



*Washington
Department of*
**FISH and
WILDLIFE**

**2013 JOINT STAFF REPORT:
STOCK STATUS AND FISHERIES FOR
FALL CHINOOK SALMON, COHO SALMON, CHUM
SALMON, SUMMER STEELHEAD,
AND WHITE STURGEON**

Joint Columbia River Management Staff

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

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INTRODUCTION

This report describes fall fisheries in the mainstem Columbia River and includes a summary of 2012 management guidelines and fisheries, and expectations for 2013 fall fish runs and fisheries. This report is part of an annual series of reports produced by the Joint Columbia River Management Staff of the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) prior to each major Columbia River Compact hearing. The first Columbia River Compact hearing of the 2013 fall management period is scheduled for 10:00 a.m. Thursday July 25 in the 3rd floor meeting room at the Wahkiakum County courthouse (64 Main Street) in Cathlamet, Washington. Members of the *U.S. v Oregon* Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) have reviewed this report.

THE COMPACT

The Columbia River Compact is charged by congressional and statutory authority to adopt seasons and rules for Columbia River commercial fisheries. In recent years, the Compact has consisted of the Oregon and Washington agency directors, or their delegates, 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 Indian fisheries.

When addressing commercial seasons for Columbia River fisheries, the Compact must consider the effect of the commercial fishery on escapement, treaty rights, and the impact on species listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA; Table 1). Working together under the Compact, the states have the responsibility to address the allocation of limited resources between recreational, commercial, and treaty Indian 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 July 25 hearing, the Compact will consider non-Indian early fall mainstem commercial fisheries, fall Select Area fisheries, and potentially fall treaty Indian fisheries. Future hearings will be scheduled throughout the fall management period as additional information on fish runs and ongoing fisheries become available.

STOCKS CONSIDERED

Fall Chinook

Fall Chinook generally enter the Columbia River from late July through October with abundance peaking in the lower river from mid-August to mid-September and passage at Bonneville Dam peaking in early to mid-September. Columbia River fall Chinook are comprised of six major management components: Lower River Hatchery (LRH), Lower River Wild (LRW), Select Area Brights (SAB), Bonneville Pool Hatchery (BPH), Upriver Bright (URB), and Mid-Columbia

Bright (MCB). The LRH and BPH stocks are considered tulle stock and the LRW, URB, and MCB stocks are considered bright stock. The MCB management component is comprised of Pool Upriver Brights (PUB), Bonneville Upriver Brights (BUB) and Lower River Brights (LRB). General destinations of these various stocks are illustrated in Figure 1.

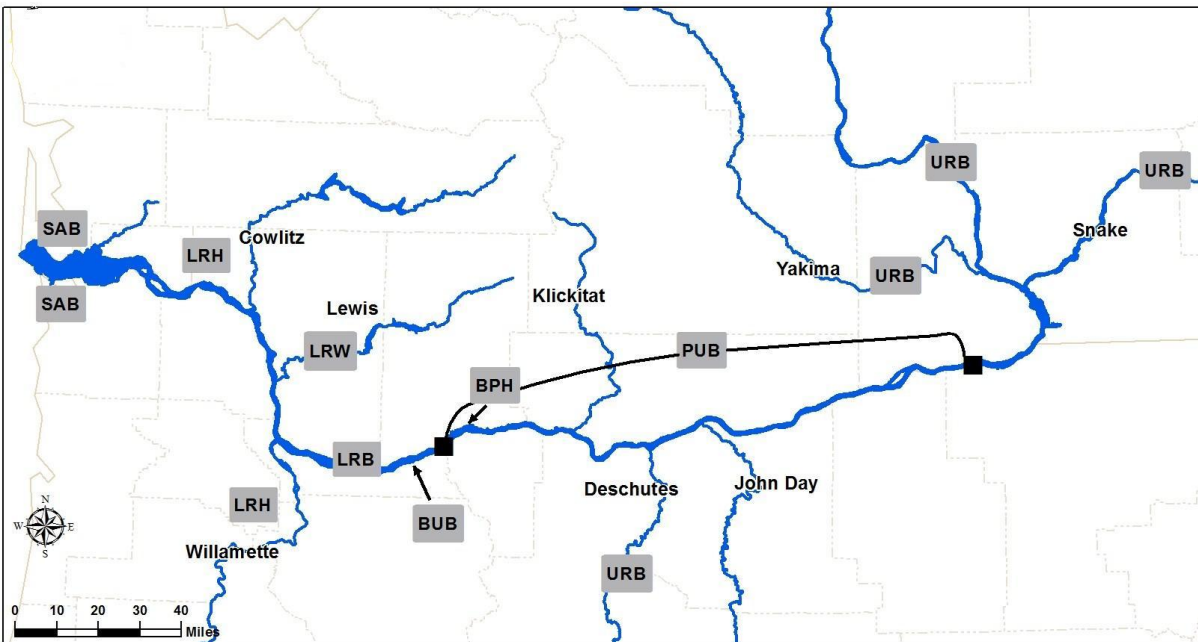


Figure 1. Major Columbia River Fall Chinook Stock Components and General Destination.

The upriver run is comprised of stocks produced upstream of Bonneville Dam, and includes URB, BPH, and PUBs. Most of the URB Chinook are destined for the Hanford Reach area of the Columbia River, Priest Rapids Hatchery, areas upstream of Priest Rapids Dam, and the Snake River. Smaller URB components are destined for the Deschutes and Yakima rivers. Snake River wild (SRW) fall Chinook are a sub-component of the URB stock. PUBs represent the upriver component within the MCB management stock. PUBs are a bright stock reared at Little White Salmon, Umatilla, and Klickitat hatcheries and released in areas between Bonneville and McNary dams. Natural production of fish derived from PUB stock is also believed to occur in the mainstem Columbia River below John Day Dam, and in the Wind, White Salmon, Klickitat, and Umatilla rivers. The BPH stock is produced primarily at the Spring Creek Hatchery in the Bonneville Pool, although natural production of tules also occurs in the Wind, White Salmon, Hood, and Klickitat rivers. Tule (BPH) passage at Bonneville Dam occurs over a shorter timeframe than the bright (URB and PUB) Chinook (Figure 2).

The lower river run is comprised of stocks produced downstream of Bonneville Dam, and include LRH, LRW, SAB and a portion of MCB (BUB and LRB) stocks. The LRH stock is currently produced from hatchery facilities (four in Washington and two in Oregon) while the LRW stock is naturally-produced primarily in the Lewis River system, with smaller components also present in the Cowlitz and Sandy rivers. Natural production of LRH stock occurs in most tributaries below Bonneville Dam. BUB production occurs just downstream of Bonneville Dam at the Bonneville Hatchery in Oregon. The LRBs are a natural stock that spawns in the mainstem Columbia approximately three miles downstream from Bonneville Dam. The LRB

stock is closely related to URBs and is thought to have originated from MCB or URB stock. BUBs are hatchery fish reared and released from the Bonneville Hatchery, located on the Oregon shore just downstream of Bonneville Dam. Although considered a lower river stock, the original broodstock used to develop this stock were of upriver origin and a portion of the BUBs stray upstream of Bonneville Dam. LRBs were originally classified as BUBs, but beginning in 1998 this stock was considered a unique subcomponent of the MCB stock. SABs are a hatchery stock that originated from Rogue River fall Chinook stock egg transfers during 1982-1986. In 2006, production of this stock was transferred from ODFW's Klaskanine Hatchery to the South Fork Klaskanine Hatchery operated by the Clatsop County Fisheries (CCF) Project (formerly Clatsop County Economic Development Council's (CEDC) Fisheries Project), with additional releases from net pens located in Youngs Bay.

2012 Returns

The total Columbia River fall Chinook adult return of 525,200 adults was 91% of the 2002-2011 average of 578,400 adults and 80% of the forecasted return. Individual stock components were within 49% to 95% of forecast, with the exception of SABs which were 180% of forecast. Forecast and actual returns for 2012 are presented in Table 2. Historical returns by stock are presented in Tables 3 and 5. Forecast accuracy is presented in Table 4. Chinook passage at Bonneville Dam is illustrated in Figures 2 and 4.

The 2012 LRH return of 85,000 adults was 66% of forecast and 90% of the 2002-2011 average of 94,000 fish. Nearly 30,300 adult fish returned to Oregon and Washington hatcheries below Bonneville Dam, which greatly surpassed the overall escapement goal of 12,600. LRH hatchery escapement included 19,350 adult fish to Washington hatcheries (9,600 goal) and 10,900 adult fish to Oregon hatcheries (3,000 goal). A tule production program was initiated in 2008 at Bonneville Hatchery (located just downstream of Bonneville Dam). Eggs were transferred from Spring Creek Hatchery and sub-yearling smolts were released beginning in 2009 (2008 brood year). Currently these fish are grouped with the LRH stock, but some suggest these fish be grouped with the BPH stock or considered a separate stock. Naturally-spawning LRH fall Chinook accounted for an estimated 15,200 additional fish in Washington tributaries and 6,300 adult fish in Oregon tributaries.

The 2012 LRW return of 12,100 adults was 75% of forecast and 79% of the 2002-2011 average return of 15,300 fish. The natural spawning escapement to the North Fork Lewis River of 8,100 adults was greater than the escapement goal of 5,700 LRW adults.

The 2012 BPH return of 56,900 adults was 95% of forecast and 57% of the 2002-2011 average. Adult returns of BPH included 25,200 fish to Spring Creek Hatchery, which exceeded the escapement goal of 7,000 adults. An additional 1,800 adult BPH strayed into Bonneville Hatchery. Natural spawning BPH fall Chinook accounted for an estimated 3,200 adult fish including 1,250 fish in the Wind River, 1,100 fish in the Little White Salmon River, 750 fish in the White Salmon River, and 100 fish in the Klickitat River. A spawning estimate is not available for the Hood River where spawners are a mix of hatchery and natural origin fish.

The 2012 URB return of 295,900 adults was 84% of the forecast, 110% of the 2002-2011 average (268,400) and accounted for 56% of the total river mouth return. The McNary Dam

count of 173,500 adult Chinook greatly exceeded the management goal of 60,000 fish. Natural spawn escapement to the Hanford Reach area is estimated at 51,700 adult URBs. The 2012 return of 64,915 adult Chinook to the Hanford Reach was similar to the 10-year average of 63,200 Chinook. The Deschutes River return of 16,300 adults was 147% of the recent 10-year average of 11,100 adults. Returns of SRW fall Chinook to the Columbia River mouth are currently estimated at 16,800 fish, which is 158% of the recent 10-year average, and the largest return since at least 1986 (Table 5). The 2005-2011 data for SRW has been recalculated based on updated run reconstruction estimates at Lower Granite Dam, and the 2012 data is still preliminary and likely to change. The SRW escapement to Lower Granite Dam is based on a comprehensive run reconstruction that estimates total natural and hatchery origin fish by age. Natural origin fish include all fish whose parents spawned naturally in areas upstream of Lower Granite.

The 2012 MCB return of 63,400 adults was 70% of forecast and 69% the 2002-2011 average (91,000). The MCB return included 11,600 BUB stock, 500 LRB stock and 51,300 PUB stock. The BUB return included an escapement of 7,800 adults to Bonneville Hatchery, which exceeded the escapement goal 5,750 adult fish. Significant natural escapement of BUBs does not occur. The adult PUB fall Chinook return included an escapement of 8,400 fish to Little White Salmon Hatchery. Natural escapement of adult PUB stock included 5,000 in Klickitat River, 1,600 fish in Little White Salmon River (below the National Fish Hatchery), 1,200 in White Salmon River, and 1,000 in Wind River. In Umatilla River a total of 2,300 adult fall Chinook were passed upstream of Three Mile Dam.

The 2012 SAB return of 11,900 adults was 180% of forecast and 133% of the 2002-2011 average of 9,000 fish.

2013 Forecast

The forecast for the 2013 adult return of fall Chinook to the Columbia River mouth totals 678,600 fish (Table 2), which is 129% of the 2012 actual return (525,200) and 122% of the 2003-2012 average return (557,600). Bright stocks represent 82% of the total forecast. The LRH forecast of 86,900 is similar to last year's return and the 2003-2012 average (86,800). The LRW forecast of 14,300 adults is 102% of the 2003-2012 average of 14,000 fish. The BPH forecast of 36,300 adults is 41% of the 2003-2012 average and reflects changes in production protocols at Spring Creek Hatchery. The forecasted return of 434,600 URB adults represents 64% of the projected total return and is 161% of the 2003-2012 average. Included in the URB forecast is the SRW forecast of 31,600 fish at the river mouth which is 272% the 2003-2012 average, and would be the highest return on record (since construction of the lower Snake River Dams). The MCB forecast of 97,600 adults is 111% the 2003-2012 average, and includes 27,900 BUBs, 1,300 LRBs and 68,400 PUBs. The SAB forecast of 8,900 fish is 93% of the 2003-2012 average return.

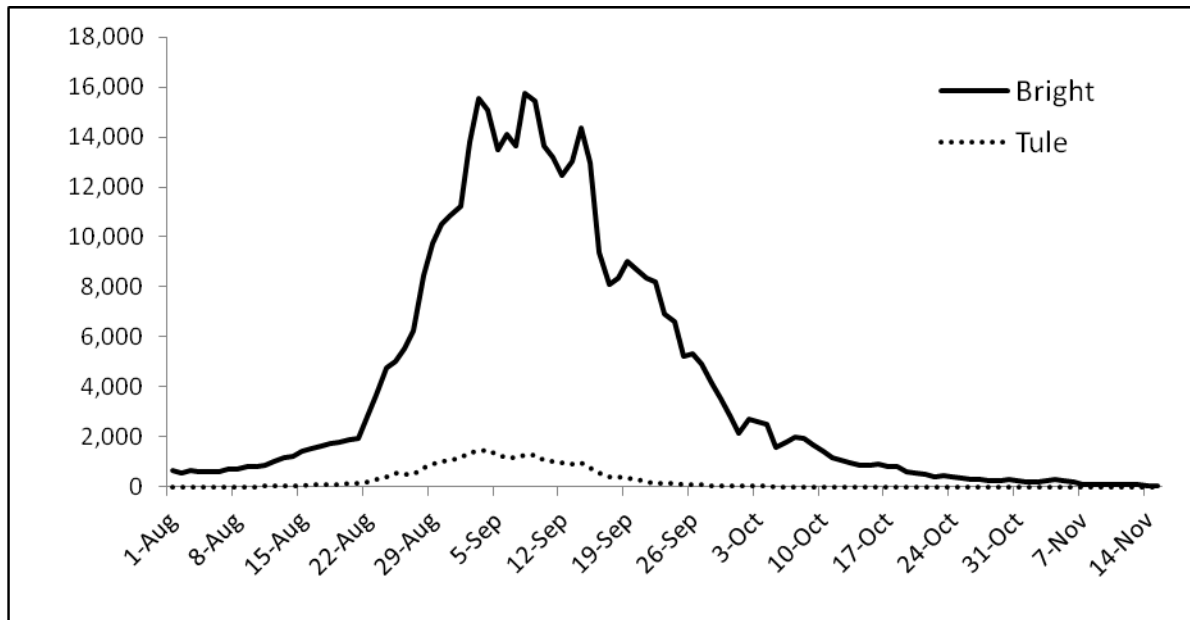


Figure 2. Average Run Timing of Fall Chinook over Bonneville Dam, applied to the 2013 Forecast.

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 Columbia River (LCR) component is primarily hatchery produced, derived from Skamania stock, and tends to be earlier timed than the upriver stocks. The Skamania stock was successfully introduced into numerous streams below Bonneville Dam, and a few streams above, including the Wind and Hood rivers. Peak return timing of the lower river component is in May and June. Summer steelhead caught in mainstem Columbia River fisheries during May and June of each year are categorized as lower river stock (destined for areas downstream of Bonneville Dam).

Upriver summer steelhead include hatchery and wild fish that pass Bonneville Dam during April through October of each year. Fish passing from April through June are categorized as either Skamania stock steelhead destined mainly for tributaries within Bonneville Pool. Production programs for Skamania stock fish in hatcheries upstream of Bonneville Dam have decreased from historical levels.

Steelhead that pass Bonneville Dam during July through October are categorized as Group A index or Group B index fish, based on fork length (Group A < 78 cm, Group B ≥ 78 cm). Group B steelhead primarily return to tributaries in the Salmon and Clearwater rivers in Idaho and usually spend two years in the ocean, while Group A steelhead return to tributaries throughout the Columbia and Snake basins and usually spend only one year in the ocean. The run-timing distributions at Bonneville Dam of Group A and Group B summer steelhead are shown in Figure 3. Summer steelhead passage at Bonneville Dam is illustrated in Figure 4. Summer steelhead passage over Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River is shown in Table 6 and passage over Lower Granite Dam on the Snake River is shown in Table 7. Stock distribution and

hatchery/wild determination are based on (and dependant on) biological sampling at each of the hydro facilities mentioned.

Steelhead harvest from recreational fisheries occurs throughout the Columbia River basin and in Zone 6 from treaty Indian fisheries. Recreational steelhead fisheries are mark-selective; allowing retention of fin-clipped hatchery fish only. Treaty Indian steelhead harvest is not mark-selective. A majority of the treaty Indian catch occurs during the fall gillnet fishery; catch also occurs from treaty platform and hook and line fisheries. In recent years the tribes have reduced catch of wild steelhead during fall treaty Indian gillnet seasons. Commercial harvest of steelhead by non-Indians has been prohibited since 1975. Time, area, and gear restrictions are implemented to minimize encounters of steelhead in non-Indian commercial fisheries although some release mortality does occur.

2012 Returns

The total return to Bonneville Dam (April-October passage) of upriver summer steelhead was 230,800 fish, and included 11,000 Skamania stock, 192,100 Group A stock, and 27,700 Group B stock. The actual return was 61% of the preseason forecast of 380,300 upriver steelhead. Passage at Bonneville Dam in 2012 was much less (60%) than the recent 10-year average return of 383,600 fish and was the lowest return year since 1999. Window counts of unclipped steelhead (which includes wild and unclipped hatchery fish) totaled 83,900 fish (22%). Run size data in this report are adjusted for unclipped hatchery fish based on sampling data collected at the Bonneville Dam adult fish trap.

The majority of steelhead passage at Bonneville Dam occurs during July through October. During these months in 2012, a total of 219,900 steelhead passed Bonneville Dam, compared to the recent ten-year average of 367,700 fish and the expected total passage of 364,600. Passage was 50% complete on August 10th, compared to the average 50% date of August 15. Typically, peak counts occur during roughly the last week of July and the first few weeks of August, but the 2012 counts were minimal during this time frame when compared to past years. Preliminary analysis suggest that the 1-salt component of the Group A return did not return at the proportion typically expected, which may be an indicator of poor ocean conditions upon entry for the 2010 brood.

The upriver Skamania return to Bonneville Dam totaled 11,000 fish including 3,000 (28%) wild fish. The Skamania return was 68% of the 2002-2011 average of 15,900 fish and slightly greater than the year prior. The Group A return was 63% of the 2002-2011 average of 304,600 fish. Wild fish represented 29% of the Group A return, which was equal to the 2002-2011 average proportion. The Group B return was the lowest since 1999 and 44% of the 2002-2011 average of 63,100 fish. The hatchery Group B return has likely been adversely affected by disease and water quality issues at Dworshak National Fish Hatchery. Wild fish represented 25% of the Group B return, which was greater than the 2002-2011 average proportion wild of 22%. Steelhead passage at Lower Granite Dam for the 2012-2013 run-year totaled 109,200 fish, including 87,900 Group A fish (20,800 wild) and 21,300 Group B fish (5,400 wild). The steelhead run year at Lower Granite Dam is all fish passing from July 1 through June 30 of the following year. See Tables 2, 6, and 7.

2013 Forecast

The 2013 forecast for the summer steelhead return to Bonneville Dam is 339,200 upriver fish, including 16,600 Skamania stock (5,300 wild), 291,800 Group A stock (83,500 wild), and 31,600 Group B stock (7,900 wild). Overall, the forecast is 95% of the 2003-2012 average of 358,900 fish. The Skamania and Group A forecasts are both similar to the 2003-2012 average returns. The Group B component is expected to be 60% the 2003-2012 average (Tables 2 and 6).

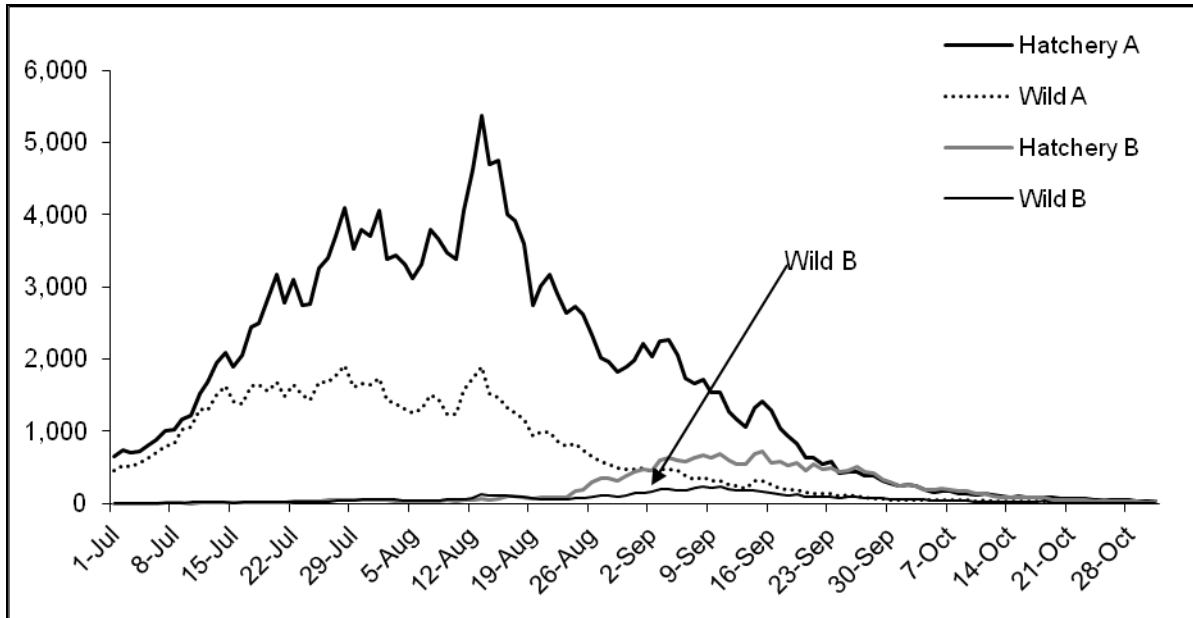


Figure 3. Average Run Timing of Summer Steelhead over Bonneville Dam, applied to the 2013 Forecast.

