

**OREGON AND WASHINGTON DEPARTMENTS OF FISH AND
WILDLIFE JOINT STAFF REPORT - WINTER FACT SHEET NO. 1
Columbia River Compact/Joint State Hearing
January 29, 2019**

<i>Fisheries under consideration:</i>	Zone 6 treaty commercial fisheries Zone 6 non-treaty recreational sturgeon fisheries Non-treaty mainstem commercial research-level smelt fishery Non-treaty Select Area commercial fisheries
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Detailed information on stock status and management guidelines for Columbia River fisheries are presented in Joint Staff Reports, which are produced annually and available on-line. The most recent report is the 2019 Sturgeon/Smelt Report (January 18, 2019): <https://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/01959/wdfw01959.pdf> or http://www.dfw.state.or.us/fish/OSCRP/CRM/reports/19_reports/2019_wssjsr.pdf

The 2019 Winter/Spring/Summer Staff Report is scheduled to be distributed prior to the February 20 Compact hearing which will address mainstem spring Chinook fisheries.

STOCK STATUS

Columbia River Smelt (Eulachon)

Columbia River smelt (Eulachon) return annually to the Columbia River to spawn in the mainstem and several of its tributaries downstream of Bonneville Dam. The fish typically begin to enter the Columbia River in December and peak tributary abundance is usually in February. Columbia River smelt are Federally-listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Eulachon abundance increased steadily from 2011 to 2014, reaching an estimated recent peak abundance of 16.6 million pounds, and has since declined to a low of 370,000 pounds in 2018.

Zone 6 Sturgeon

Each year, a stock assessment is conducted in one of the Zone 6 reservoirs. In 2018, the Bonneville Reservoir sub-population stock assessment indicated an increase in the abundance of sub-legal sturgeon (21-37 inch fork length; FL) and legal-sized sturgeon (38–54 inch FL), and stable abundance for over-legal sturgeon (55 inch FL or greater) as compared to the 2015 abundance estimate. Out-year modeling indicates a near-term increase of legal-size sturgeon and slight decrease of sub-legal and over-legal size sturgeon abundance.

Upriver Spring Chinook

The upriver spring Chinook run is defined as all spring Chinook destined for areas above Bonneville Dam and Snake River summer Chinook. Chinook passing Bonneville Dam between January 1 and June 15 are managed as upriver spring Chinook. Snake River wild spring/summer Chinook and upper Columbia wild spring Chinook are components of this run and are Federally-listed under the ESA. Spring Chinook returning to other tributaries above Bonneville Dam are part of this run but are not ESA-listed. Based on the recent ten-year average, Bonneville Dam passage is usually 50% complete by May 8. Over the past ten years, adult runs have averaged around 198,200 (range 115,100 to 315,300).

Willamette Spring Chinook

Willamette River spring Chinook exhibit broader migration timing than upriver spring Chinook. Wild spring Chinook destined for portions of the Willamette River and its tributaries are ESA-listed. Over the past ten years, adult returns have averaged around 59,700 fish (range 35,400 to 107,700).

Lower Columbia Spring Chinook

Spring Chinook returning to the tributaries of the lower Columbia River are destined for the Cowlitz, Kalama, Lewis, and Sandy rivers and the Select Areas. Wild components of this group are ESA-listed, with the exception of the Select Area fish. Over the past ten years, the combined adult return of these lower river stocks has averaged around 20,000 fish (range 10,300 to 34,400) to the tributaries and 10,300 fish (range 2,500 to 23,000) to the Select Areas.

