

Agenda

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE 2018 SALMON INFORMATION MEETING

Sonoma County Water Agency Office
404 Aviation Boulevard
Santa Rosa, California 95403

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**Thursday, March 1, 2018
10:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.**

Welcome - Moderator Opening Comments and Review Agenda	Brett Kormos, CDFW 10:00 a.m.
2017 Central Valley Chinook Spawning Escapement	Vanessa Gusman, CDFW (p.3) 10:15 a.m.
2017 Central Valley Chinook River Sport Fisheries	Rob Titus, CDFW (p.7) 10:35 a.m.
BREAK (15 minutes)	10:55 a.m.
2017 Klamath Basin Chinook Spawning Escapement, Harvest and Age Composition	Wade Sinnen, CDFW (p.15) 11:10 a.m.
2017 California Ocean Salmon Sport and Commercial Fisheries	Chenchen Shen, CDFW (p.18) 11:30 a.m.
LUNCH BREAK (1 hour)	11:50 a.m.
NMFS 2018 Ocean Salmon Fishery Guidance	Jeromy Jording, NMFS (p.24) 12:50 p.m.
Abundance Forecasts and Harvest Model Results	Dr. Michael O'Farrell, NMFS (p.27) 1:05 p.m.

Introduction of California Salmon Management Panel

Brett Kormos, CDFW
(1:30 p.m.)

Panel members:

Mr. Brett Kormos, CDFW Marine Region, PFMC-CDFW Designee
Mr. Marc Gorelnik, CA PFMC Member
Mr. Dave Bitts, PFMC-SAS, CA Troll Representative
Mr. Jim Yarnall, PFMC-SAS, CA Sport – Private Skiff Representative
Mr. John Atkinson, PFMC-SAS, CA Sport – Charter Boat Representative
Mr. Jim Hie, PFMC-SAS, Conservation
Dr. Michael O’Farrell, NMFS SWFSC, PFMC-STT Chair
Mr. Alex Letvin, CDFW Marine Region, PFMC-STT

Public Comment to California Salmon Management Panel

(1:40 p.m.)

- 2018 Ocean Sport Fishery Regulations
- 2018 Ocean Commercial Fishery Regulations
- 2018 Inland Fishery Regulations
 - Klamath River Basin
 - Sacramento River Basin and Delta

Closing Comments and Evaluation Form

Brett Kormos, CDFW
(3:45 p.m.)

Acronyms:

CDFW: California Department of Fish and Wildlife

NMFS: National Marine Fisheries Service

PFMC: Pacific Fishery Management Council

SAS: PFMC Salmon Advisory Subpanel

STT: PFMC Salmon Technical Team

SWFSC: NMFS Southwest Fisheries Science Center, Santa Cruz, CA

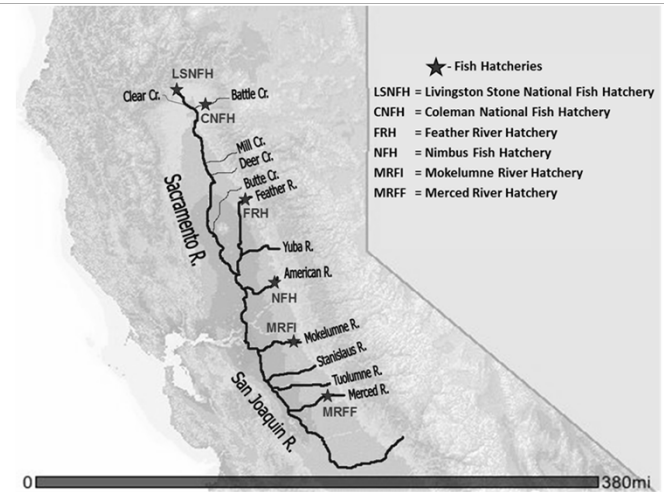


Department of Fish and Wildlife Ocean Salmon Project

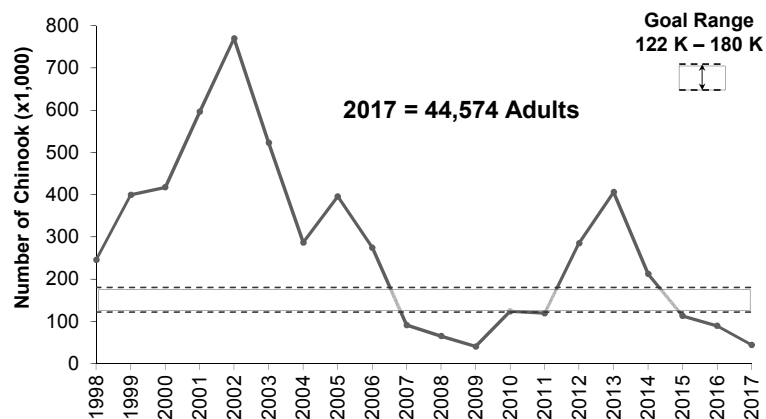
2017 Central Valley Chinook Salmon Spawning Escapement

Presented by
Vanessa Gusman

The Central Valley

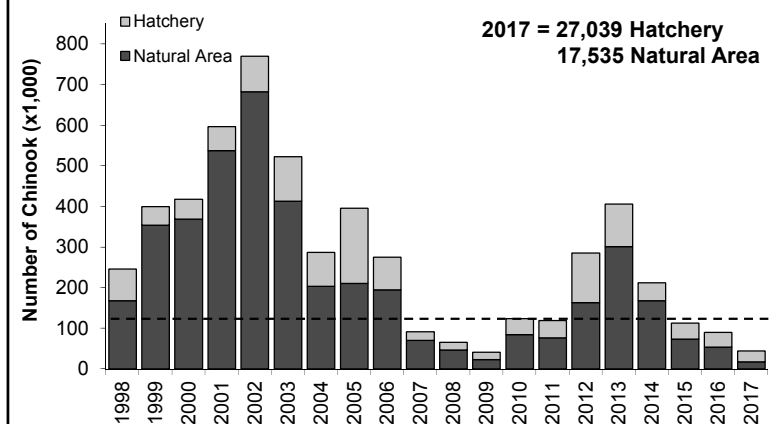


Sacramento River Fall Chinook Adult Spawning Escapement, 1998-2017



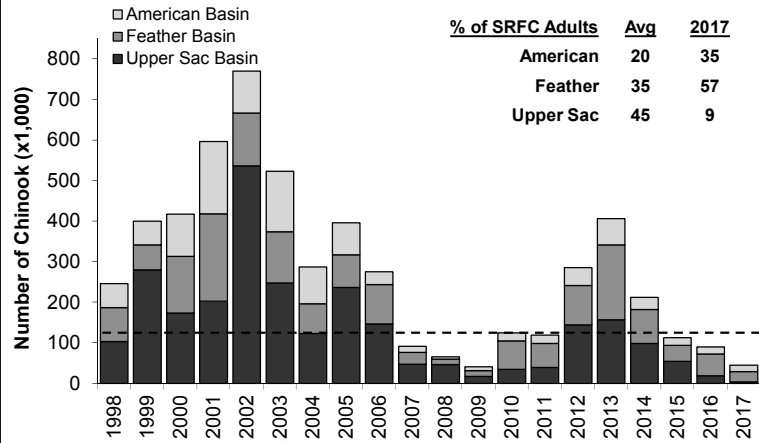
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Sacramento River Fall Chinook Hatchery & Natural Area Adult Spawning Escapement, 1998-2017