Coho

The Columbia River hatchery coho return includes both early and late returning stocks. Coho adults are typically age-3 fish, and return to freshwater after only one year in the ocean. Early stock coho enter the Columbia River from mid-August to early October with peak entry occurring in early September. In the ocean, early stock coho tend to remain near the Oregon and southern Washington coasts and most migrate southward from the Columbia River and are therefore referred to as Type S. Late stock coho enter the Columbia River from mid-September through December with peak entry occurring in mid-October. In the ocean, late stock coho tend to migrate northward from the Columbia River along the Washington coast and Vancouver Island, and are therefore referred to as Type N. Columbia River coho return primarily to Oregon and Washington hatcheries downstream from Bonneville Dam, although substantial hatchery and some natural production now occurs in areas upstream of Bonneville Dam (Tables 8, 9 and 10).

Historical natural coho production areas in Washington included the Grays, Elochoman, Cowlitz, Toutle, Kalama, Lewis, and Washougal watersheds. Stream surveys conducted in Washington from 1945-1979 in the Toutle and lower Cowlitz River tributaries showed a steady decline of naturally-spawning coho. Smolt traps are currently being used in several Washington tributaries to estimate natural production.

In Oregon, Columbia River tributaries with historical natural coho production included the Lewis and Clark, Youngs, Klaskanine, Clatskanie, Clackamas, and Sandy rivers plus Big, Gnat, Beaver, Milton, and Scappoose creeks. Annual spawning fish survey counts conducted in Oregon lower Columbia River tributaries from December through February beginning as early as 1949 indicated that wild coho may have been extirpated from Oregon's lower Columbia tributaries, excluding the Clackamas and Sandy rivers. Intensive surveys conducted during 1990-1999 resulting in counts of 0.0-0.4 fish per mile supported this conclusion. Increased numbers of unmarked coho have been observed in lower Columbia River tributaries since 2000 which suggests that some remnant Oregon populations may persist in the lower Columbia River Basin, but the origin of these fish is unknown. The 2000-2009 average is seven fish per mile (range one to 16 fish/mile). Table 11 illustrates coho presence in some Oregon tributaries since the 1950s.

Historical natural coho production areas above Bonneville Dam include the Spokane, Yakima, Wenatchee, Entiat, Methow, and Snake rivers. The majority of coho presently passing Bonneville Dam are from the *U.S. v. Oregon* Management Plan mandated hatchery releases of lower river coho stocks in the Yakima, Umatilla, Klickitat, Wenatchee, Methow, and Clearwater rivers. The releases outside the Klickitat are primarily intended to restore naturally producing coho to appropriate habitats above Bonneville Dam, most recently in the Snake, Yakima, Methow, and Entiat rivers. Coho destined for areas above Bonneville Dam have represented an increasing percentage of the total return in response to increased releases above Bonneville Dam. Coho passage at Bonneville Dam is illustrated in Figure 4. The tribes are engaged in increased monitoring and evaluation to determine the extent of natural production in areas where coho have been re-introduced.

2012 Returns

The 2012 Columbia River coho return of 135,300 adult fish was comprised of 96,200 early stock fish and 39,100 late stock fish. The 2012 return was forecasted to be 51% of the 2002-2011 average, but the actual return performed even less than expected at 29% of the recent 10-year average. Compared to the forecasted return, early stock fish were 52% of forecast and late stock fish were 70% of forecast. Similar to the low return of 1-ocean steelhead, poor ocean conditions upon entry may have contributed to the low return of Columbia River coho. The Bonneville Dam count of 55,000 adult coho was 45% of the 2002-2011 average of 123,400 fish. Hatchery escapement below Bonneville Dam (42,000 fish) to Washington and Oregon facilities was only 22% of the 2003-2011 average escapement. Although the combined broodstock goal of 18,100 adults was met, some facilities struggled to reach their facility-specific goal, particularly the early stock coho returning to the Lewis River (Tables 2, 8, 9, and 10).

2013 Forecast

The 2013 forecast for the coho return to the Columbia River mouth is 433,600 adults, which includes 288,500 early stock and 145,100 late stock. The forecast is similar to the 2003-2012 average of 434,100 fish. The individual forecasts for early and late stock coho are 100% and 97% of the 2003-2012 averages, respectively (Tables 2, 8, 9, and 10). Bonneville Dam passage is expected to be 124,400 adult coho, which represents 70% of the forecasted total ocean abundance of Columbia River coho destined for areas above Bonneville Dam. Escapement goals

of 11,900 early stock and 6,200 late stock adults to hatcheries below Bonneville Dam are expected to be achieved. A total of 456,000 natural-origin coho smolts are estimated to have emigrated from Washington tributaries of the lower Columbia region in 2012. Marine survival of these smolts is estimated at 7.0%, which corresponds to 31,900 adult wild coho estimated to return to Washington tributaries of the Columbia River within the lower Columbia Evolutionary Significant Unit (ESU).

Chum Salmon

Chum salmon return to the Columbia River from early-October through mid-December with spawning occurring from late October through early January. Chum salmon returns are primarily from natural production but four hatchery enhancement programs (three in WA and one in OR) which release fed-fry contribute to the population. Primary production areas include the Grays River in Washington, smaller tributaries just downstream from Bonneville Dam, and the mainstem Columbia River in specific locations from the I-205 Bridge upstream to Bonneville Dam. A small number of chum also pass Bonneville Dam each year. The Washougal Hatchery enhancement program provides fed-fry for release into Duncan Creek (BY2001 to present) and the EF Lewis River (BY2011 to present). The Grays River Hatchery enhancement program has been producing fed-fry for in-basin releases since 1999 (BY1998). Beginning in 2011 (2010 brood), eyed-egg transfers of Grays River origin chum salmon to Big Creek Hatchery for final incubation and rearing from the Grays River Hatchery enhancement program has provided fed-fry for release in Oregon waters.

Washington index areas have been surveyed annually since 1950 and specific areas of the mainstem Columbia River have been surveyed annually since 1998. During 2000-2003, survey areas were expanded to include non-index Columbia River tributaries (Washington and Oregon) downstream of Bonneville Dam. These non-index stream surveys have continued sporadically since. In some years significant numbers of chum salmon have been observed in non-index areas, primarily at the mainstem Columbia River spawning areas between Bonneville Dam and the I-205 Bridge. Few chum salmon have been observed in Oregon tributaries; however, survey effort has been light compared to Washington tributaries. The 2012 index survey peak count estimate of 497 fish per mile is 75% of the 2002-2011 average, with just over 5,000 fish observed on peak count surveys (Table 11).

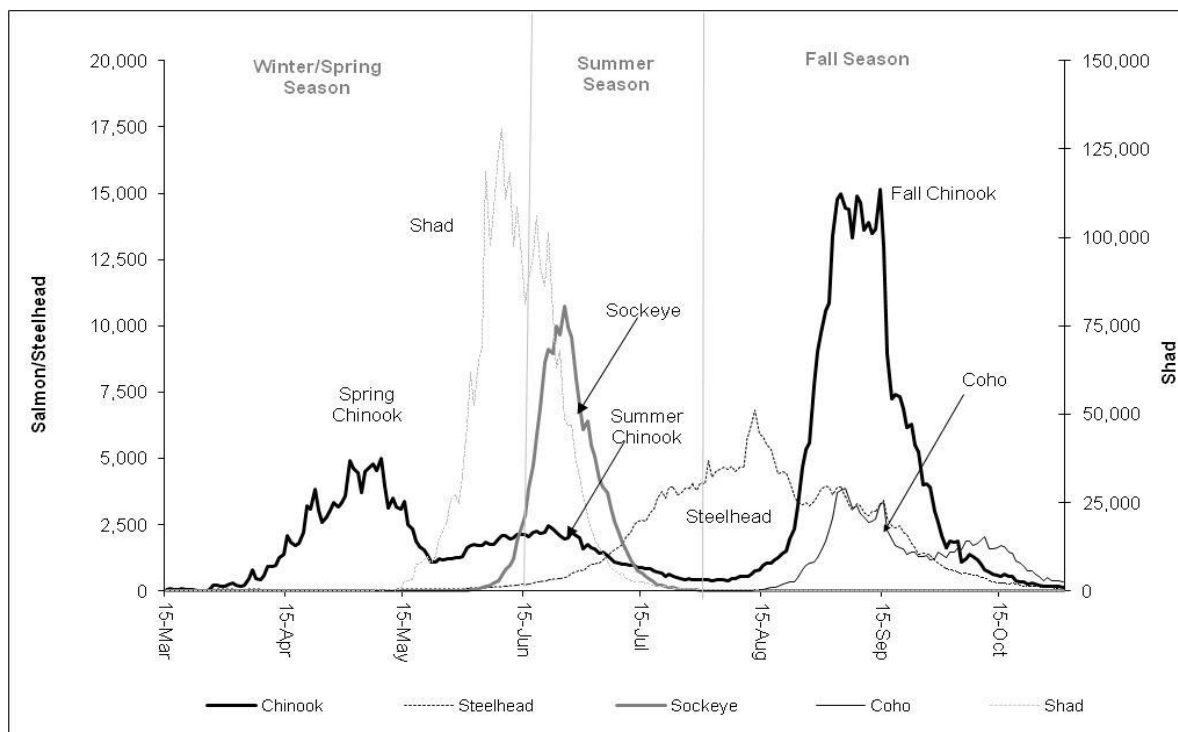


Figure 4. 10-year Average Daily Fish Counts at Bonneville Dam.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Endangered Species Act

Status reviews occurring since 1991 have resulted in the majority of Columbia Basin salmon and steelhead stocks being listed under the ESA (Table 1). 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. The TAC has completed BAs for ESA-listed stocks for all mainstem Columbia River fisheries since January 1992. In addition, ODFW has a state management plan in place for naturally-produced coho from Oregon tributaries that were listed by the State of Oregon in 1999.

The current BA addresses Columbia River treaty Indian and non-Indian fisheries, as described in the “2008-2017 *U.S. v Oregon* Management Agreement for upriver Chinook, sockeye, steelhead, coho, and white sturgeon” (2008-2017 MA). The BA was submitted during the spring of 2008, and a Biological Opinion (BO) was subsequently issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) later that year. The current BO expires December 31, 2017, concurrent with the 2008-2017 MA.

Columbia River Salmon Management Guidelines

The parties to *U.S. v Oregon* are currently operating under the 2008-2017 MA. This agreement provides specific fishery management constraints for upriver spring, summer, and fall Chinook, coho, sockeye and steelhead. Excerpts from the 2008-2017 MA and other agreements applicable to fisheries considered in this report are included in this section.

Upriver Fall Chinook

Fall season fisheries in the Columbia River Basin below the confluence of the Snake River will be managed according to the abundance based harvest rate schedule shown in Table A3. If non-Indian mark-selective fisheries are implemented that impact URBs, the non treaty Indian ocean and in-river fisheries may not harvest more than 50% of the harvestable surplus of URBs, consistent with the applicable federal allocation case law.

Upriver fall Chinook escapement goals include 7,000 adult BPH fall Chinook (4,000 females) to Spring Creek Hatchery and a 60,000 adult URB fall Chinook (natural and hatchery) management goal above McNary Dam.

Table A3. Fall Management Period Chinook Harvest Rate Schedule						
Expected URB River Mouth Run Size	Expected River Mouth Snake River Natural Origin Run Size ¹	Treaty Total Harvest Rate	Non-Treaty Harvest Rate	Total Harvest Rate	Expected Escapement of Snake R. Natural Origin Past Fisheries	
<60,000	<1,000	20%	1.50%	21.50%	784	
60,000	1,000	23%	4%	27.00%	730	
120,000	2,000	23%	8.25%	31.25%	1,375	
>200,000	5,000	25%	8.25%	33.25%	3,338	
	6,000	27%	11%	38.00%	3,720	
	8,000	30%	15%	45.00%	4,400	
<p>1. If the Snake River natural fall Chinook forecast is less than level corresponding to an aggregate URB run size, the allowable mortality rate will be based on the Snake River natural fall Chinook run size.</p> <p>2. Treaty Fisheries include: Zone 6 Ceremonial, subsistence, and commercial fisheries from August 1-December 31.</p> <p>3. Non-Treaty Fisheries include: Commercial and recreational fisheries in Zones 1-5 and mainstem recreational fisheries from Bonneville Dam upstream to the confluence of the Snake River and commercial and recreational SAFE (Selective Areas Fisheries Enhancement) fisheries from August 1-December 31.</p> <p>4. 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.</p> <p>5. Fishery impacts in Hanford fisheries count in calculations of the percent of harvestable surplus achieved.</p> <p>6. When expected river-mouth run sizes of naturally produced Snake River Fall Chinook equal or exceed 6,000, the states reserve the option to allocate some proportion of the non-treaty harvest rate to supplement fall Chinook directed fisheries in the Snake River.</p>						

Upriver Summer Steelhead

During the fall season, treaty Indian and non-Indian fisheries encountering upriver summer steelhead will be managed according to the harvest rate schedule shown in Table A4. Table A4 addresses only those impacts to Group B steelhead, however the BO does address ESA impact limits to Group A steelhead. All mainstem non-Indian fall fisheries (below the Highway 395 Bridge in Pasco, Washington) will be managed not to exceed impact rates of 2% on wild Group A and wild Group B index steelhead. Treaty fisheries will be managed not to exceed a 15% harvest rate on the combined hatchery and wild Group B return.

Forecast Bonneville Total B Steelhead Run Size	River Mouth URB Run Size	Treaty Total B Harvest Rate	Non-Treaty Natural Origin B Harvest Rate	Total Harvest Rate
<20,000	Any	13%	2.0%	15.0%
20,000	Any	15%	2.0%	17.0%
35,000	>200,000	20%	2.0%	22.0%

B Run Steelhead are defined as steelhead measuring ≥ 78 cm & passing Bonneville Dam during July 1 and October 31.

This harvest rate schedule applies to fall season fisheries only. These fisheries include all mainstem fisheries below the mouth of Snake River from August 1 through October 31 and for mainstem fisheries from The Dalles Dam to the mouth of the Snake River from November 1 through December 31. Also included are fall season treaty fisheries in Drano Lake and tributary mouth fisheries in Zone 6 that impact Snake River steelhead.

Columbia River Coho Salmon

As part of the 2008-2017 MA, ocean and Columbia River fisheries are managed to provide treaty Indian and non-Indian fisheries the opportunity to each harvest 50% of the upriver adult coho available for harvest south of the U.S. – Canada border. Non-Indian fisheries include commercial and recreational fisheries in the ocean and mainstem Columbia River. For lower river coho stocks the exploitation rate (ER) limits are based on impacts to lower Columbia naturally-produced (LCN) coho stocks. These ER limits are set annually by NMFS using a harvest matrix that considers parental escapement and ocean survival. The allocation of non-Indian catch and ESA impacts between ocean and in-river fisheries is determined annually by the states and occurs during the Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) and North of Falcon (NOF) meetings in March and April.

Annual Non-Indian Impact Allocation of Upriver Fall Chinook

Based on preseason run size forecasts, a fishing schedule is developed annually for non-Indian recreational and commercial fisheries through the NOF management process. The fisheries described in the following section were structured, or guided by, preseason planning efforts. *Preseason* plans for fall fisheries that occurred in 2012 can be found in the “Fall Season Expectations” section of the 2012 Fall Joint Staff Report.

REVIEW OF MAINSTEM AND SELECT AREA FISHERIES

Non-Indian Commercial Fisheries

Traditional commercial fisheries below Bonneville Dam occurred during "early fall" (August to mid-September) targeting Chinook and during the "late fall" (mid-September to mid-November) targeting coho (Figure 5). Although coho typically outnumbered Chinook in the late fall season catch, Chinook landings have occasionally been significant during the mid-September timeframe. Incidental landings of steelhead occurred in both early and late fall seasons until commercial sale of this species was banned in 1975. Time, area, and gear restrictions have been imposed to reduce the incidental catch of non-target species.

Since 1992, fall season commercial fisheries below Bonneville Dam have been reduced in response to ESA listings. During 1995-1998, extremely low coho abundance curtailed nearly all commercial fishing opportunities during the late fall period. During 1997-2001, early fall fisheries consisted primarily of short fishing periods targeting sturgeon. Since 2002, August fisheries have expanded in time and area with increased emphasis placed on targeting Chinook. Recently, early fall seasons have included the first half of August in Zones 1-5 (Columbia River mouth upstream to Beacon Rock) and the last half of August in Zones 4-5 (Warrior Rock upstream to Beacon Rock). Late fall target Chinook seasons typically occur from mid to late September through the end of October within Zones 4-5. Prior to 2006, the majority of the late fall season targeted coho in Zones 1-3 (below the mouth of the Lewis River). Since 2006, the ESA listing of LCN coho has reduced coho fishing opportunity considerably.

Reduced non-Indian commercial salmon fishing opportunities in the late 1990s and adoption of Joint State Sturgeon Management Agreements beginning in 1997 resulted in target sturgeon fisheries becoming an important part of fall fishing strategies to allow access to the commercial allocation of white sturgeon. Beginning in 2003, sturgeon fishery management changed considerably when the annual commercial white sturgeon allocation was reduced to 20% of the total non-Indian harvest allowed below Bonneville Dam. Since 2002, daily and/or weekly possession and sales limits concurrent with salmon fisheries have largely replaced directed sturgeon seasons during the fall timeframe.

2012 Early Fall Commercial Mainstem Fisheries

The 2012 early fall (August) mainstem season was managed to harvest Chinook and a limited number of sturgeon. The early fall season consisted of nine target Chinook fishing periods, including one 9-hour period during August 5-6 in Zones 1-5, and eight 9-hour periods in Zones 4-5 during August 12-29. A 9-inch minimum mesh size restriction was adopted for all periods to minimize handle of steelhead and under-sized sturgeon. Landing limits for white sturgeon were in effect during all periods, with a 7 fish weekly limit for the first period and a three or five fish weekly limit for the final eight periods. Landings for the early fall season included 23,331 Chinook, 284 coho, 1 sockeye, and 994 white sturgeon. Chinook landings for the early fall season were 92% of expectations and represented the fifth highest August catch since 1985. Coho landings in the early fall season were less than half of the recent five year average (700 fish). See tables 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 25, 26 and 29 for structure and harvest.

2012 Late Fall Commercial Mainstem Fisheries

The 2012 late fall mainstem season consisted of 15 fishing periods (10-12 hours each) occurring between September 19 and October 22, which was 82% of the recent five-year average of 18 days. One “small mesh” coho-directed fishing period occurred in Zones 1-3 on October 10. Landings during the late fall fishery included 13,540 Chinook, 2,331 coho, 12 chum, and 368 white sturgeon. Chinook landings were 70% of preseason expectations for the 2012 late fall season, but greater than the recent five-year average (12,900). Combined fall season coho landings (2,615 fish) were less than half of preseason expectations (5,500 fish) and only 11% of the recent five-year average of 24,200 fish. White sturgeon landings were regulated with weekly possession and sales limits of two to five fish per-vessel with sales only allowed during five of the initial seven fishing periods. See tables 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 27, 28 and 29 for late fall season structure and harvest.

Non-Indian Recreational Fisheries

The fall recreational salmon fishery occurs throughout the Columbia River with the primary catch areas being the estuary (Buoy 10), the lower river between Tongue Point and Bonneville Dam (LCR), and the Vernita-Hanford Reach area below Priest Rapids Dam. The Buoy 10 recreational fishery targets fall Chinook and coho in the estuary area from the Buoy 10 line upstream to the Tongue Point/Rocky Point line and accounts for the majority of the recreational coho harvest in the Columbia River. The LCR recreational fishery catches fall Chinook, summer steelhead, and coho in the mainstem Columbia River from the Tongue Point/Rocky Point line upstream to Bonneville Dam. The Hanford Reach fishery targets fall Chinook in the area downstream of Priest Rapids Dam. Smaller fisheries also occur on the mainstem Columbia River between Bonneville and McNary dams targeting Chinook, coho and steelhead near tributary mouths. In all of these fisheries, only adipose fin-clipped hatchery steelhead and hatchery coho may be retained, except unclipped coho caught upstream of the Hood River Bridge may be retained.

The popularity of the fall salmon fishery on the mainstem has grown considerably over the years, and anglers continue to fish successfully in new areas of the lower Columbia for fall Chinook. Historically, high water temperatures on the mainstem during August and September hindered anglers’ ability to catch fall Chinook in the shallows, and the majority of the catch occurred at or below tributary mouths where water temperatures were cooler. Beginning in the late 1990s; however, anglers began targeting fall Chinook in deeper areas of the river with excellent results, especially in and around shipping lanes. Since 2000, the catch of adult fall Chinook on the mainstem has averaged 16,500 fish annually compared to 5,000 during the 1990s and 2,300 during the 1980s. Angler trips have also increased from an average of about 41,000 trips in the 1980s, 54,000 trips in the 1990s, to over 100,000 since 2000. As a result of the increased effort and catch, the recreational opportunity for fall Chinook on the mainstem Columbia River downstream of Bonneville Dam has been constrained in terms of the daily bag limit and/or fewer fishing days since 2004 in order to meet ESA and harvest-sharing guidelines (Table 32).

