations are in the mid-Columbia ESU which is not ESA listed. Prior to 1920, there were abundant spring Chinook returns to the Klickitat River and a significant tribal fishery occurred at Lyle Falls, which forms a natural migration barrier and slows fish passage. By 1951, the annual spring Chinook run varied from 1,000 to 5,000 adults. In 1952, the Klickitat Hatchery and two fishways at Lyle Falls were constructed using Mitchell Act funds. Indigenous Klickitat spring Chinook were trapped at the upper fishway each year from 1952 through at least 1959. Since then, collection of broodstock has relied upon fish returns (primarily of hatchery origin) to the on-site hatchery trap. Plans call for hatchery upgrades and collection of natural-origin fish for broodstock in the near future. Since 1977, estimates of adult spring Chinook returning to the Klickitat River mouth have ranged from 400 to 5,250 fish, and averaged about 1,800 fish annually, with 80-90% (recent years' average) of the run being hatchery fish.

The 2024 return of spring Chinook to the Klickitat River was 491 adults, compared to the forecast of 1,300. The 2025 forecast to the tributary mouth is 1,200 adult fish, which would be 244% of the 2024 return and 88% of the recent 5-year average return.

Yakima River Return and Forecast

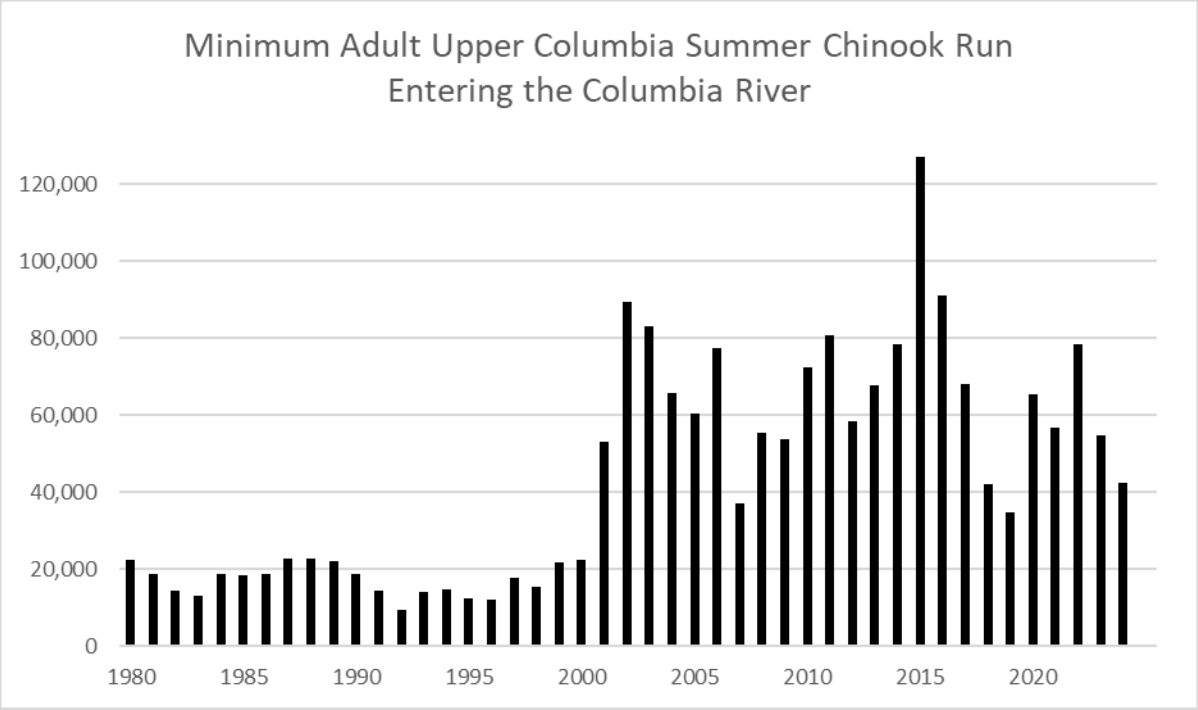
The Yakima River spring Chinook return is comprised of three unique spring Chinook populations: upper Yakima River, Naches River, and American River. The Yakima River populations are in the mid-Columbia ESU, which is not ESA listed. Historical Yakima spring Chinook returns (all populations) ranged from approximately 50,000 to 200,000 fish. An integrated hatchery supplementation program (Cle Elum Supplementation and Research Facility (CESRF)) in the upper Yakima was initiated in 1997, with the first Age-4 adults returning from this program in 2001. The program uses only natural-origin fish for broodstock; hatchery-origin returns are allowed to spawn naturally. The Naches River and American River populations are predominantly wild and few, if any, hatchery-origin fish are known to stray to Naches sub-basin spawning areas.

In 2024 the forecast was for a return of 2,400 adult (Age-4 and Age-5) spring Chinook to the mouth of the Yakima River. The actual return in 2024 is estimated to be 2,501 adult spring Chinook (104% of forecast). The forecast for 2025 is 2,600 adult spring Chinook comprised of about 1,100 wild/natural and 1,500 hatchery-origin adult spring Chinook.

Upper Columbia River Summer Chinook

Upper Columbia River summer Chinook are destined for production areas and hatcheries upstream of Priest Rapids Dam (PRD). Historically, these fish spawned in the mainstem Columbia, Wenatchee, Okanogan, and Similkameen rivers. Access to over 500 miles of the upper mainstem Columbia River was blocked by the construction of Grand Coulee Dam in 1941. The building of Chief Joseph Dam (initial phase completed in 1955) further reduced available mainstem habitat. The upper Columbia summer Chinook run size remained at low levels throughout the 1980s and 1990s, with average returns of 19,243 and 15,090 fish, respectively. The average run size during the 2000s was 59,805 adults, which was approximately three times greater than the average run size of the 1980s and four times greater than the average run size of the 1990s. The average run in the 2010s was 71,995 adults which was 120% of the previous decade (Table 8). Supplementation programs and improved natural habitat have played a significant role in the increased abundance trends observed since 1999. The newest hatchery program, Chief Joseph Hatchery, had its first release in 2015. Since 2002, the majority of the hatchery production has been mass-marked with an adipose-fin clip. Natural-spawning populations also contribute significantly to the run and the stock is managed as a composite population. Since completion of the Columbia River hydropower system, summer Chinook redds are found in the Columbia, Wenatchee, Okanogan, Methow, Similkameen, Chelan, and Entiat rivers.

The Columbia River summer Chinook run consists only of the upper Columbia component (Snake River summer Chinook are included in the upriver spring run, per the *U.S. v. Oregon* MA). For the purpose of managing fisheries during the summer management period, the Columbia River return abundance is calculated as the sum of the adult Bonneville Dam count and the number of adult Chinook mortalities resulting from lower river fisheries during June 16 through July 31. Upper Columbia summer Chinook are not ESA-listed, and the population is currently considered healthy. See Table 8 for abundance, harvest, and escapement data.



2024 Return

The 2024 upper Columbia summer Chinook return was 42,511 adults, compared to the preseason forecast of 52,600 adults. The adult return was comprised of an estimated 17,256 Age-4, 20,258 Age-5, and 4,997 Age-6 fish. The 2024 return was only 61% of the recent 10-year average (2014–2023) of 69,664 adults, but more than two times the average return during 1980–2000 (17,407 adults). The 2024 jack return of 6,908 fish at Bonneville Dam was less than the recent 10-year average (9,338).

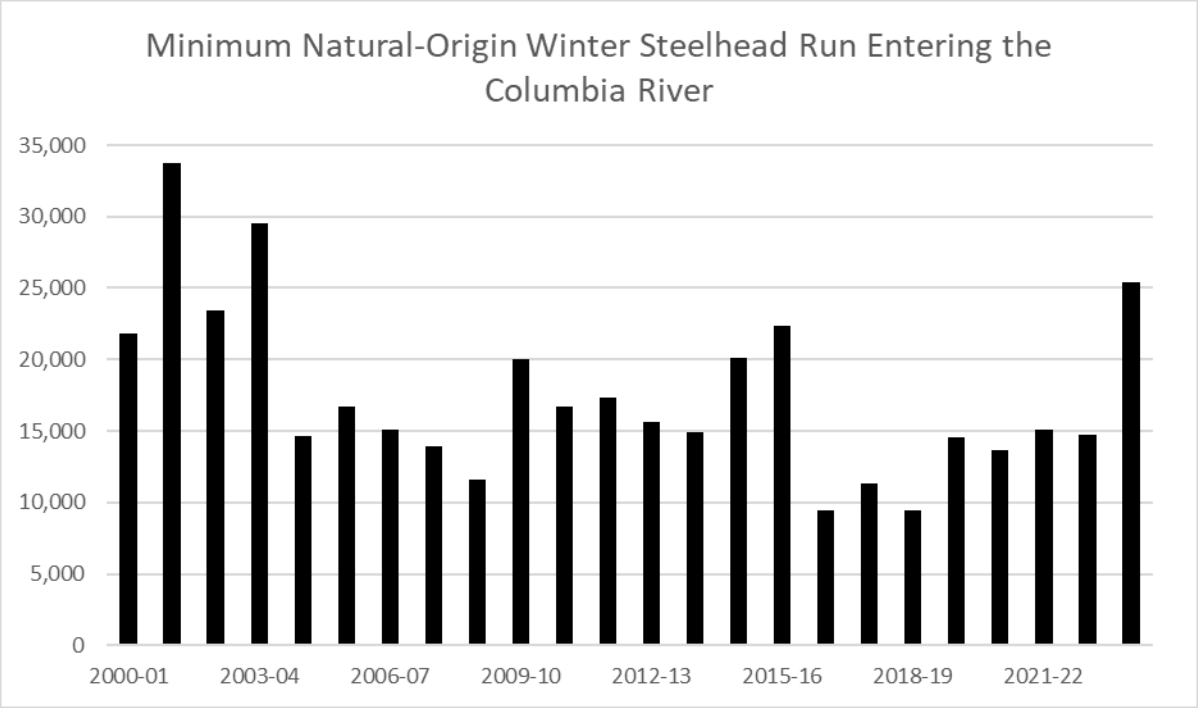
2025 Forecast

The preliminary 2025 preseason forecast for upper Columbia summer Chinook is 38,000 adults to the Columbia River mouth. The overall return is expected to include 22,800 Age-4 fish, 13,400 Age-5 fish, and 1,800 Age-6 fish. This forecast is only 58% of the average return observed over the past decade. Note: this preseason forecast will be adjusted after the PFMC ocean fishery planning process is complete to account for expected catches in ocean fisheries.

Wild Winter Steelhead

Winter steelhead enter the Columbia River from November through April and spawn from March through June. Juvenile wild winter steelhead usually rear in freshwater for one to three years before out-migrating to the ocean as smolts during March through June. Most lower Columbia River winter steelhead spend two summers in the ocean before returning as adults to spawn in natal streams. The range of winter steelhead includes all tributaries of the Columbia River upstream to Fifteen Mile Creek in Oregon and the Klickitat River in Washington. All wild winter steelhead are ESA-listed, except those within the Southwest Washington Distinct Population Segment (DPS). The Southwest Washington DPS includes populations in river basins of, and

tributaries to, Grays Harbor, Willapa Bay, and the Columbia River downstream of the Cowlitz River in Washington and downstream of the Willamette River in Oregon. All steelhead handled downstream of Bonneville Dam during November through April, and in Bonneville Pool from November through March, are managed as winter steelhead. Steelhead passing Bonneville Dam between November 1 and March 31 are counted as winter steelhead. Unclipped steelhead passing Bonneville during this time period are assumed to be wild fish.



2023–2024 Run Year Return and 2024–2025 Run Year Forecast

The 2023/24 wild winter steelhead return to the Columbia River mouth totaled 25,396 fish. The return was 176% of the preseason forecast of 14,400 fish. Passage at Willamette Falls totaled 8,759 unclipped fish (283% of the recent 5-year average) and represented 34% of the total Columbia River return. The 2024/25 forecast is for 17,400 wild winter steelhead returning to the Columbia River mouth.

Summer Steelhead

The Columbia River summer steelhead run is made up of populations originating from both lower river and upper river tributaries. Summer steelhead enter the Columbia River primarily from April through October each year, with most of the run entering from late June to mid-September.

The lower-river component of the run tends to be earlier timed than the upriver stocks, with abundance peaking during May and June. Skamania-stock hatchery summer steelhead are widely planted in lower Columbia tributaries, including the Willamette Basin. Skamania-stock hatchery fish are also released annually in some tributaries upstream of Bonneville Dam (primarily the Klickitat River in recent years). Wild lower-river summer steelhead are present in the Kalama, Lewis, Washougal, and Wind rivers in Washington and in the Hood River in Oregon. The lower Columbia River steelhead DPS was listed as threatened by the NMFS on May 24, 1999. All

steelhead handled in fisheries downstream of Bonneville Dam during May and June are managed as lower-river Skamania stock. See Table 14 for minimum abundance estimates of lower-river summer steelhead.

NMFS categorizes the upriver wild summer steelhead run into three DPSs: 1) the middle Columbia DPS, which includes steelhead destined for Columbia River tributaries upstream of the Wind and Hood rivers upstream to, and including, the Yakima River (listed as threatened in May 1999), 2) the upper Columbia DPS, which includes steelhead destined for Columbia River tributaries upstream of the Yakima River (listed as endangered in May 1999, reviewed and downgraded as threatened in 2009), and 3) the Snake River DPS, which includes steelhead returning to the Snake River Basin (listed as threatened in October 1997). Currently, there is no reliable method available to segregate the steelhead run at Bonneville Dam into individual DPSs.

Upriver summer steelhead pass Bonneville Dam from April 1 through October 31 each year (Figure 1). Summer steelhead passing Bonneville Dam between April 1 and June 30 are managed as upriver Skamania stock steelhead, which are primarily destined for tributaries within Bonneville Pool. Summer steelhead passing Bonneville Dam between July 1 and October 31 are categorized as either A-Index or B-Index. A-Index steelhead are defined as any steelhead measuring less than 78cm fork length and typically spend one or two years in the ocean. A-Index steelhead return to tributaries throughout the Columbia and Snake basins. B-Index steelhead are defined as any steelhead measuring at least 78cm fork length and typically spend two or three years in the ocean. While B-Index-sized steelhead return to all tributaries throughout the basin, most B-Index steelhead return to the Clearwater and Salmon rivers in Idaho. B-Index steelhead are typically later-timed than A-Index steelhead. See Table 12 for Bonneville Dam passage estimates by group.

Tables 10, 11a, and 11b provide estimates of both lower river and upriver summer steelhead harvest and incidental release mortalities, as well as associated impacts to ESA-listed wild fish during non-treaty winter/spring and summer fisheries.

Summer steelhead passage over Bonneville Dam is shown in Table 12, and passage over Lower Granite Dam (LGR) is shown in Table 13. Stock distribution and hatchery/wild determination are based on (and dependent on) biological sampling at the hydro-electric facilities mentioned.

2024 Return

The total return to Bonneville Dam (April–October passage) of upriver summer steelhead in 2024 was 179,154 fish, compared to the preseason forecast of 126,200 (142% of forecast). Unclipped steelhead counts at Bonneville Dam during April through October, which include unclipped hatchery fish, totaled 61,915 fish (35% of total passage). Estimates of A-Index and B-Index fish (including wild components) were not available at the time of this report (Table 12).

The 2024 Bonneville Dam passage of upriver Skamania-stock steelhead totaled 9,409 fish including 4,137 (44%) unclipped fish. Passage timing over Bonneville Dam was similar to average, with the 50% passage date observed on June 20 compared to the recent 10-year average of June 19. The Skamania return was 149% of the recent 10-year average return (6,345 fish).

The majority of summer steelhead passage at Bonneville Dam occurs during July through October (the A-Index and B-Index components). During these months in 2024, a total of 169,745 steelhead passed Bonneville Dam, compared to the recent 10-year average of 141,504 fish and the preseason

forecasted passage of 122,200 fish. Passage was 50% complete on August 22, compared to the recent 10-year average 50% date of August 20.

Steelhead passage at LGR for the 2024–25 run year is counted from July 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025 (and corresponds to A-Index and B-Index fish passing Bonneville Dam from July 1 to October 31, 2024). About 95% of the total run typically passes LGR between July 1 and December 31. The adult fish ladder at LGR is usually dewatered in January and February.

The preliminary estimate of steelhead passage at LGR for the 2024–25 run year (through December 31, 2024) is 102,684 fish which is 133% of the recent 10-year average.

2025 Forecast

The 2025 preseason forecast for the summer steelhead return to Bonneville Dam was not available at the time this report was finalized.

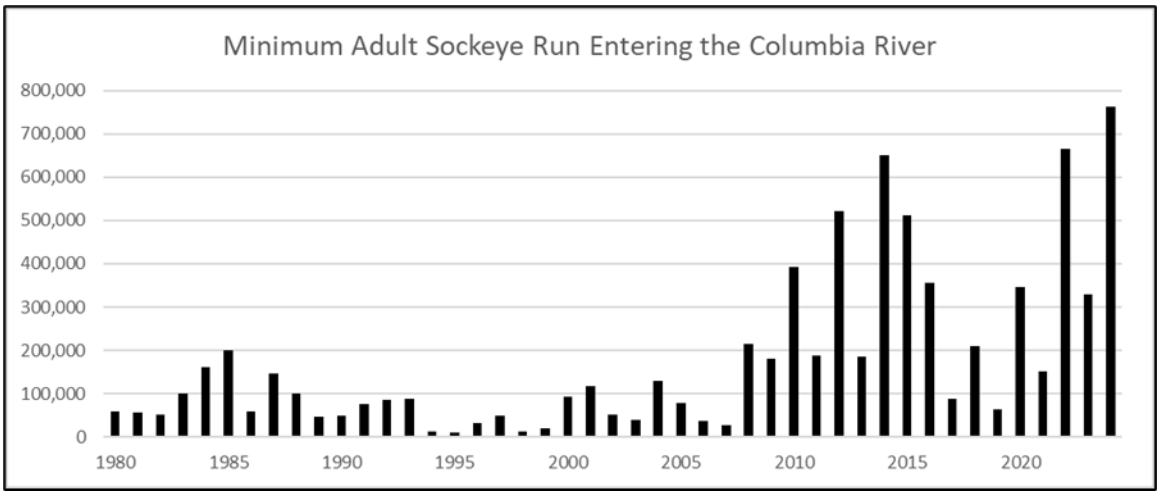
Sockeye

Sockeye salmon have been adversely impacted by hydroelectric development in the Columbia Basin, but returns have increased to considerably over the past 15 years relative to the prior 28 years. Most of the historic production of sockeye occurred in nursery lakes located in the uppermost reaches of the Columbia and Snake River basins. Upstream passage was blocked by the construction of several key dams including Grand Coulee in the upper Columbia system, Swan Falls (completed 1901), Sunbeam (completed 1913, removed in 1934), Black Canyon (completed 1914), Wallowa Dam (completed in 1929), and Brownlee (completed 1958) in the Snake River system. Landlocked sockeye salmon, commonly called kokanee, are still produced in many of the areas that formerly contained anadromous runs. Habitat restoration, reintroductions, and dam operations are thought to have contributed to the higher returns of sockeye over the past decade and a half.

Until recently, the remaining Columbia River sockeye run consisted only of the Okanogan, Wenatchee, and Snake River stocks. Sockeye were reintroduced into the Yakima River in 2009 and passage has been re-established at Round Butte Dam on the Deschutes River. The Okanogan and Wenatchee stock abundance is typically cyclic, with occasional strong return years followed by years of low returns. The upper Columbia River sockeye run (Okanogan and Wenatchee) consists of four age groups. Fish returning to Osoyoos Lake in the Okanogan Basin are typically Age-3 and Age-4 fish. Those returning to Lake Wenatchee in the Wenatchee Basin are typically Age-4 and Age-5 fish. The Snake River sockeye run, primarily returning to Redfish Lake within Idaho's Stanley Basin, is severely depleted with the majority of returning adults being progeny of the captive broodstock program. However, adults trapped at the Redfish Lake Creek weir and released into Redfish Lake also contribute to the returns. The Snake River stock was federally listed as endangered in November 1991. In contrast, the upper Columbia stocks are considered healthy populations and, along with the Yakima and Deschutes River populations, are not ESA-listed.

Sockeye salmon migrate through the lower Columbia River during June and July, with normal peak passage at Bonneville Dam around July 1 (Figure 1). While the run timing of the Wenatchee and Okanogan stock overlap, the Wenatchee stock generally migrates earlier. Sockeye passage at Ice Harbor Dam (on the Snake River) and Priest Rapids Dam (on the upper Columbia River) occurs

from early June through mid-July, which suggests that the run timing of the Snake River component is similar to the upper Columbia sockeye. During the 1990s, the number of sockeye entering the Columbia River destined for the Snake River Basin averaged 11 fish per year (range 1–35). During the 2000s, Snake River sockeye returns averaged 306 fish (range 19–1,414), which was mainly driven by the increased returns in 2008 and 2009. This increase continued into the 2010s, when returns averaged 1,124 (range 297–2,523). See Table 15 for more detail.



2024 Return

The 2024 return of sockeye to the Columbia River of 761,682 adults was much higher than the preseason forecast of 401,700 adults and the 10-year average return (337,392 adults). The 2024 return included 183,445 Wenatchee, 572,552 Okanogan, and 1,179 Snake River stock fish returning to the Columbia River. At Prosser Dam on the Yakima River, 2,793 sockeye were counted. On the Deschutes River, sockeye passage at Round Butte Dam totaled 21 fish. The escapement objective of 23,000 fish to the Wenatchee River was met with 190,1117 sockeye reported at Tumwater Dam. Sockeye counts at Lower Granite Dam totaled 2,947 fish, of which 1,008 were Snake River origin..

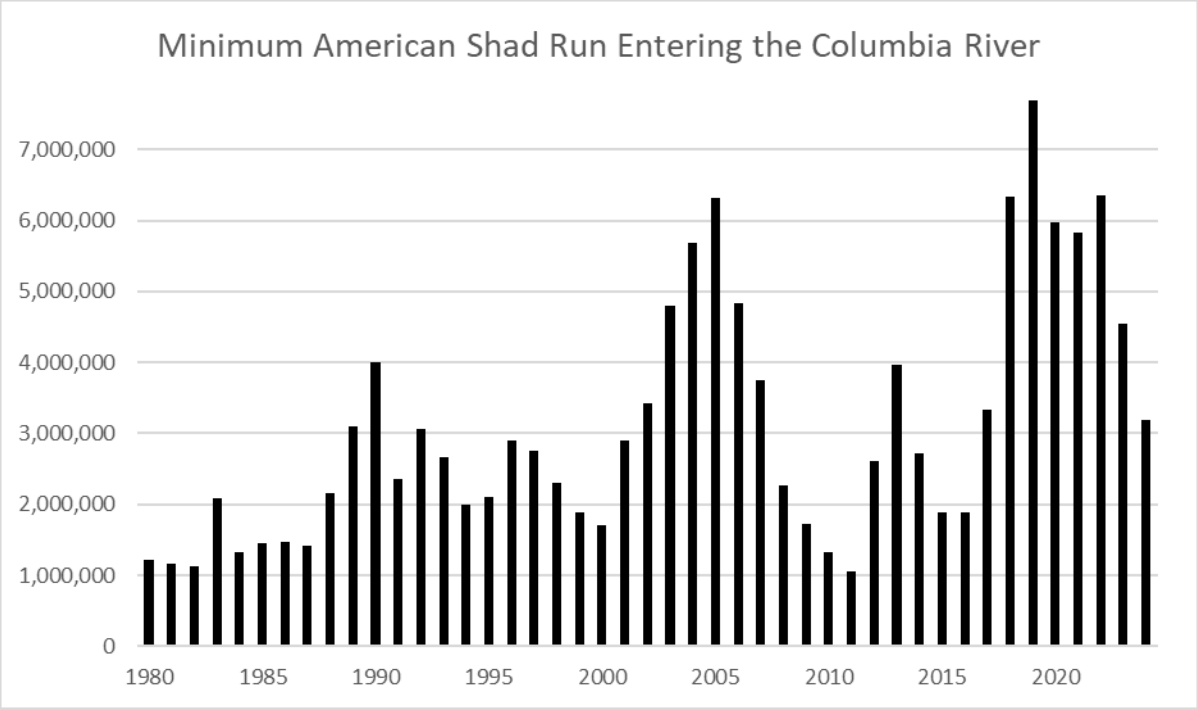
2025 Forecast

The 2025 preseason forecast for the Columbia River sockeye run is for a return of 350,200 adults to the Columbia River. The forecast is 101% of the 2015–2024 average total return of 348,446 fish. Preliminary expectations include 94,000 Wenatchee stock, 248,000 Okanogan stock, 5,000 Yakima, 100 Deschutes, and 3,100 Snake River stock.

American Shad

American Shad are an introduced species brought to the West Coast from Pennsylvania in the late 19th century. The American Shad (hereafter shad) is an anadromous fish, spending three to four years at sea before returning to spawn. Since the extensive development of mainstem hydroelectric projects, shad runs have increased markedly in abundance and have extended their range into the upper Columbia River and into Hells Canyon of the Snake River. Beginning in the late 1970s, runs have met or exceeded one-million fish annually; and through the 2000s the ten-year average

run size increased by around a million fish each successive decade with a peak of over six-million fish in 2005. From 2010–2019, runs ranged from just over one million in 2011 to a new peak of over seven million in 2019. Since 2020, run size has averaged just under 5.2 million annually, ranging from 3.2 million in 2024 to 6.4 million in 2022. Run timing extends from mid-May through early August at Bonneville Dam, with peak daily counts occurring in June (Figure 1). Since the timing of the run overlaps with upriver Chinook, sockeye, and steelhead runs, harvest opportunities for shad are regulated to minimize impacts to ESA-listed salmonids. Within the last ten years, work has been conducted to explore the feasibility of using alternative gear types to increase opportunities to harvest the abundant shad runs while minimizing impacts to salmonids. Shad were harvested with seines in 2011, 2012 (primarily purse seine), 2014 (beach seine), and 2016 (purse seine) under experimental gear permits issued by ODFW. In 2013, one experimental gear permit for a purse seine was issued, but no fishing occurred due to a lack of market demand. In 2019, a limited number of shad were captured in an experimental pound net located in Cathlamet Channel. It is expected that harvest opportunity using these alternative gear types would be allowed in future fisheries if demand exists and catch rates warrant their use.



2024 Return

The 2024 minimum shad run size was 3.2 million fish. The shad run size includes escapement of 3.0 million fish upstream of Bonneville Dam but does not account for unknown numbers of shad spawning downstream of Bonneville Dam and Willamette Falls. The non-treaty (lower Columbia and lower Willamette) recreational combined catch was 153,900 fish with an additional 6,100 fish harvested in the mainstem commercial fishery. The combined harvest of 160,000 shad was less than the recent 5-year average of 203,600 fish and represented 5.0% of the total return.

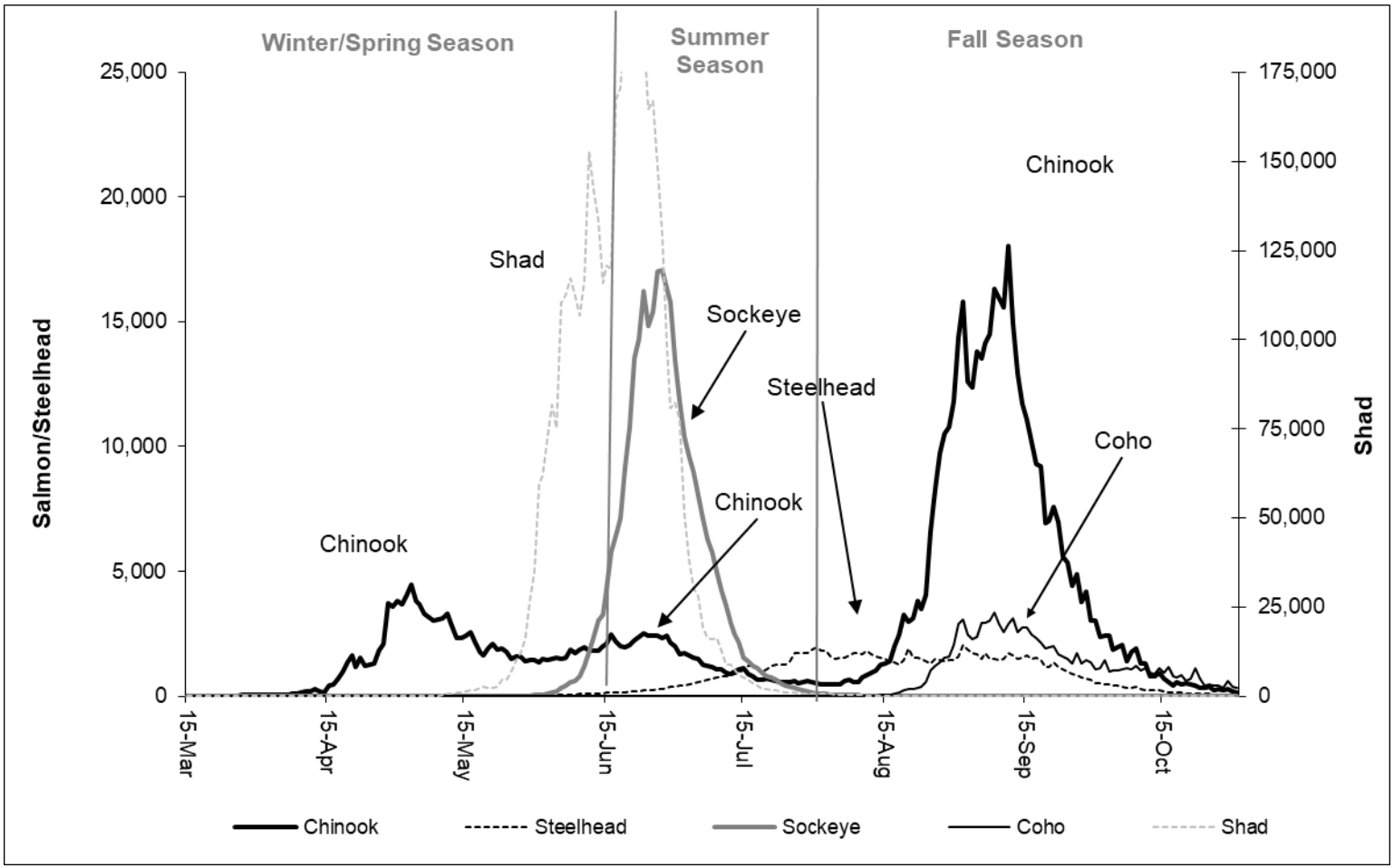


Figure 1. Average daily counts of salmon, steelhead, and American Shad at Bonneville Dam, 2015–2024.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Endangered Species Act

The majority of Columbia Basin salmon and steelhead stocks are listed under the ESA as shown in the table below. The *U.S. v. Oregon* TAC has prepared Biological Assessments (BAs) for combined fisheries based on relevant *U.S. v. Oregon* management plans and agreements since 1992.

Federally-listed species found in Columbia River fishery management areas

Species – *ESU/DPS*	Current Designation	Listing Date	Effective Date
Chinook			
Snake River Fall	Threatened	April 22, 1992	May 22, 1992
Snake River Spring/Summer	Threatened	April 22, 1992	May 22, 1992
Upper Columbia Spring	Endangered	March 24, 1999	May 24, 1999
Upper Columbia Summer/Fall	Not warranted	--	--
Middle Columbia Spring	Not warranted	--	--
Lower Columbia River	Threatened	March 24, 1999	May 24, 1999
Upper Willamette Spring	Threatened	March 24, 1999	May 24, 1999
Deschutes River Summer/Fall	Not warranted	--	--
Steelhead			
Snake River Basin	Threatened	August 18, 1997	October 17, 1997
Upper Columbia River [1]	Threatened	August 18, 1997	October 17, 1997
Lower Columbia River	Threatened	March 19, 1998	May 18, 1998
Middle Columbia River	Threatened	March 25, 1999	May 24, 1999
Southwest Washington	Not warranted	--	--
Upper Willamette	Threatened	March 25, 1999	May 24, 1999
Sockeye			
Snake River	Endangered	November 20, 1991	Dec. 20, 1991
Okanogan River	Not warranted	--	--
Lake Wenatchee	Not warranted	--	--
Chum – Columbia River	Threatened	March 25, 1999	May 24, 1999
Coho – Columbia River	Threatened	June 28, 2005	August 26, 2005
Green Sturgeon- Southern DPS	Threatened	April 7, 2006	July 7, 2006
Eulachon - Southern DPS	Threatened	March 18, 2010	May 17, 2010

[1] *Status downgraded to threatened per U.S. District Court order in June 2009.*

The current BA concerns Columbia River treaty Indian and non-treaty fisheries, as described in the 2018–2027 *U.S. v. Oregon* Management Agreement (2018–2027 MA). This BA was submitted in June 2017 and NMFS subsequently issued a Biological Opinion (BO) in February 2018. The current BO expires after December 31, 2027, concurrent with the 2018–2027 MA.

Columbia River Salmonid Management Guidelines

The parties to *U.S. v. Oregon* operate under the 2018–2027 MA through December 31, 2027. This agreement provides specific fishery management criteria for upriver stocks of spring, summer, and fall Chinook, Coho, sockeye, and steelhead. Excerpts from the *U.S. v. Oregon* MA and other agreements applicable to fisheries considered in this report are highlighted below.

Upriver Spring Chinook

The 2018–2027 MA provides for a minimum annual mainstem treaty entitlement to the Columbia River treaty tribes of 10,000 spring and summer Chinook that may be used for ceremonial and subsistence (C&S) purposes. This is framed as when run sizes and allowed harvest rates do not allow the treaty mainstem fishery to harvest at least 10,000 spring and summer Chinook, the states will provide excess hatchery fish to meet this objective. Tributary harvest of spring and summer Chinook is not included in this entitlement.

Non-treaty and treaty winter and spring season fisheries are managed in accordance with the spring management period Chinook harvest rate schedule provided in Table A1 of the 2018–2027 MA. This harvest rate schedule incorporates a sliding scale, with increasing or decreasing allowable harvest rates dependent on the total upriver spring Chinook run size. This harvest rate schedule and the preseason forecast for upriver spring Chinook are used to plan fisheries based on the available ESA impacts allocated to treaty and non-treaty fisheries. Beginning in 2010, modifications to Table A1 were implemented, which required non-treaty fisheries to meet the catch balance provisions in the MA for upriver spring Chinook. Under these provisions, non-treaty fisheries are managed to remain within ESA impacts and to not exceed the total allowable catch available for treaty fisheries. In addition, prior to the first in-season run size update from TAC, non-treaty fisheries will be managed for the allowed treaty catch guideline based on a run size that is 70% of forecast (i.e., 30% run-size buffer). The following table is the current version of Table A1 of the MA and reflects the catch balancing provisions implemented in 2010.

2018–2027 Harvest Rate Schedule for Chinook in Spring Management Period							
Total Upriver Spring and Snake River Summer Chinook Run Size[6]	Snake River Natural Spring/Summer Chinook Run Size[1]	Treaty Zone 6 Total Harvest Rate [2,5]	Treaty Catch Guideline	Non-Treaty Natural Harvest Rate[3]	Non-Treaty Mortality Guideline	Total Natural Harvest Rate[4]	Non-Treaty Natural Limited Harvest Rate[4]
<27,000	<2,700	5.00%		<0.5%		<5.5%	0.50%
27,000	2,700	5.00%	1,350	0.50%	1,350	5.50%	0.50%
33,000	3,300	5.00%	1,650	1.00%	1,650	6.00%	0.50%
44,000	4,400	6.00%	2,640	1.00%	2,640	7.00%	0.50%
55,000	5,500	7.00%	3,850	1.50%	3,850	8.50%	1.00%
82,000	8,200	7.40%	6,068	1.60%	6,068	9.00%	1.50%
109,000	10,900	8.30%	9,047	1.70%	9,047	10.00%	
141,000	14,100	9.10%	12,831	1.90%	12,831	11.00%	
217,000	21,700	10.00%	21,700	2.00%	21,700	12.00%	
271,000	27,100	10.80%	29,268	2.20%	29,268	13.00%	
326,000	32,600	11.70%	38,142	2.30%	38,142	14.00%	
380,000	38,000	12.50%	47,500	2.50%	47,500	15.00%	
434,000	43,400	13.40%	58,156	2.60%	58,156	16.00%	
488,000	48,800	14.30%	69,784	2.70%	69,784	17.00%	

[1]If the Snake River natural spring/summer forecast is less than 10% of the total upriver run size, the allowable mortality rate will be based on the Snake River natural spring/summer Chinook run size. In the event the total forecast is less than 27,000 or the Snake River natural spring/summer forecast is less than 2,700, Oregon and Washington would keep their mortality rate below 0.5% and attempt to keep actual mortalities as close to zero as possible while maintaining minimal fisheries targeting other harvestable runs.

[2]Treaty Fisheries include Zone 6 ceremonial, subsistence, and commercial fisheries from January 1–June 15. Harvest impacts in the Bonneville Pool tributary fisheries may be included if TAC analysis shows the impacts have increased from the background levels.

[3]Non-Treaty Fisheries include Commercial and recreational fisheries in Zones 1–5 and mainstem recreational fisheries from Bonneville Dam upstream to the Hwy 395 Bridge in the Tri-Cities and commercial and recreation SAFE (Selective Areas Fisheries Evaluation) fisheries from January 1–June 15; Wanapum tribal fisheries, and Snake River mainstem recreational fisheries upstream to the Washington-Idaho border from April through June. Harvest impacts in the Bonneville Pool tributary fisheries may be included if TAC analysis shows the impacts have increased from the background levels.

[4]If the Upper Columbia River natural spring Chinook forecast is less than 1,000, then the total allowable mortality for treaty and non-treaty fisheries combined would be restricted to 9% or less. Whenever Upper Columbia River natural fish restrict the total allowable mortality rate to 9% or less, then non-treaty fisheries would transfer 0.5% harvest rate to treaty fisheries. In no event would non-treaty fisheries go below 0.5% harvest rate.

[5]The Treaty Tribes and the States of Oregon and Washington may agree to a fishery for the Treaty Tribes below Bonneville Dam not to exceed the harvest rates provided for in this Agreement.

[6]If the total in river run is predicted to exceed 380,000, the Parties agree to consider increasing the total allowed harvest rate and to reinitiate consultation with NOAA Fisheries if necessary.

Upper Columbia River Summer Chinook

Mainstem Columbia River summer Chinook fisheries occurring during the summer management period (June 16 through July 31) are managed in accordance with the harvest rate schedule provided in Table A2 of the 2018–2027 MA. Table A2 follows the general framework described in the table below but provides a more detailed description of incremental harvest rates and escapement past fisheries. The *U.S. v. Oregon* parties agreed to manage upper Columbia River summer Chinook based on an interim management goal of 29,000 hatchery and natural-origin adults, as measured at the Columbia River mouth. The management goal is based on an interim combined spawning escapement goal of 20,000 hatchery and natural-origin adults upstream of Priest Rapids Dam. Current escapement goals may be reviewed by the parties to *U.S. v. Oregon* during the course of the agreement. The following table outlines the current framework for upper Columbia summer Chinook harvest rates.

Upper Columbia Summer Chinook Fishery Framework		
Run Size at River Mouth	Allowed Treaty Harvest	Allowed Non-Treaty Harvest
<5,000	5%	<100 Chinook
5,000–<16,000	5%	<200 Chinook
16,000–<29,000	10%	5%
29,000–<32,500	10%	5-6%
32,500–<36,250 (125% of 29,000 goal)	10%	7%
36,250-50,000	50% of total harvestable[1]	50% of total harvestable[1]
>50,000	50% of 75% of margin above 50,000 plus 10,500[2]	50% of 75% of margin above 50,000 plus 10,500[2]

[1]The total number of harvestable fish is defined as the run size minus 29,000 for run sizes of 36,250 to 50,000.