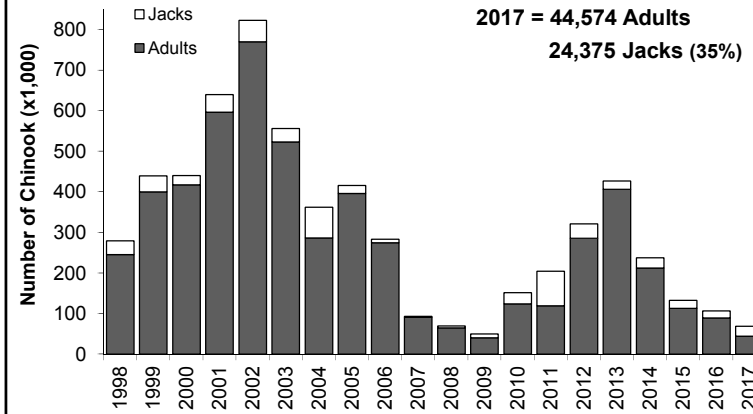
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Sacramento River Fall Chinook Adult Spawning Escapement By Basin, 1998-2017



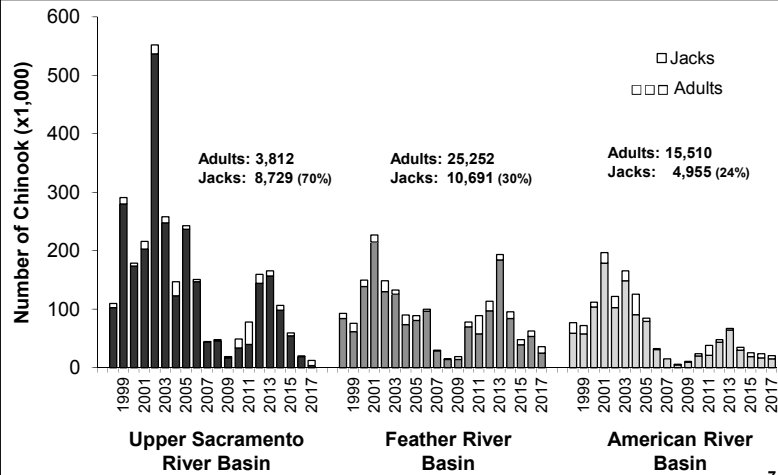
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Sacramento River Fall Chinook Adult & Jack Spawning Escapement, 1998-2017



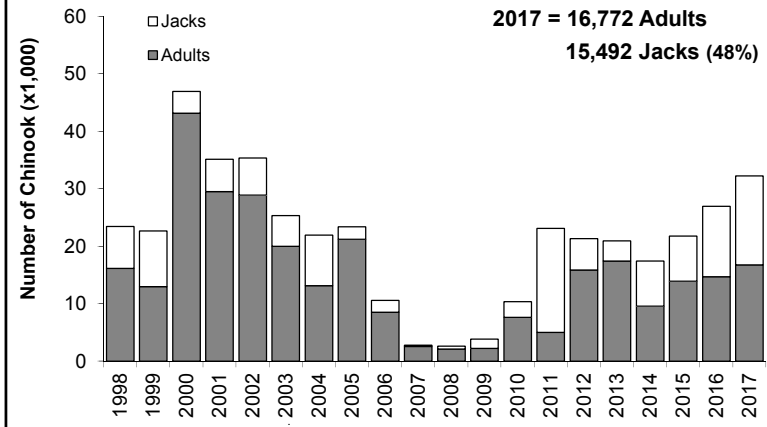
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Sacramento River Fall Chinook Adult & Jack Spawning Escapement By Basin, 1998-2017