2012 Buoy 10 Recreational Fishery

The 2012 Buoy 10 fishery opened August 1 for Chinook, adipose fin-clipped coho and adipose fin-clipped steelhead. Chinook retention was scheduled to be open during August 1-September 3 (Labor Day) and October 1-December 31. The season started with a daily bag limit of two adult salmon or hatchery steelhead in combination with not more than one adult Chinook until September 3. The bag limit changed to two adult salmon or hatchery steelhead beginning October 1 when Chinook retention re-opened. The expected catch for the Buoy 10 fishery was 13,900 Chinook and 8,000 hatchery coho. The 2012 Buoy 10 fishery produced 65,070 angler trips and catches of 18,550 Chinook, 7,385 adipose fin-clipped coho, and 43 adipose fin-clipped summer steelhead. The Chinook catch was the highest since 2002. While Chinook catch was higher than expected, a lower percentage of LRH stock combined with a roll-over of unused LRH impacts from ocean fisheries allowed the fishery to continue as scheduled. Catch per unit effort (combined Oregon and Washington) for Chinook ranged from 0.07 to 0.39 Chinook kept per trip, with the highest catch rates occurring during Week 35 (August 20– 26). The season average was 0.29 kept Chinook per trip which is one of the highest catch rates on record (Tables 15 and 31).

2012 Lower Columbia Mainstem Recreational Fishery

The 2012 lower Columbia River fishery opened August 1 for Chinook and adipose fin-clipped coho. Chinook retention was scheduled to be open during August 1-September 9 and October 1-December 31 between Tongue Point and Warrior Rock (near river mile 87), and August 1-December 31 between Warrior Rock and Bonneville Dam. In addition, the states adopted a pilot MSF for Chinook during September 10-16 between Tongue Point and Warrior Rock. In both areas, the season started with a daily bag limit of two adult salmon or hatchery steelhead in combination with not more than one adult Chinook. The bag limit changed to two adult salmon or hatchery steelhead effective September 10 above Warrior Rock and October 1 below Warrior Rock when that area re-opened for Chinook retention. The expected catch for the mainstem recreational fishery was 21,200 adult Chinook and 1,500 coho with an additional 3,900 Chinook (kept plus release mortalities) in the pilot MSF. The mainstem fishery produced 128,831 angler trips with catches of 22,438 adult fall Chinook, 4,175 Chinook jacks, 884 adipose fin-clipped adult coho, and 5,618 adipose fin-clipped summer steelhead including trips and catch made during the pilot MSF. The angler trip total was the second highest on record, and the adult Chinook catch was the third highest. The pilot MSF produced 5,032 trips with catches of 697 adult fall Chinook, 120 adipose fin-clipped adult coho, 26 adipose fin-clipped summer steelhead, and an additional 2,390 (77%) adult Chinook released (Tables 15 and 32).

2012 Columbia Mainstem Recreational Fisheries above Bonneville Dam

The Columbia River is typically open for Chinook retention during the fall season in the area from Bonneville Dam upstream to the Highway 395 Bridge near Pasco, Washington (37 miles upstream of McNary Dam). Additional areas of the Columbia River upstream of the Hwy. 395 Bridge, such as Hanford Reach, are also open during the fall season. Catch estimates (salmon and steelhead) for the fishery from Bonneville Dam upstream to the Highway 395 Bridge are based on recent years average harvest until Catch Record Card data are available, which usually

has a one or two year delay. The catch from the Hanford Reach fishery is based on a robust creel program. See Tables 15 and 33 for seasons and catch.

Bonneville to Hwy 395 Fishery

Average Chinook catch during 2002-2009 from Bonneville upstream to the Highway 395 Bridge near Pasco Washington was fairly static, ranging from 2,200 to 4,000 adult fish annually. Annual catch since 2010 has consistently greater than 5,000 adult Chinook. The majority of the catch occurs within the Zone 6 area (Bonneville Dam upstream to McNary Dam). Minor catch (average of 200 Chinook) is reported in the area from McNary Dam upstream to the Highway 395 Bridge. As has been the case for numerous years, the 2012 fishery was open for Chinook retention (2 fish bag limit) from August 1 through December 31. Chinook harvest in the area from Bonneville Dam upstream to Highway 395 is estimated (based on average harvest rates) at 5,300 adult fish for 2012. Based on available catch record data, coho harvest averages around 2,500 fish annually.

Steelhead fisheries occur from Bonneville Dam upstream to Highway 395 Bridge, near Pasco Washington. Fisheries also occur within Zone 6 tributaries where steelhead migrating upstream may “dip-in” to seek refuge in the cooler water of the tributary. This dip-in tributary catch is included with the mainstem catch reported here. Estimated catch (based on average catch data) for the 2012 fall season (August –October) is 8,700 hatchery steelhead kept.

Hanford Reach Fall Chinook Fishery

The Hanford Reach fall Chinook recreational fishery is open annually from August 1 through October 22. The 2012 catch estimate is 13,100 adults (plus 5,700 jacks) kept from 30,900 angler trips. The 2012 harvest broke the previous record-high set in 2011, and continued the trend since 2010 of harvest exceeding 10,000 adults.

Snake River Fall Chinook Fishery

In 2008, a small pilot, recreational fishery opened in late September around Little Goose Dam resulting in a harvest of five adult Chinook. Since then, the lower Snake River in the fall season has been open annually for the retention of hatchery fall Chinook during specific times and areas along with various bag limits. Fall Chinook salmon harvest during these fisheries is incidental to the popular steelhead fisheries in the lower Snake River. Catch estimates in non-boundary Washington waters during 2008-2011 range from 5-300 fish.

Select Area Fisheries

Select Area commercial fisheries occur in off-channel areas and target coho and Chinook returning from net-pen and hatchery releases at these sites. These fisheries were initiated in 1962 with the adoption of coho salmon seasons in Youngs Bay. Fall Select Area fisheries have occurred in Tongue Point/South Channel, Blind Slough/Knappa Slough, and Deep River since 1996; and Steamboat Slough during 2000-2005. All fall non-Indian fisheries are managed in accordance with predetermined harvest impact rates or catch guidelines; however, Select Area fall fishery impacts on ESA-listed fish are negligible and in-season modifications are seldom necessary.

Declines in mainstem fishing opportunities and success of the Youngs Bay fishery prompted the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) to fund a project in 1993 to expand net-pen programs and terminal fisheries in Youngs Bay and establish other off-channel areas. Currently, the Select Area Fisheries program is supported by funding from BPA, the state of Oregon, NOAA Fisheries (via Mitchell Act), and a voluntary assessment paid by the commercial fishing industry. Currently, production sites and fisheries operate in Youngs Bay, Tongue Point/South Channel, and Blind Slough/Knappa Slough in Oregon and Deep River in Washington. Fall fisheries in the Select Areas primarily target hatchery coho returning to these release sites; however, SAB and LRH fall Chinook are also produced and harvested in Youngs Bay and LRH fall Chinook from Big Creek Hatchery are targeted in the Blind Slough/Knappa Slough fishery when a harvestable surplus is expected. Coho and Chinook produced for Select Areas also contribute to the Columbia River recreational and commercial fisheries, as well as ocean recreational, commercial and tribal fisheries. Fisheries targeting coho are typically initiated in late August or early September and continue through the end of October. In Youngs Bay, Chinook target fishing periods occur weekly from mid-June through July (summer season) to target later returning Select Area-produced spring Chinook and early returning SAB fall Chinook. Weekly periods also occur throughout August to target Chinook and the first coho returns. Recently, late-August experimental fisheries have also been adopted to target tule Chinook returning to the Deep River Select Area program.

Recreational fisheries also occur in the Select Areas. Under permanent regulations, Youngs Bay, Blind Slough/Knappa Slough, and Deep River Select Area sites are open the entire year for retention of Chinook and adipose fin-clipped coho with a daily bag limit of two adult salmonids. Chinook retained during January 1 – July 31 must be fin-clipped (either adipose or ventral clips) in Youngs Bay and associated tributaries, and adipose fin-clipped in other Select Areas and tributaries. Beginning in 2013, barbless hooks are required in all recreational fisheries within the Select Areas. The fall fisheries tend to have relatively low effort and catch, with an average annual catch of approximately 330 Chinook and 190 coho from 2002 – 2011.

2012 Select Area Fisheries

Chinook landings were excellent in 2012; the total catch of 23,720 fish was the highest since 1993 and can be attributed to an excellent SAB return that again exceeded the pre-season expectations and the first year of age-3 adult tule fall Chinook from releases at Klaskanine Hatchery. Total coho harvest of 15,354 was about one half of the pre-season expectation and 26% of the recent ten-year average. Since the annual commercial sub-allocation of 200 white sturgeon to Select Areas had been met earlier in the year, sales of sturgeon were not allowed during the fall season. Landings are summarized in Tables 15, 28 and 30 and seasons are summarized in Tables 14 and 17.

The fall season in Youngs Bay began in early August with four 36-hour periods weekly through late August. Standard for the fall season, the upper fishing boundary was moved downstream from the confluence of Youngs and Klaskanine rivers to Battle Creek Slough to ensure adequate SAB escapement. After the August target Chinook fisheries were complete, the fall season continued with one 3½-day period from August 27–31 and continuous fishing from September 3 through October 31 (59 days). The complete Youngs Bay fall season consisted of 69 fishing days and resulted in landings of 16,197 Chinook, 5,986 coho, and three chum. The Chinook

catch was the highest on record and 2½ times the preseason expectation (6,500 fish); coho harvest was the second lowest on record and approximately one third of the preseason expectation (20,800 fish).

The season structure of the Blind Slough/Knappa Slough fishery was similar to the Tongue Point/South Channel fishery. The fishery began with four nightly 12-hour fishing periods per week during August 27 – September 14. The fishery increased to four nightly 14-hour periods each week from September 17 – October 26. The season began earlier than normal – during the last week of August, to provide access to the harvestable surplus of Big Creek Hatchery tule fall Chinook, and the maximum mesh size allowed was 9¾-inch for the entire season. The 36-night season resulted in landings of 3,366 Chinook, 1,534 coho, and two chum. The coho catch was less than average and less than the preseason expectation (2,500 fish). Chinook harvest was similar to the recent ten-year average.

The Tongue Point/South Channel fishery began with four nightly 12-hour fishing periods per week during August 27 – September 14. The fishery increased to four nightly 18-hour periods each week from September 17 – October 26. The 36-night season resulted in landings of 2,466 Chinook, and 3,902 coho. The coho catch was well below the recent ten-year average and less than the preseason expectation of 5,100 fish. The season began earlier than normal – during the last week of August, to provide access to the harvestable surplus of Big Creek Hatchery tule fall Chinook.

The structure of the Deep River fishery was similar to that used in the Tongue Point/South Channel and Blind Slough/Knappa Slough fishing areas, except that fishing began two weeks earlier in Deep River. The fishery began with two 14-hour nightly fishing periods in each of the two weeks from August 13 to 23. These early fishing periods were intended to maximize harvest of LRH Chinook from net pen releases initiated in 2009. Four 14-hour nightly fishing periods per week were fished from August 27 to September 14. Beginning September 17, the fishery expanded to four 17-hour nightly periods per week and continued through the end of the season on October 19. The Deep River season ended a week earlier than the Tongue Point and Blind Slough sites to avoid potential interception of chum returning to the Grays River. Landings during the August 13–23 period yielded catches of 45 Chinook and 10 coho. Combined season landings for the 36-night season included 1,691 Chinook, 3,932 coho, and 20 chum. Chinook catch was the second highest on record, but only 63% of the preseason expectation (2,700 fish). The Chinook catch was comprised of roughly 43% tulle stock, 55% SABs and 2% non-SAB brights based on visual inspection of clips and skin coloration. Coho catch was the lowest of the past five years and 47% of the preseason expectation (8,300 fish). The total of 20 chum harvested was much less than the 129 chum harvested in 2011, which reflects the intended benefit of ending the season a week earlier in 2012 (88% of the chum harvested in 2011 were caught during the last week in October)..

The 2012 recreational fisheries in Select Areas generally occurred as per permanent regulations. The one exception was an emergency closure to salmon and steelhead fisheries in upper Youngs Bay and tributaries between October 13–30. This closure was enacted to ensure adequate escapement of Select Area Bright fall Chinook broodstock to the hatcheries. Harvest is based on Catch Record Card data, which usually has a one or two year delay.

Treaty Indian Mainstem Fisheries

During the fall, fisheries in the mainstem Columbia River between Bonneville and McNary dams (Zone 6, Figure 5) include treaty Indian commercial and ceremonial and subsistence (C&S) fisheries. Like fisheries occurring in Zones 1-5, Zone 6 fisheries are managed in accordance with harvest rate schedules in the *U.S. v. Oregon* Management Agreement. The URB harvest rate is used as a surrogate for harvest rates on SRW Chinook. Treaty Indian landings and fishery structures are summarized in Tables 13, 15, 18, 19, and 21-24. ESA impacts are shown in Tables 20 and 23. Annual white sturgeon catch guidelines are summarized by pool in Table 12. Treaty Indian tributary fisheries are not discussed in this report.

2012 Treaty Indian Commercial Fisheries

The treaty Indian commercial fishery in the fall of 2012 was managed to target harvestable salmon and steelhead, while limiting impacts on ESA listed SRW fall Chinook and Group B index summer steelhead. The commercial gillnet salmon fishery consisted of eight weekly fishing periods which included three 2½-day three 3½-day fishing periods and one 4½-day fishing periods (22.5-days total) between August 21 and October 4. The 2012 season also included platform hook & line sales beginning August 1 and continuing through the end of the year. As in most years, the standard Spring Creek Hatchery sanctuary was in effect and the entire Zone 6 area was open. Tribal regulations did impose an 8-inch minimum mesh size restriction for gillnet openings. Aerial net counts were conducted weekly and averaged 586 nets per survey. The high end of the range continued the trend of higher effort observed since 2006 and set a record peak count for the past 12 years. Tribal fisheries downstream of Bonneville Dam were open according to agreements with the States, but there was no recorded effort or catch.

Fall season treaty fisheries landed 82,879 adult Chinook, 15,211 steelhead and 7,070 coho. Sturgeon landings during target salmon seasons totaled 109 fish. Chinook catch was highest in the first two weeks of September. Sales of platform and hook and line caught fish were allowed beginning August 1. Of the total catch, 16% of the Chinook, 51% of the steelhead and 20% of the coho were taken home or sold directly to the public. The adult Chinook catch was 85% and 80% of the recent 5-year and 10-year averages, respectively. Steelhead catch was similar to the 2011 harvest and 61% of the recent 5-year average harvest (24,900). Group B impacts continued to be the constraining factor for fall season fisheries. Impacts to total Group B summer steelhead from treaty Indian fisheries totaled 13.5% compared to the 20.0% limit.

Treaty Indian Zone 6 Gillnet Fisheries Net Counts during Fall Season		
	Average	Range
2002	364	306-436
2003	255	103-331
2004	211	104-297
2005	339	187-449
2006	388	205-500
2007	422	251-528
2008	430	63-691
2009	619	403-707
2010	458	137-758
2011	572	435-672
2012	586	332-762

2012 Fishery Impacts

Fall season fisheries target healthy hatchery stocks of steelhead and salmon and also provide for white sturgeon harvest. Fall fisheries are structured to minimize handle of ESA-listed fish through the use of time, area, and gear restrictions while maximizing harvest of healthy fish stocks. Tables 20 and 23 provide impact summaries for treaty Indian and non-Indian fisheries.

URB and SRW fall Chinook impacts were managed based on an URB run size greater than 200,000 adults and an SRW run size of at least 8,000 adults. According to Table A3 of the MA returns of this size allow for a harvest rate of 45% (15% non-Indian and 30% treaty Indian). The actual URB harvest rates were 20.6% in treaty Indian fisheries and 14.2% for non-Indian fisheries. Impacts to SRW fall Chinook totaled 20.6% from treaty Indian fisheries and 14.1% from non-Indian fisheries. With the 2012 introduction of non-Indian mark-selective fisheries in the lower river recreational fisheries, there is a slight difference between the harvest rate of URBs and the impact rate of SRWs in non-Indian fisheries. TAC is currently reviewing the methods to appropriately calculate the non-Indian SRW impact rate.

The ER for LCR wild tule Chinook total 43.1% compared to the limit of 38% in combined ocean and mainstem fisheries. The limit was downgraded from 41% post season. In 2012 the LRH return was 66% of forecast. Because the LRH forecast cannot be updated inseason, the run size shortfall was not identifiable until after the run reconstruction was completed, which resulted in a downgrade in the allowable ESA impacts available after the fisheries were complete.

The ER for LCN coho totaled 13.5% compared to the maximum ER limit of 15.0% in combined ocean and mainstem fisheries. The ER from mainstem fisheries was 7.7%, accounting for 57% of the season total, compared to the 30% allocation planned preseason. In-river fisheries accounted for a higher than expected proportion of impacts because ocean fisheries accrued fewer impacts than planned despite a full season.

Impacts to total Group B summer steelhead from treaty Indian fisheries totaled 13.5% compared to the 20.0% limit. Incidental mortalities from non-Indian fall fisheries resulted in impacts of 1.8% to wild Group B steelhead, compared to the 2.0% limit.

Excerpt from the 2012 Fall Model - post-season		
Management Guidelines	Total	Goal/Guideline
Snake River Wild HR	35%	45%
Non-Indian	14%	15%
Treaty Indian	21%	30%
% of Harvestable Surplus		
Non-Indian	27%	50%
Treaty Indian	21%	50%
McNary Escapement	173,500	60,000
LRH Ocean/In river ER (<i>preliminary</i>)	43%	38%
Non-Indian Wild B Index Steelhead	1.8%	2%
Treaty Indian Total B Index Steelhead	13.5%	15%
Upriver Coho to Bonneville Dam	84%	50%
Lower Columbia Chum	0.1%	5%

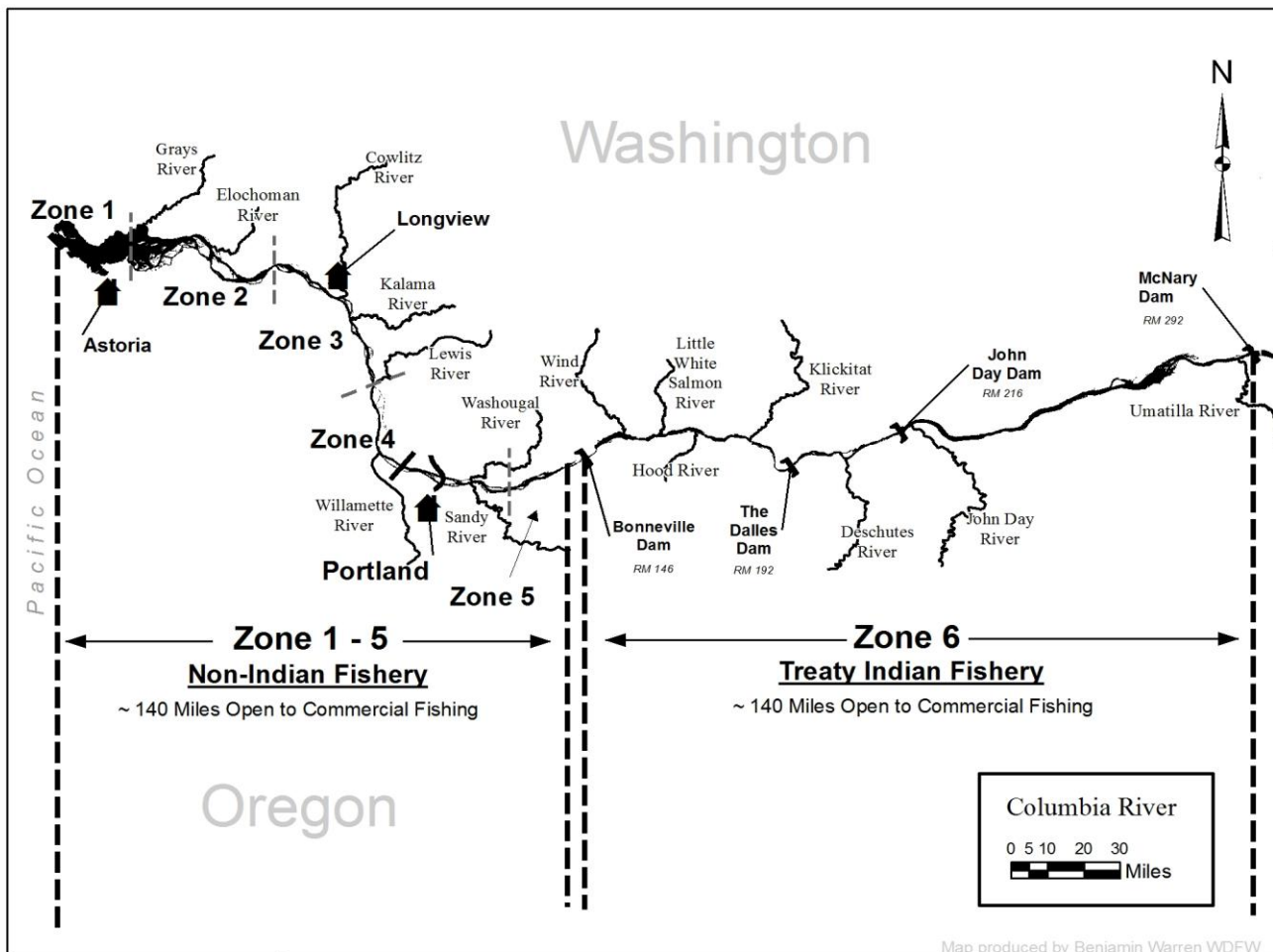


Figure 5 Columbia River Commercial Fishing Zones.

2013 FALL SEASON FISHERY EXPECTATIONS

Non-Indian Fisheries

Specific recommendations for fall commercial seasons will be presented at Compact hearings occurring throughout the fall management period. Based on preseason run size forecasts, a preliminary fishing schedule was developed for Columbia River non-Indian fisheries through the NOF management process. As the fall management period progresses, run size updates will occur, which may alter planned fisheries. Chinook run sizes cannot typically be updated until mid-September; therefore, fisheries occurring prior to that time will be managed conservatively to ensure conservation requirements are met, and to allow for flexibility in shaping fishing opportunities during the latter part of the season. Stock composition and estimated impacts for all fisheries will be updated in-season as catch estimates and stock composition (determined from coded-wire-tag (CWT) data) become available. These data may differ from preseason expectations, which could result in modifications to fall fishery plans/seasons.