<i>Columbia River Adult Salmon Returns: Actual and Forecasted*</i>				
		2018 Forecast	2018 Return	2019 Forecast
Spring Chinook	Total Spring Chinook	248,520	177,043	157,500
	Willamette River	53,820	37,441	40,200
	Sandy River	5,400	4,733	5,500
	Select Areas**	12,300	9,887	8,200
	Cowlitz River	5,150	4,076	1,300
	Kalama River	1,450	2,371	1,400
	Lewis River	3,700	3,454	1,600
	Lower River Total	81,820	61,962	58,200
	Wind River**	5,300	3,109	2,800
	Drano Lake/Little White Salmon River**	10,200	7,352	5,600
	Hood River**	2,500	2,026	2,300
	<i>Hood River wild**</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>--</i>
	Klickitat River**	1,990	667	1,100
	Yakima River**	7,000	3,155	3,000
	Umatilla River**	6,300	3,257	2,400
	Mid-Columbia total (by subtraction)	39,200	34,641	40,000
	Upper Columbia (total)	20,100	12,844	11,200
	<i>Upper Columbia wild</i>	<i>3,400</i>	<i>1,977</i>	<i>2,100</i>
	Snake River Spring/Summer (total)***	107,400	67,596	48,100
	<i>Snake River wild***</i>	<i>18,500</i>	<i>11,339</i>	<i>8,200</i>
	Upriver Total	166,700	115,081	99,300
Summer Chinook	Upper Columbia	67,300	42,120	35,900
Sockeye	Total Sockeye	99,000	210,915	94,400
	Wenatchee	25,700	--	18,300
	Okanogan	72,600	--	74,500
	Yakima	50	--	1,300
	Deschutes	50	--	100
	Snake River	600	297	200
Winter Steelhead	Wild	11,700	11,323	14,400
<p>* Components may not sum to totals shown since individual forecasts are not available for all upriver spring Chinook tributaries. Wild components are included in the stock total.</p> <p>** Return to tributary mouth.</p> <p>*** 2018 return is based on standard TAC run reconstruction methodology.</p>				

1/22/2019

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Columbia River Smelt

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

Zone 6 Sturgeon

- The Sturgeon Management Task Force (SMTF), a joint state/tribal body met on January 22, 2019 and recommended new harvest guidelines (1,000 fish total guideline, 500 each for treaty commercial and recreational) for the Bonneville Pool during 2019-2021, which the states and tribes have adopted. The increased guidelines were based on a higher abundance estimate for 38-54 inch FL white sturgeon in 2018.
- The SMTF did not modify 2019 harvest guidelines for The Dalles (415 for treaty and 135 for recreational) and John Day (175 for treaty and 105 for recreational) pools.
- There is not a specific harvest guideline for the treaty subsistence catch of sturgeon, but these catches are accounted for and used in population assessments. Subsistence harvest typically occurs in association with fisheries targeting other species and is generally low. In 2018, the subsistence harvest was 89 in all three Zone 6 reservoirs combined.

2018-2027 U.S. v Oregon Management Agreement

- The 2018-2027 *U.S. v Oregon* Management Agreement (MA) provides the treaty Indian and non-treaty fishery harvest frameworks and harvest rate schedules for salmon and steelhead stocks destined for areas upstream of Bonneville Dam.
- Fisheries are managed to meet the catch balance provision in the MA for upriver spring Chinook which requires upriver mortalities in non-treaty fisheries to not exceed the total allowable catch available for treaty Indian fisheries.
- The MA also specifies non-treaty and treaty fisheries occurring prior to an in-season run size update be managed for a run size that is at least 30% less than the forecasted upriver spring Chinook run size.
- The MA includes an abundance-based sliding scale harvest schedule for upriver spring Chinook. Based on the MA and the preseason forecast, ESA impacts for 2019 fisheries occurring prior to the run update are limited to 8.5% with 1.5% for non-treaty fisheries and 7.0% for treaty Indian fisheries.

Willamette Spring Chinook Management

- The Willamette River Fisheries Management Evaluation Plan (FMEP) limits freshwater fishery impacts on wild Willamette River spring Chinook to $\leq 15\%$.
- The Willamette River FMEP includes a sliding scale for escapement goals based on abundance of hatchery fish which determines the allocation of surplus hatchery spring Chinook to recreational and commercial fisheries downstream of Willamette Falls. The escapement goals are also intended to allow for full recreational fisheries in the upper Willamette River.
- Based on FMEP guidance, an expected return of 33,980 hatchery spring Chinook, and the FMEP escapement goal of 23,000 hatchery fish, the harvestable surplus totals 10,980 hatchery fish.