[2]For the purposes of this Agreement, the total number of harvestable fish at run sizes greater than 50,000 is to be determined by the following formula: (0.75 * (run size-50,000)) + 21,000.

Based on this framework, the sharing formula allows for greater numbers of fish to escape fisheries when runs are greater than 50,000 fish. Summer Chinook catches in non-treaty PFMC-area ocean fisheries and all in-river fisheries are included in the treaty/non-treaty sharing of upper Columbia summer Chinook.

Sockeye

The *U.S. v. Oregon* management goal for upper Columbia River sockeye is for a return of 65,000 adult sockeye at Priest Rapids Dam, which under average migration conditions requires a passage of 75,000 fish over Bonneville Dam. Combined non-treaty impacts on ESA-listed Snake River sockeye will be minimized to the degree possible but shall not exceed 1% of the run entering the Columbia River. Fisheries conducted by the Columbia River treaty tribes will be managed according to the following schedule and all fishery impacts on sockeye will be included in the specified harvest rates.

Treaty Indian Sockeye Harvest Rate Schedule, 2018-2027	
Upriver Sockeye Run Size	Harvest Rate
<50,000	5%
50,000 - 75,000	7%
>75,000	7%, with further discussion

If the upriver sockeye run is projected to exceed 75,000 adults over Bonneville Dam any party may propose harvest rates exceeding the aforementioned harvest rates. If harvest-rate modifications are proposed, parties shall prepare a revised BA of proposed Columbia River fishery impacts on ESA-listed sockeye and shall submit the BA to NMFS for consultation under Section 7 of the ESA.

The Wenatchee River, which enters the Columbia River upstream of Rock Island Dam (RM 454), has a current escapement goal of around 23,000 adult sockeye.

Winter Steelhead

Non-treaty fisheries conducted in November through April downstream of Bonneville Dam, and through March in Bonneville Pool, handle wild winter steelhead incidentally while targeting hatchery Chinook or hatchery steelhead. While the largest impacts on wild winter steelhead populations occur in the tributaries of the Columbia River where hatchery steelhead are a recreational target species, lesser impacts also occur during mainstem recreational and commercial spring Chinook fisheries. Tributary recreational fisheries are conducted under separate authorization from NMFS and the associated steelhead impacts are considered separately from mainstem fisheries. When lower Columbia and upper Willamette steelhead were listed under the federal ESA, a 2% annual impact rate was established for all combined non-treaty mainstem fisheries in the BAs and BOs for mainstem fisheries.

Steelhead encountered in Bonneville Pool treaty fisheries from November through March are managed as winter steelhead. There are no specific annual impact limits for wild winter steelhead prescribed for treaty fisheries. However, ESA impacts are expected to remain within an average range of 0.2–1.0%.

Summer Steelhead

Non-treaty fisheries have a 2% ESA-impact limit on wild lower Columbia River summer steelhead (lower Skamania stock), which are handled in non-treaty mainstem fisheries downstream of Bonneville Dam during the months of May and June.

From April 1 through June 30, steelhead harvested in the Bonneville Pool are classified as upriver Skamania stock summer steelhead for the purpose of fisheries management. Non-treaty fisheries are limited to a 2% impact rate on wild fish. There are no specific annual impact limits for wild steelhead caught in treaty fisheries during this period, but catches are expected to remain within recent-year ranges.

Steelhead handled in winter/spring and summer fisheries (January–June) occurring between The Dalles Dam and the Highway 395 Bridge are classified for the purpose of fisheries management as A- and B-Index summer steelhead from the prior run year. Steelhead handled in July fisheries from the Columbia River mouth upstream to the Highway 395 Bridge are classified as A- and B-Index summer steelhead from the current run year. Non-treaty winter/spring and summer mainstem fishery impacts to wild fish are grouped by run year and are subject to a 2% limit each on wild A- and B-Index fish.

Steelhead harvested from November 1 through June 30 in mainstem treaty fisheries upstream of The Dalles Dam are classified as A- and B-Index summer steelhead. Harvest in November and December counts against the overall fall season impact limits. In the winter and spring, because catches are generally very low, there is no specific annual impact limit for treaty fisheries; however, catches of wild steelhead are expected to remain within recent-year ranges.

Commission Guidance Regarding Non-Treaty Fisheries

In 2008, a Columbia River Fish Working Group (CRFWG) consisting of six members of the Oregon and Washington fish and wildlife commissions, agency staff, and advisors from the recreational, commercial, and conservation communities was formed to develop a near-term strategy for managing non-treaty Columbia River spring Chinook fisheries. A consensus recommendation emerged from this process which, in part, identified objectives and priorities, strategies to manage uncertainty, and a sharing schedule for allocation of upriver spring Chinook impacts for the commercial and recreational sectors. Both commissions relied on these recommendations to set policies regarding management of Columbia River spring Chinook fisheries for the next several years.

In August 2012, then-Oregon-Governor John Kitzhaber asked the OFWC to initiate a public rulemaking process to consider a new fisheries management and reform framework for Columbia River recreational and non-tribal commercial fisheries. Consequently, the fish and wildlife commissions of Oregon and Washington established a Columbia River Fishery Management Workgroup in September 2012 and tasked it with developing a set of recommendations for managing these fisheries in 2013 and beyond. This task was much broader in scope and scale than the 2008 process. Governor Kitzhaber further asked that the Workgroup formulate a plan to: 1) prioritize recreational fisheries in the mainstem Columbia and commercial fisheries in off-channel areas, 2) phase out the use of commercial gill nets in the mainstem Columbia, while retaining their use in off-channel areas, 3) improve off-channel fisheries by increasing hatchery production in those areas, as well as expanding fishery areas and/or seasons, 4) continue development and use of alternative fishing gears for mainstem commercial fisheries, and 5) utilize "Adaptive Management" if goals and objectives are not being met. In November 2012, the Workgroup reached consensus on, and subsequently forwarded to the Oregon and Washington commissions, recommendations for management strategies for Columbia River recreational and non-tribal commercial fisheries for 2013 and beyond. The management strategies, collectively known as the "Harvest Reform Policy", were approved by the Oregon and Washington Fish and Wildlife Commissions in late 2012 and early 2013, respectively.

During 2013–2016, the Commissions were updated periodically on performance of the fisheries (angler trips, harvest, economic values, etc.) during the "Transition Period". After this timeframe, both Commissions utilized "Adaptive Management" to modify their rules/policies, which resulted in partial non-concurrence in policy guidance for fall fisheries beginning in 2017.

From November 2018 through January 2019, WDFW and ODFW staff each completed comprehensive reviews and reported on effects of the Harvest Reform Policy (Policy) during the transition period. Based on these reviews and non-concurrence issues, the Commissions agreed in November 2018 to create a Columbia River Fishery Policy Review Committee (PRC) to evaluate and recommend potential Policy modifications, with an initial goal of achieving concurrency between the states for 2019 fishery management. The PRC, which consisted of commissioners from each state, met multiple times in early 2019 to develop concurrent Policy recommendations for 2019. The PRC proposal for 2019 fisheries was adopted by WFWC regulation in March 2019 and by the OFWC via temporary rule in June 2019. The PRC continued to meet through October 2019 to evaluate information relative to the effects of the Policy with a goal of developing Policy recommendations for 2020 and beyond. However, due to the departure of OFWC PRC members, the OFWC suspended participation in the PRC in late October 2019. Because of continued non-concurrence, fishery guidance for 2020 and 2021 was established through Director-Director negotiations. The WFWC continued the long-term planning process by creating the Columbia River Salmon Fishery Policy Workgroup (CRW) in early 2020, which consisted of three WFWC

members (previously on the PRC). The CRW developed a new WFWC Policy C-3630, which was adopted by the WFWC in September 2020. Due to continued Policy and regulatory non-concurrence between the states, joint-state Commission discussion was re-initiated beginning November 2020 and continued through 2021; however, no discussions have occurred since then. Unless concurrency is achieved by the Commissions, or the agency directors have the ability to negotiate directly on year-specific issues, fisheries will be managed to not conflict with the most conservative guidance provided.

Non-Treaty Impact Allocations of Upriver Spring Chinook

The Oregon and Washington Fish and Wildlife commissions (Commissions) provide staff with policy guidance for shaping fisheries preseason and managing fisheries in-season. In 2013 the Commissions adopted a suite of policy guidelines for non-treaty spring Chinook fisheries which included allocation guidelines for assigning available ESA impacts for upriver spring Chinook among the various fisheries. In order to comply with catch-balancing provisions of the 2018–2027 MA, Washington and Oregon translate the ESA-based guidance received from the Commissions into shares of available upriver-stock harvest (kept catch plus release mortalities) available to each non-treaty fishery. The schedule below reflects the current Oregon policy and previous Washington policy (2012–2020). Director negotiation in 2020 resulted in a 75% recreational/25% commercial sharing due to non-concurrent allocation policies. In September 2020, the WFWC approved a suite of abundance-based recreational/commercial allocation schedules that includes an 80% recreational/20% commercial allocation for runs below 82,000 adult upriver spring Chinook, 70%/30% allocation for runs from 82,001–217,000, and 65%/35% for runs greater than 217,000.

Allocation Schedule for Upriver Spring Chinook ESA Impacts based on Commission Policy

	Allocation	Pre-update buffers
2013 [1]	65%/35% recreational/commercial 75% of recreational share to area downstream of Bonneville Dam	Commission Buffer = 20% of recreational fishery impact and 40% of commercial fishery impact *U.S. v OR* run size buffer = 70% of pre-season forecast
2014-2016	70%/30% recreational/commercial 75% of recreational share to area downstream of Bonneville Dam	Commission Buffer = 20% of recreational fishery impact and 40% of commercial fishery impact *U.S. v OR* run size buffer = 70% of pre-season forecast
2017-beyond	80%/20% recreational/commercial 75% of recreational share to area downstream of Bonneville Dam	*U.S. v OR* run size buffer = 70% of pre-season forecast Run size buffer not applied to Select Area commercial impacts

[1]Implementation of the new policy was delayed which caused the states to maintain the 2012 policy sharing guidelines for the 2013 season. Based on the 2012 guidelines, ESA impacts were shared 60% recreational and 35% commercial, with 5% unallocated. The pre-update buffers remained as described.

Upper Columbia River Summer Chinook Harvest Sharing Guidelines

The harvest allocation for non-treaty fisheries is determined through a three-tier process that utilizes policy guidelines set forth in the 2018–2027 MA, the agreement between Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation (CCT) and WDFW (CCT/WDFW Agreement), and by current Commission policies. The harvest rate schedule under the 2018–2027 MA determines the sharing formula of harvestable fish between treaty and non-treaty fisheries (shown in previous section). When calculating the harvestable shares, harvest in non-treaty ocean fisheries south of Canada is considered part of the non-treaty share.

The CCT/WDFW Agreement provides a harvest-sharing matrix also based on run size of upper Columbia summer Chinook. Once the share for non-treaty fisheries is established through the MA matrix, the CCT/WDFW Agreement matrix informs the allocation of harvestable Chinook to non-treaty fisheries (including Colville and Wanapum tribal fisheries) upstream and downstream of Priest Rapids Dam.

Non-Treaty Harvest Allocations and framework for Upper Columbia Summer Chinook				
River mouth run size[1]	Harvest guide Above PRD[2]	Harvest regime below PRD	Description of expected fisheries above PRD	Proportion > PRD to Colville Tribes
0–29,000	> 90%	No directed harvest	C&S for Colville and Wanapum, potential selective recreational	90%
29,001– 50,000	90%	Limited recreational	C&S for Colville and Wanapum, limited recreational	70%
50,001– 60,000	90% -70%[3]	Recreational and/or commercial	C&S for Wanapum and Colville, recreational	50%
60,001– 75,000	70 - 65%	Recreational and/or commercial	C&S for Wanapum and Colville, recreational	50%
75,001– 100,000	65% - 60%	Recreational and/or commercial	C&S for Wanapum and Colville, recreational	55%
100,001+	60%	Recreational and/or commercial	C&S for Wanapum and Colville, recreational	>55%[4]

[1]Increases in spawning escapement will require a corresponding increase in river mouth run size.

[2]PRD = Priest Rapids Dam. Changes in percent of harvest does not diminish existing fisheries in total fish available for harvest, rather it provides for additional harvest opportunities in other areas, consistent with the increase in run size.

[3]Range is reflective of harvest holding steady or increasing slightly above PRD as harvest rates increase below PRD. Total number harvest available for harvest is > than previous break point in run size at mouth.

[4]Actual proportion to be negotiated by the Parties prior to fishing.

The Commissions provide state staff with policy guidance in the sharing of harvestable fish available for non-treaty fisheries downstream of Priest Rapids Dam. For several years (through 2012), the Commissions determined that these fish should be shared equally (50/50) between commercial and recreational fisheries. Beginning in 2013, the Commissions adopted a new policy regarding the sharing of harvestable fish available for non-treaty fisheries downstream of Priest Rapids Dam. The schedule below reflects the current Oregon policy and previous Washington policy (2012–2020). In September 2020, the WFWC approved a suite of abundance-based recreational/commercial allocations below Priest Rapids Dam that include an 80% recreational/20% commercial allocation for runs below 50,000, 70%/30% allocation for runs 50,001-100,000, and 60%/40% allocation for runs greater than 100,000 adults.

Allocation Schedule for Upper Columbia Summer Chinook based on Commission Policy					
	Recreational		Commercial		
	Share	Area	Share	Area	Gear
2013 [1]	60%	Mainstem, downstream of Priest Rapids Dam	40%	Mainstem, downstream of Bonneville Dam; Select Areas	Gillnet
2014-2016	70%	Mainstem, downstream of Priest Rapids Dam	30%	Mainstem, downstream of Bonneville Dam; Select Areas	Gillnet
2017-beyond	80%	Mainstem, downstream of Priest Rapids Dam	20%	Mainstem, downstream of Bonneville Dam; Select Areas	Alternative gear in mainstem

[1] Implementation of the new policy was delayed which caused the States to agree to manage the 2013 fisheries based on a 55/45 recreational/commercial split.

Non-Treaty Impact Allocations of Sockeye

Prior to 2013, non-treaty sockeye ESA impacts were not directly assigned, but were allocated to meet fisheries objectives. In addition to specifying allocation shares, the state Harvest Reform policies prohibit sockeye-directed commercial fisheries. The schedule below reflects the current Oregon policy and previous Washington policy. In September 2020, the WFWC approved a 70% recreational/30% commercial allocation.

Allocation Schedule for Snake River Sockeye ESA Impacts based on Commission Policy				
	Recreational		Commercial [1]	
	Share	Area	Share	Area
2013-2016	70%	Mainstem, downstream of Snake River	30%	Mainstem, downstream of Snake River; Select Areas
2017-beyond	≈80%	Mainstem, downstream of Snake River	≈20%	Mainstem, downstream of Snake River; Select Areas

[1]For incidental sockeye harvest in Chinook-directed fisheries. No commercial sockeye-directed fisheries allowed.

Willamette Spring Chinook Management

Fishery Management and Evaluation Plan for Willamette Spring Chinook

Following the ESA-listing of wild Willamette Basin spring Chinook in 1999, the state of Oregon completed a FMEP to comply with Section 4(d) of the ESA. The FMEP set forth maximum freshwater impact limits for wild Willamette River spring Chinook of 20% for 2001 and 15% for 2002 and beyond. These limits apply to impacts associated with recreational fisheries occurring in the Willamette River Basin and with recreational and commercial fisheries occurring in the mainstem Columbia River and Select Areas. In addition to the impact limits, the FMEP requires that all wild Willamette River spring Chinook landed in mainstem Columbia River and Willamette River fisheries be released. In accordance with the FMEP, recreational and commercial fisheries are managed to ensure that cumulative freshwater mortality does not exceed 15% of the combined wild spring Chinook run destined for the Willamette River.

Willamette River Basin Fish Management Plan

The original Willamette River Basin Fish Management Plan (WFMP) was adopted in 1981, readopted in 1988, and revised in 1992 and 1999. Beginning in 2001, freshwater fisheries were managed in accordance with the new FMEP, which superseded the prior management plan. The operating policies and objectives of the mainstem WFMP for spring Chinook were revised by the

OFWC in December 2001 in accordance with the FMEP. Revisions included the adoption of escapement goals for hatchery-produced spring Chinook over Willamette Falls and to the Clackamas River and determination of the recreational/commercial harvest allocation of hatchery-produced spring Chinook in excess of the escapement goal. These revisions were designed to allow for the orderly implementation of live-capture and mark-selective fishing strategies for all freshwater fisheries beginning in 2002. The escapement goals adopted by the OFWC are shown in the table below (note: abundances include all age classes).

Hatchery Spring Chinook Escapement Goals at Willamette Falls and the Clackamas River

Predicted Hatchery Return	Hatchery Fish Escapement		
	Willamette Falls	Clackamas River	Total
<40,000	20,000	3,000	23,000
40,000-49,999	22,000	3,300	25,300
50,000-59,999	24,000	3,600	27,600
60,000-69,999	26,500	4,000	30,500
70,000-79,999	29,000	4,400	33,400
80,000-89,999	32,000	4,900	36,900
90,000-100,000	35,000	5,400	40,400
>100,000	39,000	6,000	45,000

These escapement levels are designed to provide for full mark-selective recreational fisheries in the Willamette River and its tributaries upstream of Willamette Falls and meet hatchery broodstock goals. The increase in escapement goals as the hatchery run size increases allows fisheries upstream of Willamette Falls to share in the benefits available to lower Willamette River and mainstem Columbia River fisheries created at higher abundances of hatchery fish.

Allocation of Willamette Hatchery Spring Chinook

Predicted Hatchery Return	Allocation of Harvestable Numbers	
	Recreational Fishery	Commercial Fishery
<23,000	<1%	<1% of predicted return as incidental for other fisheries
23,000-39,999	100%	<1% of predicted return as incidental for other fisheries
40,000-44,999	85%	15%
45,000-49,999	80%	20%
50,000-59,999	76%	24%
60,000-75,000	73%	27%
>75,000	70%	30%

The recreational and commercial allocations of hatchery-produced Willamette spring Chinook at various hatchery fish run sizes are shown in the table above (note: abundances include all age classes). Recreational fisheries include the lower Columbia River downstream of Bonneville Dam, the lower Willamette River downstream of Willamette Falls, and the lower Clackamas River downstream of North Fork Dam. Commercial fisheries include the mainstem Columbia River downstream of Beacon Rock and Select Area fisheries. The allocation plan provides recreational fisheries in the mainstem Willamette and Clackamas Rivers at hatchery run sizes greater than 23,000 fish and an incrementally larger commercial share (up to 30%) as the abundance of hatchery fish increases. Limitations on upriver spring Chinook generally restricted access to the commercial share of the Willamette hatchery surplus in the mainstem Columbia River. At low run sizes (<40,000 total hatchery fish), the commercial fishery is restricted to ≤1% of the predicted return to allow for minimal incidental harvest of Willamette hatchery fish during other commercial fisheries.

REVIEW OF MAINSTEM, SELECT AREA, AND TRIBUTARY FISHERIES

Non-Treaty Fisheries

Past Mainstem Commercial Salmon Seasons

Winter-season commercial salmon fisheries began in 1878. Since 1957, all non-treaty commercial fisheries have been restricted to Zones 1–5 (Columbia River mouth upstream to Beacon Rock) and treaty commercial fisheries to Zone 6 (Bonneville Dam to McNary Dam; Figure 2). To reduce catch of upriver spring Chinook, no commercial salmon fishing was allowed upstream of Kelley Point at the Willamette River mouth during winter salmon seasons from 1975–2007. A minimum gillnet mesh size restriction of 7¼-inches was enacted in 1970 to reduce steelhead handle. Subsequent to the prohibition of sales of steelhead in 1975, the minimum mesh size was increased to 8-inches to further reduce steelhead handle. This mesh size remained in effect until the introduction of small mesh tangle nets and live-capture techniques to the fishery in 2001. No winter gillnet salmon seasons occurred in the lower river during 1995 and 1997–1999 but small numbers of spring Chinook were landed in conjunction with winter target sturgeon seasons during those years. Winter and spring season fishing dates, mesh size restrictions, and landings are included in Table 17.

The adoption of the Willamette River spring Chinook FMEP in 2001 required the release of unmarked spring Chinook in mainstem commercial and all recreational freshwater fisheries. The first spring season mark-selective commercial fishery for Chinook occurred in 2001 using tangle nets. This live-capture fishery consisted of a permit fishery with participation limited to 20 vessels; all fishing activities were fully monitored by ODFW/WDFW observers. The fishery consisted of one weekly 8-hour fishing period during the 4-week period from April 23 through May 18. The first full-fleet live-capture commercial fishery took place in 2002. The fishery was limited to commercial fishers who held appropriate licenses and gear and had completed a state-sponsored workshop concerning live-capture techniques. The 2002 fishery regulations included a 5½-inch maximum mesh size restriction, 150-fathom (900 feet) maximum net length, soak times not to exceed 45 minutes, use of recovery boxes on lethargic or bleeding fish, and allowed sales of sturgeon and adipose-fin clipped Chinook. The 2003 winter/spring salmon fishery incorporated many of the general fishery regulations adopted in 2002, except gear regulations were modified in response to the high steelhead handle observed in 2002. Large mesh nets (8-inch minimum) were required during the early part of the season to minimize steelhead handle, and the maximum mesh size for tangle nets was reduced from 5½ inches to 4¼ inches to improve capture condition by minimizing the frequency of gill-capture for steelhead. The voluntary use of tangle nets fitted with steelhead exclusion panels was also initiated in 2003. Beginning in 2004, test fishing was implemented as a tool to help determine the optimum time for fishing periods based on observed Chinook and steelhead catch rates.

In December 2003, the *U.S. v. Oregon* TAC reviewed preliminary results of post-release mortality studies conducted from 2001–2003 and concluded, for 8-inch-mesh gillnets, the best available information supported the use of an estimated post-release mortality rate of 40% for Chinook and 30% for steelhead. Upon considering similarities in the 4¼-inch tangle net capture profiles of steelhead and Chinook, the TAC concluded the most appropriate post-release mortality rate estimate for both species should be 18.5% until steelhead-specific studies could be conducted. Based on a review of the data, TAC further concluded that 8-inch nets reduced the capture of

steelhead compared to Chinook and fisheries using 9-inch or larger mesh would be expected to capture even fewer steelhead. In 2007, additional data became available to TAC indicating the post-release mortality rate estimate for Chinook released from tangle nets should be revised to 14.7%. Given this new information, the mortality rate for Chinook released from tangle nets was reduced from 18.5% to 14.7% beginning in 2008. The release mortality rate for steelhead caught in tangle nets remained at 18.5%. Release mortality rates for fish caught with large mesh gear (8-inch minimum) remained unchanged at 40% for Chinook and 30% for steelhead.

Since 2004, winter/spring salmon fisheries have been conducted according to an evolving suite of guiding principles and fishery management objectives adopted by the WFWC and OFWC. These principles and objectives provide state staff with guidance when shaping and managing fisheries. From 2004–2016, a preseason fishing plan was developed annually in cooperation with the Columbia River Commercial Advisory Group giving the commercial industry a plan for marketing and providing a basis for making in-season management decisions. This plan typically outlined a weekly schedule of test fishing to determine the relative abundances of fin-marked and unmarked spring Chinook and steelhead. After test fishing results were known, the decisions of whether or not to fish and what gear to use could be made. Fishing periods were scheduled to maximize retention of hatchery spring Chinook and minimize handle of steelhead and unmarked Chinook. This process continued until either the upriver Chinook harvest allocation, the hatchery Willamette harvest allocation, or the wild winter steelhead ESA-impact limit were reached; however, the upriver spring Chinook allocation was typically the most constraining factor.

Mainstem winter/spring season salmon fisheries have not been regularly prosecuted since 2016 due to the Harvest Reform policies approved by the Oregon and Washington Fish and Wildlife Commissions. Small fisheries using tangle nets and other live capture techniques were adopted in 2022 and 2024.

2024 Winter/Spring Mainstem Commercial Salmon Season

For the second time since 2016, a spring mainstem commercial fishery was adopted in 2024. Policy direction from both Commissions provides for mainstem commercial fisheries using standard spring season live-capture techniques after an in-season run-size update if the Select Area fisheries are not projected to use the full commercial allocation of impacts to upriver Chinook.

TAC provided their first 2024 in-season point estimate of upriver spring Chinook abundance on May 13. This in-season update, combined with CWT data, affirmed that Select Area fisheries were not projected to use the full commercial allocation of ESA impacts to upriver Chinook. Therefore, the expected balance was available for use a mainstem commercial fishery. At a Compact/Joint State hearing on May 15, the states recommended one 12-hour daylight commercial fishing period in Zones 1–5 using tangle nets and other standard live-capture regulations and a vessel catch limit of 25 adult adipose fin-clipped Chinook. Total kept catch was expected to not exceed 735 adult Chinook including fewer than 678 upriver Chinook mortalities. Staff expected effort to be low given the timing and the potential for shad encounters. Following much discussion and deliberation, including public input, the states adopted the fishery as recommended (Table 17).

Participation in the May 20 fishery was low, with about 14 deliveries reported. Total landed catch was 42 adult and nine jack hatchery-origin Chinook with an estimated 17 unmarked Chinook and 29 steelhead released. A total of 36 upriver-origin Chinook mortalities (kept plus released) were accrued in this fishing period.

Given the low number of upriver Chinook mortalities in the first fishing period, staff recommended two additional 12-hour periods at a Compact/Joint State hearing held on May 29. Ultimately, the states did not adopt these fishing periods.

Past Columbia River Spring Chinook Recreational Fisheries

Under permanent regulations, the mainstem Columbia River from Buoy 10 to the I-5 Bridge (RM 106) is open for spring Chinook retention during January 1 through March 31, and the area from the I-5 Bridge upstream to the Oregon/Washington border, approximately 17 miles upstream of McNary Dam, is closed effective January 1 each year (since 1993). The purpose of these regulations is to target early-migrating Willamette River spring Chinook and minimize the catch of upriver spring Chinook. During 1995–1999, recreational fisheries for spring Chinook on the lower Columbia River were all but eliminated to protect a weak return of upriver spring Chinook in 1995 and low Willamette spring Chinook runs during 1996–1999. In 2000, the largest upriver run since 1977 was forecasted (134,000 preseason forecast) and an improved Willamette River run size of 59,900 was expected, and the OFWC allocated 1,200 Willamette spring Chinook to the mainstem Columbia River recreational fishery. However, problems with the issuance of a BO from NMFS resulted in an early (March 16) closure of the 2000 recreational fishery and a catch of only 322 adult spring Chinook.

The expected return of 430,400 adult spring Chinook to the Columbia River in 2001, including 364,600 upriver spring Chinook and a high percentage of fin-clipped hatchery fish, prompted the states to adopt the first mark-selective recreational fishery for spring Chinook on the lower Columbia River effective March 12 – April 30, 2001. At the same time, the states opened the area of the lower Columbia from the I-5 Bridge upstream to Bonneville Dam to spring Chinook angling. The recreational fishery had not been open upstream of the I-5 Bridge during the month of April since 1977. The 2001 recreational spring Chinook fishery was both extremely popular and highly successful, with record-high angler effort and catch rates, and in-season management was necessary to maintain the catch of upriver spring Chinook within ESA guidelines. The states also provided a limited fishery for the mainstem Columbia River from The Dalles Dam upstream to McNary Dam during May 6–8, 2001.

Mark-selective recreational fisheries for spring Chinook have occurred annually since 2001. In 2002, mark-selective (adipose-fin clipped only) regulations for spring Chinook were permanently adopted for Columbia River recreational fisheries, although Oregon modified the definition of hatchery fish to include fish with any clipped fin and a healed scar in 2017. In 2004, the states adopted a regulation prohibiting the removal of unmarked fish from the water to provide additional protection for released fish. To date, there has been no research conducted to evaluate the post-release mortality rate of salmon and steelhead handled in mainstem Columbia River recreational fisheries. In the absence of Columbia River-specific post-release mortality studies, TAC conducted extensive literature reviews and concluded that a post-release mortality rate of 10% could be applied to mainstem recreational fisheries for salmon and steelhead during the spring management timeframe.

The daily bag limit for the recreational spring Chinook fishery downstream of Bonneville Dam was two adult Chinook or steelhead in combination during 2000–2007, except for 2005 when a one-fish bag limit was adopted for the area between Rooster Rock and Bonneville Dam. Beginning in 2008 the states changed the daily bag limit to one adult spring Chinook effective March 1 through June 15, although two fish were allowed during the latter portion of the 2015, 2018, 2021, and 2022 seasons when it was clear the recreational fishery would not utilize its upriver Chinook catch guideline. In-season management has been necessary in most years to maintain the

recreational catch within ESA guidelines, non-treaty harvest-sharing allocations, and/or catch-balancing agreements with the Columbia River treaty tribes. Regulations for 2002–2024 Columbia River recreational spring Chinook fisheries are listed in Table 22 and catch and effort estimates are shown in Tables 24 and 26. During all years, the states have provided opportunity for anglers upstream of Bonneville Dam. Information for recreational fisheries above Bonneville Dam is shown in Table 22 and/or Table 25.

2024 Lower Columbia River Spring Chinook Recreational Fishery

The 2024 spring Chinook run size forecast was 205,600 adults to the mouth of the Columbia, comprised of an upriver component of 121,000 fish and a lower river component of 84,600 fish. The forecast for lower river stocks included an expected return of 48,800 Willamette spring Chinook (including 39,300 hatchery-origin fish), returns of 4,700, 3,400, 1,900, and 7,700 fish to the Cowlitz, Lewis, Kalama, and Sandy rivers, respectively. According to the Willamette FMEP, a total of 15,300 Willamette hatchery spring Chinook (all age classes) were available for harvest in recreational fisheries in the lower Willamette and lower Columbia.

Due to non-concurrent guidance from the OFWC and WFWC regarding allocations, 10% of the non-treaty ESA-impact allowance not available to fisheries; additionally, again due to non-concurrence, 5% of the recreational sub-allocation was not available. For more detail regarding non-concurrence, see the 'Spring Chinook Recreational Fisheries upstream of Bonneville Dam' section below. The resulting allocation, combined with the run-size buffer provision in the 2018–2027 MA, provided 3,906 adult upriver spring Chinook (kept plus release mortalities) to the recreational fishery downstream of Bonneville Dam prior to a run-size update with a corresponding impact rate expectation of 0.78% to ESA-listed upriver spring Chinook.

Permanent regulations for the Columbia River from Buoy 10 to the I-5 Bridge began January 1 and remained in effect through February 29. The states adopted regulations for the 2024 spring Chinook fishery at the February 21 Joint State hearing. At the hearing, the states adopted an initial March 1–April 5 season for the lower Columbia River between Buoy 10 and Beacon Rock, plus the Oregon and Washington banks between Beacon Rock and Bonneville Dam. The two-fish daily bag limit was modified to include one adult hatchery spring Chinook effective March 1, and the retention of hatchery steelhead and shad was allowed for the duration of the spring Chinook season.

Snowpack was only half of normal across most of the Columbia River Basin at the beginning of 2024, ranging from 12% of average in the lower Columbia and Hood basins to 92% of normal in southwest Idaho. Late January was relatively wet with high freezing levels, and the lower Columbia was high, cold, and murky on February 1. Smelt were abundant in the lower Columbia by February 8. February was dry and relatively warm, and the Columbia flows were moderate and fairly clear with above-average temperatures by the end of the month. Catch and effort in the recreational fishery were low during February with no spring Chinook and only 182 winter steelhead landed (142 kept and 40 released) from 2,652 angler trips.

Heavy rains in late February caused the Willamette and Cowlitz rivers to rise and become muddy, but flows at Bonneville Dam were relatively low, clear, and warm averaging 132 kcfs and 42°F with 7 feet of visibility during early March. Angling for winter steelhead improved in early March, and the first spring Chinook was sampled on March 16 at Westport, Oregon. The water temperature reached 45°F by March 19; however, angler effort and catch rates for spring Chinook remained very low for most of the month despite ideal water conditions. Catch rates did improve to 0.25 fish kept per boat for boat anglers downstream of Longview, Washington during the last week of March, but catch rates remained poor in the rest of the river. The total catch during March

1-31 was 793 adult spring Chinook (691 kept and 102 released) and 343 winter steelhead (146 kept and 197 released) from 17,006 angler trips. Based on VSI sampling and CWTs collected, upriver river stock spring Chinook comprised 42% of the retained catch during March.

During April, angler effort increased and catch rates improved to about one fish kept per every three boats, with higher catch rates downstream of Puget Island; however, total catches and harvest of upriver spring Chinook remained well below expectations. Through April 2, anglers had utilized just 14% of their upriver Chinook catch balance allocation, and the states held a hearing on April 4 and adopted a four-day extension of the fishery through Tuesday April 9. Public testimony at the hearing generally advocated for a longer extension; however, the tribes urged the states to exercise caution because the cumulative passage of upriver spring Chinook at Bonneville Dam to date was low. Catch rates continued to improve during the extension, but angler effort and catch of upriver spring Chinook remained below expectations. Catches through Sunday April 7 totaled 2,042 adult spring Chinook kept and 209 released with about 1,300 upriver Chinook mortalities, or about one third of the allocation for this fishery. On Tuesday April 9, the states adopted an additional two-day extension of the recreational fishery through Thursday April 11. While catch rates continued to improve, effort declined, and total catches remained well below expectations. Based on VSI sampling and CWTs collected, upriver spring Chinook comprised 73% of the retained catch during April. The cumulative catch was 4,024 adult spring Chinook (3,688 kept and 336 released) and 715 winter steelhead (398 kept and 317 released), and the recreational fishery below Bonneville Dam had accrued 2,486 upriver spring Chinook mortalities (kept catch plus release mortality) or about 64% of the pre-update guideline through April 11. The states did not consider any further extension to the initial phase of the recreational fishery after April 11 to maintain a cautionary approach and because of the potential for very high catch rates. Through April 11, a total of 403 adult spring Chinook had passed Bonneville Dam.

Chinook passage continued to increase at Bonneville Dam during late April thorough mid-May, and on May 13 TAC provided their first in-season upriver run size update with an expectation for 122,400 adult upriver spring Chinook at the Columbia River mouth, which was similar to the preseason forecast. At this updated run-size forecast, there was a potential balance of 2,914 upriver spring Chinook mortalities for the recreational fishery downstream of Bonneville Dam; however, only about 2,100 of these were available since the recreational fisheries above Bonneville Dam and in the Snake River exceeded their allocations. The states held a hearing on May 15 and proposed starting the second phase of the lower river recreational Chinook fishery with 10 fishing days during May 18-19, May 25-27, and June 11-15 from Tongue Point upstream to Beacon Rock plus the banks from Beacon Rock to Bonneville Dam. Based on conservative modeling, the recommended fishery continuation was expected to handle about 3,150 Chinook and the remaining upriver Chinook mortality balance available to the recreational fishery. The rationale was to provide some weekend recreational opportunity over the short term while spring Chinook abundance was still high and maintain a precautionary approach because there was still uncertainty about the actual upriver Chinook abundance. In addition, the states wanted to align the latter portion of the spring Chinook fishery with the four-day summer Chinook fishery already scheduled for June 16-19. Public testimony at the hearing supported opening the fishery sooner and extending the fishery longer. The states ultimately adopted 10 fishing days on May 17-19, May 25-27, and June 12-15.

Water conditions on May 17 were ideal for salmon angling with moderate, cool, and clear flows at Bonneville Dam averaging 240 kcfs and 55°F with 7-foot visibility. Effort was light on Friday May 17 but increased over the weekend with 430 boats and over 600 bank anglers tallied on the May 18 flight. Overall catches were less than half of what was expected during the first three days

of the fishery with 464 adult spring Chinook handled from 5,872 angler trips. On Monday, May 20, TAC met and revised the upriver spring Chinook run size expectation to 118,900 adults, which still left about 1,700 upriver spring Chinook mortalities available to the recreational fishery. The states added Friday May 24 to the fishery previously set for the Memorial Day weekend. Catch for May 24-27 totaled 440 adult spring Chinook (347 kept and 93 released) from 6,835 angler trips. Through May 27, the lower river recreational fishery had handled a cumulative total of 4,929 adult spring Chinook (4,348 kept and 581 released) and accrued about 2,970 upriver spring Chinook mortalities.

On May 28, TAC reduced the upriver spring Chinook run expectation to 114,100 fish at the mouth of the Columbia; however, the recreational fishery still had a balance of 1,385 upriver spring Chinook mortalities remaining at this updated forecast. The states held a hearing on May 29 and added 11 additional fishing days during June 1-11 to the fishery downstream of Bonneville Dam. Catch rates remained below expectations during the June portion of the lower river recreational fishery, and on June 6 the states expanded the area open to boat-based angling to include the mainstem from Beacon Rock upstream to the Bonneville Dam angling deadline. During June 1-15, anglers on the lower Columbia made 18,689 trips and caught 1,855 adult spring Chinook (1,351 kept and 504 released), 1,792 summer steelhead (1,543 kept and 249 released), and 224 sockeye (released). Based on VSI sampling and CWT analysis, upriver spring Chinook comprised 78% of the May kept catch and 92% of the June kept catch; a high proportion of the catch in both months were upper Columbia summer Chinook, which VSI as lower river fish but count as upriver spring Chinook prior to June 15, therefore CWTs are used to estimate catch of these fish.

The final catch in the 2024 recreational fishery downstream of Bonneville Dam, including released catch in the summer steelhead fishery, was 6,805 adult spring Chinook (5,705 kept and 1,100 released), 668 spring Chinook jacks (589 kept and 79 released) and 3,416 steelhead (2,762 kept and 634 released) from 73,976 angler trips. The total upriver spring Chinook mortality (kept catch plus release mortality) in the recreational fishery downstream of Bonneville Dam was 4,315 adult Chinook, or 80% of the catch balance allocation; and the final impact to ESA-listed upriver spring Chinook was 0.442% compared to the allocated impact rate of 0.812% based on an upriver spring Chinook run size of 116,324 adult fish.

2024 Spring Chinook Recreational Fisheries upstream of Bonneville Dam

The Oregon and Washington allocation policies for 2024 specific to commercial-recreational ESA impact sharing and recreational fishery sub-allocations were not concurrent. Under the Washington policy, no more than 70% of the non-treaty allocation could be allocated to the recreational fisheries, and under Oregon rule, no more than 20% of the non-treaty allocation could be allocated to the commercial fisheries. Additionally, under the Washington policy, no more than 70% of the recreational allocation could be allocated to the lower Columbia River recreational fishery, and under Oregon rule no more than 25% of the recreational allocation can be allocated for fisheries upstream of Bonneville Dam (Bonneville to OR/WA state line, Snake River). Therefore, modeling only utilized 90% of the total non-treaty allocation and 95% of the recreational fishery sub-allocation of upriver spring Chinook ESA impacts.

<u>Bonneville Dam upstream to the Oregon-Washington border</u>

Since 2011, the Columbia River Zone 6 (Bonneville Dam to McNary Dam) recreational fishery has included the area from McNary Dam upstream to the Oregon/Washington border. Prior to 2017, catch estimates were based on limited creel survey efforts in-season and were updated post-season with catch record card data when available. Beginning in 2017, estimates of catch and

effort are provided by robust creel programs implemented by ODFW (area between Bonneville Dam and McNary Dam) and WDFW (area upstream of McNary Dam).

The 2024 fishery was open under mark-selective retention regulations from April 1–29 and June 8–15. Although the individual fishery had gone over its catch balance and ESA allocation in April, fishing days were able to be added in June due to the fact the Lower Columbia River recreational fishery would not utilize its full allocation. The daily bag limit for adult Chinook was one hatchery fish for duration of spring season. As usual, angling between Bonneville Dam and Tower Island was only open to fishing from the Oregon and Washington banks. WDFW permanent regulations allowing only hand-casted lines to be used on the Washington shore downstream of Tower Island when the area is open for hatchery spring Chinook, including the provision that no floating devices would be allowed to set lines for salmon or steelhead were in place.