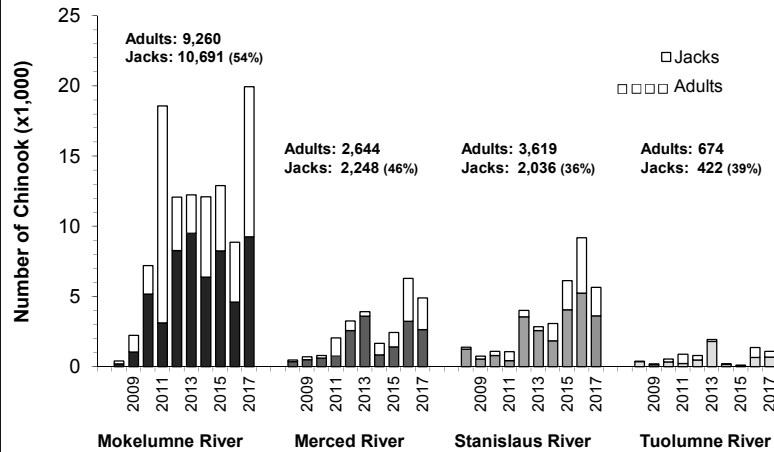
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San Joaquin Basin Fall Chinook Adult & Jack Spawning Escapement, 1998-2017



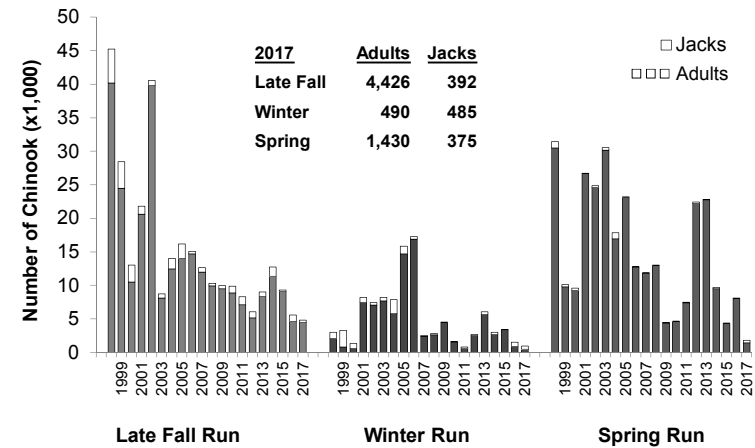
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San Joaquin River Fall Chinook Adult & Jack Spawning Escapement By Basin, 2008-2017



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Other Sacramento Basin Chinook Stocks Spawning Escapement, 1998-2017



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Department of Fish and Wildlife Ocean Salmon Project



Thank You

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More information available at:
www.pcouncil.org/salmon

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2017 Sacramento River Fall Chinook Hatchery and Natural Area Escapement

		Jacks	Adults	Total	% Jack	% Nat	% SRFC Total
Upper Sacramento River Basin	Hatchery	5,084	1,311	6,395	79%		9%
	Natural	<u>3,645</u>	<u>2,501</u>	<u>6,146</u>	<u>59%</u>	49%	<u>9%</u>
		8,729	3,812	12,541	70%		18%
Feather River Basin (including Yuba River)	Hatchery	8,009	15,736	23,745	34%		34%
	Natural	<u>2,682</u>	<u>9,516</u>	<u>12,198</u>	<u>22%</u>	34%	<u>18%</u>
		10,691	25,252	35,943	30%		52%
American River Basin	Hatchery	3,016	9,992	13,008	23%		19%
	Natural	<u>1,939</u>	<u>5,518</u>	<u>7,457</u>	<u>26%</u>	36%	<u>11%</u>
		4,955	15,510	20,465	24%		30%
Total 2017 SRFC Escapement		24,375	44,574	68,949	35%	37%	100%

**2017 Other Central Valley Chinook Stocks
Hatchery and Natural Area Escapement**

		Jacks	Adults	Total	% Jack	% Nat
Central Valley Late Fall Chinook	Hatchery	265	1,373	1,638	16%	
	Natural	<u>127</u>	<u>3,053</u>	<u>3,180</u>	<u>4%</u>	66%
		392	4,426	4,818	8%	
Sacramento River Winter Chinook	Natural	<u>485</u>	<u>490</u>	<u>975</u>	<u>50%</u>	100%
		485	490	975	50%	
Central Valley Spring Chinook	Hatchery	375	317	692	54%	
	Natural	<u>---</u>	<u>1,113</u>	<u>1,113</u>	<u>---</u>	62%
		375	1,430	1,805	---	
San Joaquin Fall Chinook	Hatchery	10,765	5,249	16,014	67%	
	Natural	<u>4,727</u>	<u>11,523</u>	<u>16,250</u>	<u>29%</u>	50%
		15,492	16,772	32,264	48%	