2019 Spring Chinook Management

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

2019 TREATY INDIAN WINTER FISHERIES

- A setline fishery occurs each January in all three Zone 6 pools under permanent regulations. This fishery generally has low effort and catch. Staff are tracking harvest and will report up to date catches during the Compact hearing.
- The tribes are setting initial openings in the two upper pools based on past catch rates. Catch rates generally start out slow and increase over time as water temperature and effort increase.
- Average past catch rates indicate the John Day Pool guideline may be reached in about 12 days. The guideline in The Dalles Pool is predicted to last until approximately February 28. Predicted catch rates will be adjusted as the fishery proceeds.
- In 2018, both fisheries were extended beyond their initial openings.
- Steelhead caught upstream of The Dalles Dam from November 1-June 30 are counted as part of the A/B-Index summer steelhead return. There are no specific harvest limits for steelhead in winter season fisheries but the steelhead catch is low in the winter season averaging 69 in The Dalles and John Day pools since 2001 with no recorded catch during the winter gillnet fishery in the past six years. The highest observed catch since 2001 was 306 in 2008. Because of generally low steelhead harvest in the winter gillnet fishery, no specific management actions regarding steelhead are expected to be needed. No Chinook are expected to be present in the gillnet fishery.
- Steelhead caught in the Bonneville Pool from November 1 through March 31 are counted as winter steelhead. There is no specific harvest limit for winter steelhead but harvest is generally low. Winter steelhead harvest has averaged 111 fish per year since 2001. Because harvest is

generally low, so specific management actions regarding steelhead are expected to be needed. No Chinook are expected to be harvested in the Bonneville Pool during the winter period.

- The four Columbia River treaty tribes will, or have adopted regulations consistent with the following:

<i>2019 Treaty Indian Winter Season Commercial Gillnet Fishery</i>	
Season:	6 AM Friday February 1 to 6 PM Wednesday February 13
Area:	The Dalles and John Day pools only
Gear:	Gillnets with no minimum mesh size restriction
Sanctuaries:	Closed areas include standard closed standard dam and river mouth areas applicable to gillnet gear
Allowable Sales:	Salmon (any species), steelhead, shad, yellow perch, bass, walleye, catfish, and carp may be sold or retained for subsistence. Sturgeon from 43 to 54 inches fork length in the Dalles and John Day pools may be sold or kept for subsistence purposes. Sturgeon within the legal size limit and caught in the platform and hook and line fishery may only be sold if caught during the open period and open area of the setline fishery. Fish landed during the open periods are allowed to be sold after the period concludes.
Additional:	24-hour quick reporting required for Washington buyers, pursuant to WAC 220-352-315 except that landings must be reported within 24-hours of completing the fish ticket.
<i>2019 Treaty Indian Winter Platform and Hook and Line Fishery</i>	
Season:	6 AM Friday February 1 to 6 PM Thursday March 21
Area:	All of Zone 6
Gear:	Hoop Nets, Dip Nets, Hook and Line
Sanctuaries:	Closed areas include standard closed standard dam and river mouth areas applicable to platform and hook and line gear
Allowable Sales:	Salmon (any species), steelhead, shad, yellow perch, bass, walleye, catfish, and carp may be sold or retained for subsistence. Sturgeon from 38-54 inches fork length in the Bonneville Pool and from 43 to 54 inches fork length in the the Dalles and John Day pools may be sold or kept for subsistence purposes. Sturgeon within the legal size limit and caught in the platform and hook and line fishery may only be sold if caught during the open period and open pool of an open gillnet fishery. Fish landed during the open periods are allowed to be sold after the period concludes.
Additional:	24-hour quick reporting required for Washington buyers, pursuant to WAC 220-352-315 except that landings must be reported within 24-hours of completing the fish ticket.