Season total catch estimates for adult Chinook include 1,463 kept and 218 released from approximately 4,900 angler trips (Table 25). ESA impacts associated with this fishery totaled 0.145%, or 130% of the 0.112% post-season impact allocation for this fishery. Kept plus release mortalities totaled 1,485 fish or 199% of allocated.

Lower Snake River Recreational Fisheries (Washington waters)

Since 2001, springtime recreational fisheries have occurred in Washington waters of the Snake River for hatchery Chinook. As with all fisheries, seasons are dependent on the run size, allowable ESA limits, allocations, and current policy. A creel program is used to track catch and effort.

In 2024, prior to a run size update, 0.168% ESA impacts were set aside for this fishery, which translated to 493 Chinook allowed (kept plus release mortalities). The fishery was planned to only be open in two sections of the lower Snake River for two days per week in each section with an adult daily limit of one hatchery Chinook. No closure dates were set initially, but the fishery is typically expected to remain open for two to three weeks, with the closure date dependent on catch rates and associated impacts (but may be open through mid-June). The area downstream of Little Goose Dam opened to hatchery Chinook retention on May 7 and was open Tuesday and Friday, while the area downstream of Ice Harbor Dam opened May 8 and was opened on Wednesday and Thursday. Both fisheries were open for only one week due to high catch-rates. Ice Harbor closed May 9 and Little Goose on May 10. After an in-season run update from TAC, the harvest and ESA-impact allocation allowed for additional day of fishing in the area downstream of Little Goose Dam. This area was reopened for June 7 with a two adult bag limit. Season-total catch estimates of adult Chinook are 889 clipped kept plus 147 unclipped fish released (Table 25). ESA impacts associated with this fishery totaled 0.140%, or 83% of the 0.168% post-season ESA-impact allocation for this fishery. Kept and release mortalities totaled 917 fish (124% of allocated).

2024 Lower Columbia River Tributary Spring Chinook Fisheries

Spring Chinook recreational fisheries in Columbia River tributaries downstream of Bonneville Dam have been mark-selective since 2001.

Willamette and Sandy rivers

In 2024, the lower Willamette River (downstream of Willamette Falls, including Multnomah Channel and the Clackamas River downstream of the Highway 99 Bridge) opened for retention of hatchery spring Chinook under permanent regulations (open seven days per week effective January 1 with a two fish daily bag limit). No in-season modifications were made in 2024 except that

anglers who possessed a valid two-rod endorsement were allowed to use two poles during March 1–August 15. Based on mark-recapture studies conducted in the Willamette River during 1999–2001, the post-release mortality rate for Chinook in the Willamette River and tributaries is estimated to be 12.2%. The 2024 estimate of the lower Willamette River recreational harvest was 5,277 jack and adult spring Chinook (kept and release mortalities) which is less than the previous 5-year average of 6,525 fish. Willamette River anglers harvested 13.6% of the total return which is lower than the recent 5-year average of 15.1%.

The 2024 upper Willamette River (upstream of Willamette Falls) recreational fishery for hatchery spring Chinook opened under permanent regulations on January 1, seven days per week, with a two fish daily bag limit. No in-season modifications were made to this fishery except that anglers who possessed a valid two-rod endorsement were allowed to angle with two poles during April 16–August 15. The recreational fishery for spring Chinook in this area is not sampled in-season for catch or effort so estimates of harvest are derived using angler catch records. With the recent advent of Oregon's Electric Licensing System, monthly estimates of kept catch are available in-season and available for annual post-season reporting. Previously, using paper angler catch records, there was a delay of one year or more due to the time required for receiving and processing catch records returned by anglers. Catch estimates for this fishery are derived by combining individual estimates of harvest for each specific location (e.g., river or river section) for a total cumulative harvest estimate. The primary locations where harvest occurs upstream of Willamette Falls are the mainstem Willamette River, the Santiam River (north and south forks), and the McKenzie River. For 2024, the estimated harvest of spring Chinook in this fishery was 1,935 fish (Table 4).

The recreational fishery for spring Chinook on the Sandy River is not sampled for catch or effort during the season; therefore, catch is estimated from angler catch records. Using the same methodology as described for harvest estimates for the fishery upstream of Willamette Falls, the estimated harvest of spring Chinook in the Sandy River in 2024 was 443 fish (Table 28).

Cowlitz, Kalama, and Lewis rivers

Under permanent regulations the Cowlitz, Kalama, and Lewis rivers were open January 1–February 29 with a one adult daily limit except for the Cowlitz River with a two adult daily limit. Beginning March 1, the Cowlitz River daily limit was one adult through July 3, then the daily limit was two adults through July 31. The Kalama River adult daily limit remained at one through June 12, then the adult daily limit was two through July 31. The Lewis River remained open with a one adult daily bag limit through April 30 and was closed to Chinook retention from May 1–24. The Lewis River reopened with a daily limit of one adult from May 25–July 31.

Preliminary hatchery adult spring Chinook recreational catch estimates for Washington lower Columbia River tributaries are based on creel sampling and escapement data until catch-record-card data are available.

An estimated 3,035 hatchery-origin adult spring Chinook were harvested in Washington's lower Columbia River tributaries in 2024 including 1,956 fish from the Cowlitz, 671 from the Kalama, and 408 from the Lewis (Table 28). The combined hatchery adult spring Chinook harvest rate in these Washington tributaries was 21.4%, compared to the recent 10-year average of 20.9%.

Wanapum Tribal Spring Chinook Fishery

Wanapum tribal fisheries occur on the mainstem Columbia River in McNary Pool between Priest Rapids Dam and Vernita Bridge; harvest may also be permitted in the area immediately upstream

of PRD. Salmon are used for ceremonial and subsistence purposes only. Permits are issued annually by WDFW which regulate the times for, and manner of, taking the salmon. A total of 17 adult spring Chinook were originally permitted to the Wanapum Tribe and this allocation was not modified during the remainder of the spring management period. The Wanapum tribe harvested 13 total spring Chinook in 2024. This harvest represents a 0.070% ESA impact to upper Columbia River spring Chinook compared to the 0.168% allocated.

Past Summer Mainstem Commercial Salmon Seasons

Historical summer commercial seasons in the mainstem Columbia River harvested summer Chinook, sockeye, steelhead, and American Shad. Prior to 2005, no directed commercial summer Chinook season had been open downstream of Bonneville Dam since a two-day fishery in 1964 (in 2004, two 12-hour fishing periods occurred downstream of Beacon Rock targeting sockeye but also allowed the retention of Chinook). The 2005 season consisted of six 10-hour fishing periods between June 23 and July 26 in Zones 1–5 with an 8-inch minimum mesh size requirement. The 2006 season consisted of thirteen 10–12-hour fishing periods between June 26 and July 31, with the same area and gear requirements used in 2005, including a White Sturgeon landing limit. From 2007 through 2016, the season structure averaged three fishing periods (range one to five) in Zones 1–5 with an 8-inch minimum mesh restriction (Table 18). Weekly White Sturgeon landing limits were in place for Chinook-directed fisheries when sturgeon were available for harvest. Sockeye sales were allowed in years where escapement goals were expected to be met and ESA impacts were available. Current Commission policy/rule does not allow for sockeye-directed commercial fisheries.

2024 Summer Mainstem Commercial Salmon Season

No summer season mainstem commercial fishery occurred in 2024 due to allocation guidance limiting the commercial share to 20% of the in-river harvestable surplus available for fisheries downstream of PRD and a requirement for non-gillnet gears, which have not been identified (Table 19).

Past Columbia River Summer Steelhead and Summer Chinook Recreational Fisheries

Under permanent regulations, the mainstem Columbia River is open to the retention of hatchery steelhead beginning May 16 from the Tongue Point/Rocky Point line upstream to the I-5 Bridge and June 16 from the I-5 Bridge upstream to the Highway 395 Bridge (Pasco, WA). The steelhead fishery is closed under permanent regulations during April 1–May 15 between Buoy 10 and the I-5 Bridge and April 1–June 15 upstream of I-5, when the abundance of upriver spring Chinook is high. When spring Chinook fisheries are open during these timeframes, the retention of hatchery steelhead is allowed in conjunction with those opportunities. Conversely, when there is not enough upriver spring Chinook ESA impact or catch balance available to allow for incidental post-release mortality of Chinook, the steelhead fishery may be delayed (as late as June 16), as was the case in 2005, 2008, 2009, 2017, and 2023.

The recreational summer steelhead fishery has been mark-selective since the mid-1980s. During the mid-1980s through 2015, the only closures of the summer steelhead fishery coincided with the need to protect upriver spring Chinook. Since 2016, conservation needs for upriver summer steelhead have increased as runs of both hatchery and wild summer steelhead have declined, and the states have decreased the daily bag limit and/or closed steelhead retention during a portion of the recreational fishery annually. In addition, the states closed the recreational summer steelhead

fishery from late June to mid-July in 2020 when the recreational fishery exceeded the non-treaty guideline for sockeye salmon. Recreational fisheries during May and June primarily catch lower-river Skamania stock summer steelhead returning to numerous tributaries below Bonneville Dam, while catches during July – October primarily consist of upriver steelhead stocks destined for tributaries upstream of Bonneville Dam.

The Columbia River recreational fishery was closed to retention of adult summer Chinook under permanent regulations during June 1–July 31 from 1974–2001. In 2002, the states opened a recreational summer Chinook fishery between Tongue Point and Bonneville Dam during June 28–July 31 for the first time since 1973. The states also opened the area from Bonneville Dam upstream to the Oregon/Washington border to the retention of adipose fin-clipped summer Chinook during July 1–31, with the area expanded to Priest Rapids Dam beginning in 2006. The increased mark rate for summer Chinook allowed the states to adopt mark-selective fishery regulations to provide an opportunity to harvest abundant hatchery Chinook while limiting the impact to ESA-listed Snake River spring/summer Chinook to less than 1%.

Mark-selective recreational fisheries for summer Chinook also occurred in 2003 and 2004 under the same 1% impact limit on wild Snake River spring/summer Chinook allowed under the *U.S. v. Oregon* Interim Management Agreement. In both years, the states adopted mark-selective summer Chinook fisheries for the Columbia River from Tongue Point upstream to McNary Dam during June 16–July 31 to match contemporary regulations for the summer steelhead season upstream of the I-5 Bridge.

Beginning in 2005, the management period for summer Chinook was restructured from June 1–July 31 to June 16–July 31 because new information indicated that the June 1–June 15 portion of the summer run typically contained significant numbers of listed Snake River spring/summer Chinook, while the later portion of the run was mostly unlisted, upper Columbia origin summer Chinook. This change in management strategy allowed increased protection for listed Snake River spring/summer Chinook, while allowing more substantial fisheries on the upper Columbia summer Chinook run. On June 2, 2005 the states adopted a recreational summer Chinook fishery for the Columbia River from Tongue Point upstream to McNary Dam during June 16–July 31 with a daily bag limit of two adipose-fin clipped summer Chinook. While mark-selective regulations were not mandated during the summer Chinook management period, the states initially adopted conservative regulations for the mainstem recreational fishery due to concern that the summer Chinook run might follow the pattern shown by the 2005 spring Chinook run, which returned at less than half of the preseason forecast. By late June, the summer Chinook run size forecast appeared to be on target, and the states allowed the retention of both clipped and unclipped summer Chinook in the sport fishery during July 1–31.

Non-mark-selective summer Chinook fisheries also occurred during 2006–2009. The 2006 fishery was open during June 16–July 31 and produced a catch of 5,219 adult Chinook, which was the highest on record at that time (since at least 1969). Summer Chinook abundances during 2007–2009 were not large enough to allow full-season non-mark-selective recreational fisheries, and seasons were shortened to an average of twelve days with catches averaging 2,670 adult Chinook kept from 24,700 angler trips during those years.

To expand the recreational fishing opportunity for summer Chinook, the states adopted mark-selective regulations for fin-clipped, hatchery Chinook in recreational fisheries during 2010–2018 and extended the open area from Tongue Point downstream to the Astoria-Megler Bridge. Also beginning in 2010, the states assigned a 15% post-release mortality rate for adult summer Chinook released in recreational fisheries. During those years, summer Chinook retention downstream of

Bonneville Dam lasted an average of 32 days, with average annual catches of 3,100 adult summer Chinook kept from 44,500 angler trips. In the mainstem fisheries upstream of Bonneville Dam, Chinook retention was usually open for the full summer management period with annual harvest averaging 405 adults (Table 25). In the 2015 fishery, the states allowed retention of unclipped Chinook during July 3–31 to allow the sport fishery access to a larger portion of its allocation since the run was much larger than initially forecast. The kept catch of 6,669 adult summer Chinook in the 2015 fishery stands as the highest catch total in the recreational fishery since at least 1969.

In 2019 and 2020, the states closed retention of both summer Chinook adults and jacks in mainstem recreational fisheries for the first time since 2001 and 1999, respectively. Summer Chinook returns improved to between 54,700 and 78,500 fish during 2021–2023, and the states adopted retention fisheries for summer Chinook in each of those years. Tables 23–26 provide season dates, regulations, catch, and effort estimates as available for recreational summer Chinook fisheries during 2002–2024.

The retention of sockeye is prohibited in all Columbia River recreational fisheries under permanent regulations. The states may allow sockeye retention in recreational fisheries downstream of the Highway 395 Bridge when abundance is expected to exceed 75,000 sockeye at Bonneville Dam as long as the aggregate non-treaty ESA impact remains less than 1%.

2024 Columbia River Summer Steelhead and Summer Chinook Recreational Fisheries

Summer Steelhead Fisheries

The summer steelhead fishery opened under permanent rules on May 16 between Tongue Point and the I-5 Bridge, and was open during May 17–19, May 24–27, and June 1–15 between the I-5 Bridge and Bonneville Dam in conjunction with the second phase of the spring Chinook fishery. Anglers caught 889 summer steelhead (821 kept and 68 released) and 946 adult spring Chinook (666 kept and 280 released) from 13,318 angler trips during May 16–31, marking an improvement in steelhead catches over recent years. Steelhead catch rates remained high June 1–15, when anglers made 18,869 trips and caught 1,792 summer steelhead (1,543 kept and 249 released), 1,855 spring Chinook (1,351 kept and 504 released), and 224 sockeye (released).

From Bonneville Dam upstream to the Oregon/Washington state line (upstream of McNary Dam), the summer steelhead fishery opened under temporary rules June 8–15 in conjunction with the spring Chinook fishery reopening in this area. No steelhead were handled in this fishery.

The steelhead fishery was then open June 16 – July 31 from the I-5 Bridge to the Highway 395 Bridge. During this time, anglers caught 6,950 adult summer steelhead (3,957 kept and 2,993 released). Only 133 of those fish were caught in fisheries upstream of Bonneville Dam.

Salmon Fisheries - Downstream of Bonneville Dam

The states adopted a fishery for hatchery summer Chinook on the lower Columbia River between the Astoria-Megler Bridge and Bonneville Dam during June 16 through June 19, 2024. Based on the preseason forecast, sockeye retention was allowed in the on-going summer steelhead recreational fishery downstream of Bonneville Dam during June 16 – July 31.

Flows were low, clear, and cool during June 16–19 averaging 181 kcfs with 6.8 feet of visibility and 61°F at Bonneville Dam. The summer Chinook catch totaled 798 fish during the four-day fishery which was only slightly higher than the preseason catch expectation of 752 adult Chinook; however, counts of summer Chinook at Bonneville Dam were tracking below expectations. After

the summer Chinook fishery closed on June 20, anglers shifted their focus toward the abundant sockeye return.

Sockeye catch rates improved rapidly as abundance peaked in the lower Columbia with many bank anglers achieving limits, and effort increased and spread as the fishery gained momentum. There were 800 bank anglers counted on the June 22 flight, and catch rates approached 0.4 fish kept per angler. Through June 23, the total catch was 2,838 sockeye kept and 263 released, which exceeded the recreational fishery allocation at the preseason forecast. On June 26, the states closed sockeye retention effective June 28. On June 27, TAC updated the sockeye run expectation to 568,000 fish; however, the increase was not large enough to consider reopening sockeye retention in the recreational fishery. The total catch during June 16–27 was 1,177 adult summer Chinook (798 kept and 379 released) and 4,278 sockeye (4,143 kept and 135 released) from 19,292 angler trips.

Salmon Fisheries - Bonneville Dam upstream to Chief Joseph Dam

The 2024 observed mark rate at Bonneville Dam for the summer management period was 74% for adult summer Chinook. Summer season recreational Chinook fisheries were open June 16 through June 30 from Bonneville Dam upstream to Highway 395 Bridge. The regulations from Bonneville Dam upstream to Hwy. 395 Bridge included a daily bag limit of two adult salmonids, of which no more than one could be a steelhead. All wild Chinook and wild steelhead were required to be released. TAC downgraded the summer Chinook return expectation in-season, therefore no additional adult Chinook retention opportunity was available beyond the preseason schedule. The fishery from Highway 395 Bridge to Priest Rapids Dam was opened June 16 until further notice. Retention of adult Chinook closed in this area effective July 3.

Catch estimates for the Bonneville Dam to Priest Rapid Dam fishery total 114 adult summer Chinook kept and 52 released, 0 steelhead kept and 133 released, and 7,857 sockeye kept and 137 released from about 14,800 angler trips.

The recreational summer fishery from PRD upstream to Chief Joseph Dam including some adjacent tributaries was mark selective for Chinook July 1 – August 15 except for a portion of Brewster Pool that was closed to adult Chinook retention and the Wenatchee River remained closed to salmon angling. Sockeye retention was allowed in the Columbia River mainstem from July 1 – September 20 with a four sockeye daily bag limit. Catch estimates (including tributaries) included 3,320 Chinook kept with 574 released, and 89,905 sockeye kept (33 released) and 22 steelhead released from about 42,700 angler trips.

Non-Treaty Tribal Summer Fisheries

Wanapum tribal fisheries occur on the mainstem Columbia River in McNary Pool between Priest Rapids Dam and Vernita Bridge; harvest may also be permitted in the area immediately upstream of PRD. Salmon are harvested for ceremonial and subsistence use only using gillnets. Based on the Wanapum Fishing Framework, a harvest matrix is used to determine the allowable catch by Wanapum tribal members. Permits are issued annually by WDFW to regulate the open seasons with time, area, and gear restrictions. A total of 88 summer Chinook and 500 sockeye were permitted to the Wanapum Tribe. The 2024 catch included 25 adult summer Chinook and 98 sockeye.

Colville tribal summer fisheries typically occur on the mainstem Columbia River upstream of Wells Dam to Chief Joseph Dam, as well as within the Okanogan River. Colville tribal fisheries have utilized hook & line, tangle net, and purse seine gear in the past but more recently has primarily utilized just hook & line and purse seine gears. Based on the preseason forecast and the

sharing principles under the Upper Columbia Harvest Agreement, 50% of the harvestable fish available to fisheries upstream of PRD were allocated to the Colville tribes, which amounted to 3,508 adult summer Chinook (including release mortalities). Given the in-season Chinook run size update, the Colville share of their allocation was modified to 2,640 adult Chinook due to the abundance decrease at Bonneville Dam. The 2024 Colville tribal harvest estimates include 1,338 adult summer Chinook and 16,457 sockeye.

Past Select Area Winter, Spring, and Summer Commercial Seasons

In 1992, spring Chinook Select Area commercial fisheries began in Youngs Bay. Initially, Youngs Bay fisheries were restricted to the spring season, with periods from late April through early June totaling less than 15 days annually. Landings during the first five years of this fishery ranged from 155–851 spring Chinook. As smolt releases increased, winter and summer seasons were added to harvest more returning hatchery adults. Winter seasons during late February through early March were initiated in 1998 to harvest early returning spring Chinook. Starting in 2006, the Youngs Bay winter season was extended from mid-March into early April by managing the fishery in-season when total impacts to upriver spring Chinook remained below expectations. Initially, additional fishing periods were either confined to upstream areas of Youngs Bay or limited to short periods (≤4 hours) proximate to low tide to reduce harvest of non-local fish. In recent years, both strategies have been used simultaneously to avoid extended closures which typically occur in late March and early April. Beginning in 1999, summer seasons from mid-June through July were adopted to provide opportunity to harvest late-returning spring Chinook and early returning SAB fall Chinook. During 2000–2023, harvest of Chinook in Youngs Bay winter, spring and summer fisheries ranged from 969– 20,750 fish and averaged 6,906 fish. See Table 30 for Chinook harvest during winter, spring, and summer seasons for all Select Area sites since 1993.

Winter season periods were initiated in Blind Slough in 2000 and in Knappa Slough in 2013 with average landings of 204 Chinook (2014–2023). Spring commercial fisheries in Blind Slough began in 1998 and were expanded to include Knappa Slough in 1999 as returns increased. Minimizing impacts to upriver-origin spring Chinook, crowding, interactions with recreational boaters, and maintaining concurrence with season structure in other Select Area sites are considered when adopting fishing periods. Annual spring season landings in Blind and Knappa sloughs from 2000 to 2023 have ranged from 262–5,128 Chinook, averaging 1,575 fish. A one-year trial summer season was adopted in Blind and Knappa sloughs in 1999 but resulted in a harvest of only eight Chinook. In 2015 and 2016, due to higher-than-expected harvest in late spring, fisheries in Blind/Knappa Slough were extended into the summer timeframe (mid-June–July) and a summer season has been adopted each year since 2016. Harvest in Blind/Knappa Slough during summer fisheries from 2015 to 2023 has averaged 580 fish. Annual winter/spring/summer season landings have ranged from 500–6,207 Chinook since 2000, averaging 1,937 fish.

Winter fishing periods in Tongue Point/South Channel were initiated on a trial basis in 2000 and 2001 but catch was not substantial enough to warrant continuation. Winter fisheries were adopted annually since 2013, with catches ranging from 33 to 295 Chinook through 2023 fisheries. Spring-season commercial fisheries in Tongue Point were initiated in 1998 and continued through 2003; the fishery was expanded to include the South Channel in 1999 to reduce congestion during peak fishing periods. Higher than expected abundance of upriver spring Chinook in the Tongue Point/South Channel site during the 2003 spring fishery caused an early closure at the site and no commercial fisheries were conducted there from 2004–2007. In 2008, ODFW initiated a test fishery, established a more restrictive lower boundary, and delayed spring-season opening dates

to help reestablish the spring fishery. In addition to the fishery modifications, a mandatory check-in station and call-in programs were established to provide more complete stock composition information to aid in-season management. An evaluation of 2008–2013 test fishery data supported the feasibility of reinstating the commercial fishery at Tongue Point/South Channel in 2014. Since then, the site has averaged 803 fish during the spring fishery (2014–2023, range 39–1,952). Summer fishing periods began in Tongue Point/South Channel in 2016. The average summer landings from 2016–2023 was 433 Chinook and ranged from 5 to 1,483 fish.

In Deep River, winter seasons were adopted annually from 2006 to 2017 and spring fisheries were conducted from 2003 to 2017. In 2014, releases of spring Chinook into Deep River were discontinued due to poor survival and restricted funding. The final returning adults (Age-6) from that last Deep River spring Chinook smolt release in 2013 were due to return in 2017. The 2003 to 2017 average harvest was 103 Chinook. Starting in 2018, sub-yearling spring Chinook were released in Deep River to reinitiate the fishery. Since 2021, winter and spring fisheries have been conducted in Deep River. Between 2021 and 2023, winter harvest averaged 26 Chinook (range 6 to 37) and spring harvest averaged 28 Chinook (range 18 to 36).

Most fish harvested in Select Area commercial fisheries are from Select Area production. From 2000–2023, an average of 86.6% of the adult Chinook harvested in winter-summer seasons have been Select Area-origin with another 9.5% from other lower river stocks (Table 31).

2024 Youngs Bay Winter/Spring/Summer Seasons

The 2024 Youngs Bay commercial fishing periods were scheduled primarily during daylight hours to align with public input received from the commercial fishing industry over the past several years. The 2024 winter season commenced with twelve 12-hour periods from February 15 through the first week of March. Starting in mid-March, six 4-hour periods were adopted for the whole bay and were followed by four 4-hour periods in the upper bay only through the first week of April. The upper bay is the area upstream of the Alternate Highway 101 Bridge. Use of short upper-bay periods is intended to allow maximum fishing opportunity while minimizing encounters of upriver-origin spring Chinook. In addition, shorter periods (typically 4 hours) were also used to stabilize fishing opportunity in a timeframe that typically can have higher abundance of upriver Chinook. Catch rates tend to increase during late March, along with ESA impacts, therefore close monitoring of catch composition is needed through the end of winter season. Because ESA impacts were conserved during the 2024 winter season, in-season modifications were made expanding the upper bay period on March 21 to the whole bay and adding two 4-hour upper bay periods on April 8 and 11. A total of 24 periods were adopted for winter season which was similar to the recent 10-year average of 23 periods. The first period of spring season in Youngs Bay, a 4-hour period on April 16, was added in-season for the upper bay. The preseason schedule resumed on April 18, with two more 4-hour upper bay periods expanding to four 4-hour whole-bay periods through the first week of May. From May 6 through June 14, six continuous four-day periods were held per week. There were 31 fishing periods during spring season, which was 11.5% greater than the recent 10-year average of 28 days. Summer season began with four continuous 4-day periods June 17 through the first week of July and then were expanded to Monday through Friday for two weeks in mid-July, then retracted to two days per week the last two weeks of July for a total of 24 days, which was five more days than the recent ten-year average of 19 days.

During the 2024 winter season in Youngs Bay, 507 Chinook were landed (Table 20), somewhat less than the 10-year average (2014-2023) of 546 Chinook. Mesh-size regulation was 7-inch minimum during all winter season periods in Youngs Bay, with a maximum net length of 250 fathoms and maximum leadline weight of two pounds per fathom of net. The net length and weight

restrictions are consistent throughout the Youngs Bay area and seasons except that additional weight is allowed upstream of the mouth of the Walluski River.

The 31 days of fishing during spring season resulted in landings of 7,773 Chinook (Table 20), which is over 63% greater than the 10-year (2014-2023) average of 4,767 fish.

The 2024 summer season in Youngs Bay was open for 24 total weekdays between June 17 and July 31. The Youngs Bay summer fishery landed 3,156 Chinook, which was 55% above the 2014–2023 average of 2,041 fish (Table 20). Throughout the spring and summer seasons, mesh size was restricted to a maximum of 9¾-inches in Youngs Bay.

In 2024, winter, spring, and summer fisheries in Youngs Bay landed 11,436 Chinook, which was 56% above the 2014-2023 average of 7,354 fish (Table 30). Stock composition of the catch was estimated using VSI data from 3,691 Chinook (32% of the Chinook landings) examined for fin marks and the 247 CWTs collected during sampling. The stock composition of the 2024 combined winter/spring/summer Youngs Bay landings was estimated at 91.8% spring Chinook originating from Select Area sites and <0.1% SAB fall Chinook, 2.0% upriver spring Chinook, 0.0% upper Columbia River summer Chinook (caught after June 15), 3.6% Willamette River spring Chinook, and 2.5% spring Chinook from the Cowlitz, Kalama, Lewis, and Sandy Rivers (CKLS). Based on scale readings and CWT-based correction, the estimated age composition of the Chinook landings was 0.9% Age-3, 59.1% Age-4, 39.7% Age-5, and 0.3% Age-6.

2024 Blind Slough/Knappa Slough Winter/Spring/Summer Seasons

The winter season commercial fishery in Blind Slough/Knappa Slough began February 15 with twenty-two 12-hour periods continuing through April 12. During the first six weeks of the season, periods were open Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday nights, which differed from the typical Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday nights scheduled for several years prior to 2023. The purpose of this modification was to spread out fishing effort more evenly through the week so that fish could replenish the area between periods. In recent years there have been blended periods (12-hour Blind Slough/4-hour Knappa Slough) set for early April but to provide additional fishing area, and due to relatively low harvest of upriver-origin spring Chinook in the past, hours were concurrent in 2024. The total landings for the Blind and Knappa Slough winter fishery was 581 Chinook (Table 20). This was the highest winter-season harvest ever at the site and was 2.8 times the recent 10-year (2014-2023) average of 204 Chinook and continued a recent trend of higher landings in the winter timeframe. Mesh-size regulation was 7-inch minimum during the winter season in Blind Slough, with a maximum net length of 100 fathoms and no restrictions on additional weights/anchors on the leadline. The net length and leadline weight requirements are consistent throughout the Blind and Knappa Slough areas and seasons.

Spring season in the Blind Slough/Knappa Slough site began April 16 with two 12-hour periods open weekly for the last two weeks of April followed by three 12-hour periods during the week spanning the end of April and beginning of May. From early May through the end of the season, four 12-hour periods were open per week on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday nights. The Tuesday night periods were first added in 2023. As in previous years, the lower deadline in Knappa Slough was extended further downstream, to the western end of Minaker Island, in early May when encounters of upriver fish tend to subside. In 31 fishing periods, there were 2,637 Chinook landed in Blind/Knappa Slough (Table 20), which was 64% greater than the 10-year (2014–2023) average harvest of 1,609 fish.

Summer-season fishing periods in Blind and Knappa Slough commenced June 17 with three 12-hour periods on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday nights. Wednesday night periods were first added in 2023. After the first 12-hour period concluded, the remaining summer periods were expanded to 15-hours (6a–9p) for additional fishing opportunity. Summer fishing periods have been set annually since 2015, with highly variable landings (31 to 1,167 Chinook). In 15 days of fishing during the Blind and Knappa Slough summer season, 1,167 Chinook were landed (Table 20) which was twice the 2015–2023 average of 580 Chinook and was the highest summer-season catch on record at the site. Throughout the spring and summer seasons, mesh size was restricted to a maximum of 9¾-inches.

Winter, spring, and summer season landings from Blind/Knappa Slough totaled 4,385 Chinook. which was 88% greater than the 10-year average of 2,336 fish (Table 30). Stock composition of the landings was estimated using VSI data from 1,724 Chinook (39% of the Chinook landings) examined for fin marks and CWTs and the 164 CWTs collected. The estimated stock composition of the landings was 99.5% Select Area spring Chinook and 0.0% SAB fall Chinook, 0.4% upriver spring Chinook, 0.0% upper Columbia River summer Chinook (caught after June 15), 0.1% Willamette River spring Chinook, and <0.1% CKLS-origin fish. Based on scale readings and CWT correction, the estimated age composition of the spring Chinook landings was 0.6% Age-3, 36.5% Age-4, 62.6% Age-5, and 0.3% Age-6.

2024 Tongue Point/South Channel Winter/Spring/Summer Seasons

During 2024, winter season at Tongue Point/South Channel started with ten 12-hour periods from February 15 through March 8. Similar to the Blind/Knappa Slough fishery, Tongue Point/South Channel winter periods changed to Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday nights through mid-March. Season structure in Tongue Point and South Channel fisheries was decoupled to allow commercial fishers to continue harvesting salmon in areas with lower presence of upriver-origin Chinook (i.e., South Channel). Beginning March 10, five non-concurrent 12- and 4-hour periods were open for South Channel and Tongue Point, respectively, through March 20. This was followed by one 12-hour period and six 4-hour periods in South Channel through the end of winter season. However, the last three 4-hour periods for South Channel, between April 4 and 12, were expanded to 12-hour periods in-season. The mesh-size regulation in Tongue Point/South Channel is 7-inch minimum during the winter season. Maximum net length is restricted to 250-fathoms in Tongue Point and 100-fathoms in South Channel; additional weights/anchors on the leadline are allowed in South Channel only. During the 22 winter-season periods, 188 Chinook were landed (Table 20), which was 52% greater than the 2014–2023 average of 124 fish landed.

Spring season began on April 16 with two 12-hour periods in South Channel (in-season modification from the original 4-hour periods). After that, there were two 12-hour periods in Tongue Point/South Channel open in the last week in April followed by three periods during the week spanning the end of April and beginning of May. From early-May through the end of spring season there were four 12-hour periods open per week for Tongue Point/South Channel on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday nights. Like Blind/Knappa Slough, the Tuesday night periods were new in 2023. During the 31 periods in spring 2024, fishers landed 720 Chinook (Table 20). This was 10% below the 10-year (2014–2023) average of 803 Chinook.

Similar to the Blind Slough/Knappa Slough periods, which are generally concurrent with Tongue Point/South Channel, summer fishing periods began June 17 with three 12-hour periods open per week, on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday nights throughout the summer season, ending on July 19. The Wednesday night periods were also first added in 2023, concurrent with Blind/Knappa Slough. Like Blind Slough/Knappa Slough, after the first 12-hour period, the

remaining periods were extended to 15-hour periods with an in-season modification. During 15 summer-season periods, 297 Chinook were landed (Table 20). Since 2016, when summer seasons were first set in Tongue Point/South Channel, landings ranged from 5 to 1,483 Chinook. Landings in 2024 were 31% below the 2016–2023 average of 433 Chinook. Mesh size was restricted to a maximum of 9¾-inches for spring and summer fisheries.

The 2024 winter-, spring- and summer-season fisheries in Tongue Point/South Channel harvested a total of 1,205 spring Chinook (Table 30), which is slightly below the 2014–2023 average of 1,274. Stock composition of the landings was estimated using VSI data from 477 Chinook (40% of the Chinook landings) examined for fin marks and CWTs and the 56 CWTs collected. The estimated stock composition of the landings was 91.1% spring Chinook and 0% SAB fall Chinook, 1.7% upriver spring Chinook, 0.0% upper Columbia River summer Chinook (caught after June 15), 2.7% Willamette River spring Chinook, and 4.6% CKLS-origin fish. Based on scale readings and CWT correction, the estimated age composition of the spring Chinook landings was 0.4% Age-3, 36.4% Age-4, 62.1% Age-5, and 1.1% age-6.

2024 Deep River Winter/Spring Seasons

For the fourth consecutive year, winter fishing periods were set for in Deep River, following a hiatus that was in effect from 2018 through 2020. This fishery was adopted based on adult returns expected from sub-yearling spring Chinook released from Deep River net pens in 2020 and 2021. Deep River winter and spring season structures are largely concurrent with Blind/Knappa Slough and Tongue Point/South Channel fisheries. The winter season consisted of twenty-two 14-hour fishing periods open on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday nights from February 15 through March 22, and on Monday and Thursday nights from March 25 to April 12. The 14-hour periods (7p–9a) were set pre-season and represented an expansion over the standard 12-hour periods set in years prior. Similar to Blind/Knappa Slough and Tongue Point/South Channel, winter periods were shifted to create more time between periods during the first several weeks of the season. There were 30 fish caught during winter season (Table 20), which was 77% of the recent 10-year (2011-17, 2021-23) average of 39 fish.

The Deep River spring season began on April 16 with two 14-hour periods per week for the last two weeks of April, followed by three 14-hour periods from April 29 to May 3. From May 6 through June 14, four 14-hour periods were open per week on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights. During 31 fishing days, only one Chinook was landed (Table 20), which was 2% of the recent 10-year (2011-17, 2021-23) average of 41 fish.

The fishing area during all periods was restricted to the area from navigation marker #16 upstream to the Highway 4 Bridge. Gear regulations included a 100-fathom maximum net length, a 7-inch minimum mesh size for the winter season, and a 9¾-inch maximum mesh size for the spring season. The use of additional weights or anchors was allowed. As has been the case since the inception of the Deep River spring fishery in 2003, fishers were required to submit all landed catch for biological sampling before being transported out of the fishing area. A WDFW sampling station was set up in the area for this purpose.

The total of 31 Chinook landed during the combined winter and spring seasons (Table 30) was 39% of the recent 10-year (2011-17, 2021-23) average of 80, ranging from 21 fish in 2017 to 204 fish in 2015.

Estimated stock composition for the 2024 winter/spring fishery in Deep River was 100.0% Select Area origin spring Chinook, 0.0% upriver spring Chinook (before June 15), 0.0% upper Columbia River summer Chinook (after June 15), 0.0% Willamette River spring Chinook, and 0.0% CKLS-

origin fish. Stock composition of the landings was estimated using VSI data from 31 Chinook (100% of the Chinook landings) examined for fin marks and CWTs and the 4 CWTs collected. Based on scale readings and CWT validation, the estimated age composition of the catch in Deep River was 0.0% Age-3, 16.1% Age-4, 83.9% Age-5, and 0.0% Age-6.

Select Area Recreational Fisheries

Recreational fisheries in the Select Areas began in 1998 and have continued annually since. Under permanent regulations, the Youngs Bay and Blind Slough/Knappa Slough Select Areas are open for recreational angling for Chinook, coho, and steelhead. Retention is limited to hatchery fish for coho and steelhead year-round and for Chinook during January 1 through July 31. Recreational opportunity in the Tongue Point/South Channel Select Area is managed concurrent with the mainstem Columbia River.

Recreational harvest of Chinook in the winter, spring, and summer seasons is shown in Table 30. Recreational harvest is estimated from catch record cards which are turned in voluntarily by anglers and from ODFWs Electronic Licensing System (ELS). Since 2019, preliminary ELS data, which is available early fall for the same year, has been used for the estimate. Preliminary 2024 ELS data were expanded by 40% to account for anglers still using paper records for harvest and thus not represented and regressed against corrected harvest for years 2019 to 2023 ($r^2 = 0.9937$). Corrected data are expected to be available in January the following year at ODFW Sport Catch Statistics (state.or.us). The final estimates are used the following year in the next regression. The 2024 recreational harvest estimate for spring Chinook in all Select Area sites was 2,230 adult fish, which was 1.7 times the recent 10-year (2014–2023) average of 1,317 fish (Table 30).

2024 Commercial American Shad Fishery

The lower Columbia River was open under permanent regulations to commercial shad fishing in Area 2S (upstream of navigation aid #50 near Gary Island) from 3:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. daily, Monday through Friday, from May 10 through June 20 (except on the observed Memorial Day holiday). Since 1996, regulations for the Area 2S shad fishery have included the following gear specifications designed to minimize the handle of salmonids: mesh size restriction of 5⅜ to 6¼-inches, ten-pound mesh breaking strength, and net not to exceed 40 meshes in depth or 150 fathoms in length. The shallower and shorter nets were proven to substantially reduce the handle of salmonids compared to gear used in shad fisheries prior to 1996. Only shad may be retained and sold; all salmon, steelhead, walleye, and sturgeon are required to be released immediately.

The 2024 shad fishery had no participation and therefore, no landed shad. The recent trend of low harvest is likely due to the relatively low market value for shad (Table 16).

2024 Non-Treaty Impacts to ESA-Listed Stocks

The management intent for 2024 non-treaty spring Chinook fisheries was to facilitate conservation of wild Columbia River salmon and steelhead runs, remain within the allowed ESA impact rates, adhere to catch limits of upriver stocks as described in the *U.S. v. Oregon* Management Agreement (MA), and comport with the objectives outlined in Commission/Director guidance.

The 2024 preseason forecast for upriver spring Chinook was 121,000 adult fish to the Columbia River. The forecasted Snake River natural-origin spring/summer Chinook return was less than 10% of the aggregate upriver return, therefore the stipulation identified in Footnote 1 of Table A1 in the MA was in effect. The forecasted return of natural-origin upper Columbia spring Chinook

was greater than 1,000 fish. Non-treaty fisheries were limited to an ESA impact of 1.6% and a catch balance limit of 8,954 upriver fish (kept plus release mortalities). After applying a 30% run size buffer to the aggregate upriver spring Chinook abundance (as agreed to by the *U.S. v. Oregon* Policy Committee for 2024 fisheries and the remainder of the current MA), non-treaty fisheries prior to an in-season run-size update were planned based on a total of 6,268 upriver spring Chinook harvest mortalities and an ESA impact limit of 1.6%. Commission guidance was non-concurrent with respect to recreational: commercial allocation and sharing within the recreational sector. This non-concurrence meant that some harvestable fish could not be allocated to fisheries in 2024.