2013 Non-Indian Columbia River Fall Fishery Chinook Allocation Agreement

The agreement reflects the intent of the Washington and Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission policies and the management objective to optimize non-Indian (commercial and recreational) fisheries harvest of Chinook and coho within the limitations of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The agreement was developed during the March and April 2013 Pacific Fisheries Management Council and North of Falcon meetings, which included input from commercial and recreational fisheries representatives.

ESA limits (based on preseason forecasts) for 2013 non-Indian fall fisheries include a 15.0% impact rate for SRW Chinook (URB stock is the surrogate), A 41% ER for LCR tule Chinook (LRH stock is the surrogate) and a 15% ER for LCN coho (unmarked coho are the surrogate). The ERs for LCR tule Chinook and LCN coho include impacts from both the ocean and Columbia River fisheries. The most constraining stocks for Columbia River fisheries are LCR tule Chinook and LCN coho. The preseason expectation for Columbia River fisheries is an ER of 8.0% on LCR tule Chinook and an ER of 4.0% on LCN coho. For 2013, as an in-season buffer, the ocean fishery will not transfer LCR tule savings to freshwater fisheries unless the savings is greater than 2% (of the total 41% ER) and only the amount in excess of 2% can be transferred.

The non-Indian conservation burden for ESA-listed Chinook is shared between recreational and commercial fisheries. Based on the preseason allocation agreement, sharing of LCR tule impacts are expected to be 69% recreational and 31% commercial. The sharing for SRW impacts is expected to be 44% recreational and 56% commercial.

Goals/expectations for the recreational fishery include:

The Buoy 10 fishery will begin on August 1 with a two fish/one Chinook daily limit through September 1. From September 2-30, only hatchery coho and hatchery steelhead may be retained. From October 1 through December 31, the daily limit will be two fish/one Chinook, with retention including Chinook, hatchery coho and hatchery steelhead. Catch (and release mortality) expectations total 20,000 adult Chinook (4,000 LRH) and 13,100 hatchery coho. During the NOF process, discussions and modeling exercises occurred regarding the potential for a Chinook mark selective fishery (MSF) in lieu of a complete closure to Chinook retention during September 2-30. Staff will review catch and inseason runsize estimates to determine if the B10 fishery can re-open under MSF regulations prior to October 1.

The mainstem recreational fishery below Bonneville Dam will begin August 1 with a two fish/one Chinook daily limit. The daily limit will include one Chinook during the entire season. From the Rocky Point/Tongue Point line upstream to the Lewis River, the fishery will be open for Chinook retention through September 5. A MSF for Chinook will occur from September 6-12 downstream of the Lewis River. Beginning October 1, Chinook retention will reopen below the Lewis River. From the Lewis River upstream to Bonneville Dam the fishery will be open for Chinook retention through December 31. Catch (including release mortality) expectations total 26,500 Chinook (2,900 LRH) and 1,700 hatchery coho.

The mainstem sport fishery from Bonneville Dam to the Highway 395 Bridge in Pasco, Washington will begin August 1 with a two fish/two Chinook daily limit through December 31. The total kept adult catch expectation is 7,300 Chinook.

Goals/expectations for the commercial fishery include:

The early fall fishery is modeled to begin on August 13 in Zones 4-5. The fishery is expected to continue through the month, with fishing periods occurring two to four times per week. Total catch expectation is 38,800 Chinook (2,500 LRH). Additional periods with reduced area or time may be considered for early September if August harvest objectives are not met. Mesh size will be 9-inch minimum during early fall fisheries.

The late fall fishery is expected to begin the week of September 15 in Zones 4-5 with 8-inch or 9-inch minimum mesh. Total catch expectation is 13,200 Chinook (600 LRH).

A full fleet pilot coho fishery is expected in early October using ≤ 3.75 - inch tangle nets. The fishery is expected to take place over a two-week period, with fishing periods occurring up to four days per week. If harvestable coho remain available after the pilot fishery, additional fishing periods using unslackened 6-inch maximum-mesh gillnets are expected. As in past years, target coho fisheries will likely occur during daylight hours in Zones 1-3.

The 2013 annual commercial allocation of white sturgeon is 2,021 fish. Protocol for white sturgeon harvest in commercial fisheries is developed annually with input from the Columbia River Commercial Advisory Group (CRCAG). The protocol includes sub-allocation of harvest by fishery. Pre-season, a total of 1,040 sturgeon were sub-allocated to mainstem fall fisheries, which included 600 fish for early fall and 440 fish for late fall. Based on sturgeon harvest to date from the 2013 winter/spring/summer fisheries, the number of sturgeon available to mainstem fall fisheries will be about 100 fish less than allocated in order to remain within the annual allocation. Sturgeon landing limits are expected to be in place throughout the fall season. The minimum landing limit would likely be 2-3 fish per week.

Select Area Fisheries

Based on 2013 preseason run size predictions, an estimated 35,600 Select Area coho are expected to be available for harvest in all Select Area fishing sites combined, including 18,000 coho destined for Youngs Bay. SAB Chinook catch is expected to total 5,300 fish in Select Areas. White sturgeon possession will be allowed, unless the annual limit for Select Area sites (400 fish) has been met prior to the onset of the fall season. Site-specific season structure was discussed at a public meeting on Select Area fall fisheries held June 11 in Astoria, Oregon.

Fall fisheries in Youngs Bay are expected to follow a pattern similar to last year. Fishing opportunity in August will likely consist of weekly periods (36-hour minimum) for the first four weeks to target returning SAB fall Chinook. The coho target fishery will likely start during the last week of August with a multiple-day fishing period. Continuous (seven-day-per-week) fishing is expected to occur from Labor Day through the end of October to maximize harvest. Gear restrictions will likely include a $9\frac{3}{4}$ -inch maximum mesh size restriction initially in place to target Chinook, and then a 6-inch maximum mesh size restriction during late August through October to target coho.

Based on preseason run size forecasts, an estimated 5,300 Select Area coho will return to Tongue Point, 2,400 coho to Blind Slough, and 9,800 coho to Deep River. Coho-directed fishing will

occur in Tongue Point/South Channel, Blind Slough/Knappa Slough, and Deep River although LRH Chinook are also available for harvest in the latter two sites. The season structure in these areas will likely resemble recent years including 1) fishing periods beginning late August/early September, 2) four nightly fishing periods per week continuing through the end of October, and 3) nightly fishing periods expanding from 12 hours during the first part of September to 14-18 hours by late September.

Late August fishing periods will again be proposed for Deep River to harvest returns of Mitchell Act-funded production tulle fall Chinook, but may be curtailed to only the last week in August. Harvest of Chinook and coho has been relatively meager during the third and fourth weeks of August the past two years, and Deep River fishers have requested a later start date to maximize their benefits. Reduced fishing dates (three nights per week) during late August and late October (when catch rates are low) will also be considered at industry request. Mesh size will likely be increased to 9¾-inch for the late August to mid-September fishing periods to maximize harvest of fall Chinook, as was done the last two years.

Treaty Indian Fisheries

Allowable ESA impact rates (based on preseason forecasts) for treaty fisheries include a limit of 30% on SRW fall Chinook and an ESA limit of 15% on Group B steelhead. The tribes have not planned fisheries or projected catches at the time of publication. The tribes generally expect similar management to recent years. Treaty Indian commercial gillnet fisheries have typically occurred from late August through late September or early October, although sales of platform caught fish typically begin August 1 and may extend into late-October. Fishery restrictions may include mesh size restrictions to target Chinook and/or area restrictions to reduce impacts on specific Chinook stocks. Coho and steelhead harvest is expected to be similar to recent year averages. Sturgeon sales are generally not allowed during fall salmon gillnet fisheries because annual commercial catch guidelines (Table 11) are often achieved prior to fall fisheries. Sturgeon retention (within a specific size limit) is typically allowed for C&S purposes. Fall gillnet fisheries typically consist of 2½ to 4½-day weekly fishery periods. Sales of platform and hook and line caught fish, as well as fish caught in Klickitat River and Drano Lake tributary fisheries, are typically allowed throughout the fall period. The tribal fishery downstream of Bonneville will probably be open during at least part of the fall season but little effort is expected.

2013 Columbia River Fall Fishery Model Summary

The following table summarizes Chinook catch, ESA-impact and passage expectations, based on preseason planning.

Fall Chinook Fishery Model Summary - Preseason Final 2013

Management Guidelines	Total	Goal/Guideline
Snake River Wild HR	45%	45%
Non-Indian	15%	15%
Treaty Indian	30%	30%
% of Harvestable Surplus		
Non-Indian	28%	50%
Treaty Indian	33%	50%
McNary Escapement	193,600	60,000
LRH Ocean/Inriver Exp. Rate	41%	41%
Non-Indian Wild B Index Steelhead	2%	2%
Treaty Indian Total B Index Steelhead	15%	15%
Upriver Coho to Bonneville Dam	70%	50%
Lower Columbia Chum	1%	5%

Non-Indian Catch Sharing		
Chinook - Mainstem		
	Catch	Percent
Sport	55,600	50%
Comm	55,400	50%

Non-Indian Impact Sharing		
SRW		
	Impact	Percent
Sport	6.61%	44%
Comm	8.40%	56%

Brights - Mainstem		
	Catch	Percent
Sport	46,900	51%
Comm	45,500	49%

LRH - (LCR Tules)		
	Impact	Percent
Sport	5.50%	69%
Comm	2.48%	31%

	Total	LRH	LRW	BPH	URB	BUB	LRB	PUB	SAB	SRW	LRH	SRW	
Ocean Harvest	85,730	41,000	990	24,570	15,490	1,150	40	2,490					
Columbia River Run	678,640	86,940	14,280	36,280	434,560	27,940	1,280	68,350	8,910	31,600	8.0%		
Harvest Below Bonneville													
Fishery Description													
Late August Z4-5 (Aug 13-15)	Week of Aug 11	1,970	420	0	60	1,450	0	50	0	110	0.3%	0.3%	
Late August Z4-5 (Aug 18-24)	Week of Aug 18	11,490	780	0	2,230	7,250	390	810	0	530	0.6%	1.7%	
Late August Z4-5 (Aug 25-31)	Week of Aug 25	25,320	1,290	0	3,730	17,770	970	1,510	10	1,290	1.0%	4.1%	
L. August/E. Sep 2S	Early Sept	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	
Sept/Oct Z4-5	Week of Sept 15	13,200	620	370	620	7,760	2,460	90	1,280	0	560	0.5%	1.8%
October Coho/Chinook	Coho target	2,250	70	210	0	1,130	570	30	250	0	80	0.1%	0.3%
October Tanglenet	Coho target	1,130	30	110	0	560	280	10	120	0	40	0.0%	0.1%
Select Areas	Average season	13,730	7,050	0	250	570	150	290	5,410	40		0.1%	
Buoy 10	Thru Sept 1	21,800	4,540	190	1,220	9,300	890	40	620	1,730	660	3.2%	2.1%
Mainstem Sport	Thru Sept 5	24,960	2,670	780	60	16,880	1,780	80	2,680	30	1,230	2.3%	3.9%
MSFSport kept+rel.mort	Sept 6-12	1,540	210	50	0	930	0	0	300	50	40	0.0%	0.1%
Tributary Sport	Full season	8,520	6,530	1,990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Lower River Total		128,960	24,810	3,730	8,340	64,980	7,620	320	8,010	7,430	4,580	8.0%	14.5%
Bonneville Dam Passage		458,880			26,760	369,590	6,640		55,890		27,020		
Harvest Above Bonneville													
Zone 6 - Bonn to Hwy 395	Average season	7,270				2,280	10		4,980		160		0.5%
Treaty Comm. and C&S	Average season	162,940			12,630	130,370	4,170		15,770		9,480		30.0%
Hanford Reach Sport	Average season	11,520				11,520					0		
McNary Dam Passage		193,630				193,630							

Table 1. Federally-listed Species Found in Columbia River Fishery Management Areas.			
Species – ESU/DPS ¹	Current Designation	Listing Date	Effective Date
<u>Chinook</u>			
Snake River Fall	Threatened	22-Apr-92	22-May-92
Snake River Spring/Summer	Threatened	22-Apr-92	22-May-92
Upper Columbia Spring	Endangered	24-Mar-99	24-May-99
Upper Columbia Summer/Fall	Not warranted	--	--
Middle Columbia Spring	Not warranted	--	--
Lower Columbia River Spring/Fall	Threatened	24-Mar-99	24-May-99
Upper Willamette Spring	Threatened	24-Mar-99	24-May-99
Deschutes River Summer/Fall	Not warranted	--	--
<u>Steelhead</u>			
Snake River Basin	Threatened	18-Aug-97	17-Oct-97
Upper Columbia River ²	Threatened	18-Aug-97	17-Oct-97
Lower Columbia River	Threatened	19-Mar-98	18-May-98
Middle Columbia River	Threatened	25-Mar-99	24-May-99
Southwest Washington	Not warranted	--	--
Upper Willamette	Threatened	25-Mar-99	24-May-99
<u>Sockeye</u>			
Snake River	Endangered	20-Nov-91	20-Dec-91
Okanogan River	Not warranted	--	--
Lake Wenatchee	Not warranted	--	--
Chum – Columbia River	Threatened	25-Mar-99	24-May-99
Coho – Columbia River	Threatened	28-Jun-05	26-Aug-05
Green Sturgeon- Southern DPS	Threatened	07-Apr-06	07-Jul-06
Eulachon - Southern DPS	Threatened	17-Mar-10	17 May 10

^{1.} The ESU/DPSs in bold are present in the Columbia River basin during the time when fisheries described in this report occur and therefore may be impacted by these fisheries.

^{2.} Status downgraded to threatened per U.S. District Court order in June 2009.

Table 2. Summary of 2012 Forecast and Returns, and 2013 Preseason Forecasts of Adult Salmon and Steelhead Returns to the Columbia River.¹

Species, stock	2012 Forecast	2012 Return	2013 Forecast	Comments
Fall Chinook	654,900	525,200	678,600	Greater than 10-year average
Lower river hatchery (LRH)	128,400	85,000	86,900	Similar to 10-year average
Lower river wild (LRW)	16,200	12,100	14,300	Similar to 10-year average
Bonneville pool hatchery (BPH)	60,000	56,900	36,300	Much less than 10-year average
Upriver bright (URB)	353,000	295,900	434,600	Much greater than 10-year average
<i>Snake River Wild (SRW)</i>	<i>15,100</i>	<i>16,800</i>	<i>31,600</i>	
Mid-Columbia bright (MCB)	90,700	63,400	97,600	Similar to 10-year average
<i>Bonneville upriver bright (BUB)</i>	<i>23,900</i>	<i>11,600</i>	<i>27,900</i>	
<i>Lower river bright (LRB)</i>	<i>700</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>1,300</i>	
<i>Pool upriver bright (PUB)</i>	<i>66,100</i>	<i>51,300</i>	<i>68,400</i>	
Select area bright (SAB)	6,600	11,900	8,900	Less than 10-year average
Coho	240,800	135,300	433,600	Similar to 10-year average
Early stock	184,600	96,200	288,500	
Late stock	56,200	39,100	145,100	
Upriver summer steelhead	380,300	230,800	339,200	Similar to 10-year average
Skamania index (May 1- June 30)	15,700	10,900	16,600	5,300 wild.
A-run index (length <78 cm)	311,800	192,200	291,000	83,500 wild
B-run index (length ≥78 cm)	52,800	27,700	31,600	7,900 wild

¹ Columbia River mouth return, except summer steelhead is Bonneville Dam return. Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Return Year	Total Return	LRH	LRW	BPH	URB	MCB	SAB
1985	361,600	111,000	13,300	33,200	196,400	6,100	1,600
1986	494,800	154,800	24,500	16,600	281,600	17,400	2,000
1987	871,000	344,100	37,900	9,100	420,700	57,000	2,300
1988	784,700	309,900	41,700	12,000	339,900	78,000	3,200
1989	552,100	130,900	38,600	26,800	261,300	93,300	1,200
1990	313,000	60,000	20,300	18,900	153,600	59,100	1,100
1991	276,100	62,700	19,800	52,400	103,300	35,900	2,000
1992	219,000	62,600	12,500	29,500	81,000	31,100	2,300
1993	214,900	52,300	13,300	16,800	102,900	27,400	2,100
1994	254,000	53,600	12,200	18,500	132,800	33,700	3,200
1995	242,800	46,400	16,000	33,800	106,500	34,100	6,000
1996	330,800	75,500	14,600	33,100	143,200	59,700	4,700
1997	321,500	57,400	12,300	27,400	161,700	58,900	3,800
1998	255,400	45,300	7,300	20,200	141,600	37,300	3,300
1999	313,200	40,000	3,300	50,200	165,900	50,900	2,900
2000	255,000	27,000	10,200	20,500	156,600	37,200	3,500
2001	548,800	94,300	15,700	125,000	232,400	76,500	4,900
2002	733,600	156,400	25,200	158,300	277,300	108,200	5,700
2003	893,100	155,000	26,000	180,600	373,200	150,200	8,100
2004	799,000	108,900	22,300	175,300	363,500	121,900	7,100
2005	561,400	78,200	16,800	93,100	268,700	98,000	6,600
2006	422,400	58,300	18,100	27,900	230,400	80,400	7,200
2007	219,600	32,700	4,300	14,600	114,500	47,000	6,500
2008	449,000	61,600	7,100	93,900	197,300	76,300	12,900
2009	429,000	76,700	7,500	49,000	212,000	73,100	10,600
2010	657,100	103,000	10,900	130,800	324,900	78,900	8,600
2011	620,600	109,000	15,200	70,600	322,200	87,300	16,400
2012	525,200	85,000	12,100	56,900	295,900	63,400	11,900

¹. Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Table 4. Predicted and Actual Returns to the Columbia River of Adult Fall Chinook, 2007-2012.¹

Stock	Year	Preseason Forecast	Actual Return	Percent of Forecast
Lower River Hatchery (LRH)	2007	54.4	32.7	60
	2008	55.9	61.6	110
	2009	88.2	76.7	87
	2010	85.6	103.0	120
	2011	128.6	109.0	85
	2012	128.4	85.0	66
Lower River Wild (LRW)	2007	10.0	4.2	42
	2008	3.8	7.1	187
	2009	8.6	7.5	88
	2010	10.0	10.9	109
	2011	13.1	15.2	116
	2012	16.2	12.1	75
Bonneville Pool Hatchery (BPH)	2007	21.3	14.6	69
	2008	86.2	93.9	109
	2009	56.5	49.0	87
	2010	162.9	130.8	80
	2011	116.4	70.6	61
	2012	60.0	56.9	95
Upriver Bright (URB)	2007	185.2	114.5	62
	2008	164.4	197.3	120
	2009	269.7	212.1	79
	2010	319.2	324.9	102
	2011	399.6	322.2	81
	2012	353.0	295.9	84
Mid-Columbia Bright (MCB)	2007	69.1	47.0	68
	2008	56.6	76.3	135
	2009	97.9	73.1	75
	2010	74.6	78.9	106
	2011	100.3	87.3	87
	2012	90.7	63.4	70
Select Area Brights (SAB)	2007	7.5	6.5	87
	2008	9.8	12.9	132
	2009	12.0	10.6	88
	2010	12.7	8.6	68
	2011	8.3	16.4	198
	2012	6.6	11.9	180
Columbia River Total	2007	347.5	219.6	63
	2008	376.7	449.0	119
	2009	532.9	429.0	80
	2010	664.8	657.1	99
	2011	766.3	620.6	81
	2012	654.9	525.2	80

¹ Numbers may not sum due to rounding. Reported in thousands of fish

Table 5. Estimated Columbia River Returns and Lower Granite Dam Counts of Snake River Wild Fall Chinook Adults, 1986-2012.

Year	Columbia River Return	Mainstem Harvest	Harvest Rate %	BON-LGR Passage Loss	BON-LGR Conversion Rate %	Lower Granite Run Size ¹
1986	3,278	2,949	57%	881	73%	449
1987	2,086	1,801	57%	464	78%	253
1988	4,393	4,420	64%	813	81%	368
1989	2,283	2,167	57%	464	80%	295
1990	561	515	53%	114	80%	78
1991	1,911	1,228	40%	826	57%	318
1992	1,308	569	26%	415	68%	549
1993	1,501	714	28%	342	77%	742
1994	951	345	18%	372	61%	406
1995	1,273	464	19%	682	46%	350
1996	1,725	814	26%	631	63%	639
1997	1,865	1,092	32%	461	75%	797
1998	731	364	27%	230	68%	306
1999	2,431	1,298	30%	788	68%	905
2000	2,701	1,358	29%	772	71%	1,148
2001	14,302	5,177	21%	6,107	57%	5,163
2002	3,748	1,840	28%	574	85%	2,116
2003	8,206	2,837	22%	2,165	74%	4,257
2004	8,471	2,708	20%	3,412	60%	3,329
2005	12,454	5,351	26%	2,737	78%	6,465
2006	13,207	6,049	27%	4,648	65%	4,999
2007	9,989	3,891	23%	3,902	61%	3,795
2008	8,883	4,205	27%	2,535	71%	3,898
2009	14,160	9,235	38%	4,439	69%	4,336
2010	11,292	4,959	26%	1,191	89%	7,162
2011	15,938	8,311	33%	2,345	85%	8,370
2012 ^{2,3}	16,800	5,800	35%	--	--	12,753

¹. 2005-2011 data have been revised and updated. Data in this table may not match previously published data.

². 2012 Columbia River mouth run size estimates are being reviewed at the time of publication of this document.

³. With the 2012 introduction of non-Indian mark-selective fisheries in the lower river recreational fisheries, there is a slight difference between the harvest rate of URBs and the impact rate of SRWs in non-Indian fisheries. TAC is currently reviewing the methods to appropriately calculate the non-Indian SRW impact rate.