- The intent of the platform fishery regulation is to allow any sturgeon caught incidentally with platform or hook and line gear to be sold if they are caught in a pool with an open commercial gillnet fishery and to allow the sale of any steelhead that may be caught.
- The tribes expect low effort and moderate catch in the proposed setline fishery and anticipate that based on this year’s fishery and previous fall sturgeon fisheries, the catch to be less than the numbers the fish available in the Bonneville Pool guideline.
- Catch will be monitored to ensure the tribal fisheries remain within management limits. The tribes expect to set additional fishing time after this period or may extend this period if appropriate. The tribes will take action to close fisheries early if harvest limits are projected to be met early.

2019 NON-TREATY FISHERIES

Zone 6 Recreational White Sturgeon Fisheries

- Under permanent regulations, the area from Bonneville Dam upstream to McNary Dam opens January 1 each year for white sturgeon retention. For 2019, each of the three pools were scheduled to remain open until the pool-specific guideline is met. The fishery in The Dalles Pool closed effective January 7.
- Annual population estimates are conducted in each pool on a rotating basis. The most recent survey (2018) was conducted in Bonneville Pool.
- Current recreational sturgeon guidelines and harvest estimates for Zone 6 recreational fisheries are summarized below:

2019 Zone 6 Recreational Sturgeon Guidelines and Harvest			
Pool	Guideline	2019 Harvest (thru)	% of guideline
Bonneville	500	240 (Jan 27)	48%
The Dalles	135	78 (Jan 6)	58%
John Day	105	0 (Jan 13)	0%

- Since 2011, the Bonneville Pool fishery has been managed to provide retention opportunity during winter and summer seasons, with the guideline being shared to provide opportunity in both seasons. The reduced harvest guideline in place since 2016 for Bonneville Pool provides minimal fish for both the winter and summer seasons.
- A single day of summer retention was provided in Bonneville Pool and The Dalles Pool during 2018, resulting in the guideline for both pools being exceeded. The 2018 sturgeon harvest in Bonneville Pool totaled 406 fish (125% of the 325 fish guideline), and harvest in The Dalles Pool was 180 fish (133% of the 135 fish guideline).
- Despite the modest increase in Bonneville Pool guideline, staff recommends the Bonneville retention fishery be managed for a winter fishery only. Staff will monitor harvest and recommend a closure date once the guideline is projected to be met.
- The 2019 retention fishery in The Dalles Pool closed effective January 7 based on the projected catch meeting the guideline (135 fish). The actual kept catch of 78 fish represents 58% of the 2019 guideline. Staff would like to remain cautious in providing additional fishing opportunity, due to the overage on the 2018 guideline, and have no recommendations for additional sturgeon retention days in The Dalles Pool in 2019.
- To date, no sturgeon harvest has been detected in John Day Pool during 2019. Staff will continue to monitor harvest and recommend a closure date when appropriate.

2019 Columbia River Research-Level Smelt Fisheries

- During 2014-2018, limited conservation-level commercial research fisheries occurred primarily in February each year to help evaluate run strength and provide biological data. Fishing was limited to eight 7-hour periods over 4-5 weeks, annually.

- During this timeframe, mainstem Columbia River commercial landings averaged 9,000 pounds (range 110–18,560 pounds). Due to the poor return and corresponding low fishing effort, landings in 2018 were only 110 pounds.
- Abundance indicators for the 2019 smelt return are generally unfavorable. The expectation is this year's run size will be smaller than the 2018 return.
- After discussion with NMFS, and considering the extremely low forecast for 2019, staff is not recommending a research-level commercial fishery for 2019.

2019 Tributary Research-Level Smelt Fisheries

- During 2014-2017, limited recreational fisheries occurred in the Cowlitz and Sandy rivers. The recreational fishery in the Cowlitz River was restricted to 1-5 days annually (5-6 hours per day) while the Sandy River was only open in 2014 and 2015 (2-4 days annually; 6 hours per day). Annual recreational harvest averaged 159,060 pounds (range 540 – 290,770). There was no recreational fishing opportunity in 2018.
- Given the poor expected return, Washington and Oregon are not recommending recreational smelt fisheries in the Cowlitz or Sandy rivers at this time. Washington and Oregon will determine if fisheries are warranted after additional freshwater abundance indicators become available.
- Washington is exploring other options to collect biological data for the 2019 season.