CENTRAL VALLEY ANGLER SURVEY: 2017 Recreational Harvest of Chinook Salmon



Rob Titus, Erin Ferguson, & James Lyons

California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fisheries Branch
Central Valley Salmonid Research & Monitoring
Sacramento, California



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2017 Central Valley Salmon Season

General season: July 16 – December 16

Exceptions:

Lower American River

July 16–December 31

Upper Sacramento River

August 1–December 16

RBDD to Deschutes Road Bridge

Feather River

July 16–October 15

Low flow channel closed



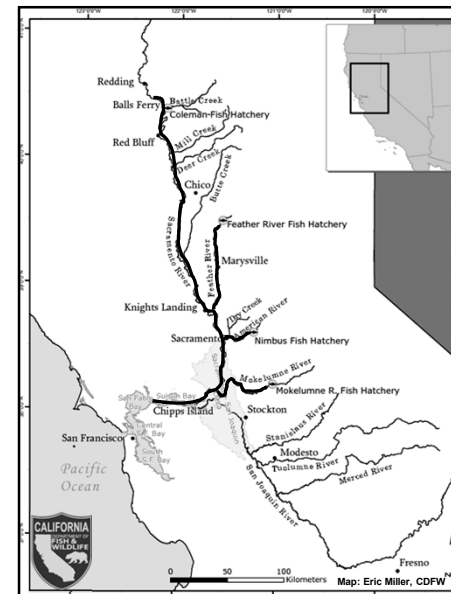
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Central Valley Angler Survey



- Estimate angler effort targeting Chinook Salmon
- Estimate catch & harvest of Chinook Salmon
- Estimate catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE)
- Collect biological information on the catch
- Recover coded-wire tags

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Sampling Design:

- 25 survey sections:
 - Sacramento River: Carquinez Bridge to Deschutes Rd Bridge
 - Feather River
 - American River
 - Mokelumne River
- Eight randomly selected sampling days per month:
 - four weekdays
 - four weekend days

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Estimates of Chinook Salmon Effort, Catch, and Harvest



Data collection via:

- Roving angler counts
- Roving angler interviews
- Access point interviews

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Overview of 2017 Central Valley Sport Fishery for Chinook Salmon*

Effort:	816,261 angler hours
Trips:	162,926 angling days
Total catch:	67,852 salmon
Harvest:	41,571 salmon
Release:	26,281 salmon
Pct retention:	61%
Harvest rate:	5.1 salmon per 100 angler hours



* Based on fishery statistics for the American, Feather, Mokelumne and Sacramento rivers, July – December 2017.

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Raw Statistics

Contacted over 6,900 fishing parties

2,979 salmon reported kept

2,559 salmon observed

- or 10% of the Estimated Harvest

684 adipose fin-clipped salmon, or 27%

644 heads taken for CWT recovery, or 94%



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Coded Wire Tag Recoveries

629 CWTs successfully recovered and read

- 49% Feather River Hatchery fall run
- 18% Coleman National Fish Hatchery fall run
- 12% Mokelumne River Hatchery fall run
- 11% Coleman National Fish Hatchery late-fall run
- 8% Nimbus Hatchery fall run
- 1% Feather River spring run
- 1% Merced River Fish Facility fall run
- 0% Winter run

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Sacramento River Fall-Run Chinook Salmon (SRFC) Harvest

Defined as any harvest of Chinook Salmon in the American, Feather, and Sacramento rivers



Excludes

Harvest in the Mokelumne River
Harvest in the Late-fall-run Chinook Salmon fishery