Table 6. Returns of Upriver Summer Steelhead to Bonneville Dam (April- October) 1984-2012.

Year	Skamania Index		Group A Index		Group B Index		Total Passage	
	Wild	Total	Wild	Total	Wild	Total	Wild	Total
1984	2,490	20,780	52,447	195,751	13,768	98,011	68,705	314,542
1985	3,690	19,990	51,922	281,504	12,986	40,870	68,598	342,364
1986	5,520	24,830	56,570	287,508	9,984	64,016	72,074	376,353
1987	7,380	17,790	106,690	238,283	13,990	44,959	128,060	301,032
1988	4,180	22,360	64,331	173,151	17,742	81,643	86,253	277,154
1989	3,770	15,730	57,513	193,079	12,367	77,604	73,650	286,413
1990	3,690	18,710	27,102	115,628	8,811	47,174	39,603	181,512
1991	1,220	10,880	60,264	234,048	6,207	28,265	67,692	273,193
1992	2,940	14,910	44,294	241,524	12,715	57,438	59,948	313,872
1993	1,250	14,360	28,650	136,701	4,378	36,169	34,278	187,230
1994	1,380	12,330	21,212	120,971	5,152	27,463	27,744	160,764
1995	1,150	8,220	25,997	180,037	1,847	13,221	28,994	201,478
1996	1,310	10,830	25,721	174,464	3,912	18,693	30,943	203,987
1997	930	11,890	30,852	208,209	3,913	36,663	35,695	256,762
1998	1,610	9,440	34,836	134,687	3,415	40,241	39,861	184,368
1999	1,310	7,160	56,626	176,466	3,740	22,137	61,676	205,763
2000	5,728	16,619	63,628	216,723	8,368	40,909	77,724	274,251
2001	7,952	28,725	137,230	515,079	12,047	86,426	157,229	630,230
2002	9,671	24,991	87,276	323,124	32,333	129,882	129,280	477,997
2003	1,801	14,154	67,049	305,795	6,417	37,228	75,268	357,177
2004	3,289	20,148	60,421	250,615	9,202	37,398	72,912	308,161
2005	2,123	11,221	58,917	251,631	9,619	48,968	70,659	311,820
2006	2,181	9,882	63,735	245,168	8,466	74,128	74,382	329,178
2007	1,727	9,475	77,268	258,848	9,015	51,073	88,010	319,396
2008	4,489	15,832	81,648	245,823	18,529	93,429	104,666	355,084
2009	3,528	13,884	154,045	543,195	13,727	44,540	171,300	601,619
2010	10,357	29,270	120,531	304,002	22,364	77,146	153,252	410,418
2011	2,814	9,750	101,263	318,125	7,771	36,996	111,848	364,871
2012	3,023	10,958	55,464	192,134	6,813	27,723	65,300	230,815

Table 7. Returns of Upriver Summer Steelhead to Lower Granite Dam, 1986-2012.^{1,2}

Run Year ³	Group A			Group B			Total		
	Hatchery	Wild	Total	Hatchery	Wild	Total	Hatchery	Wild	Total
1986-87	70,900	16,613	87,513	36,969	5,463	42,432	107,869	22,076	129,945
1987-88	32,418	20,164	52,582	13,473	5,347	18,820	45,891	25,511	71,402
1988-89	44,743	15,700	60,443	22,006	4,614	26,620	66,749	20,314	87,063
1989-90	66,503	16,937	83,440	39,866	8,042	47,908	106,369	24,979	131,348
1990-91	25,577	4,806	30,383	22,015	4,483	26,498	47,592	9,289	56,881
1991-92	69,885	14,135	84,020	11,883	3,182	15,065	81,768	17,317	99,085
1992-93	83,420	13,617	97,037	25,566	5,777	31,343	108,986	19,394	128,380
1993-94	34,657	7,332	41,989	15,895	1,790	17,685	50,552	9,122	59,674
1994-95	31,956	5,873	37,829	7,178	2,231	9,409	39,134	8,104	47,238
1995-96	62,773	6,721	69,494	8,317	1,334	9,651	71,090	8,055	79,145
1996-97	67,075	5,980	73,055	12,211	1,645	13,856	79,286	7,625	86,911
1997-98	67,019	7,424	74,443	10,878	1,325	12,203	77,897	8,749	86,646
1998-99	43,832	7,074	50,906	17,455	2,301	19,756	61,287	9,375	70,662
1999-00	54,119	10,184	64,303	8,834	914	9,748	62,953	11,098	74,051
2000-01	79,599	17,689	97,288	17,128	2,886	20,014	96,727	20,575	117,302
2001-02	197,070	37,545	234,615	30,677	3,174	33,851	227,747	40,719	268,466
2002-03	122,269	28,308	150,577	57,976	13,623	71,599	180,245	41,931	222,176
2003-04	118,174	21,892	140,066	25,190	7,254	32,444	143,364	29,146	172,510
2004-05	103,391	18,297	121,688	25,184	4,774	29,958	128,575	23,071	151,646
2005-06	110,547	14,586	125,133	29,488	3,544	33,032	140,035	18,130	158,165
2006-07	100,444	7,877	108,321	39,212	1,633	40,845	139,656	9,510	149,166
2007-08	117,017	11,242	128,259	23,959	2,924	26,883	140,976	14,166	155,142
2008-09	106,286	20,035	126,321	46,820	5,729	52,549	153,106	25,764	178,870
2009-10	260,095	39,759	299,854	19,048	4,480	23,528	279,143	44,239	323,382
2010-11	128,132	34,362	162,494	35,324	10,478	45,802	163,457	44,839	208,296
2011-12	120,643	35,471	156,114	19,526	4,680	24,206	140,169	40,151	180,320
2012-13	67,128	20,786	87,914	15,881	5,387	21,268	83,009	26,173	109,182

^{1.} Counts adjusted based on biological sampling at Lower Granite Dam.

^{2.} Hatchery origin includes fish with clipped and unclipped adipose fin.

^{3.} Run year is July 1 to June 30 the following year.

Table 8. Minimum Numbers (Thousands) of Coho Adults Entering the Columbia River, 1980-2012.

Year	Lower Columbia River								Min. Run ⁷
	Commercial Catch ¹		Recreational Catch			Hatchery Returns	Trib. Dam Counts ⁶	Bonneville Dam Count	
	Zones 1 – 5 ²	SAFE ³	Estuary ⁴	Mainstem ⁵	Trib.				
1980	137.6	12.5	0.0	0.1	11.1	122.2	5.1	13.0	301.6
1981	51.8	8.1	0.0	0.1	7.6	77.8	2.8	21.9	170.2
1982	189.5	12.3	18.9	0.1	17.6	154.1	5.0	55.8	453.1
1983	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.2	5.1	75.0	3.3	15.7	110.0
1984	160.9	40.6	74.4	0.7	14.9	102.8	4.2	27.3	425.9
1985	138.8	51.2	25.4	1.1	9.4	95.3	7.5	38.6	367.2
1986	925.4	55.6	120.4	4.0	20.7	285.1	8.9	129.0	1549.1
1987	151.7	13.5	47.2	0.9	6.1	66.3	4.2	26.6	316.5
1988	311.7	49.8	143.4	0.5	11.8	113.8	6.9	32.9	670.9
1989	361.1	26.2	84.0	0.2	15.1	184.3	6.9	31.2	709.0
1990	47.6	18.6	18.5	0.4	9.7	88.8	2.0	11.6	197.2
1991	327.1	80.4	209.5	1.1	29.4	243.3	5.5	58.9	955.1
1992	38.2	15.8	43.1	0.6	8.4	86.9	5.2	17.8	216.1
1993	20.7	15.0	20.9	0.6	6.3	39.4	0.8	10.6	114.2
1994	6.0	54.6	1.8	0.9	3.4	78.0	4.1	20.3	169.2
1995	0.2	21.2	5.0	0.2	2.7	32.2	2.9	10.4	74.8
1996	5.8	20.4	4.5	0.3	3.6	62.2	0.6	15.7	113.0
1997	3.8	16.7	20.4	0.8	10.8	69.7	2.8	24.2	149.1
1998	0.3	22.8	3.2	3.7	3.0	87.9	1.3	46.3	168.4
1999	57.6	21.5	9.0	1.3	18.6	124.5	1.0	40.7	274.2
2000	110.2	58.2	21.5	1.6	36.1	228.6	6.2	85.8	548.2
2001	218.7	33.7	132.0	3.1	74.9	377.3	8.2	259.8	1107.6
2002	94.9	68.1	6.2	3.0	24.4	211.1	3.7	88.6	499.9
2003	143.8	113.5	54.4	1.1	22.5	205.4	11.4	125.7	677.9
2004	66.6	53.0	15.2	1.3	12.3	173.5	5.7	115.0	442.6
2005	30.3	64.5	6.9	0.6	9.9	142.3	3.3	83.3	341.0
2006	27.2	36.2	3.7	1.2	15.3	191.1	9.5	102.1	386.3
2007	30.2	10.1	8.4	0.9	23.3	161.0	10.6	92.5	337.0
2008	13.1	47.3	8.6	2.2	40.5	240.9	6.2	135.5	494.3
2009	43.8	80.4	48.1	4.0	35.8	260.4	32.3	224.9	729.8
2010	18.9	57.4	8.0	1.6	21.8	189.3	22.3	120.7	440.0
2011	13.5	48.8	7.6	1.7	23.0	108.3	8.7	145.3	356.8
2012	2.6	14.5	7.4	0.9	4.1	42.0	8.9	55.0	135.3

^{1.} 2003 – 2008 landings are preliminary.

^{2.} Includes jacks.

^{3.} Jacks landed in SAFE fisheries are not included (except for 1985 and 1986).

^{4.} Buoy 10 fishery. Catch from this fishery prior to 1982 is included in ocean catch totals. Some non-Columbia River fish are caught in the estuary fishery and are included here.

^{5.} Catch from above Astoria-Megler Bridge through 1999 and catch from above Tongue Point/Rocky Point thereafter.

^{6.} Includes Willamette Falls (Willamette River), North Fork Dam (Clackamas River), and Marmot Dam (Sandy River). No Marmot Dam counts after dam removal in 2007.

^{7.} May not match totals found in other sections of this report due to rounding.

Table 9. Minimum Numbers (Thousands) of Early Stock Coho Adults Entering the Columbia River.

Year	Lower Columbia River								Min. Run
	Commercial Catch ¹		Recreational Catch			Hatchery Returns	Trib. Dam Counts ⁶	Bonneville Dam Count	
	Zones 1-5 ²	SAFE ³	Estuary ⁴	Mainstem ⁵	Trib.				
1980	56.3			0.1	6.2	76.4	2.0	6.8	160.3
1981	13.9	8.1		0.1	4.3	50.4	2.4	21.0	100.2
1982	30.3	12.3	11.9	0.1	11.6	108.4	3.9	51.0	229.4
1983	1.2	3.6	2.3	0.1	2.4	28.3	1.7	10.4	49.9
1984	74.5	40.6	46.3	0.5	6.9	54.8	3.8	20.4	247.9
1985	54.6	51.2	16.5	0.8	6.3	57.6	6.5	35.1	228.6
1986	301.0	55.6	97.7	3.0	9.5	158.6	5.9	118.8	749.9
1987	86.9	13.5	28.4	0.7	4.2	32.6	3.4	23.6	193.4
1988	136.9	49.8	61.7	0.3	7.0	47.1	6.3	28.5	337.7
1989	52.0	26.2	55.7	0.2	7.0	98.0	5.5	22.2	266.8
1990	19.7	18.6	12.6	0.3	6.3	41.1	1.7	8.7	109.0
1991	122.8	80.4	143.3	0.8	15.1	107.2	4.3	43.2	517.1
1992	3.6	15.8	29.1	0.5	4.1	44.4	3.4	11.0	112.0
1993	5.9	15.0	16.5	0.5	2.9	22.9	0.7	8.0	72.4
1994	3.6	54.6	1.4	0.8	2.2	59.6	3.3	12.5	138.1
1995	0.0	21.2	4.9	0.2	1.6	20.4	2.3	6.9	57.5
1996	1.7	20.4	3.9	0.2	2.1	44.3	0.6	8.9	82.2
1997	1.5	16.7	19.3	0.8	6.4	39.1	2.8	18.4	105.0
1998	0.0	22.8	3.0	3.6	0.7	55.3	1.0	34.2	120.6
1999	14.0	21.5	7.8	0.9	11.1	60.0	1.0	32.9	149.2
2000	20.2	58.2	18.7	1.0	26.4	137.2	5.5	58.9	326.1
2001	67.8	33.7	114.9	2.6	40.1	200.9	6.3	225.4	691.5
2002	48.1	68.1	5.4	1.1	18.2	101.1	3.3	50.4	295.6
2003	71.2	113.5	47.4	0.8	18.0	141.3	10.8	93.8	496.8
2004	16.6	53.0	13.2	0.8	10.0	109.7	5.0	85.6	293.9
2005	14.3	63.5	6.0	0.3	7.5	88.0	2.9	63.6	246.2
2006	9.3	36.2	3.2	0.6	10.7	99.7	8.3	65.4	233.3
2007	7.9	10.1	7.3	0.5	17.1	99.6	9.7	62.2	214.4
2008	4.4	47.3	7.5	1.3	26.4	131.3	6.1	85.0	309.2
2009	20.7	80.4	41.9	2.1	20.6	144.7	31.0	135.6	477.1
2010	3.0	57.4	6.9	0.7	11.2	75.4	21.8	56.2	232.6
2011	6.2	48.8	6.6	0.9	14.8	48.1	8.3	117.7	251.4
2012	0.8	14.5	6.4	0.5	2.0	22.2	8.8	41.1	96.2

^{1.} 2003 – 2008 landings are preliminary.

^{2.} Includes jacks.

^{3.} Jacks landed in SAFE fisheries are not included (except for 1985 and 1986).

^{4.} Buoy 10 fishery. Catch from this fishery prior to 1982 is included in ocean catch totals. Some non-Columbia River fish are caught in the estuary fishery and are included here.

^{5.} Catch from above Astoria-Megler Bridge through 1999 and catch from above Tongue Point/Rocky Point thereafter.

^{6.} Includes Willamette Falls (Willamette River), North Fork Dam (Clackamas River), and Marmot Dam (Sandy River). No Marmot counts after Dam removal in 2007.

Table 10. Minimum Numbers (Thousands) of Late Stock Coho Adults Entering the Columbia River.

Year	Lower Columbia River								Min. Run
	Commercial Catch ¹		Recreational Catch			Hatchery Returns	Trib. Dam Count ⁶	Bonneville Dam Count	
	Zones 1-5 ²	SAFE ³	Estuary ⁴	mainstem ⁵	Trib.				
1980	81.3	0.0		0.0	5.0	45.8	3.1	6.2	141.3
1981	37.9	0.0		0.0	3.3	27.5	0.4	0.9	70.0
1982	159.1	0.0	7.0	0.0	6.0	45.7	1.1	4.8	223.7
1983	2.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	2.7	46.7	1.5	5.4	60.0
1984	86.4	0.0	28.0	0.2	8.0	48.0	0.4	6.9	178.0
1985	84.2	0.0	8.9	0.3	3.1	37.7	1.0	3.4	138.6
1986	624.4	0.0	22.8	1.1	11.3	126.5	3.0	10.3	799.2
1987	64.7	0.0	18.8	0.2	1.8	33.6	0.9	3.0	123.1
1988	174.8	0.0	81.7	0.2	4.8	66.7	0.6	4.4	333.2
1989	309.1	0.0	28.3	0.0	8.1	86.3	1.4	9.0	442.2
1990	27.9	0.0	5.9	0.0	3.5	47.7	0.3	2.9	88.2
1991	204.3	0.0	66.2	0.3	14.3	136.1	1.3	15.6	438.1
1992	34.7	0.0	14.0	0.0	4.3	42.5	1.8	6.8	104.1
1993	14.8	0.0	4.4	0.1	3.4	16.5	0.1	2.7	41.9
1994	2.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.2	18.4	0.9	7.7	31.1
1995	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.1	11.8	0.6	3.5	17.3
1996	4.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.4	17.9	0.0	6.8	30.8
1997	2.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	4.4	30.7	0.0	5.7	44.2
1998	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.3	32.6	0.2	12.1	47.8
1999	43.6	0.0	1.2	0.4	7.5	64.5	0.1	7.8	125.0
2000	89.9	0.0	2.8	0.6	9.8	91.5	0.6	26.9	222.1
2001	150.9	0.0	17.2	0.5	34.8	176.4	1.9	34.4	416.1
2002	46.8	0.0	0.8	2.0	6.2	110.0	0.4	38.2	204.3
2003	72.5	0.0	7.1	0.4	4.4	64.1	0.6	31.9	181.0
2004	50.0	0.0	2.0	0.5	2.3	63.8	0.6	29.5	148.6
2005	15.9	1.0	0.9	0.3	2.4	54.2	0.3	19.7	94.8
2006	18.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	4.6	91.4	1.2	36.7	153.0
2007	22.3	0.0	1.1	0.3	6.2	61.4	0.8	30.4	122.6
2008	8.7	0.0	1.1	1.0	14.1	109.6	0.1	50.5	185.1
2009	23.1	0.0	6.3	1.8	15.2	115.8	1.2	89.3	252.7
2010	15.9	0.0	1.0	0.9	10.6	113.8	0.6	64.5	207.3
2011	7.3	0.0	1.0	0.8	8.2	60.1	0.4	27.6	105.4
2012	1.8	0.0	1.0	0.4	2.1	19.9	0.1	13.9	39.1

^{1.} 2003 – 2008 landings are preliminary.

^{2.} Includes jacks.

^{3.} Jacks landed in SAFE fisheries are not included (except for 1985 and 1986).

^{4.} Catch from estuary recreational (Buoy 10) fishery. Some non-Columbia River fish are caught in the estuary fishery and are included here.

^{5.} Lower Columbia River catch from above Astoria-Megler Bridge through 1999 and catch from above Tongue Point/Rocky Point thereafter.

^{6.} Includes Willamette Falls (Willamette River), North Fork Dam (Clackamas River), and Marmot Dam (Sandy River). No Marmot counts after Dam removal in 2007.

Table 11. Escapement Index Values for Chum in Washington Lower Columbia River Tributaries and for Coho in Oregon Columbia River Tributaries Downstream of the Sandy River, 1950-2012.

Year	Chum (Washington Tributaries)			Coho (Oregon Tributaries)		
	Miles Surveyed	Fish Observed	Fish/Mile	Miles Surveyed ¹	Fish Observed	Fish/Mile
50's Ave	2.2	903	450	9.4	263	28
60's Ave	4.9	767	179	6.8	161	24
70's Ave	6.0	450	77	9.3	61	7
80's Ave	6.6	721	105	9.2	21	2
1990	7.1	832	117	9.4	4	<1
1991	7.1	673	95	9.4	3	<1
1992	7.1	3,273	461	9.4	4	<1
1993	7.1	1,411	199	9.3	2	<1
1994	7.1	509	72	9.3	3	<1
1995	7.2	922	128	9.3	2	<1
1996	7.2	1,545	215	9.3	0	0
1997	7.2	1,054	146	9.3	0	0
1998	7.2	1,666	231	9.3	4	<1
1999	7.2	2,096	291	9.3	4	<1
90's Ave	7.2	1,398	196	9.3	2	<1
2000	6.1	2,425	398	9.3	82 ²	9
2001	5.8	4,551	785	9.3	13 ²	1
2002	6.7	8,662	1,293	9.3	146	16
2003	7.0	8,934	1,276	9.3	98	10
2004	7.0	11,439	1,634	9.3	37	4
2005	9.1	3,378	371	7.9	40	5
2006	9.5	4,729	498	7.3	32	4
2007	9.3	2,374	255	7.0	45	6
2008	11.1	1,822	164	7.0	29	4
2009	10.3	1,779	173	7.7	111	14
00's Ave	8.2	5,009	685	8.3	67	7
2010	10.2	3,492	342	8.2	269	33
2011	10.0	6,258	626	7.7	102	13
2012	10.2	5,073	497	6.3	16	3

¹. In 1975 the database was reorganized into 9.3 miles of ten standard index streams that best indicate trends in escapement since 1967. Prior to 1967 the same ten streams were used; however, survey miles and frequency varied. In 1968, two index streams were not surveyed and in 1985 observations in an index survey heavily influenced by hatchery adult introduction were not included. During 2005-2011 survey miles varied due to landowner denials to access some stream reaches.

². May include some adipose fin-clipped coho.

Table 12. Sturgeon Catch Guidelines in the Zone 6 Management Area, 2002-2013.

	Bonneville Pool			The Dalles Pool			John Day Pool			Zone 6 Total		
	Treaty ¹	Sport	Total	Treaty ¹	Sport	Total	Treaty ¹	Sport	Total	Treaty ¹	Sport	Total
2002	1,300	1,520	2,820	1,100	700	1,800	335	165	500	2,735	2,385	5,120
2003	1,200	1,700	2,900	900	400	1,300	335	165	500	2,435	2,265	4,700
2004	400	700	1,100	900	400	1,300	335	165	500	1,635	1,265	2,900
2005	400	700	1,100	900	400	1,300	335	165	500	1,635	1,265	2,900
2006	400	700	1,100	550	100	650	335	165	500	1,285	965	2,250
2007	400	700	1,100	550	100	650	335	165	500	1,285	965	2,250
2008	400	700	1,100	550	100	650	335	165	500	1,285	965	2,250
2009	400	700	1,100	1,000	300	1,300	335	165	500	1,735	1,165	2,900
2010	1,400	1,400	2,800	1,000	300	1,300	335	165	500	2,735	1,865	4,600
2011	2,000	2,000	4,000	1,000	300	1,300	1,000	500	1,500	4,000	2,800	6,800
2012	2,000	2,000	4,000	1,000	300	1,300	1,000	500	1,500	4,000	2,800	6,800
2013	1,100	1,100	2,200	1,000	300	1,300	1,000	500	1,500	3,100	1,950	5,000

¹. Treaty commercial guideline, subsistence sturgeon harvest during non-commercial periods is accounted for separately.