2019 Tribal Ceremonial & Subsistence Smelt Fisheries

- Minor tribal fisheries may occur in the Cowlitz River for ceremonial and subsistence (C&S) use only, using traditional hand-held dip nets fished from shore. Agency staff will coordinate with the tribes on any C&S fisheries.

Select Area Fisheries

- Select Area fisheries target spring Chinook during the winter and spring seasons (mid-February through mid-June) and late-returning spring Chinook and early returning Select Area Bright (SAB) fall Chinook during the summer season (mid-June through July).
- Harvest in winter, spring, and summer Select Area commercial fisheries has averaged 11,500 Chinook annually over the past five years (2014–2018), with 84% of the harvested fish originating from Select Area sites. The 2019 harvest expectation is 9,300 adult Chinook (all stocks).
- As in 2018, Deep River winter and spring fisheries will not occur in 2019 since local releases were terminated in 2014 and any potential adult returns ended in 2017.
- Recommendations for 2019 winter, spring, and summer Select Area commercial fisheries were developed based on input received during a public meeting held January 8 in Astoria, OR and other discussions with commercial fishers. For 2019, the staff proposal incorporates shorter fishing periods during peak migration of upriver stocks to minimize interceptions and stabilize fishing opportunity.
- Based on the pre-season run size and current Commission guidance, up to 0.32% of the upriver spring Chinook run is available for Select Area commercial fisheries. Given the current season structure, the actual take is expected to be less.

- Handle rates of non-local stocks in Select Area commercial fisheries are low. Impacts to ESA-listed stocks in 2019 winter-summer Select Area commercial fisheries are expected to be 0.29% for upriver spring Chinook, 1.67% for Willamette spring Chinook, 0.01% for sockeye, 0.03% for winter and Skamania summer steelhead, and 0.01% for upriver A- and B-Index summer steelhead.
- The retention of white sturgeon in lower Columbia River (LCR) fisheries is currently prohibited. In February, staff will brief the Commissions on the stock status of the LCR sturgeon population and anticipate additional guidance regarding 2019 retention fisheries.

Blind Slough/Knappa Slough Commercial Fishery

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

<i>Recommendation: 2019 Blind Slough and Knappa Slough Select Areas</i>	
Winter Season:	<p><u>Blind Slough and Knappa Slough open:</u> Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday nights (7 PM to 7 AM) from February 4 thru March 22, Monday night March 25 from 11 PM to 3 AM (4 hours), Friday March 29 from 2 AM to 6 AM (4 hours), and Monday night April 1 from 6 PM to 10 PM (4 hours).</p> <p><u>Blind Slough only open:</u> Thursday night April 4 from 8 PM to midnight (4 hours), Monday night April 8 from 10 PM to 2 AM (4 hours), and Friday April 12 from midnight to 4 AM (4 hours).</p>
Spring Season:	<p><u>Blind Slough and Knappa Slough open:</u> Tuesday and Thursday nights (7 PM to 7 AM) from April 18-26, and Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday nights (7 PM to 7 AM) from April 29 through June 14.</p>
Summer Season:	<p><u>Blind Slough and Knappa Slough open:</u> Monday and Thursday nights (7 PM to 7 AM) from June 17 through June 28.</p>
Area:	<p>The Blind Slough Select Area is defined as waters of Blind Slough and Gnat Creek from a north-south line represented by regulatory markers at the mouth of Blind Slough upstream to a regulatory marker in Gnat Creek located approximately 0.5 miles southeasterly (upstream) of the Barendse Road Bridge.</p> <p>The Knappa Slough Select Area is defined as waters of Knappa Slough, Calendar Slough, and Big Creek Slough bounded to the north (upstream) by a line projecting from a regulatory marker on the eastern shore of Karlson Island to the northernmost regulatory marker at the mouth of Blind Slough and bounded to the west (downstream) by a line projecting southerly from a regulatory marker on the southwestern tip of Karlson Island through regulatory markers on the western tips of Minaker Island to a marker on the Oregon shore. The waters of Knappa Slough within a 100-foot radius of the railroad bridge crossing Big Creek are closed.</p> <p>Prior to May 6, the downstream (western) boundary in Knappa Slough is a north-south line projecting through the easternmost tip of Minaker Island and regulatory markers on Karlson Island and the Oregon shore.</p>

