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Department of*
**FISH and
WILDLIFE**

**2019 JOINT STAFF REPORT
CONCERNING
STOCK STATUS AND FISHERIES
FOR STURGEON AND SMELT**

Joint Columbia River Management Staff

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Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife*

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
THE COMPACT	1
SEASONS CONSIDERED	1
ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT (ESA)	2
<i>Salmon and Steelhead</i>	2
<i>Eulachon Smelt</i>	3
<i>Green Sturgeon</i>	3
<i>Marbled Murrelet</i>	3
STURGEON MANAGEMENT AND FISHERIES DOWNSTREAM OF BONNEVILLE DAM	3
Stock Status.....	3
Fishery Management Actions	7
Past Management Actions.....	7
Joint State White Sturgeon Management Agreements	8
Adjustments for Harvest outside the Mainstem Columbia River	11
2018 Management Actions	12
Sturgeon Fisheries.....	13
Past Commercial Sturgeon Fisheries	13
2018 Commercial Fishery.....	13
Past Recreational Sturgeon Fisheries.....	14
2018 Recreational Sturgeon Fishery	15
<u>Below Wauna (Estuary)</u>	15
<u>Above Wauna (non-Estuary)</u>	16
<u>Summary of 2018 Recreational Harvest</u>	17
2019 Lower Columbia River Sturgeon Fisheries Expectations.....	17
STURGEON MANAGEMENT AND FISHERIES UPSTREAM OF BONNEVILLE DAM.....	17
Stock Status.....	17
Fishery Management Actions	18
Sturgeon Fisheries.....	18
2018 Treaty Fisheries.....	19
2018 Non-Treaty Recreational Fisheries	20
2019 Zone 6 Sturgeon Fisheries Expectations.....	20
SMELT MANAGEMENT AND FISHERIES	21
Stock Status.....	21
Adult Returns	21
Spawning Stock Biomass.....	22
Juvenile Production.....	24
Early Life-Stage Survival	25
Ocean Survival.....	26
Fishery Management Actions	28
Smelt Fisheries.....	29
Past Commercial, Recreational, and Tribal Fisheries.....	29
2018 Commercial, Recreational, and Tribal Fisheries.....	31
2019 Smelt Fisheries Expectations	31

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Estimated and projected abundance of 42-60 inch total length (38-54 inch fork length) white sturgeon in the lower Columbia River, 1987-2019.....	32
Table 2. Catch per set (CPUE) and proportion of positive sets (Ep) for young-of-year white sturgeon in the lower Columbia and Willamette rivers, 2004-2018.....	33
Table 3. Annual recreational catch of white sturgeon in the lower Columbia River, with catch guidelines, 1994-2018.....	34
Table 4. Annual recreational catch of white sturgeon in the lower Willamette River, with catch guidelines, 2004-2018.....	35
Table 5. Annual commercial catch of white sturgeon in the lower Columbia River by season, with catch guidelines, 1993-2018.	36
Table 6. Recreational and commercial white sturgeon harvest in the lower Columbia River, 1997-2018.	37
Table 7. Summary of mainstem commercial seasons and sturgeon regulations in the lower Columbia River, 1997-2018.....	38
Table 8. History of sturgeon regulations for the lower Columbia River recreational fishery.	41
Table 9. Estimated catch of white sturgeon (in 1,000's) in 1-ft legal (total) length groups in mainstem lower Columbia River commercial and recreational fisheries, 1977-2018.....	43
Table 10. Recreational and commercial sturgeon catch (in 1,000's) and white sturgeon catch sharing percentages in the lower Columbia River, 1977-2018.....	44
Table 11. Annual 33-65 inch fork length (36-72 inch total length) and legal slot size abundance estimates by pool in Zone 6, 1976-2018.....	45
Table 12. Zone 6 treaty commercial and subsistence catch, and recreational catch of white sturgeon, 2009-2018.	46
Table 13. Zone 6 treaty commercial setline and gill net seasons and white sturgeon catch, 2014-2018.....	47
Table 14. Zone 6 recreational fishery white sturgeon retention seasons, 2009-2018.	48
Table 15. Zone 6 catch estimates and guidelines for treaty and recreational fisheries, 2009-2018.	49
Table 16. Preliminary Zone 6 treaty commercial catch by season and pool, with catch guidelines, 2018.	49
Table 17. Columbia River and tributary commercial smelt landings (in thousands of pounds), 1938-2018.	50
Table 18. Smelt CPUE's and catch in Columbia River commercial fisheries, 1989-2018.....	51
Table 19. Results of larval sampling program in the lower Columbia River and select tributaries, 1999-2018.	52
Table 20. Eulachon smelt run size based on estimated spawning stock biomass (SSB) combined with harvest, and estimated harvest in Columbia River commercial, sport, and tribal fisheries, 2011-2018.	52
Table 21. Mainstem Columbia River commercial smelt seasons, 1985-2018.....	53
Table 22. Washington and Oregon tributary commercial smelt seasons, 2002-2018.	54
Table 23. Lower Columbia River basin recreational smelt seasons, 2002-2018.....	55

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Estimated and projected abundance of adult (fish ≥ 167 cm FL) in the lower Columbia River, 2010-2018. Error bars represent 95% CIs for the estimated abundance.....	5
Figure 2. Comparison of estimated number of eulachon spawning in the Columbia River, Fraser River, Chehalis River, Naselle River, and Grays River. Estimates for the Fraser River derived from data provided by the Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO). Chart is in number of spawners. Dividing the Y-axis values by approximately 11 fish per pound, yields the SSB equivalent in pounds.	23
Figure 3. Comparison of CPUE of eulachon in mainstem Columbia River commercial fisheries and larval densities in mainstem Columbia index sites, 1989-2018. Adjusted density is February through April only for 2011 through 2018, which is more comparable to pre-2011 sampling periods. CPUE are not available for 2011-2013 due to no fisheries in those years.....	25
Figure 4. Three-year running average values for the Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO) Index.	26
Figure 5. Three-year running average values for the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI).....	27

INTRODUCTION

This report describes sturgeon and smelt populations in the mainstem Columbia River and includes a review of fisheries, current management plans and guidelines, and past management actions and strategies. This report is part of an annual series produced by the Joint Columbia River Management Staff of the Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife (ODFW) and Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW). 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 delegates for the Oregon and Washington agency directors, acting on behalf of the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission (OFWC) and the Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission (WFWC). In addition, 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). 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

Recreational and non-treaty commercial fisheries for white sturgeon in the Columbia River and tributaries downstream of Bonneville Dam during 2019 will be likely be addressed after updated stock status information and additional Commission guidance is available. Retention fisheries in the pools between Bonneville Dam and McNary Dam (Zone 6) open January 1 under permanent rules. The Sturgeon Management Task Force (SMTF) will meet in January 2019 to review results of the 2018 stock assessment in Bonneville Pool and to discuss management options for 2019, including harvest guidelines for 2019 Zone 6 white sturgeon fisheries.

As a result of the 2010 ESA listing of Pacific eulachon (Columbia River smelt), all eulachon-directed fisheries in the Columbia River closed as of January 2011. In 2014-2018, the states worked closely with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to conduct limited eulachon research fisheries to gather biological data and adult catch-per-unit-effort data for monitoring the status of the population. Inter-agency discussions continue regarding the potential for 2019 eulachon fisheries. Considering the low expected return, eulachon fisheries may not occur in 2019.

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT (ESA)

Salmon and Steelhead

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

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

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

The current BA addresses Columbia River treaty Indian and non-treaty fisheries for upriver Chinook, upriver Coho, Sockeye, steelhead, and White Sturgeon, as described in the 2018-2027 *U.S. v Oregon Management Agreement* (2018-2027 MA). The BA was submitted in June 2017, and a Biological Opinion (BO) was subsequently issued by the NMFS in February 2018. Impacts to listed salmonid species from eulachon and sturgeon fisheries described in this report are expected to be zero and low, respectively.

Eulachon Smelt

In March 2010, the NMFS published a rule (75 FR 13012) to list the Southern Distinct Population Segment (DPS) of Pacific eulachon as threatened under the ESA, which became effective May 17, 2010. This DPS encompasses all populations within the states of Washington, Oregon, and California and extends from the Skeena River in British Columbia (inclusive) south to the Mad River in Northern California (inclusive). As a result of this listing, the *U.S. v Oregon* TAC submitted to NMFS an addendum to the 2008-2017 BA, which covered Columbia River Eulachon fisheries through 2017. The 2018-2027 BA addresses the incidental take of ESA-listed eulachon in 2018-2027 Columbia River fisheries.

Green Sturgeon

In April 2006, the NMFS published a rule (71 FR 17757) to list the Southern DPS of the North American green sturgeon (those spawning in the Sacramento River, California) as threatened on April 7, 2006, which became effective July 6, 2006. Effective November 9, 2009, the Columbia River below River Mile 46 was designated as critical habitat of the Southern DPS (74 FR 52300). The BO covering non-treaty fisheries described in the 2018-2027 MA also addresses impacts to green sturgeon. Given that (1) the sale of green sturgeon from Columbia River commercial fisheries was prohibited effective July 6, 2006, and (2) the retention of green sturgeon in Columbia River recreational fisheries was prohibited effective January 1, 2007, impacts to green sturgeon from fisheries described in this report are expected to be zero.

Marbled Murrelet

The threatened status of the marbled murrelet has not changed since initially listed October 1, 1992 (57 Fed. Reg. 45328, October 1, 1992). On September 24, 1997, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service released a recovery plan for the threatened marbled murrelet for the states of Washington, Oregon, and California (USFWS 1997). On June 12, 2009, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service concluded a five-year review of the status of the marbled murrelet and determined that no change in the bird's threatened status was warranted (USFWS 2009). On October 4, 2011, critical habitat was designated for the marbled murrelet (61 Fed. Reg. 26256). Fisheries described in this report are not likely to adversely affect this species.

STURGEON MANAGEMENT AND FISHERIES DOWNSTREAM OF BONNEVILLE DAM

Stock Status

Sturgeon abundance in the lower Columbia River (LCR) collapsed at the end of the 19th century due to overfishing and remained depressed through the first half of the 20th century. The population began to rebound only after the adoption of management actions aimed at reducing overall harvest and protecting broodstock, particularly the 6-foot maximum size limit regulation enacted in 1950. White sturgeon abundance subsequently increased significantly through the 1990s and supported robust recreational and commercial fisheries. Abundance of sub-adult fish began declining in the mid-2000s, prompting changes in harvest quotas and retention seasons.

Joint state tagging and recovery programs were initiated in 1986 to provide data necessary to estimate the annual abundance of white sturgeon inhabiting the LCR. Abundance estimates, based on tagging conducted in one year and mark sampling extending into the following year, were produced from 1987 through 2012 with the exception of 1994 and 2004 (the estimates refer to the year of tagging, although final estimates require recoveries through the following year). Abundance estimates for harvestable size fish [42-60 inches total length (TL) or 38-54 inches fork length (FL)] were generally low during 1988-1992, averaging 55,600 fish, but improved significantly during 1993-1997 when average legal abundance was 169,200 fish. The estimates from 1998 through 2007 were lower (131,400 average) but more stable, ranging between 121,600-140,700 fish (Table 1). Legal abundance estimates declined steeply beginning in 2008, reaching a low of 65,300 fish in 2010 before increasing to 72,800 fish in 2011 and to 83,400 fish in 2012.

In 2011, ODFW finalized the Oregon Lower Columbia River and Oregon Coast White Sturgeon Conservation Plan (WCP). In response to uncertainties identified in the WCP, ODFW initiated an additional survey in 2010 using research setlines during July, August, and September to recover white sturgeon tagged in May and June. This “in-year” approach allows researchers to estimate current abundance and to project an estimate of the next year’s abundance.

Concurrent abundance estimates for 38-54 inch FL sturgeon resulting from the “traditional” approach using mark-recoveries through fishery-sampling and the new approach using mark-recoveries from setline sampling are available for 2010-2012, and produced fairly similar results (Table 1). Since 2013, the setline-only approach has produced progressively increasing population estimates from 2013 through 2016, followed by declines in 2017 and 2018. The 2016 estimate of 224,000 legal-size fish represented an increase of 56% from 2015, raising concern about the accuracy of the estimate since it was not fully supported by catch rates in 2016 gillnet or setline tagging efforts. Since the mark-recapture survey is susceptible to positive bias if marked fish do not mix adequately prior to the subsequent setline recovery effort, a more conservative legal abundance estimate of 165,600 was used for management purposes in 2017, rather than the projected abundance of 237,900. This conservative estimate represented the projected abundance of 38-54 inch FL fish in 2017 based on the 2010-2016 relationship between research setline catch rates and mark-recapture abundance estimates. The actual estimate for 2017 of 199,800 came in mid-way between the two projections for 2017, but still maintained the general trend of increasing abundance of 38-54 inch FL fish since 2012. The 2018 abundance estimate of 162,200 indicates that the recent five-year pattern of annual increases for this population segment may have peaked.

Reduced recruitment to the lower end of the legal slot drove the past decline, with abundance of 42-48 inch TL white sturgeon averaging 126,900 fish for 1996-2000, and 95,200 fish for 2001-2007, before reaching a low of 39,100 fish in 2010 (Table 1). The estimated number of fish in this size class has generally increased since 2010, but as a percentage, has declined to less than 50% of the overall 42-60 inch TL fish abundance, down from 70-90%. Conversely, the number of fish between 48 and 60 inches TL increased from an average of 24,000 fish for 1996-2000 to 33,500 fish for 2001-2007 and then declined to an average of 29,000 fish a year through 2012. During 2014-18, the number and percentage of fish in the 48-60 inch TL interval have both increased markedly. During the period 1987-2018, there has been an obvious shift in the composition of legal-sized fish from predominately 42-48 inch TL fish to a majority now represented in the 48-60 inch size group, which may be a consequence of chronic poor

recruitment in recent years.

Catch per angler trip (CPUE) of sublegal (<38 inches FL, <42 inches TL,) white sturgeon decreased annually from 2004 through 2009 following eight years of mostly steady increases. By 2008, CPUE of sublegal-size fish had dropped by almost 40% of the 1996-2006 average. This declining trend slowed in 2009, then remained relatively stable through 2012 before increasing by 6% in 2013. Angling effort for sturgeon dropped by about 90% beginning in 2014 following the retention prohibition, so comparable data on catch per trip of sublegal fish is not available for 2014-2016. For 2017 and 2018, limited retention fisheries were re-instated with a narrower legal-size slot (expanded sub-legal range), yet the sublegal CPUEs in the LCR were the lowest observed since 1982.

The abundance of spawner-size adult (>167-cm FL) white sturgeon was depressed during 2011-2015, averaging about 3,050 fish (Figure 1). However, similar to the trend observed for legal-size fish, the abundance estimates since 2016 have improved. The 2016-2018 running average is about 7,500 fish, which is above the conservation status threshold of 3,900 adult fish identified in the WCP, but still in the unhealthy category. However, the confidence intervals for the spawner-size abundance estimates overlap, making it difficult to discern a clear trend in abundance.

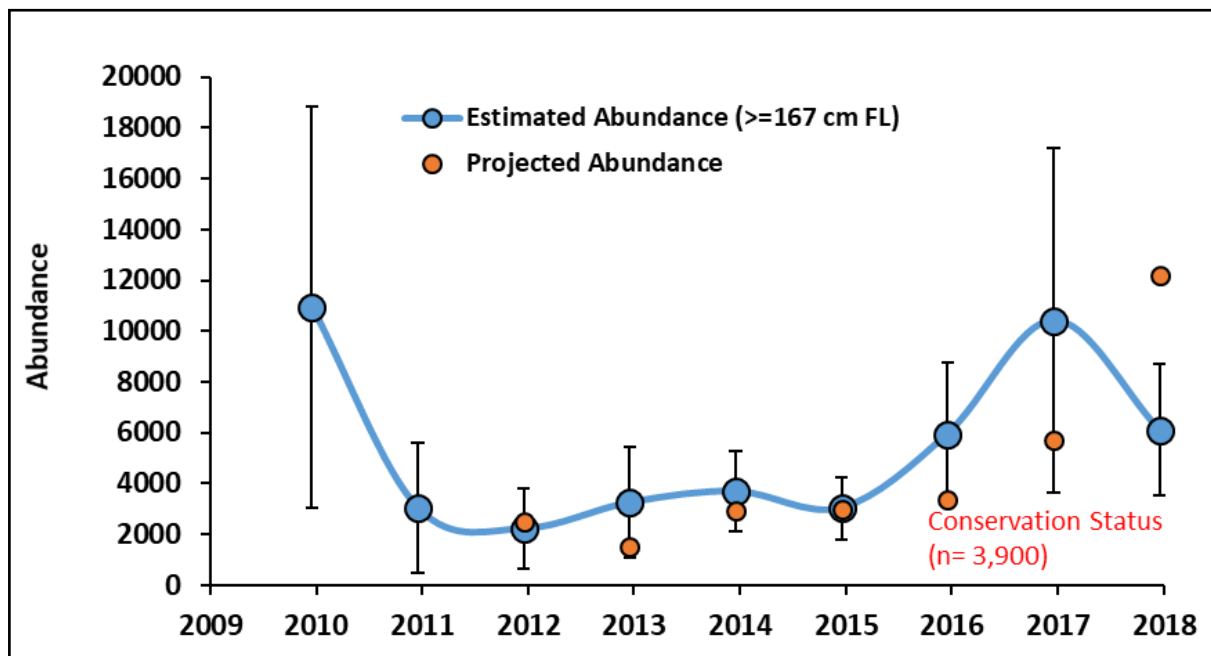


Figure 1. Estimated and projected abundance of adult (fish ≥ 167 cm FL) in the lower Columbia River, 2010-2018. Error bars represent 95% CIs for the estimated abundance.

Since 2004, annual monitoring of young-of-the-year (YOY) white sturgeon recruitment in the lower Columbia River has been conducted in the late fall targeting juvenile sturgeon that were spawned earlier the same year. Staff deploy small-mesh gillnets at standard index sites throughout the lower Columbia and Willamette rivers. The catch per set of YOY sturgeon and proportion of sets capturing at least one YOY sturgeon (E_p) are used as indices to monitor trends in recruitment (Table 2). Sampling results during 2010-2016 indicated relatively low production in the LCR and generally better rates in the lower Willamette River (LWR). High flows in 2017 resulted in a marked improvement in juvenile production with YOY catch rates increasing to the

highest levels observed since 2009 for the LCR and the highest ever (since 2010) for the LWR. Sampling in 2018 resulted in mixed results; both indices were the fifth lowest for the mainstem Columbia River but record high for the LWR, essentially doubling 2017 results. Until enough paired years of recruitment index data and detailed stock assessment data are available, it is not possible to infer absolute levels of recruitment from these data. However, the relatively low proportion of juvenile and sub-legal sturgeon in recent years is indicative of productivity issues.

A recent and substantial threat to the white sturgeon population has been predation by sea lions, especially adult-size fish taken by Steller sea lions (SSL). Observers for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) reported a steady annual increase in the number of individual SSL at Bonneville Dam, from zero animals in 2002 to 89 individual animals in 2011. Observers identified 73, 80, 65, 69, 39, 63, and 66 individual animals from 2012-2018, respectively.

Predation of adult-size fish observed by WDFW and ODFW employees in the vicinity of Beacon Rock peaked during December 2005 through March 2006, with over 50 kills reported. Activity then declined following initiation of a state and tribal hazing program in March 2006 that successfully moved the SSL out of the area by early April. Hazing was initiated again in February 2007, December 2007 through May 2008, and from February through May in 2009 and 2010; however, these efforts grew steadily less effective each year. Crews were often able to distract individuals from feeding, but were not successful in driving them out of the area (the Columbia River Gorge). In 2011, WDFW and ODFW staff expanded the area of observation from Tanner Creek (where USACE observations cease) downstream to Rooster Rock State Park, to document rates of predation in this area. Results of this work, combined with USACE observations, indicate significant predation of white sturgeon occurs throughout the 16-mile stretch immediately downstream of Bonneville Dam, with most activity confined to the upper 10 miles. The WDFW and ODFW observations near Beacon Rock suggest SSL diet in this downstream location is comprised of a higher proportion of adult-size white sturgeon than that documented by the USACE observation program.

The spring USACE observer program at Bonneville Dam (primarily January-May) documented a steady increase in total predation of all sizes of white sturgeon through 2011. Even though California sea lions (CSL) are also present in high numbers, most of the observed take of sturgeon is by SSL, with very few incidences of sturgeon predation attributed to CSL. Estimated consumption of white sturgeon in this small area increased from an observed take of just one white sturgeon in 2005 to 3,003 fish in 2011. An estimated 2,498 white sturgeon were consumed in 2012, with 635, 146, 44, 90, 24, and 148 sturgeon estimated taken during 2013 through 2018, respectively. In 2017, the USACE expanded the observer program to include the late fall and winter (mid-August through December) which estimated an additional 238 white sturgeon consumed. It is unlikely that sea lion feeding preference has changed so the reduced predation observed in the Bonneville Dam tailrace is likely the result of white sturgeon avoiding this area in winter and spring and instead seeking out other areas of the Columbia River and tributaries with less predation potential.