Table 13. Fall Lower Columbia River and Zone 6 Mainstem Commercial Seasons, 2012.¹

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	
A				1	2	3	4	
U	9 pm	6 am						
G	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
U	9 pm	6 am	9 pm	6 am	9 pm	6 am		
S	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
T	9 pm	6 am	6 am	9 pm	6 am	9 pm	6 am	
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
			6 am ————— 6 pm					
	9 pm	6 am	9 pm	6 am				
	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	
			6 am ————— 6 pm					
S			6 am			6 pm		
E	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
			6 am ————— 6 pm					
P			6 am			6 pm		
T	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
			6 am ————— 6 pm					
M			6 am	8 pm	6 am	6 pm		
B	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
E	8 pm	6 am	8 pm	6 am	7 pm	5 am		
R	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
			6 am ————— 6 pm					
O	7 pm	7 am	7 pm	7 am	7 pm	7 am		
C	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	6 am ————— 6 pm							
T	7 pm	7 am	7 pm	7 am	7 pm	7 am		
O	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	6 am — 6 pm							
B	7 pm	7 am	7 pm	7 am	7 pm	7 am		
E	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
R	7 pm	7 am						
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	




Lower River:

Zone 6: —————

¹ For specific area and gear regulations please see Table 17.

Table 14. Fall Select Area Commercial Fishing Seasons, 2012.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	
A				7 am 1	7 pm 2			
U				7 am 8	7 pm 9			
G	5	6	7			10	11	
U		7 pm 12	9 am 13	7 am 14	7 pm 15			
S				7 am 15	9 am 16			
T		7 pm 19	9 am 20	7 am 21	7 pm 22	9 am 23		
S		7 pm 26	.....				7 am 31	
E		.....					
P		7 pm 2	.....				7 am 7	
T		.....					
E		7 pm 9	.....				7 am 14	
M		.....					
B		4/6 pm 16	.....				8/10 am 21	
E		4 pm 17	.....				9 am 22	
R		4/6 pm 23	.....				8/10 am 28	
		4 pm 24	.....				9 am 29	
O		4/6 pm 30	.....				8/10 am 5	
C		4 pm 1	.....				9 am 6	
T		4/6 pm 7	.....				8/10 am 12	
O		4 pm 8	.....				9 am 13	
B		4/6 pm 14	.....				8/10 am 19	
E		4 pm 15	.....				9 am 20	
R	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	

Youngs Bay  Deep River Only  Other Select Areas: 

Tongue Point/South Channel open nightly 7 pm-7 am Monday – Friday during Aug 27 – Sep 14.
 Tongue Point/South Channel open nightly 4 pm-10 am Monday – Friday during Sep 17 – Oct 26.
 Blind Slough/Knappa Slough open nightly 7 pm-7 am Monday – Friday during Aug 27 – Sep 14.
 Blind Slough/Knappa Slough open nightly 6 pm-8 am Monday – Friday during Sep 17 – October 26.
 Deep River open nightly 7 pm-9 am Aug 13-14, Aug 15-16, Aug 20-21, Aug 22-23.
 Deep River open nightly 7 pm-9 am Monday – Friday during Aug 27 – Sep 14.
 Deep River open nightly 4 pm-9 am Monday – Friday during Sep 17 – Oct 26.

Table 15. Salmon, Steelhead, and Sturgeon Catch in 2012 Fall Fisheries (Includes adults and jacks).¹

Treaty Indian Fisheries^{2,3}						
Fishery	Chinook	Coho	Chum	Pink	Summer Steelhead	White Sturgeon
Commercial Gillnet and platform catch from 8/21-10/4	89,218	6,783	0	0	10,321	109
Early August and Late Fall Platform Hook & Line	653	287	0	0	4,890	0
Sturgeon Setline			0	0		
Treaty Indian Total	89,871	7,070	0	0	15,211	109
Non-Indian Fisheries						
Fishery	Chinook	Coho	Chum	Pink	Summer Steelhead	White Sturgeon
Early Fall mainstem commercial	23,331	284	0	0	--	994
Late Fall Mainstem commercial	13,540	2,331	12	0	--	368
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>36,871</i>	<i>2,615</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>1,362</i>
Select Areas Commercial	23,720	15,354	25	0	--	<i>No Retention</i>
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>23,720</i>	<i>15,354</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>0</i>
Buoy 10 Sport ⁴	18,550	7,385	--	--	--	--
Lower River Sport ⁴	26,613	979	--	--	5,618	
Bonn. Dam to Hwy 395 Sport ⁴	5,280	2,500	--	--	8,705	
Hanford Reach Sport	13,126	4	--	--	41	--
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>63,569</i>	<i>10,868</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>14,364</i>	
Non-Indian Total	124,160	28,837	37	3	14,364	1,362
Grand Total	214,031	35,907	37	3	29,575	1,471

^{1.} Commercial landings are preliminary. See Table 17 for details on specific time, area, and gear restrictions.

^{2.} Includes take home and over-the-bank sales.

^{3.} Subsistence harvest not occurring during commercial fishing periods.

^{4.} See text for detailed season description.

Table 16. Fishing Periods, Gear, and Associated Salmon and White Sturgeon Landings from Mainstem Columbia River Non-Treaty Commercial Seasons, 2012.

Season	Fishing Period	Hrs	Zones	Mesh	STG Limit ¹	Del.	Chinook	Coho	Sockeye	Chum	WSTG
Winter Sturgeon	6 PM Jan. 30 – 6 PM Jan. 31	24	1-5	9-9 ³ / ₄ "	10	8	1	--	--	--	34
	6 PM Feb. 1 – 6 PM Feb. 2	24	1-5	9-9 ³ / ₄ "	10	5	5	--	--	--	4
	6 PM Feb. 6 – 6 PM Feb. 7	24	1-5	9-9 ³ / ₄ "	10	3	1	--	--	--	2
<i>Winter Season Totals (and average number of deliveries)</i>						5	7	0	0	0	40
Spring Salmon	7 AM – 7 PM Apr. 3	12	1-5	≤4 ¹ / ₄ "	6	155	2,523	--	--	--	10
	12:30 PM – 6:30 PM Apr 10	6	1-5	≤4 ¹ / ₄ "	6	178	3,588	--	--	--	4
<i>Spring Season Totals (and average number of deliveries)</i>						167	6,111	0	0	0	14
Summer	9 PM June 17 – 5 AM June 18	8	1-5	8-9 ³ / ₄ "	5	120	1,692	--	447	--	281
<i>Spring Season Totals (and average number of deliveries)</i>						120	1,692	0	447	0	281
Early Fall (August)	9 PM Aug. 5 – 6 AM Aug. 6	9	1-5	9-9 ³ / ₄ "	7	139	1,335	0	--	0	585
	9 PM Aug. 12 – 6 AM Aug. 13	9	4-5	9-9 ³ / ₄ "	3	34	372	1	1	0	17
	9 PM Aug. 14 – 6 AM Aug. 15	9	4-5	9-9 ³ / ₄ "	3	38	550	1	--	0	29
	9 PM Aug. 16 – 6 AM Aug. 17	9	4-5	9-9 ³ / ₄ "	3	46	878	2	--	0	47
	9 PM Aug. 19 – 6 AM Aug. 20	9	4-5	9-9 ³ / ₄ "	3	77	699	13	--	0	48
	9 PM Aug. 21 – 6 AM Aug. 22	9	4-5	9-9 ³ / ₄ "	3	72	2,177	24	--	0	42
	9 PM Aug. 23 – 6 AM Aug. 24	9	4-5	9-9 ³ / ₄ "	3	96	2,647	30	--	0	40
	9 PM Aug. 26 – 6 AM Aug. 27	9	4-5	9-9 ³ / ₄ "	5	100	6,651	76	--	0	98
	9 PM Aug. 28 – 6 AM Aug. 29	9	4-5	9-9 ³ / ₄ "	5	115	8,022	137	--	0	88
<i>August Season Totals (and average number of deliveries)</i>						80	23,331	284	1	0	994
Late Fall	8 PM Sep.19 - 6 AM Sep. 20	10	4-5	8-9 ³ / ₄ "	5	119	4,033	242	--	0	70
	8 PM Sep.23 - 6 AM Sep. 24	10	4-5	8-9 ³ / ₄ "	5	96	2,704	168	--	0	44
	8 PM Sep.25 - 6 AM Sep. 26	10	4-5	8-9 ³ / ₄ "	5	65	1,772	144	--	0	57
	7 PM Sep.27 - 5 AM Sep. 28	10	1-5	8-9 ³ / ₄ "	5	92	1,018	231	--	1	151
	7 PM Sep.30 - 7 AM Oct. 1	12	1-5	8-9 ³ / ₄ "	Prohibited	55	955	168	--	0	--
	7 PM Oct. 2 - 7 AM Oct. 3	12	1-5	8-9 ³ / ₄ "	Prohibited	41	730	59	--	0	--
	7 PM Oct. 4 - 7 AM Oct. 5	12	1-5	8-9 ³ / ₄ "	2	46	554	67	--	0	46
	7 PM Oct. 7 - 7 AM Oct. 8	12	1-5	8-9 ³ / ₄ "	Prohibited	32	577	167	--	4	--
	7 PM Oct. 9 - 7 AM Oct. 10	12	1-5	8-9 ³ / ₄ "	Prohibited	12	208	32	--	0	--
	6 AM – 6 PM Oct.10	12	1-5	≤6"	Prohibited	54	146	888	--	7	--
	7 PM Oct. 11 - 7 AM Oct. 12	12	1-5	8-9 ³ / ₄ "	Prohibited	15	178	74	--	0	--
	7 PM Oct. 14 - 7 AM Oct. 15	12	1-5	8-9 ³ / ₄ "	Prohibited	17	158	41	--	0	--
	7 PM Oct. 16 - 7 AM Oct. 17	12	1-5	8-9 ³ / ₄ "	Prohibited	10	123	21	--	0	--
7 PM Oct. 18 - 7 AM Oct. 19	12	1-5	8-9 ³ / ₄ "	Prohibited	7	235	13	--	0	--	
7 PM Oct. 21 - 7 AM Oct. 22	12	1-5	8-9 ³ / ₄ "	Prohibited	11	149	16	--	0	--	
<i>Late-Fall Season Totals (and average number of deliveries)</i>						45	13,540	2,331	0	12	368
							Chinook	Coho	Sockeye	Chum	WSTG
2012 Season Totals							44,681	2,615	448	12	1,697
<i>Average number of deliveries per fishing period during 2012:</i>							62				

Table 17. Non-Indian Fall Commercial Fishing Seasons, 2012.

Main-Stem Salmon and Sturgeon Seasons				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
9 hrs	Early Fall	Aug 5, 9 PM - Aug 6, 6 AM	9" min. and 9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction. Multiple net rule in effect. Nets that are fished between the official sunset and official sunrise must have a lighted buoy at the end of each net that is not attached to the boat.	Zones 1-5. Elokomin-A, Cowlitz River, Kalama-A, Washougal and Sandy River sanctuaries in effect. Salmon and white sturgeon may be sold. A maximum of seven white sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The seven sturgeon possession/sales limit includes mainstem fisheries only.
9 hrs		Aug 12, 9 PM - Aug 13, 6 AM	Same, except the multiple net rule is not in effect.	Zones 4-5. The Washougal and Sandy River sanctuaries are in effect. Salmon and white sturgeon may be sold. A maximum of three white sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The three sturgeon possession/sales limit includes mainstem fisheries only.
9 hrs		Aug 14, 9 PM - Aug 15, 6 AM	Same.	Same.
9 hrs		Aug 16, 9 PM - Aug 17, 6 AM	Same.	Same.
9 hrs		Aug 19, 9 PM - Aug 20, 6 AM	Same.	Same.
9 hrs		Aug 21, 9 PM - Aug 22, 6 AM	Same.	Same.
9 hrs		Aug 23, 9 PM - Aug 24, 6 AM	Same.	Same.
9 hrs		Aug 26, 9 PM - Aug 27, 6 AM	Same.	Same, except the weekly sturgeon possession/sales limit is five per participating vessel.
9 hrs		Aug 28, 9 PM - Aug 29, 6 AM	Same.	Same.
10 hrs	Late Fall	Sep 19, 8 PM - Sep 20, 6 AM	8" minimum mesh size restriction. The multiple net rule is in effect. Nets that are fished between the official sunset and official sunrise must have a lighted buoy at each end of the net that is not attached to the boat.	Same.
10 hrs		Sep 23, 8 PM - Sep 24, 6 AM	Same.	Same.
10 hrs		Sep 25, 8 PM - Sep 26, 6 AM	Same.	Same.
10 hrs		Sep 27, 7 PM - Sep 28, 5 AM	Same, except the multiple net rule is not in effect.	Zones 1-5. Elokomin-B, Cowlitz River, Kalama-B, Lewis-B, Sandy and Washougal River sanctuaries are in effect. Same.
12 hrs		Sep 30, 7 PM - Oct 1, 7 AM	Same.	Zones 1-5. Elokomin-A, Cowlitz River, Kalama-A, Lewis-A, Sandy and Washougal River sanctuaries are in effect. Only Salmon may be sold.
12 hrs		Oct 2, 7 PM - Oct 3, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Oct 4, 7 PM - Oct 5, 7 AM	Same, except the multiple net rule is in effect.	Zones 1-5. Elokomin-A, Cowlitz River, Kalama-A, Lewis-A, Sandy and Washougal River sanctuaries are in effect. Salmon and white sturgeon may be sold. A maximum of two white sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The two white sturgeon possession/sales limit includes mainstem fisheries only.

Table 17. continued

Main-Stem Salmon and Sturgeon Seasons (continued)				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
12 hrs	Late Fall (cont.)	Oct 7, 7 PM - Oct 8, 7 AM	8" minimum mesh size restriction. The multiple net rule is in effect. Nets that are fished between the official sunset and official sunrise must have a lighted buoy at each end of the net that is not attached to the boat.	Zones 1-5. Elokomina-A, Cowlitz River, Kalama-A, Lewis-A, Sandy and Washougal River sanctuaries are in effect. Only salmon may be sold.
12 hrs		Oct 9, 7 PM - Oct 10, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Oct 10, 6 AM - 6 PM	Same, except the maximum mesh size restriction is 6" and the nets must be unslackened floater gill nets.	Same.
12 hrs		Oct 11, 7 PM - Oct 12, 7 AM	8" min. and 9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction. Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Oct 14, 7 PM - Oct 15, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Oct 16, 7 PM - Oct 17, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Oct 18, 7 PM - Oct 19, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Oct 21, 7 PM - Oct 22, 7 AM	Same.	Same.

Select Area Salmon and Sturgeon Seasons				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
1 1/2	Youngs Bay - Fall	Aug 1, 7 AM - Aug 2, 7 PM	9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction. Nets may not exceed 250 fathoms in length. Leadline not to exceed 2 lbs per fathom. Use of additional weights or anchors attached directly to the leadline is allowed upstream of markers located approximately 200 yards upstream of the mouth of the Walluski River and the upper deadline at Battle Creek Slough. Red corks are required at 25-fathom intervals and red corks must be in contrast to corks in the remainder of the net. Nets that are fished between the official sunset and official sunrise must have a lighted buoy at the end of the net that is not attached to the boat.	Youngs Bay select fishing area. All waters are under State of Oregon jurisdiction and are open to Oregon and Washington fishers who possess the appropriate licenses. The fishing area extends from the lower boundary at the new 101 Bridge to the upper boundary located at the markers at Battle Creek Slough; except for those waters that are closed southerly of the alternate Highway 101 Bridge (Lewis and Clark River). Salmon only. Sturgeon may not be sold. The multiple net rule is in effect.
1 1/2		Aug 8, 7 AM - Aug 9, 7 PM	Same.	Same.
1 1/2		Aug 15, 7 AM - Aug 16, 7 PM	Same.	Same.
1 1/2		Aug 22, 7 AM - Aug 23, 7 PM	Same.	Same.
3 1/2		Aug 27, 7 PM - Aug 31, 7 AM	Same, except 6" max. mesh size restriction in effect.	Same.
59		Sep 3, 7 PM - Oct 31, noon	Same.	Same.

Table 17. continued

Select Area Salmon and Sturgeon Seasons (continued)				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
12 hrs Nightly	Tongue Point / South Channel - Fall	Aug 27 - Aug 31, 7 PM - 7 AM nightly	Tongue Point: 6" max. mesh size restriction. Nets may not exceed 250 fathoms in length and leadline may not exceed 2 lbs per fathom. South Channel: 6" max. mesh size restriction. Nets may not exceed 100 fathoms in length and there is no weight restriction on the leadline. Use of additional weights or anchors attached directly to the leadline is allowed. Nets that are fished between the official sunset and official sunrise must have a lighted buoy at the end of the net that is not attached to the boat.	Tongue Point Basin/South Channel select fishing areas (concurrent waters). Fishers in Tongue Point area may have stored onboard, gill nets legal for the South Channel fishing area. Permanent transportation rules are in effect. Salmon only. Sturgeon may not be sold. Multiple net rule is in effect.
12 hrs Nightly		Sep 3 - Sep 7, 7 PM - 7 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
12 hrs Nightly		Sep 10 - Sep 14, 7 PM - 7 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
18 hrs Nightly		Sep 17 - Sep 21, 4 PM - 10 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
18 hrs Nightly		Sep 24 - Sep 28, 4 PM - 10 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
18 hrs Nightly		Oct 1 - Oct 5, 4 PM - 10 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
18 hrs Nightly		Oct 8 - Oct 12, 4 PM - 10 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
18 hrs Nightly		Oct 15 - Oct 19, 4 PM - 10 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
18 hrs Nightly		Oct 22 - Oct 26, 4 PM - 10 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
12 hrs Nightly		Blind Slough / Knappa Slough - Fall	Aug 27 - Aug 31, 7 PM - 7 AM nightly	9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction. Nets may not exceed 100 fathoms in length. No weight restriction on leadline. Use of additional weights and anchors attached to the leadline is allowed. Nets that are fished between the official sunset and official sunrise must have a lighted buoy at the end of the net that is not attached to the boat.	Blind Slough (concurrent waters up to railroad bridge, Oregon only above) and Knappa Slough (all waters are under concurrent jurisdiction) select fishing areas. Permanent transportation rules are in effect. Multiple net rule is in effect. Salmon only. Sturgeon may not be sold.
12 hrs Nightly	Sep 3 - Sep 7, 7 PM - 7 AM nightly		Same.	Same.
12 hrs Nightly	Sep 10 - Sep 14, 7 PM - 7 AM nightly		Same.	Same.

Table 17. continued

Select Area Salmon and Sturgeon Seasons (continued)				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
14 hrs Nightly	Blind Slough / Knappa Slough - Fall (cont.)	Sep 17 - Sep 21, 6 PM - 8 AM nightly	9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction. Nets may not exceed 100 fathoms in length. No weight restriction on leadline. Use of additional weights and anchors attached to the leadline is allowed. Nets that are fished between the official sunset and official sunrise must have a lighted buoy at the end of the net that is not attached to the boat.	Blind Slough (concurrent waters up to railroad bridge, Oregon only above) and Knappa Slough (all waters are under concurrent jurisdiction) select fishing areas. Permanent transportation rules are in effect. Multiple net rule is in effect. Salmon only. Sturgeon may not be sold.
14 hrs Nightly		Sep 24 - Sep 28, 6 PM - 8 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
14 hrs Nightly		Oct 1 - Oct 5, 6 PM - 8 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
14 hrs Nightly		Oct 8 - Oct 12, 6 PM - 8 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
14 hrs Nightly		Oct 15 - Oct 19, 6 PM - 8 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
14 hrs Nightly		Oct 22 - Oct 26, 6 PM - 8 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
14 hrs	Deep River - Fall	Aug 13, 7 PM - Aug 14, 9 AM	9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction. Nets may not exceed 100 fathoms in length. No weight restriction on leadline. Use of additional weights and anchors attached to the leadline is allowed. Nets that are fished between the official sunset and official sunrise must have a lighted buoy at the end of the net that is not attached to the boat.	Deep River select fishing area extending from the USCG channel marker #16 upstream to the town of Deep River (concurrent waters up to Highway 4 Bridge, Washington only above). Permanent transportation rules are in effect. Nets are not allowed to be tied off to any stationary structures and nets may not fully cross the navigation channel. Salmon only. Sturgeon may not be sold. Multiple net rule in effect.
14 hrs		Aug 15, 7 PM - Aug 16, 9 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Aug 20, 7 PM - Aug 21, 9 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Aug 22, 7 PM - Aug 23, 9 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs Nightly		Aug 27 - Aug 31, 7 PM - 9 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
14 hrs Nightly		Sep 3 - Sep 7, 7 PM - 9 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
14 hrs Nightly		Sep 10 - Sep 14, 7 PM - 9 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
17 hrs Nightly		Sep 17 - Sep 21, 4 PM - 9 AM nightly	Same, except a 6" max. mesh size restriction.	Same.

Table 17. continued

Select Area Salmon and Sturgeon Seasons (continued)				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
17 hrs Nightly	Deep River - Fall (cont.)	Sep 24 - Sep 28, 4 PM - 9 AM nightly	6" max. mesh size restriction. Nets may not exceed 100 fathoms in length. No weight restriction on leadline. Use of additional weights and anchors attached to the leadline is allowed. Nets that are fished between the official sunset and official sunrise must have a lighted buoy at the end of the net that is not attached to the boat.	Deep River select fishing area extending from the USCG channel marker #16 upstream to the town of Deep River (concurrent waters up to Highway 4 Bridge, Washington only above). Permanent transportation rules are in effect. Nets are not allowed to be tied off to any stationary structures and nets may not fully cross the navigation channel. Salmon only. Sturgeon may not be sold. Multiple net rule in effect.
17 hrs Nightly		Oct 1 - Oct 5, 4 PM - 9 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
17 hrs Nightly		Oct 8 - Oct 12, 4 PM - 9 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
17 hrs Nightly		Oct 15 - Oct 19, 4 PM - 9 AM nightly	Same.	Same.