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SRFC Inland Harvest

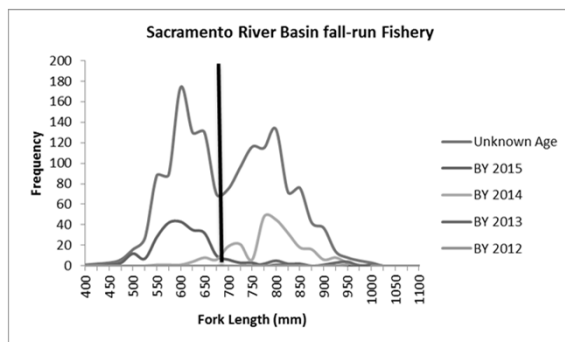
SRFC comprised 94% of all Chinook salmon harvest in the Central Valley in 2017



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Fork Length Frequency Analysis

Conducted for each management zone to determine the delineation between 2-year-old (grilse) and older SRFC



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Grilse Composition Varied Between Management Zones

43% Lower Sacramento
22% American River
38% Feather River
82% Upper Sacramento



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Final SRFC Harvest Estimate

Nearly 44% of the harvest were grilse

22,066 adult

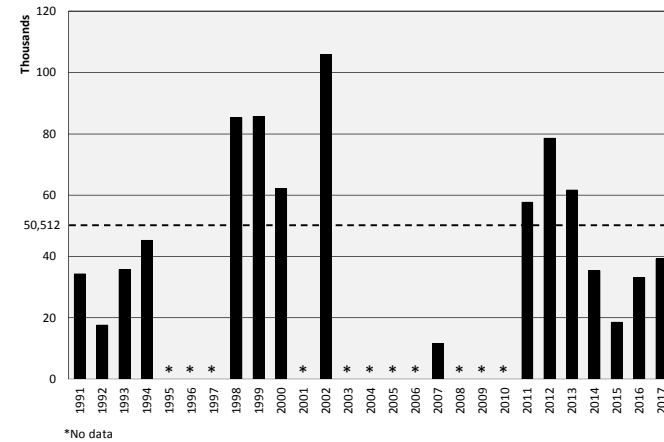
17,171 grilse

39,237 Total SRFC



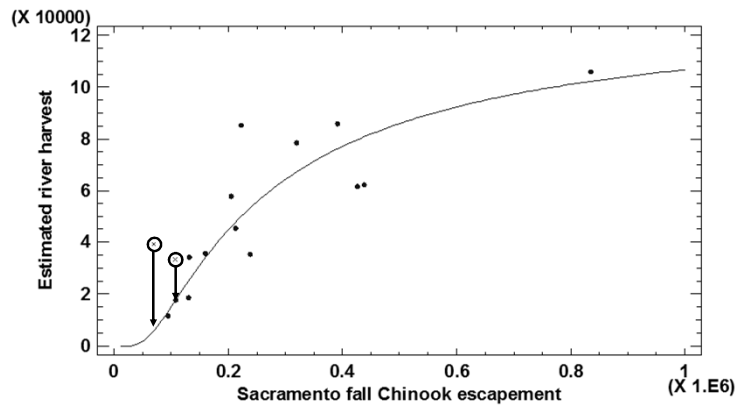
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SRFC Harvest Trend



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River harvest trended high in 2016 and 2017 relative to escapement



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2017 Sacramento River Late-Fall-Run Chinook Salmon Season

- Restricted to the Upper Sacramento River
Knights Landing to Deschutes Road Bridge
- Open November 1 – December 16
- Daily bag limit of 2 Chinook salmon, 4 possession limit



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Sacramento River Late-Fall-Run Chinook Salmon Fishery