Predation on smaller white sturgeon throughout the river continues based on observations by staff and reports from anglers and commercial fishers. Predation on larger sturgeon also appears to be increasing in other parts of the LCR and LWR as well. In 2009, ODFW generated estimates of total annual predation impacts on sturgeon by SSL and CSL in the LCR and LWR as an element of a population viability model. The modeled losses increased from 6,700 fish in 2009 to a presumed maximum of 10,600 fish by 2014. Loss of juvenile fish to predation may be

impacting sublegal abundance and recruitment to fisheries. Loss of adult fish is contributing to lower population productivity and reduced recruitment to fisheries.

Monitoring of pinniped predation at Willamette Falls by ODFW and cooperators in recent years indicates additional white sturgeon losses are occurring in this area, primarily by SSL. During the 2018 observation program (January 8-June 3), 79 white sturgeon were observed consumed by SSL. In addition, anecdotal reports of sea lion predation on white sturgeon for areas downstream of Willamette Falls continue to increase as well.

Fishery Management Actions

Sturgeon fishery management focused on the commercial fishery during the early 1900s and expanded to encompass recreational fisheries beginning in 1940. Regulations for recreational and commercial fisheries became increasingly restrictive and complex as the popularity and importance of sturgeon as a target species increased for both fisheries.

Past Management Actions

Sturgeon management actions were initiated in 1899 with the adoption of a 4-foot minimum size limit for commercially-landed sturgeon. During 1899-1908, commercial sale of sturgeon was prohibited and beginning in 1909, commercial sturgeon sales were allowed during salmon seasons only. Between 1940 and 1989, fishery management actions primarily consisted of modifying catch limits for the recreational fishery and size restrictions for recreational and commercial fisheries. Most significant was the adoption of a 6-foot maximum size limit regulation in 1950 to protect broodstock and aid rebuilding of the Columbia River white sturgeon population. Additionally, commercial sturgeon setline seasons in place during 1975-1983 were discontinued.

During 1989-2013, the management strategy for LCR white sturgeon fisheries was to optimize harvest while allowing for the continued rebuilding of the population. Significant management actions taken during 1985-1996 to restrict catches to sustainable levels included: (1) increasing the minimum size limit in recreational fisheries; (2) reducing the maximum size limit in all fisheries; (3) reducing daily and annual catch limits for recreational fisheries; and (4) adopting annual catch guidelines for commercial fisheries.

Primarily due to angling regulation changes, recreational catch dropped from a peak of 62,400 fish in 1987 to a low of 17,300 fish in 1990. During the same period, commercial catch also dropped from a peak of 11,600 fish in 1986 to a low of 3,800 fish in 1991, due to reductions in fishing opportunities. In 1985, recreational regulations allowed for a daily catch limit of three fish between 36 and 72 inches total length with no annual catch limit. The maximum size limit for all white sturgeon fisheries was reduced from 72 inches to 66 inches TL in 1993. In 1996, recreational regulations were further restricted with a daily catch limit of one fish between 42 inches TL (equivalent to 38 inch FL) and 66 inches TL and a ten fish annual catch limit. The maximum size limit for both fisheries was reduced from 66 inches TL to 60 inches TL (equivalent to 54 inch FL) in 1997. These regulation changes culminated in adoption of WFWC policy C-3001 on Lower Columbia Sturgeon Management and in a series of one to three-year Joint State Management Agreements (Accords) between Washington and Oregon that guided Columbia River sturgeon management during 1997-2013.

In 2017, following a three-year period of no retention, the legal size slot for both recreational and commercial retention fisheries was narrowed to 44-50 inches FL, which was also utilized in 2018. See Table 7 for an annual summary of seasons and regulations for commercial fisheries. Table 8 summarizes annual regulations for LCR recreational fisheries.

Joint State White Sturgeon Management Agreements

The 1997-2013 Accords contained a variety of fishery regulations including: (1) size limits for recreational and commercial fisheries, (2) daily and annual catch limits for recreational anglers, (3) gear restrictions for recreational and commercial fisheries, (4) the allowance of target sturgeon seasons in the commercial fishery, and (5) protective measures for adult-size sturgeon.

One key aspect of most of the agreements through 2009 was the adoption of a three-year average harvestable number of sturgeon designed to reduce the risk of exceeding what was deemed sustainable. The harvestable number has been allocated 80% for recreational fisheries and 20% for commercial fisheries since implementation of the first Accord in 1997.

The tenets of the Accords also allowed for modifications if new information suggested that a change was warranted. Since adoption of the first sturgeon Accord, additional management actions have been necessary. Abundance of legal-size fish did not increase as expected during the initial two years of the first Accord, and based on that new information, the annual harvestable number was reduced from 67,300 to 50,000 fish for 1999 fisheries.

In December 2002, the WFWC and OFWC (Commissions) established sturgeon management protocol to help guide the development of recreational and commercial fisheries during 2003-2005. Due to the declining trend in abundance, the Commissions adopted a reduction in the annual harvestable number from 50,000 fish to 40,000 fish per year for 2003-2005. This reduction generated a conflict in season-shaping preferences among competing recreational interests for the areas downstream (estuary) and upstream (non-estuary) of the Wauna powerline crossing at river mile (RM) 40. After much debate, the Commissions allotted 60% of the recreational share to the estuary fishery and 40% to the non-estuary (above Wauna) fishery.

By 2004, work with the Columbia River Recreational Fisheries Advisory Group (CRRAG) had established that fishery goals differed for those who participated in the estuary fishery compared to those who participated in the non-estuary fishery. For the area upstream of the Wauna powerlines, anglers preferred retention opportunity throughout as much of the year as possible, especially during the spring and fall timeframes. A days-per-week approach was adopted to achieve this, with retention allowed on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, and catch-and-release allowed on non-retention days. Retention was prohibited during August and September to help ensure that the annual harvest guideline lasted through the fall timeframe. For the estuary fishery, anglers preferred retention opportunity seven days per week, and a retention season that lasted at least through July 4. To achieve this, beginning in 2004 the minimum size limit for this area increased in May annually to 45-inches TL (41-inch FL equivalent since 2009) to slow catch rates and prolong the retention season. This modification required the annual guideline for the estuary be reduced by 17% (from 19,200 fish to 16,000 fish) to maintain a comparable overall harvest rate. These basic season structures continued in subsequent Accords. Other changes to recreational fishery regulations enacted during 2004-2005 included reducing the annual limit from ten fish to five fish, and requiring anglers to use one single-point barbless hook.

The fourth Joint State Accord covered the three-year period from 2006-2008. The major tenets from the prior accord remained intact, including the 40,000 fish annual harvestable number (36,800 fish actual with adjustments to the estuary guidelines), the 80% recreational and 20% commercial allocation, and the 60% estuary and 40% non-estuary recreational sub-allocation. The agreement also called for basic monitoring of marine mammal predation of white sturgeon.

The maximum size limit for green sturgeon in the commercial fishery was lowered from 66 inches TL to 60 inches TL for 2006-2008 to provide additional protection. However, when green sturgeon were ESA-listed as threatened (effective July 6, 2006) the states subsequently prohibited sales (and therefore retention) of green sturgeon from Columbia River commercial fisheries effective July 6, 2006 and retention of green sturgeon in Columbia River recreational fisheries effective January 1, 2007.

The 2006-2008 Joint State Accord for Columbia River sturgeon management was renewed for 2009 to allow for development of the Oregon WCP and refine a strategy for long-term LCR white sturgeon management. Also in 2009, Oregon and Washington converted from a TL to a FL measurement standard in all fisheries. The conversions for slot measurements were as follows: 42-inch TL = 38-inch FL; 45-inch TL = 41-inch FL; 48-inch TL = 43-inch FL; 60-inch TL = 54-inch FL.

Due in part to the quickly changing status of the population, the Joint State Accord was again renewed for just one year in 2010. The updated WFWC policy C-3001 called for a reduction in harvest of no less than 45% from the previous level, to address the declines in abundance and uncertainties surrounding the impact of predation. Negotiations between the Directors of the ODFW and WDFW resulted in a 2010 Accord that set the harvestable number at 24,000 fish for 2010, a 40% reduction from the previous guideline.

Prior to implementation of the first Accord, the agencies in 1996 adopted a no-sturgeon-angling sanctuary just downstream from Bonneville Dam to protect spawning white sturgeon. A boat-based catch-and-release fishery targeting sturgeon larger than the legal-size limit (oversize) had been intensifying in this area since 1990. Angling for sturgeon from boats was prohibited during May and June within this sanctuary, which extended 4.5 miles downstream to Beacon Rock. In 2000, this closure was extended through mid-July to provide additional protection to the adult population.

In 2004 the duration of the sturgeon-angling prohibition within the spawning sanctuary was extended through July and the bank fishery was incorporated into the closure. Washington adopted a regulation extending the sanctuary boundary an additional 1.6 miles further downstream to U.S Coast Guard (USCG) Navigation Marker 85. Oregon did not adopt this change and Washington rescinded the regulation in order to maintain concurrence with Oregon. Instead, the Joint State Agreement was modified to include a "Best Fishing Practices" program that identified angling practices designed to maximize post-release survival rates in the oversize catch-and-release fishery. The spawning sanctuary boundary was eventually moved the 1.6 miles downstream to USCG Navigation Marker 85 with adoption of the 2006-2008 Accord.

In 2010, the Directors agreed to move the downstream sanctuary boundary to USCG Navigation Marker 82, adjacent to the upper end of Skamania Island, closing about nine miles of river to sturgeon angling. The closure period was extended an additional month, covering May through August. Also in 2010, the state of Oregon established a spawning sanctuary in the LWR from the I-205 Bridge upstream to Willamette Falls during May 1-August 31 following documentation

of successful white sturgeon spawning in this area. In 2013, the Willamette River sanctuary was expanded downstream to the Lake Oswego-Oak Grove Railroad Bridge.

A new three-year Accord was adopted by the Commissions in February of 2011 for 2011-2013. No changes were made to allocations among fisheries or areas, and spawning sanctuaries remained as adopted in 2010. However, harvest guidelines during the period were established as a 22.5% annual harvest rate or a cap of 17,000 total harvested fish, whichever was lower. This harvest level was to be derived annually from projected abundance in the coming year, based on in-year stock assessment abundance estimates. This resulted in a guideline for 2011 that was 29% below the 2010 level.

The 2011-2013 Accord was amended for 2012 to reflect revised policy guidance based on continued concern for the status of the population. The 2012 Amendment specified that the 2012 harvest guideline be based on a 16% harvest rate of the legal-size segment of the population, or 10,400 white sturgeon. Harvest sharing remained at 80/20 sport/commercial. The Amendment resulted in a 39% reduction in the guideline, which was allocated as follows for 2012: 2,080 commercial; 4,992 below Wauna (adjusted to 4,160 to reflect the change in the minimum size limit during the summer season); 2,080 mainstem above Wauna; and 1,248 for the LWR. Since the 2012 Amendment, no modifications or new Accords have been adopted.

The WCP was developed during 2008-2011 and adopted by the OFWC in August 2011. WDFW staff was integrally involved in development of the Oregon WCP and the completed plan has since been endorsed by WDFW. The Oregon WCP examines factors and threats that may be limiting the abundance and productivity of LCR white sturgeon, and identified critical unknowns and data gaps pursuant to these factors and threats. Population goals and objectives were developed and strategies and actions identified to address the limiting factors and threats. Additional guidance was provided by the Commissions for 2013. A Columbia River Fishery Management Workgroup, formed in 2012 to develop strategies and recommendations for restructuring Columbia River fisheries, developed two specific recommendations for LCR sturgeon fisheries. The first was to allocate only 90% of the harvest guideline derived from the 16% harvest rate, holding 10% in reserve as a conservation buffer.

In response to the reduced 2013 guideline, each Commission adopted reduced statewide annual recreational bag limits, from five fish to two fish, effective April 2013. In addition, the Directors negotiated a 15% hold-back in the harvest guideline for 2013 fisheries. Harvest sharing remained at 80/20 sport/commercial. The 16% allowable harvest rate was reduced to 13.6%, resulting in a 10,105 fish guideline allocated as follows for 2013: 2,021 commercial, 4,850 below Wauna (adjusted to 4,042 to reflect the change in the summer season size slot), 2,021 mainstem above Wauna; and 1,213 for the LWR (1,733 with 520 fish baseline added in).

The second recommendation by the Columbia River Fishery Management Workgroup to the Commissions was to consider implementing rules prohibiting retention of LCR origin white sturgeon if a decline in legal-size abundance forecast for 2012 held true, which turned out to be the case. In response, the OFWC adopted rules prohibiting retention of white sturgeon in the LCR, LWR, and Oregon coast effective January 1, 2014. The WFWC adopted similar rules, prohibiting white sturgeon retention effective January 1, 2014 in the LCR, Washington coast, Puget Sound, and their tributaries. Prohibition of white sturgeon remained in effect during 2014-2016.

Adjustments for Harvest outside the Mainstem Columbia River

Past harvest guidelines and allocations identified in the Joint State management agreements pertained specifically to harvest in the mainstem Columbia River (and Select Areas) downstream of Bonneville Dam. However, white sturgeon from the LCR migrate into and were harvested in various Columbia River tributaries and coastal estuaries. Harvest outside the Columbia was generally low, averaging 2.6% of the legal abundance based on 1996-2007 tag recovery data but can be higher as observed in 1996 when tag recoveries from outside the Columbia River increased to 5.3%. During that year, harvest of white sturgeon along the coast correspondingly peaked at a level more than double the average harvest for the previous decade. This phenomenon was recognized as a concern, so the Columbia River harvest guideline identified in the original 1997-1999 Joint State Management Agreement was adopted with the contingency that it could change with a substantial increase in harvest outside the Columbia system. To assure that future harvest guidelines and allocations remained equitable, the Commissions adopted policy in the 2000-2002 and subsequent Joint State agreements, calling for management of sturgeon harvest outside the mainstem Columbia River to be consistent with Columbia River conservation and management needs.

The 2000 Willapa Bay Fishery Management Framework was developed to address the Joint State agreement policy. The Willapa Framework incorporated white sturgeon harvest guidelines for commercial and recreational fisheries based on the historic relationship between Willapa Bay and Columbia River harvest levels. The Willapa Bay guideline was adjusted by the same (20%) reduction made to the Columbia River guideline in 2003, resulting in a 1,769 fish guideline. Following adoption of the plan, non-treaty commercial harvest in Willapa Bay declined; however, treaty harvest in Grays Harbor and tributaries generally increased. Collectively, the combined harvest remained fairly consistent from 1997-2013. The Willapa guideline was adjusted downward by 40% in 2010, by 29% in 2011, and by 39% in 2012 to keep in step with the reductions adopted for the LCR. Also in 2012, Washington implemented restrictions to Puget Sound recreational sturgeon fisheries. The year-round retention season was reduced to two retention periods, June 1-30 and September 1 through October 15. Effective January 1, 2014, retention of white sturgeon was prohibited along the Washington coast, including Puget Sound, and all coastal bays and tributaries.

During 2004-2012, there was a significant shift in the winter and early spring recreational sturgeon harvest from the mainstem Columbia River into the Willamette River. This shift may have been due to warmer winter water temperatures (2-5°F higher) in the Willamette and generally poor eulachon returns to the Columbia River through 2012 that appeared to attract more sturgeon (and recreational fishers) to the Willamette River during January-May. Because of this increasing trend, staff re-calculated harvest estimates (and adjusted guidelines) for the Willamette recreational fishery to account for harvest in excess of the 1986-1996 baseline level (or adjusted baseline in more recent years). The adjusted estimates for the Willamette River were added to catch totals in the fishery above Wauna to more accurately reflect the total recreational harvest for this river section.

The harvest adjustments (increases) for the Willamette were based on information available from the ODFW creel survey and angler punch card data during 2004-2009 (Table 4). Prior to 2009, the Willamette River creel program had been focused on estimating harvest of spring Chinook salmon. Accordingly, the program typically only operated from March through June of each year. In order to derive full-year catch estimates, including timeframes not included during creel

surveys, staff used adjusted catch record card estimates. Catch estimates from catch record cards for the time period in which creel surveys were conducted were compared with catch estimates from creel surveys to derive a ratio of creel and catch record derived harvest. This ratio was then applied to catch record card harvest estimates for time periods outside the creel survey period.

In 2009, the Willamette creel program was expanded to include the January-February timeframe, but catches in the remainder of the open season were still generated by the catch card/creel survey ratio method. During 2010-2013, the creel survey was conducted during all timeframes in which retention was allowed, and no expansions for non-sampled periods were attempted. Based on the above methods, annual white sturgeon harvest in the LWR averaged 1,531 fish (range 989-2,206) during 1986-1996, 1,871 fish (range 1,263-2,811) during 1997-2003, and 5,193 fish (range 2,327-9,148) during 2004-2010. During 2010-2014, the LWR recreational sturgeon fishery was managed under a separate harvest guideline. The Amendment to the Accord specified a 1,768 fish guideline for the Willamette River in 2012, including the baseline of 520 sturgeon. The guideline for 2013, including the 520 fish baseline, was 1,733 fish. When retention fisheries were reinstated in 2017, the baseline for the Willamette River was eliminated to improve harvest rate accounting.

2018 Management Actions

The management approach for 2018 LCR sturgeon fisheries paralleled the process used for reinstating conservative fisheries in 2017. ODFW and WDFW staff met with the Columbia River Advisory Groups in January 2018 to provide an update on the population status of LCR white sturgeon based on the 2017 stock assessment. Several indicators were either stable (legal abundance) or improved (YOY production and adult abundance) compared to 2016. However, the proportion of the population represented by juvenile and sub-legal sized fish continued a general pattern of decline, approaching the conservation status level of $\leq 60\%$.

Based on this information and staffs intentions to mimic the 2017 fishery approach, both advisor groups were generally supportive of conservative retention opportunity in 2018. In February 2018, staff presented an update on the status of the LCR white sturgeon population to their respective commissions. Both Commissions supported implementing sturgeon retention fisheries in 2018 similar to what occurred in 2017.

Given the general desire to continue conservative retention fisheries, staff evaluated season options with an initial focus on the estuary recreational fishery. Staff used a conservative approach when designing 2018 fisheries that included:

- Using the most conservative 2018 legal-size abundance forecast of 153,540 for 44-50 inch FL fish.
- Maintained the 44-50 inches FL legal slot for all LCR fisheries to facilitate management and provide immediate escapement of larger-size white sturgeon (50-54 inch FL) by excluding them from harvest.
- Modeled the harvest for all fisheries combined to not exceed a conservative 4.0% harvest rate on 44-50 inch FL fish (equivalent impact to broodstock escapement of a 4.8% harvest rate on the traditional 38-54 inch FL size slot).
- Delaying white retention fisheries outside the Columbia Basin until annual creel programs are available to monitor the retained catch.

Based on this approach, a total of 6,160 white sturgeon were available for harvest downstream of Bonneville Dam in 2018. Existing policies in both states allocate 80%, or 4,930 of the harvestable white sturgeon to recreational fisheries. Recreational sub-allocations in place prior to 2014 and in 2017 were applied to 2018 fisheries resulting in 2,960 fish (48%) for the estuary, 1,230 fish (20%) for the mainstem Columbia above Wauna, and 740 fish (12%) for the LWR. The commercial share of 20% of the harvestable stock, or 1,230 fish for 2018 was not subject to any additional policy guidance.

Sturgeon Fisheries

Reduced salmon fishing opportunities during the mid-1970s through the late 1990s greatly increased the popularity and importance of sturgeon for both commercial and recreational fisheries. The healthy white sturgeon population allowed the commercial industry to develop stable fisheries in a time when commercial salmon fishing opportunities had been drastically reduced. A similar lack of stable recreational salmon fisheries and recognition of white sturgeon as a sport fish resulted in increased popularity of sturgeon angling since the mid-1980s. Over time, reduced white sturgeon catch guidelines impacted the stability of all Columbia River sturgeon fisheries. Based on Commission guidance, retention of white sturgeon in Columbia River commercial and recreational fisheries was prohibited during 2014-2016.