The 2024 preseason (buffered) catch allocation and ESA guidelines for upriver spring Chinook (kept plus release mortalities) used for managing fisheries prior to a run-size update are provided in the following table:

2024 Non-Treaty Fisheries - Comparison of PRE-Season Allowed and Buffered ESA-impacts and Catch (kept plus release mortalities) of Adult Upriver Spring Chinook.

	PRE-Season (121K run size, 1.60% ESA impact limit) (Buffered - 84.7K run size, 1.6% impact limit)					
Fishery	ESA Impact	pre-update buffered	% of Allowed	Catch Balance	pre-update buffered	% of Allowed
Mainstem	0.000%	0.000%	--	0	0	--
Select Areas	0.320%	0.320%	100%	387	387	100%
Commercial total (20% of allowed ESA)	**0.320%**	**0.320%**	**100%**	**387**	**387**	**100%**
Downstream of Bonneville Dam (LCR)	0.784%	0.784%	100%	5,704	3,906	68%
LCR recreational unallocated	0.056%	0.056%	--	407	279	--
Bonneville Dam to OR/WA border	0.112%	0.112%	100%	815	558	68%
Upper Col/Snake	0.168%	0.168%	100%	745	510	68%
Recreational total (70% of allowed ESA)	**1.120%**	**1.120%**	100%	**7,671**	**5,254**	**68%**
Non-Treaty unallocated	0.16%	0.16%	--	895	627	--
Non-Treaty Total	**1.600%**	**1.600%**	**100%**	**8,954**	**6,268**	**70%**

As the season progressed, TAC provided regular in-season run updates and non-treaty fisheries continued to be managed conservatively while providing opportunity to harvest hatchery Chinook. The post-season details are provided in the following table:

2024 Non-Treaty Fisheries - Comparison of Post-Season Allowed and Actual ESA-impacts and Catch (kept plus release mortalities) of Adult Upriver Spring Chinook.

	POST Season (116.332K run size, 1.6% ESA impact limit)					
Fishery	ESA Impact	Actual	% of Allowed	Catch Balance	Actual	% of Allowed
Mainstem	0.103%	0.006%	6%	416	36	9%
Select Areas	0.217%	0.217%	100%	253	253	100%
Commercial total (20% of allowed ESA)	**0.320%**	**0.223%**	**70%**	**669**	**289**	**43%**
Downstream of Bonneville Dam (LCR)	0.812%	0.442%	54%	5,409	4,315	80%
LCR recreational unallocated	0.028%	--	--	187	--	--
Bonneville Dam to OR/WA border	0.112%	0.145%	129%	746	1,485	199%
Upper Col/Snake	0.168%	0.140%	83%	738	917	124%
Recreational total (70% of allowed ESA)	**1.120%**	**0.726%**	65%	**7,079**	**6,717**	**95%**
Non-Treaty unallocated	0.16%	--	--	861	0	--
Non-Treaty Total	**1.600%**	**0.950%**	**59%**	**8,609**	**7,006**	**81%**

Post-season, the actual non-treaty ESA impact rate was 0.950% for the Snake River ESU and 0.881% for the upper Columbia ESU, compared to the 1.6% allowed. Overall, non-treaty fisheries used 59% of the ESA impacts allocated. Since non-treaty fisheries are managed to remain within

both the allowable ESA limit and the catch-balance guidelines outlined in the MA, fisheries are halted once either of the two constraints are met. Similar to past years, 2024 recreational fisheries were within their ESA allocation as these fisheries are typically constrained by catch balance limits. For commercial fisheries, since nearly all of the ESA impacts were allocated to the Select Area fisheries in 2024, ESA-impact and catch-balance limitations were equally constraining. Under the catch balance provisions outlined in the MA, non-treaty fisheries used 81% (7,006) of the 8,609 upriver spring Chinook mortalities available. ESA impacts to wild Willamette River spring Chinook were 0.44% and 0.12% for lower Columbia commercial and recreational fisheries, respectively.

Impacts to wild steelhead are accrued from incidental release mortalities during non-treaty mainstem fisheries. As has been the case for the past several years, impacts to wild winter steelhead were minimal in 2024, estimated at 0.25%, which was well within the 2.0% ESA impact rate limit (Table 9). Impact rates on Skamania-stock unclipped summer steelhead were also very low in 2024 non-treaty fisheries: 0.64% and 0.00% for lower river and upriver Skamania stocks, respectively (Table 10). Winter, spring, and summer season non-treaty fisheries impact A- and B-Index summer steelhead in July from the Columbia River mouth to the Highway 395 Bridge and in January through June of the subsequent year from The Dalles Dam to the Highway 395 Bridge. Summer steelhead run reconstruction was not complete at the time this report was finalized, therefore stock-specific impact rates are not yet available for 2024 fisheries. ESA impact rates for prior years are provided in Tables 11a and 11b.

Non-treaty fisheries from the Columbia River mouth upstream to the Highway 395 Bridge near Pasco, Washington harvested 0.64% of the sockeye return, compared to the allowable harvest rate of 1.00%.

Summer Chinook populations from the upper Columbia River are not listed under the ESA; however, harvest impacts are detailed in this section out of convenience since they are managed under the *U.S. v. Oregon* Management Agreement. The preseason harvest allocation for non-treaty fisheries in 2024 was 13,411 adult summer Chinook (mortalities), which included 5,130 expected in ocean fisheries and 8,281 allocated for in-river harvest. Post-season, using the actual return of 42,511 adult summer Chinook to the Columbia River mouth and the same preseason assumption of harvest in ocean fisheries, the non-treaty allocation decreased significantly to 9,320 fish. At time of publication, the post-season harvest estimate for these fish in ocean fisheries was not available. The non-treaty harvest for Columbia River fisheries is estimated to be 10,920 adult fish.

2024 Upper Columbia Summer Chinook Allocation *(All data preliminary and includes kept + release mortalities)*				
	Pre		**Post**	
Runsize	52,632		42,511	
Harvest allocated	Allowed		Actual	Actual/
Fishery	Pre	Post	Take	Allowed
PFMC Ocean Fisheries	5,130	5,130	*5,130*	100%
Below Priest Rapids Dam (PRD)	*15.3%*	*10.0%*	*17.6%*	
Commercial below BON	253	84	0	0%
Recreational Below Bonneville	752	285	899	315%
Recreational BON to PRD	133	50	122	243%
Unallocated	126	0	0	
Below PRD Total	1,264	419	1,021	244%
Above Priest Rapids Dam (PRD)	*84.7%*	*90.0%*	*82.4%*	
Wanapum Tribal	88	71	25	35%
Colville Tribal	3,508	2,640	1,338	51%
Recreational above PRD	3,421	1,061	3,406	321%
Above PRD Total	7,017	3,772	4,769	126%
Non-Treaty Total	**13,411**	**9,320**	**10,920**	**117.2%**

Non-Treaty Fisheries

The winter/spring management period extends from January 1 through June 15. The summer management period extends from June 16 through July 31. Abundance based harvest rates for Chinook and sockeye are determined by the *U.S. v. Oregon* Management Agreement.

In the winter/spring management period there are the following fishery sectors:

- A sturgeon setline fishery that occurs in January.
- A platform and hook and line fishery in all the Zone 6 management area that generally occurs January 1–June 15 for subsistence and possibly for commercial purposes.
- A February and March winter gillnet and/or setline fishery that is primarily a sturgeon target fishery. This fishery normally occurs in all three pools of Zone 6 at various times between February 1 and March 21 depending on sturgeon harvest guidelines. Depending on catches, the winter fishery period may extend past March 21.
- A ceremonial permit fishery occurs beginning in late March or early April. This fishery targets a set number of Chinook for ceremonial and subsistence (C&S) purposes based on specific permits issued by the treaty tribes.

Additionally, the following fisheries occur in some years:

- A bank fishery using hook-and-line gear in the area immediately downstream of Bonneville Dam. This fishery may be for ceremonial, subsistence, or commercial purposes.
- A commercial gillnet fishery may be authorized depending on the number of spring Chinook available for harvest.

In the summer management period, fisheries are normally focused on commercial opportunity. The tribes typically allow the Zone 6 platform and hook-and-line fishery to run continuously for both subsistence and commercial use. Typically, there are a number of commercial gillnet openings, and some tribes may authorize platform and hook-and-line fishing immediately downstream of Bonneville Dam.

Treaty harvest of spring Chinook occurs in C&S fisheries, and in years of higher abundance, such as in 2000–2004, 2008–2016, and 2022, commercial fisheries have been authorized by the tribes. Steelhead are sometimes incidentally harvested in the winter-season sturgeon gillnet fishery but it

has been many years since any spring Chinook have been harvested in these fisheries. Sockeye are occasionally harvested in late spring management period fisheries. Summer management period fisheries harvest Chinook, sockeye, and steelhead for both subsistence and commercial purposes. In some years, ceremonial and subsistence permit gillnet fishing will occur in the summer management period.

Sockeye catch accounting is relatively straightforward. Any sockeye caught in any treaty mainstem fisheries count towards the overall harvest rate limit for sockeye. Chinook catch accounting is also relatively simple. Any adult Chinook caught between January 1 and June 15 in any treaty mainstem fishery count towards the harvest rate limit for the spring management period. Adult Chinook caught between June 16 and July 31 in any treaty mainstem fishery count towards the harvest rate limit in the summer management period.

Steelhead catch accounting is more complex. While fisheries from January 1–July 31 are the focus of this document, steelhead caught in the Bonneville Pool between November 1 and March 31 or downstream of Bonneville Dam between November 1 and April 30 are counted as winter steelhead. There is no specific annual harvest rate limit in treaty fisheries for winter steelhead, but there are incidental take expectations for natural-origin winter steelhead in the Biological Opinion for 2018–2027 fisheries.

Steelhead harvested in treaty fisheries in the Bonneville Pool from April 1–June 30 or downstream of Bonneville Dam from May 1–June 30 are counted as upriver Skamania stock steelhead. There are no specific annual treaty harvest rate limits for this group, but there are incidental take expectations in the Biological Opinion.

A-Index and upriver B-Index steelhead are managed on a length basis with fish less than 78 cm fork length classified as A-Index and fish with a 78 cm fork length greater than being B-Index. They are also managed based on a run year from July 1–October 31 at Bonneville Dam. Portions of this run have an extended run timing in upriver areas that can continue into the following spring. Steelhead harvested in any mainstem fisheries upstream of The Dalles Dam between January 1 and June 30 are counted with A-/B-Index harvest impacts on the July 1–October 31 run from the previous calendar year. There are not specific annual harvest rate limits for treaty fisheries associated with A-Index or B-Index harvest in this period, but there are natural-origin harvest rate expectations in the Biological Opinion.

Treaty fisheries are managed individually by the four Columbia River treaty tribes through either a permit system or a general-regulation system. The tribes have defined regulations concerning lawful gear, fishing area, and other miscellaneous regulations concerning the tribal C&S and commercial fisheries. Tribal staff monitor the fisheries and provide in-season accounting of catch and impacts. The tribes implement commercial spring or summer fisheries depending on the expected Chinook and sockeye run sizes and bring any commercial plan to a Compact hearing for consideration in order to authorize purchase of harvested fish by state-licensed buyers. Since 2004, the tribes have had commercial gillnet fisheries in the summer season targeting upper Columbia River summer Chinook. The tribes typically also use some portion of their allowed sockeye harvest rate for commercial purposes. The tribes monitor and provide accounting for C&S and any commercial fisheries that occur.

2024 Treaty Mainstem Spring and Summer Chinook and Sockeye Fisheries

The tribal intent for 2024 spring and summer season fisheries was to remain within impact rates allowed by the 2008–2027 MA based on the actual river mouth run sizes for Chinook and sockeye.

There were no winter season commercial gillnet fisheries, but platform and hook-and-line fisheries were open for subsistence purposes.

The four tribes issued permits for gillnet C&S fisheries targeting spring Chinook from early April into May. The platform and hook-and-line fishery retained spring Chinook and steelhead for subsistence purposes through June 15 however the platform fishery operated with limited days per week. There were no commercial sales authorized in 2024 spring season fisheries. Limited permit platform fisheries downstream of Bonneville Dam occurred during the spring in 2024. Tribal representatives accompanying non-treaty commercial test fishing operations in the lower Columbia River downstream of Bonneville Dam kept 7 Chinook which were distributed to the tribes for C&S purposes. Catch from the Zone 6 permit gillnet fisheries (C&S gillnet) is estimated at 1,172 spring Chinook. Catch estimates for the Zone 6 platform and hook-and-line fisheries total 4,590 spring Chinook. Fisheries downstream of Bonneville Dam landed 396 Chinook.

Total harvest of upriver spring Chinook was 6,765 fish out of 8,609 allowed which is an 5.82% total harvest rate compared to an 7.4% management limit (Table 32). The impact on the ESA-listed wild Snake River spring/summer Chinook and ESA-listed upper Columbia spring Chinook was 6.02% compared to the ESA impact limit of 7.4%. The difference between the total harvest rate and the wild harvest rate results from the differential harvest of marked and unmarked Chinook in mark-selective fisheries between the Columbia River mouth and Bonneville Dam.

During the summer management period, the Zone 6 platform and hook-and-line fishery was open from June 16–July 31. The commercial season consisted of six weekly periods (2.5-3.5 days/week) beginning on June 17, June 24, July 1, July 8, July 15, and July 22. Limited platform and hook-and-line fishing also occurred downstream of Bonneville Dam. Summer Chinook landings totaled 7,053 fish (16.6% of the river mouth return; Table 33). The allowed harvest is based on the river mouth run size plus the estimate of non-treaty harvest in PFMC-area fisheries and will be finalized when 2024 post-season ocean fishery harvest modeling is complete.

There were 37,162 sockeye caught in Zone 6 platform/hook-and-line and commercial gillnet fisheries as well as fisheries downstream of Bonneville (including 70 sockeye caught in spring season fisheries and 14 sockeye caught in fall season fisheries). The catch was 4.9% of the river mouth return, compared to the allowed harvest rate of 7%. TAC estimated that 168 of the sockeye caught were Snake River sockeye based on standard run reconstruction methods (Table 15).

Steelhead harvest during winter and spring fisheries was estimated at zero winter steelhead in Zone 6 winter season platform/hook-and-line fisheries from November 1–March 31 (Table 34). A total of 628 upriver Skamania stock summer steelhead were harvested in spring season fisheries in the Bonneville Pool from April 1–June 15 and summer-season fisheries from June 16–30. Harvest of steelhead in this period from The Dalles and John Day pools was 89 fish (Table 35). The summer-season A-/B-Index steelhead harvest was estimated at 1,899 fish (Table 36).

2024 Treaty Tributary Fisheries

Tributary spring Chinook fisheries were conducted by the treaty tribes in the Wind, Little White Salmon (Drano Lake), Hood, Klickitat, Deschutes, John Day, Umatilla, and Yakima rivers, as well as in Icicle Creek (Wenatchee River) and various Snake Basin tributaries. Total tributary harvest in tributaries outside of the Snake Basin was 1,143 Chinook.

2024 Ceremonial and Subsistence Safety Net

The 2018–2027 MA, as well as prior management agreements/plans, identify a minimum C&S annual "safety net" to the Columbia River treaty tribes defined as the opportunity to harvest 10,000 spring and summer Chinook or be provided with hatchery fish of equivalent quality. After spring

and summer fisheries are accounted for, the balance of the "safety net" is to be provided to the tribes by the states of Oregon and Washington. The 2024 upriver spring and summer Chinook returns were sufficient to allow the harvest in treaty fisheries to exceed the "safety net" level.

2024 Ceremonial and Subsistence "Safety Net" Summary	
Fishery	**# Adult Chinook**
C&S permit gillnet spring fishery	1,772
Winter commercial gillnet fishery	0
Zone 6 Platform/hook-and-line winter/spring fishery	4,590
Fisheries downstream of Bonneville Dam *(Includes fish donated from test fishery)*	403
Spring commercial gillnet fishery	0
Spring Chinook Subtotal	**6,765**
Summer Chinook Subtotal	**7,053**
Total spring and summer adult Chinook	***13,818***

2024 American Shad Fisheries

American Shad were caught in the Zone 6 platform fishery and in the summer-season commercial gillnet fisheries. These were either sold to commercial buyers, directly to the public, or retained for subsistence but precise estimates are not made.

2024 Treaty Mainstem ESA Impacts on Upriver Spring Chinook

Stock	Allowed Harvest Rate	Actual Harvest Rate
Total Upriver Harvest	7.4%	5.82%
Natural-Origin Snake River Spring/Summer Chinook	7.4%	6.02%
Natural-Origin Upper Columbia Spring Chinook	7.4%	6.02%

Note: ESA impact rates may be up to 0.8% higher than allowed total harvest rate due to effects of mark-selective fisheries in the lower Columbia River.

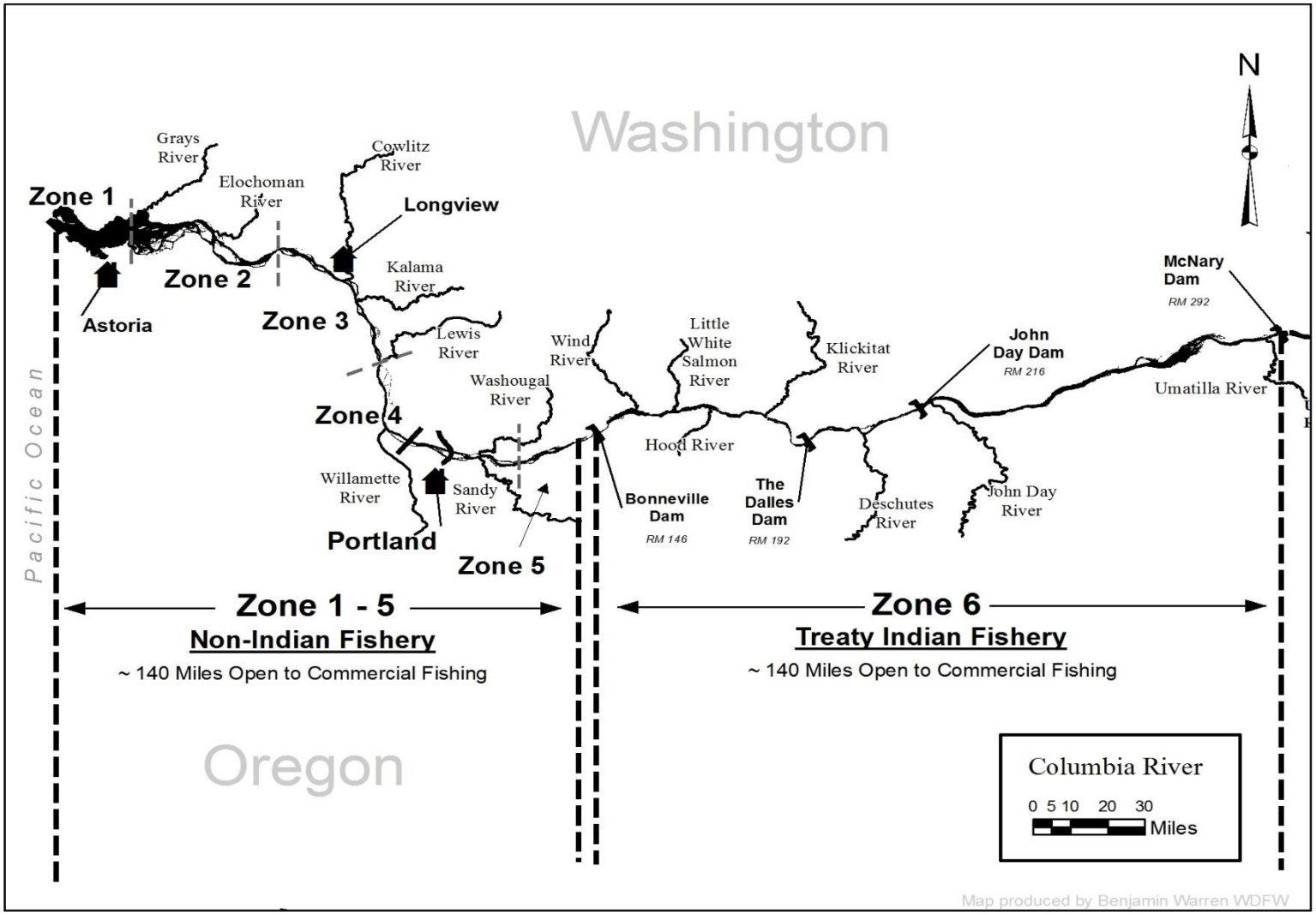


Figure 2. Map of the Columbia River downstream of McNary Dam showing areas open to commercial fishing.

2025 WINTER, SPRING, AND SUMMER SEASON EXPECTATIONS

2025 Management Guidelines

All fisheries conducted in 2025 will be managed in accordance with the 2018–2027 MA, Willamette FMEP, UCMA, OFWC and WFWC guidance as applicable, and all applicable ESA authorizations.

According to the harvest rate schedule in the 2018–2027 MA and the 2025 upriver spring Chinook preseason forecast (122,500 adult fish) and the preseason forecast of Snake River wild spring Chinook (9,800 fish, <10% of the aggregate upriver spring Chinook run), winter/spring season fisheries will be managed not to exceed a total ESA impact limit of 9.0% (1.6% for non-treaty fisheries and 7.4% for treaty fisheries). In addition, non-treaty fisheries will be managed to meet the catch balance provisions in the 2018–2027 MA for upriver spring Chinook. Under these provisions, non-treaty fisheries will be managed to remain within ESA impact limits and catch balance guidelines. Early-season non-treaty fisheries will operate with a 30% upriver spring Chinook run-size buffer in place, which will limit spring Chinook catch and allowable impact rates prior to an in-season abundance projection from TAC. Fisheries harvesting Willamette spring Chinook will be managed to ensure hatchery escapement targets and wild fish impact limitations outlined in the Willamette River FMEP are achieved. Impacts to wild winter steelhead will be limited to 2% of the wild run size.

Mainstem summer Chinook fisheries will be initially planned based on the preliminary forecasted run size of 38,000 adult upper Columbia summer Chinook to the Columbia River mouth and the expected ocean harvest in non-treaty PFMC-area fisheries. Actual harvestable allocations will not be known until the ocean fishery harvest-modeling process is complete in early April; an update to the expected return to the Columbia River mouth will also be available at that time.

Based on the preseason forecast, sockeye harvest will be limited but retention may be allowed in some non-treaty fisheries and will be allowed in treaty fisheries. ESA impacts of up to 1% will be available for non-treaty fisheries and 7% for treaty Indian fisheries.

Impacts to ESA-listed upriver summer steelhead in Columbia River non-treaty recreational and commercial fisheries from Buoy 10 upstream to the Highway 395 Bridge near Pasco, Washington occur as release mortalities. Take limitations for these fisheries during January through July are 2% for both the wild A-Index and wild B-Index returns.

Recognizing the complexities of managing mixed stock fisheries, the States and Treaty Tribes will continue to be cautious and conservative by shaping and adopting seasons that maintain impacts to ESA-listed and depressed runs within applicable guidelines while maximizing opportunities to harvest abundant hatchery fish.

2025 Non-Treaty Fisheries

Mainstem Spring Chinook Commercial Fishery

- Current OFWC and WFWC guidance regarding spring season mainstem commercial fisheries is not fully concurrent. Regardless, the majority of the commercial spring Chinook allocation is expected to be accrued in Select Area commercial fisheries.

Lower Columbia River Spring Chinook Recreational Fishery

(Joint State consideration at the February 19, 2025 hearing)

- Current OFWC and WFWC guidance regarding spring-season mainstem recreational fisheries is not fully concurrent.
- Retention of hatchery spring Chinook is allowed downstream of the I-5 Bridge from January through March under permanent regulations, although temporary regulations effective March 1 are adopted annually.
- The 2025 season structure is expected to be similar to past years. Staff will meet with the Columbia River Recreational Advisory Group (CRRAG) in early February to solicit input for developing a 2025 fishing plan.
- Chinook stock-specific average wild impact rate expectations for 2025 are presented below and are based on recent-year averages:
  - Upriver spring Chinook (January–June 15): 0.59% (2022 and 2024 average)
  - Willamette spring Chinook (January–June 15): 0.29% (2017–18, 2022, and 2024 average)

Bonneville Dam to OR/WA State Line Spring Chinook Recreational Fishery

(Joint State consideration at the February 19, 2025 hearing)

- Current OFWC and WFWC guidance regarding spring-season mainstem recreational fisheries is not fully concurrent.
- Chinook retention during January 1 through June 15 is closed under permanent regulations.
- Retention of hatchery spring Chinook has been opened on April 1 in recent years via temporary rules.
- The 2025 season structure is expected to be generally similar to recent years. Staff will meet with the CRRAG in early February to solicit input for developing a fishing plan.
- Chinook stock-specific average wild impact rate expectations for 2025 are presented below and are based on recent-year averages:
  - Upriver spring Chinook (January–June 15): 0.10% (2019–22 and 2024 average)

Lower Snake River (WA state waters) Spring Chinook Recreational Fishery

(Washington State action in March – April 2025)

- Current OFWC and WFWC guidance regarding allocations to spring season Snake River recreational fisheries is not fully concurrent.
- Chinook retention during January 1 through June 15 is closed under permanent regulations.
- Retention of hatchery spring Chinook is typically allowed in mid- to late-April annually under temporary regulations using a days-per-week approach.
- The 2025 season structure will be developed with input from affected stakeholders based on the available ESA-impact and catch balance harvest allocations.

- Chinook stock-specific average wild impact rate expectations for 2025 are presented below and are based on recent-year averages:
    - Snake River spring Chinook (January–June 15): 0.10% (2019–22 and 2024 average)

Wanapum Tribal Spring Chinook Fishery

(Washington State action in late April – early May 2025)

- The 2025 season structure is expected to be similar to recent years.
- Chinook stock-specific average wild impact rate expectations for 2025 are presented below and are based on recent-year averages:
    - Upper Columbia River spring Chinook (January–June 15): 0.08% (2019–22 and 2024 average)

Columbia River Steelhead Recreational Fishery

- From the mouth upstream to the Bonneville Dam, winter steelhead retention (hatchery fish only) is typically open November 1 through March 31 under permanent regulations. Catch and effort is typically minimal through February.
    - Annual temporary regulations extending the lower river spring Chinook retention season generally allow for hatchery steelhead retention, continuing the fishery into April and often providing opportunity in May and early June. Recreational effort is considerably higher during this timeframe, but steelhead catch is incidental to spring Chinook effort. Steelhead handled in April downstream of Bonneville Dam are managed as winter stock.
    - Steelhead retention reopens May 16 downstream of the I-5 Bridge (and June 16 from I-5 to Bonneville) each year under permanent regulations, unless allowed ESA impacts to upriver spring Chinook have been exhausted, in which case the hatchery steelhead fishery may remain closed through June 15. If spring Chinook ESA impacts are available, temporary regulations may be adopted that allow for Chinook retention concurrent with hatchery steelhead. From May through October, steelhead handled downstream of Bonneville Dam are managed as summer stock.
- From Bonneville Dam upstream to the Highway 395 Bridge, steelhead retention is prohibited from April 1 through June 15, unless spring Chinook retention is open under temporary rule, in which case hatchery steelhead retention is also allowed.
- Steelhead stock-specific wild impact rate expectations for 2024–2025 are presented below and are based on recent-year averages:
    - Wild winter steelhead (below Bonneville; November–April): 0.18% (2020–24 average)
    - Wild winter steelhead (Bonneville Pool; November–April): 0.01% (2020–24 average)
    - Skamania summer steelhead (below Bonneville; May–June): 0.63% (2020–24 average)
    - Skamania summer steelhead (Bonneville Pool; April–June): 0.01% (2020–24 average)
    - A-Index steelhead (The Dalles Dam to Highway 395 Bridge; January–June): 0.02% (2018–22 average)
    - B-Index steelhead (The Dalles Dam to Highway 395 Bridge; January–June): 0.02% (2018–22 average)
    - A-Index steelhead (CR mouth to Highway 395 Bridge; July): 0.57% (2018–22 average)
    - B-Index steelhead (CR mouth to Highway 395 Bridge; July): 0.10% (2018–22 average)

Mainstem Summer Chinook Commercial Fishery

- Current OFWC and WFWC guidance regarding summer-season mainstem commercial fisheries is not concurrent. No mainstem commercial fisheries are expected to occur in 2025.

Columbia River Summer Chinook Recreational Fisheries

- Current OFWC and WFWC guidance regarding summer-season mainstem recreational fisheries is not concurrent.
- Since 2002, summer Chinook fisheries have been established under temporary rules in the area from Tongue Point/Rocky Point or the Astoria-Megler Bridge upstream to Priest Rapids Dam; season structure is based on the available allocation and public input. Under permanent rules revised in 2019, retention of adult Chinook is allowed in recreational fisheries during June 16–30 from the Tongue Point/Rocky Point line upstream to the Oregon-Washington border above McNary Dam.
- Due to the preseason forecasted abundance, the states do not anticipate targeted summer Chinook recreational fisheries downstream of PRD.
- Retention of sockeye may be allowed.
- Season and fishery regulations will be developed during the North of Falcon process during March/April 2025.
- The expected ESA-impact rate for sockeye in 2025 is presented below and is based on recent year averages:
  - Sockeye: 0.27% (2018–19 and 2022–24 average)

Select Area Commercial Fisheries

(Compact Agencies and Oregon State consideration at the February 10, 2025 hearing)

- Winter, spring, and summer seasons will be considered for all Oregon Select Area sites.
- Winter and spring seasons will be considered for the Deep River site in Washington.
- Fisheries are structured and managed for stability while minimizing interception of non-target stocks.
- The 2025 season structure will be generally similar to recent years and consider input from the January 22, 2025 public meeting concerning Select Area commercial spring Chinook fisheries.
- Impacts to ESA-listed salmonids are a component of the commercial share of non-treaty ESA impacts.
- Stock-specific average ESA- impact rates for combined Select Area commercial fisheries occurring during recent winter, spring, and summer seasons are presented below and represent expectations for 2025 fisheries:
  - Upriver spring Chinook: ≤0.32% (2025 preseason allowance)
  - Willamette spring Chinook: 0.90% (2019–22 and 2024 average)
  - Sockeye: 0.00% (2020–24 average)
  - Wild winter steelhead (February–April): 0.07% (2019–22 and 2024 average)
  - Skamania summer steelhead (May–June): 0.05% (2019–22 and 2024 average)
  - A-Index and B-Index steelhead (July): 0.01% (2018–22 average)

Mainstem Commercial American Shad Fishery (Area 2S)

- Open hours are 3 PM–10 PM on all weekdays from May 10 through June 20 (except the observed Memorial Day holiday) under permanent regulations.

- Stock-specific average ESA-impact rates for recent Area 2S commercial shad fisheries are presented below and represent expectations for 2025 fisheries:
  - Upriver spring Chinook: 0.00% (2020–24 average)
  - Sockeye: 0.00% (2020–24 average)
  - Skamania summer steelhead: 0.00% (2020–24 average)

2025 Treaty Indian Fisheries

Treaty Spring Season Fisheries

- The treaty tribes have not yet determined the structure of the 2025 spring Chinook fisheries.
- Based on the 2018–2027 *U.S. v. Oregon* MA, the tribes will be allowed a 7.4% harvest rate on upriver spring Chinook if the run returns at the pre-season forecasted levels. This harvest rate is due to the forecast for natural-origin Snake River spring/summer Chinook being less than 10% of the total forecast which can trigger a more conservative harvest rate according to the provisions of the MA. The tribes will manage fisheries in-season and adjust as necessary based on the harvest rate schedule and in-season projections of upriver spring Chinook abundance. Steelhead harvest rates and stock composition are expected to be comparable to historic levels. Because steelhead harvest is low in spring season fisheries, no active management for steelhead is anticipated to be needed.

Treaty Summer Season Fisheries

- The treaty tribes have not yet determined the structure of the 2025 summer Chinook and sockeye fisheries.
- Harvest will be managed in accordance with the MA and the actual river mouth run size adjusted for expected summer Chinook harvest in non-treaty PFMC area ocean fisheries.
- The treaty fisheries will manage sockeye fisheries according to the harvest rate schedule in the MA. The expected harvest rate based on the pre-season forecast is 7%.
- Steelhead harvest rates are expected be comparable to historic levels. Because steelhead harvest is generally low, no active management of fisheries for steelhead is expected to be needed.

Treaty Shad Fisheries

- Platform shad fisheries are expected, primarily in the Cascade Locks area. These shad are kept for subsistence or sold direct to the public or to commercial buyers.
- The tribes may experiment with new gear types and locations for shad fishing.

Treaty Indian Tributary Fisheries

- Treaty Indian tributary fisheries occur in several tributaries between January 1 and July 31.
- While not directly managed under the terms of the MA, treaty tributary fisheries outside the Snake Basin are managed under the terms of the associated Biological Opinion.
- Expected tributary fisheries include fisheries in the Wind River, Little White Salmon/Drano Lake, Klickitat River, Hood River, Deschutes River, John Day River, Umatilla River, Walla Walla River, Yakima River, and Icicle Creek in the Wenatchee system.
- These fisheries target spring Chinook during this time frame but may also harvest small numbers of steelhead. Season structures vary but usually are dependent on Chinook run sizes. Because steelhead harvest is low, there normally is no need for active management specifically for steelhead.

Table 1. Minimum adult spring Chinook run entering the Columbia River, 1990–2024.[1]

Year	Select Areas[2]	Cowlitz River	Kalama River	Lewis River	Sandy River	Willamette River[3]	Upriver Run[4]	Total
1980-84 Avg.	--	*22,737*	*4,165*	*3,834*	*2,057*	*62,935*	*63,521*	*159,248*
1985-89 Avg.	--	*11,176*	*1,552*	*10,312*	*2,005*	*90,803*	*105,501*	*221,348*
1990	--	7,555	1,987	9,299	3,527	127,900	105,715	255,983
1991	--	8,945	2,613	8,334	3,652	105,530	64,479	193,553
1992	211	10,353	2,430	6,025	8,551	72,197	95,691	195,458
1993	629	9,458	2,874	8,195	6,369	62,778	119,963	210,266
1994	126	3,149	1,265	3,068	3,498	48,804	24,095	84,005
1990-94 Avg.	*322*	*7,892*	*2,234*	*6,984*	*5,119*	*83,442*	*81,989*	*187,853*
1995	169	2,102	697	3,726	2,529	40,854	12,792	62,869
1996	689	1,787	627	1,730	3,801	33,358	55,551	97,543
1997	1,583	1,877	505	2,196	4,410	34,540	124,321	169,432
1998	2,034	1,055	407	1,611	3,577	43,497	44,308	96,489
1999	1,337	2,069	977	1,753	3,585	52,584	43,067	105,372
1995-99 Avg.	*1,162*	*1,778*	*643*	*2,203*	*3,580*	*40,967*	*56,008*	*106,341*
2000	5,585	2,199	1,418	2,515	3,641	55,740	186,715	257,813
2001	8,089	1,609	1,796	3,777	5,329	78,502	439,885	538,987
2002	8,661	5,129	2,912	3,514	5,905	120,161	335,306	481,588
2003	6,827	15,954	4,556	5,040	5,472	123,355	242,605	403,809
2004	10,162	16,530	4,286	7,475	12,680	143,240	221,675	416,048
2000-04 Avg.	*7,865*	*8,284*	*2,994*	*4,464*	*6,605*	*104,200*	*285,237*	*419,649*
2005	2,366	9,398	3,367	3,512	7,665	59,471	106,910	192,689
2006	6,998	7,001	5,458	7,301	4,382	59,311	132,583	223,034
2007	6,356	3,961	8,030	7,596	2,841	39,963	86,247	154,994
2008	3,289	2,978	1,623	2,215	5,848	26,615	178,627	221,195
2009	2,830	6,054	404	1,493	2,347	35,432	169,296	217,856
2005-09 Avg.	*4,368*	*5,878*	*3,776*	*4,423*	*4,617*	*44,158*	*134,732*	*201,953*
2010	22,955	8,615	977	2,347	7,343	107,675	315,346	465,258
2011	8,850	5,379	776	1,310	4,702	76,549	221,158	318,724
2012	8,984	12,213	889	1,895	4,568	63,037	203,090	294,675
2013	5,383	8,132	1,014	1,570	3,723	44,880	123,136	187,838
2014	2,479	8,294	1,013	1,396	3,106	49,765	242,635	308,688
2010-14 Avg.	*9,730*	*8,527*	*934*	*1,704*	*4,688*	*68,381*	*221,073*	*315,037*
2015	13,562	26,504	3,237	1,108	3,474	84,532	288,993	421,410
2016	9,920	24,554	4,462	597	3,964	47,225	187,816	278,538
2017	16,818	14,618	3,505	2,338	7,607	50,774	115,821	211,481
2018	10,569	4,196	1,889	3,138	4,838	37,441	115,081	177,152
2019	2,717	1,573	809	997	3,424	27,292	73,105	109,917
2015-19 Avg.	*10,717*	*14,289*	*2,780*	*1,636*	*4,661*	*49,453*	*156,163*	*239,699*
2020	4,003	908	1,158	1,900	7,782	45,965	81,301	143,017
2021	6,897	3,700	1,857	2,938	5,676	41,308	91,756	154,132
2022	19,186	7,146	3,148	6,875	10,289	55,391	185,379	287,414
2023	21,468	6,217	2,525	3,191	6,312	38,373	141,179	219,265
2024	18,183	8,983	2,474	2,722	5,358	37,737	116,332	191,789

[1] *Tributary run sizes prior to 2018 are to the tributary mouth only and include hatchery returns or dam counts, recreational catch estimates, and estimates of natural spawning populations. Willamette return is to the Columbia River mouth.*

[2] *Minimum run size for Select Area spring Chinook is based on harvest of returning Select Area-origin adults in Select Area commercial and recreational fisheries. Estimates of escapement are not available.*

[3] *Includes Clackamas River return.*

[4] *Upriver counts prior to 2005 are adjusted for current spring management period. Counts include Snake River summer Chinook and continue through June 15 at Bonneville Dam. Adjustments may result in data being inconsistent with data found elsewhere in this document.*

Table 2. Forecasted and actual abundance of spring Chinook entering the Columbia River, 1985–2024 and 2025 forecasts.