Table 18. Catch Composition of Fall Zone 6 Treaty Indian Fisheries, 2012. ¹			Chinook ²	Steelhead	Sturgeon	Coho ²	Walleye
Platform, Hook & Line	Wks 32-34 (Aug 1 - 19)	Ticket	321	619		1	2
		Non-Ticket	57	3,871		0	0
		Total	378	4,490	0	1	2
Commercial Gillnet	Week 35 August 21 to 23	Ticket	1,862	529		38	0
		Non-Ticket	1,489	603		7	0
		Total	3,351	1,132	0	45	0
Commercial Gillnet	Week 36 August 27 to 30	Ticket	7,652	683		215	0
		Non-Ticket	1,350	241		124	0
		Total	9,002	924	3	339	0
Commercial Gillnet	Week 37 Sept 4 to 8	Ticket	24,737	1,662		1,834	3
		Non-Ticket	1,365	587		324	0
		Total	29,102	2,249	15	2,158	3
Commercial Gillnet	Week 38 Sept 11 to 14	Ticket	23,628	1,240		1,175	0
		Non-Ticket	4,170	594		229	4
		Total	27,798	1,834	18	1,404	4
Commercial Gillnet	Week 39 Sept 18 to 21	Ticket	13,655	1,372		1,754	1
		Non-Ticket	2,410	858		310	6
		Total	16,065	2,230	50	2,064	7
Commercial Gillnet	Week 40 Sept 26 to 28	Ticket	3,556	633		393	0
		Non-Ticket	628	383		69	0
		Total	4,184	1,016	10	462	0
Commercial Gillnet	Week 41 October 2 to 4	Ticket	2,309	645		264	0
		Non-Ticket	407	290		47	2
		Total	2,716	935	13	311	2
Gillnet Subtotal			89,218	10,321	109	6,783	16
Platform, Hook & Line	Late Fall		275	400	0	286	0
Grand Total			89,871	15,211	109	7,070	18

1. Ticketed catch estimates based on preliminary landings. Non-ticketed catch includes C&S (take home) and sales directly to the public (over the bank sales).
2. Includes adults and jacks.

Table 19. Stock Composition of Adult Fall Chinook Catch in Mainstem Columbia River Fisheries, 2012.

	LRH	LRW	BPH	URB	MCB ²	Other ³	Total ¹
Non-Indian Fisheries							
Buoy 10 Recreational ⁴	5,430	359	2,817	5,393	710	3,920	18,629
Lower Columbia Recreational ⁴	3,506	100	250	17,640	3,140	153	24,789
Above Bonneville Dam Recreational ⁵	0	0	0	14,720	3,696	5	18,421
August Commercial	3,097	0	7,188	10,712	1,908	188	23,093
September/October Commercial	503	1,880	603	6,355	3,833	60	13,234
Select Area Commercial	12,740	0	192	264	100	6,269	19,565
Subtotal	25,276	2,339	11,050	55,084	13,387	10,595	117,731
Treaty Indian Fisheries							
Sales to Licensed Buyers	--	--	13,989	53,365	6,035	643	74,032
C&S and Other non-ticketed catch	--	--	234	7,381	1,198	34	8,847
Subtotal			14,223	60,746	7,233	677	82,879
Grand Total	25,276	2,339	25,273	115,830	20,620	11,272	200,610

^{1.} Stock specifics and total catch (and catch specifics) may not match data presented elsewhere in this report.

^{2.} Includes PUB, BUB and LRB stocks.

^{3.} Includes SABs and out-of-basin stock/strays.

^{4.} Adjusted for hook and release mortality.

^{5.} Includes all of Zone 6, McNary Dam to Hwy 395 Bridge and Hanford Reach.

Table 20. 2012 ESA Impact Summary for Fall Season Fisheries ¹

Management Guidelines	Pre Season Planned		Post Season Actual	
	ESA Allowed	Total	ESA Allowed	Total
Fall Chinook				
Snake River Wild	45.0%	41.8%	45.0%	34.6%
Non-Indian	15.0%	11.8%	15.0%	14.1%
Treaty Indian	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	20.5%
LCN Tule ER (Ocean and Columbia R.)	41.0%	40.9%	38.0%	43.1%
Upriver Summer Steelhead²				
Non-Indian Wild B Index Steelhead	2.0%	1.9%	2.0%	1.8%
Non-Indian Wild A Index Steelhead	2.0%	1.3%	2.0%	1.2%
Treaty Indian Total B Index Steelhead	20.0%	20.0%	15.0%	13.5%
LCR Coho ER (Ocean and Columbia R.)	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	13.6%
Lower Columbia Chum	5.0%	1.6%	5.0%	0.1%

^{1.} Adults only-Based on updated catch estimates. All data preliminary. Non-Indian data includes fisheries from Buoy 10 upstream to Hwy. 395, near Pasco, WA.

^{2.} Non-Indian summer steelhead impacts include tributary catch from "dip-ins".

Table 21. Fishing Area and Spring Creek Sanctuary Restrictions in Effect during Treaty Indian Fall Commercial Set Gillnet Seasons, 1990-2012.

Year	Open Area	Spring Creek Sanctuary
1990	Zone 6, except closed below Hood River Bridge Sep 10-12	Small sanctuary Aug 8-25 and Sep 24-29. Large sanctuary Aug 27-Sep 22
1991	Zone 6, except closed below Hood River Bridge Sep 10-12	Small sanctuary Aug 12-Sep 10. Reduced to 50' radius Sep 10-Oct 28
1992	Zone 6, except Spring Creek Sanctuary Area only open Sep 7-15 and Bonneville Pool closed Sep 17-19	Small sanctuary Aug 10-22. Reduced to 50' radius Sep 2-5. Large sanctuary Sep 23-Oct 12
1993	All of Zone 6 except Bonneville Pool closed Sep 13-18	Small sanctuary August 9-28. Large sanctuary Aug 30-Oct 2
1994	Zone 6	Large sanctuary Aug 29-Sep 10. Reduced to 50' radius Oct 12-15
1995	Zone 6	Large sanctuary all season
1996	All of Zone 6 except closed below Hood River Bridge Sep 23-28	Large sanctuary all season
1997	All of Zone 6 except closed below Hood River Bridge Sep 9-13	Large sanctuary Aug 7-Sep 6. Enlarged sanctuary from Light #27 to Light #35, Washington shore to mid-channel, Sep 17-20
1998	All of Zone 6 except closed below Hood River Bridge Sep 8-12	Large sanctuary Sep. 1-12. Enlarged sanctuary from Light #27 to Light #35, Washington shore to mid-channel, September 15-28
1999	Zone 6	Small sanctuary all season
2000	Zone 6	Large sanctuary all season
2001	Zone 6	Large sanctuary Aug 28-Sep 8. Small sanctuary Sep 11-29
2002	Zone 6	Large sanctuary Aug 28-Aug 31. Small sanctuary Sep 11-28
2003	Zone 6	Small sanctuary all season
2004	Zone 6	Small sanctuary all season
2005	Zone 6	Small sanctuary all season
2006	Zone 6	Large sanctuary all season
2007	Zone 6	Large sanctuary all season
2008	Zone 6	Large sanctuary Aug 19 – Sept 26. Sept 30-Oct 10 reduced to 50' radius. No sanctuary Oct 20-23
2009	Zone 6	Large sanctuary 5 of 6 weekly fishing periods. No min. mesh restrictions all season
2010	Zone 6	Small sanctuary all season, except no sanctuary final week (Oct 19-22). 8" min. mesh restrictions on final 3 weekly periods
2011	Zone 6	Small sanctuary final two weeks. 8" min. mesh restrictions all season
2012	Zone 6	Standard sanctuary and 8" min. mesh restriction all season.

Table 22. Number of Adult Chinook, Coho, Steelhead, and Sturgeon Landed During Treaty Indian Fall Seasons (Aug-Nov) Above Bonneville Dam, 1980-2012.

Year	Season ²	Fishing Days ³	Numbers Landed ¹			
			Chinook Adults	Coho	Steelhead ⁴	White Sturgeon ⁵
80-84 ave ⁶	Aug 6- Nov 5	15	41,760	1,640	19,720	260
1985 ⁷	Aug.23-Sept. 28	29	68,300	5,300	72,600	1,800
1986 ⁸	Aug. 18-Oct. 4	37	102,300	40,300	62,500	4,300
1987 ⁹	Aug. 10-Oct. 15	46	138,600	2,400	66,300	4,400
1988 ¹⁰	Aug. 10-Oct. 1	35	145,700	2,700	59,500 ¹³	2,000
1989 ¹¹	Aug. 7-Sept. 29	36	128,200	8,700	55,400	--
1990 ¹²	Aug. 8-Sept. 29	34	79,300	2,900	30,700	1,700
1991 ¹³	Aug. 12-Oct. 28	20	51,100	12,800	41,100	--
1992	Aug. 10-Oct. 17	32	28,100	1,000	52,400	100
1993	Aug. 9-Oct. 2	26	30,400	1,000	28,800	100
1994 ¹⁴	Aug. 29-Oct. 15	10	33,700	1,300	15,500	500
1995	Aug.29-Sept. 15	9	41,400	400	20,400	400
1996	Sept. 2-Sept. 28	17	63,200	700	19,000	300
1997	Aug.27-Sept. 20	16	65,000	600	22,700	<100
1998	Aug.25-Sept. 25	22	44,700	1,500	12,600	<100
1999	Aug. 31-Oct. 2	22	77,200	2,300	17,300	0
2000	Aug. 30-Sept. 3	17	52,100	6,300	15,500	0
2001 ¹⁵	Aug. 28-Sept. 29	18	103,900	5,400	29,200	806
2002	Aug 28-Sep 28	18.5	129,700	1,600	13,800	300
2003 ¹⁶	Aug 26-Oct 11	27.5	123,600	5,800	14,900	200
2004	Aug 25-Oct 16	30	127,600	10,300	14,600	64
2005	Aug 22-Sept. 30	25	113,500	5,400	13,700	138
2006	Aug 21-Oct 6	29.5	76,290	7,577	21,130	78
2007 ¹⁷	Aug 22-Oct 6	25.5	36,782	8,030	19,457	90
2008 ¹⁷	Aug 19 – Oct 23	37	106,626	21,625	26,339	94
2009 ¹⁷	Aug 24 – Oct 1	23	98,622	15,675	36,755	34
2010 ¹⁷	Aug 24- Oct 22	25.5	132,642	11,485	26,733	150
2011 ^{17,18}	Aug 22- Oct 6	28.5	114,247	22,941	15,034	853
2012 ¹⁷	Aug 20-Oct 4	22.5	82,879	7,070	15,211	109

1. Includes Spring Creek terminal area fishing since 1975 (1977-83 & 92), sales to the general public and C&S catches beginning in 1994, Klickitat R. dipnet catches during open mainstem seasons, and extended Klickitat River commercial seasons beginning in 1988.

2. For Commercial Gillnet openings - Minimum mesh size: 1970-1974 none; 1975 7-1/2"; 1976-1982 8"; 1983 none; 1984 none, except 8" Oct 9-15; 1985 none, except 8" Sep 14-28; 1986 none, except 8" Sep 6-Oct 4; 1987 none; 1988 none, except 8" Aug 17-27 and Sep 18-24 and 8" and 9" test fishery Sep 28-Oct 1; 1989 8" except none Aug 7-12; 1990 8" except none Sep 3-5, Sep 12-15 below Hood River Br., Sep 17-22, and Sep 24-29; 1991-97 none; 1998 8"; 1999 none except 8" Sep 15-18 and Sep 29-Oct 2; 2000-2002 none.

3. Mainstem commercial seasons only.

4. Sales to licensed buyers during sockeye and fall seasons only through 1984. Sales to licensed buyers, general public and C&S catch from 1985-present.

5. *No sturgeon sales allowed in set net fisheries since 1991. Includes landings in fall set-line fisheries.*
6. *Includes Nov 1-5 coho fishery below Klickitat River in 1982.*
7. *Spring Creek Sanctuary open to fishing Aug 23-28 and Aug 29-Sep 3.*
8. *Includes Sep 29-Oct 4 dipnet and experimental gillnet fishery. An additional catch of 1,000 Chinook occurred above Priest Rapids Dam. Over half of the coho catch (24,100) occurred in the Klickitat River dipnet fishery.*
9. *An additional catch of 2,200 Chinook occurred above Priest Rapids Dam.*
10. *Includes Sep 28-Oct 1 test fishery in John Day Pool. No sturgeon sales allowed after Sep 3. An additional catch of 2,300 Chinook and an estimated 300 steelhead occurred above Priest Rapids Dam. Includes 5,500 coho captured in an extended Klickitat River dipnet season.*
11. *No sturgeon sales allowed. An additional catch of 800 Chinook occurred above Priest Rapids Dam. Includes 6,100 coho captured in an extended Klickitat River dipnet season.*
12. *An additional 200 Chinook catch occurred above Priest Rapids Dam. Includes 1,900 coho captured in an extended Klickitat River dipnet season.*
13. *Includes 5,500 coho captured in an extended Klickitat River dipnet season.*
14. *An additional catch of 570 Chinook and 70 steelhead occurred above Priest Rapids Dam. An additional catch of 220 Chinook and 80 steelhead occurred above McNary Dam.*
15. *Target sturgeon gillnet seasons adopted for Zone 61 (Bonneville Pool) during November 14-30 and Zone 63 (John Day Pool) during November 14-December 7.*
16. *Target sturgeon gillnet season adopted for Zone 61 (Bonneville Pool) during December 1-14. No sturgeon were landed.*
17. *Includes all fall season harvest – August 1-December 31.*

Year	Treaty Indian Harvest ²				Non-Indian Incidental Mortalities ⁴			
	Wild Group A Index		Wild Group B Index		Wild Group A Index		Wild Group B Index	
	Number	Impact	Number ³	Impact	Number	Impact	Number	Impact
85-89 ave.	11,109	16.6%	4,080	30.7%				
90-94 ave.	5,374	14.5%	1,780	23.1%				
95-99 ave.	2,856	8.8%	652	19.1%				
2000	2,740	4.3%	1,200	14.3%	616	1.0%	85	1.0%
2001	5,553	4.0%	1,388	11.5%	821	0.6%	116	1.0%
2002	2,370	2.7%	1,098	3.4%	572	0.7%	332	1.0%
2003	1,691	2.5%	959	14.9%	506	0.8%	111	1.7%
2004	1,929	3.2%	1,021	11.1%	461	0.8%	121	1.3%
2005	2,239	3.8%	1,181	12.3%	428	0.7%	123	1.3%
2006	3,301	5.2%	1,354	16.0%	462	0.7%	84	1.0%
2007	2,747	3.6%	1,050	11.6%	978	1.2%	171	1.8%
2008	3,645	4.5%	2,673	14.4%	784	1.0%	200	1.1%
2009	7,948	5.2%	2,112	15.4%	1,264	0.8%	181	1.3%
2010	4,817	4.0%	2,993	13.4%	1,011	0.8%	413	1.8%
2011	7,304	7.2%	2,410	31.0%	1,481	1.5%	148	1.9%
2012	4,225	7.6%	1,268	18.6%	653	1.2%	120	1.8%

¹ Percentage calculated before rounding. Steelhead impacts based on date method through 1998 and fork length index method thereafter.

² Treaty Indian harvest is not corrected for impacts to unclipped hatchery origin fish and is therefore an overestimate of the true wild impact rate.

³ Includes sales to licensed buyers only prior to 1994. Includes sales to the general public and C&S catch beginning in 1994.

⁴ Non-Indian data includes recreational fisheries from Buoy 10 upstream to the Hwy 395 Bridge and LCR commercial fisheries

	Non-Indian Recreational				Treaty Indian Commercial				Subsistence
	Bonneville	The Dalles	John Day	Total	Bonneville	The Dalles	John Day	Total	
1995	1,370	50	90	1,510	1,420	310	310	2,040	1,150
1996	1,353	60	50	1,463	1,005	230	360	1,595	490
1997	1,463	178	464	2,105	1,852	498	1,260	3,610	233
1998	1,626	857	593	3,076	1,462	1,108	1,100	3,670	240
1999	1,236	694	422	2,352	1,280	1,051	760	3,091	234
2000	1,262	809	434	2,505	1,165	1,342	788	3,295	343
2001	1,426	677	299	2,402	1,287	1,215	755	3,257	476
2002	1,560	878	187	2,625	472	1,152	326	1,950	370
2003	1,542	447	186	2,175	379	811	251	1,441	325
2004	852	530	229	1,611	464	975	309	1,748	269
2005	596	382	128	1,106	550	831	360	1,741	311
2006	727	93	142	962	153	397	312	862	201
2007	682	108	249	1,039	285	607	232	1,124	161
2008	841	128	165	1,134	744	571	277	1,592	226
2009	638	216	146	1,000	431	862	325	1,618	219
2010 ^f	1,451	336	159	1,946	1,540	1,184	302	3,026	616
2011 ^f	2,334	220	533	3,087	2,089	604	1,208	3,901	652
2012 ^f	1,836	278	471	2,585	2,203	996	1,347	4,546	447

1. Preliminary

Table 25. Time, Area, and Gear Restrictions for Early Fall Non-Indian Commercial Mainstem Fishery, 2005-2012.

Year	Date(s)	Hours	Area	Mesh Size		
2005	Aug 4-5, Aug 7-8, Aug 9-10, Aug 11-12	7pm-7am nightly	Zones 1-5	8" min		
	Aug 14-15, Aug 17-18	"	Zones 2-5	"		
	Aug 22-23, Aug 25-26	8pm-7am nightly	Zones 4-5	9" min		
2006	Aug 2-3, Aug 7-8, Aug 9-10 Aug 13-14	7pm-7am nightly " "	Zones 1-5 Zones 1-5, upstream of Astoria-Megler Bridge	8" min " "		
	Aug 15-16, Aug 17-18 Aug 21-22 Aug 25	" 8pm – 7am nightly 12:01 am – 6 am	Zones 2-5 Zones 3-5 Zone 4 up to the I-205 Bridge, & Zone 5	" 9" min "		
	2007	Aug 2-3, Aug 6-7, Aug 9-10 Aug 23-24	7pm – 7am nightly 8pm – 7am	Zones 1-5 Zones 4-5	9" min "	
		2008	Aug 3-4, Aug 5-6, Aug 7-8, Aug 10-11 Aug 14-15 Aug 19-20 Aug 24-25	7pm – 7am nightly 7pm – 7am nightly 8pm – 6am 11pm – 5am	Zones 1-5 Zones 2-5 Zones 4-5 Zones 4-5	9" min " " "
2009	Aug 4-5, Aug 6-7 Aug 9-10 Aug 18-19, Aug 20-21 Aug 25-26		7pm – 7am nightly " 8pm – 6am nightly "	Zones 1-5 Zones 2-5 Zones 3-5 upstream of Kalama River Zone 5	9" min " " "	
	2010		Aug 3-4, Aug 5-6 Aug 8-9 Aug 10-11 Aug 19-20 Aug 22-23, Aug 24-25	7pm – 7am nightly " " 8pm – 6am nightly 9pm – 6am nightly	Zones 1-5 " Zones 2-5 Zones 4-5 "	9" min " " " "
			2011	Aug 4-5 Aug 16-17, Aug 18-19 Aug 21-22, Aug 23-24 Aug 25-26, Aug 28-29 Aug 30-31	9pm – 6am nightly " " " "	Zones 1-5 Zones 4-5 " " "	9" min " " " "
2012		Aug 5-6 Aug 12-13, Aug 14-15 Aug 16-17, Aug 19-20 Aug 21-22, Aug 23-24 Aug 26-27, Aug 28-29		9pm – 6am nightly " " " "	Zones 1-5 Zones 4-5 " " "	9" min " " " "

Table 26. Landed Catch from for Early Fall Non-Indian Commercial Mainstem Fishery, 1970-2012.

Year	Season ¹	Fishing Days	Chinook Adults	Coho	Steelhead ²	Sturgeon ³	
						White	Green
1970-74 Ave.	Aug 9-26	12	96,260	29,660	5,800	2,660	1,320
1975-79 Ave.	Aug 8-21	6	51,560	3,320	--	4,500	1,060
1980-84 Ave.	Aug 30-Sep 3 (2 yrs no season)	<0.5	30,600	2,480	--	680	300
1985	None	0	--	--	--	--	--
1986	Jul 30-Aug. 6	4	800	0	--	5,400	5,100
1987	Aug. 9-12	3	11,500	100	--	3,900	3,200
1988	Aug. 14-15	0.5	51,100	300	--	1,700	2,300
1989	Aug. 7-29	13	29,800	100	--	1,800	0
1990	Aug. 12-24	10	6,700	20	--	1,500	0
1991	Aug. 25-29	4	5,400	10	--	500	0
1992	Sept. 8-9	0.5	2,200	400	--	800	1,800
1993	None	0	--	--	--	--	--
1994	None	0	--	--	--	--	--
1995	None	0	--	--	--	--	--
1996	Aug. 26-29	3	4,400	0	--	300	0
1997	Aug. 4 - 25	2	1,300	1	--	1,900	1,500
1998	Aug. 4 - 26	2	1,800	0	--	2,600	700
1999	Aug. 4 - 24	2	1,400	0	--	2,900	500
2000	Aug. 3-23	3	7,400	200	--	2,800	600
2001	Aug. 5-25	7	6,600	660	--	5,700	340
2002	Aug. 4-28	10	19,500	60	--	1,700	0
2003	Aug. 4-28	8	15,700	300	--	2,600	11
2004	Aug. 3-26	8	11,300	40	--	2,500	6
2005	Aug. 4-26	8	11,400	90	--	2,100	30
2006	Aug. 2-25	8	10,700	800	--	1,900	--
2007	Aug. 2-24	4	4,000	60	--	2,700	--
2008	Aug. 3-25	7	14,400	80	--	2,800	--
2009 ⁴	Aug. 4-26	6	28,200	1,300	--	3,000	--
2010	Aug. 3-25	7	21,800	440	--	1,900	--
2011 ⁵	Aug. 4-31	8	25,000	1,600	--	1,300	--
2012	Aug. 5-29	9	23,300	300	--	1,000	--

^{1.} Minimum mesh size: 1970-1974 7-1/4"; 1975-1979 8"; 1980-2004 see Table 23, 2005 see Table 15.