Past Commercial Sturgeon Fisheries

Since the late 19th century, commercial catch of sturgeon remained very low until the mid-1940s. Through 1968, annual landings only exceeded 5,000 fish occasionally. During 1969-2009, landings exceeded 5,000 fish annually except in 1991. Since 2010, landings have been less than 4,400 fish annually. Catches peaked in the late 1970s and early 1980s with annual landings ranging from 9,400 to 22,800 fish. During the 1990s, catches ranged from a low of 3,800 fish in 1991 to a high of 13,900 fish in 1998 (Tables 5 and 9). During 1997-2013, commercial sturgeon fisheries were managed to remain within catch guidelines while maximizing economic benefit and achieving conservation objectives for other species. Plans for distribution of the commercial harvest allocation were developed annually with input from the CRCAG, to provide fishing opportunities throughout the year while maintaining optimum market value. Weekly landing limits remained a valuable tool in maintaining consistent commercial fisheries since first adopted in 2002. During 2003-2013, harvest guidelines for commercial fisheries included fish caught in both mainstem and Select Area commercial fisheries. The retention of green sturgeon has been prohibited in commercial fisheries since July 2006. Based on Commission guidance, white sturgeon retention and sales in LCR commercial fisheries was prohibited from January 2014 through May 2017. Retention fisheries were reinstated in 2017 with annual guidelines of less than 1,245 fish. Season summaries are described in Table 7. Harvest guidelines and catch data are provided in Tables 5, 6, 9 and 10.

2018 Commercial Fishery

Commercial white sturgeon fisheries in 2018 were managed based on a 1,230 fish allocation (Tables 4 and 5). Consistent with the recreational fishery, the legal slot length was maintained at 44-50 inches FL. General protocols for sharing of the commercial allocation between Select Area and fall mainstem fisheries were developed by staff. Catch expectations included 570 fish for Select Area fisheries, and 660 fish for fall mainstem fisheries.

Commercial retention of white sturgeon in 2018 started with the onset of Select Area spring fisheries (April 19) occurring in Blind/Knappa sloughs, Tongue Point/South Channel, and Youngs Bay. Winter-summer fisheries did not occur in Deep River during 2018 due to no expected returns of spring Chinook. A landing limit of two fish per vessel per week was in effect throughout the summer Select Area fisheries which continued through July 26 in Youngs Bay and July 27 in other Oregon Select Area sites. An estimated 296 white sturgeon were landed, leaving 934 fish on the commercial allocation.

Commercial white sturgeon retention continued into the fall season for both mainstem and Select Area fisheries. The early fall mainstem fishery consisted of four (three 9-hour and one 7-hour) fishing periods (August 21-30) in Zones 4-5. The weekly white sturgeon landing limit was six fish per vessel initially but increased to seven fish per vessel for the second week. Mesh size was restricted to a 9-inch minimum for all four periods. A total of 413 white sturgeon were landed. Due to a significant run downgrade for upriver bright fall Chinook, no additional mainstem fishing occurred in 2018.

White sturgeon retention occurred throughout fall Select Area fisheries (August 1 through October 31) with a weekly landing limit of four fish per vessel through September 13 and six fish per vessel thereafter. An estimated 117 white sturgeon were landed.

Preliminary 2018 white sturgeon landings in all commercial fisheries (Tables 5, 6 and 10) total 826 fish with 50% (413) landed in mainstem fisheries and 50% (413) landed in Select Area fisheries. Total catch represented 67% of the 2018 commercial guideline of 1,230 white sturgeon.

Past Recreational Sturgeon Fisheries

Recreational harvest guidelines for white sturgeon decreased steadily from 54,000 fish in 1997 to 8,100 fish in 2013 in response to declining white sturgeon abundance. During this time, sturgeon angler trips declined from over 200,000 trips per year to just over 33,000 trips in 2013. Based on guidance from the OFWC and WFWC in December 2013, LCR sturgeon fisheries closed to retention effective January 1, 2014. Sturgeon retention remained prohibited for the duration of 2014, 2015 and 2016 downstream of Bonneville Dam and in the LWR below Willamette Falls. Catch-and-release angling remained open during the closure; however, sturgeon angler trips declined by about 90% from 2013 levels. During the retention closure, the numbers of legal and over legal white sturgeon increased, and the states reinitiated limited retention fisheries for white sturgeon in the lower Columbia River estuary and above Wauna in 2017. Despite the conservative catch guidelines, the 2017 retention fisheries were very popular and produced a total catch of 3,665 legal size white sturgeon from 27,550 angler trips. The estuary fishery was open for five days and produced a catch of 3,235 white sturgeon, or 108% of the 3,000 fish guideline from 13,713 angler trips; and the fishery above Wauna produced a catch of 430 white sturgeon, or 35% of the 1,245 fish guideline from 9,997 trips. Due to the limited harvest guideline, a retention fishery in the lower Willamette River did not occur. Table 8 shows recreational season summaries, and Tables 3, 4, 6, 9 and 10 display harvest guidelines and catch data.

Staff met with their respective Commissions in February 2018. Both Commissions favored maintaining limited retention fisheries for white sturgeon in 2018, similar to opportunities provided in 2017. Based on updated population information and a conservative harvest rate of

4%, the states established 2018 guidelines of 2,960 and 1,230 white sturgeon for recreational fisheries in the estuary and above Wauna, respectively.

2018 Recreational Sturgeon Fishery

Below Wauna (Estuary)

Staff developed options for the 2018 estuary fishery using effort and CPUE data from the 2017 fishery. The advisor group generally preferred to start the 2018 season in mid-May when both effort and CPUE would be lower and could therefore accommodate more retention days. This approach was also supported by staff since it would be easier to manage. Modelling the May portion of the fishery proved challenging because the 2017 fishery occurred in June, and the most recent retention opportunity in the estuary during May occurred in 2013. The states assumed effort would build gradually from about 250 boats on the opening Monday, May 14, to levels similar to those observed in June 2017 of about 1,000 boats (~3,000 anglers) per day during June. Similarly, staff expected catch rates to start low at about 0.1 fish kept per angler in May, increase gradually to about 0.33 retained fish per angler in early June and average 0.22 fish kept per angler for the season. To maintain a conservative approach and allow for frequent catch updates, staff developed fishery options with a days-per-week season structure and 2 p.m. daily angling closures.

The states held a joint state hearing on April 11 and adopted a ten-day retention fishery in the estuary on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays during May 14–June 4. The regulations included a daily bag limit of one white sturgeon with a 44-inch minimum FL and a 50-inch maximum FL, and an annual bag limit of two white sturgeon including any fish harvested prior to the estuary fishery. An additional regulation prohibited angling for sturgeon after 2 p.m. daily on days open for retention, including catch-and-release angling, to reduce fishing opportunity and discourage guides and charters from running double trips. The states planned to consider fishing opportunity in the mainstem Columbia River upstream of Wauna power lines during the early fall timeframe.

The Columbia River was relatively high and cool during mid-May through early June with flows averaging 462 kcfs and 57.3°F. Catch rates started out well below expectations at about 0.05 retained fish per angler; however, effort was almost double what was expected with 475 private/guide boats, 12 charter boats and 75 bank anglers counted between Buoy 10 and Wauna powerlines on the first aerial count. Effort remained relatively stable during May, and although catch rates improved steadily to 0.21 retained fish per angler by May 30, the average catch rate for May of 0.08 retained fish per angler was less than half of what was expected. The catch during the first eight fishing days was 1,045 white sturgeon, or 35% of the guideline, which was similar to the expected catch of 1,200 fish.

Effort during June 2 and 4 averaged about 476 private boats, 10 charters and 116 bank anglers, which was below expectations and well below the effort observed in June 2017. Catch rates averaged about 0.22 fish kept per angler on those days, which was also below expectations. The total catch for Saturday June 2 and Monday June 4 was 660 white sturgeon, bringing the total harvest to 1,705 white sturgeon, or 58% of the guideline. The states held a Joint State hearing on June 5 and recommended one additional day on Friday June 8. Testimony from the public and discussion among the agency representatives favored adding Saturday June 9, since there was little risk of exceeding the guideline, and more anglers presumably could participate on a

weekend day. On Saturday June 9, sturgeon anglers in the estuary made 2,407 trips and caught 618 white sturgeon, bringing the total catch in the estuary fishery to 2,412 legal white sturgeon, or 81% of the guideline from 18,294 angler trips. The states did not consider any additional fishing time because the estuary fishery exceeded its guideline in 2017, and the potential to exceed the balance on the 2018 guideline increased as the fishery progressed later into June. In addition to the 2,412 white sturgeon kept, anglers misidentified and kept two green sturgeon and released 4,068 sublegal, 50 legal, and 4,198 over-legal white sturgeon and 35 green sturgeon during the 11-day fishery.

Staff from both states intensively monitored the estuary fishery. Sampling crews observed 1,457 kept white sturgeon, or 60% of the total catch and scanned 1,399 fish for tags. In addition to eight samplers from the Astoria, Clackamas, and Vancouver offices, ocean salmon samplers at the ports of Hammond and Ilwaco assisted in the monitoring and sampling of the fishery. The 2 p.m. curfew regulation also facilitated sampling of the catch, since most anglers quit before or right at 2 p.m. Staff conducted aerial counts on six of the 11 open fishing days and conducted daily trailer counts.

Above Wauna (non-Estuary)

In late winter, staff met with recreational advisors to solicit input for sturgeon fisheries in 2018. The advisors favored a season above Wauna earlier in the year than the 2017 fishery, which opened October 21 under marginal weather conditions. Staff modelled fishery options in September, commencing after fall Chinook fisheries ended on September 15. Modelling proved challenging since there had been no September retention opportunity in the Columbia River above Wauna power lines since 2008. Staff's model used the highest effort observed in the fishery of 1,100 boats and 800 bank anglers per day (from 2017) and a catch rate of 0.12 retained fish per angler, which was similar to the catch rate in September 2008 and about three times higher than the catch rate observed in October 2017. The model indicated two Saturdays would likely be a sufficient starting point to establish a season with little risk of exceeding the 1,230 fish guideline.

The states held a Joint State hearing on August 28, 2018 to adopt recreational white sturgeon fishing regulations above Wauna. The states adopted a two-day fishery on September 15 and 22 (both Saturdays) from the permanent angling deadline at Bonneville Dam downstream to Wauna power lines. The daily bag limit on retention days was one white sturgeon with a 44-inch minimum FL and a 50-inch maximum FL, and the annual limit was two fish including any sturgeon harvested previously during the year.

Effort was high on Saturday September 15, with 1,390 boats and 773 bank anglers observed on the flight. The weather was nearly perfect, and salmon seasons had closed entirely in the Columbia River effective September 13. Catch rates were slightly higher than expected overall at 0.13 fish kept per angler, with consistent catch rates for boat anglers from the Gorge downstream to Kalama. Catch rates were less consistent for bank anglers; however, the area from Dibblee Beach to Kelley Point on the Oregon shore was productive. Overall catches were higher than expected, with 676 legal white sturgeon retained, or 55% of the guideline from 5,021 angler trips. The states opted not to modify the fishery above Wauna prior to the September 22 opener, because the chance of exceeding the overall recreational guideline was unlikely.

Angler participation increased on Saturday September 22 with 1,643 boats and 752 bank anglers counted on the flight; however, catch rates dropped to about 0.07 fish kept per angler. Boat

angler catch rates dropped everywhere except from Rainier downstream to Cathlamet, where catches had been poor on September 15. Catch rates for bank anglers also declined. The final catch for Saturday September 22 was 373 fish kept from 5,808 angler trips, and the final catch estimate for the two-day fishery was 1,049 white sturgeon, or 85% of the guideline from 11,031 angler trips. Anglers also released an estimated 5,272 sublegal, 13 legal and 862 over legal white sturgeon and four green sturgeon during the retention fishery above Wauna in 2018.

Staff from both states intensively monitored the recreational fishery above Wauna. Staff conducted aerial counts on both Saturdays, and samplers observed 434 legal white sturgeon, or 41% of the total catch, and scanned 412 white sturgeon for tags.

Summary of 2018 Recreational Harvest

Sturgeon anglers made 31,923 total trips on the LCR in 2018, including trips for catch and release angling, which was 730% of the total angler trips made during 2016. Anglers in the estuary retention fishery made 18,294 trips and kept 2,412 during an 11-day retention season during May and June, while anglers above Wauna made 11,031 during a two-day retention season in September and kept 1,049 white sturgeon. Anglers made an additional 2,598 sturgeon trips for catch and release fishing. A retention fishery did not occur in the lower Willamette River in 2018. The combined harvest on the lower Columbia was 3,461 white sturgeon, or 83% of the 4,190 fish guideline. In addition to the 3,461 white and two green sturgeon kept in 2018, anglers released 12,131 sublegal, 1,496 legal and 6,476 over legal white sturgeon and 39 green sturgeon.

2019 Lower Columbia River Sturgeon Fisheries Expectations

Staff intend to provide briefings on the stock status of the LCR sturgeon population at the February Commission meetings and anticipate additional guidance regarding 2019 retention fisheries downstream of Bonneville Dam. Per permanent regulations, recreational sturgeon fisheries are restricted to catch-and-release only in the LCR and LWR, unless retention seasons are approved. The Willamette River upstream of Willamette Falls is open to retention all year under permanent rules.

STURGEON MANAGEMENT AND FISHERIES UPSTREAM OF BONNEVILLE DAM

Stock Status

The healthy white sturgeon population in the LCR historically ranged into areas above the current location of Bonneville Dam; however, with the construction of Bonneville Dam in 1938, the population became segregated and fish residing upstream could no longer migrate freely between freshwater and marine environments. The population was further segregated with the completion of McNary Dam in 1953, The Dalles Dam in 1957, and John Day Dam in 1968, resulting in functionally separate populations in Bonneville, The Dalles, John Day, and McNary pools. Today, a total of 12 dams on the mainstem Columbia River, from Grand Coulee to Bonneville, and five on the lower Snake River, from Hells Canyon Dam to Ice Harbor Dam, fragment white sturgeon populations throughout the basin. Inaccessibility to the marine

environment and habitat alterations, primarily due to hydroelectric development, has rendered these populations less productive than those residing below Bonneville Dam.

Abundance of white sturgeon populations in each of the three Zone 6 pools (between Bonneville and McNary dams) is estimated every three years to monitor the effects of hydro-system operations and fishery management strategies. Mark-recapture population estimates are derived using directed sampling with gill nets and setlines. Significant harvest reductions were enacted beginning in 1988 and populations in all three pools increased as a result of reduced catch and other mitigation efforts. The most recent estimates of legal-size abundance are 8,222 38-54 inch FL fish in Bonneville Pool (2018), 3,664 43-54 inch FL fish in The Dalles Pool (2017), and 5,177 43-54 inch FL fish in John Day Pool (2016). Prior estimates back to 1976 of 33-65 inch FL (36-72 inch TL) fish are presented in Table 11.

Fishery Management Actions

The SMTF consists of representatives from Oregon, Washington, and the Columbia River treaty Indian tribes (Nez Perce, Umatilla, Warm Springs, and Yakama). The SMTF was formed in 1987 in response to concerns over increasing catches (non-treaty recreational and treaty Indian commercial and subsistence) and declining white sturgeon abundance in the Zone 6 area. The purpose of the SMTF is to review the status of sturgeon and provide harvest management recommendations for fisheries occurring in the Zone 6 management area. Treaty sturgeon fisheries do not currently occur in the McNary Pool, so this area is not considered in SMTF harvest sharing agreements. There are recreational and treaty sturgeon retention fisheries in the Priest Rapids and Wanapum pools which are addressed between the area co-managers outside of the SMTF process.

The current harvest allocation is approximately 38% recreational and 62% treaty commercial for Zone 6 (2013-2017 average). Pool-specific harvest guidelines are shaped to meet fishery demands. The recreational and treaty Indian commercial fisheries are allowed an equal share of the Bonneville Pool catch, while the treaty Indian fishery is allowed a much greater share of the catch in The Dalles and John Day pools. Treaty fishers also take sturgeon for subsistence purposes separate from commercial sturgeon seasons, and this catch is not included in the commercial catch guidelines. Subsistence catch is estimated through the creel monitoring program conducted by the tribes, and has averaged 324 sturgeon annually from 2008 through 2017, ranging from 103 to 652 fish (Table 12). The preliminary estimate for the 2018 subsistence catch is 89 fish.

Sturgeon Fisheries

Sturgeon fisheries in Zone 6 consist of treaty-Indian commercial and subsistence fisheries and non-treaty recreational fisheries. Non-treaty fishing is restricted to hook-and-line recreational fishing only, while treaty Indian commercial fishing is conducted with three main types of gear: hook-and-line, setlines, and gillnets, although small numbers of legal sized sturgeon are caught from hoop-nets.

Since 1994, sturgeon fisheries occurring in Zone 6 are managed separately in accordance with reservoir-specific harvest guidelines set forth by the SMTF (Table 15). Peaks in legal size abundance between 2005 and 2015 (Table 11) allowed for increased harvest guidelines in each

of the three pools. John Day abundance peaked in 2013, but since substantial declines had already been observed in the other two pools, managers avoided increasing guidelines in John Day Pool beyond the level set in 2011 as a precautionary measure.

More recently, abundances have been declining as the relatively large year class, which resulted from the high flows in 1996, grows out of the legal-size slot. Guidelines in Bonneville and The Dalles pools have been reduced correspondingly. The 2016 stock assessment showed a substantial drop in legal size abundance for John Day Pool as well and the guideline was also reduced.

In recent years, most of the sturgeon catch in treaty fisheries has occurred in the winter season (Table 13). Under permanent regulations, treaty commercial setline fisheries are open in all three Zone 6 pools during January 1-31. A winter commercial gillnet fishery normally begins February 1 and continues no later than March 21, but is closed earlier if sturgeon harvest guidelines are met in any pool. In some years, the tribes allow commercial setline fishing in the summer or fall seasons. Treaty subsistence sturgeon seasons are open the entire year. Most treaty subsistence harvest occurs in association with salmon fisheries occurring throughout the year.

Recreational fisheries typically begin on January 1 in all pools and continue until the pool-specific guideline is met (Table 14). Since 2011, the Bonneville Pool fishery structure has been managed to allow for a summer season beginning in late June. To accomplish this, the winter season retention period in Bonneville Pool is managed to use less than 50% of the harvest guideline in order to have fish remaining for a summer retention period. Catch-and-release recreational fishing is allowed once recreational guidelines are reached.

2018 Treaty Fisheries

During the January fishery, 17 sturgeon were harvested from Bonneville Pool, 63 from The Dalles Pool, and 9 from John Day Pool. The slot limit sizes for sturgeon retention were 43-54 inches fork length in The Dalles and John Day pools and 38-54 inches fork length in the Bonneville Pool. Most of the Zone 6 commercial treaty guideline was harvested during the winter gillnet and fall setline fisheries (Table 16).

In late January, the Columbia River Compact increased the commercial treaty guideline for The Dalles Pool to 415 fish. The winter gillnet fishery occurred in The Dalles Pool February 1-16, February 22-March 3, and March 15-19. In John Day Pool, the gillnet fishery occurred during February 1-March 3 and March 12-24. The gillnet fishery in the Bonneville Pool ran from March 5-14. During the winter gillnet fishery, landings totaled 556 fish, which included 140 sturgeon in the John Day Pool, 352 in The Dalles Pool, and 64 in the Bonneville Pool. A setline fishery occurred from June 6-15 in the John Day Pool with seven fish harvested. An early fall setline fishery was opened in the Bonneville Pool August 6-25, during which 114 fish were harvested. A late fall setline fishery was open in Bonneville Pool from October 17-31, during which 211 fish were harvested.

Commercial season totals through October 31 were 125%, 100%, and 79% of the respective harvest guidelines for the Bonneville, The Dalles, and John Day pools (Table 16). Treaty subsistence sturgeon fishing is open year-round and normally involves the retention of legal-sized sturgeon caught in association with other commercial and subsistence fishing activity. The

subsistence catch in 2018 is reported to be 89 fish, or 56% of the previous 5-year average of 160 white sturgeon (Table 12) as of October 31.

2018 Non-Treaty Recreational Fisheries

Recreational sturgeon retention seasons for all three pools began January 1 with a preseason plan to leave The Dalles and John Day pools open until pool-specific catch guidelines were met. In Bonneville Pool, the retention season was managed for winter and summer segments, as had been done since 2011. Bonneville Pool was open January 1-February 3, with the intent of harvesting approximately half of the 325 fish guideline. As of February 4, 227 sturgeon had been retained, and the winter retention season was closed. The Dalles Pool was open to retention January 1-19, with 79 fish harvested. Retention continued through February 11 in the John Day Pool (Tables 13 and 14) with 81 fish harvested.

In late January, the Columbia River Compact increased the recreational guideline for The Dalles Pool from 100 to 135 fish. On April 11, the Joint States adopted a one-day summer retention season for June 15 in Bonneville and The Dalles pools. An estimated 221 sturgeon were harvested in Bonneville Pool and 101 sturgeon in The Dalles Pool, bringing the season totals to 448 and 180 sturgeon, respectively.

The retention season for McNary Pool/Hanford Reach and the Snake River below Ice Harbor Dam was open from February 1 through July 31, per permanent regulation. Due to normal delays in angler catch record card reporting, a 2018 recreational harvest estimate for McNary Pool/Hanford Reach is not available. The preliminary 2017 estimate of white sturgeon harvest by Washington anglers for McNary Pool/Hanford Reach and the Snake River downstream from Ice Harbor Dam is 349 fish.