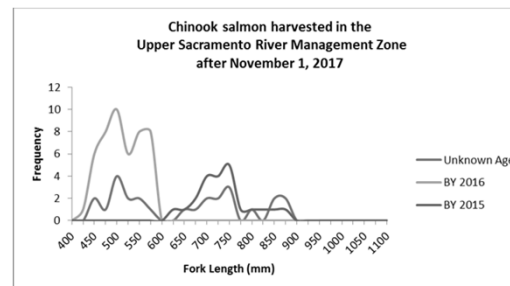


- **Effort:** 11,931 angler hours
- **Trips:** 2,381 angler trips
- **Harvest:** 709 salmon
- **Harvest rate:** 5.9 salmon per 100 angler hours

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SRLFC Summary Statistics

- **65.5% Catch was of known hatchery origin**
 - 98% SRLFC
- **Fork Length Frequency Analysis**
 - Grilse cutoff at 600 mm or 62% grilse



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2017 Mokelumne River Fall-Run Chinook Salmon Season

- **Camanche Dam to Highway 12 overcrossing**
 - Survey excluded Lake Lodi and a middle reach
- **Open July 16 – December 16**
- **Daily bag limit of 2 Chinook salmon, possession was 4 salmon**



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Mokelumne River Fishery San Joaquin Fall-Run Chinook Salmon (SJRFC)

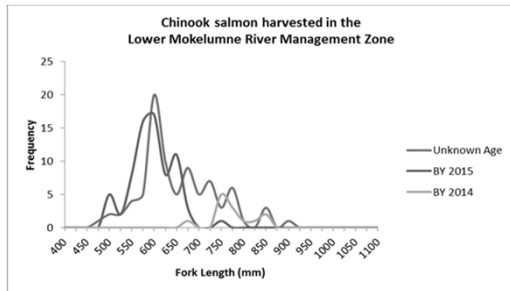


- **Effort:** 34,664 angler hours
- **Trips:** 6,919 angler trips
- **Harvest:** 1,625 salmon
- **Harvest rate:** 4.7 salmon per 100 angler hours

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Mokelumne River Summary Statistics

- **25% Catch was of known hatchery origin**
 - 68% San Joaquin River Fall-run Chinook Salmon
 - 32% SRFC
- **Fork Length Frequency Analysis**
 - Grilse cutoff at 675 mm or 69% grilse



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Contact Information

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Photo: Terry Linton, CDFW

SUMMARY OF THE 2017 CENTRAL VALLEY CHINOOK SALMON SPORT FISHERY

Prepared by Rob Titus, Erin Ferguson, & James Lyons
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Season

Sport fishing for Chinook Salmon in Central Valley rivers opened on 16 July 2017 on the Feather, American, and Mokelumne rivers, and on the Sacramento River from the Carquinez Bridge to the Red Bluff Diversion Dam. An additional Sacramento River reach, from the Red Bluff Diversion Dam to the Deschutes Road Bridge, opened on 1 August 2017. Closing dates varied from 15 October through 31 December 2017. The varied closing dates were selected to avoid conflict in the river sport fishery with threatened spring-run and endangered winter-run Chinook Salmon. The daily bag limit was 2 salmon with a 4 salmon possession limit for each licensed angler.

Methods

The river sport fishery was monitored by California Department of Fish and Wildlife's Central Valley Angler Survey using a three-stage random-stratified sampling design that consisted of two roving counts per survey run, roving interviews, and access point interviews. The 400+ mile fishery area was divided into 25 survey sections that were sampled 8 times per month, resulting in a sampling rate of 27% of total available fishing days. Biological data were collected on all harvested Chinook Salmon. Coded-wire tags (CWT) from adipose fin-clipped salmon were used for hatchery stock identification and to estimate age structure of the catch.