^{2.} Sale of steelhead by non-Indians prohibited since 1975.

^{3.} Sale of green sturgeon prohibited effective July 7, 2006.

^{4.} One chum salmon was landed during the 2009 August 18-19 fishing period.

^{5.} Eight pink salmon were also landed during August 2011.

Table 27. Closed Fishing Areas During Late Fall Mainstem Non-Indian Fishing Seasons, 2005-2012.

Year	Date(s)	Closed Area
2005	Sep 19, Sep 20, Sep 22 (day)	Longview Bridge - Beacon Rock
	Sep 19-20, Sep 20-21, Sep 22-23	Buoy 10 - Longview Bridge
2005	Sep 26, Sep 28 (day)	Kalama River-Beacon Rock
	Sep 26-27, Sep 28-29	Buoy 10 - Kalama River
2006	Sep 27	Zones 4-5
	Sep 27-28, Oct 12-13	Zones 1-3
2007	Sep 20-21, Sep 27-28, Oct 3-4,	Zones 1-3
	Oct 4-5, Oct 28-29, Oct 30-31	
	Sep 24, Sep 26, Oct 1, Oct 3, Oct 11, Oct 17, Oct 23, Oct 25	Zones 4-5
2008	Sep 23-24, Sep 24-25, Sep 25-26,	Zones 1-3
	Sep 28-29, Sep 29-30, Sep 30-Oct 1,	
	Oct 1-2, Oct 2-3, Oct 8-9, Oct 9-10,	
	Oct 15-16, Oct 16-17, Oct 21-22,	
	Oct 23-24, Oct 26-27, Oct 28-29,	Longview Bridge - Lewis River
	Oct 30-31	Longview Bridge - Beacon Rock
	Oct 16	
	Oct 22, Oct 29	
2009	Sep 24-25, Sep 28-29, Sep 30-Oct 1,	Zones 1-3
	Oct 1-2, Oct 4-5, Oct 7-8, Oct 13-14,	
	Oct 15-16, Oct 18-19, Oct 20-21,	
	Oct 22-23, Oct 25-26, Oct 27-28	
	Sep 28, Sep 30, Oct 21	Zones 4-5
	Oct 28	Zones 1 and 4-5
2010	Sep 22-23, Oct 14-15, Oct 17-18,	Zones 1-3
	Oct 19-20, Oct 21-22	
	Oct 12, Oct 14, Oct 20	Zones 4-5
2011	Sep 19-20, Sep 20-21, Oct 13-14	Zones 1-3
	Oct 18-19, Oct 19-20	
	Oct 13, Oct 19	Zones 4-5
2012	Sep 19-20, Sep 23-24, Sep 25-26	Zones 1-3

Table 28. Landed Catch from Late Fall Mainstem and Select Area Non-Indian Commercial Fishing Seasons, 1970-2012.

Year	Mainstem Season ¹	Mainstem Fishing Days	Adult Chinook		Coho			Sturgeon		
			Columbia Mainstem	Select Area ²	Columbia Mainstem	Select Area ²	Chum ³	Steelhead ⁴	White ⁵	Green ⁶
1970-74 Ave.	Sep 10- Nov 5	31	90,920	420	231,560	10,980	940	7,180	2,380	200
1975-79 Ave.	Sep 8- Nov 15	35	79,740	1,025	114,600	6,960	700	--	6,620	460
1980-84 Ave.	Sep 10-Nov 16	21	17,880	15,840	101,540	19,960	1,080	--	5,740	670
1985	Sep 16-Nov 15	39	56,400	3,600	138,800	51,200	700	--	4,900	1,500
1986	Sep 12-Nov 14	43	153,000	4,600	925,400	55,600	1,800	--	4,100	800
1987	Sep 13-Nov 12	35	280,900	36,900	150,900	16,900	1,300	--	4,100	1,600
1988	Sep 12-Nov 11	41	242,200	28,800	311,100	51,400	2,500	--	3,100	1,000
1989	Sep 17-Nov 15	36	95,700	6,600	360,700	28,100	1,300	--	2,700	1,700
1990	Sep 18-Oct 31	26	35,300	3,100	47,400	27,600	800	--	3,100	2,200
1991	Sep 10-Nov 5	32	33,500	2,100	324,400	82,100	400	--	2,400	3,200
1992	Sep 22-Oct 30	22	14,100	1,500	37,900	19,600	700	--	4,200	400
1993	Sep 20-Oct 20	17	16,700	300	20,600	15,500	40	--	7,100	2,200
1994	Oct 9-Oct 19	4	1,500	100	6,000	57,800	20	--	3,400	200
1995	Oct 9 & Oct 12	2	50	500	200	22,300	0	--	6,000	400
1996	Sep 16-Oct 25	17	7,600	5,000	5,600	22,400	20	--	6,700	600
1997	Sep 24-Nov 7	23	3,800	4,000	3,800	17,100	39	--	7,900	100
1998	Oct 7-Nov 6	7	1,000	2,100	300	23,600	11	--	8,200	200
1999	Sep 20-Nov 4	23	4,600	2,100	57,600	23,000	101	--	4,300	400
2000	Sep 18-Nov 1	21	3,440	2,300	110,400	58,300	26	--	5,300	700
2001	Sep 17-Oct 31	27	14,900	3,100	219,100	33,800	116	--	20	0
2002	Sep 16-Oct 31	19	16,100	8,700	99,500	70,400	12	--	4,500	200
2003	Sep 15-Oct 31	23	42,700	9,700	149,500	117,100	6	--	3,600	30
2004	Sep 19-Oct 29	16	29,800	12,600	66,500	51,900	90	--	3,300	50
2005	Sep 19-Oct 28	18	16,100	8,700	32,300	65,800	10	--	3,900	20
2006	Sep 19-Oct 25	10	15,300	4,600	27,500	37,700	3	--	3,600	--
2007	Sep 19-Oct 31	26	8,200	4,500	30,100	10,500	38	--	2,900	--
2008	Sep 18 – Oct 31	23	13,700	14,000	13,000	55,200	22	--	3,300	--
2009	Sep 24 – Oct 28	21	6,800	12,000	43,900	81,000	29	--	2,100	--
2010	Sep 22 – Oct 22	11	9,400	20,700	18,500	58,800	275	--	1,500	--
2011	Sep 18 – Oct 20	10	26,400	22,900	11,800	49,500	144	--	1,200	--
2012	Sep 19 – Oct 22	15	13,500	23,700	2,300	15,400	37	--	400	--

^{1.} Number of Oregon and Washington terminal areas and fishing days vary from year to year, and some early fall fisheries are included. Between 1983 and 1995 only Oregon terminal fisheries occurred. Prior to 1979, landings listed for Youngs Bay are minimal since salmon could be sold outside Youngs Bay during concurrent mainstem fishing periods.

^{2.} Includes 1970-present Youngs Bay Select Area, 1980-1982 Washington terminal, and 1996-present Big Creek, Tongue Point, Blind Slough, and Deep River Select Area, and 2000-2005 Steamboat Slough Select Area landings.

^{3.} Includes landings from Select Area fall fisheries beginning in 1997.

^{4.} Sale of steelhead by non-Indians prohibited since 1975.

^{5.} Includes landings from Select Area fall fisheries from August 1 through October 31.

^{6.} Green sturgeon retention prohibited since July 7, 2006.

Table 29. Annual Recreational and Commercial Sturgeon Harvest below Bonneville Dam, 1991-2012.

Year	White Sturgeon						Green Sturgeon ¹					
	Sport Total	Commercial ^{2,3}					Sport Total	Commercial ^{2,3}				
		Winter	Summer	Early Fall	Late Fall	Comm. Total		Winter	Summer	Early Fall	Late Fall	Comm. Total
1991	22,700	840	--	530	2,430	3,800	22	4	--	2	3,180	3,186
1992	40,100	1,210	--	790	4,240	6,240	73	10	--	1,750	400	2,160
1993	37,900	1,020	--	--	7,050	8,070	15	1	--	--	2,220	2,221
1994	33,500	3,030	--	--	3,380	6,410	132	1	--	--	240	241
1995	45,100	110	--	--	6,040	6,150	21	--	--	--	390	390
1996	42,800	1,383	--	331	6,666	8,380	63	1	--	1	604	606
1997	38,200	3,064	--	1,875	7,889	12,828	41	2	--	1,474	138	1,614
1998	41,600	3,030	--	2,634	8,230	13,894	73	1	--	743	150	894
1999	39,800	2,303	--	2,854	4,340	9,497	93	2	--	508	351	861
2000	40,500	2,796	0	2,790	5,284	10,870	32	0	0	568	656	1,224
2001	41,200	3,548	4	5,740	21 ⁴	9,313	50	4	0	338	0 ⁴	342
2002	38,300	3,368	--	1,725	4,522	9,615	51	7	--	--	156	163
2003	31,900	1,768	--	2,585	3,599	7,952	52	1	--	11	27	39
2004	25,600	2,054	9	2,467	3,336	7,866	29	1	0	6	51	58
2005	29,800	822	1,369	2,094	3,867	8,152	119	0	38	32	21	91
2006	24,300	2,256	544	1,911	3,601	8,312	70	11	5	--	--	16
2007	29,800	1,728	414	2,737	2,882	7,761	7	--	--	--	--	--
2008	21,600	1,233	523	2,809	3,304	7,869	--	--	--	--	--	--
2009	17,700	2,029	624	2,969	2,115	7,737	6	--	--	--	--	--
2010	11,300	757	289	1,875	1,464	4,385	4	--	--	--	--	--
2011	9,000	376	504	1,320	1,187	3,387	6	--	--	--	--	--
2012	6,300	279	281	994	368	1,922	5	--	--	--	--	--

¹. Green sturgeon commercial sales prohibited July 7, 2006, and sport retention prohibited January 1, 2007.

². Early Fall includes winter/spring mainstem and winter/spring/summer Select Area landings.

³. Late Fall includes late-fall mainstem and fall Select Area landings.

⁴. Mainstem harvest guideline was reached in early fall; no sales allowed in late-fall season.

Table 30. Select Area Fall Commercial Fisheries Landings, 2004-2012.

Year	Site	Chinook	Coho	Chum	White Sturgeon	
2004	Youngs Bay	3,890	34,613	1	23	
	Tongue Point	2,124	10,196	0	33	
	Blind Slough ¹	6,235	1,355	0	59	
	Deep River	393	5,780	0	2	
	Steamboat Sl.	0	0	0	0	
		12,642	51,944	1	117	
2005	Youngs Bay	4,289	42,361	1	37	
	Tongue Point	1,919	19,083	0	29	
	Blind Slough	2,124	1,777	0	0	
	Deep River	364	2,586	0	8	
	Steamboat Sl.	0	0	0	0	
		8,696	65,807	1	74	
2006	Youngs Bay	3,878	20,967	0	77	
	Tongue Point	305	11,567	0	21	
	Blind Slough	190	2,884	0	3	
	Deep River	184	2,235	0	8	
		4,557	37,653	0	109	
2007	Youngs Bay	4,002	3,301	0	64	
	Tongue Point	269	2,043	0	66	
	Blind Slough	87	2,498	0	13	
	Deep River	175	2,674	0	5	
		4,533	10,516		148	
2008	Youngs Bay	10,570	27,203	0	58	
	Tongue Point	1,176	7,753	0	46	
	Blind Slough	2,003	5,366	0	28	
	Deep River	248	14,829	0	2	
		13,997	55,151	0	134	
2009	Youngs Bay	6,565	49,329	0	72	
	Tongue Point	872	16,918	1	11	
	Blind Slough ¹	3,991	10,043	0	20	
	Deep River	562	4,660	2	11	
		11,990	80,950	3	114	
2010	Youngs Bay	8,048	27,564	0	37	
	Tongue Point	1,402	6,734	0	31	
	Blind Slough ¹	10,205	5,201	1	45	
	Deep River	1,011	19,260	11	3	
		20,666	58,759	12	116	
2011	Youngs Bay	12,339	26,538	13	1	No retention
	Tongue Point	2,527	6,504	19	1	No retention
	Blind Slough ¹	5,768	1,388	4	2	No retention
	Deep River	2,295	15,083	6	129	No retention
		22,929	49,513	42	133	0
2012	Youngs Bay	16,197	5,986		3	No retention
	Tongue Point	2,466	3,902		0	No retention
	Blind Slough ¹	3,366	1,534		2	No retention
	Deep River	1,691	3,932		20	No retention
		23,720	15,354		25	0

¹. Includes August target Chinook fishing periods in Knappa Slough.

Table 31. Angler Trips and Catch in the Buoy 10 Recreational Fishery, 1982-2012.¹

Fishery	Chinook			Coho		Total	
	Angler Trips	Catch	Catch/ Trip	Catch	Catch/ Trip	Catch	Catch/ Trip
2012 Buoy 10 Total	65,070	18,550	0.29	7,385	0.11	25,935	0.40
2011 Buoy 10 Total	49,409	10,919	0.22	7,614	0.15	18,533	0.38
2010 Buoy 10 Total	52,300	6,807	0.13	7,980	0.15	14,787	0.28
2009 Buoy 10 Total	72,803	5,941	0.08	48,127	0.66	54,068	0.74
2008 Buoy 10 Total	32,467	8,349	0.26	8,573	0.26	16,922	0.52
2007 Buoy 10 Total	36,064	3,776	0.10	8,356	0.23	12,132	0.34
2006 Buoy 10 Total	40,608	1,710	0.04	3,683	0.09	5,393	0.13
2005 Buoy 10 Total	55,183	9,287	0.17	6,878	0.12	16,165	0.29
2004 Buoy 10 Total	68,818	16,016	0.23	15,169	0.22	31,185	0.45
2003 Buoy 10 Total	88,827	16,316	0.18	54,440	0.61	70,756	0.80
2002 Buoy 10 Total	84,434	19,438	0.23	6,205	0.07	25,643	0.30
2001 Buoy 10 Total	125,829	12,709	0.10	132,035	1.05	144,744	1.15
2000 Buoy 10 Total	72,518	6,085	0.08	21,478	0.30	27,563	0.38
1999 Buoy 10 Total	49,568	9,850	0.20	8,960	0.18	18,810	0.38
1998 Buoy 10 Total	29,998	5,784	0.19	3,175	0.11	8,959	0.30
1998 Astoria Bridge Total	11,044	3,484	0.32	3,142	0.28	6,626	0.60
1998 Grand Total	41,042	9,268	0.23	6,317	0.15	15,585	0.38
1997 Buoy 10 Total	55,725	13,153	0.24	20,357	0.37	33,510	0.60
1996 Buoy 10 Total	18,034	1,409	0.08	4,537	0.25	5,946	0.33
1995 Buoy 10 Total	25,186	607	0.02	5,026	0.20	5,633	0.22
1994 Buoy 10 Total	9,253	0	0.00	1,795	0.19	1,795	0.19
1993 Buoy 10 Total	75,774	5,288	0.07	20,932	0.28	26,220	0.35
1992 Buoy 10 Total	115,481	10,655	0.09	43,082	0.37	53,737	0.47
1991 C&H Total	2,759	39	0.01	1,151	0.42	1,190	0.43
1991 Buoy 10 Total	168,921	11,549	0.07	207,527	1.23	219,076	1.30
1991 Grand Total	171,680	11,588	0.07	208,678	1.22	220,266	1.28
1990 C&H Total	3,225	54	0.02	28	0.01	82	0.03
1990 Buoy 10 Total	76,411	5,149	0.07	18,435	0.24	23,584	0.31
1990 Grand Total	79,636	5,203	0.07	18,463	0.23	23,666	0.30
1989 C&H Total	7,922	492	0.06	3,195	0.40	3,687	0.47
1989 Buoy 10 Total	144,848	15,900	0.11	78,720	0.54	94,620	0.65
1989 Grand Total	152,770	16,392	0.11	81,915	0.54	98,307	0.64
1988 Buoy 10 Total	186,051	30,770	0.17	143,417	0.77	174,187	0.94
1987 Buoy 10 Total	124,594	42,100	0.34	47,170	0.38	89,270	0.72
1986 Buoy 10 Total	102,190	15,600	0.15	120,422	1.18	136,022	1.33
1985 Buoy 10 Total	32,156	2,655	0.08	25,387	0.79	28,042	0.87
1984 Buoy 10 Total	67,365	12,177	0.18	74,370	1.10	86,547	1.28
1983 Buoy 10 Total	7,128	604	0.08	3,574	0.50	4,178	0.59
1982 Buoy 10 Total	17,336	723	0.04	18,857	1.09	19,580	1.13

¹. Includes catch and effort from the 1989-1991 Chinook/Hammond fisheries and 1998 Astoria Bridge fishery.

Year	Angler Trips	Chinook		Coho		Steelhead	
		Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Kept	Released
1980	25,262	1,155	390	85	81	213	0
1981 ¹	29,213	1,022	1,174	139	579	776	0
1982 ¹	20,909	117	696	96	803	0	0
1983 ¹	26,817	962	1,250	174	2,329	79	0
1984 ¹	38,837	1,472	1,316	715	538	1,747	684
1985 ¹	44,793	2,032	5,449	1,106	444	3,418	593
1986	47,855	2,146	3,136	4,027	503	3,390	1,188
1987	59,322	4,357	1,437	930	3,047	2,274	1,038
1988	51,831	4,443	1,492	475	1,491	3,905	603
1989	64,911	5,523	935	184	382	3,698	897
1990	57,180	3,568	1,257	351	2,919	2,503	588
1991	51,470	2,640	530	1,090	1,277	4,442	850
1992	48,993	1,871	1,401	586	1,511	6,443	879
1993	50,011	3,694	512	551	52	5,958	1,134
1994 ¹	27,678	229	37	941	83	2,854	710
1995 ¹	50,165	4,563	1,172	199	85	5,067	591
1996	55,437	9,324	448	774	61	3,270	386
1997	64,477	8,447	389	813	504	3,065	494
1998 ¹	65,884	6,993	629	595	574	2,747	564
1999 ¹	70,673	8,652	322	1,276	502	4,046	1,282
2000	80,759	7,620	1,332	1,620	2,429	5,050	1,957
2001	97,253	9,355	804	3,068	381	5,034	2,141
2002	110,796	21,182	757	3,011	367	3,521	1,931
2003	113,330	26,195	465	1,145	21	4,171	2,008
2004 ²	87,404	17,719	497	1,273	62	2,479	1,006
2005 ^{1,2}	86,594	18,256	184	586	21	2,641	1,182
2006 ^{1,2}	89,287	13,398	318	1,173	38	4,248	1,723
2007 ^{1,2}	79,793	8,089	634	881	28	4,746	1,693
2008 ^{1,2}	80,772	10,675	770	2,248	327	2,591	1,213
2009 ^{1,2}	117,975	14,711	1,843	3,989	45	7,325	4,380
2010 ^{1,2}	114,285	17,326	949	1,584	19	6,034	3,394
2011 ^{1,2}	147,343	28,169	2,551	1,667	17	12,053	7,729
2012 ^{1,2,3}	128,831	22,438	4,175	884	95	5,618	3,514

1. Partial Chinook closure years.
2. One adult Chinook daily bag limit,(through October 15 in 2010 and September 9 above Warrior Rock and October 1 below Warrior Rock in 2011).
3. Includes 7-day mark-selective fishery

Table 33. Mainstem Fall Chinook Recreational Fisheries Above Bonneville Dam.

Bonneville to McNary Dam (Zone 6) plus McNary Dam to Hwy 395 Bridge (Pasco, WA)			
Year	Adult Chinook	Season	General Area
2002	2,961	Aug 1-Dec 31	Bonneville Dam to Hwy 395
2003	4,005	Aug 1-Dec 31	Bonneville Dam to Hwy 395
2004	3,465	Aug 1-Dec 31	Bonneville Dam to Hwy 395
2005	3,515	Aug 1-Dec 31, closed Chinook Oct 1-19	Bonneville Dam to Hwy 395
2006	2,224	Aug 1-Dec 31, closed Chinook Sep 16-29	Bonneville Dam to Hwy 395
2007	2,763	Aug 1-Dec 31, closed for Chinook Sep- 20-28	Bonneville Dam to Hwy 395
2008	3,203	Aug 1- Dec 31	Bonneville Dam to Hwy 395
2009	3,702	Aug 1-Dec 31	Bonneville Dam to Hwy 395
2010	6,131	Aug 1-Dec 31	Bonneville Dam to Hwy 395
2011	5,830	Aug 1- Dec 31	Bonneville Dam to Hwy 395
2012	5,280	Aug 1- Dec 31	Bonneville Dam to Hwy 395
Hanford Reach Chinook Recreational Fishery			
Year	Adult Chinook	Season	General Area
2002	7,325	Aug. 16 - Oct. 22	Hanford to Vernita Bridge
2003	6,457	Aug. 16 - Oct. 22	Hanford to Vernita Bridge
2004	8,082	Aug. 16 - Oct. 22	Hanford to Vernita Bridge
2005	7,542	Aug. 16 - Oct. 22	Hanford to Vernita Bridge
2006	4,055	Aug. 16 - Oct. 22	Hanford to Vernita Bridge
2007	4,614	Aug. 16 - Oct. 22	Hanford to Vernita Bridge
2008	5,638	Aug. 1 - Oct. 22	Hanford to Vernita Bridge
2009	6,553	Aug. 1 - Oct. 22, closed Chinook Oct 15	Hanford to Vernita Bridge
2010	10,985	Aug. 1 - Oct. 22	Hanford to Vernita Bridge
2011	11,614	Aug. 1 - Oct. 22	Hanford to Vernita Bridge
2012	13,126	Aug. 1 - Oct. 22	Hanford to Vernita Bridge