Due to continued poor annual production of white sturgeon in the lower Snake River, the WFWC adopted permanent rules prohibiting retention of white sturgeon in the Snake River upstream of Ice Harbor Dam effective July 1, 2015. Catch and release continues to be allowed year-round.

2019 Zone 6 Sturgeon Fisheries Expectations

In 2017, the SMTF recommended a sliding scale guideline for commercial fisheries through 2019 in the John Day Pool; 2019 guideline was set at 175.

As per permanent regulations, treaty Indian winter commercial seasons include a setline season scheduled for January 1-31, 2019. A gillnet fishery is typically scheduled to begin annually on February 1.

As per permanent regulations, Zone 6 recreational seasons began January 1, 2019. The recreational fishery in The Dalles Pool closed to retention effective January 7 with a catch estimate of 78 fish. Due to limited guidelines and the volatility associated with summer retention seasons, staff is considering limiting 2019 retention fisheries in Bonneville Pool to winter opportunity only. Per permanent regulation, McNary Pool/Hanford Reach and the Snake River below Ice Harbor Dam are scheduled to be open to retention February 1 through July 31.

SMELT MANAGEMENT AND FISHERIES

Stock Status

Effective May 17, 2010, the Southern DPS of Eulachon (also known as Pacific or Columbia River smelt) were federally listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). This genetic group is comprised of Eulachon spawning in rivers from the Skeena River in British Columbia (inclusive) to the Mad River in Northern California (inclusive). Of the numerous streams and rivers in this geographic area, the Columbia River has the largest spawning run.

Eulachon return to the Columbia River to spawn between 2-7 years old, with a majority returning at ages three and four. The fish may begin to enter the Columbia River in November to December, and typically reach peak spawner abundance in February. Depending on environmental conditions and subsequent run timing, the presence of adult fish and larvae have been documented in the Columbia River through April and into May. Eulachon typically spawn in the mainstem Columbia River downstream of Bonneville Dam and in the Cowlitz River, with inconsistent runs and spawning events also occurring in the Grays, Skamokawa, Elochoman, Lewis, Kalama, and Sandy Rivers.

Eulachon may initiate spawning soon after freshwater entry and are broadcast spawners, preferring areas with a coarse, sandy bottom. Females produce an estimated 20,000-60,000 eggs per individual and adults die following spawning. The adhesive eggs settle to the bottom and incubate for about 30-40 days, depending on water temperature, after which young Eulachon larvae hatch around 4 mm in length and drift with the current to sea.

Adult Returns

The commercial smelt fishery can be traced back to the late 1800s. Commercial landings are influenced by consumer demand, season structure, and environmental conditions, and are therefore not applicable for developing annual population estimates; however they do provide a useful measure of the relative annual run strength (Tables 17 and 18). Commercial landings from 1938-1992 were in the millions of pounds annually. In 1993, Eulachon strayed into many Washington coastal streams and bays presumably due to cold Columbia River water temperatures; only 513,900 pounds were landed in the Columbia River and tributaries. Landings in 1994 were only 43,400 pounds and, beginning in 1995, fishery restrictions were enacted.

Columbia River commercial harvest increased in 2001, 2002, and 2003, indicating increases in Eulachon abundance during those years; however, that trend turned around and catch began declining again by 2004. Other populations of Eulachon along the Pacific coast of Canada experienced a similar pattern of declines. In 2005, a precipitous drop was observed in the Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) New Westminster test fishery for adult Eulachon returning to the Fraser River. In 2006 the northern British Columbia (BC) stock (e.g. Skeena River), and central BC stock (e.g. Bella Coola River) groups collapsed, along with the southern stocks (Fraser River and Columbia River).

In 2007-2009, overall Columbia River commercial pounds per landing (CPUE) dropped despite the fact that total landings improved. In 2010, landings and CPUE both dropped off significantly. Oregon and Washington waters were closed to the harvest of Eulachon during

2011-2013, so no landings or CPUE information is available (Tables 17 and 18); however, estimates of spawning stock biomass (SSB) indicate that adult presence improved during those years. Short commercial seasons were allowed in 2014-2018 for research purposes. The modest commercial landings and CPUE (Figure 2, Tables 17 and 18) were not consistent with the angler success in the sport fishery for 2014-2017.

Age data, collected during commercial fisheries, has allowed us to evaluate the composition of the Columbia River Eulachon runs. Age composition of returning adults shifted from relatively young adults in 2013 (94% age-2 and age-3 fish), to older adults in 2015-2017 (primarily age-3 to age-5 fish), returning to a younger dominated age class again in 2018 (55% age-2 and age-3 fish, 32% age-4 fish). The decline in the presence of the younger adults in 2015-2017 was likely due to deteriorated ocean conditions. Age-2 adults that returned in 2016 and 2017 would have been from brood years 2014 and 2015 respectively (2014 and 2015 were both large run years that produced high numbers of out-migrating larvae; Table 20).

Spawning Stock Biomass

During the 2011-2018 run years, the larval density data (gathered during late fall through spring) was analyzed with information on daily river flow and adult gender ratios and fecundity values to derive annual estimates of spawning stock biomass (SSB) for areas above the standard mainstem Columbia River larval sample site (Clifton Channel/Price Island transect). The SSB (expressed in pounds or metric tons), is an estimate of the minimum number of spawners needed to have produced the Eulachon larval outflow observed, and is estimated using an average of 10-11 adult Eulachon per pound. This model also assumes an equal male-to-female ratio; however, data from upstream tributaries indicates a tendency for male-dominance within the spawning sites. Applying a higher male-to-female ratio results in an inflated SSB estimate for upstream tributaries and may indicate the standard SSB is a conservative estimate. The actual number of spawning adults would be greater than the SSB estimate, when accounting for egg and larvae mortalities.

The SSB for the Columbia River increased annually from 2012 through 2014, peaking at an estimated SSB of 16,400,000 pounds, and then declined into recent years (Figure 2). In 2017, the estimate fell to 1,640,000 pounds, which had been the lowest since first calculated 2010, until the decline in 2018 with an SSB estimate of 370,000 pounds. The mainstem Columbia River SSB estimate includes the Cowlitz River escapement, since it is a tributary upstream of the mainstem Columbia River larval sample site. Larval sampling data, collected by the Cowlitz Tribe in 2015-2017, shows that the proportion of Cowlitz River production (Eulachon egg and larvae drift at the mainstem Columbia River sample sites) varies annually, accounting for 15.6-52.2% total egg and larvae outflow during years sampled. To derive a conservative estimate of the run size returning to the Columbia River, commercial, recreational, and tribal harvest was added to the SSB estimate yielding run size estimates of 16,600,000 pounds for 2014, 11,400,000 pounds for 2015, 5,100,000 pounds for 2016, 1,600,000 pounds for 2017, and 370,000 for 2018 (Table 20).

The only notable Eulachon spawning area downstream of the standard mainstem Columbia River sampling site is the Grays River. Grays River SSB estimates were made in 2011-2013 and 2015-2016 (700 pounds, 900 pounds, 2,000 pounds, 17,000 pounds and 79,000 pounds, respectively) and accounted for 0.02-0.17% of the mainstem Columbia River SSB during 2011-2015;

however, in 2016 the Grays River estimate accounted for 1.5% of the mainstem Columbia River SSB. No data was collected in the Grays River in 2017-2018.

The SSB trends for rivers in the Grays Harbor and Willapa Bay drainages (Chehalis and Naselle rivers respectively) are consistent with the trends in the Columbia River drainage (Columbia and Grays rivers), during years in which data is available (Figure 2). In 2011-2017, the Fraser River SSB estimates have trended opposite and a magnitude lower than estimates for the Columbia River. However, in 2018, the Fraser River run estimate exceeded the Columbia River estimate (Figure 2).

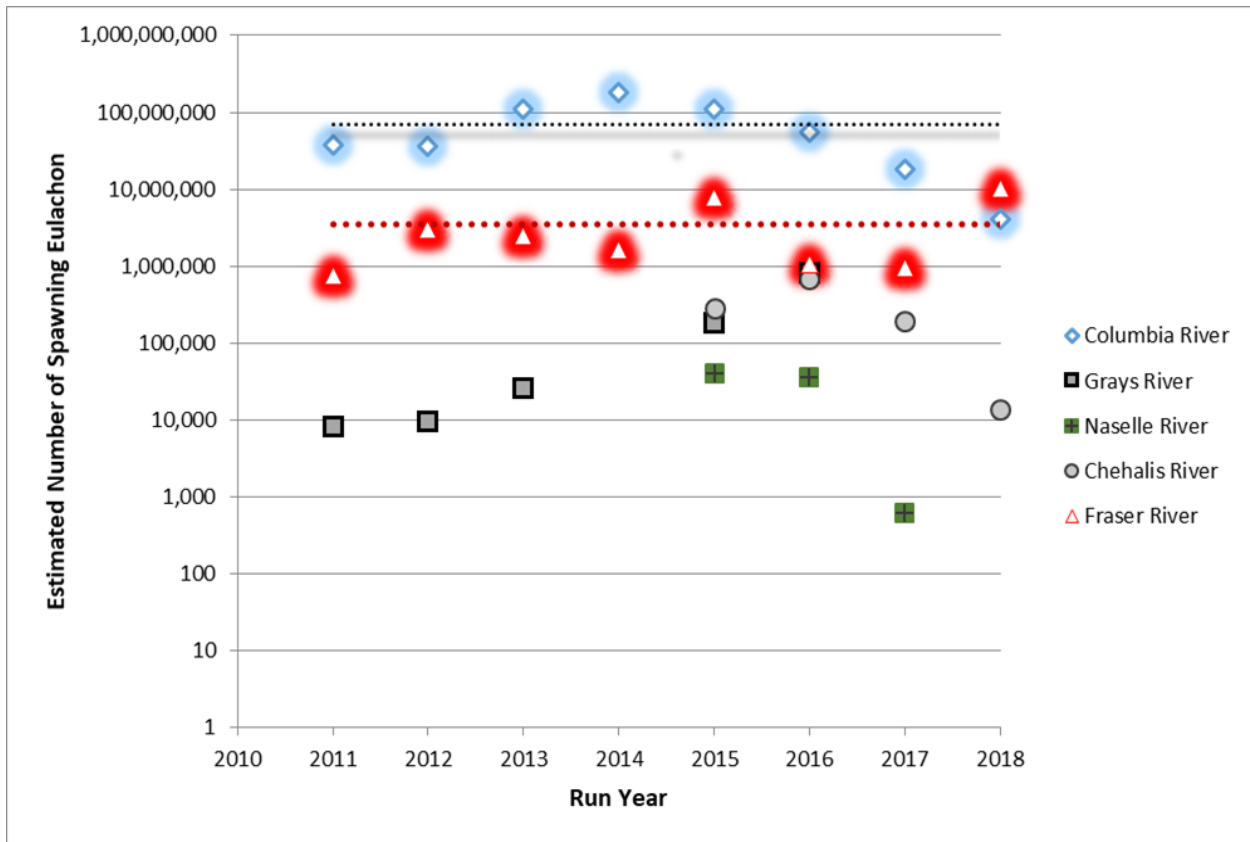


Figure 2. Comparison of estimated number of eulachon spawning in the Columbia River, Fraser River, Chehalis River, Naselle River, and Grays River. Estimates for the Fraser River derived from data provided by the Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO). Chart is in number of spawners. Dividing the Y-axis values by approximately 11 fish per pound, yields the SSB equivalent in pounds.

The SSB approach has been used over the past three decades in other Eulachon spawning rivers: Bella Coola River 2001-2007 (less than 411 pounds), Chehalis River (24,360 pounds in 2015, 62,330 pounds in 2016, 17,200 pounds in 2017, and 1,200 pounds in 2018), Fraser River (1995-2017 ranged 9,000-4,214,000 pounds, and 899,486 pounds estimated in 2018), Kemano River (754,000 pounds in 1990 and 183,000 pounds in 1991), Kingcome River (31,000 pounds in 1997), Kitimat River (51,000 pounds in 1993), Klinaklini River (265,000 pounds in 1997), Nass River (3,748,000 pounds in 1983), Naselle River (3,260 pounds in 2016 and 57 pounds in 2017), Skeena River (7,000 pounds in 1997), and Wannock River (2,000 pounds in 1997).

Juvenile Production

Average Eulachon larval densities were first determined for the Cowlitz River in 1986. WDFW resumed that work in 1994. By 1996, the mainstem Columbia River and other tributaries were added to the program (Table 19). Larval sampling was limited to a few days near the assumed peak larval outflow (about a month following peak adult presence). Beginning in 2003, multiple collections were conducted at the mainstem Columbia River sites throughout the outmigration season providing the data necessary to identify the peak timing and duration of the outmigration from the bulk of the production area. In 2005, Columbia River average larval densities reached the lowest recorded levels since the inception of the sampling program and remained depressed through 2010 (Figure 3 and Table 19). The 2018 February-April Columbia River estimate was 1.1 larvae per cubic meter, the lowest since 2010. Prior to 2011, annual Eulachon larval densities for the mainstem Columbia River site correlated well with the adult CPUE trend from commercial mainstem fisheries (Figure 3). Declines in CPUE relative to larval density during 2014-2018 may be affected by restrictions on fishing periods; however, trends in abundance remain similar between data sources.

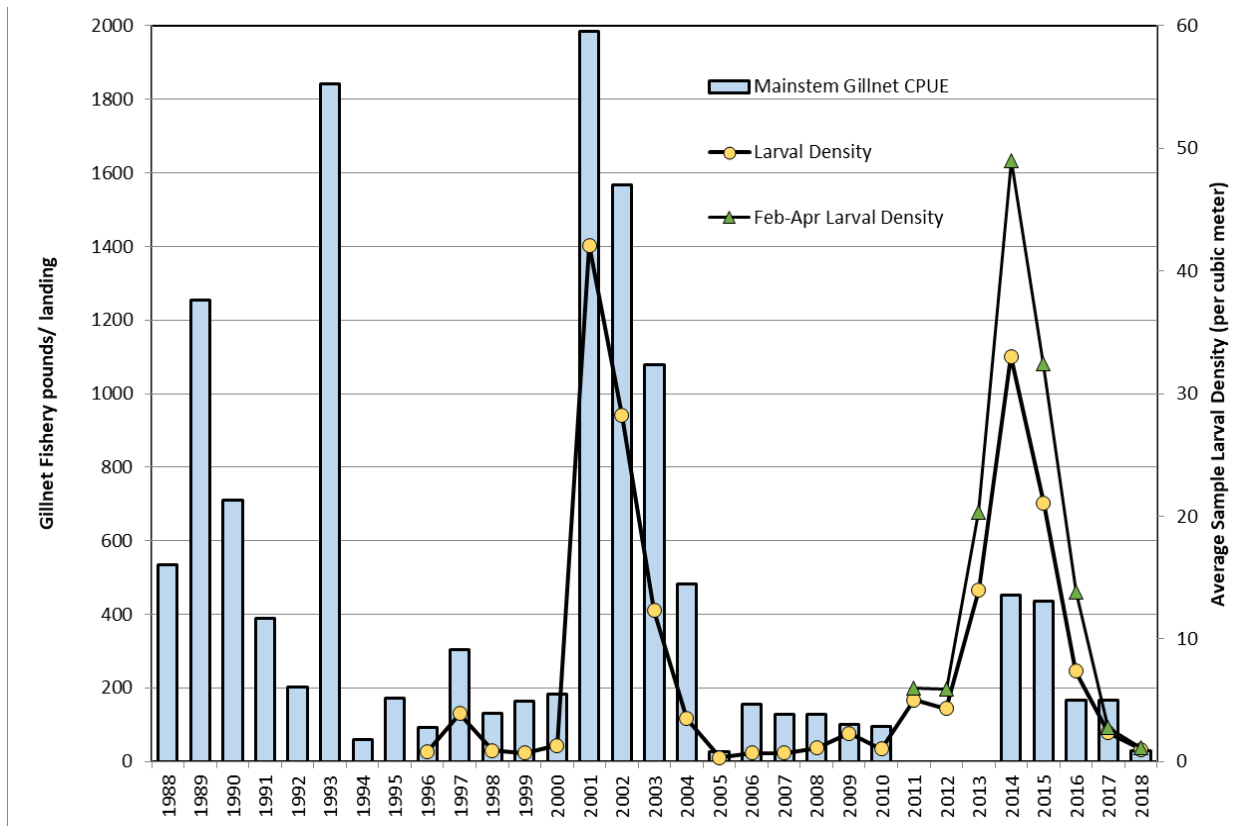


Figure 3. Comparison of CPUE of eulachon in mainstem Columbia River commercial fisheries and larval densities in mainstem Columbia index sites, 1989-2018. Adjusted density is February through April only for 2011 through 2018, which is more comparable to pre-2011 sampling periods. CPUE are not available for 2011-2013 due to no fisheries in those years.

Early Life-Stage Survival

Incubation time (the period of time from egg fertilization to hatching), timing and duration of the larval out-migration, nearshore ocean distribution of larvae, and overall larval survival depends upon the Columbia River water temperatures, flow, and prey availability. Yolk sac absorption and the stage of first-feeding are critical stages in the development of most fishes. Eulachon larvae have fully developed sensory, mouth, and digestive tracts at the time of yolk sac absorption, and sufficient prey availability during that transition to first-feeding is critical.

During the winter and spring of 2014, water temperatures were relatively cold and flows were above normal, suggesting that the larvae probably out-migrated quickly and arrived in the estuary with yolk sac remaining. The water particle residence-time in the estuary was below normal, meaning larvae that reached the estuary likely entered marine waters, where adequate prey sources are readily available, around the time of first-feeding. The 2014 Columbia River plume was at its record size for March through June, suggesting a very broad dispersal of the Eulachon larvae. Therefore, the data suggests that water conditions were conducive to early life-stage survival for brood year 2014 fish (those returning as age-5 during 2019).

During the winter and spring of 2015 and 2016, Columbia River water temperatures were warm and flows were below normal. This suggests that larvae may have transitioned to first-feeding before reaching the estuary, and without adequate prey available. The water particle residence-time in the estuary was above normal during the spring, which means that larvae that did enter the estuary would have a difficult time reaching the nutrient-rich marine waters. Finally, the 2015 Columbia River plume volume was at or near record low for March through June and the 2016 plume volume was minimal early on with a peak in May, suggesting a very poor dispersal of the Eulachon larvae into marine waters. Therefore, the data suggests that water conditions were not conducive to early life-stage survival for brood year 2015 or 2016 fish (those returning as Age-4 and Age-3 during 2019).

Ocean Survival

All Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia stock groups have remained depressed since the 2006 coast-wide collapse, suggesting that protracted poor ocean conditions were prevalent off the Pacific Coast. Scientists have developed various indices of oceanic environmental conditions, including the Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO) Index and the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI), which are useful in estimating how well smelt survive their ocean-phase.

The PDO is an index based on North Pacific sea surface temperature and pressure that correlates with changes in northeast Pacific marine ecosystem productivity. Warm PDO eras (positive PDO values) have coincided with enhanced coastal ocean biological productivity in Alaska and inhibited productivity off the west coast of the contiguous United States, while cold PDO eras (negative PDO values) have coincided with the opposite pattern. From 2014 through 2017, there was a warming trend, which signified unfavorable ocean conditions. There has been a decrease in the PDO values over the past year, possibly indicating improving ocean conditions if the trend continues (Figure 4).

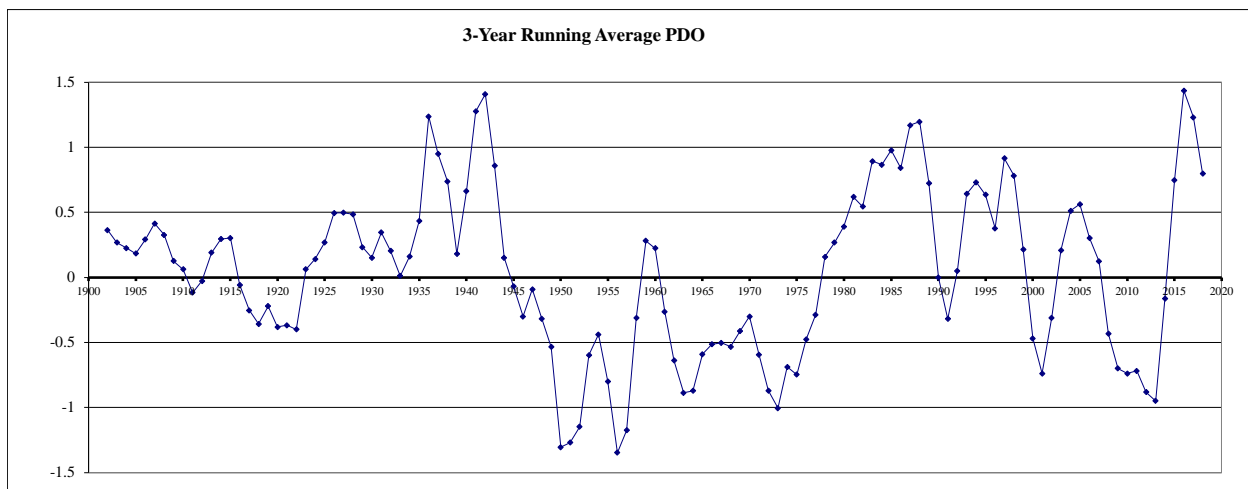


Figure 4. Three-year running average values for the Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO) Index.