	Willamette River (All Age Classes)			Sandy River (Adults)			Cowlitz, Kalama, & Lewis Rivers Combined (Adults)[1]			Upriver (Adults)[2]		
Year	Preseason Forecast	Actual Return	% of Forecast	Preseason Forecast	Actual Return	% of Forecast	Preseason Forecast	Actual Return	% of Forecast	Preseason Forecast	Actual Return	% of Forecast
1985	70.0	68.1	97	—	1.4	—	—	14.4	—	52.6	84.7	161
1986	65.0	73.6	113	—	1.3	—	—	16.7	—	115.0	120.6	105
1987	78.0	93.6	120	—	2.4	—	—	37.0	—	79.7	99.8	125
1988	97.0	118.1	122	—	2.9	—	32.0	24.9	78	53.4	97.0	182
1989	102.0	114.9	113	—	2.0	—	16.1	22.3	139	92.7	82.6	89
1990	128.0	130.6	102	—	3.5	—	18.6	18.8	101	120.8	99.1	82
1991	110.0	109.9	100	—	3.7	—	19.7	19.9	101	61.9	59.2	96
1992	106.0	75.0	71	—	8.6	—	26.6	18.8	71	71.4	89.8	126
1993	70.0	65.9	94	—	6.4	—	21.3	20.5	96	76.2	111.0	146
1994	75.0	49.6	66	—	3.5	—	12.3	7.5	61	49.0	20.8	42
1995	49.0	42.6	87	—	2.5	—	4.6	6.5	142	12.0	9.8	82
1996	41.0	34.8	85	—	3.8	—	4.4	4.1	94	37.2	51.5	138
1997	30.0	35.3	118	—	4.4	—	4.5	4.6	102	67.8	114.0	168
1998	33.7	45.1	134	—	3.6	—	2.9	3.1	106	36.2	38.3	106
1999	46.5	54.2	117	4.3	3.6	83	3.9	4.8	123	24.6	38.7	157
2000	59.9	57.5	96	3.8	3.6	96	6.0	6.1	102	134.0	178.6	133
2001	61.0	80.4	132	4.0	5.3	133	4.8	7.2	150	364.6	416.5	114
2002	73.8	121.7	165	4.3	5.9	137	6.7	11.6	172	333.7	295.1	88
2003	109.8	126.6	115	4.8	5.5	114	11.6	25.6	220	145.4	208.9	144
2004	109.4	144.4	132	5.2	12.7	244	27.3	28.3	104	360.7	193.4	54
2005	116.9	61.0	52	7.4	7.7	104	24.8	16.3	66	254.1	106.9	42
2006	46.5	59.7	128	8.2	4.4	53	15.2	19.8	130	88.4	132.6	150
2007	52.0	40.5	78	7.9	2.8	36	15.9	19.6	123	78.5	86.2	110
2008	34.1	27.4	80	6.8	5.8	86	12.4	6.8	55	269.3	178.6	66
2009	37.6	39.4	105	5.2	2.3	45	7.2	8.0	110	298.9	169.3	57
2010	62.7	110.5	176	3.7	7.3	198	19.4	11.9	62	470.0	315.3	67
2011	104.1	80.3	77	5.5	4.7	85	10.6	7.5	70	198.4	221.2	111
2012	83.4	65.1	78	4.8	4.6	95	12.1	15.0	124	314.2	203.1	65
2013	59.8	47.3	79	6.1	3.7	61	7.8	10.7	137	141.4	123.1	87
2014	58.7	51.8	88	5.5	3.1	56	13.8	10.7	78	227.0	242.6	107
2015	55.4	87.1	157	5.5	3.5	63	14.2	30.8	217	232.5	289.0	124
2016	70.1	49.8	71	—	4.0	—	31.1	29.6	95	188.8	187.8	99
2017	40.2	53.7	133	3.6	7.6	211	20.9	20.5	98	160.4	115.8	72
2018	56.0	39.7	71	5.4	4.8	90	10.3	9.2	90	166.7	115.1	69
2019	42.5	29.3	69	5.5	3.4	62	4.3	3.4	79	99.3	73.1	74
2020	43.4	47.3	109	5.2	7.8	150	3.8	4.0	103	81.7	81.3	100
2021	52.4	43.1	82	5.3	5.7	107	6.4	8.5	133	75.2	91.8	122
2022	52.9	57.3	108	5.6	10.3	184	8.5	17.2	202	122.9	185.4	151
2023	73.0	39.5	54	7.8	6.3	81	19.9	11.9	60	122.5	141.2	115
2024	50.4	38.9	77	7.7	5.4	70	10.0	14.2	142	121.0	116.3	96
2025	53.0			7.3			19.9			122.5		

[1] *Forecasts and return estimates are for return to the tributary mouth for years prior to 2018.*

[2] *Includes Snake River summer Chinook since 2005 and reflects current spring management period of Jan 1–Jun 15. Data prior to 2005 have not been adjusted. Adjustments may result in data being inconsistent with data found elsewhere in this document.*

Table 3. Components (in thousands) of the minimum Willamette River spring Chinook run and percentage caught in lower Willamette recreational fishery, 1971–2024. Includes jacks.

Year	Minimum Run Entering Columbia River	Mainstem Columbia River		Run Entering Willamette River	Lower Willamette River Recreational Catch[3]		Willamette Falls Count	Run Entering Clackamas River
		Comm.[1]	Sport[2]		Number[4]	% of Run		
1971-1974 Average	73.1	10.5	2.5	60.2	18.3	30.5	39.3	2.2
1975-1979 Average	56.6	5.4	1.6	49.5	15.1	30.5	31.1	3.3
1980-1984 Average	64.8	4.4	1.7	58.6	13.9	23.7	35.5	9.1
1985-1989 Average	93.7	9.8	2.2	81.7	19.6	24.1	53.6	8.1
1990-1994 Average	86.2	6.5	3.5	76.2	20.0	26.2	44.8	10.6
1995-1999 Average	42.1	0.2	0.0	41.9	6.2	14.7	28.5	6.6
2000	57.5	1.1	0.2	56.1	9.0	16.1	39.1	7.7
2001	80.4	3.5	3.8	73.0	7.7	10.5	54.0	10.8
2002	121.7	7.4	5.2	109.1	10.8	9.9	83.1	14.4
2003	126.6	1.8	7.2	117.6	13.5	11.5	87.7	15.4
2004	144.4	7.2	5.9	131.3	12.0	9.1	96.7	21.9
2000-2004 Average	106.1	4.2	4.5	97.4	10.6	10.9	72.1	14.0
2005	61.0	2.3	2.8	55.8	5.8	10.4	36.6	12.7
2006	59.7	2.7	2.0	55.0	7.2	13.2	37.0	10.4
2007	40.5	1.3	1.6	37.6	5.7	15.1	23.1	8.6
2008	27.4	0.1	0.2	27.1	4.6	17.0	14.7	7.6
2009	39.4	0.3	1.4	37.7	4.5	12.0	28.5	4.3
2005-2009 Average	45.6	1.3	1.6	42.6	5.6	13.1	28.0	8.7
2010	110.5	3.3	5.4	101.8	22.7	22.3	67.1	11.0
2011	80.3	2.3	2.1	75.9	22.8	30.1	45.1	6.8
2012	65.1	2.3	3.2	59.6	15.8	26.6	37.2	5.8
2013	47.3	1.8	1.7	43.8	7.4	16.8	29.6	6.2
2014	51.8	1.3	2.3	48.2	8.1	16.8	31.7	5.6
2010-2014 Average	71.0	2.2	2.9	65.9	15.4	23.3	42.1	7.1
2015	87.1	2.6	1.5	81.0	13.6	16.7	53.1	8.4
2016	49.8	0.9	1.4	47.4	6.0	12.6	32.5	5.8
2017	53.7	1.3	1.3	51.1	7.4	14.5	36.6	4.5
2018	39.7	0.5	1.3	37.9	6.2	16.4	26.5	2.7
2019	29.6	0.3	0.2	29.1	4.7	16.1	20.6	2.7
2015-2019 Average	51.9	1.1	1.1	49.3	7.6	15.4	33.9	4.8
2020	47.5	0.3	0.1	47.0	6.1	12.9	35.0	5.0
2021	43.1	0.3	1.1	41.8	6.5	15.5	30.0	3.7
2022	57.3	0.8	1.8	54.7	9.0	16.5	38.6	6.4
2023	39.5	0.6	0.7	38.2	6.4	16.8	24.1	7.2
2024	38.9	0.4	1.1	37.4	5.1	13.8	22.6	9.0

[1] *Includes spring Chinook destined for the Willamette River landed in Select Area commercial fisheries of Youngs Bay (since 1992), Tongue Point (since 1998), and Blind Slough (since 1998). Also, includes estimated release mortalities from Lower Columbia mainstem commercial selective fisheries since 2001.*

[2] *Includes spring Chinook destined for the Willamette River landed in Columbia River boat and/or bank fisheries. Also includes estimated hook and release mortalities in the Lower Columbia mainstem selective recreational fishery since 2001.*

[3] *Lower Willamette recreational fishery managed for quotas in 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000. 2009 season was set based on a closure date of April 30 and 3 days per week fishing allowed from March 19–April 30.*

[4] *Includes estimated hook and release mortalities in the Lower Willamette selective recreational fishery since 2000.*

Table 4. Willamette Falls spring Chinook escapement, upper Willamette recreational catch, number returning to hatcheries, and tribal use, 1980–2024. Includes jacks.

		Upper Willamette Recreational Catch		Upper Willamette Hatchery Return				
Year	Willamette Falls Count	Number	% of Will. Falls Count	Number	% of Will. Falls Count	Clackamas Hatchery Return[1]	Received by Columbia River	
1980	26,973	1,954	7	10,340	38	1,024	0	
1981	30,057	2,241	7	10,246	34	1,065	0	
1982	46,195	3,687	8	15,998	35	573	0	
1983	30,589	1,877	6	11,888	39	1,923	0	
1984	43,452	3,123	7	16,616	38	2,521	0	
1985	34,533	2,510	7	11,614	34	944	0	
1986	39,155	2,708	7	14,653	37	776	0	
1987	54,832	6,442	12	19,514	36	1,005	0	
1988	70,451	8,536	12	29,396	42	1,253	3,700	
1989	69,180	9,375	14	31,574	46	865	2,520	
1990	71,273	10,856	15	36,904	52	1,847	1,425	
1991	52,516	8,323	16	25,044	48	2,776	2,992	
1992	42,004	7,424	18	19,589	47	4,535	2,206	
1993	31,966	8,161	26	18,173	57	4,635	1,386	
1994	26,102	4,273	16	11,321	43	3,675	3,193	[3]
1995	20,592	3,380	16	10,379	50	3,112	1,504	[4]
1996	21,605	5,041	23	11,501	53	3,044	4,386	[5]
1997	26,885	4,022	15	15,928	59	2,670	539	
1998	34,461	6,125	18	18,288	53	4,530	7,590	
1999	40,410	6,367	16	20,636	51	4,562	7,689	
2000	39,073	5,119	13	16,548	42	4,296	0	
2001	53,973	5,538	10	21,247	39	6,155	0	
2002	83,136	12,262	15	31,358	38	6,219	0	
2003	87,749	10,786	12	28,315	32	5,336	0	
2004	95,970	13,026	14	36,947	38	11,231	0	
2005	36,633	4,386	12	15,821	43	6,792	0	
2006	37,041	5,523	15	17,036	46	7,359	0	
2007	23,098	2,130	9	10,248	44	6,106	0	
2008	14,672	279	2	8,392	57	5,223	0	
2009	28,514	3,110	11	14,936	52	2,853	0	
2010	67,059	9,844	15	27,820	41	8,239	0	
2011	45,147	5,043	11	23,335	52	3,908	0	
2012	37,213	5,132	14	21,539	58	2,954	0	
2013	29,561	2,409	8	18,762	63	2,888	0	
2014	31,669	3,527	11	17,638	56	4,136	0	
2015	53,088	6,283	12	26,360	50	5,354	0	
2016	32,478	4,217	13	12,794	39	1,696	0	
2017	36,628	5,163	14	20,036	55	529	0	
2018	26,542	2,360	9	12,880	49	152	0	
2019	20,617	2,367	11	8,386	41	208	0	
2020	35,012	2,621	7	16,026	46	329	0	
2021	30,025	3,387	11	12,793	43	657	0	
2022	38,629	3,387	9	18,788	49	2,762	0	
2023	24,089	1,783	7	11,085	46	2,107	0	
2024	22,592	1,935	9	10,180	45	3,918	0	

[1] *Includes fish transferred from North Fork trap.*

[2] *Given toward the treaty tribes' minimum ceremonial and subsistence entitlement per the Columbia River Fish Management Plan or U.S. v. OR Management Agreement.*

[3] *Columbia River treaty tribes also harvested 759 Chinook and 396 marked summer steelhead at Willamette Falls.*

[4] *Columbia River treaty tribes also harvested 29 Chinook June 12–17 and 112 summer steelhead at Willamette Falls.*

[5] *Columbia River treaty tribes also harvested 12 Chinook at Willamette Falls.*

Table 5. Estimated numbers of adult upriver spring Chinook entering the Columbia River 1980–2024.

Return Year	Upriver Run[3]	Harvest impact downstream of Bonneville Dam (Zones 1–5)					Bonneville Dam Count	Harvest impact from Bonneville Dam upstream to McNary Dam (Zone 6)					Escapement past Zone 6 fisheries	
		Non-Treaty Harvest[1]						Treaty Harvest[2]						
		Comm.	Sport	Misc.[4]	Treaty	Grand Total		Treaty Sport	Winter Gillnet	Comm. Gillnet	C&S & Platform	Zone 6 Total	Total[5]	%Run
80–84	*63,522*	*1,027*	*320*	*105*		*1,452*	*62,069*	*0*	*1,008*	*0*	*2,306*	*3,313*	*58,756*	*93%*
85–89	*105,501*	*2,416*	*805*	*113*		*3,334*	*102,166*	*0*	*208*	*0*	*5,973*	*6,181*	*95,985*	*91%*
90–94	*81,989*	*861*	*1,332*	*95*		*2,289*	*79,700*	*0*	*13*	*0*	*4,979*	*4,992*	*74,708*	*91%*
1995	12,792	1	9	1		11	12,781	0	13	0	620	633	12,148	95%
1996	55,551	34	10	12		56	55,495	0	0	0	2,911	2,911	52,584	95%
1997	124,321	34	16	19		69	124,252	0	14	0	8,309	8,323	115,929	93%
1998	44,308	27	14	0		41	44,267	0	1	0	2,202	2,203	42,064	95%
1999	43,067	28	16	0		44	43,023	0	1	0	2,044	2,045	40,978	95%
2000	186,715	245	124	6		375	186,340	0	31	1,348	10,158	11,537	174,803	94%
2001	439,885	2,054	22,719	484		25,257	414,628	168	160	43,630	10,426	54,384	360,245	82%
2002	335,306	10,070	16,268	81		26,419	308,887	1,716	48	24,209	9,707	35,680	273,207	82%
2003	242,605	3,161	9,611	332		13,104	229,501	1,860	857	8,348	9,075	20,140	209,361	86%
2004	221,675	6,223	17,146	9		23,379	198,296	1,596	2	8,368	9,112	19,078	179,218	81%
2005	106,910	2,267	7,224	22		9,513	97,397	464	1	0	6,072	6,537	90,860	85%
2006	132,583	2,222	4,187	17		6,425	126,158	1,362	0	0	7,967	9,329	116,829	88%
2007	86,247	1,483	3,927	7		5,418	80,829	1,445	3	0	5,942	7,390	73,439	85%
2008	178,627	6,134	19,612	158	830	26,734	151,893	2,068	0	12,314	8,247	22,629	129,265	72%
2009	169,296	4,310	15,246	233	2,018	21,807	147,489	644	0	0	11,083	11,727	135,762	80%
2010	315,346	8,933	23,535	349	5,139	37,956	277,390	3,692	0	25,008	12,807	41,507	235,883	75%
2011	221,158	3,706	9,506	224	2,291	15,727	205,431	2,564	7	0	13,235	15,806	189,626	86%
2012	203,090	4,596	10,422	225	1,399	16,642	186,448	1,282	2	818	15,475	17,577	168,872	83%
2013	123,136	1,756	5,343	96	3,007	10,202	112,934	1,093	0	0	6,735	7,828	105,106	85%
2014	242,635	3,623	13,572	475	19	17,689	224,946	4,208	0	13,807	10,688	28,703	196,243	81%
2015	288,993	6,528	15,689	288	929	23,435	265,558	1,647	7	20,320	9,845	31,819	233,740	81%
2016	187,816	3,285	10,167	223	1,527	15,202	172,614	1,480	0	1,993	12,942	16,415	156,200	83%
2017	115,821	463	7,198	620	16	8,297	107,524	18	0	0	8,126	8,144	99,380	86%
2018	115,081	311	5,868	381	476	7,036	108,045	611	0	0	10,451	11,062	96,983	84%
2019	73,105	203	1,478	101	88	1,870	71,235	282	0	0	4,629	4,911	66,324	91%
2020	81,301	83	1,381	3	119	1,587	79,714	535	0	0	4,188	4,723	74,992	92%
2021	91,756	309	4,088	73	53	4,523	87,233	780	0	0	4,393	5,173	82,060	89%
2022	185,379	733	10,371	259	280	11,642	173,737	1,247	0	0	16,027	17,274	156,464	84%
2023	141,179	389	3,352	192	460	4,393	136,786	1,088	0	0	11,780	12,868	123,918	88%
2024	116,332	289	4,307	123	403	5,122	111,210	1,485	0	0	6,362	7,847	103,363	89%

[1] *Includes kept catch plus release mortalities.*

[2] *Ceremonial and subsistence includes catch by gillnet, dipnet, and hook-and-line since 1982.*

[3] *Run sizes adjusted to reflect the counting period from January 1- June 15. Run includes upriver spring Chinook and Snake River summer Chinook.*

[4] *Includes mortalities from mainstem test fishing and research activities occuring downstream of Bonneville Dam.*

[5] *Bonneville count minus Zone 6 harvest.*

Table 6. Estimated numbers of adult upper Columbia wild spring Chinook entering the Columbia River 1980–2024.

	Return to Columbia River		Non-Treaty Wild Harvest[1]		Treaty Wild Harvest[2]		Total Wild Harvest		Wild Passage Loss[3]		Wild Escapement[4]	
Year	Total	Wild	No.	% of Run	No.	% of Run	No.	% of Run	No.	% of Run	No.	% of Run
1980	16,954	7,419	12	0.2	239	3.2	251	3.4	4,284	57.7	2,884	38.9
1981	14,157	5,734	78	1.4	289	5.0	367	6.4	2,285	39.9	3,082	53.7
1982	15,840	6,578	114	1.7	452	6.9	566	8.6	2,869	43.6	3,143	47.8
1983	16,108	7,340	352	4.8	295	4.0	647	8.8	2,364	32.2	4,328	59.0
1984	16,816	6,663	229	3.4	442	6.6	671	10.1	1,424	21.4	4,568	68.6
1985	28,994	10,467	378	3.6	356	3.4	734	7.0	653	6.2	9,081	86.8
1986	29,506	8,389	171	2.0	486	5.8	657	7.8	1,893	22.6	5,839	69.6
1987	25,544	8,774	135	1.5	530	6.0	665	7.6	1,775	20.2	6,335	72.2
1988	21,098	7,546	481	6.4	491	6.5	972	12.9	898	11.9	5,675	75.2
1989	18,745	7,400	175	2.4	554	7.5	729	9.9	2,585	34.9	4,086	55.2
1990	12,052	4,342	218	5.0	280	6.4	498	11.5	1,105	25.4	2,739	63.1
1991	8,698	2,478	97	3.9	148	6.0	245	9.9	680	27.4	1,553	62.7
1992	20,734	4,261	69	1.6	259	6.1	328	7.7	772	18.1	3,161	74.2
1993	26,056	4,054	33	0.8	247	6.1	280	6.9	676	16.7	3,098	76.4
1994	3,458	1,056	41	3.9	51	4.8	92	8.7	352	33.3	612	58.0
1995	1,657	226	0	0.0	11	4.9	11	4.9	107	47.3	108	47.8
1996	3,525	580	1	0.2	30	5.2	31	5.3	238	41.0	310	53.4
1997	9,683	1,033	1	0.1	69	6.7	70	6.8	333	32.2	630	61.0
1998	4,531	535	0	0.0	27	5.0	27	5.0	152	28.4	356	66.5
1999	4,936	435	0	0.0	21	4.8	21	4.8	122	28.0	291	66.9
2000	22,332	1,448	3	0.2	89	6.1	92	6.4	393	27.1	963	66.5
2001	52,029	6,245	89	1.4	808	12.9	897	14.4	582	9.3	4,766	76.3
2002	37,420	2,949	57	1.9	319	10.8	376	12.8	680	23.1	1,893	64.2
2003	23,641	2,306	36	1.6	181	7.8	217	9.4	442	19.2	1,647	71.4
2004	15,329	2,427	52	2.1	210	8.7	262	10.8	437	18.0	1,729	71.2
2005	16,629	1,909	31	1.6	117	6.1	148	7.8	393	20.6	1,367	71.6
2006	15,076	1,596	24	1.5	99	6.2	123	7.7	452	28.3	1,021	64.0
2007	6,355	549	8	1.5	40	7.3	48	8.7	20	3.6	481	87.6
2008	15,415	1,234	27	2.2	169	13.7	196	15.9	39	3.2	1,000	81.0
2009	12,608	1,381	25	1.8	117	8.5	142	10.3			1,384	100.2
2010	37,275	2,926	59	2.0	433	14.8	492	16.8	104	3.6	2,330	79.6
2011	16,066	2,235	31	1.4	164	7.3	195	8.7	220	9.8	1,821	81.5
2012	26,333	3,547	44	1.2	328	9.2	372	10.5	497	14.0	2,678	75.5
2013	18,412	2,133	29	1.4	174	8.2	203	9.5	383	18.0	1,546	72.5
2014	33,129	3,655	62	1.7	392	10.7	454	12.4	637	17.4	2,565	70.2
2015	38,242	3,922	77	2.0	449	11.4	526	13.4	141	3.6	3,256	83.0
2016	25,543	3,403	58	1.7	315	9.3	373	11.0	546	16.0	2,484	73.0
2017	12,907	1,654	23	1.4	124	7.5	147	8.9	472	28.5	1,036	62.6
2018	13,016	1,407	13	0.9	140	10.0	153	10.9	401	28.5	853	60.6
2019	14,690	1,176	8	0.7	77	6.5	85	7.2	387	32.9	704	59.9
2020	12,808	1,892	10	0.5	102	5.4	112	5.9	659	34.8	1,122	59.3
2021	16,926	3,096	37	1.2	156	5.0	193	6.2	648	20.9	2,255	72.8
2022	29,240	5,199	67	1.3	481	9.3	548	10.5	653	12.6	3,998	76.9
2023	24,529	2,792	26	0.9	247	8.8	273	9.8	676	24.2	1,843	66.0
2024	18,224	1,609	12	0.7	97	6.0	109	6.8	205	12.7	1,296	80.5

[1] *Includes incidental release mortalities in mainstem recreational and commercial fisheries. Includes Wanapum tribal harvest.*

[2] *Since 1982 C&S catch includes gillnet, dip net, and hook and line. Includes harvest downstream of Bonneville Dam from C&S fishery.*

[3] *Bonneville Dam through McNary Dam; calculated by Zone 6 escapement minus Rock Island Dam passage.*

[4] *Estimated Rock Island Dam passage.*

Table 7. Estimated numbers of adult Snake River wild spring/summer Chinook entering the Columbia River 1980–2024.

	Return to Columbia River		Non-Treaty Wild Catch[1]		Treaty Wild Catch[2]		Total Wild Catch		Wild Passage Loss[3]		Wild Escapement[4]	
Year	Total	Wild	No.	% of Run	No.	% of Run	No.	% of Run	No.	% of Run	No.	% of Run
1980	27,339	20,979	35	0.2	675	3.2	710	3.4	13,615	64.9	6,646	31.7
1981	35,175	24,784	336	1.4	1,249	5.0	1,585	6.4	11,013	44.4	12,173	49.1
1982	39,954	27,633	479	1.7	1,899	6.9	2,378	8.6	13,429	48.6	11,819	42.8
1983	28,216	21,023	1,008	4.8	846	4.0	1,854	8.8	8,744	41.6	10,424	49.6
1984	20,995	14,136	486	3.4	938	6.6	1,424	10.1	4,442	31.4	8,266	58.5
1985	40,760	14,889	537	3.6	506	3.4	1,043	7.0	2,570	17.3	11,273	75.7
1986	64,732	20,154	411	2.0	1,167	5.8	1,578	7.8	6,582	32.7	11,989	59.5
1987	52,470	15,927	245	1.5	962	6.0	1,207	7.6	4,000	25.1	10,716	67.3
1988	54,126	17,385	1,109	6.4	1,132	6.5	2,241	12.9	3,567	20.5	11,573	66.6
1989	35,599	14,757	349	2.4	1,105	7.5	1,454	9.9	6,467	43.8	6,833	46.3
1990	41,439	17,638	885	5.0	1,138	6.5	2,023	11.5	5,757	32.6	9,850	55.8
1991	23,755	13,156	518	3.9	787	6.0	1,305	9.9	5,834	44.3	6,013	45.7
1992	39,700	20,647	334	1.6	1,257	6.1	1,591	7.7	5,994	29.0	13,056	63.2
1993	41,241	17,425	143	0.8	1,060	6.1	1,203	6.9	4,028	23.1	12,189	70.0
1994	7,787	3,757	147	3.9	181	4.8	328	8.7	1,476	39.3	1,954	52.0
1995	5,292	3,415	3	0.1	169	4.9	172	5.0	2,057	60.2	1,186	34.7
1996	17,280	9,286	9	0.1	487	5.2	496	5.3	5,016	54.0	3,775	40.7
1997	82,938	8,705	5	0.1	583	6.7	588	6.8	3,408	39.1	4,710	54.1
1998	26,928	13,814	13	0.1	687	5.0	700	5.1	5,760	41.7	7,355	53.2
1999	13,796	5,848	6	0.1	278	4.8	284	4.9	2,709	46.3	2,856	48.8
2000	64,702	14,033	28	0.2	867	6.2	895	6.4	4,883	34.8	8,255	58.8
2001	262,212	63,626	877	1.4	8,235	12.9	9,112	14.3	9,392	14.8	45,273	71.2
2002	174,142	53,221	967	1.8	5,755	10.8	6,722	12.6	16,042	30.1	30,213	56.8
2003	138,708	51,014	815	1.6	4,002	7.8	4,817	9.4	13,466	26.4	32,324	63.4
2004	126,334	33,220	721	2.2	2,872	8.6	3,593	10.8	8,040	24.2	21,367	64.3
2005	51,483	15,697	267	1.7	963	6.1	1,230	7.8	4,272	27.2	10,131	64.5
2006	53,108	16,789	258	1.5	1,046	6.2	1,304	7.8	5,848	34.8	9,485	56.5
2007	45,478	10,492	146	1.4	763	7.3	909	8.7	2,334	22.2	7,088	67.6
2008	101,003	24,072	524	2.2	3,304	13.7	3,828	15.9	2,378	9.9	17,574	73.0
2009	90,091	20,510	339	1.7	1,769	8.6	2,108	10.3	3,378	16.5	14,947	72.9
2010	166,281	34,966	660	1.9	5,227	14.9	5,887	16.8	2,063	5.9	26,622	76.1
2011	123,985	30,776	452	1.5	2,272	7.4	2,724	8.9	3,180	10.3	24,526	79.7
2012	114,095	35,284	482	1.4	3,283	9.3	3,765	10.7	5,652	16.0	25,634	72.7
2013	68,885	22,464	313	1.4	1,865	8.3	2,178	9.7	5,538	24.7	14,576	64.9
2014	137,849	46,012	783	1.7	4,932	10.7	5,715	12.4	7,365	16.0	32,065	69.7
2015	166,072	30,620	590	1.9	3,509	11.5	4,099	13.4	3,768	12.3	22,577	73.7
2016	111,596	23,861	405	1.7	2,221	9.3	2,626	11.0	4,883	20.5	16,161	67.7
2017	60,047	7,242	81	1.1	542	7.5	623	8.6	2,190	30.2	4,425	61.1
2018	68,495	11,521	138	1.2	1,150	10.0	1,288	11.2	3,544	30.8	6,632	57.6
2019	43,188	7,499	49	0.7	493	6.6	542	7.2	2,749	36.7	4,183	55.8
2020	51,562	14,563	71	0.5	783	5.4	854	5.9	5,004	34.4	8,293	56.9
2021	50,952	9,257	116	1.3	467	5.0	583	6.3	2,105	22.7	6,508	70.3
2022	101,931	22,084	311	1.4	2,046	9.3	2,357	10.7	2,283	10.3	17,314	78.4
2023	81,152	10,658	98	0.9	945	8.9	1,043	9.8	2,467	23.1	7,093	66.6
2024	70,743	10,514	98	0.9	632	6.0	730	6.9	1,013	9.6	8,645	82.2

[1] *Includes incidental mortalities in mainstem recreational and commercial fisheries and lower Snake River (WA waters) recreational fisheries.*

[2] *Since 1982 C&S catch includes gill net, dip net and hook-and-line. Includes harvest downstream of Bonneville Dam from C&S fishery.*

[3] *Bonneville Dam to Lower Granite Dam; calculated by Zone 6 escapement - (Snake River recreational + Tucannon River escapement + Lower Granite Dam escapement).*

[4] *Lower Granite Dam passage plus Tucannon River escapement.*

Table 8. Estimated numbers of adult upper Columbia summer Chinook entering the Columbia River, 1980–2024.

		Zones 1–5: Harvest downstream of Bonneville Dam (BON)					Zone 6 Harvest BON–McNary (MCN)							
		Non-Treaty (NT)				BON Dam	NT	Treaty	Zone 6	MCN to Priest Rapids Dam (PRD)	Wanapum Tribal	PRD to Grand Coulee Dam	Colville Tribal
Year	Upriver Run[1]	Sport	Comm.	Misc[2]	Treaty	Count	Sport	Catch[3]	Escapement[4]	Sport	(< PRD)	Sport	(>PRD)
80–84	*17,505*	*0*	*0*	*51*	*0*	*17,453*	*0*	*919*	*16,535*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
85–89	*20,982*	*9*	*0*	*75*	*0*	*20,900*	*0*	*1,170*	*19,730*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
90–94	*14,252*	*13*	*0*	*33*	*0*	*14,206*	*0*	*165*	*14,041*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
1995	12,455	14	0	0	0	12,441	0	417	12,024	0	0	0	0
1996	12,080	34	0	15	0	12,031	0	374	11,657	0	0	0	0
1997	17,709	16	0	6	0	17,687	0	270	17,417	0	0	0	0
1998	15,536	27	0	1	0	15,508	0	335	15,173	0	0	0	0
1999	21,867	51	0	1	0	21,815	0	395	21,420	0	0	0	0
2000	22,595	17	0	0	0	22,578	0	209	22,369	0	39	1,092	442
2001	52,960	64	0	1	0	52,895	0	692	52,203	0	82	4,380	2,346
2002	89,524	1,447	0	8	0	88,069	113	2,093	85,863	36	197	4,535	2,720
2003	83,058	1,945	0	36	0	81,077	415	4,297	76,365	40	223	5,187	2,178
2004	65,623	1,246	219	3	0	64,155	260	8,394	55,501	36	157	5,849	1,874
2005	60,272	1,621	2,787	0	0	55,864	423	7,642	47,799	2	338	2,192	894
2006	77,573	4,926	4,819	9	0	67,819	276	16,319	51,224	19	216	3,864	1,340
2007	37,035	2,214	1,122	0	0	33,699	136	5,375	28,188	12	294	3,900	1,070
2008	55,532	2,140	1,370	59	0	51,963	942	9,029	41,992	55	188	2,597	1,861
2009	53,881	2,341	2,524	22	0	48,994	175	11,650	37,169	90	185	2,458	1,190
2010	72,346	2,738	4,720	20	230	64,638	435	15,569	48,634	451	48	2,481	3,524
2011	80,574	5,576	5,004	0	0	69,994	303	20,645	49,046	86	55	5,546	1,208
2012	58,300	3,281	1,692	23	0	53,304	231	7,824	45,249	65	23	3,980	3,400
2013	67,603	2,058	1,954	33	50	63,508	176	13,347	49,985	148	240	2,899	3,452
2014	78,254	2,385	2,743	45	210	72,871	308	19,179	53,384	146	150	2,875	3,574
2015	126,882	6,152	3,938	105	30	116,657	609	37,733	78,315	177	284	4,823	10,410
2016	91,048	3,706	2,990	60	100	84,192	361	20,415	63,416	205	218	4,214	3,541
2017	68,204	3,853	0	47	160	64,144	136	16,168	47,840	126	158	4,325	1,578
2018	42,120	1,140	0	24	50	40,906	12	9,448	31,446	122	68	3,385	1,268
2019	34,619	74	0	23	50	34,472	6	5,587	28,879	0	27	6,025	1,404
2020	65,494	1,417	0	13	0	64,064	6	8,410	55,648	135	36	5,894	1,728
2021	56,800	2,234	0	0	20	54,489	22	11,225	43,242	77	62	5,261	1,583
2022	78,494	3,549	0	65	70	74,810	12	14,711	60,087	290	19	6,561	1,202
2023	54,722	2,162	0	51	70	52,439	75	11,002	41,362	61	73	5,943	1,759
2024	42,504	892	0	50	0	41,562	23	0	41,539	99	25	3,406	1,338

[1] *Includes only upper Columbia summer Chinook and reflects current summer management period of Jun 16–Jul 31. All data has been adjusted. Adjustments may result in data being inconsistent with data found elsewhere in this document. Non–treaty catch includes incidental release mortalities.*

[2] *Includes incidental non-retention mortality in commercial test, research, American Shad, and sockeye fisheries, and harvest in Select Area fisheries.*

[3] *Includes commercial and C&S catches.*

[4] *Bonneville counts minus Zone 6 harvest.*

Table 9. Winter steelhead harvest and incidental release mortalities in mainstem Columbia River non-treaty fisheries, run years 2000/01–2023/24.[1]

		Commercial	Recreational Downstream of Bonneville Dam[2]		Recreational in Bonneville Pool[3]		Total		Natural-Origin Winter Steelhead Impact Rate	
Run Year	Natural-Origin Columbia River Return	Unclipped Release Mortalities[4]	Clipped Hatchery Kept	Unclipped Release Mortalities	Clipped Hatchery Kept	Unclipped Release Mortalities	Clipped Hatchery Kept	Unclipped Release Mortalities	Actual[5]	Allowed
2000–01	21,825	100	1,772	56	82	3	1,854	158	0.7%	2.0%
2001–02	33,711	3,095	2,073	82	278	3	2,351	3,180	9.4%	2.0%
2002–03	23,452	217	1,312	64	186	2	1,498	283	1.2%	2.0%
2003–04	29,566	238	1,620	70	72	1	1,692	309	1.0%	2.0%
2004–05	14,660	65	548	32	65	1	613	98	0.7%	2.0%
2005–06	16,709	15	639	37	51	1	690	53	0.3%	2.0%
2006–07	15,072	75	817	36	26	1	843	112	0.7%	2.0%
2007–08	13,943	9	562	20	115	7	677	36	0.3%	2.0%
2008–09	11,575	4	664	22	47	2	711	28	0.2%	2.0%
2009–10	20,035	89	1,274	44	106	5	1,380	138	0.7%	2.0%
2010–11	16,740	23	1,236	81	147	10	1,383	114	0.7%	2.0%
2011–12	17,332	70	1,771	59	48	2	1,819	132	0.8%	2.0%
2012–13	15,655	27	432	22	63	3	495	52	0.3%	2.0%
2013–14	14,928	58	460	39	51	3	511	100	0.7%	2.0%
2014–15	20,117	52	704	77	98	9	802	138	0.7%	2.0%
2015–16	22,379	48	898	68	42	3	940	119	0.5%	2.0%
2016–17	9,448	0	233	19	8	0	241	19	0.2%	2.0%
2017–18	11,323	9	177	20	15	1	192	29	0.3%	2.0%
2018–19	9,440	6	95	11	19	2	114	19	0.2%	2.0%
2019–20	14,545	10	261	36	0	0	261	46	0.3%	2.0%
2020–21	13,654	8	251	28	24	2	275	38	0.3%	2.0%
2021–22	15,111	8	385	30	22	2	407	40	0.3%	2.0%
2022–23	14,699	23	166	18	11	1	177	42	0.3%	2.0%
2023–24	25,396	21	438	35	60	7	498	63	0.2%	2.0%

[1] *2022-23 and 2023-24 data are preliminary; all data are subject to change.*

[2] *Estimates for fisheries occurring from November–April. Kept catch based on catch record card data or creel when available.*

[3] *Winter steelhead upper range extends into Bonneville Pool. Estimates for fisheries occurring from November–March. Kept catch based on catch record card data.*

[4] *Incidental release mortality estimates based on observation data. Includes estimates for Select Area commercial fisheries beginning with the 2017-18 run year.*

[5] *Harvest rate based on Columbia River natural-origin winter steelhead return.*

Table 10. Skamania Run summer steelhead harvest in mainstem Columbia River non-treaty fisheries, 1999–2024.[1] 2024 information is preliminary at time of publication.

	Downstream of Bonneville Dam (May–June)						Bonneville Pool (April–June)		Impact Rates			
	Commercial		Recreational		Total Mortalities		Recreational[2]		Clipped Hatchery		Unclipped	
Year	Clipped Release Mortalities	Unclipped Release Mortalities	Clipped Hatchery Kept	Unclipped Release Mortalities	Clipped	Unclipped	Clipped Hatchery Kept	Unclipped Release Mortalities	Lower River Skamania	Upriver Skamania	Lower River Skamania[3]	Upriver Skamania
1999	0	0	1,282	20	1,282	20	9	0	4.9%	0.2%	0.49%	0.02%
2000	0	0	1,619	38	1,619	38	47	2	3.9%	0.4%	0.39%	0.04%
2001	0	0	1,966	61	1,966	61	52	2	2.7%	0.3%	0.27%	0.03%
2002	0	0	4,404	61	4,404	61	56	4	3.8%	0.4%	0.38%	0.04%
2003	0	0	2,691	59	2,691	59	16	0	3.5%	0.1%	0.35%	0.01%
2004	3	2	2,954	51	2,957	53	27	1	2.6%	0.2%	0.26%	0.02%
2005	31	19	2,055	45	2,086	64	23	1	3.7%	0.3%	0.37%	0.03%
2006	43	17	3,021	24	3,064	41	21	1	3.8%	0.3%	0.38%	0.03%
2007	18	5	2,695	34	2,713	39	32	1	6.4%	0.4%	0.64%	0.04%
2008	22	10	2,035	53	2,057	63	53	2	3.2%	0.5%	0.32%	0.05%
2009	53	19	1,381	47	1,434	66	46	2	2.5%	0.4%	0.25%	0.04%
2010	84	60	4,220	108	4,304	168	33	2	5.2%	0.2%	0.52%	0.02%
2011	114	64	4,371	100	4,485	163	13	1	7.2%	0.2%	0.72%	0.02%
2012	35	17	4,049	99	4,084	115	47	2	5.8%	0.6%	0.58%	0.06%
2013	47	25	2,391	47	2,438	71	28	1	6.5%	0.7%	0.65%	0.07%
2014	28	38	3,816	109	3,844	147	37	2	4.8%	0.4%	0.48%	0.04%
2015	61	108	1,708	64	1,769	172	10	1	2.7%	0.2%	0.27%	0.02%
2016	52	57	3,332	65	3,384	122	39	3	3.8%	0.5%	0.38%	0.05%
2017	0	0	401	9	401	9	1	0	2.4%	0.0%	0.24%	0.00%
2018	0	0	2,387	64	2,387	64	0	0	7.4%	0.0%	0.84%	0.00%
2019	0	0	1,424	39	1,424	39	4	0	7.9%	0.3%	0.88%	0.00%
2020	0	0	1,505	38	1,505	38	0	1	6.5%	0.0%	0.69%	0.03%
2021	0	0	580	24	580	24	0	0	4.9%	0.0%	0.54%	0.00%
2022	0	1	1,566	55	1,566	56	0	0	5.2%	0.0%	0.57%	0.00%
2023	0	0	653	22	653	22	0	0	3.0%	0.0%	0.33%	0.00%
2024	5	1	4,022	54	4,027	55	0	0	6.1%	0.0%	0.65%	0.00%

[1] *Steelhead handled downstream of Bonneville Dam during May and June are considered lower river Skamania stock. Steelhead handled in Bonneville Pool during April through June are considered upriver Skamania stock.*

[2] *Kept data based on catch record cards. Estimates of unclipped fish based on clip rate observed at Bonneville Dam.*

[3] *Abundance estimates for unclipped lower river Skamania stock summer steelhead are not available. To estimate the impact rate on unclipped fish, it is assumed the harvest rate of clipped hatchery-origin fish equals the handle rate of unclipped fish and a release mortality rate of 10% is applied. Includes estimates for Select Area commercial fisheries beginning with the 2018 run year.*

Table 11a. A-Index summer summer steelhead harvest in mainstem Columbia River non-treaty fisheries during winter, spring, and summer seasons, 1999–2023.[1] 2024 information was not available at time of publication.