Gear:	<p><u>Gear restrictions as follows:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Winter season: 7-inch minimum mesh size restriction. • Spring and Summer seasons: 9¾-inch maximum mesh size restriction. • The maximum net length is 600 feet (100 fathoms). • There is no lead line weight limit and attachment of additional weight or anchors directly to the lead line is permitted. • Nets not specifically authorized for use may be onboard a vessel if properly stored. A properly stored net is defined as a net on a drum that is fully covered by a tarp (canvas or plastic) and bound with a minimum of ten revolutions of rope with a diameter of 3/8 (0.375) inches or greater.
Allowable Sales:	Salmon (except Chum) and shad. Retention and sale of sturgeon is prohibited.
Misc. Regulations:	<p>Permanent regulations including rules related to transportation and lighted buoys remain in effect.</p> <p>24-hour quick reporting required for Washington buyers, pursuant to WAC 220-352-315. Oregon buyers are required to submit fish receiving tickets electronically pursuant to OAR 635-006-0210.</p> <p>Unique catch reporting codes have been established for Blind Slough and Knappa Slough to facilitate separation of landings and sampling for winter/spring fisheries.</p>

- The proposed season structure provides additional fishing periods in the winter and spring and a limited summer season, with minimal risk to upriver stocks.
- Additional periods may be considered in-season to increase fishing opportunity and reduce escapement into local tributaries.
- Shad retention and sales are allowed in all Select Area commercial fisheries as per OAR 635-042-0105.
- In accordance with OAR 635-006-0210(2)(h) and WACs 220-69-230(1)(i) and 220-22-010(9)(a-b), commercial fishers are expected, and fish dealers are required, to report landings for winter-summer fisheries in Knappa Slough and Blind Slough separately using appropriate zone codes. Fish dealers are requested to keep landings from these two sites separate to aid in sampling.

Tongue Point/South Channel Commercial Fishery

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

<i>Recommendation: 2019 Tongue Point/South Channel Select Areas</i>	
Winter Season:	<p><u>Tongue Point and South Channel open:</u> Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday nights (7 PM to 7 AM) from February 4 through February 28, Monday and Thursday nights (7 PM to 7 AM) from March 4 through March 8, and Monday night March 10 from 10 PM to 2 AM (4 hours).</p> <p><u>South Channel only open:</u> Monday and Thursday nights (7 PM to 7 AM) from March 14-22, Thursday night April 4 from 8 PM to midnight (4 hours),</p>