Recent trends in Eulachon abundance also follow the SOI, which describes El Niño and La Niña events. El Niño events (negative SOI values) are generally unfavorable conditions for ocean phase Eulachon, while La Niña events (positive SOI values) are cooler and therefore more favorable. The declining trend for the three-year running averages of the Standardized SOI (Figure 5) indicates the development of unfavorable conditions during 2013-2016 for Eulachon.

Similar to the PDO, the SOI has indicated a change in the recent trend during 2017 and 2018, which suggests ocean conditions have improved.

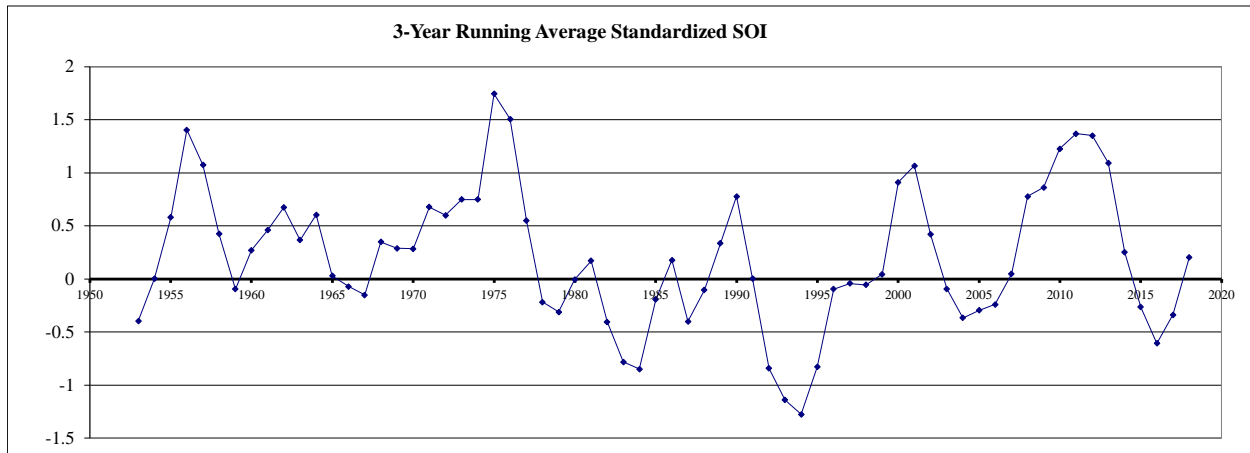


Figure 5. Three-year running average values for the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI).

As of October 11, 2018, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Climate Prediction Center stated that an El Niño is favored to form in the next couple of months and continue through the Northern Hemisphere during the 2018-2019 winter (70-75% chance), which could mean the redevelopment of unfavorable ocean conditions. Run strength predictions for the upcoming year are complicated by the variability in the ocean indices in the four years prior. Improved ocean conditions during 2017-2018, may not make up for the poor survival conditions in previous years.

The productivity of copepods, a primary prey base for Eulachon off the Pacific Northwest coast, is highly affected by coastal upwelling; however upwelling alone cannot predict copepod composition. Strong upwelling is a positive indicator for ocean survival of Eulachon, but only if the deep source waters are cold and nutrient rich. Copepods sampled off Newport, Oregon from late 2010 through early 2014 were comprised primarily of nutritionally rich, cold-water northern species, though upwelling had been weak during 2014. Upwelling improved in 2015, but due to the extended period of warm water conditions, the seasonal shift from a warm winter copepod community to a cold summer community did not occur, therefore limiting the availability of nutrient rich prey. The upwelling in 2016 was extremely weak and because of the continued warm water conditions, the Eulachon food base remained dominated by the nutrient poor warm-water species. In 2017, upwelling improved and the copepod community transitioned back to the northern cold-water species indicating that the marine ecosystem may be returning to normal. It is questionable if this improving trend will continue with the possibility of an El Niño event during the winter of 2018-2019.

During the months of May through September, it is not unusual for small portions of the continental shelf (out beyond the 30 m depth contour) to become hypoxic (dissolved oxygen levels less than 1.4 ml/L) in the lower 10-30 m of the water column. The presence of hypoxic waters may be lethal to Eulachon and the plankton they feed upon. The Northwest Fisheries Science Center has reported in recent years that broad areas of the shelf north of Newport, Oregon, have been hypoxic. It is estimated that 28-40% of the total shelf area experienced hypoxia in 2012-2014. This condition improved in 2015-2017 where the area affected decreased to approximately 3-10% annually.

The Northwest Fishery Science Center’s West Coast Groundfish Observer Program provides monitoring and bycatch data for the Washington and Oregon pink trawl fishery, which has been used to evaluate Eulachon ocean survival. Since 2015, trawl gear configurations have undergone changes to lessen Eulachon bycatch by reducing the spacing of excluder bars and using LED lights on the net (a mandatory requirement as of 2018). In late 2018, ODFW released the Pink Shrimp Review, which summarized the 2017 pink shrimp trawl fishery and stated that bycatch (specifically Eulachon) was very low. This could be a result of the measures taken to reduce bycatch, an indication of low Eulachon abundance, or a combination of both. These gear improvements will complicate interpretation of the Eulachon bycatch trends for the next few years.

Fishery Management Actions

Beginning in 1999, WDFW and ODFW began work on a Joint State Eulachon Management Plan to guide all aspects of Eulachon management for future years. During 1999, WDFW and ODFW developed an interim Eulachon Management Plan to guide fishery management decisions in 2000 because a draft plan had not been completed prior to adoption of recreational and commercial fishing seasons for that year.

In 2001, WDFW, with input from ODFW, finalized the Washington and Oregon Eulachon Management Plan (WOEMP). The plan contains recommended policies concerning smelt fishery management, which are considered ‘wise-use’ management precepts consistent with an ecosystem approach in making resource decisions. The ecological importance of Eulachon is underscored in much of the body of research in the Northeast Pacific ecosystem, and should be a fundamental consideration when making fishery management decisions affecting the health of this resource.

<i>Policy Recommendations for Eulachon Conservation and Fishery Management from the Washington and Oregon Eulachon Management Plan</i>
<u>Conservation Policy</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Maintain healthy populations of Eulachon while assuring the integrity of the ecosystem and habitat upon which they depend. ✓ Management actions will consider the role of Eulachon in both the marine and freshwater ecosystems and the need to maintain sufficient populations of Eulachon for proper ecosystem functioning. ✓ A precautionary approach to resource management shall be utilized. ✓ Consider the best scientific information available and strive to improve the information base for Eulachon.
<u>Fishery Management Recommendations</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Maintain commercial and recreational fishing opportunity in the lower Columbia River, to include opportunities in both mainstem and tributaries for both fleets.

The management plan includes recommendations concerning fisheries occurring in the mainstem Columbia River and its tributaries downstream of Bonneville Dam. Fishery recommendations have been categorized into three levels, depending on run size expectations based on (1) parental run strength as indexed by fishery landings, (2) juvenile production as indicated by larval sampling, and (3) estimates of ocean productivity. Columbia River smelt fishing seasons were regulated in accordance with the WOEMP from 2001 through March 2010 prior to closure of all Columbia River smelt fisheries.

Smelt Fisheries

Smelt fisheries historically occurred in the mainstem Columbia River and several tributaries, primarily the Cowlitz River. Mainstem fisheries consisted of a commercial fishery using gillnets with some commercial fishers using small trawls. Recreational fishing was also open in the mainstem Columbia River; however, there was very little interest in this fishery. Tributary fisheries included recreational and commercial seasons with the Cowlitz River providing the most consistent fishing opportunities. Both fisheries used dip nets to capture smelt, with most recreational effort occurring from the bank and most commercial effort occurring by boat. Minimal tribal harvest may occur for ceremonial and subsistence purposes. In most years, the Yakama Nation, in coordination with WDFW, has harvested smelt from the Cowlitz River. Since around 2011, the Cowlitz Tribe has also taken smelt from the Cowlitz River for ceremonial and subsistence purposes. Beginning in 2013, the Warm Springs Tribe has harvested smelt from the Cowlitz River for subsistence purposes.

Past Commercial, Recreational, and Tribal Fisheries

During 1960-1977, commercial smelt fisheries were open year-round 3.5-4.5 days per week. During 1978-1994, the commercial season was expanded to seven days per week. In 1986, the season was reduced to the December-March time frame beginning in 1986 to better reflect the run timing of Columbia River Eulachon and large trawl gear was prohibited.

As Columbia River Eulachon abundance began to decline during the early 1990s, fishery managers recognized the need to restrict fisheries to increase escapement to spawning areas. Beginning in 1995, Columbia River mainstem and tributary commercial fisheries were greatly reduced in response to exceptionally poor landings. In 1997-2000, commercial fisheries were further restricted to test fisheries with limited days per week and a short season. These test fisheries were intended to allow minimal Eulachon catch and collection of biological data to provide fishery managers with data necessary to assess the annual run strength. Starting in 2001, commercial fisheries were managed according to the WOEMP. Smelt returns began to improve and the number of open fishing days increased through 2003. In response to additional declines in abundance, in 2005 the seasons were again restricted to two short periods per week. See Table 17 for commercial mainstem harvest and Table 21 for season structures.

Commercial fisheries in Washington tributaries were closed during the 1999-2000 seasons. Starting in 2001, commercial fisheries were reopened in the Cowlitz, Kalama, and Lewis rivers and managed according to the WOEMP (Table 22). As the returns declined, these tributary fisheries were scaled back. Commercial fishing in the Kalama River ceased in 2005, and in 2006-2010, Washington tributary commercial fishing was restricted to the Cowlitz River. Commercial fishing in Oregon tributaries remained open year-round, 7 days a week, 24 hours a day, per permanent regulations through the 2010 season (Table 22); however, commercial landings in Oregon tributaries only occurred in the Sandy River during 2003 (Table 17). The Sandy River is the only Oregon tributary known to have substantial, albeit highly sporadic, Eulachon returns.

The recreational dip net fishery has been open in the tributaries and mainstem Columbia River for decades, with almost all the effort taking place in the tributaries. Prior to 1997, the recreational fishery in Washington tributaries was open seven days per week the entire year. Restrictions on harvest timing and location were enacted in 1997 (Table 23). Starting in 2001,

the recreational fisheries were managed according to the WOEMP. As returns improved, the number of fishing periods and areas fished expanded through 2003, but were scaled back as Eulachon returns declined (Table 23). Smelt dippers in Washington tributaries were allowed 20 pounds per person each day through 2004, and 10 pounds per person per day during 2005 through 2010 (Table 23). In Oregon tributaries, the Eulachon recreational fisheries remained opened year-round, 7 days a week, 24 hours a day, per permanent regulations through the 2010 season (Table 22). Annual estimates of recreational tributary catch prior to 2014 are not available; however, limited past creel census information suggests that the recreational catch equaled commercial tributary landings when Eulachon were abundant for a long period of time. See Table 23 for recent-year recreational season structures and Table 20 for recreational harvest.

In response to the ESA listing, the states took precautionary action and prohibited commercial sales of Eulachon from Columbia River and tributary fisheries effective December 10, 2010 and closed all recreational Eulachon fisheries effective January 1, 2011. Historically, fishery managers relied on “fishery-dependent” assessments comprised of commercial fishery landings and pounds per landing data as an indicator for run strength. This data also helped managers identify population trends. This long-term set of data ended in 2011 with the discontinuation of Columbia River and tributary fisheries. Limited conservation-level fisheries provide the opportunity to collect fishery landing and CPUE data so the status and run strength of the Columbia River Eulachon can be better assessed. Similar information was used in the decision to list Eulachon under the ESA. In 2014-2017, the Columbia River Compact adopted commercial and recreational smelt seasons after working closely with NMFS. These seasons were research-based, closely monitored, and provided the opportunity to collect biological data to develop a better understanding of the structure of the Columbia River sub-population. Fishery assessment data allows for a better understanding and calibration of the SSB estimation calculations and help state agencies provide NMFS with improved data for a viability assessment as part of a Eulachon recovery plan.

Although the early indicators for 2014-2017 smelt returns allowed for Level 2 fisheries under the WOEMP, Washington and Oregon staff proposed (and the Compact adopted) a season structure that was more conservative than past Level 1 fisheries in order to emphasize a conservative approach to management.

Commercial mainstem fishing periods these years consisted of two 7-hour periods per week in Zones 1-3 from early February through early March totaling 8 open fishing days for the seasons. Commercial landings totaled nearly 19,000 pounds in 2014 and 17,000 pounds in 2015 but dropped to around 4,800 pounds in 2016, and 5,100 pounds in 2017 (Table 20). No commercial tributary seasons were set during these years.

After being closed to recreational fishing since 2011, recreational fisheries were conducted in at least one Columbia tributary in 2014-2017; no mainstem seasons were set. The 2014-2016 fisheries were very popular, especially the Cowlitz River where daily limits were quickly met. Catches exceeded expectations, due in part to the large smelt returns (Table 20). Catch estimates from the recreational tributary fisheries include 197,900 pounds from the Cowlitz River and 6,000 pounds from the Sandy River in 2014, 287,400 pounds from the Cowlitz River and less than 100 pounds from the Sandy River in 2015, 141,000 pounds from the Cowlitz River in 2016, and 541 pounds from the Cowlitz in 2017. The Sandy River was closed to fishing in 2016 and 2017. The poor catch rates for the Sandy River in 2015 were due to the fishing dates not aligning with the modest return (Table 20).

Cowlitz River tribal ceremonial and subsistence fisheries peaked harvest at 10,440 pounds in 2015 (Table 20).

2018 Commercial, Recreational, and Tribal Fisheries

In 2018, after working closely with NMFS, the Columbia River Compact again adopted limited commercial smelt seasons at levels below those allowed under Level 1 of the Eulachon Management Plan. Commercial mainstem fishing periods consisted of two 7-hour periods per week in Zones 1-3 from February 1-26 (Table 21). Commercial landings totaled 122 pounds (Table 20). The 2018 CPUE was less than one fifth of the 2016 and 2017 averages, and the lowest since 2005 (Table 18). No commercial tributary seasons were set in 2018 (Table 22).

No recreational fishery occurred in 2018 due to poor commercial catches and a low run prediction (Table 23). Tribal ceremonial and subsistence fisheries were set in the Cowlitz River; however, there was no harvest (Table 20).

2019 Smelt Fisheries Expectations

The 2019 run will be comprised of returns from the moderate to strong brood years of 2014-2015 and the considerably weaker brood years of 2016 and 2017. Age composition of the Columbia River Eulachon runs have possibly shifted back toward the younger age classes as evidenced in the 2018 returns, which if this trend continues, would lead to a reduced 2019 broodstock. The expectation is that the 2019 run will be smaller than the record low 2018 adult return of 370,000 pounds. The states have discussed with NMFS potential options for gathering essential adult samples during 2019. However, considering the low expected return, eulachon fisheries may not occur in 2019.

Table 1. Estimated and projected abundance of 42-60 inch total length (38-54 inch fork length) white sturgeon in the lower Columbia River, 1987-2019.

Year	Setline (S)		Estimation Method (H/S) and Number (%) by size class		
	Historic (H)	Actual	Projected ¹	42-48 TL	48-60 TL
1987	104,000			H 75,900 (73%)	28,100 (29%)
1988	68,100			H 34,400 (51%)	33,700 (49%)
1989	48,700			H 31,900 (66%)	16,800 (34%)
1990	37,800			H 25,800 (68%)	12,000 (32%)
1991	44,200			H 32,500 (74%)	11,700 (26%)
1992	79,100			H 70,400 (89%)	8,700 (11%)
1993	129,700			H 115,500 (89%)	14,200 (11%)
1994 ²	N/A			H N/A	N/A
1995	202,200			H 143,200 (71%)	59,000 (29%)
1996	170,600			H 137,100 (80%)	33,500 (20%)
1997	174,300			H 146,600 (84%)	27,700 (16%)
1998	140,700			H 116,800 (83%)	23,900 (17%)
1999	134,500			H 116,800 (87%)	17,700 (13%)
2000	134,700			H 117,300 (87%)	17,400 (13%)
2001	127,500			H 102,200 (80%)	25,300 (20%)
2002	121,600			H 87,400 (72%)	34,200 (28%)
2003	131,200			H 85,000 (65%)	46,200 (35%)
2004 ²	N/A			H N/A	N/A
2005	136,900			H 106,900 (78%)	30,000 (22%)
2006	123,400			H 88,100 (71%)	35,300 (29%)
2007	131,700			H 101,800 (77%)	29,900 (23%)
2008	101,200			H 69,800 (69%)	31,400 (31%)
2009	95,000			H 65,000 (68%)	30,000 (32%)
2010	65,300	100,200		H 39,100 (60%)	26,200 (40%)
2011	72,800	80,500	77,000	H 46,300 (64%)	26,500 (36%)
2012	83,400	72,700	65,000	H 52,600 (63%)	30,800 (37%)
2013 ³	N/A	114,900	74,300	- N/A	N/A
2014 ³	N/A	131,000	131,700	S 76,200 (55%)	54,800 (45%)
2015 ³	N/A	143,900	138,200	S 74,100 (51%)	69,700 (49%)
2016 ³	N/A	224,000	147,100	S 104,100 (46%)	119,900 (54%)
2017 ³	N/A	199,800	237,900	S 86,300 (43%)	113,500 (57%)
2018 ⁴	N/A	162,200	198,300	S 70,300 (43%)	91,900 (57%)
2019 ⁴			164,100		

¹ Projected abundance based on the previous year's setline estimate. Projections do not include harvest.

² Abundance estimates were not developed in 1994 and in 2004.

³ The historic approach involves sampling kept catch for tags during the 16 months following tagging. Retention prohibitions in effect since January 1, 2014 preclude estimates for 2013-2017.

⁴ The 2018 setline-based estimate and 2019 setline-based projection are preliminary.

Table 2. Catch per set (CPUE) and proportion of positive sets (Ep) for young-of-year white sturgeon in the lower Columbia and Willamette rivers, 2004-2018.

Year	Lower Columbia River		Willamette River	
	CPUE	Ep	CPUE	Ep
2004	1.29	0.44		
2005	1.74	0.49		
2006	1.88	0.52		
2007 ¹	--	--		
2008	1.23	0.45		
2009	5.66	0.78		
2010	0.19	0.18	0.43	0.24
2011	0.58	0.34	0.06	0.06
2012	0.77	0.35	0.25	0.22
2013 ²	0.21	0.12	--	--
2014	0.56	0.31	1.38	0.38
2015	0.06	0.05	0.58	0.26
2016	0.20	0.14	0.75	0.50
2017	1.64	0.58	1.75	0.46
2018 ³	0.43	0.27	3.96	0.83

¹ No sampling conducted.

² Incomplete sampling in Willamette River.

³ Preliminary estimates.

Table 3. Annual recreational catch of white sturgeon in the lower Columbia River, with catch guidelines, 1994-2018.

Year	Below Wauna ¹		Above Wauna		Combined	
	Catch	Guideline ²	Catch	Guideline ³	Catch	Guideline
1994	15,578	N/A	17,893	N/A	33,471	
1995	29,714	N/A	15,423	N/A	45,137	
1996	27,694	N/A	15,068	N/A	42,762	
1997	24,511	N/A	13,646	N/A	38,157	53,840
1998	30,303	N/A	11,293	N/A	41,596	53,840
1999	29,238	N/A	10,561	N/A	39,799	40,000
2000	24,267	N/A	16,238	N/A	40,505	40,000
2001	21,619	N/A	19,597	N/A	41,216	39,500
2002	26,234	N/A	12,045	N/A	38,279	38,300
2003	18,367	19,200	13,565	12,800	31,932	32,000
2004	15,050	16,000	10,519	12,800	25,569	28,800
2005	17,911	17,783	11,891	11,560	29,802	29,343
2006	15,726	16,000	8,545	12,800	24,271	28,800
2007	19,131	16,274	10,675	13,852	29,806	30,126
2008	13,614	13,143	7,959	12,387	21,573	25,530
2009	13,109	15,529	4,599	11,430	17,708	26,959
2010	6,491	9,600	4,831	4,835	11,322	14,435
2011	6,117	6,800	2,908	3,410	9,025	10,210
2012	4,466	4,160	1,859	2,080	6,325	6,240
2013	4,559	4,042	1,942	2,021	6,501	6,063
2014 ⁴	0	0	0	0	0	0
2015 ⁴	0	0	0	0	0	0
2016 ⁴	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	3,235	3,000	430	1,245	3,665	4,245
2018	2,412	2,960	1,049	1,230	3,461	4,190

¹ Recreational catch estimates for 1993-2002 are above and below the western tip of Puget Island (RM 38).