	Below Bonneville Dam (July)					Bonneville Dam – Hwy 395 (July)			The Dalles Dam – Hwy 395 (January – June of year+1)						
	Commercial[2]		Recreational			Recreational[3]			Recreational[4]			Mortalities		Harvest/Impact Rates	
	Hatchery-Origin Release Mortalities (clipped and	Natural-Origin Release	Hatchery-Origin		Natural-Origin	Hatchery-Origin		Natural-Origin	Hatchery-Origin		Natural-Origin	Hatchery-	Natural-	Hatchery-	Natural-
Year	unclipped)	Mortalities	Kept	Rel. Mort.	Rel. Mort.	Kept	Rel. Mort.	Rel. Mort.	Kept	Rel. Mort.	Rel. Mort.	Origin	Origin	Origin	Origin
1999	0	0	1,729	--	129	244	--	18	605	--	24	2,579	170	2.2%	0.3%
2000	0	0	3,112	--	242	873	--	63	698	--	29	4,682	334	3.1%	0.5%
2001	0	0	4,339	--	416	2,200	--	130	2,592	--	88	9,130	634	2.4%	0.5%
2002	0	0	3,785	--	230	608	--	42	1,859	--	81	6,252	353	2.7%	0.4%
2003	0	0	2,695	--	169	806	--	63	1,523	--	70	5,024	301	2.1%	0.4%
2004	2	1	3,267	--	183	741	--	66	714	--	33	4,725	283	2.5%	0.5%
2005	23	12	2,700	--	167	762	--	49	1,053	--	43	4,538	272	2.4%	0.5%
2006	57	27	2,749	--	137	581	--	43	1,275	--	51	4,662	257	2.6%	0.4%
2007	8	4	3,190	--	190	1,015	--	64	1,237	--	46	5,450	304	3.0%	0.4%
2008	12	6	4,370	52	331	1,239	12	75	572	5	23	6,260	436	3.6%	0.7%
2009	0	0	8,186	85	675	1,267	11	87	1,755	11	58	11,314	820	2.7%	0.6%
2010	0	0	7,974	68	623	1,703	16	145	807	7	48	10,575	816	5.5%	0.8%
2011	0	0	8,549	104	621	628	9	54	1,084	12	49	10,386	724	4.5%	0.8%
2012	0	0	10,295	145	851	451	5	32	894	11	40	11,800	923	8.7%	1.7%
2013	3	4	4,202	70	499	311	6	40	354	4	23	4,950	566	3.7%	0.7%
2014	22	20	5,221	64	511	708	9	74	592	5	37	6,621	642	4.0%	0.7%
2015	28	30	3,575	12	248	437	2	49	631	3	33	4,689	361	2.9%	0.5%
2016	20	10	2,979	19	136	315	2	17	223	2	7	3,560	170	3.6%	0.6%
2017	0	0	1,038	2	93	138	0	16	24	0	1	1,203	110	1.5%	0.4%
2018	4	3	2,218	8	143	7	0	1	174	1	9	2,412	156	5.1%	0.7%
2019	1	1	1,394	5	177	40	0	6	123	1	11	1,564	195	4.4%	0.6%
2020	5	4	1,525	55	177	46	0	5	98	1	7	1,730	192	3.7%	0.7%
2021	1	1	652	0	78	1	0	0	0	0	0	654	79	1.8%	0.4%
2022	8	5	2,259	10	140	9	0	1	0	0	0	2,286	145	4.3%	0.6%
2023	5	5	1,398	7	149	6	0	1	0	0	0	1,417	155	2.3%	0.5%

[1] Steelhead handled in fisheries during the month of July are considered A-Index or B-Index upriver summer steelhead from the current run year. Steelhead handled in fisheries between The Dalles Dam and the Highway 395 Bridge during the months of January through June are considered A-Index or B-Index upriver summer steelhead from the prior run year. Stock composition and clip rates of handled steelhead are based on sampling data collected at Bonneville Dam if not available from fisheries sampling programs. All natural-origin steelhead are expressed as handle/release mortalities. Estimates of release mortality for unclipped hatchery-origin steelhead are not available prior to 2008. 2019 and 2020 data are preliminary; all data are subject to change.

[2] Includes estimates for Select Area commercial fisheries beginning with the 2018 run year.

[3] Includes mortalities in "dip-in" areas. Kept data based on catch record cards.

[4] Kept data based on catch record cards.

Table 11b. B-Index summer steelhead harvest in mainstem Columbia River non-treaty fisheries during winter, spring, and summer seasons, 1999–2023.[1] 2024 information was not available at time of publication.

	Below Bonneville Dam (July)					Bonneville Dam – Hwy 395 (July)			The Dalles Dam – Hwy 395 (January – June of year+1)						
	Commercial[2]		Recreational			Recreational[3]			Recreational[4]			Mortalities		Harvest/Impact Rates	
	Hatchery-Origin Release Mortalities (clipped and	Natural-Origin Release	Hatchery-Origin		Natural-Origin	Hatchery-Origin		Natural-Origin	Hatchery-Origin		Natural-Origin	Hatchery-Origin	Natural-Origin	Hatchery-Origin	Natural-Origin
Year	unclipped)	Mortalities	Kept	Rel. Mort.	Rel. Mort.	Kept	Rel. Mort.	Rel. Mort.	Kept	Rel. Mort.	Rel. Mort.				
1999	0	0	33	--	3	5	--	0	93	--	2	130	5	0.7%	0.1%
2000	0	0	53	--	4	15	--	0	148	--	4	217	8	0.7%	0.1%
2001	0	0	73	--	9	37	--	0	510	--	8	621	17	0.8%	0.1%
2002	0	0	150	--	15	24	--	0	769	--	25	943	41	1.0%	0.1%
2003	0	0	0	--	2	0	--	0	197	--	4	197	6	0.6%	0.1%
2004	0	0	41	--	0	9	--	0	106	--	3	156	3	0.6%	0.0%
2005	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	215	--	5	215	5	0.5%	0.1%
2006	1	1	58	--	6	12	--	0	462	--	6	534	13	0.8%	0.2%
2007	0	0	19	--	6	6	--	0	286	--	6	311	12	0.7%	0.1%
2008	0	0	107	0	2	30	0	0	265	2	5	405	7	0.5%	0.0%
2009	0	0	35	0	12	5	0	2	136	1	5	178	19	0.5%	0.2%
2010	0	0	96	0	17	21	0	4	269	1	9	387	30	0.6%	0.2%
2011	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	1	130	2	2	132	13	0.5%	0.3%
2012	0	0	10	5	14	0	0	1	136	4	4	155	19	0.7%	0.4%
2013	0	0	17	0	2	1	0	0	25	1	0	43	2	0.4%	0.2%
2014	0	0	33	0	4	5	0	1	121	3	2	162	7	0.4%	0.1%
2015	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	40	1	1	41	4	0.3%	0.1%
2016	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	82	1	1	84	6	0.2%	0.2%
2017	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0.0%	0.1%
2018	0	0	52	0	2	0	0	0	73	1	1	127	2	0.6%	0.1%
2019	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	16	0	0	18	4	0.3%	0.4%
2020	0	0	6	0	8	0	0	0	53	1	1	61	10	0.2%	0.2%
2021	0	0	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	0.1%	0.1%
2022	0	0	53	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	5	0.2%	0.1%
2023	0	0	37	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0.2%	0.0%

[1] *Steelhead handled in fisheries during the month of July are considered A-Index or B-Index upriver summer steelhead from the current run year. Steelhead handled in fisheries between The Dalles Dam and the Highway 395 Bridge during the months of January through June are considered A-Index or B-Index upriver summer steelhead from the prior run year. Stock composition and clip rates of handled steelhead are based on sampling data collected at Bonneville Dam if not available from fisheries sampling programs. All natural-origin steelhead are expressed as handle/release mortalities. Estimates of release mortality for unclipped hatchery-origin steelhead are not available prior to 2008. 2019 and 2020 data are preliminary; all data are subject to change.*

[2] *Includes estimates for Select Area commercial fisheries beginning with the 2018 run year.*

[3] *Includes mortalities in "dip-in" areas. Kept data based on catch record cards.*

[4] *Kept data based on catch record cards.*

Table 12. Upriver summer steelhead passage at Bonneville Dam (April–October), 1984–2024.

	Skamania Index		A-Index		B-Index		Total Passage		
Year	Wild	Total	Wild	Total	Wild	Total	Wild	Hatchery	Total
1984	2,490	20,780	52,447	195,751	13,768	98,011	68,705	245,837	314,542
1985	3,690	19,990	51,922	281,504	12,986	40,870	68,598	273,766	342,364
1986	5,520	24,830	56,570	287,508	9,984	64,016	72,074	304,280	376,354
1987	7,380	17,790	106,690	238,283	13,990	44,959	128,060	172,972	301,032
1988	4,180	22,360	64,331	173,151	17,742	81,643	86,253	190,901	277,154
1989	3,770	15,730	57,513	193,079	12,367	77,604	73,650	212,763	286,413
1990	3,690	18,710	27,102	115,628	8,811	47,174	39,603	141,909	181,512
1991	1,220	10,880	60,264	234,048	6,207	28,265	67,691	205,502	273,193
1992	2,940	14,910	44,294	241,524	12,715	57,438	59,949	253,923	313,872
1993	1,250	14,360	28,650	136,701	4,378	36,169	34,278	152,952	187,230
1994	1,380	12,330	21,212	120,971	5,152	27,463	27,744	133,020	160,764
1995	1,150	8,220	25,997	180,037	1,847	13,221	28,994	172,484	201,478
1996	1,310	10,830	25,721	174,464	3,912	18,693	30,943	173,044	203,987
1997	930	11,890	30,852	208,209	3,913	36,663	35,695	221,067	256,762
1998	1,610	9,440	34,836	134,687	3,415	40,241	39,861	144,507	184,368
1999	1,310	7,160	56,626	176,466	3,740	22,137	61,676	144,087	205,763
2000	5,728	16,619	63,628	216,723	8,368	40,909	77,724	196,527	274,251
2001	7,952	28,725	137,230	515,079	12,047	86,426	157,229	473,001	630,230
2002	9,671	24,991	87,276	323,124	32,333	129,882	129,280	348,717	477,997
2003	1,801	14,154	67,049	305,795	6,417	37,228	75,267	281,910	357,177
2004	3,289	20,148	60,421	250,615	9,202	37,398	72,912	235,249	308,161
2005	2,123	11,221	58,917	251,631	9,619	48,968	70,659	241,161	311,820
2006	2,181	9,882	63,735	245,168	8,466	74,128	74,382	254,796	329,178
2007	1,727	9,475	77,268	258,848	9,015	51,073	88,010	231,386	319,396
2008	4,489	15,832	81,648	245,823	18,529	93,429	104,666	250,418	355,084
2009	3,528	13,884	154,045	543,195	13,727	44,540	171,300	430,319	601,619
2010	10,357	29,270	120,531	304,002	22,364	77,146	153,252	257,166	410,418
2011	2,814	9,750	101,263	318,125	7,771	36,996	111,848	253,023	364,871
2012	3,023	10,958	55,464	192,134	6,813	27,723	65,300	165,515	230,815
2013	1,661	5,738	90,496	214,074	2,907	11,511	95,064	136,259	231,323
2014	4,783	13,526	109,279	260,130	13,341	47,057	127,403	193,310	320,713
2015	3,664	8,131	84,896	234,382	5,842	18,848	94,402	166,959	261,361
2016	4,822	12,238	29,146	128,890	3,469	42,916	37,437	146,607	184,044
2017	1,236	3,491	27,909	106,776	751	6,574	29,896	86,945	116,841
2018	2,595	6,483	21,725	69,338	2,382	24,662	26,702	73,781	100,483
2019	1,522	3,134	30,300	66,174	899	6,292	32,721	42,879	75,600
2020	2,054	4,101	28,132	75,392	5,278	32,199	35,464	76,228	111,692
2021	1,119	1,917	19,071	56,256	1,690	11,496	21,880	47,789	69,669
2022	2,979	6,902	25,550	77,084	4,375	39,885	32,904	90,967	123,871
2023	1,498	3,525	30,593	90,900	1,616	19,787	32,209	110,687	114,212
2024 [1]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169,745

[1] *Data needed to make component-specific estimates was not available at time of publication*

Table 13. Summer steelhead passage at Lower Granite Dam, 1984–2024.

	A-Index		B-Index		Total		
Run Year[1]	Wild	Total	Wild	Total	Hatchery[2]	Wild	Total
1984–85					79,900	24,500	104,400
1985–86					89,600	26,700	116,300
1986–87	16,613	87,513	5,463	42,432	107,869	22,076	129,945
1987–88	20,164	52,582	5,347	18,820	45,891	25,511	71,402
1988–89	15,700	60,443	4,614	26,620	66,749	20,314	87,063
1989–90	16,937	83,440	8,042	47,908	106,369	24,979	131,348
1990–91	4,806	30,383	4,483	26,498	47,592	9,289	56,881
1991–92	14,135	84,020	3,182	15,065	81,768	17,317	99,085
1992–93	13,617	97,037	5,777	31,343	108,986	19,394	128,380
1993–94	7,332	41,989	1,790	17,685	50,552	9,122	59,674
1994–95	5,873	37,829	2,231	9,409	39,134	8,104	47,238
1995–96	6,721	69,494	1,334	9,651	71,090	8,055	79,145
1996–97	5,980	73,055	1,645	13,856	79,286	7,625	86,911
1997–98	7,424	74,443	1,325	12,203	77,897	8,749	86,646
1998–99	7,074	50,906	2,301	19,756	61,287	9,375	70,662
1999–00	10,184	64,303	914	9,748	62,953	11,098	74,051
2000–01	17,689	97,288	2,886	20,014	96,727	20,575	117,302
2001–02	37,545	234,615	3,174	33,851	227,747	40,719	268,466
2002–03	28,308	150,577	13,623	71,599	180,245	41,931	222,176
2003–04	21,892	140,066	7,254	32,444	143,364	29,146	172,510
2004–05	18,297	121,688	4,774	29,958	128,575	23,071	151,646
2005–06	14,586	125,133	3,544	33,032	140,035	18,130	158,165
2006–07	7,877	108,321	1,633	40,845	139,656	9,510	149,166
2007–08	11,242	128,259	2,924	26,883	140,976	14,166	155,142
2008–09	18,216	125,500	5,659	53,370	154,995	23,875	178,870
2009–10	38,210	299,598	4,529	23,784	280,643	42,739	323,382
2010–11	34,549	163,020	9,584	45,276	164,163	44,133	208,296
2011–12	35,240	156,208	4,198	24,112	140,882	39,438	180,320
2012–13	19,806	88,184	3,337	21,002	86,043	23,143	109,186
2013–14	23,470	99,130	1,885	9,024	82,799	25,355	108,154
2014–15	38,861	133,957	6,928	31,634	119,802	45,789	165,591
2015–16	30,806	123,147	3,130	13,003	102,214	33,936	136,150
2016–17	12,575	68,956	3,001	32,870	86,250	15,576	101,826
2017–18	10,454	69,450	263	4,647	63,380	10,717	74,097
2018–19	7,055	35,253	1,229	16,565	43,534	8,284	51,818
2019–20	9,234	30,945	400	3,465	24,776	9,634	34,410
2020–21	12,213	39,989	3,265	21,326	45,837	15,478	61,315
2021–22	8,335	34,964	1,268	7,622	32,983	9,603	42,586
2022–23	10,907	46,351	2,934	28,664	61,174	13,841	75,015
2023–24	13,985	55,519	2,072	11,640	51,102	16,057	67,159
2024–25[3]	-	-	-	-	-	-	102,684

[1] *Run year is July 1 through June 30 of following year.*

[2] *Hatchery-origin includes fish with clipped and unclipped adipose fins.*

[3] *Values are preliminary; passage is through December 31 and subcomponent determination is based on visual sampling at Lower Granite Dam.*

Table 14. Minimum numbers (in thousands) of lower river hatchery-origin summer steelhead entering the Columbia River, 1980–2024.

Year	Lower Col. Recreational Kept Catch (May–June)[1]	Recreational Kept Catch[2] OR	Recreational Kept Catch[2] WA	Tributary Dam Counts[3]	Hatchery Returns[4] OR	Hatchery Returns[4] WA	Minimum Run
1980–84 avg	1.5	3.5	15.6	23.0	0.2	4.8	48.4
1985	1.8	3.9	15.9	32.3	0.2	3.0	57.1
1986	3.0	4.4	26.9	53.3		2.3	89.9
1987	1.6	4.2	17.4	33.6		1.6	58.4
1988	2.7	7.0	14.2	50.7		3.3	77.9
1989	1.7	3.5	12.6	13.4		3.8	35.0
1990	2.2	5.1	17.2	31.8		5.6	61.9
1991	1.2	3.0	15.0	10.4		2.2	31.8
1992	1.2	3.0	17.6	23.1		3.1	48.0
1993	1.8	3.2	20.0	17.3		4.7	47.0
1994	1.2	2.1	23.0	15.4		5.6	47.3
1995	1.4	1.5	13.0	15.1	0.1	7.8	38.9
1996	1.2	1.0	15.1	7.8	0.2	9.9	35.2
1997	1.9	1.4	6.0	17.5	0.1	3.7	30.6
1998	1.2	1.4	5.0	15.3		5.4	28.3
1999	1.3	1.5	6.3	12.4		4.6	26.1
2000	1.6	1.7	14.8	13.1	0.4	9.6	41.2
2001	2.0	3.1	19.8	28.4	1.9	16.4	71.6
2002	4.4	6.0	34.9	35.2	2.8	33.8	117.1
2003	2.7	2.7	26.9	17.5	4.5	23.0	77.2
2004	3.0	5.6	44.5	36.4	2.4	23.1	114.9
2005	2.1	2.0	15.2	14.6	4.1	18.8	56.8
2006	3.0	4.3	29.4	17.0	1.3	24.8	79.8
2007	2.7	3.5	12.4	13.1	1.2	9.2	42.1
2008	2.0	5.1	22.5	13.9	0.9	20.6	65.1
2009	1.4	4.3	18.0	14.2	0.7	19.1	57.7
2010	4.2	3.6	23.5	24.0	1.0	26.3	82.6
2011	4.4	2.7	17.5	20.5	0.6	17.1	62.7
2012	4.0	4.8	17.2	24.1	1.2	18.5	69.8
2013	2.4	3.1	9.6	13.6	1.6	7.0	37.3
2014	3.8	4.0	25.1	22.0	1.5	24.0	80.5
2015	1.7	2.3	36.3	4.3	0.6	21.3	66.6
2016	3.3	6.0	28.8	24.2	1.2	24.6	88.2
2017	0.4	1.5	7.0	2.6	0.4	5.0	16.9
2018	2.4	2.6	9.3	10.3	0.6	7.1	32.2
2019	1.4	1.1	6.0	5.2	0.2	4.0	17.9
2020	1.5	1.2	10.1	3.1	0.6	6.5	23.1
2021	0.6	0.6	5.7	1.8	0.6	2.6	11.9
2022	1.6	1.6	13.5	6.1	0.2	7.4	30.3
2023	0.7	1.1	9.9	1.3	0.6	8.0	21.5
2024	4.0	3.9	23.7	19.0	0.7	15.0	66.2

[1] *Catch in lower Columbia recreational fisheries during May and June is assigned to lower river stock.*

[2] *From Oregon and Washington catch record card estimates. 2019-2023 data are preliminary.*

[3] *Willamette Falls (Willamette R.), North Fork Dam (Clackamas R.), and Marmot Dam (Sandy R; through 2007 only).*

[4] *Washington: Skamania, Lewis River, and Cowlitz hatcheries and, beginning in 1998, Kalama River hatcheries. Oregon: Sandy (1999 onward) and Clackamas (1984-1987 and 1995 onward) hatcheries.*

Table 15. Estimated number of sockeye entering the Columbia River, mainstem harvest, and escapement, 1980–2024.

					Snake River Sockeye					
					At				Dam Counts	
Year	Columbia River Mouth[1]	Non-treaty Catch[2]	Bonneville Dam Count	Treaty Catch[3]	Col. R. Mouth	Non-treaty Catch[2]	Treaty Catch[3]	Lower Granite Escapement[4]	Tumwater[5]	Wells[6]
1980	58,886	4	58,882	636	107	0	1	96		26,573
1981	56,037	0	56,037	1,507	236	0	6	218		28,234
1982	50,319	100	50,219	775	257	1	4	211		19,005
1983	100,610	83	100,527	3,349	241	0	8	216		27,925
1984	161,890	9,345	152,545	24,616	149	9	23	105		81,054
1985	200,758	32,213	166,340	49,969	59	10	15	35		52,989
1986	59,963	1,840	58,123	6,672	24	1	3	20		34,788
1987	145,546	28,553	116,993	39,560	55	11	15	29		40,120
1988	99,780	17,632	79,714	30,990	45	8	14	23		33,978
1989	47,478	36	41,884	2,138	4	0	0	4		15,976
1990	49,754	173	49,581	2,716	1	0	0	1		7,609
1991	76,484	3	76,481	3,271	10	0	0	9		27,490
1992	85,000	8	84,992	2,185	35	0	0	15		41,951
1993	88,025	64	80,178	5,020	18	0	1	17		27,849
1994	12,873	1	12,678	472	5	0	0	5		1,666
1995	9,913	1	8,774	445	5	0	0	5		4,892
1996	30,942	25	30,232	1,414	3	0	0	3		17,701
1997	49,979	12	47,008	2,046	16	0	1	17		24,621
1998	13,220	2	13,218	425	4	0	0	3		4,664
1999	19,094	1	17,877	704	15	0	1	18	1,172	12,388
2000	93,764	366	93,398	2,910	365	2	13	337	20,979	59,944
2001	117,879	1,691	114,934	7,300	41	1	3	45	32,633	74,486
2002	50,557	24	49,610	2,564	64	0	4	73	27,821	10,586
2003	39,291	0	39,291	1,090	40	0	1	37	5,074	28,977
2004	130,231	682	123,291	4,317	118	1	4	113	33,167	78,053
2005	77,399	4	72,971	2,766	19	0	1	18	14,218	55,559
2006	37,067	1	37,066	1,596	51	0	2	17	9,657	22,075
2007	26,604	0	24,376	1,414	58	0	3	55	2,607	22,273
2008	214,465	974	213,607	9,017	890	4	41	909	28,340	165,334
2009	179,732	1,188	177,823	9,731	1,414	10	81	1,406	16,034	134,937
2010	392,193	468	386,525	26,125	1,861	3	172	2,406	35,821	291,764
2011	187,365	1,873	185,796	12,853	1,561	18	123	1,502	18,634	111,508
2012	521,159	5,491	515,673	45,352	512	6	46	470	43,411	326,107
2013	186,191	718	185,505	8,046	1,011	4	49	757	29,229	129,993
2014	651,146	1,738	614,179	30,702	2,523	8	139	2,786	99,888	490,804
2015	512,455	1,547	510,706	30,095	1,749	5	102	440	51,533	187,055
2016	356,606	1,197	342,498	16,683	946	3	44	816	73,748	216,036
2017	88,263	429	87,693	4,480	444	2	22	228	23,854	42,299
2018	210,915	112	193,816	7,724	297	0	11	213	13,962	153,637
2019	63,222	41	63,046	1,118	335	0	6	81	8,878	49,862
2020	345,018	3,357	341,739	15,258	750	7	32	640	43,391	226,107
2021	152,322	563	151,765	9,528	952	4	60	645	30,826	76,255
2022	664,935	1,448	663,253	28,520	2,329	5	99	2,087	135,837	478,413
2023	329,040	1,434	327,600	22,061	1,999	9	134	1,564	84,473	136,941
2024	761,682	4,839	755,909	37,162	1,179	22	168	2,947	190,117	491,039

[1] *Upriver run is the larger of Bonneville passage + Zones 1–5 harvest or Priest Rapids passage + Snake River passage + Zone 1–6 harvest.*

[2] *Non-treaty harvest may include kept fish and incidental release mortalities in Zones 1–6, upstream to Highway 395.*

[3] *Treaty harvest includes sockeye kept in Zones 1–6, which includes harvest downstream of Bonneville Dam.*

[4] *Prior to 1992, Lower Granite Dam sockeye counts may include kokanee. Since 1992 video counts or length measurements are used to identify true sockeye.*

[5] *Tumwater Dam count is an index of Wenatchee escapement.*

[6] *Wells Dam count is an index of Okanogan escapement.*

Table 16. Columbia River American Shad harvest and passage (in thousands), 1980–2024.

	Commercial Catch			Recreational Kept Catch				
Year	Area 2S	Washougal Reef [1]	Other [2]	Columbia River	Willamette River	Columbia River Dam Count [3]	Treaty Harvest	Minimum Run Size
1980	21.9	—	1.3	24.3	15.5	1,160.8	0.2	1,223.8
1981	15.5	—	6.3	28.7	20.4	1,089.0	0.0	1,159.9
1982	72.5	—	2.5	33.9	21.7	1,002.8	1.5	1,133.4
1983	84.9	—	0.1	28.7	36.9	1,932.0	0.3	2,082.6
1984	14.4	—	3.7	22.3	19.9	1,275.8 *	3.1	1,336.1
1985	33.7	—	1.7	13.7	16.4	1,389.5	0.0	1,455.0
1986	80.5	7.6	0.1	18.9	5.9	1,361.9	0.7	1,474.9
1987	103.2	4.1	1.4	14.3	5.1	1,289.7	12.3	1,417.8
1988	97.4	8.9	2.1	27.5	11.5	2,008.6	19.2	2,156.0
1989	36.2	15.4	0.0	64.4	18.3	2,971.0	0.1	3,105.3
1990	161.8	6.0	0.0	113.8	23.1	3,706.9	0.2	4,011.6
1991	38.8	4.9	0.0	100.6	27.9	2,191.1	<0.1	2,363.3
1992	130.2	11.1	0.0	88.3	16.3	2,824.3	0.3	3,070.2
1993	139.2	5.3	0.2	111.4	20.8	2,394.4	1.0	2,671.3
1994	46.9	10.8	0.0	103.8	33.2	1,801.5	15.3	1,996.2
1995	54.4	6.7	0.0	101.4	37.4	1,959.6	49.6	2,109.1
1996	60.1	1.0	0.0	129.8	66.4	2,648.6	282.8	2,905.9
1997	20.3	4.6	0.0	98.9	53.0	2,571.3	10.2	2,748.1
1998	24.4	0.0	0.1	83.4	47.9	2,149.1	24.1	2,304.9
1999	39.7	0.0	0.0	79.3	42.8	1,718.7	13.8	1,880.5
2000	30.4	0.0	0.1	58.0	64.4	1,556.6	0.1	1,709.5
2001	17.0	—	9.2	98.6	58.7	2,724.9	5.6	2,908.4
2002	37.1	—	0.0	148.2	26.8	3,218.1	14.5	3,430.2
2003	79.2	—	0.0	115.9	46.5	4,558.6 *	105.8	4,800.2
2004	48.4	—	0.0	123.0	36.5	5,472.4	30.0	5,680.3
2005	48.8	0.0	0.0	164.9	42.8	6,067.0	30.0	6,323.5
2006	21.1	—	0.0	169.4	31.8	4,611.6	NA	4,833.9
2007	14.1	—	0.0	118.2	32.4	3,592.0	NA	3,756.7
2008	12.5	—	0.0	104.4	7.4	2,144.8 *	NA	2,269.1
2009	1.4	—	0.0	81.1	2.7	1,641.4	NA	1,726.6
2010	2.5	—	0.0	62.4	12.8	1,241.8	NA	1,319.5
2011	8.9	0.0	7.8	71.3	13.0	948.1	NA	1,049.1
2012	0.8	—	28.4	129.7	15.9	2,432.4	NA	2,607.2
2013	0.7	—	5.3	194.9	12.5	3,751.4	NA	3,964.8
2014	4.8	—	1.2	103.8	12.5	2,603.3	NA	2,725.6
2015	0.6	—	0.5	47.3	18.2	1,815.0	NA	1,881.6
2016	0.3	—	2.8	88.0	25.4	1,770.3	NA	1,886.8
2017	2.0	—	0.0	169.8	29.4	3,135.4	NA	3,336.6
2018	2.1	—	0.0	250.0	30.5	6,059.9	NA	6,342.5
2019	2.3	—	0.0	186.3	41.9	7,459.1	NA	7,689.6
2020	0.0	—	0.0	138.2	30.4	5,796.2	NA	5,964.9
2021	2.0	—	0.0	204.7	30.2	5,589.8	NA	5,826.7
2022	1.6	—	0.0	160.2	24.3	6,174.9	NA	6,361.0
2023	3.1	—	0.0	176.1	17.2	4,345.4	NA	4,541.7
2024	0.0	—	6.1	140.4	13.5	3,036.9	NA	3,197.0

[1] *Washougal Reef landings are included in Area 2S landings until 1986. No seasons have been set in recent history, except for 2005 and 2011 which resulted in no fish landed.*

[2] *Includes any landings from experimental gear permits, research, spring Chinook seasons, sockeye seasons, Select Area fisheries, and John Day River American Shad fisheries.*

[3] *For years 1980-2010, the count shown is the greater passage of American Shad at either Bonneville or The Dalles dams. Due to large numbers of American Shad passing through the Bonneville locks in most years, The Dalles count was usually higher; however, Bonneville counts were higher in 1984, 2003, and 2008 and are noted with an asterisk. Counting of American Shad at The Dalles Dam was discontinued in 2011; counts beginning in 2011 are from Bonneville Dam.*

[4] *Limited Area 2S experimental fishery with three boats.*

[5] *Precise treaty harvest estimates not available.*

Table 17. Season dates, gear restrictions, and commercial landings during non-treaty winter (January–March) and spring (April–June 15) mainstem seasons, 1975–2024.

				Commercial Landings[1]	
Year	Season Dates	Fishing Days	Mesh Size[2]	Chinook	White Sturgeon[3]
1975-1979 Avg		8	8" min.	7,900	2,100
Range	Feb 26–Mar 11	5–11		4,700–13,500	1,000–2,700
1980–1984 Avg		8	8" min.	6,000	2,300
Range	Feb 16–Mar 11	1–12		400–9,600	900–3,700
1985–1989 Avg		12		13,200	1,500
Range	Jan 25–Mar 11	8–17	8" min.–9" min.	400–18,300	500–1,700
1990–1994 Avg		13		7,900	1,300
Range	Jan 25–Mar 11	6–20	8" min.–9" min.	1,500–18,300	700–3,000
1995–1999 Avg		7		<100	1,600
Range	Jan 11–Feb 26	0–13	8" min.–9" min.	0–100	600–2,700
2000–2004 Avg		16	4¼"–5½" max	7,306	2,287
Range	Jan 07–Mar 30	7–26	8" min.–9" min.	496–14,384	1,517–3,059
2005	Jan 18–Feb 25	7	9" min.	94	473
	Mar 01–Mar 16	5	9" min.	1,489	58
	Mar 29–Apr 01	2	4¼" max.	3,606	12
2006	Jan 10–Feb 22	10	9" min.	39	288
	Feb 23–Mar 15	5	8" min.	994	88
	May 16–Jun 02	6	8" min.	3,356	1,563
2007	Jan 09–Feb 23	9	9" min.	186	1,424
	Mar 06	1	8" min.	434	19
	Mar 20–Mar 23	2	4¼" max.	2,255	15
	Jun 14–Jun 15	1	8" min.	30	13
2008	Jan 08–Feb 29	11	9" min.	14	869
	Apr 01–Apr 15	3	4¼" max.	5,658	17
2009	Jan 06–Feb 13	8	9" min.	18	1,697
	Mar 29–Apr 14	3	4¼" max.	4,150	21
2005–2009 Avg		15		4,465	1,311
2010	Jan 19–Feb 17	5	9" min.	75	518
	Mar 30–Apr 07	2	4¼" max.	8,966	28
2011	Jan 18–Feb 09	4	9" min.	88	50
	Mar 29–Apr 06	2	4¼" max.	2,021	7
	May 12–May 19	2	8" min.	2,430	118
2012	Jan 30–Feb 07	3	9" min.	7	40
	Apr 03–Apr 10	2	4¼" max.	6,111	14
2013	Jan 01 – Feb 07	3	9" min.	0	15
	Apr 09–May 15	2	4¼" max.	1,537	30
	May 22–May	2	8" min.	648	244
2014	Apr 01–May 07	2	4¼" max.	2,915	—
	May 20–Jun 05	3	8" min.	1,085	—
2010–2014 Avg		6		3,940	213
2015	Mar 31–May	5	4¼" max.	5,106	—
	May 27–Jun 11	3	8" min.	2,125	—
2016	Mar 29–May 12	3	4¼" max.	2,394	—
	May 24–Jun 08	3	8" min.	1,219	—
2017	No Fishery	0	—	—	—
2018	No Fishery	0	—	—	—
2019	No Fishery	0	—	—	—
2015–2019 Avg		3		2,169	—
2020	No Fishery	0	—	—	—
2021	No Fishery	0	—	—	—
2022	May 23	1	4¼" max.	28	0
2023	No Fishery	0	—	—	—
2024	May 20	1	4¼" max.	51	—
2020–2024 Avg		< 1		16	0

[1] *Chinook landings are adults and jacks. Sale of steelhead prohibited since 1975; catches ranged from 2,100 to 8,500 steelhead during 1970 −74.*

[2] *Since 1997, maximum mesh size of 9¾" unless specified otherwise.*

[3] *All non-treaty commercial fisheries downstream of Bonneville Dam were closed to the retention of white sturgeon during 2014–16 and 2023-24 based on Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission and Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission action/policy.*

Table 18. Season dates, gear restrictions, and commercial landings during non-treaty mainstem summer Chinook seasons (June-July), 1965–2024.

				Commercial Landings		
Year	Season	Fishing Days	Mesh Size[1]	Chinook	Sockeye	White Sturgeon[2]
1965–2004	No Season	0	—	—	—	—
2005	June 23–July 26	6	8” min.	2,787	—	1,369
2006	June 26–July 31	13	8” min.	4,819	—	544
2007	June 25–July 3	2	8” min.	1,122	—	414
2008	June 24–July 8	3	8” min.	1,368	83	523
2009	June 18–July 1	3	8” min.	2,371	219	624
2010	June 17–23	2	8” min.	4,720	—	289
2011	June 16–23	2	8” min.	5,010	82	504
2012	June 17–18	1	8” min.	1,692	447	281
2013	June 16–July 16	2	8” min.	1,868	140	328
2014	June 16–July 29	5	8” min.	2,743	276	—
2015	June 17–July 22	3	8” min.	3,944	332	—
2016	June 16–July 12	2	8” min.	2,990	356	—
2017-2024	No Season	0	—	—	—	—

[1] *Maximum mesh size of 9¾-inch unless specified otherwise.*

[2] *All non-treaty commercial fisheries downstream of Bonneville Dam were closed to the retention of white sturgeon during 2014–16 and 2023-24 based on Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission and Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission action/policy.*

Table 19. Fishing periods, gear, and associated salmon and White Sturgeon landings during mainstem Columbia River commercial salmon seasons, 2024.