	Monday night April 8 from 10 PM to 2 AM (4 hours), and Friday April 12 from midnight to 4 AM (4 hours).
Spring/ Summer Season:	<p><u>Tongue Point and South Channel open:</u> Thursday night April 18 from 7 PM to 11 PM (4 hours), Tuesday April 23 from 10 PM to 2 AM (4 hours), Friday April 26 from midnight to 4 AM (4 hours), and Monday and Thursday nights (7 PM to 7 AM) from April 29 through June 28.</p>
Area:	<p>The Tongue Point Winter-Spring Subarea is defined as waters of the Columbia River bounded by a line from the end of the southern-most pier (#1) at the Tongue Point Job Corps facility projecting in a straight line through flashing red USCG light “6” to the shore of Mott Island, a line from a regulatory marker at the southeast end of Mott Island northeasterly to a regulatory marker on the northwest shore of Lois Island, and a line from a regulatory marker located on the Oregon shore approximately 300 yards northwest of the railroad bridge crossing the John Day River projecting easterly to a regulatory marker on the southwest shore of Lois Island. If the marker on the Oregon shore is not in place, the upper boundary is defined by a line projecting easterly from a point (46°10'57.7"N latitude 123°44'35.3"W longitude) on the Oregon shore approximately 300 yards northwest of the railroad bridge crossing the John Day River to a regulatory marker on the southwest shore of Lois Island.</p> <p>The South Channel Select Area is defined as waters of the Columbia River bounded by a line from a regulatory marker on the Oregon shore at John Day Point projecting northeasterly to a regulatory marker on the southwest shore of Lois Island, and a line from a regulatory marker on Settler Point projecting northwesterly to the flashing red USCG light “10” then projecting westerly to the eastern tip of Burnside Island.</p>
Gear:	<p><u>Gear restrictions as follows:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Winter season: 7-inch minimum mesh size restriction • Spring and Summer seasons: 9¾-inch maximum mesh size restriction • The maximum net length is 1,500 feet (250 fathoms). • In the Tongue Point winter-spring subarea the lead line weight may not exceed two pounds per any one fathom; • In the South Channel Select Area, there is no lead line weight limit and attachment of additional weight and anchors directly to the lead line is permitted. • Nets not specifically authorized for use may be onboard a vessel if properly stored, however, unstored gillnets legal for use in South Channel may be onboard. A properly stored net is defined as a net on a drum that is fully covered by a tarp (canvas or plastic) and bound with a minimum of ten revolutions of rope with a diameter of 3/8 (0.375) inches or greater.
Allowable Sales:	Salmon (except Chum) and shad. Retention and sale of sturgeon is prohibited.
Misc. Regulations:	<p>Permanent regulations including rules related to transportation and lighted buoys remain in effect.</p> <p>24-hour quick reporting required for Washington buyers, pursuant to 220-352-315.</p> <p>Oregon buyers are required to submit fish receiving tickets electronically pursuant to OAR 635-006-0210.</p>

- The proposed season structure provides additional fishing periods in the winter season (including several periods in South Channel) and a limited summer season, with minimal risk to upriver stocks.
- Shad retention and sales are allowed in all Select Area commercial fisheries as per OAR 635-042-0105.

Youngs Bay Commercial Fishery

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

<i>Recommendation: 2019 Youngs Bay Select Area</i>	
Winter Season:	<p><u>Youngs Bay open:</u> Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays from February 4 through March 1. Open hours are from 6 AM to 6 AM the following day (24 hours) on Mondays, and Thursdays, and 6 AM to 6 PM (12 hours) on Wednesdays, Monday March 4 from 6 AM to 6 PM (12 hours), Wednesday March 6 from 6 AM to 6 PM (12 hours), Thursday March 7 from 6 AM to 6 PM (12 hours), Monday March 11 from 9 AM to 1 PM (4 hours), Wednesday March 13 from 11 AM to 3 PM (4 hours), Thursday March 14 from noon to 4 PM (4 hours), Monday March 18 from 5 PM to 9 PM (4 hours), Wednesday March 20 from 6 PM to 10 PM (4 hours), Thursday March 21 from 7 PM to 11 PM (4 hours), and Monday March 25 from 9 PM to 1 AM (4 hours).</p> <p><u>Upper Youngs Bay Area open:</u> Thursday March 28 from 1 PM to 5PM (4 hours), Monday April 1 from 4 PM to 8 PM (4 hours), Thursday April 4 from 6 PM to 10 PM (4 hours), Monday April 8 from 8 PM to midnight (4 hours), and Thursday April 11 from 11 PM to 3 AM (4 hours).</p>
Spring Season:	<p>Thursday night April 18 from 6 PM to 10 PM (4 hours), Tuesday April 23 from 9 PM to 1 AM (4 hours), Thursday April 25 from 11 PM to 3 AM (4 hours), Tuesday April 30 from 3 AM to 7 AM (4 hours), Wednesday May 1 from 4 PM to 8 PM (4 hours), Thursday May 2 from 5 PM to 9 PM (4 hours), Monday May 6 from 7 AM to 11 AM (4 hours), Tuesday May 7 from 8 AM to noon (4 hours), Wednesday May 8 from 9 AM to 1 PM (4 hours), Thursday May 9 from 10 AM to 2 PM (4 hours), and</p>

Noon Monday through Noon Friday from May 13 through June 14 (4 days/week).

Summer Season: Noon Monday through Noon Friday from June 17 – June 28 (4 days/week),
Noon Monday through Noon Thursday July 1 – 4 (3 days), and
Noon Tuesday through Noon Thursday from July 9 – July 25 (2 days/week).