² The switch to a 45-inch min. (TL) size limit in 2004 required a 17% reduction in the base guideline.

³ Actual in-season guidelines were different than represented here. Beginning in 2010, the guideline for the area above Wauna does not include the Willamette guideline.

⁴ No sturgeon retention allowed during 2014-2016.

Table 4. Annual recreational catch of white sturgeon in the lower Willamette River, with catch guidelines, 2004-2018.

Year	Catch ¹	Catch in Excess of		Guideline ³	% of Guideline
		Baseline ²	Baseline ³		
2004	4,099	1,225	2,874	Na	
2005	2,327	1,225	1,102	Na	
2006	3,348	1,225	2,123	Na	
2007	6,555	1,225	5,330	Na	
2008	9,148	1,225	7,923	Na	
2009	7,346	1,225	6,121	Na	
2010	3,529	735	2,794	2,865	98%
2011	2,690	520	2,170	2,030	107%
2012	1,535	520	1,015	1,248	81%
2013	1,410	520	890	1,213	73%
2014 ⁴	0	0	0	0	NA
2015 ⁴	0	0	0	0	NA
2016 ⁴	0	0	0	0	NA
2017 ⁵	0	0	0	750	0%
2018 ⁵	0	0	0	740	0%

¹ Harvest estimates revised November 2011 based on updated punch card and existing creel information.

² Baseline harvest levels for the lower Willamette River were based on average harvest during 1986-1996 (1,225 fish). The lower Willamette River baseline decreased to 735 fish in 2010 and 520 fish in 2011 consistent with declining illegal abundance estimates. The baseline was eliminated in 2017.

³ During 2003-2009, harvest in excess of the baseline was applied to the above Wauna recreational harvest guideline. Beginning in 2010, a separate harvest guideline was established for the lower Willamette River.

⁴ No sturgeon retention allowed during 2014-2016.

⁵ The 2017 and 2018 allocations were 750 and 740 fish respectively, but no retention fisheries occurred.

Table 5. Annual commercial catch of white sturgeon in the lower Columbia River by season, with catch guidelines, 1993-2018.

Year	Mainstem							Select Area			Grand Total	Guideline
	Winter Sturgeon ¹	Winter Salmon	Summer	Early August	Late August	Late Fall	Total	Spring/Summer	Fall	Total		
1993	990			0	0	7,010	8,000	30	20	50	8,050	6,000
1994	2,990			0	0	3,380	6,370	30	0	30	6,400	6,000
1995	0			0	0	5,980	5,980	110	70	180	6,160	8,000
1996	800			0	330	6,580	7,710	580	110	690	8,400	8,000
1997	2,710			1,740	140	7,790	12,380	350	100	450	12,830	13,460
1998	2,680			2,540	90	8,060	13,370	360	170	530	13,900	13,460
1999	1,780			2,770	60	4,180	8,790	520	190	710	9,500	10,000
2000	2,260			2,490	300	5,130	10,180	540	160	700	10,880	10,000
2001	3,060			4,720	1,020	0	8,800	490	20	510	9,310	9,100
2002	2,720			1,340	380	4,200	8,640	650	330	980	9,620	9,800
2003	1,490	27		2,170	410	3,430	7,527	250	170	420	7,947	8,000
2004	1,696	174	9	1,550	917	3,219	7,565	184	117	301	7,866	8,000
2005	473	70	1,369	1,129	965	3,793	7,799	279	74	353	8,152	8,200
2006	288	1,651	544	1,548	363	3,492	7,886	317	109	426	8,312	8,000
2007	1,424	47	414	2,646	91	2,734	7,356	257	148	405	7,761	7,850
2008	869	17	523	2,706	103	3,170	7,388	337	134	471	7,859	7,927
2009	1,697	21	624	2,213	756	2,001	7,312	311	114	425	7,737	8,000
2010	518	28	289	1,578	297	1,348	4,058	211	116	327	4,385	4,800
2011	50	125	504	967	353	1,187	3,186	201	0	201	3,387	3,400
2012	40	14	281	585	409	368	1,697	225	0	225	1,922	2,080
2013	15	274	326	0	719	324	1,658	254	100	354	2,012	2,021
2014 ²	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2015 ²	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2016 ²	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0	0	485	239	724	266	237	503	1,227	1,245
2018	0	0	0	0	413	0	413	296	117	413	826	1,230

¹ Prior to 2003, values reflect all winter fisheries.

² No sturgeon retention allowed during 2014-2016.

Table 6. Recreational and commercial white sturgeon harvest in the lower Columbia River, 1997-2018.

Year	Recreational		Commercial		Combined	
	Harvest	Guideline ¹	Harvest	Guideline	Harvest	Guideline ¹
1997	38,157	53,840	12,830	13,460	50,987	67,300
1998	41,596	53,840	13,900	13,460	55,496	67,300
1999	39,799	40,000	9,500	10,000	49,299	50,000
2000	40,505	40,000	10,880	10,000	51,385	50,000
2001	41,216	40,000	9,310	9,100	50,526	49,100
2002	38,279	38,500	9,620	9,700	47,899	48,200
2003	31,932 ²	32,000	7,947	8,000	39,879 ²	40,000
2004	28,443 ²	28,800	7,866	8,000	36,309 ²	36,800
2005	30,904 ²	29,343	8,152	8,200	39,056 ²	37,543
2006	26,394 ²	28,800	8,312	8,000	34,706 ²	36,800
2007	35,136 ²	30,126	7,761	7,850	42,897 ²	37,976
2008	29,496 ²	25,530	7,859	7,927	37,355 ²	33,457
2009	23,829 ²	26,959	7,737	8,000	31,566 ²	34,959
2010	14,116 ²	17,300	4,385	4,800	18,501 ²	22,100
2011	11,195 ²	12,240	3,387	3,400	14,582 ²	15,640
2012	7,340 ²	7,488	1,922	2,080	9,262 ²	9,568
2013	7,391 ²	7,276	2,012	2,021	9,403 ²	9,297
2014 ³	0	0	0	0	0	0
2015 ³	0	0	0	0	0	0
2016 ³	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	3,665	4,245	1,227	1,245	4,892	5,490
2018 ⁴	3,461	4,190	826	1,230	4,287	5,420

¹ Actual guidelines used in-season may have been different than shown here.

² Includes estimated Willamette River recreational harvest in excess of the adjusted 1986-1996 baseline harvest.

³ No sturgeon retention allowed during 2014-2016.

⁴ Preliminary.

Table 7. Summary of mainstem commercial seasons and sturgeon regulations in the lower Columbia River, 1997-2018.

Winter
1997-2002: Two 30-hr fishing periods per week from the 2 nd week of January through mid-February (Zones 1-5).
2003: Three 30-hour fishing periods (one per week) followed by one 12-hour period. January only (Zones 1-5).
2004: Five 24-hour fishing periods from mid-January through mid-February (Zones 1-5).
2005: Seven 24-hour fishing periods from January through late February (Zones 1-5).
2006: Ten fishing periods from January-February (Zones 1-5). Seven were 24 hours and three were 12 hours.
2007: Nine fishing periods from January-February. Seven were 24 hours and two were 18 hours (Zones 1-5).
2008: Eleven fishing periods from January - February. Six were 24 hours and five were 18 hours. Three openers were restricted to portions of Zones 4-5 and the remainder occurred in Zones 1-5.
2009: Eight fishing periods from January – February (Zones 1-5). Six were 24 hours and 2 were 18 hours. Landing limit of 12 during the last four periods.
2010: Five 24-hour fishing periods during January-February (Zones 1-5) with a 15 fish landing limit in effect. Sturgeon catch also occurs in spring Chinook fisheries. Annual protocol adopted for the Winter/Spring season typically includes 200 sturgeon be set aside for Chinook-directed fisheries. Catches of sturgeon in these fisheries is typically low; therefore, weekly landing limits for sturgeon are generally not utilized in winter/spring salmon-directed fisheries.
2011: Four 24-hour fishing periods took place in late-January to early-February (Zones 1-5) with a 10 white sturgeon/vessel/week landing limit in effect. Some sturgeon harvest also occurs during the spring Chinook fishery. Protocol adopted for the winter/spring timeframe was 800 total (400 for set aside for winter sturgeon, and 400 for winter/spring salmon). Catches of sturgeon in winter/spring salmon directed fisheries is typically low; therefore, weekly landing limits for sturgeon are generally not utilized.
2012: Three 24-hour fishing periods took place during January 30-February 7 in Zones 1-5 with a 10 white sturgeon/vessel/week landing limit in effect. Some sturgeon harvest also occurs during the spring Chinook fishery; there were two fishing periods in early April (April 3 & 10) with six white sturgeon/vessel/week allowed.
2013: Three 24-hour fishing periods took place during January 31-February 7 in Zone 1-5 with a 10 white sturgeon/vessel/week landing limit in effect. Some sturgeon harvest also occurs during the spring Chinook fishery; there was one 9-hour fishing period on April 9 th in Zones 1-5 with no landing limit for white sturgeon, and three fishing periods during May in Zones 1-5 with landing limits (May 15, 14-hours with a five white sturgeon/vessel/weekly limit; May 22-23, a 12-hour fishing period also with a five white sturgeon/vessel/weekly limit, and May 29-30, a 12 hour fishing period with a three white sturgeon/vessel/weekly limit).
2014-2016: No winter sturgeon seasons. Sturgeon retention was not allowed during 2014, 2015, and 2016.
2017: No mainstem commercial winter or spring seasons.
2018: No mainstem commercial winter or spring seasons.
Summer
2004: Two 12-hour fishing periods during late June and early July targeting sockeye and summer Chinook.
2005: Six 10-hour fishing periods during late June through late July targeting summer Chinook.
2006: Three 10-hour and ten 12-hour fishing periods from late June through July 31 targeting summer Chinook. Retention of green sturgeon in commercial fisheries was prohibited effective July 6, 2006.
2007: Two 10-hour fishing periods in late June and early July targeting summer Chinook. Weekly limit 5 white sturgeon per vessel.
2008: Three 10-hour fishing periods in late June and early July targeting summer Chinook. A 6-hour target sockeye fishery also occurred in Area 2S on June 30, 2008. Weekly limit 5 white sturgeon per vessel.
2009: One 12-hour fishing period on June 18 and two 10-hour fishing periods on June 24 and 30 targeting summer Chinook. Weekly limit 5 white sturgeon per vessel.
2010: Two 10-hour fishing periods on June 17 and 22 targeting summer Chinook. Weekly limit of 3 white sturgeon per vessel.
2011: Two 8-hour fishing periods, one on June 16-17 and another on June 22 -23. The weekly limit was 5 white sturgeon per vessel.
2012: One 8-hour fishing period took place on June 17-18. The weekly limit was 5 white sturgeon per vessel.
2013: Two 8-hour fishing periods took place on June 16-17, and July 15-16. The weekly limit was five white sturgeon per vessel during the first fishing period, and two white sturgeon per vessel during the second period.
2014-2016: No sturgeon allowed retention during 2014, 2015, and 2016.
2017: No mainstem commercial summer season.
2018: No mainstem commercial summer season.

Table 7. Summary of mainstem commercial seasons and sturgeon regulations in the lower Columbia River, 1997-2018 continued.

Early August
1998-2001: One 12-hour fishing period below Longview Bridge targeting sturgeon during the 1 st week of August.
2002: Three fishing periods with a five white sturgeon per vessel per day limit. Possession and sales prohibited during the final two fishing periods.
2003-2005: Four 12-hour Chinook fishing periods each year in Zones 1-5.
2006: Six fishing periods in all or portions of Zones 1-5. Weekly landing limits ranged from five to seven white sturgeon per vessel.
2007: Three early August periods of 12 hours each in Zones 1-5. Weekly landing limits = 12 white sturgeon per vessel.
2008: Five fishing periods (four in Zones 1-5 and one in Zones 2-5). Weekly landing limits = 10 white sturgeon per vessel per week.
2009: Three 12-hour fishing periods (two in Zones 1-5 and one in Zones 2-5).
2010: Four 12-hour fishing periods (three in Zones 1-5 and one in Zones 2-5).
2011: One 9-hour fishing period in Zones 1-5 with a weekly landing limit of 10 white sturgeon per vessel.
2012: One 9-hour fishing period in Zones 1-5 (August 5-6) with a weekly landing limit of seven white sturgeon per vessel.
2013: There were no early-August seasons in Zones 1-5 during 2013.
2014-2016: No sturgeon retention during 2014, 2015, and 2016.
2017: No mainstem commercial early August season.
2018: No mainstem commercial early August season.
Late August
1997-2003: Target Chinook seasons in Area 2S or expanded Area 2S during late August.
2004-2005: Four fishing periods during mid to late-August with varying area and possession limit restrictions.
2006: One fishing period in Zones 3-5 and one in Zones 4-5 (upstream of the I-205 Bridge), with a weekly landing limit of seven white sturgeon.
2007: One 11-hour fishery in Zones 4-5 with a three white sturgeon per vessel weekly landing limit.
2008: Two fishing periods in Zones 4-5, with a weekly landing limit of three white sturgeon.
2009: Two 10-hour fishing periods in Zones 3-5 (upstream of Kalama River) with a weekly landing limit of nine white sturgeon and one 10-hour period in Zone 5 only with a weekly landing limit of three white sturgeon.
2010: One 10-hour and two 9-hour fishing periods in Zones 4-5, with a weekly landing limit of four white sturgeon.
2011: Seven 9-hour fishing periods in Zones 4-5 with weekly landing limits of 10 white sturgeon per vessel.
2012: Eight 9-hour fishing periods in Zones 4-5 with weekly landing limits: of three white sturgeon per vessel during August 12 through August 24; and five white sturgeon per vessel during August 26 through August 29.
2013: Eight 9-hour fishing periods in Zones 4-5 with weekly landing limits of four white sturgeon per vessel during August 11 through August 29.
2014-2016: No sturgeon allowed retention during 2014, 2015, and 2016.
2017: Five 9-hour fishing periods in Zones 4-5 with weekly landing limits: of six white sturgeon per vessel during August 22 through September 1.
2018: Three 9-hour fishing periods and one 7 hour fishing period in Zones 4-5 with weekly landing limits: of six white sturgeon per vessel during August 21 through August 27 and seven white sturgeon per vessel during August 29 through August 30.

Table 7. Summary of mainstem commercial seasons and sturgeon regulations in the lower Columbia River, 1997-2018 continued.

Late Fall
<p>Fisheries occur during mid-September through the end of October and include both salmon- and sturgeon-directed fisheries. Salmon seasons vary depending on run sizes and available impacts for listed species. Target Chinook and/or coho fisheries occur throughout the late fall timeframe while target sturgeon seasons most often occur during October, if sturgeon remain available on the quota.</p> <p>1997-2000: Target fall sturgeon seasons occurred.</p> <p>2001: Sturgeon sales prohibited in late-fall due to high landings earlier in the year.</p> <p>2002: A five white sturgeon per day per vessel possession and sales limit was in effect for nearly the entire late fall season except for the final 3-day fishing period when sturgeon possession and sales were prohibited.</p> <p>2003: Sturgeon possession and sales limits ranged from three to nine per vessel per week.</p> <p>2004: Sturgeon possession and sales limit of five white sturgeon per vessel per week was in place for most of the late fall period, but was increased to ten fish during the final three fishing periods.</p> <p>2005: Sturgeon possession and sales limits ranged from three to 15 fish per vessel.</p> <p>2006: White sturgeon possession and sales limits were maintained at eight white sturgeon per week per vessel when retention was allowed.</p> <p>2007: White sturgeon possession and sales limits ranged from 7-12 white sturgeon per vessel through October 5 after which white sturgeon sales in the mainstem were prohibited.</p> <p>2008: Most fishing periods occurred in Zones 4-5, however, some fishing did occur in all or portions of Zones 1-3. Sturgeon sales were allowed in all periods, with weekly landing limits of 10 fish per vessel through October 3, followed by three fish landing limits thereafter.</p> <p>2009: Most fishing periods occurred in Zones 4-5, however, some fishing did occur in all or portions of Zones 1-3. Sturgeon sales were allowed through October 23, with weekly landing limits ranging from 5-8 fish per vessel. Sales were prohibited after October 23.</p> <p>2010: Eleven fishing periods during September 22-October 22 with weekly landing limits of 5-8 fish per vessel.</p> <p>2011: Ten fishing periods during September 18 – October 20 with weekly landing limits of 2 -7 white sturgeon per vessel.</p> <p>2012: Sturgeon retention allowed in five (September 19-28 and October 4-5) of 15 late fall fishing periods. The landing limit for the first four fishing periods (three in Zones 4 – 5, and the fourth in Zones 1 – 5) was five white sturgeon per vessel. On October 4 – 5, (one period in Zones 1 – 5), the vessel limit was two white sturgeon.</p> <p>2013: Sturgeon retention was allowed for the first seven of 34 late fall fishing periods (during September 15-30). The landing limit was two white sturgeon per vessel during each week sturgeon were allowed. Sturgeon retention was not allowed from October 1-November 1.</p> <p>2014-2016: No sturgeon allowed retention during 2014, 2015, and 2016.</p> <p>2017: Two 10-hour fishing periods in Zones 4-5 with weekly landing limits: of five white sturgeon per vessel during September 17 through September 20.</p> <p>2018: No mainstem commercial late fall season.</p>

Table 8. History of sturgeon regulations for the lower Columbia River recreational fishery.

Year	Daily Bag Limit	Annual Bag Limit	Size Restrictions	Other Regulations
Pre-1940	None	None	None	None
1940	Only 3 < 4'	"	"	"
1942	Five (3 < 4' and 2 ≥ 4')	"	"	"
1950	"	"	30" min.-72" max.	"
1951	3 Fish	"	"	"
1957	"	"	"	Cannot remove head or tail in the field.
1958	"	"	36" min.-72" max.	
1986	2 Fish	OR-30	"	OR--required sturgeon tag; WA--no gaffing.
1989	"	OR-30, WA-15	40" min.-72" max.	WA--required sturgeon tag. New minimum size limit effective April 1.
1990	"	15	"	Single-point barbless hooks required. OR--no gaffing.
1991	"1 and 1" slot limit	"	"	Daily limit changed to one fish 40-<48" and one fish 48-72".
1992	"	"	"	WA--60" max. length effective April 16, 1992-April 15, 1993. WA--Beacon Rock to Bonneville Dam sturgeon spawning sanctuary (boat and bank) April 16 - June 15, 1992.
1994	"	10	42" min.-66" max.	Daily limit changed to one fish 42-<48" and one fish 48-66".
1995	"	"	"	LCR closed to retention September 1-December 31.
1996	1 Fish	"	"	One 42-66" fish daily bag limit effective April 1. Closed to boat angling from Beacon Rock to Bonneville Dam May 1-June 30.
1997	"	"	42" min.-60" max.	80% allocation of 67,300 annual harvest guideline to sport fishery (53,840).
1999	"	"	"	Harvest guideline adjusted to 50,000 in-season (40,000 sport). U.S. Army Corps implements Bonneville Boat Restricted Zone from Robins Is. to Hamilton Is. boat ramp.
2000	"	"	"	Retention disallowed below Wauna powerlines April 1-30. Beacon Rock-Bonneville boat angling closure extended through 7/15. Annual limit 10 fish even if licensed in both states.
2001	"	"	"	LCR closed to retention August 1-September 30.
2002	"	"	"	LCR closed to retention on Sundays and Mondays during March 3-May 13 and seven days per week during July 25-November 22.
2003	"	"	"	32,000 annual harvest guideline split 40% above Wauna and 60% below Wauna. Retention allowed above Wauna January 1-March 23 and July 1-October 31 and below Wauna January 1-June 27.
2004	"	5	42" min.-60" max. 45" min. below Wauna during May 15-July 3	28,800 annual harvest guideline split 12,800 above Wauna and 16,000 below Wauna. Retention allowed above Wauna January 1-31, then three days per week (Thur.-Sat.) during February 1-July 31 and October 1-December 31. Retention allowed below Wauna January 1-April 30 under permanent rules, then May 15-July 3 with a 45" minimum size limit. Closed to boat and bank angling from Beacon Rock to Bonneville Dam May 1-July 31. Annual limit reduced to five sturgeon.
2005	"	"	42" min.-60" max. 45" min. below Wauna during May 14-July 10 and July 15-August 15	29,343 annual harvest guideline split 11,560 above Wauna and 17,783 below Wauna. Retention allowed above Wauna three days per week (Thur.-Sat.) January 1-July 31 and October 1-December 31. Retention allowed below Wauna January 1-April 30 under permanent rules, then May 14-July 10 and July 15-August 15 with a 45" minimum size limit.
2006	"	"	42" min.-60" max. 45" min. below Wauna during May 13-July 4	28,800 annual harvest guideline split 12,800 above Wauna and 16,000 below Wauna. Retention allowed above Wauna three days per week (Thur.-Sat.) during January 1-July 31 and October 1-December 31. Retention allowed below Wauna January 1-April 30 under permanent rules, then May 13-July 4 with a 45" minimum size limit. Closed to boat and bank angling from Navigation Marker 85 to Bonneville Dam May 1-July 31.