Season	Fishing Period	Week	Hours	Zones	Mesh Size	WSTG Limit[1/]	Del.	Chinook	Coho	Sockeye	Pink	Chum[2/]	White Sturgeon
								ChS Adults	*ChS Jacks*				
Spring	May 20, 7 AM - 7 PM	*21*	12	1–5	4-1/4" max tangle-ne	*Prohibited*	14	42	9	—	—	Prohibited	Prohibited
					Spring Season Totals (and average number of deliveries):		**14**	**42**	**9**	**0**	**0**	--	--
								Chinook	Coho				
Summer	No season.	--	--	--	--	--	—	—	—	—	—	Prohibited	Prohibited
					Summer Season Totals (and average number of deliveries):		**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	--	--
	Aug 7, 9 PM - Aug 8, 6 AM	*32*	9	4–5	9"–9 3/4"	Prohibited	17	281	1	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Aug 12, 9 PM - Aug 13, 6 AM	*33*	9	4–5	9"–9 3/4"	Prohibited	30	690	4	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Aug 14, 9 PM - Aug 15, 6 AM	*33*	9	4–5	9"–9 3/4"	Prohibited	38	1,458	22	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
August Gill	Aug 18, 9 PM - Aug 19, 6 AM	*34*	9	4–5	9"–9 3/4"	Prohibited	56	5,495	192	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
Net	Aug 20, 9 PM - Aug 21, 6 AM	*34*	9	4–5	9"–9 3/4"	Prohibited	60	4,496	223	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Aug 22, 9 PM - Aug 23, 6 AM	*34*	9	4–5	9"–9 3/4"	Prohibited	46	1,478	147	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Aug 25, 9 PM - Aug 26, 6 AM	*35*	9	4–5	9"–9 3/4"	Prohibited	63	5,008	522	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Aug 27, 9 PM - Aug 28, 6 AM	*35*	9	4–5	9"–9 3/4"	Prohibited	55	5,557	474	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Aug 29, 9 PM - Aug 30, 6 AM	*35*	9	4–5	9"–9 3/4"	Prohibited	50	3,539	460	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
					August Season Totals (and average number of deliveries):		**46**	**28,002**	**2,045**	**0**	**0**	--	--
	Sep 12, 8 PM - Sep 13, 6 AM	*37*	10	4–5	8"–9 3/4"	Prohibited	43	3,537	368	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Sep 16, 4 AM - 10 PM	*38*	18	1–3	3-3/4" max tangle-ne	Prohibited	21	237	749	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Sep 17, 8 PM - Sep 18, 6 AM	*38*	10	4–5	8"–9 3/4"	Prohibited	33	1,698	321	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Sep 18, 4 AM - 10 PM	*38*	18	1–3	3-3/4" max tangle-ne	Prohibited	17	201	541	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Sep 19, 4 AM - 10 PM	*38*	18	1–3	3-3/4" max tangle-ne	Prohibited	12	106	262	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Sep 19, 8 PM - Sep 20, 6 AM	*38*	10	4–5	8"–9 3/4"	Prohibited	20	1,189	228	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Sep 20, 4 AM - 6 PM	*38*	14	1–3	3-3/4" max tangle-ne	Prohibited	14	101	394	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Sep 22, 8 PM - Sep 23, 6 AM	*39*	10	4–5	8"–9 3/4"	Prohibited	18	1,591	143	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Sep 23, 4 AM - 10 PM	*39*	18	1–3	3-3/4" max tangle-ne	Prohibited	18	230	614	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Sep 24, 4 AM - 10 PM	*39*	18	1–3	3-3/4" max tangle-ne	Prohibited	12	108	251	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Sep 24, 8 PM - Sep 25, 6 AM	*39*	10	4–5	8"–9 3/4"	Prohibited	16	1,239	193	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Sep 25, 4 AM - 10 PM	*39*	18	1–3	3-3/4" max tangle-ne	Prohibited	9	65	280	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Sep 26, 4 AM - 10 PM	*39*	18	1–3	3-3/4" max tangle-ne	Prohibited	13	99	574	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Sep 26, 8 PM - Sep 27, 6 AM	*39*	10	4–5	8"–9 3/4"	Prohibited	17	1,164	98	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Sep 27, 4 AM - 6 PM	*39*	14	1–3	3-3/4" max tangle-ne	Prohibited	14	86	409	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Sep 29, 7 PM - Sep 30, 7 AM	*40*	12	4–5	8"–9 3/4"	Prohibited	18	1,400	151	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Sep 30, 4 AM - 10 PM	*40*	18	1–3	3-3/4" max tangle-ne	Prohibited	13	46	495	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Oct 1, 4 AM - 10 PM	*40*	18	1–3	3-3/4" max tangle-ne	Prohibited	9	25	204	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Oct 1, 7 PM - Oct 2, 7 AM	*40*	12	4–5	8"–9 3/4"	Prohibited	12	1,140	97	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Oct 2, 4 AM - 10 PM	*40*	18	1–3	3-3/4" max tangle-ne	Prohibited	2	2	28	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Oct 3, 4 AM - 10 PM	*40*	18	1–3	3-3/4" max tangle-ne	Prohibited	4	12	52	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Oct 3, 7 PM - Oct 4, 7 AM	*40*	12	4–5	8"–9 3/4"	Prohibited	10	777	36	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Oct 4, 4 AM - 6 PM	*40*	14	1–3	3-3/4" max tangle-ne	Prohibited	4	0	26	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Oct 6, 7 PM - Oct 7, 7 AM	*41*	12	4–5	8"–9 3/4"	Prohibited	7	429	34	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Oct 7, 4 AM - 10 PM	*41*	18	1–3	3-3/4" max tangle-ne	Prohibited	0	0	0	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Oct 8, 4 AM - 10 PM	*41*	18	1–3	3-3/4" max tangle-ne	Prohibited	3	16	50	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
Late-Fall	Oct 8, 7 PM - Oct 9, 7 AM	*41*	12	4–5	8"–9 3/4"	Prohibited	4	430	25	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
Gill Net &	Oct 9, 4 AM - 10 PM	*41*	18	1–3	3-3/4" max tangle-ne	Prohibited	0	0	0	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
Tangle Net	Oct 10, 4 AM - 10 PM	*41*	18	1–3	3-3/4" max tangle-ne	Prohibited	1	4	49	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Oct 10, 7 PM - Oct 11, 7 AM	*41*	12	4–5	8"–9 3/4"	Prohibited	4	239	0	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Oct 11, 4 AM - 6 PM	*41*	14	1–3	3-3/4" max tangle-ne	Prohibited	0	0	0	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Oct 13, 7 PM - Oct 14, 7 AM	*42*	12	4–5	8"–9 3/4"	Prohibited	4	333	26	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Oct 14, 4 AM - 10 PM	*42*	18	1–3	3-3/4" max tangle-ne	Prohibited	0	0	0	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Oct 15, 4 AM - 10 PM	*42*	18	1–3	3-3/4" max tangle-ne	Prohibited	0	0	0	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Oct 15, 7 PM - Oct 16, 7 AM	*42*	12	4–5	8"–9 3/4"	Prohibited	4	237	16	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Oct 16, 4 AM - 10 PM	*42*	18	1–3	3-3/4" max tangle-ne	Prohibited	0	0	0	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Oct 17, 4 AM - 10 PM	*42*	18	1–3	3-3/4" max tangle-ne	Prohibited	0	0	0	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Oct 17, 7 PM - Oct 18, 7 AM	*42*	12	4–5	8"–9 3/4"	Prohibited	4	365	6	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Oct 18, 4 AM - 6 PM	*42*	14	1–3	3-3/4" max tangle-ne	Prohibited	0	0	0	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Oct 20, 7 PM - Oct 21, 7 AM	*43*	12	4–5	8"–9 3/4"	Prohibited	3	370	0	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Oct 21, 4 AM - 10 PM	*43*	18	1–3	3-3/4" max tangle-ne	Prohibited	0	0	0	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Oct 22, 4 AM - 10 PM	*43*	18	1–3	3-3/4" max tangle-ne	Prohibited	3	6	105	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Oct 22, 7 PM - Oct 23, 7 AM	*43*	12	4–5	8"–9 3/4"	Prohibited	3	308	0	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Oct 23, 4 AM - 10 PM	*43*	18	1–3	3-3/4" max tangle-ne	Prohibited	0	0	0	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Oct 24, 4 AM - 10 PM	*43*	18	1–3	3-3/4" max tangle-ne	Prohibited	0	0	0	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Oct 24, 7 PM - Oct 25, 7 AM	*43*	12	4–5	8"–9 3/4"	Prohibited	3	212	0	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Oct 25, 4 AM - 6 PM	*43*	14	1–3	3-3/4" max tangle-ne	Prohibited	0	0	0	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Oct 27, 7 PM - Oct 28, 7 AM	*44*	12	4–5	8"–9 3/4"	Prohibited	2	441	0	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Oct 28, 4 AM - 10 PM	*44*	18	1–3	3-3/4" max tangle-ne	Prohibited	1	0	11	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Oct 29, 4 AM - 10 PM	*44*	18	1–3	3-3/4" max tangle-ne	Prohibited	1	0	5	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Oct 29, 7 PM - Oct 30, 7 AM	*44*	12	4–5	8"–9 3/4"	Prohibited	2	136	0	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Oct 30, 4 AM - 10 PM	*44*	18	1–3	3-3/4" max tangle-ne	Prohibited	0	0	0	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Oct 31, 4 AM - 10 PM	*44*	18	1–3	3-3/4" max tangle-ne	Prohibited	0	0	0	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Oct 31, 7 PM - Nov 1, 7 AM	*44*	12	4–5	8"–9 3/4"	Prohibited	0	0	0	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
					Late-fall Zones 1-3 subtotals (and average number of deliveries):		**5**	**1,344**	**5,099**	**0**	**0**	--	--
					Late-fall Zones 4-5 subtotals (and average number of deliveries):		**11**	**17,235**	**1,742**	**0**	**0**	--	--
					Late-Fall Season Totals (and average number of deliveries):		**7**	**18,579**	**6,841**	**0**	**0**	--	--
Pound Net	No fishing occurred during 2024	--	--	--	--	--	—	—	—	—	—	Prohibited	Prohibited
Beach Seine[3/]	Aug 8 - Oct 31 (60 periods)	*32-44*	10 or 11	1–3	3-1/2" max	Prohibited	4	72	9	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
Purse Seine[3/]	Aug 8 - Oct 31 (60 periods)	*32-44*	10 or 11	1–3	3-1/2" max	Prohibited	1	17	2	0	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
						Total Pound Net and Seine Landings:		**89**	**11**	**0**	**0**	--	--
								Chinook	**Coho**	**Sockeye**	**Pink**	Chum	White Sturgeon
					2024 Grand Totals:			**46,721**	**8,897**	**0**	**0**	Prohibited	Prohibited

[1/] The retention and sale of white sturgeon was prohibited during 2024 non-treaty commercial fisheries.

[2/] The retention and sale of chum salmon has been prohibited since October, 2013.

[3/] Open hours were from 6 AM to 4 PM during August 8 - September 6, 7 AM to 5 PM during September 9 - 11, and from 6 AM to 5 PM during September 12 - October 31. Open weekdays only, excluding September 2, Labor Day. Allowable sales were subject to individual fisher quotas (IFQs) as described within the individual fishers permit. Beach seine landings (Chinook: 52 adults/20 jacks, coho: 9 adults/0 jacks). Purse seine landings (Chinook: 12 adults/5 jacks, coho: 2 adults/0 jacks).

Table 20. Lower Columbia River commercial landings, 2024.

Winter/Spring/Summer *(OR/WA Fish Tickets - Final on January 15, 2025)*

Season	CHINOOK		*Z 1-5 Spring Chinook*		SOCKEYE		SHAD		WHITE STURGEON[1/]	
Mainstem	**Numbers**	Pounds	***Adults***	*Jacks*	**Numbers**	Pounds	**Numbers**	Pounds	**Numbers**	Pounds
Winter Sturgeon *(No season during 2024)*	—	--	—	--	—	--	—	--	--	--
Spring	51	481	42	9	—	--	6,140	10,561	--	--
Summer *(No season during 2024)*	—	--	—	--	—	--	—	--	--	--
Shad (Area 2S)	—	--	—	--	—	--	**0**	0	--	--
Mainstem Totals	**51**	481	**42**	9	**0**	0	**6,140**	10,561	—	--

	CHINOOK		COHO		SOCKEYE		SHAD		WHITE STURGEON	
Select Areas	**Numbers**	Pounds	**Numbers**	Pounds	**Numbers**	Pounds	**Numbers**	Pounds	**Numbers**	Pounds
Youngs Bay Winter	**507**	6,053	**0**	0	**0**	0	**0**	0	--	--
Youngs Bay Spring	**7,773**	84,147	**0**	0	**9**	27	**0**	0	--	--
Youngs Bay Summer	**3,156**	35,475	**0**	0	**75**	235	**0**	0	--	--
Tongue Point/South Channel Winter	**188**	2,318	**0**	0	**0**	0	**0**	0	--	--
Tongue Point/South Channel Spring	**720**	8,416	**1**	4	**0**	0	**0**	0	--	--
Tongue Point/South Channel Summer	**297**	3,356	**0**	0	**2**	7	**0**	0	--	--
Blind & Knappa Sloughs Winter	**581**	7,772	**0**	0	**0**	0	**0**	0	--	--
Blind & Knappa Sloughs Spring	**2,637**	31,428	**0**	0	**0**	0	**0**	0	--	--
Blind & Knappa Sloughs Summer	**1,167**	13,267	**0**	0	**0**	0	**0**	0	--	--
Deep River Winter	**30**	414	**0**	0	**0**	0	**0**	0	--	--
Deep River Spring	**1**	11	**0**	0	**0**	0	**0**	0	--	--
Select Area Totals	**17,057**	192,657	**1**	4	**86**	269	**0**	0	—	--

	Chinook		Coho		Sockeye		Shad		White Sturgeon	
2024 Lower Columbia River Commercial Winter/Spring/Summer GRAND TOTALS	**17,108**	193,138	**1**	4	**86**	269	**6,140**	10,561	Prohibited	--

Fall

Season	CHINOOK		COHO		PINK		SOCKEYE		WHITE STURGEON	
Mainstem	**Numbers**	Pounds	**Numbers**	Pounds	**Numbers**	Pounds	**Numbers**	Pounds	**Numbers**	Pounds
August *(Early-Fall)* (Zone 4–5; 9 - 9 3/4" gillnet)	**28,002**	451,646	**2,045**	12,572	**0**	0	**0**	0	--	--
August (Early-Fall) Subtotals	**28,002**	451,646	**2,045**	12,572	**0**	0	**0**	0	--	--
Late-Fall (Zone 4 - 5; 8 - 9 3/4" gillnet)	**17,235**	251,287	**1,742**	13,746	**0**	0	**0**	0	--	--
Late-Fall (Zone 1 - 3; 3 3/4" tanglenet)	**1,344**	12,117	**5,099**	32,658	**0**	0	**0**	0	--	--
Late-Fall Subtotals	**18,579**	263,404	**6,841**	46,404	**0**	0	**0**	0	--	--
Pound Net No Fishery in 2024	—	--	—	--	—	--	—	--	--	--
Beach Seine *(Zones 1-3)* [2/]	**72**	848	**9**	47	**0**	0	**0**	0	--	--
Purse Seine *(Zones 1-3)* [2/]	**17**	204	**2**	14	**0**	0	**0**	0	--	--
Pound Net and Seine Totals	**89**	1,052	**11**	61	**0**	0	**0**	0	--	--
Fall Mainstem Totals	**46,670**	716,102	**8,897**	59,037	**0**	0	**0**	0	—	--
Select Areas										
Youngs Bay	**6,871**	83,153	**18,797**	128,356	**0**	0	**0**	0	--	--
Tongue Point	**3,124**	37,611	**27,379**	180,085	**0**	0	**0**	0	--	--
Blind Slough & Knappa Slough[3/]	**1,325**	16,451	**8,659**	57,971	**0**	0	**0**	0	--	--
Deep River	**241**	2,161	**6,849**	45,177	**0**	0	**0**	0	--	--
Fall Select Area Totals	**11,561**	139,376	**61,684**	411,589	**0**	0	**0**	0	—	--

	Chinook		Coho		Pink		SOCKEYE		White Sturgeon	
2024 Lower Columbia River Commercial Fall GRAND TOTALS	**58,231**	855,478	**70,581**	470,626	**0**	0	**0**	0	Prohibited	--

	CHINOOK		COHO		PINK		CHUM[4/]		WHITE STURGEON	
FINAL GRAND TOTALS	**Numbers**	Pounds	**Numbers**	Pounds	**Numbers**	Pounds	**Numbers**	Pounds	**Numbers**	Pounds
2024	**75,339**	1,048,616	**70,582**	470,630	**0**	0	*Prohibited*		*Prohibited*	
for Lower Columbia R. Commercial Fisheries	**SOCKEYE**		**SHAD**		**SMELT** (Mainstem)				**GREEN STURGEON**[5/]	
	Numbers	Pounds	**Numbers**	Pounds	Pounds				**Numbers**	Pounds
	86	269	**6,140**	10,561	11,768				*Prohibited*	

[1/] The retention and sale of white sturgeon was prohibited during 2024 non-treaty commercial fisheries.
[2/] Beach seine landings (Chinook: 52 adults/20 jacks, coho: 9 adults/0 jacks). Purse seine landings (Chinook: 12 adults/5 jacks, coho: 2 adults/0 jacks).
[3/] Effective 10 AM Oct. 2, Knappa Slough closed to commercial fishing due to low numbers of coho returning to Big Creek Hatchery (17 periods rescinded).
[4/] The retention and sale of chum salmon has been prohibited since October, 2013.
[5/] The retention and sale of green sturgeon has been prohibited since July 6, 2006.

Table 21. Stock composition of hatchery spring Chinook (in thousands) landed during non-treaty mainstem commercial fisheries, 1990–2024.

Year	Spring Season Kept Catch by Stock				
	Willamette River	C,K,L,S[1]	Upriver	Select Area[2]	Total
1990	15.5	0.7	2.1	—	18.3
1991	11.2	0.5	0.9	—	12.6
1992	3.9	1.0	0.2	—	5.1
1993	0.8	0.4	0.2	—	1.4
1994	1.0	0.4	0.4	—	1.8
1995	—	—	—	—	—
1996	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	—	0.2
1997	0.1	0.0	<0.1	—	<0.2
1998	<0.1	0.0	0.0	—	<0.1
1999	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	—	0.1
2000	0.4	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	0.5
2001	2.8	0.2	1.6	0.8	5.4
2002	5.4	0.5	8.3	0.3	14.5
2003	0.8	0.1	2.1	<0.1	3.1
2004	5.7	1.3	5.3	0.9	13.2
2005	2.1	1.1	2.0	0.0	5.2
2006	2.1	1.0	1.2	<0.1	4.4
2007	0.9	0.6	1.3	0.1	2.9
2008	<0.1	<0.1	5.7	0.0	5.7
2009	<0.1	<0.1	4.1	0.0	4.2
2010	1.5	0.2	7.3	0.0	9.0
2011	1.1	0.2	3.1	0.1	4.5
2012	1.6	0.1	4.1	0.3	6.1
2013[3]	0.5	<0.1	1.3	0.1	1.9
2014[3]	0.6	0.2	2.7	0.0	3.5
2015[3]	1.3	0.4	4.7	0.1	6.5
2016[3]	0.4	0.3	2.4	0.2	3.3
2017	—	—	—	—	—
2018	—	—	—	—	—
2019	—	—	—	—	—
2020	—	—	—	—	—
2021	—	—	—	—	—
2022	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	<0.1
2023	—	—	—	—	—
2024	—	0.0	0.0	—	—

[1] *C=Cowlitz River, K=Kalama River, L=Lewis River, and S=Sandy River. May infrequently include coastal stocks.*

[2] *Select Area stocks included in Willamette R. stock category prior to 2000.*

[3] *Adults only.*

Table 22. Columbia River recreational spring Chinook fishing regulations, 2002–2024.

Year	Buoy 10 to Tongue Point	Tongue Point to I-5 Bridge	I-5 Bridge to Bonneville Dam	Bonneville Dam to McNary Dam+
2002	Open January 1–April 28 and May 5–15. Two adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook daily bag limit.	Open January 1–April 28 and May 5–15. Two adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook daily bag limit.	Open March 16–April 28 and May 5–15. Two adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook daily bag limit.	Open March 16–May 15 from The Dalles Dam upstream to McNary Dam and April 3–May 15 from Tower Is. powerlines to The Dalles Dam. Two adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook daily bag limit.
2003	Open January 1–April 5 and April 9–12, 16–19, 23–26, 30–May 3, May 7–10, and May 14–15. Two adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook daily bag limit.	Open January 1–April 5 and April 9–12, 16–19, 23–26, 30–May 3, May 7–10, and May 14–15. Two adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook daily bag limit.	Open February 15–April 5. Two adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook daily bag limit.	Open February 15–May 3, May 7–10, and May 14–15 from Tower Is. powerlines upstream to McNary Dam plus the Oregon Bank from Bonneville to Tower Is. Two adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook daily bag limit.
2004	Open January 1–April 30. Two adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook daily bag limit. Unlawful to remove unclipped fish from the water (added as permanent regulation).	Open January 1–April 30. Two adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook daily bag limit. Unlawful to remove unclipped fish from the water (added as permanent regulation).	Open March 16–April 21. Two adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook daily bag limit. Unlawful to remove unclipped fish from the water (added as permanent regulation).	Open March 16–May 6 from Tower Is. powerlines upstream to McNary Dam plus the Oregon Bank from Bonneville Dam to Tower Is. Two adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook daily limit. Unlawful to remove unclipped fish from the water (added as permanent regulation).
2005	Open January 1–April 20. Two adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook daily bag limit.	Open January 1–April 20 and June 4–15. Two adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook daily bag limit.	Open March 16–April 20 and June 4–15. Open Sunday, Monday and Tuesday only with a one–fish daily salmonid limit during March 16–April 20 between Rooster Rock and Bonneville Dam. Otherwise, two adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook daily bag limit.	Open March 16–April 20 from Tower Is. powerlines upstream to McNary Dam and June 4-15 from Tower Island powerlines to the Oregon/Washington border above McNary plus the Oregon Bank between Bonneville Dam and Tower Is. Two adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook daily bag limit.
2006	Open January 1–April 13. Two adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook daily bag limit.	Open January 1–April 13 and May 17–June 15. Two adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook daily bag limit.	Open May 17–June 15. Two adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook daily bag limit.	Open March 16–April 30 and May 13–June 15 from Tower Is. powerlines upstream to McNary Dam plus the Oregon bank between Bonneville Dam and Tower Is. Two adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook daily bag limit.
2007	Open January 1–April 15. Two adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook daily bag limit.	Open January 1–April 15 and May 16–June 15. Two adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook daily bag limit.	Open June 6–15. Two adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook daily bag limit.	Open March 16–May 3 and June 6–15 from Tower Is. powerlines upstream to McNary Dam plus the Oregon bank between Bonneville Dam and Tower Is. Two adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook daily bag limit.
2008	Open January 1– February 24 under permanent rules, then March 24–April 4 with one adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook in the daily bag limit.	Open January 1– February 24 under permanent rules, then March 24–April 4 upstream to Hayden Island powerlines with one adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook in the daily bag limit.	Open March 16–April 20 from Hayden Island powerlines upstream to Bonneville Dam (except closed Tuesdays March 25, April 1, 8, and 15). One adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook in the daily bag limit.	Open March 16–May 10 from Tower Is. powerlines upstream to McNary Dam plus the Oregon and Washington banks between Bonneville Dam and Tower Is. Two adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook daily bag limit.

Table 22. Columbia River recreational spring Chinook fishing regulations, 2002–2024 continued.

Year	Buoy 10 to Tongue Point	Tongue Point to I-5 Bridge	I-5 Bridge to Bonneville Dam	Bonneville Dam to McNary Dam+
2009	Open January 1–February 28 under permanent rules. Open March 1–15, 19–21, 26–28, April 2–4, 9–11, and 16–18 with one adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook in the daily bag limit.	Open January 1–February 28 under permanent rules. Open March 1–15, 19–21, 26–28, April 2–4, 9–11, and 16–18 upstream to the Hayden Island powerlines with one adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook in the daily bag limit.	Open March 1–22, 25–28, April 1–4, 8–11, 15–18, and 22 from Hayden Island powerlines upstream to Bonneville Dam with one adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook in the daily bag limit.	Open March 16–April 30 from Tower Is. powerlines upstream to McNary Dam plus the Oregon and Washington banks between Bonneville Dam and Tower Is. Two adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook daily bag limit.
2010	Open January 1–February 28 under permanent rules. Open March 1–April 18 (except closed Tuesdays March 9, 16, 23, and 30) with one adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook in the daily bag limit.	Open January 1–February 28 under permanent rules. Open March 1–April 18 (except closed Tuesdays March 9, 16, 23, and 30) with one adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook in the daily bag limit.	Open from I-5 to I–205 plus the Oregon and Washington banks between I–205 and Bonneville Dam during March 1–14, 18–20, 25–27, and April 1–3 (except closed Tuesday March 9) with one adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook in the daily bag limit.	Open March 16–May 9 from Tower Is. powerlines upstream to McNary Dam plus the Oregon and Washington banks between Bonneville Dam and Tower Is. Two adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook daily bag limit.
2011	Open January 1–February 28 under permanent rules. Open March 1–April 4 and April 8–19 with one adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook in the daily bag limit.	Open January 1–February 28 under permanent rules. Open March 1–April 4, April 8–19, and May 15–June 15 with one adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook in the daily bag limit.	Open March 1–April 4 and April 8–19 from the I-5 Bridge to Rooster Rock plus the Oregon and Washington banks between I-5 and Bonneville Dam. Open May 15–26 from the I-5 Bridge to Beacon Rock plus the Oregon and Washington banks between Beacon Rock and Bonneville Dam. Open May 27–June 15 from the I-5 Bridge to Bonneville Dam. One adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook in the daily bag limit throughout the entire season.	Open March 16–May 1, May 7–10, and May 28–June 15 from Tower Is. powerlines upstream to the Oregon/ Washington border above McNary Dam plus the Oregon and Washington banks between Bonneville Dam and Tower Is. powerlines. Two adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook daily bag limit.
2012	Open January 1–February 29 under permanent rules. Open March 1–April 22 (except closed Tuesdays March 20, 27, and April 3, 10, and 17) and May 26–27 with one adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook in the daily bag limit.	Open January 1–February 29 under permanent rules. Open March 1–April 22 (except closed Tuesdays March 20, 27, and April 3, 10, and 17) and May 26–27 with one adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook in the daily bag limit.	Open March 1–April 22 (except closed Tuesdays March 20, 27, and April 3, 10, and 17) and May 26–27 from I-5 upstream to Beacon Rock plus the Oregon and Washington banks between Beacon Rock and Bonneville Dam with one adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook in the daily bag limit.	Open March 16–May 6 and May 19–20 from Tower Is. powerlines upstream to the Oregon/Washington border above McNary Dam plus the Oregon and Washington banks between Bonneville Dam and Tower Is. powerlines. Two adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook daily bag limit.
2013	Open January 1–February 28 under permanent rules. Open March 1–April 12 (except closed Tuesdays March 26, April 2 and 9) with one adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook allowed in the daily bag limit.	Open January 1–February 28 under permanent rules. Open March 1–April 12 (except closed Tuesdays March 26, April 2 and 9) and May 25–June 15 with one adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook allowed in the daily bag limit.	Open March 1–April 12 (except closed Tuesdays March 26, April 2 and 9) and May 25–June 7 from I-5 upstream to Beacon Rock plus the Oregon and Washington banks between Beacon Rock and Bonneville Dam. Open June 8–15 from I-5 to Bonneville Dam. One adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook in the daily bag limit for the entire season.	Open March 16–May 5 from Tower Is. powerlines upstream to the Oregon/Washington border above McNary Dam plus the Oregon and Washington banks between Bonneville Dam and Tower Is. powerlines with two adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook in the daily bag limit, and June 8–15 with one adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook in the daily bag limit.

Table 22. Columbia River recreational spring Chinook fishing regulations, 2002–2024 continued.

Year	Buoy 10 to Tongue Point	Tongue Point to I-5 Bridge	I-5 Bridge to Bonneville Dam	Bonneville Dam to McNary Dam+
2014	Open January 1–February 28 under permanent rules. Open March 1–April 14 and April 19 (except closed Tuesdays March 25, April 1 and 8) with one adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook allowed in the daily bag limit.	Open January 1–February 28 under permanent rules. Open March 1–April 14, April 19, May 9–10 and May 15–June 15 (except closed Tuesdays March 25, April 1 and 8) with one adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook allowed in the daily bag limit.	Open March 1–April 14 (except closed Tuesdays March 25, April 1 and 8) from I-5 upstream to Beacon Rock plus the Oregon and Washington banks between Beacon Rock and Bonneville Dam); April 19 and May 9–10 from I-5 upstream to Rooster Rock plus the Oregon and Washington banks between Rooster Rock and Bonneville Dam; and May 15–June 15 from I-5 to Bonneville Dam with one adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook allowed in the daily bag limit.	Open March 16–May 9 and May 31–June 15 from Tower Is. powerlines upstream to the Oregon/Washington border above McNary Dam plus the Oregon and Washington banks between Bonneville Dam and Tower Is. powerlines with one adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook in the daily bag limit.
2015	Open January 1–February 28 under permanent rules. Open March 1–April 11 and April 16 (except closed Tuesdays March 24, 31 and April 7) with one adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook allowed in the daily bag limit.	Open January 1–February 28 under permanent rules. Open March 1–April 11 and April 16 (except closed Tuesdays March 24, 31 and April 7), May 2, 3, 9 and May 16–June 15. One adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook allowed in the daily bag limit January 1–June 2. Two adult spring Chinook bag limit June 3–15.	Open March 1–April 11 (except closed Tuesdays March 24, 31 and April 7), April 16, May 2, 3, 9 and May 16–29 from I-5 upstream to Beacon Rock plus the Oregon and Washington banks between Beacon Rock and Bonneville Dam. Open May 30–June 15 from I-5 upstream to Bonneville Dam. One adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook allowed in the daily bag limit January 1–June 2. Two adult spring Chinook bag limit June 3–15.	Open March 16–May 10 and May 28–June 15 from Tower Is. powerlines upstream to the Oregon/Washington border above McNary Dam plus the Oregon and Washington banks between Bonneville Dam and Tower Is. Powerlines. One adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook in the daily bag limit March 16–June 2. Two adult spring Chinook bag limit June 3–15.
2016	Open January 1–February 29 under permanent rules. Open March 1–April 8 (except closed Tuesdays March 29 and April 5) with one adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook allowed in the daily bag limit.	Open January 1–February 29 under permanent rules. Open March 1–April 8 (except closed Tuesdays March 29 and April 5), May 13–15, May 20–22, May 27–30 and June 3–15 with one adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook allowed in the daily bag limit. No angling near the mouth of the Lewis River May 13-15.	Open March 1–April 8 (except closed Tuesdays March 29 and April 5), May 13–15, May 20–22, May 27–30 and June 3–9 from I-5 upstream to Beacon Rock plus the Oregon and Washington banks between Beacon Rock and Bonneville Dam. Open June 10–15 from I-5 upstream to Bonneville Dam. One adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook allowed in the daily bag limit.	Open March 16–May 8 and May 13–15 from Tower Island powerlines upstream to the Oregon/Washington border above McNary Dam plus the Oregon and Washington banks between Bonneville Dam and Tower Island with one adipose fin-clipped adult Chinook allowed in the daily bag limit. In Washington, hand-casted lines only when angling from shore.
2017	Open February 1-28 under permanent rules. Open March 1-April 10, April 13-17, and April 20-23 with one hatchery adult spring Chinook in the daily bag limit.	Open February 1-28 under permanent rules. Open March 1-April 10, April 13-17, and April 20-23 with one hatchery adult spring Chinook in the daily bag limit. Angling closed near the mouth of the Lewis River March 1-April 23.	Open March 1-April 10, April 13-17, and April 20-23 from I-5 upstream to Beacon Rock plus the Oregon and Washington Bank between Beacon Rock and Bonneville Dam with one hatchery adult spring Chinook in the daily bag limit.	Open March 16-May 5 from Tower Island powerlines upstream to the Oregon/ Washington border above McNary Dam plus the Oregon and Washington banks between Bonneville Dam and Tower Island powerlines with one hatchery adult Chinook in the daily bag limit. In Washington, hand-casted lines only when angling from shore.

Table 22. Columbia River recreational spring Chinook fishing regulations, 2002–2024 continued.

Year	Buoy 10 to Tongue Point	Tongue Point to I-5 Bridge	I-5 Bridge to Bonneville Dam	Bonneville Dam to McNary Dam+
2018	Open February 1-28 under permanent rules. Open March 1-April 7 and April 14 with one adipose fin-clipped adult spring Chinook in the daily bag limit.	Open February 1-28 under permanent rules. Open March 1-April 7, April 14, and May 25-June 15. One hatchery adult spring Chinook in the daily bag limit March 1-June 6. Two fish daily bag limit June 7-15.	Open March 1-April 7, April 14, and May 25-June 6 from I-5 upstream to Beacon Rock plus the Oregon and Washington banks between Beacon Rock and Bonneville Dam with one hatchery adult spring Chinook in the daily bag limit. Open June 7-15 from I-5 to Bonneville Dam with a two fish daily bag limit.	Open March 16-May 7 and May 25-June 15 from Tower Island powerlines upstream to the Oregon/Washington border above McNary Dam plus the Oregon and Washington banks between Bonneville Dam and Tower Island powerlines. One hatchery adult Chinook in the daily bag limit March 16-May 7 and May 25-June 6, two fish bag limit June 7-15. In Washington, hand casted lines only when angling from shore between Bonneville and Tower Island.
2019	Open February 1-28 under permanent rules.	Open February 1-28 under permanent rules. Open March 1-April 10, April 13-14, April 20-21 and April 27-28 from the Warrior Rock line (defined as a line through Warrior Rock light through red buoy #4 to a dolphin on the lower end of Bachelor Island) upstream to the I-5 Bridge. One hatchery adult spring Chinook in the daily bag limit.	Open March 1-April 10, April 13-14, April 20-21 and April 27-28 from I-5 upstream to Beacon Rock plus the Oregon and Washington banks between Beacon Rock and Bonneville Dam with one hatchery adult spring Chinook in the daily bag limit.	Open April 1-May 5 and May 11-12 from Tower Island powerlines upstream to the Oregon/Washington border above McNary Dam plus the Oregon and Washington banks between Bonneville Dam and Tower Island powerlines. One hatchery adult Chinook in the daily bag limit. In Washington, hand casted lines only when angling from shore between Bonneville and Tower Island.
2020	Open February 1-29 under permanent rules.	Open February 1-29 under permanent rules. Open March 1-26 and May 5, 7, 9, 13, 15-17 and 20 from the Warrior Rock line (defined as a line through Warrior Rock light through red buoy #4 to a dolphin on the lower end of Bachelor Island) upstream to the I-5 Bridge. One hatchery adult spring Chinook in the daily bag limit.	Open March 1-26 and May 5, 7, 9, 13, 15-17 and 20 from I-5 upstream to Beacon Rock plus the Oregon and Washington banks between Beacon Rock and Bonneville Dam with one hatchery adult spring Chinook in the daily bag limit.	Open May 5, 7, 9, 13, 15-17 and 20 from Tower Island powerlines upstream to the Oregon/Washington border above McNary Dam plus the Oregon and Washington banks between Bonneville Dam and Tower Island powerlines. One hatchery adult Chinook in the daily bag limit. In Washington, hand casted lines only when angling from shore between Bonneville and Tower Island.
2021	Open February 1-28 under permanent rules. Open March 1-April 4 with one hatchery adult Chinook in the daily bag limit.	Open February 1-28 under permanent rules. Open March 1-April 4, May 21-23, May 29 and June 1-15 with a boat angling closure around the mouth of the Cowlitz River. One hatchery adult spring Chinook in the daily bag limit March 1-June 11. Two hatchery Chinook allowed June 12-15.	Open March 1-April 4 from I-5 upstream to Beacon Rock plus the Oregon and Washington banks between Beacon Rock and Bonneville Dam. Open May 21-23, May 29 and June 1-15 from I-5 to Bonneville. One hatchery adult spring Chinook in the daily bag limit March 1-June 11. Two hatchery Chinook allowed June 12-15.	Open March 16-May 5, May 22-23, May 29-30, June 5-6 and June 12-15 from Tower Island powerlines upstream to the Oregon/Washington border above McNary Dam plus the Oregon and Washington banks between Bonneville Dam and Tower Island powerlines. One hatchery adult Chinook in the daily bag limit March 16-June 6. Two hatchery Chinook allowed June 12-15. In Washington, hand casted lines only when angling from shore between Bonneville and Tower Island.

Table 22. Columbia River recreational spring Chinook fishing regulations, 2002–2024 continued.

Year	Buoy 10 to Tongue Point	Tongue Point to I-5 Bridge	I-5 Bridge to Bonneville Dam	Bonneville Dam to McNary Dam+
2022	Open February 1-28 under permanent rules. Open March 1-April 6 with one hatchery adult Chinook in the daily bag limit.	Open February 1-28 under permanent rules. Open March 1-April 6, May 12-22 and May 24-June 15. One hatchery adult spring Chinook in the daily bag limit March 1-June 3. Two hatchery Chinook allowed June 4-15.	Open March 1-April 6, May 12-22, and May 24-June 3 from I-5 upstream to Beacon Rock plus the Oregon and Washington banks between Beacon Rock and Bonneville Dam. Open June 4-15 from I-5 to Bonneville. One hatchery adult spring Chinook in the daily bag limit March 1-June 3. Two hatchery Chinook allowed June 4-15.	Open April 1-May 3, May 26, May 28, and June 4-15 from Tower Island powerlines upstream to the Oregon/Washington border above McNary Dam plus the Oregon and Washington banks between Bonneville Dam and Tower Island powerlines. One hatchery adult Chinook in the daily bag limit April 1-May 28. Two hatchery Chinook allowed June 4-15. In Washington, hand casted lines only when angling from shore between Bonneville and Tower Island.
2023	Open February 1-28 under permanent rules. Open March 1-April 11 with one hatchery adult Chinook in the daily bag limit.	Open February 1-28 under permanent rules. Open March 1-April 11 and May 19-31 with one hatchery adult spring Chinook in the daily bag limit.	Open March 1-April 11 and May 19-31 from I-5 upstream to Beacon Rock plus the Oregon and Washington banks between Beacon Rock and Bonneville Dam. One hatchery adult spring Chinook in the daily bag limit.	Open April 1-May 6 and May 19-24 from Tower Island powerlines upstream to the Oregon/Washington border above McNary Dam plus the Oregon and Washington banks between Bonneville Dam and Tower Island powerlines. One hatchery adult Chinook in the daily bag limit. In Washington, hand casted lines only when angling from shore between Bonneville and Tower Island.
2024	Open February 1-29 under permanent rules. Open March 1-April 11 with one hatchery adult Chinook in the daily bag limit.	Open February 1-29 under permanent rules. Open March 1-April 11, May 17-19, 24-27 and June 1-15 with one hatchery adult spring Chinook in the daily bag limit.	Open March 1-April 11, May 17-19, May 24-27 and June 1-7 from I-5 upstream to Beacon Rock plus the Oregon and Washington banks between Beacon Rock and Bonneville Dam. Open June 8-15 from I-5 to Bonneville Dam. One hatchery adult spring Chinook in the daily bag limit.	Open April 1-28 and June 8-15 from Tower Island powerlines upstream to the Oregon/Washington border above McNary Dam plus the Oregon and Washington banks between Bonneville Dam and Tower Island powerlines. One hatchery adult Chinook in the daily bag limit. In Washington, hand casted lines only when angling from shore between Bonneville and Tower Island.

Table 23. Recreational seasons for adult summer Chinook downstream of Bonneville Dam 2002–2024[1].

Year	Area	Season Dates	Daily Bag Limit	Additional Regulations
2002	Tongue Pt.-Bonn.	June 28-July 31	2 Chinook	Retained Chinook must be fin-clipped
2003	Tongue Pt.-Bonn.	June 16-July 31	2 Chinook	Retained Chinook must be fin-clipped
2004	Tongue Pt.-Bonn.	June 16-July 31	2 Chinook	Retained Chinook must be fin-clipped
2005	Tongue Pt.-Bonn.	June 16-July 31	2 Chinook	Retained Chinook must be fin-clipped June 16-30, any Chinook allowed July 1-31
2006	Tongue Pt.-Bonn.	June 16-July 31	2 Chinook	None
2007	Tongue Pt.-Bonn.	June 16-30	2 Chinook	None
2008	Tongue Pt.-Bonn.	June 21-28	2 Chinook	None
2009	Tongue Pt.-Bonn.	June 22-July 5	2 Chinook	None
2010	Astoria Br. -Bonn.	June 16-July 31	2 Chinook	Retained Chinook must be fin-clipped
2011	Astoria Br.-Bonn.	June 16-July 17	2 Chinook	Retained Chinook must be fin-clipped
2012	Astoria Br.-Bonn.	June 16-July 1	2 Chinook	Retained Chinook must be fin-clipped
2013	Astoria Br.-Bonn.	June 16-30	2 Chinook	Retained Chinook must be fin-clipped
2014	Astoria Br.-Bonn.	June 16-30, July 3-6, July 11-31	2 Chinook	Retained Chinook must be fin-clipped
2015	Astoria Br.-Bonn.	June 16-July 31	2 Chinook June 16-July 2, 1 Chinook July 3-31	Retained Chinook must be fin-clipped June 16-July 2, any Chinook allowed July 3-31
2016	Astoria Br.-Bonn.	June 16-July 31	2 Chinook	Retained Chinook must be fin-clipped
2017	Astoria Br.-Bonn.	June 16-June 30, July 7-31	2 Chinook	Retained Chinook must be fin-clipped
2018	Astoria Br.-Bonn.	June 22-30	2 Chinook	Retained Chinook must be fin-clipped
2019	Closed	--	--	Closed for Chinook adults and jacks
2020	Tongue Pt.-Bonn.	July 4-31	2 Chinook	Retained Chinook must be fin-clipped
2021	Astoria Br.-Bonn.	June 16-July 5	2 Chinook	Retained Chinook must be fin-clipped
2022	Astoria Br.-Bonn.	June 16-22, July 1-31	2 Chinook	Retained Chinook must be fin-clipped
2023	Astoria Br.-Bonn.	June 16-30	2 Chinook	Retained Chinook must be fin-clipped.
2024	Astoria Br.-Bonn.	June 16-19	2 Chinook	Retained Chinook must be fin-clipped.

[1] *Prior to 2002, recreational fisheries for adult summer Chinook in the mainstem Columbia River had been closed since 1973.*

Table 24. Salmonid angler trips and adult Chinook catch by month in the lower Columbia River, 2004–2024.