Area: The Youngs Bay Select Area is defined as waters of Youngs Bay and Youngs River southeasterly of the Highway 101 Bridge upstream to the regulatory marker(s) at the confluence of the Klaskanine and Youngs rivers, including the Walluski River downstream of the Highway 202 Bridge, and the Lewis and Clark River north (downstream) of the overhead power lines (approximately 500 feet south (upstream) of Barrett Slough).
The Upper Youngs Bay Area includes all waters within the Youngs Bay Select Area upstream of the old Youngs Bay Bridge.

Gear: Gear restrictions as follows:

- Winter season: 7-inch minimum mesh size restriction
- Spring and Summer seasons: 9³/₄-inch maximum mesh size restriction
- The maximum net length is 1,500 feet (250 fathoms).
- Lead line weight may not exceed two pounds per any one fathom, except additional weights or anchors attached directly to the lead line is permitted in these areas:
 - Youngs River upstream of regulatory markers located approximately 200 yards southerly (upstream) of the mouth of the Walluski River.
 - In the lower Walluski River from the first dock near the mouth upstream to the Highway 202 Bridge.
 - In the Lewis and Clark River from the Alternate Highway 101 Bridge upstream to the overhead power lines (approximately 500 feet southerly (upstream) of Barrett Slough).
- A red cork must be placed on the corkline every 25 fathoms as measured from the first mesh of the net.
- Nets not specifically authorized for use may be onboard a vessel if properly stored. A properly stored net is defined as a net on a drum that is fully covered by a tarp (canvas or plastic) and bound with a minimum of ten revolutions of rope with a diameter of 3/8 (0.375) inches or greater.

Allowable Sales: Salmon (except Chum) and shad. Retention and sale of sturgeon is prohibited.

Misc. Regulations: Permanent regulations including rules related to transportation and lighted buoys remain in effect.
Oregon buyers are required to submit fish receiving tickets electronically pursuant to OAR 635-006-0210.

- Staff worked with industry to provide increased opportunity in the winter season while minimizing the risk of encountering non-local stocks during the late winter and early spring timeframes.
 - ✓ Continued winter fishing periods with reduced hours/area in March/April to provide harvest opportunity, while minimizing impacts to non-local stocks.
 - ✓ Similar to 2016-18, the spring season opening is delayed in an attempt to minimize impacts on upriver spring Chinook, which have exhibited a later run timing in recent years.

- ✓ The early portion of the spring fishery, consisting of multiple, short fishing periods at low tide is intended to improve fishery stability while minimizing impacts to non-local stocks.
- Similar to 2014-18, the majority of the winter-season fishing periods in Youngs Bay are scheduled primarily during daylight hours.
- Shad retention and sales are allowed in all Select Area commercial fisheries as per OAR 635-042-0105.

Select Area Recreational Fisheries

- Permanent angling regulations for Oregon waters within the Select Areas of Youngs Bay and Blind Slough/Knappa Slough are listed in the 2019 Oregon Recreational Fishing Regulations booklet. These waters are open year-round to Chinook salmon (adipose fin-clipped only during January 1 – July 31), adipose fin-clipped steelhead, and adipose fin-clipped Coho except for some seasonal tributary closures.
- Permanent Washington recreational fishing rules as listed in the 2018-2019 Washington Sport Fishing Rules list waters of Deep River as open year-round to adipose fin-clipped Chinook salmon, adipose fin-clipped steelhead, and adipose fin-clipped Coho.

FUTURE MEETINGS

- A Compact/Joint State hearing is scheduled for February 20, 2019 to consider spring Chinook recreational fisheries. Another Compact prior to that is also likely for consideration of Zone 6 treaty commercial fisheries.

	Page(s)	Action
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Zone 6 treaty commercial fisheries	6	Compact
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Blind/Knappa Slough Select Area	9-10	Compact and Oregon State
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tongue Point/South Channel Select Area	10-11	Compact
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youngs Bay Select Area	12-13	Oregon State