Table 8. History of sturgeon regulations for the lower Columbia River recreational fishery. continued.

Year	Daily Bag Limit	Annual Bag Limit	Size Restrictions	Other Regulations
2007	"	"	42" min.-60" max. 45" min. below Wauna during May 12-July 4	30,126 harvest guideline split 13,852 above Wauna and 16,274 below Wauna. Retention allowed above Wauna three days per week (Thur.-Sat.) January 1-31 and four days per week (Thur.-Sun.) February 1-July 31 and seven days per week August 18-December 31. Sturgeon retention allowed below Wauna January 1-April 30 under permanent rules then May 12-July 4 with a 45" minimum size limit. Retention of green sturgeon prohibited.
2008	"	"	42" min.-60" max. 45" min. below Wauna during May 10-July 26	25,530 harvest guideline split 12,387 above Wauna and 13,143 below Wauna. Retention allowed above Wauna four days per week (Thur.-Sun.) January 1-December 31. Sturgeon retention allowed below Wauna January 1-April 30 under permanent rules then May 10-June 24, July 10-12, July 17-19, and July 26 with a 45" minimum size limit.
2009	"	"	38" min. FL-54" max. FL 41" min. FL below Wauna during May 9-July 25	Fork length measurement. 26,959 harvest guideline split 11,430 above Wauna and 15,529 below Wauna. Retention allowed above Wauna three days per week (Thur.-Sat.) January 1-July 31 and October 1-December 31. Retention allowed below Wauna January 1-April 30 under permanent rules, then May 9-June 28, July 2-5, 10-12, 17-19 and 24-26 with a 41" minimum size (FL) limit.
2010	"	"	38" min. FL-54" max. FL 41" min. FL below Wauna during May 22-August 1	17,300 annual harvest guideline split 7,700 above Wauna (including a sub-allocation for the Willamette River of 2,865) and 9,600 for the estuary. Retention allowed above Wauna three days per week (Thur.-Sat.) January 1-July 31 and October 1-December 31, except closed inside Sand Island (near Rooster Rock) April 29-July 31. Closed to all sturgeon angling during May 1-August 31 from Skamania Island upstream to Bonneville Dam. Retention allowed below Wauna January 1-April 30 under permanent rules, then May 22-July 11 and July 15-August 1 with a 41" minimum size (FL) limit.
2011	1	5	38" min. FL-54" max. FL 41" min. FL below Wauna during May 14-July 31	12,240 annual harvest guideline split 5,440 above Wauna (including a sub-allocation for the Willamette River of 2,030) and 6,800 for the estuary. Retention allowed above Wauna three days per week (Thur.-Sat.) January 1-July 31 and October 1-December 31, except closed inside Sand Island (near Rooster Rock) January 1-April 30. Retention allowed below Wauna January 1-April 30 under permanent rules, then May 14-July 31 with a 41" minimum size (FL) limit.
2012	"	"	38" min. FL-54" max. FL 41" min. FL below Wauna during May 12-July 4	7,488 annual harvest guideline split 3,328 above Wauna (including a sub-allocation of 1,248 for the Willamette), and 4,160 for the estuary. Retention allowed above Wauna three days per week (Thur.-Sat.) January 1-July 31, except closed inside Sand Island (near Rooster Rock) February 1-April 30. Retention allowed below Wauna January 1-April 30 under permanent rules, then May 12-July 4 with a 41" minimum size (FL) limit.
2013	"	2	38" min. FL-54" max. FL 41" min. FL below Wauna during May 11-June 20	7,276 annual harvest guideline split 3,234 above Wauna (including a sub-allocation of 1,213 for the Willamette), and 4,042 for the estuary. Retention allowed above Wauna three days per week (Thur.-Sat.) January 1-June 15, except closed inside Sand Island (near Rooster Rock) January 1-April 30. Retention allowed below Wauna January 1-April 30 under permanent rules, then May 11-June 20 with a 41" minimum size (FL) limit.
2014	0	0	No retention.	Catch and release only. Sand Island Slough and Bonneville Dam sanctuaries in effect per permanent regulations.
2015	0	0	No retention.	Catch and release only.
2016	0	0	No retention.	Catch and release only.
2017	1	2	44" min. FL-50" max. FL	4,245 annual harvest guideline split 1,245 above Wauna and 3,000 for the estuary. Retention allowed in the estuary June 5, 7, 10, 12, and 14 with no angling allowed after 2 pm. Retention allowed above Wauna October 21, 26, and 28.
2018	"	"	"	4,190 annual harvest guideline split 1,230 above Wauna and 2,960 for the estuary. Retention allowed in the estuary May 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 26, 28, 30 and June 2, 4 and 9 with no angling allowed after 2 pm. Retention allowed above Wauna September 15 and 22.

Table 9. Estimated catch of white sturgeon (in 1,000's) in 1-ft legal (total) length groups in mainstem lower Columbia River commercial and recreational fisheries, 1977-2018. ¹

Year	Recreational Fisheries ²						Commercial Fisheries ³					
	3-4 Ft		4-5 Ft		5-6 Ft		Total	4-5 Ft		5-6 Ft		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%	
1977-79 Ave	22.2	76	5.4	18	1.6	5	29.2	12.5	94	0.8	6	13.3
1980-84 Ave	24.5	78	5.3	15	1.6	5	31.4	12.3	93	0.9	7	13.2
1985-89 Ave	38.5	86	5.0	11	1.4	3	44.9	7.5	90	0.8	10	8.3
1990-94 Ave	25.6	84	4.0	13	0.7	2	30.3	5.6	93	0.3	5	5.9
1995	35.9	80	8.9	20	0.3	1	45.1	6.1	98	0.1	2	6.2
1996	30.7	72	11.4	27	0.6	1	42.7	8.3	99	0.1	1	8.4
1997	29.0	76	9.1	24	<0.1	<1	38.1	12.8	100	0.0	0	12.8
1998	32.1	77	9.4	23	0.1	<1	41.6	13.9	100	0.0	0	13.9
1999	31.8	80	7.9	20	<0.1	<1	39.7	9.5	100	0.0	0	9.5
1995-99 Ave	31.9	77	9.3	22	0.2	<1	41.4	10.1	99	<0.1	<1	10.1
2000	33.3	82	7.2	18	<0.1	<1	40.5	10.9	100	0.0	0	10.9
2001	31.4	76	9.8	24	<0.1	<1	41.2	9.3	100	0.0	0	9.3
2002	28.0	73	10.3	27	<0.1	<1	38.3	9.8	100	0.0	0	9.8
2003	20.9	66	11.0	34	<0.1	<1	31.9	8.0	100	0.0	0	8.0
2004	13.8	54	11.8	46	<0.1	<1	25.6	7.9	100	0.0	0	7.9
2000-04 Ave	25.5	72	10.0	28	<0.1	<1	35.5	9.2	100	0.0	0	9.2
2005	17.2	58	12.6	42	0.1	<1	29.9	8.2	100	0.0	0	8.2
2006	13.8	57	10.4	43	0.1	<1	24.3	8.3	100	0.0	0	8.3
2007	16.6	56	13.1	44	0.1	<1	29.8	7.8	100	0.0	0	7.8
2008	10.7	49	10.9	50	<0.1	<1	21.6	7.9	100	0.0	0	7.9
2009 ⁴	6.7	38	11.0	62	0.1	<1	17.8	7.7	100	0.0	0	7.7
2005-09 Ave	13.0	53	11.6	47	<0.1	<1	24.6	8.0	100	0.0	0	8.0
2010 ⁴	4.9	44	6.3	56	<0.1	<1	11.2	4.4	100	0.0	0	4.4
2011 ⁴	3.8	42	5.2	58	<0.1	<1	9.0	3.4	100	0.0	0	3.4
2012 ⁴	2.5	40	3.8	60	<0.1	<1	6.3	1.9	100	0.0	0	1.9
2013 ⁴	2.4	37	4.1	62	<0.1	<1	6.5	2.0	100	0.0	0	2.0
2014 ⁵	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2010-14 Ave	2.7	41	3.9	58	<0.1	<1	6.6	2.3	100	0.0	0	2.3
2015 ⁵	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2016 ⁵	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2017	0.0	0	3.7	100	0.0	0	3.7	1.2	100	0.0	0	1.2
2018	0.0	0	3.5	100	0.0	0	3.5	0.8	100	0.0	0	0.8

¹ Sum of individual columns may not equal total column due to rounding errors. Recreational harvest in the Willamette River not included.

² White sturgeon legal size limits were 36"-72" total length (TL) during 1977-1988, 40"-72" TL during 1989-1993, 42"-66" TL during 1994-1996, 42"-60" TL during 1997-2008, 38"-54" fork length (FL) during 2009-2013, and 44"-50" FL in 2017-2018.

³ White sturgeon legal size limits were 48"-72" TL during 1977-1992, 48"-66" TL during 1993-1996, 48"-60" TL during 1997-2008, 43"-54" FL during 2009-2013, and 44"-50" FL in 2017-2018.

⁴ Converted from current regulation fork length measurements to total length equivalent measurements.

⁵ No sturgeon retention allowed during 2014-2016.

Table 10. Recreational and commercial sturgeon catch (in 1,000's) and white sturgeon catch sharing percentages in the lower Columbia River, 1977-2018.

Year	White Sturgeon					Green Sturgeon		
	Recreational ¹		Commercial ²		Total Catch	Recreational Catch	Commercial Catch ²	Total Catch
	Catch	%	Catch	%				
1977-79 Ave	29.2	70	13.3	30	42.5	0.0	1.2	1.2
1980-84 Ave	31.5	70	13.2	30	44.7	<0.1	1.2	1.3
1985-89 Ave	44.9	84	8.3	16	53.2	<0.1	3.5	3.8
1990	17.3	77	5.3	23	22.6	0.1	2.2	2.3
1991	22.7	86	3.8	14	26.5	<0.1	3.2	3.2
1992	40.1	87	6.2	13	46.3	0.1	2.2	2.3
1993	37.9	82	8.1	18	46.0	<0.1	2.2	2.2
1994	33.5	84	6.4	16	39.9	0.1	0.2	0.3
1990-94 Ave	30.3	83	6.0	17	36.3	0.1	2.0	2.1
1995	45.1	88	6.2	12	51.3	<0.1	0.4	0.4
1996	42.8	84	8.4	16	51.2	0.1	0.6	0.7
1997	38.2	75	12.8	25	51.0	<0.1	1.6	1.6
1998	41.6	75	13.9	25	55.5	0.1	0.7	0.8
1999	39.8	80	9.5	20	49.3	0.1	0.8	0.9
1995-99 Ave	41.5	80	10.2	20	51.7	0.1	0.8	0.9
2000	40.5	79	10.9	21	51.4	<0.1	1.2	1.3
2001	41.2	82	9.3	18	50.5	0.1	0.3	0.4
2002	38.3	80	9.6	20	47.9	0.1	0.2	0.2
2003	31.9	80	8.0	20	39.9	0.1	<0.1	0.1
2004	28.4	78	7.9	22	36.3	<0.1	0.1	0.1
2000-04 Ave	36.0	80	9.1	20	45.1	<0.1	0.4	0.4
2005	30.9	79	8.2	21	39.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
2006	26.4	76	8.3	24	34.7	0.1	<0.1	0.1
2007	35.1	82	7.8	18	42.9	<0.1	0.0	<0.1
2008	29.5	79	7.9	21	37.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	23.8	76	7.7	21	31.5	<0.1	0.0	<0.1
2005-09 Ave	29.1	78	8.0	22	37.1	<0.1	0.0	<0.1
2010	14.1	76	4.4	24	18.5	<0.1	0.0	<0.1
2011	11.2	77	3.4	23	14.6	<0.1	0.0	<0.1
2012	7.3	79	1.9	21	9.2	<0.1	0.0	<0.1
2013	7.4	79	2.0	21	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
2014 ³	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010-14 Ave	8.0	78	2.9	22	10.9	<0.1	0.0	<0.1
2015 ³	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2016 ³	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2017	3.7	75	1.2	25	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
2018 ⁴	3.5	81	0.8	19	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0

¹ Includes Willamette River harvest in excess of the adjusted 1986-1996 baseline.

² Includes Youngs Bay (1979-present) and other Select Area landings (1998-present).

³ No sturgeon retention allowed during 2014-2016.

⁴ Preliminary data.

Table 11. Annual 33-65 inch fork length (36-72 inch total length) and legal slot size abundance estimates by pool in Zone 6, 1976-2018. ¹

Year	Bonneville Pool		The Dalles Pool		John Day Pool	
	33-65 inch	Legal slot ²	33-65 inch	Legal slot ²	33-65 inch	Legal slot ²
1976-1978	5,400	--	--	--	--	--
1987	--	--	18,900	--	--	--
1988	--	--	6,300	--	--	--
1989	17,900	--	--	--	--	--
1990	--	--	--	--	2,200	--
1991	--	--	--	--	--	--
1992	--	--	--	--	--	--
1993	--	--	--	--	--	--
1994	19,800	--	6,500	--	--	--
1995	--	--	--	--	--	--
1996	--	--	--	--	24,100	4,050
1997	--	--	46,800	8,163	--	--
1998	--	--	--	--	--	--
1999	45,600	--	14,735	--	--	--
2000	--	--	--	--	--	--
2001	--	--	--	--	14,200	1,074
2002	--	--	20,600	5,997	--	--
2003	34,220	6,880	--	--	--	--
2004	--	--	--	--	12,800	1,094
2005	--	--	11,800	1,149	--	--
2006	42,100	6,240	--	--	--	--
2007	--	--	--	--	26,600	1,587
2008	--	--	76,800	1,680	--	--
2009	117,600	29,641	--	--	--	--
2010	--	--	--	--	33,800	4,350
2011	--	--	54,900	2,730	--	--
2012	72,000	14,212	--	--	--	--
2013	--	--	--	--	24,400	9,620
2014	--	--	34,600	1,854	--	--
2015	35,000	5,890	--	--	--	--
2016	--	--	--	--	14,000	5,177
2017	--	--	35,200	3,664	--	--
2018 ³	37,000	8,222	--	--	--	--

¹ Data compiled from annual reports for BPA Project 1986-050-00 and from Sturgeon Management Management Task Force summaries.

² Prior to 1994, the legal size slot varied and was not always consistent between Oregon and Washington. From 1994-1996, legal size was 42–66 inches in Bonneville Pool, and 48–66 inches in The Dalles and John Day pools. In 1997, the legal maximum was changed to 60 inches. In 2009 measurements changed from total length to fork length (38–54 inches in Bonneville Pool, and 43–54 inches in The Dalles and John Day pools).

³ Preliminary data.

Table 12. Zone 6 treaty commercial and subsistence catch, and recreational catch of white sturgeon, 2009-2018.

Year ¹	Treaty Commercial			Treaty Subsistence	Non-Treaty Recreational
	Gill Net	Setline	Total		
2009 ¹	1,587	31	1,618	219	1,000
2010	2,889	137	3,026	616	1,946
2011	2,799	1,102	3,901	652	3,087
2012	4,153	393	4,546	447	2,548
2013	2,917	86	3,003	366	1,845
2014	2,362	107	2,469	270	1,490
2015	1,273	314	1,587	208	1,521
2016	978	315	1,293	132	965
2017	857	46	903	103	486
2018 ²	556	431	987	89	709

¹ Numbers prior to 2009 are available in previous Winter Joint Staff Reports.

² Preliminary estimates as of November 1, 2018.

Table 13. Zone 6 treaty commercial setline and gill net seasons and white sturgeon catch, 2014-2018.

Fishery	Dates	Open Pools ¹	Length (days)	Mesh Size Restriction	Catch ²
2014					
Winter	January 1-31	All	30	Setline	73
“	February 1-26	JD	25.5	None	1,203
“	February 1-March 15	BO	42.5	None	697
“	February 1-March 3 March 12-March 21	TD	40	None	462
Spring	Closed season	--	--	Setline	--
Summer	Closed season	--	--	--	--
Fall	October 17-Nov. 29	TD	33.5	Setline	34
Total					2,469
2015					
Winter	January 1-31	All	30	Setline	82
“	February 2-24	TD, JD	22.5	None	896
“	February 23-March 21	BO	26.5	none	377
Spring	Closed Season	All	--	--	--
Summer	Closed Season	All	--	--	--
Fall	October 19-30	TD	11.5	Setline	0
Fall	November 2-13	BO	11.5	Setline	0
Fall	November 16-25	TD	9.5	Setline	165
Fall	November 27-December 31	BO	34.5	Setline	67
Total					1,587
2016					
Winter	January 1-31	All	30.5	Setline	58
“	February 1-March 5	TD	33.5	None	254
“	February 1-March 12	JD	40.5	None	703
“	March 14- March 21	BO	7.5	None	21
Spring	Closed Season	All	--	--	--
Summer	Closed Season	All	--	--	--
Fall	August 1-13	BO	12.5	Setline	57
Fall	October 24-November 5	JD	12.5	Setline	48
Fall	November 7-12	TD	5.5	Setline	6
Fall	November 14-26	BO	12.5	Setline	146
Total					1,293
2017					
Winter	January 1-31	All	31	Setline	0
“	February 1-March 4	TD, JD	31.5	None	489
“	March 6-March 17	BO	11.5	None	368
Spring	Closed Season	All	--	--	--
Summer	Closed Season	All	--	--	--
Fall	August 1-12	JD	11.5	Setline	46
Fall	December 11-30	JD	19.5	Setline	0
Total					903
2018 ³					
Winter	January 1-31	All	31	Setline	89
“	February 1-16; February 22- March 3; March 15-19	TD	31	None	352
“	February 1-March 3; March 15- 24	JD	41	None	140
“	March 5-14	BP	10	None	64
Spring	Closed Season				
Summer	June 6-15	JD	10	None	7
Summer	July 27-August 4	JD	9	None	10
Fall	August 6-25	BP	20	None	114
Fall	October 17-31	BP	15	None	211
Total					987

¹ BO = Bonneville Pool, TD = The Dalles Pool, JD = John Day Pool.

² Legal-sizes of 38-54inched FL in Bonneville Pool and 43-54 inches FL adopted January 29, 2009.

³ Harvest estimates are preliminary, through November 1, 2018.

Table 14. Zone 6 recreational fishery white sturgeon retention seasons, 2009-2018. ¹

Year	Bonneville Pool	The Dalles Pool	John Day Pool
2009	January 1-June 5	January 1-April 18	January 1-April 12
2010	January 1-February 20	January 1-May 5	January 1-February 28
2011	Jan 1-Feb 18, Jun 30-Jul 2, Jul 7-8	January 1-July 29	January 1-April 9
2012	Jan 1-Feb 17, Jun 15-16, Jun 22-23	January 1-November 3	January 1-May 20
2013	Jan 1-Feb 10, Jun 14-15, Jun 21	January 1-November 11	January 1- June 28
2014	Jan 1-Feb 17, Feb 24-Mar 9, Jun 13-14, Jun 20-21, Jul 11-12, Jul 18-19	January 1- July 31	January 1-June 13
2015	Jan 1-Mar 1, Jun 19-21, Jun 26-28, Jul 3-5	January 1- May13	January 1-June 2
2016	Jan 1-Feb 7, Jun 18	January 1-Apr 29	January 1-May 28
2017	Jan 1-Mar 24, Jun 10, Jun 23	January 1-March 24	January 1-March 29
2018	Jan 1-Feb 3; June 15	January 1-19; June 15	January 1-February 11

¹ Retention or restriction dates prior to 2009 are available in the previous Winter Joint Staff Reports.

Table 15. Zone 6 catch estimates and guidelines for treaty and recreational fisheries, 2009-2018.