Month	Angler Trips	Adult Chinook Kept	Adult Chinook Released	Year	Month	Angler Trips	Adult Chinook Kept	Adult Chinook Released	Year	Month	Angler Trips	Adult Chinook Kept	Adult Chinook Released
Feb	7,551	39	0	2006	Feb	2,471	19	0	2007	Feb	4,405	24	0
Mar	36,865	1,899	542		Mar	27,418	1,810	413		Mar	27,949	1,110	311
Apr	65,705	8,653	2,389		Apr	33,750	3,595	712		Apr	34,890	4,507	924
May	4,082	0	143		May	12,225	634	345		May	10,989	505	234
Jun 1–15	10,492	724	486		Jun 1–15	10,971	927	991		Jun 1–15	4,777	330	179
Jun 16–30	12,824	669	485		Jun 16–30	19,088	3,360	5		Jun 16–30	23,732	2,214	0
Jul	25,681	902	15		Jul	24,714	1,564	11		Jul	16,036	0	219
Total	163,200	12,886	4,060		Total	130,637	11,909	2,477		Total	122,778	8,690	1,867

Month	Angler Trips	Adult Chinook Kept	Adult Chinook Released	Year	Month	Angler Trips	Adult Chinook Kept	Adult Chinook Released	Year	Month	Angler Trips	Adult Chinook Kept	Adult Chinook Released
Feb	4,150	3	1	2009	Feb	4,539	34	1	2010	Feb	7,614	128	40
Mar	35,453	4,107	668		Mar	55,061	3,906	933		Mar	65,160	6,646	989
Apr	63,369	15,930	2,463		Apr	82,693	12,983	2,304		Apr	99,001	22,473	3,407
May	0	0	0		May	0	0	10		May	6,196	0	311
Jun 1–15	0	0	0		Jun 1–15	4,109	0	148		Jun 1–15	7,005	0	608
Jun 16–30	30,505	2,051	463		Jun 16–30	23,569	1,749	381		Jun 16–30	26,932	1,866	845
Jul	20,783	0	427		Jul	39,644	507	469		Jul	43,729	673	483
Total	154,260	22,091	4,022		Total	209,615	19,179	4,246		Total	255,637	31,786	6,683

Month	Angler Trips	Adult Chinook Kept	Adult Chinook Released	Year	Month	Angler Trips	Adult Chinook Kept	Adult Chinook Released	Year	Month	Angler Trips	Adult Chinook Kept	Adult Chinook Released
Feb	5,598	280	47	2012	Feb	8,188	37	23	2013	Feb	4,856	46	11
Mar	59,971	3,349	1,099		Mar	39,600	1,560	309		Mar	40,955	1,462	431
Apr	48,962	4,026	928		Apr	57,357	11,105	1,810		Apr	28,895	3,634	845
May	21,237	1,687	385		May	15,024	630	739		May	13,751	461	458
Jun 1–15	19,127	2,352	695		Jun 1–15	7,750	0	595		Jun 1–15	21,198	1,347	921
Jun 16–30	30,858	3,787	1,731		Jun 16–30	31,298	2,698	1,521		Jun 16–30	26,473	1,820	1,172
Jul	44,960	1,373	1,040		Jul	49,435	199	1,037		Jul	25,564	12	336
Total	230,713	16,854	5,925		Total	208,652	16,229	6,034		Total	161,692	8,782	4,174

Month	Angler Trips	Adult Chinook Kept	Adult Chinook Released	Year	Month	Angler Trips	Adult Chinook Kept	Adult Chinook Released	Year	Month	Angler Trips	Adult Chinook Kept	Adult Chinook Released
Feb	3,292	0	0	2015	Feb	5,133	24	6	2016	Feb	6,399	151	19
Mar	25,275	910	246		Mar	40,963	2,594	423		Mar	45,166	3,950	658
Apr	60,429	10,652	2,525		Apr	50,470	10,800	1,691		Apr	33,964	5,916	990
May	33,799	2,727	1,978		May	38,991	4,853	1,875		May	25,886	1,428	1,049
Jun 1–15	22,847	1,439	2,027		Jun 1–15	15,616	1,315	1,057		Jun 1–15	15,411	1,221	1,060
Jun 16–30	23,645	1,669	2,074		Jun 16–30	18,726	1,673	1,028		Jun 16–30	25,157	1,920	2,080
Jul	30,016	311	629		Jul	31,829	4,255	463		Jul	32,910	1,160	2,090
Total	199,303	17,708	9,479		Total	201,728	25,514	6,543		Total	184,893	15,746	7,946

Month	Angler Trips	Adult Chinook Kept	Adult Chinook Released	Year	Month	Angler Trips	Adult Chinook Kept	Adult Chinook Released	Year	Month	Angler Trips	Adult Chinook Kept	Adult Chinook Released
Feb	1,892	0	0	2018	Feb	3,293	18	0	2019	Feb	2,374	4	1
Mar	10,120	53	6		Mar	38,633	1,871	278		Mar	10,626	317	76
Apr	51,291	8,994	937		Apr	26,486	4,119	581		Apr	19,691	1,356	240
May	0	0	0		May	9,041	468	355		May	3,500	0	61
Jun 1–15	0	0	0		Jun 1–15	12,429	1,033	316		Jun 1–15	3,218	0	102
Jun 16–30	23,438	2,864	1,521		Jun 16–30	12,917	1,021	408		Jun 16–30	5,271	0	281
Jul	18,157	652	727		Jul	14,558	6	342		Jul	14,485	0	211
Total	104,898	12,563	3,191		Total	117,357	8,536	2,280		Total	59,165	1,677	972

Month	Angler Trips	Adult Chinook Kept	Adult Chinook Released	Year	Month	Angler Trips	Adult Chinook Kept	Adult Chinook Released	Year	Month	Angler Trips	Adult Chinook Kept	Adult Chinook Released
Feb	4,112	4	0	2021	Feb	2,698	6	0	2022	Feb	1,885	4	3
Mar	4,386	85	36		Mar	25,933	1,534	203		Mar	24,231	1,991	316
Apr	0	0	0		Apr	15,303	1,403	126		Apr	17,940	3,321	401
May	20,930	1,373	707		May	9,003	652	309		May	28,151	4,306	1,920
Jun 1–15	6,822	0	475		Jun 1–15	14,282	1,790	790		Jun 1–15	16,238	3,053	1,463
Jun 16–30	7,173	0	509		Jun 16–30	18,537	1,797	732		Jun 16–30	8,978	1,306	951
Jul	29,926	1,191	995		Jul	10,331	337	266		Jul	22,706	1,938	1081
Total	73,349	2,653	2,722		Total	96,087	7,519	2,426		Total	120,129	15,919	6,135

Month	Angler Trips	Adult Chinook Kept	Adult Chinook Released	Year	Month	Angler Trips	Adult Chinook Kept	Adult Chinook Released
Feb	2,326	0	0	2024	Feb	2,652	0	0
Mar	18,345	457	84		Mar	17,006	691	102
Apr	23,086	2,409	356		Apr	22,311	2,997	234
May	16,720	1,825	679		May	13,318	666	260
Jun 1–15	0	0	0		Jun 1–15	18,689	1,351	504
Jun 16–30	21,899	2,013	564		Jun 16–30	19,292	798	379
Jul	14,145	6	386		Jul	15,704	0	291
Total	96,521	6,710	2,069		Total	108,972	6,503	1,770

Table 25. Recreational fisheries uptream of Bonneville Dam, 2002–2024.

Zone 6 Spring Chinook Recreational Fishery

Year	Kept	Released	Season	General Area
2002	1,609	1,073	Mar 16–May 15	The Dalles Dam–McNary Dam
2003	1,744	1,163	Feb 15–May 16 (4d/wk in May)	Bonneville Dam (BON)–McNary
2004	1,539	569	Mar 16–May 6	BON–McNary
2005	438	263	Mar 16–Apr 21, June 4–15	BON–McNary, BON–Hwy 395
2006	1,290	716	Mar 16–Apr 30, May 12–Jun 15	BON–McNary, BON–Hwy 395
2007	1,401	439	Mar 16–May 3, June 6–15	BON–McNary
2008	2,014	535	Mar 16–May 10	BON–McNary
2009	647	129	Mar 16–April 30	BON–McNary
2010	3,646	741	Mar 16–May 10	BON–McNary
2011	2,508	773	Mar 16–May 1, May 7–10, May 28–Jun 15	BON–Oregon/Washington border
2012	1,310	467	Mar 16–May 6, May 19–20	BON–Oregon/Washington border
2013	1,078	420	Mar 16–May 5, Jun 8–15	BON–Oregon/Washington border
2014	4,199	1,352	Mar 16–May 9, May 31–Jun 15	BON–Oregon/Washington border
2015	1,705	500	Mar 16–May 10, May 28–Jun 15	BON–Oregon/Washington border
2016	1,446	335	Mar 16–May 8, May 13–15	BON–Oregon/Washington border
2017	15	27	Mar 16–May 5	BON–Oregon/Washington border
2018	613	100	Mar 16–May 7, May 25–June 15	BON–Oregon/Washington border
2019	279	83	Apr 1–May 5, May 11–12	BON–Oregon/Washington border
2020	529	162	May 5, 7, 9, 13, 15–17, 20	BON–Oregon/Washington border
2021	761	348	Mar 16 – May 5, 22, 23, 29, 30; Jun 5-6, 12-15	BON–Oregon/Washington border
2022	1,223	485	Apr 1 – May 5, 26, 28; Jun 4–15	BON–Oregon/Washington border
2023	1,059	514	April 1– May 6, May 19-24	BON–Oregon/Washington border
2024	1,463	218	April 1– 29, June 8–15	BON–Oregon/Washington border

Snake River Spring Chinook Recreational Fishery

Year	Kept	Released	Season	General Area
2002	866	351	Apr 25–Jun 2 (4d/wk)	Little Goose Dam (LGO)/Clarkston
2003	513	405	Apr 26–Jun 15	LGO
2004	1,224	337	April 16–May 7	LGO
2005	77	83	June 11–30	LGO
2006	192	100	May 17– Jun 30	LGO
2007	284	67	May 9–Jun 30	LGO
2008	515	128	Apr 22/Apr 24–May 11	Ice Harbor Dam (IHD)/LGO
2009	498	100	April 24–May 17	LGO
2010	1,663	199	April 20/24–May 21	IHD/ LGO/Lower Granite Dam (LRG)/Clarkston
2011	1,913	357	April 20/25–May 13/15, May 28–Jun 2	IHD/ LGO/Clarkston
2012	2,338	448	April 20/25–May 18/20/22	IHD/ LGO/LRG/Clarkston
2013	353	125	Apr 26/28–May 11/13/27, ~Jun 14–28 (days/wk)	IHD/ LGO/Clarkston
2014	1,454	553	Apr 24/27–May 14/25/27, ~Jun 4–28 (days/wk)	IHD/ LGO/LRG/Clarkston
2015	1,900	383	Apr 19/23–May 5/9/12, Jun 4–30 (days/wk)	IHD/ LGO/LRG/Clarkston
2016	1,328	343	Apr 29/May 1, May 25/30 closure, Reopen June 12–13 (days	IHD/ LGO/LRG/Clarkston
2017	65	8	Apr 28–May 1, May 5–8, May 12–15	IHD/ LGO/Clarkston
2018	742	308	Apr 20–June 11	IHD/ LGO/Clarkston
2019	326	49	May 11–27	LGO/Clarkston
2020	326	59	May 5–22	LGO/Clarkston
2021	443	123	May 4, 7, 11, 25, 28; Jun 4, 6	LGO
2022	1,388	327	May 3–6, 10–13, 17–20, 24, 25 ,27, June 10	LGO/IHD
2023	411	71	May 2– 5, 9–12, 23–26 (2 days/wk in each pool)	IHR/LGO
2024	784	77	May 7–10 (2 days/wk in each pool)	IHR/LGO

Zone 6 Summer Chinook Recreational Fishery (includes MCN–PRD)

Year	Kept	Released	Season	General Area
2002	129	194	July 9–July 31	BON–Hwy 395
2003	396	594	June 16–July 31	BON–Hwy 395
2004	257	386	June 16–July 31	BON–Hwy 395
2005	377	480	June 16–July 31	BON–Hwy 395
2006	295	0	June 16–July 31	BON–Priest Rapids Dam (PRD)
2007	148	0	June 16–July 3	BON–PRD
2008	997	0	June 16–July 1	BON–PRD
2009	265	0	July 1–31	BON–PRD
2010	811	497	June 16–July 31	BON–PRD
2011	343	304	June 16–July 31	BON–PRD
2012	268	186	June 16–July 31	BON–PRD
2013	281	289	June 16–July 31	BON–PRD
2014	361	615	June 16–July 31	BON–PRD
2015	741	297	June 16–July 31	BON–PRD
2016	470	636	June 16–July 31	BON–PRD
2017	248	94	June 16–July 31 (BON-McN), June 16–August 15 (McN-PRD	BON–PRD
2018	120	92	June 16–July 6 (BON-McN), June 16–July 16 (McN-PRD)	BON–PRD
2019	0	38	No target fishery	BON–PRD
2020	140	246	July 4–31	BON–PRD
2021	94	51	June 16–July 31	BON–PRD
2022	284	120	June 16–July 31	BON–PRD
2023	120	104	June 16–July 31	BON–PRD
2024	114	52	June 16–June 30 (BON-Hwy.395), June 16-July 2 (Hwy.395-P	BON–PRD

Table 26. Recreational fisheries downstream of Bonneville Dam, 2000–2024.[1,2]

Lower Columbia River Recreational Fishery—Spring Chinook[3]			
Year	Anglers	Kept	Released
2000	16,039	322	92
2001	177,642	25,711	15,517
2002	180,127	20,464	14,221
2003	166,640	16,892	9,267
2004	161,992	23,740	7,420
2005	124,695	11,315	3,560
2006	86,835	6,985	2,461
2007	83,010	6,476	1,648
2008	102,972	20,040	3,132
2009	146,402	16,923	3,396
2010	184,976	29,247	5,355
2011	154,895	11,694	3,154
2012	127,919	13,332	3,476
2013	109,655	6,950	2,666
2014	145,642	15,728	6,776
2015	151,173	19,586	5,052
2016	126,826	12,666	3,776
2017	63,303	9,047	943
2018	89,882	7,509	1,530
2019	39,409	1,677	480
2020	36,250	1,462	1,218
2021	67,219	5,385	1,428
2022	88,445	12,675	4,103
2023	60,477	4,691	1,119
2024	73,976	5,705	1,100
Lower Columbia River Recreational Fishery—Summer Chinook[4]			
Year	Anglers	Kept	Released
2000	28,038	0	341
2001	32,312	0	889
2002	54,839	1,352	1,840
2003	46,943	1,854	1,777
2004	41,850	1,119	1,325
2005	38,505	1,571	500
2006	43,802	4,924	16
2007	39,768	2,214	219
2008	51,288	2,051	890
2009	63,213	2,256	850
2010	70,661	2,539	1,328
2011	75,818	5,160	2,771
2012	80,733	2,897	2,558
2013	52,037	1,832	1,508
2014	53,661	1,980	2,703
2015	50,555	5,928	1,491
2016	58,067	3,080	4,170
2017	41,595	3,516	2,248
2018	27,475	1,027	750
2019	19,756	0	492
2020	37,099	1,191	1,504
2021	28,868	2,134	998
2022	31,684	3,244	2,032
2023	36,044	2,019	950
2024	34,996	798	670

[1] *Adult fish only.*

[2] *Includes steelhead-target angler trips during non-retention periods for*

[3] *February through May 31 during 2000 – 2004 and February – June 15 since 2005.*

[4] *June 1 through July 31 during 2000 – 2004 and June 16 – July 31 since 2005.*

Table 27. Stock composition of kept adult hatchery spring Chinook (in thousands) during the mainstem lower Columbia recreational fisheries, 1990–2024.

Spring Season Kept Catch by Stock					
Year	Willamette River	C,K,L,S[1]	Upriver	Select Area[2]	Total
1990	8.8	0.3	3.1	—	12.2
1991	3.5	0.6	1.5	—	5.6
1992	3.1	1.0	1.2	—	5.3
1993	0.9	0.5	0.4	—	1.8
1994	1.3	0.4	0.4	—	2.1
1995	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
1996	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
1998	<0.1	<0.1	0.0	—	0.1
1999	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
2000	0.2	<0.1	0.1	—	0.3
2001	3.6	0.6	21.6	—	25.7
2002	5.0	0.5	14.9	—	20.5
2003	7.0	1.1	8.8	—	16.9
2004	5.5	1.6	16.6	—	23.7
2005	2.8	1.6	6.9	—	11.3
2006	2.0	1.0	4.0	—	7.0
2007	1.6	1.0	3.8	0.1	6.5
2008	0.2	0.5	19.3	0.0	20.0
2009	1.4	0.6	15.0	<0.1	16.9
2010	4.9	1.1	23.2	0.0	29.2
2011	2.1	0.4	9.2	<0.1	11.7
2012	3.0	0.1	10.2	<0.1	13.3
2013	1.7	0.1	5.1	0.1	7.0
2014	2.2	0.4	12.9	0.2	15.7
2015	3.4	0.8	15.2	0.1	19.6
2016	1.4	1.2	9.8	0.2	12.7
2017	1.2	0.5	7.1	0.2	9.0
2018	1.2	0.3	5.7	0.2	7.5
2019	0.2	<0.1	1.4	0.0	1.7
2020	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.0	1.5
2021	1.1	0.3	4.0	<0.1	5.4
2022	1.8	0.2	10.0	0.6	12.6
2023	0.7	0.4	3.3	0.3	4.7
2024	1.1	0.2	4.2	0.2	5.7

[1] *C=Cowlitz River, K=Kalama River, L=Lewis River, and S=Sandy River. May include occasional coastal stocks.*

[2] *Select Area stocks not estimated prior to 2007.*

Table 28. Adult spring Chinook recreational catch and harvest rates for the Cowlitz, Kalama, Lewis, and Sandy rivers, 1980–2024.

	Cowlitz River		Kalama River		Lewis River		Sandy River		Total	
Year[1]	Kept Catch	Harvest Rate	Kept Catch	Harvest Rate	Kept Catch	Harvest Rate	Kept Catch	Harvest Rate	Kept Catch	Harvest Rate
1980-84 Avg.	7,094	32%	1,292	32%	2,554	65%	1,269	62%	12,215	32%
1985-89 Avg.	2,888	26%	568	43%	6,262	64%	815	43%	10,549	42%
1990	2,636	35%	887	45%	7,143	77%	2,058	58%	12,724	57%
1991	3,417	38%	1,404	54%	6,201	74%	1,950	53%	12,972	55%
1992	2,134	21%	749	31%	4,385	73%	2,223	26%	9,491	35%
1993	2,897	31%	1,472	51%	6,102	74%	2,416	38%	12,887	48%
1994	1,076	34%	229	18%	1,942	63%	1,322	38%	4,569	42%
Avg.	2,432	32%	948	40%	5,155	72%	1,994	43%	10,529	47%
1995	33	2%	3	0%	2,437	65%	1,134	45%	3,607	40%
1996	29	2%	190	30%	351	20%	1,290	34%	1,860	23%
1997	144	8%	5	1%	781	36%	1,186	27%	2,116	24%
1998	0	0%	0	0%	228	14%	998	28%	1,226	18%
1999	491	24%	8	1%	692	39%	1,481	41%	2,672	32%
Avg.	139	7%	41	7%	898	35%	1,218	35%	2,296	27%
2000	538	24%	397	28%	1,260	50%	1,268	35%	3,463	35%
2001	54	3%	407	23%	2,020	53%	1,580	30%	4,061	32%
2002	1,575	31%	539	19%	1,363	39%	1,588	27%	5,065	29%
2003	2,996	19%	833	18%	1,903	38%	1,595	29%	7,327	24%
2004	1,945	12%	921	21%	3,015	40%	4,452	35%	10,333	25%
Avg.	1,422	18%	619	22%	1,912	44%	2,097	31%	6,050	29%
2005	1,346	14%	1,044	31%	1,558	44%	1,845	24%	5,793	24%
2006	876	13%	1,385	25%	2,707	37%	925	21%	5,893	24%
2007	733	19%	2,050	26%	3,521	46%	393	14%	6,697	30%
2008	599	20%	249	15%	813	37%	724	12%	2,385	19%
2009	1,900	31%	115	28%	402	27%	292	12%	2,709	26%
Avg.	1,091	19%	969	25%	1,800	38%	836	17%	4,695	25%
2010	2,184	25%	417	43%	520	22%	788	11%	3,909	20%
2011	2,629	49%	222	29%	253	19%	1,352	29%	4,456	37%
2012	5,534	45%	521	59%	381	20%	1,159	25%	7,595	39%
2013	3,352	41%	0	0%	103	7%	506	14%	3,961	27%
2014	2,801	34%	0	0%	14	1%	380	12%	3,195	23%
Avg.	3,300	39%	232	26%	254	14%	837	18%	4,623	29%
2015	8,410	32%	1,088	34%	114	10%	160	5%	9,772	28%
2016	9,386	38%	1,588	36%	124	21%	227	6%	11,325	34%
2017	5,594	38%	1,615	46%	244	10%	461	6%	7,914	28%
2018	1,073	26%	595	31%	536	17%	408	8%	2,612	19%
2019	10	1%	97	12%	6	1%	383	11%	496	7%
Avg.	4,895	27%	997	32%	205	12%	328	7%	6,424	23%
2020	0	0%	246	21%	82	4%	906	12%	1,234	11%
2021	333	9%	629	34%	256	9%	594	10%	1,812	13%
2022	848	12%	693	22%	890	13%	1,148	11%	3,579	13%
2023[2]	1,104	18%	646	26%	429	13%	1,005	16%	3,184	17%
2024[2]	1,956	22%	671	27%	408	15%	443	8%	3,478	18%

[1] *1995–2001, 2008, 2019, and 2020 harvest rates reflect fishery restrictions due to extremely low returns.*

[2] *Data are preliminary.*

Table 29. Smolt releases at Select Area fisheries sites, brood years 2005–2022.

Brood Year	Species[1]	Release Site: Youngs Bay: South Fork Klaskanine Hatchery	Youngs Bay: Klaskanine Hatchery	Youngs Bay: Youngs Bay Net Pens	Blind Slough: Big Creek Hatchery	Blind Slough: Blind Slough Net Pens	Blind Slough: Blind Slough Direct Release	Blind Slough: Gnat Creek Hatchery	Tongue Point: Tongue Point Net Pens	Deep River: Deep River Net Pens[2]	Deep River: Grays River Hatchery	Total
2005	CHS	—	—	417,662	—	272,226	—	—	104,149	263,600	—	1,057,637
	SAB	628,888	—	476,497	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,105,385
	CHF	—	—	—	5,850,219	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,850,219
	CO	—	—	1,157,746	529,697	304,558	—	—	174,547	449,200	157,500	2,773,248
2006	CHS	—	—	543,803	—	312,962	—	—	79,343	121,500	—	1,057,608
	SAB	708,412	—	564,641	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,273,053
	CHF	—	—	—	4,467,016	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,467,016
	CO	278,944	232,455	768,960	559,717	310,133	—	—	597,754	368,000	132,188	3,248,151
2007	CHS	—	—	457,161	—	280,437	—	—	103,060	279,811	—	1,120,469
	SAB	674,181	—	574,020	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,248,201
	CHF	—	—	—	4,286,153	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,286,153
	CO	370,796	609,400	1,014,141	540,169	300,036	—	—	477,830	706,150	158,000	4,176,522
2008	CHS	—	—	804,665	—	265,832	—	—	101,700	363,000	—	1,535,197
	SAB	714,118	—	702,659	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,416,777
	CHF	—	—	—	5,666,218	—	—	—	—	700,000	—	6,366,218
	CO	347,494	561,968	783,092	516,206	417,506	—	—	483,412	747,000	153,000	4,009,678
2009	CHS	—	—	702,609	—	253,503	—	—	100,557	234,000	—	1,290,669
	SAB	685,056	—	229,105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	914,161
	CHF	—	2,093,575	—	3,948,579	—	—	—	—	700,000	—	6,742,154
	CO	368,980	392,314	796,443	538,402	388,505	—	—	479,365	692,000	155,000	3,811,009
2010	CHS	—	—	612,330	—	258,923	—	—	253,002	405,000	—	1,529,255
	SAB	672,829	—	684,030	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,356,859
	CHF	—	1,932,616	—	3,255,120	—	—	—	—	862,000	—	6,049,736
	CO	390,610	489,060	757,474	532,082	372,265	—	—	491,330	800,000	163,000	3,995,821
2011	CHS	—	—	601,862	—	326,490	—	99,190	481,617	320,000	—	1,829,159
	SAB	704,594	—	653,452	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,358,046
	CHF	—	1,954,732	—	3,614,747	—	—	—	—	893,000	—	6,462,479
	CO	386,668	607,824	769,971	571,616	586,277	—	—	849,381	600,000	165,000	4,536,737
2012	CHS	—	—	630,450	—	370,858	—	150,834	493,595	—	—	1,645,737
	SAB	680,806	481,663	687,801	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,850,270
	CHF	—	1,986,471	—	2,956,068	—	—	—	—	2,620,000	—	7,562,539
	CO	336,856	732,994	774,533	537,811	623,649	—	—	928,589	725,000	155,000	4,814,432
2013	CHS	—	—	560,520	—	437,583	—	142,959	465,420	—	—	1,606,482
	SAB	697,554	822,825	706,974	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,227,353
	CHF	—	1,644,974	—	2,837,901	—	—	—	—	930,000	—	5,412,875
	CO	260,289	903,119	684,309	537,661	569,921	—	—	935,023	654,000	165,000	4,709,322
2014	CHS	—	275,973	627,857	—	128,700	—	380,848	437,585	—	—	1,850,963
	SAB	672,387	525,600	472,678	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,670,665
	CHF	—	4,118,792	—	3,120,715	—	—	—	—	975,000	—	8,214,507
	CO	209,923	1,552,458	766,193	568,328	574,243	—	—	842,341	920,000	156,000	5,589,486
2015	CHS	—	—	910,343	—	116,114	—	379,653	399,621	—	—	1,805,731
	SAB	160,487	461,441	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	621,928
	CHF	—	2,802,981	—	3,090,605	—	—	—	—	875,000	—	6,768,586
	CO	209,745	1,487,362	550,062	536,144	349,156	—	—	747,060	855,000	53,000	4,787,529
2016	CHS	—	—	1,159,889	—	129,830	—	385,563	459,832	—	—	2,135,114
	SAB	—	599,463	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	599,463
	CHF	—	—	—	2,312,352	—	—	—	—	910,000	—	3,222,352
	CO	487,409	1,694,036	761,511	567,394	509,235	—	—	922,456	723,000	43,550	5,708,591
2017	CHS	—	117,495	968,404		130,489	—	646,836	419,609	170,000	—	2,452,833
	SAB	—	300,460	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300,460
	CHF	—	1,686,452	—	2,250,280	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,936,732
	CO	384,452	1,317,407	631,898	733,835	426,637	—	—	424,659	700,000	—	4,618,888
2018	CHS	—	235,455	1,264,888	—	310,114	—	585,258	409,815	262,000	—	3,067,530
	SAB	—	391,525	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	391,525
	CHF	—	2,447,240	—	1,848,665	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,295,905
	CO	333,094	1,407,597	717,121	747,950	350,934	—	—	620,979	706,000	—	4,883,675
2019	CHS	—	502,403	1,331,398	238,381	411,810	—	630,663	375,927	245,800	—	3,736,382
	SAB	—	196,215	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	196,215
	CHF	—	558,797	—	1,946,024	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,504,821
	CO	436,803	1,425,603	745,478	751,019	367,768	—	—	646,199	176,000	—	4,548,870
2020	CHS	—	429,065	1,261,978	281,229	371,470	—	564,789	397,488	19,713	—	3,325,732
	SAB	—	87,325	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87,325
	CHF	—	1,177,570	—	1,401,313	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,578,883
	CO	372,109	1,284,059	560,733	728,225	406,158	—	—	336,845	154,000	—	3,842,129
2021	CHS	—	489,423	1,156,485	230,728	379,989	292,049	372,045	374,028	609,000	—	3,903,747
	SAB	—	784,592	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	784,592
	CHF	—	—	4,650,840	1,371,098	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,021,938
	CO	379,759	1,367,170	793,056	745,236	413,874	—	—	611,269	709,400	—	5,019,764
2022[3]	CHS	—	487,735	1,201,743	250,441	369,602	289,788	289,592	475,896	220,657	—	3,585,454
	SAB	—	266,226	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	266,226
	CHF	—	—	—	1,557,087	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,557,087
	CO	332,629	1,159,295	673,629	726,006	418,455	—	—	605,933	682,600	—	4,598,547

[1] *CHS=Spring Chinook, CHF=Fall Chinook (tule stock unless noted), SAB=Select Area Bright Fall Chinook, CO = Coho.*

[2] *The Deep River program began releasing spring Chinook as subyearlings beginning in brood year 2017 (2018 release year).*

[3] *Release numbers are prelimnary and subject to change.*

Table 30. Winter/spring/summer season commercial and recreational Chinook harvest in Select Area sites, 1993–2024.

	Commercial					Recreational[2]	
Year	Youngs Bay	Blind Slough	Tongue Point[1]	Deep River	*subtotal*	*subtotal*	Sum
1993	851	0	0	0	851	0	851
1994	155	0	0	0	155	0	155
1995	201	0	0	0	201	0	201
1996	789	0	0	0	789	0	789
1997	1,821	0	0	0	1,821	0	1,821
1998	2,167	60	31	0	2,258	55	2,313
1999	1,298	458	199	0	1,955	25	1,980
2000	4,731	818	947	0	6,496	255	6,751
2001	5,593	2,045	1,631	0	9,269	500	9,769
2002	6,643	2,053	3,003	0	11,699	552	12,251
2003	5,300	2,041	345	118	7,804	994	8,798
2004	6,916	3,531	0	115	10,562	1,081	11,643
2005	969	1,377	0	60	2,406	157	2,563
2006	5,798	1,419	0	28	7,245	336	7,581
2007	5,209	1,536	0	29	6,774	194	6,968
2008	3,195	1,004	259	28	4,486	232	4,718
2009	3,123	797	133	122	4,175	274	4,449
2010	20,750	2,999	727	399	24,875	1,999	26,874
2011	8,752	1,611	656	100	11,119	418	11,537
2012	8,588	961	503	44	10,096	646	10,742
2013	6,648	936	374	124	8,082	341	8,423
2014	4,038	467	72	65	4,642	315	4,957
2015	9,120	3,117	1,262	204	13,703	2,507	16,210
2016	6,694	2,617	1,106	79	10,496	1,315	11,811
2017	10,799	3,261	3,517	21	17,598	1,608	19,206
2018	6,933	2,164	1,884	0	10,981	682	11,663
2019	2,123	500	545	0	3,168	169	3,337
2020	3,113	615	459	0	4,187	289	4,476
2021	4,579	1,531	395	42	6,547	1,143	7,690
2022	14,481	2,878	1,276	66	18,701	2,460	21,161
2023	11,658	6,207	2,224	54	20,143	2,679	22,822
2024[3]	11,436	4,385	1,205	31	17,057	2,230	19,287

[1] No winter, spring, or summer seasons occurred in Tongue Point/South Channel from 2004–2007. Volunteer test fishing in mid-April 2008 resulted in a full-fleet experimental fishery beginning in late April and continuing through the remainder of the spring season. Abbreviated full-fleet experimental fisheries occurred in late April 2009, and in late April–early June, 2010-2013 following test fishing activities. Winter and spring fisheries were reinstated beginning in 2014.

[2] From 1998–2007, annual estimates of recreational harvest were made starting when effort was first observed in a particular site. Since 2008, the estimate is based on expanded catch record card data.

[3] Recreational harvest estimate is preliminary and will be updated when catch record card data are available.

Table 31. Stock composition of Chinook landed in winter, spring, and summer Select Area commercial fisheries, 2000–2024.

	Stock					
Year	Select Area[1]	Willamette River	C,K,L,S[2]	Upriver Spring/Summer[3]	Summer Chinook[3]	Coastal Stocks
2000	84.9%	11.6%	2.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%
2001	88.3%	5.9%	1.3%	3.8%	0.3%	0.5%
2002	73.9%	16.7%	4.0%	4.8%	0.5%	0.3%
2003	77.9%	13.3%	2.8%	4.6%	0.9%	0.6%
2004	90.1%	5.7%	1.9%	1.9%	0.4%	0.0%
2005	91.7%	5.8%	1.8%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%
2006	93.2%	3.8%	1.4%	1.6%	0.1%	0.0%
2007	93.6%	4.7%	0.9%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%
2008	89.6%	2.2%	1.7%	5.1%	1.4%	0.0%
2009	84.4%	7.1%	4.1%	3.7%	0.8%	0.0%
2010	86.6%	6.7%	0.6%	6.0%	0.1%	0.0%
2011	86.4%	9.3%	1.2%	2.7%	0.3%	0.0%
2012	88.7%	7.1%	0.8%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%
2013	80.5%	15.2%	1.0%	3.2%	0.1%	0.0%
2014	77.4%	14.3%	1.6%	5.6%	1.0%	0.0%
2015	82.1%	9.1%	2.1%	5.9%	0.8%	0.0%
2016	85.8%	5.4%	5.0%	3.2%	0.6%	0.0%
2017	87.6%	7.4%	2.0%	2.7%	0.3%	0.0%
2018	90.6%	4.2%	2.2%	2.8%	0.2%	0.0%
2019	82.1%	10.4%	0.6%	6.5%	0.4%	0.0%
2020	89.5%	7.5%	0.7%	2.0%	0.3%	0.0%
2021	90.0%	4.1%	1.0%	4.8%	0.1%	0.0%
2022	89.8%	4.6%	1.2%	3.8%	0.3%	0.3%
2023[4]	93.9%	3.0%	0.9%	1.9%	0.3%	0.0%
2024	94.3%	2.4%	1.8%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%
All-year Average	86.9%	7.5%	1.8%	3.3%	0.4%	0.1%

[1] *Select Area stock group includes Select Area spring Chinook and Select Area Bright fall Chinook.*

[2] *C=Cowlitz River, K=Kalama River, L=Lewis River, and S=Sandy River.*

[3] *From 2009 to present, summer Chinook caught before June 15th are included in the upriver stock grouping. Prior to 2009, all summer Chinook were counted in the summer Chinook stock grouping.*

[4] *Oregon sites only. Does not include Deep River.*

Table 32. Mainstem spring season harvest in treaty fisheries, 2008–2024.[1]

Spring Season					
		Numbers of Fish Harvested in Mainstem Fisheries			
Year	Season	Chinook	Steelhead	Sockeye	Walleye
2008	March 21-June 15	21,391	1,152	0	0
2009	March 21-June 15	13,101	716	11	1
2010	March 21-June 15	42,954	1,518	0	35
2011	March 21-June 15	15,526	662	0	0
2012	March 21-June 15	17,692	964	396	7
2013	March 21-June 15	9,742	538	352	0
2014	March 21-June 15	24,514	1,150	451	16
2015	March 21-June 15	31,101	428	555	9
2016	March 21-June 15	16,462	1,032	165	4
2017	March 21-June 15	8,142	690	0	0
2018	March 21-June 15	10,927	657	0	0
2019	March 21-June 15	4,717	206	0	0
2020	March 21-June 15	4,307	66	305	0
2021	March 21-June 15	4,446	85	10	0
2022	March 21-June 15	16,307	120	190	0
2023	March 21-May 18	12,240	140	0	0
2024	March 21-June 15	6,758	44	70	0

[1] *Includes ceremonial permit fisheries, platform and hook and line fisheries and any commercial gillnet fisheries.*

Table 33. Mainstem summer season harvest in treaty fisheries, 2008–2024.[1]

Summer Season					
		Numbers of Fish Harvested in Mainstem Fisheries			
Year	Season	Chinook	Steelhead	Sockeye	Walleye
2008	June 16-July 31	9,029	3,203	9,017	12
2009	June 16-July 31	11,650	3,535	9,731	8
2010	June 16-July 31	15,799	10,957	26,125	57
2011	June 16-July 31	20,645	3,994	12,853	55
2012	June 16-July 31	7,824	1,512	45,352	58
2013	June 16-July 31	13,397	5,373	8,046	28
2014	June 16-July 31	19,389	8,788	30,702	18
2015	June 16–July 31	37,763	2,866	30,095	62
2016	June 16-July 31	20,515	3,162	16,683	52
2017	June 16-July 31	16,328	665	4,480	26
2018	June 1-July 28	9,498	314	7,724	88
2019	June 16-July 31	5,637	861	1,118	21
2020	June 16-July 31	8,410	2,115	15,258	69
2021	June 16-July 31	11,245	1,026	9,528	41
2022	June 16-July 31	16,156	2,193	28,520	86
2023	June 16-July 31	11,072	1,881	22,061	25
2024	June 16-July 31	7,053	2,522	37,078	143

[1] *Includes platform and hook and line fisheries, commercial gillnet fisheries and any permit gillnet fisheries.*

Table 34. Winter season harvest of winter and summer steelhead in treaty fisheries in Zone 6, 2001–2024.

	Winter Steelhead Bonneville Pool[1]			Summer Steelhead The Dalles & John Day pools[2]		
Run Year	Clipped	Unclipped	Total	Clipped	Unclipped	Total
2001-2	81	15	96	0	0	0
2002-3	510	66	576	173	47	220
2003-4	49	11	60	12	4	16
2004-5	8	2	10	0	0	0
2005-6	94	18	112	24	7	31
2006-7	215	85	300	195	75	270
2007-8	20	14	34	216	90	306
2008-9	2	2	4	0	0	0
2009-10	9	9	18	8	4	12
2010-11	24	18	42	173	76	249
2011-12	60	33	93	11	5	16
2012-13	3	3	6	0	0	0
2013-14	66	38	104	0	0	0
2014-15	95	90	185	0	0	0
2015-16	19	15	34	0	0	0
2016-17	66	36	102	0	0	0
2017-18	111	86	197	0	0	0
2018-19	2	2	4	0	0	0
2019-20	35	26	61	0	0	0
2020-21	20	20	40	0	0	0
2021-22	20	1	21	0	0	0
2022-23	24	0	24	0	0	0
2023-24	0	0	0	0	0	0

[1] *Clipped and unclipped winter steelhead based on Bonneville Dam clip rate. Includes platform & hook and line from Nov. 1-Mar 31 and winter gillnet.*

[2] *Includes catch during winter gillnet fishery. Summer steelhead harvest is on fish passing Bonneville Dam in the previous calendar year.*

Table 35. April-June treaty steelhead harvest, 2008–2024.

Bonneville Pool[1]

Year	Total	Clipped	Unclipped
2008	1,096	785	311
2009	651	530	121
2010	1,289	866	423
2011	645	464	185
2012	909	703	206
2013	516	408	108
2014	1,099	808	291
2015	363	268	93
2016	976	788	188
2017	602	458	144
2018	629	481	148
2019	182	182	0
2020	121	81	40
2021	167	133	34
2022	298	207	91
2023	140	71	69
2024	628	499	129

The Dalles and John Day Pools[2]

Year	Total	Clipped	Unclipped
2008	56	56	0
2009	65	60	5
2010	229	183	47
2011	17	17	0
2012	55	41	14
2013	22	22	0
2014	51	35	16
2015	65	39	26
2016	56	31	25
2017	88	76	12
2018	28	15	13
2019	24	4	20
2020	0	0	0
2021	20	20	0
2022	28	5	23
2023	0	0	0
2024	89	77	12

[1] *Clipped and unclipped based on Bonneville Dam clip rate for Skamania stock. Includes spring Drano Lake harvest.*

[2] *Clipped and unclipped based on Bonneville Dam clip rate for A/B Index stock.*

Table 36. Summer season treaty steelhead harvest in Zone 6 and in bank fisheries downstream of Bonneville Dam, 1999–2024.[1]

Year	Clipped A-Index	Unclipped A-Index	Clipped B-Index	Unclipped B-Index	Total Clipped	Total Unclipped	Total
1999	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,952
2000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,670
2001	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,220
2002	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,967
2003	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,455
2004	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,514
2005	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,552
2006	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,345
2007	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,039
2008	1,753	614	694	142	2,447	756	3,203
2009	2,193	527	605	210	2,798	737	3,535
2010	5,067	1,857	3,022	1,011	8,089	2,868	10,957
2011	1,848	658	943	545	2,791	1,203	3,994
2012	921	399	112	80	1,033	479	1,512
2013	2,975	2,256	87	55	3,062	2,311	5,373
2014	4,670	3,173	575	370	5,245	3,543	8,788
2015	1,431	1,107	257	71	1,688	1,178	2,866
2016	1,866	1,020	243	33	2,109	1,053	3,162
2017	445	182	36	2	481	184	665
2018	68	73	127	46	195	119	314
2019	755	87	19	0	774	87	861
2020	1,277	710	30	48	1,307	758	2,065
2021	593	322	0	0	593	322	915
2022	1,004	825	95	45	1,099	870	1,969
2023	967	602	13	0	980	602	1,582
2024	1,204	299	274	122	1,478	421	1,899

[1] *Stock proportions from 2008 onward based on creel sampling data. B-Index steelhead are defined as steelhead*