¹

Year	Bonneville Pool		The Dalles Pool		John Day Pool	
	Catch	Guideline	Catch	Guideline	Catch	Guideline
<u>Treaty Commercial Fisheries</u>						
2009	431	400	862	1,000	325	335
2010	1,540	1,400	1,184	"	302	"
2011	2,089	2,000	604	"	1,208	1,000
2012	2,203	"	996	"	1,347	"
2013	1,277	1,100	676	"	1,050	"
2014	706	"	496	"	1,267	"
2015	445	"	258	325	884	"
2016	224	325	260	"	809	"
2017	368	"	326	"	209	295
2018 ²	406	"	415	415	166	210
<u>Non-Treaty Recreational Fisheries</u>						
2009	638	700	216	300	146	165
2010	1,451	1,400	336	"	159	"
2011	2,334	2,000	220	"	533	500
2012	1,796	"	279	"	473	"
2013	1,022	1,100	314	"	509	"
2014	877	"	121	"	492	"
2015	874	"	155	100	532	"
2016	349	325	96	"	520	"
2017	276	"	84	"	126	105
2018 ²	448	"	180	135	81	"

¹ Numbers prior to 2009 are available in previous Winter Joint Staff Reports.

² Preliminary estimates.

Table 16. Preliminary Zone 6 treaty commercial catch by season and pool, with catch guidelines, 2018.

Reservoir	January	Winter	June	Early Fall	Late Fall	Commercial	
	Setline	Gill Net	Setline	Setline	Setline	Total	Guideline
Bonneville	17	64	--	114	211	406	325
The Dalles	63	352	--	--	--	415	415
John Day	9	140	7	10	--	166	210
Total	89	556	7	124	211	987	950

"--" indicates no fishery during this timeframe.

Table 17. Columbia River and tributary commercial smelt landings (in thousands of pounds), 1938-2018.

Year (s)		Columbia River ¹	Grays River	Cowlitz River	Kalama River	Lewis River	Sandy River	Total
1938-1949	Range	200-1,000	0-59	1-3,000	0-77	0-2,000	0-1,400	1,000-5,700
	Average	610	18	1,400	13	300	300	3,000
1950-1959	Range	400-1,300	0-16	0-2,000	0-44	0-900	0-500	1,300-2,600
	Average	800	3	700	11	200	100	1,800
1960-1969	Range	100-800	0-53	1,000	0-0	0-82	0-0	800-1,500
	Average	700	10	600	0	8	0	1,100
1970-1979	Range	900	0-6	100	0-300	0-900	0-800	500-3,200
	Average	300	1	1,400	4	100	100	2,000
1980-1989	Range	53-500	0-35	100-3,700	0-8	0-2,700	0-300	500-3,800
	Average	200	4	2,500	1	600	59	2,400
1990-1999	Range	0.2-37.1	0.0	0-3,673.0	0-66.8	0-21.6	0.0	9.1-3,673.8
	Average	13.1	0.0	1,028.6	6.8	2.2	0.0	1,050.6
2000-2009	Range	0.1-158.8	0.0	0.0-464.4	0.0	0.0-529.1	0.0-23.0	0.2-1083.4
	Average	36.7	0.0	102.4	0.0	102.3	2.3	243.7
2010 ²		3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6
2011-2013 ²		--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2014 ^{2 3}		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2015 ³		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2016 ³		4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8
2017 ³		5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
2018 ³		0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

¹ Season totals may contain landings from previous December.

² Commercial fisheries were closed effective December 2010 through January 2014.

³ Minor research fisheries conducted in 2014-2018.

Table 18. Smelt CPUE's and catch in Columbia River commercial fisheries, 1989-2018. ¹

Year	CPUE's by Calendar Week						Season Totals	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	CPUE	Catch ²
1989	200	0	0	0	419	1,516	1,253	65,170
1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	709	6,381
1991	0	107	685	0	0	940	389	5,841
1992	344	232	290	0	0	50	203	2,644
1993	18	0	224	1,731	2,274	3,100	1,843	33,172
1994	0	0	0	0	35	109	59	235
1995	216	250	67	0	137	35	180	7,612
1996	122	0	445	59	150	20	95	7,208
1997	161	216	672	214	0	0	304	37,069
1998	94	30	17	0	0	0	134	11,866
1999	143	183	297	110	0	0	172	20,834
2000	371	123	330	241	37	0	211	31,042
2001	0	520	1,604	2,322	3,875	2,194	2,033	158,809
2002	1,401	2,014	106	0	2,057	7,320	1,920	57,980
2003	445	581	778	4,350	2,216	2,486	1,132	66,875
2004	34	693	368	47	21	153	548	15,431
2005	25	28	0	0	0	0	27	108
2006	194	209	14	0	0	0	157	13,099
2007	0	0	0	209	163	39	153	8,702
2008	0	63	210	58	1	0	133	11,381
2009	34	3	65	50	45	47	101	5,539
2010 ³	43	22	7	3	0	0	96	3,539
2011-13 ³	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2014 ^{3,4}	--	--	0	32	631	200	453	18,558
2015 ⁴	--	76	534	469	61	--	435	16,546
2016 ⁴	--	146	225	148	36	--	166	4,822
2017 ⁴	1	0	258	121	53	--	167	5,019
2018 ⁴	51	8	0	0	0	--	37	110

¹ CPUE = pounds per delivery.

² Season total catch may include catch during the previous December.

³ Commercial fisheries were closed effective December 2010 through January 2014.

⁴ Minor research fisheries conducted in 2014-2018.

Table 19. Results of larval sampling program in the lower Columbia River and select tributaries, 1999-2018. ¹

Year	Catch (larvae per cubic meter) ²						
	Mainstem Columbia	Cowlitz River	Grays River	Elochoman River	Kalama River	Lewis River	Sandy River
1999	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.1
2000	1.3	41.6	25.7	3.5	0.1	0.2	0.1
2001	42.1	192.0	24.4	0.0	5.5	17.6	N/S
2002	28.2	283.0	N/S	N/S	0.5	0.6	N/S
2003	12.3	1.4	N/S	24.5	N/S	36.2	0.1
2004	3.5	0.9	20.4	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
2005	0.3	N/S	0.6	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
2006	0.7	0.1	0.0	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
2007	0.7	2.8	N/S	N/S	N/S	0.3	N/S
2008	1.1	6.2	44.0	3.3	N/S	<0.1	N/S
2009	2.3	0.1	0.2	N/S	N/S	0.5	N/S
2010	1.0	4.2	178.9	N/S	N/S	0.9	N/S
2011	6.0	29.1	0.2	2.0	0.4	<0.1 ³	N/C
2012	5.9	N/C ⁴	1.6	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
2013	20.3	N/C ⁴	1.4	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
2014	49.0	N/C ⁴	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
2015	32.5	N/C ⁴	13.4	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
2016	13.8	N/C ⁴	48.7	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
2017	2.8	N/C ⁴	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
2018	1.1	N/C ⁴	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S

¹ Inter-annual comparisons of abundance are tentative as sampling has not been systematic from year to year. Mainstem Columbia R. data since 2003 includes multiple collections at Price Island and Clifton Channel sites.

² N/S = not sampled. N/C = larval density not calculated, but some larvae collected.

³ Average density observed by the Cowlitz Tribe Natural Resources staff was 28 larvae per cubic meter.

⁴ Average density observed by the Cowlitz Tribe Natural Resources staff, but unavailable.

Table 20. Eulachon smelt run size based on estimated spawning stock biomass (SSB) combined with harvest, and estimated harvest in Columbia River commercial, sport, and tribal fisheries, 2011-2018.

Year	Weeks sampled for SSB	Run size (SSB plus harvest in pounds)	Harvest (pounds)				
			Commercial		Sport	Tribal	Combined
Mainstem	Tributary						
2011	19	3,300,000	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	N/A	0
2012	25	3,200,000	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	N/A	0
2013	29	9,600,000	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ²	7,470	7,470
2014	22	16,600,000	18,560	0 ¹	203,880	6,970	229,410
2015	33	11,400,000	16,550	0 ¹	290,770	10,400	317,720
2016	25	5,100,000	4,820	0 ¹	141,050	8,560 ²	154,430
2017	18	1,600,000	5,019	0 ¹	541	1,900	7,531
2018	13	400,000	110	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	110

¹ Closed to fishing.

² Includes 200 pounds landed by the Cowlitz Indian Tribe.

³ Run size is rounded to the nearest 100,000 pounds.

Table 21. Mainstem Columbia River commercial smelt seasons, 1985-2018.

Year	Season	Fishery Level ¹	Weekly Period	Days Open
1985	Jan. 1 - Dec. 31	--	7 d/wk (upstream of Cowlitz R. 2/22-3/1)	365
1986-1994	Dec. 1 – Mar. 31	--	7 days/week	121
1994/1995	Dec. 7 – Jan. 7	--	7 days/week	38
	Jan. 7 – Mar. 31	--	8 PM Sat – 8 AM Wed	48
1995/1996	Dec. 1 – Feb. 2	--	7 days/week	64
	Feb. 3 – Mar. 31	--	Noon Mon – 6 PM Fri	32
1996/1997	Dec. 1 – Jan. 27	--	7 days/week	58
	Jan. 30 – Feb. 21	--	6 AM Thu – 6 PM Fri	8
1997/1998	Dec. 1 – Dec. 31	--	7 days/week	31
	Jan. 2 – Feb. 13	--	6 AM – 6 PM Mon & Fri	13
1998/1999	Dec. 1 - Dec. 23	--	7 days/week	23
	Dec. 30 - Feb. 10 ²	--	7 AM - 7 PM Wed	7
1999/2000	Dec 1 - Dec 26	--	7 days/week	26
	Dec. 29 Feb. 23	--	7 AM - 7 PM Wed	9
2000/2001	Dec 1 - Dec 31	-- ³	7 days/week	31
	Jan. 3 - Mar. 7	One	3 AM - 9 PM Wed	10
	Mar. 12 - Mar. 31	Two (3/06)	3 AM - 9 PM Mon & Wed	6
2001/2002	Dec. 1 - Dec. 31	-- ³	7 days/week	31
	Jan. 2 - Jan. 31	Two	3 AM - 9 PM Sun & Wed	9
	Feb. 1 - Mar. 31	Two (1/31)	3 AM - 9 PM Sun, Wed & Fri	26
2002/2003	Dec. 1 - Dec. 31	-- ³	7 days/week	31
	Jan. 1- Mar. 31	Three	3 AM - 9 PM Sun, Tues, Thurs, & Fri	51
2003/2004	Dec. 1- Dec. 31	-- ³	7 days/week	31
	Jan. 1 - Mar. 21	Three	3 AM – 9PM Sun, Tues, Thurs, & Fri	34
	Mar. 22- Mar. 31	Two (3/18)	3 AM – 9 PM Fri, & Sun	2
2004/2005	Dec. 1 - Dec. 31	-- ³	7 days/week	31
	Jan. 1- Feb. 23	Two	3 AM - 9 PM Mon, & Thurs	15
	Feb. 24 – Mar. 31	One (2/23)	3 AM – 9 PM Thurs	6
2005/2006	Dec. 1 – Dec. 31	-- ³	7 days/week	31
	Jan. 1 – Mar. 2	One	7 AM - 4 PM Mon, & Thurs	20
	Mar. 7	One (3/08)	7 AM - 4 PM Mon	1
	Mar. 13 – Mar. 31	One (3/08)	7 AM - 4 PM Mon & Thurs	6
2006/2007	Dec. 1 - Dec. 31	-- ³	7 days/week	31
	Jan. 1 - Mar. 31	One	7 AM - 4 PM Mon, & Thurs	20
	Mar. 11	One (3/05)	7 AM - 4 PM Sun	1
	Mar. 15- Mar. 31	One (3/05)	7 AM - 4 PM Mon & Thurs	5
2007/2008	Dec. 1 - Dec. 31	-- ³	7 days/week	31
	Jan. 1 - Mar. 31	One	7 AM - 4 PM Mon & Thurs	26
2008/2009	Dec. 1 - Dec. 31	-- ³	7 days/week	31
	Jan. 1 - Mar. 31	One	7 AM - 2 PM Mon & Thurs	26
2009/2010	Dec. 1 - Dec. 31	-- ³	7 days/week	31
	Jan. 1 - Mar. 31	One	7 AM - 2 PM Mon & Thurs	25
2011-2013	Closed			0
2014 ⁵	Feb. 10-Mar. 6	< One	7 AM - 2 PM Mon & Thurs	8
2015 ⁵	Feb. 2-Feb. 26	< One	7 AM - 2 PM Mon & Thurs	8
2016 ⁵	Feb. 1-Feb. 25	< One	7 AM - 2 PM Mon & Thurs	8
2017 ⁵	Feb. 2-Feb. 27	< One	7 AM - 2 PM Mon & Thurs	8
2018 ⁵	Feb.1-Feb. 26	< One	7 AM - 2 PM Mon & Thurs	8

¹ Fishery levels are described in the Joint State Eulachon Management Plan.

² A second reduced test fishery (1-3 boats with state observers onboard) occurred on January 31, February 7, and February 18, 1999 during daylight hours.

³ Under permanent rules (prior to December 2010), December 1-31 was open 7 days/week, 24 hours.

⁴ Commercial fisheries were closed effective December 2010 through January 2014.

⁵ Minor research fishery conducted

Table 22. Washington and Oregon tributary commercial smelt seasons, 2002-2018. ¹

Year	Cowlitz River ²	Kalama River ³	Lewis River ⁴	Oregon Rivers
2002	<u>1/02-1/31:</u> 6 PM Sun – 6 AM Mon, and 6 PM Wed – 6 AM Thu <u>2/01-2/25:</u> 6 PM Sun – 6 AM Mon, and 6 PM Tue – 6 AM Wed, and Wed – 6 AM Thu <u>2/26-3/31:</u> 6 PM Sun – 6 AM Mon, and 6 PM Tue – 6 AM Wed, and Wed – 6 AM Thu, and 6 PM Thu – 6 AM Fri	<u>2/05-2/25:</u> 6 PM Sun – 6 AM Mon, and 6 PM Tue – 6 AM Wed, and Wed – 6 AM Thu <u>2/26-3/31:</u> 6 PM Sun – 6 AM Mon, and 6 PM Tue – 6 AM Wed, and Wed – 6 AM Thu, and 6 PM Thu – 6 AM Fri	<u>2/05-3/31:</u> 6 PM Sun – 6 AM Mon, and 6 PM Tue – 6 AM Wed, and Wed – 6 AM Thu <u>2/26-3/31:</u> 6 PM Sun – 6 AM Mon, and 6 PM Tue – 6 AM Wed, and Wed – 6 AM Thu, and 6 PM Thu – 6 AM Fri	24-hours daily
2003	<u>1/01-3/31:</u> 6 PM Sun – 6 AM Mon, and 6 PM Tue – 6 AM Wed, and 6 PM Wed – 6 AM Thu	<u>1/01-3/31:</u> 6 PM Sun – 6 AM Mon, and 6 PM Tue – 6 AM Wed, and 6 PM Wed – 6 AM Thu	<u>1/01-3/31:</u> 6 PM Sun – 6 AM Mon, and 6 PM Tue – 6 AM Wed, and 6 PM Wed – 6 AM Thu	24-hours daily
2004	<u>1/01-3/17:</u> 6 PM Sun – 6 PM Tue and 6 PM Wed - 6 PM Fri <u>3/18-3/31:</u> 6 PM Sun – 6 AM Mon and 6 PM Wed – 6 AM Thu	<u>1/01-3/17:</u> 6 PM Sun – 6 PM Tue and 6 PM Wed – 6 PM Fri <u>3/18-3/31:</u> 6 PM Sun – 6 AM Mon and 6 PM Wed – 6 AM Thu	<u>1/01-3/17:</u> 6 PM Sun – 6 PM Tue and 6 PM Wed – 6 PM Fri <u>3/18-3/31:</u> 6 PM Sun – 6 AM Mon and 6 PM Wed – 6 AM Thu	24-hours daily
2005	<u>1/01-2/22:</u> 6 PM Sun – 6 AM Mon and 6 PM Wed – 6 AM Thu <u>2/23-3/31:</u> 6 PM Wed- 6 AM Thu	Closed	<u>1/01-2/22</u> 6 PM Sun – 6 AM Mon and 6 PM Wed – 6 AM Thu <u>2/23-3/31:</u> 6 PM Wed- 6 AM Thu	24-hours daily
2006	<u>1/01-3/31:</u> 6 PM-11:59 PM Sun and Wed	Closed	Closed	24-hours daily
2007	<u>1/01-3/31:</u> 6 PM-11:59 PM, Sun and Wed	Closed	Closed	24-hours daily
2009	<u>1/01-3/31</u> 6AM – 10:PM, Saturdays:	Closed	Closed	24-hours daily
2010 ⁵	<u>2/03-2/28</u> 7 PM–10 PM Sun and Wed	Closed	Closed	24-hours daily through November
2011-2018 ⁵	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed

¹ The table contains the emergency regulations that modify the seasons during the January 1 – March 31 period. Washington tributaries not mentioned above were closed by emergency regulation during this period. All tributary commercial fisheries are restricted to dip net gear.

² Area restricted to downstream of Peterson’s Eddy (approximately River Mile [RM] 8.0).

³ Area restricted to downstream of Modrow Bridge (RM 2.9).

⁴ Area restricted to the mainstem and North Fork downstream from the overhead powerlines near Eagle Island (approximately RM 11.5).

⁵ Tributary commercial fisheries were closed effective December 2010 due to ESA listing.

Table 23. Lower Columbia River basin recreational smelt seasons, 2002-2018.

Year	Season Structure
2002	The Columbia River and Oregon tributaries open 7 days per week the entire year. Washington tributaries open Saturdays, Sundays, and Wednesday from 6 AM to 10 PM during January 1-February 25, 2002. Washington tributaries open 7 days per week from 6 AM to 10 PM during February 26-March 31, 2002.
2003	The Columbia River and Oregon tributaries open 7 days per week the entire year. Washington tributaries open 7 days per week from 6 AM to 10 PM during January 1-March 31, 2003.
2004	The Oregon portion of the Columbia River and Oregon tributaries open seven days per week the entire year (25-lbs. daily limit), and the Washington portion of the Columbia River was open 7 days per week during January 1- March 31, 2004 (20-lbs. daily limit). Washington tributaries were open 7 days per week from 6 AM to 10 PM during January 1 – March 19, 2004, and on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 6 AM to 10 PM during March 19-31, 2004 (20-lbs. daily limit).
2005	The Oregon portion of the Columbia River and Oregon tributaries open seven days per week the entire year (25-lbs. daily limit), and the Washington portion of the Columbia River was open 7 days per week during January 1- March 31, 2005 (25-lbs. daily limit). Washington tributaries (Grays River, Cowlitz River, Kalama River, and Lewis River) were open on Tuesdays and Saturdays from 6 AM to 10 PM during January 1 – February 23, 2005 (10-lbs. daily limit), and in the Cowlitz River only, on Saturdays from 6 AM to 10 PM during February 26 – March 31, 2005 (10-lbs. daily limit).
2006-2007	The Oregon portion of the Columbia River and Oregon tributaries open seven days per week the entire year (25-lbs. daily limit), and the Washington portion of the Columbia River was open 7 days per week during January 1- March 31 (25-lbs. daily limit). Washington tributaries were closed with the exception of the Cowlitz River, which was open on Saturdays only, from 6 AM to 10 PM, during January 1 – March 31 (10-lbs. daily limit).
2007-2009	The Oregon portion of the Columbia River and Oregon tributaries open seven days per week the entire year (25-lbs. daily limit), and the Washington portion of the Columbia River was open 7 days per week during January 1- March 31 (25-lbs. daily limit). Washington tributaries were closed with the exception of the Cowlitz River, which was open on Saturdays only, from 6 AM to 10 PM, during January 1 – March 31 (10-lbs. daily limit).
2009-2010 ¹	The Oregon portion of the Columbia River and Oregon tributaries open seven days per week the entire year (10-lbs. daily limit), and the Washington portion of the Columbia River was open 7 days per week during January 1-March 31 (10-lbs. daily limit). Washington tributaries were closed with the exception of the Cowlitz River, which was open on Saturdays only from 7 AM to 3 PM, during February (10-lbs. daily limit).
2011-2013	Closed
2014 ²	Columbia River closed. All tributaries closed except the Cowlitz River on the Washington shore, which was open on Saturdays (6 AM-noon) during February 8 - March 8 (10-lbs. daily limit) and the Sandy River on the Oregon shore, which was open on Saturdays (6 AM-noon) during March 1-22 (10-lbs. daily limit).
2015 ²	Columbia River closed. All tributaries closed except the Cowlitz River on the Washington shore, which was open 6 AM-noon on Saturday February 7 and 14 (10-lbs. daily limit) and the Sandy River on the Oregon shore, which was open 6 AM-noon on Saturday March 7 and Sunday March 15 (10-lbs. daily limit).
2016 ²	Columbia River closed. All tributaries closed except the Cowlitz River on the Washington shore, which was open 7 AM-1PM on Saturday February 6 (10-lbs. daily limit).
2017 ²	Columbia River closed. All tributaries closed except the Cowlitz River on the Washington shore, which was open 8 AM-1 PM on Saturday February 25 (10-lbs. daily limit).
2018	Closed

¹ Recreational fisheries were closed effective December 2010 due to ESA listing.

² Minor research fishery.