Fishery Results

Estimated angling effort in the Central Valley Chinook Salmon sport fishery totaled 816,261 hours, corresponding to about 162,926 fishing trips. This level of effort was 12% less than that estimated in 2016 (929,757 hours or 170,598 trips). Total harvest in the Central Valley river fishery was estimated at 41,571 salmon with an additional 26,281 salmon caught and released. Retention rate of salmon was approximately 61% of the catch. Based on observed catch, 27% of the Chinook Salmon harvested were adipose fin clipped and coded wire tagged. Of the 629 CWTs recovered and read, 75% were Sacramento Basin fall-run Chinook Salmon, 11% were Coleman National Fish Hatchery late-fall-run Chinook Salmon, 13% were San Joaquin Basin fall-run Chinook Salmon, and less than 1% were Feather River Hatchery spring-run Chinook Salmon. No known-origin winter-run Chinook Salmon were observed in angler survey sampling.

Estimated harvest of Chinook Salmon during the Sacramento River fall-run season was 39,237¹. Fork length (FL) frequency analysis (see figure below) was used to determine the delineation between 2-year-old (grilse) and older (adult) Sacramento Basin fall-run Chinook. The size break between the two age groups ranged from 600 to 675 mm FL in different sub-basins, resulting in nearly 43.76% of the overall harvest consisting of grilse. Grilse percentage ranged from 22% to 82% in sub-basins. The total estimated harvest of Sacramento Basin fall-run Chinook consisted of 17,171 grilse and 22,066 adults.

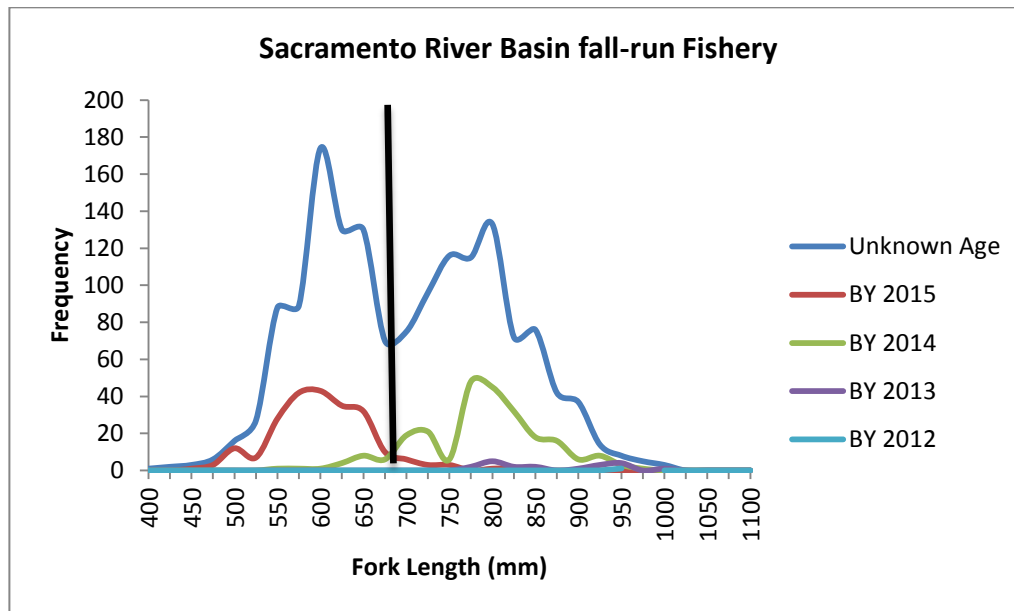


Figure. Fork-length frequency distribution of Chinook Salmon harvested in the 2017 Sacramento Basin fall-run Chinook Salmon sport fishery. Brood year was determined from CWT recoveries and was used for age class determination. The vertical black line indicates the estimated break between grilse (to the left) and adults (to the right).

Acknowledgment

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife would like to thank the angling public for their cooperation in working with the Central Valley Angler Survey to provide data on their angling effort and catch, and for surrendering salmon heads for tag recovery.

Note: All statistics presented in this summary are preliminary and subject to change as they are finalized.

¹ This number corresponds to total Chinook Salmon harvested in the Sacramento River fall-run Chinook fishery and excludes harvest in the Mokelumne River and the late-fall management zone, regardless of CWT origin.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

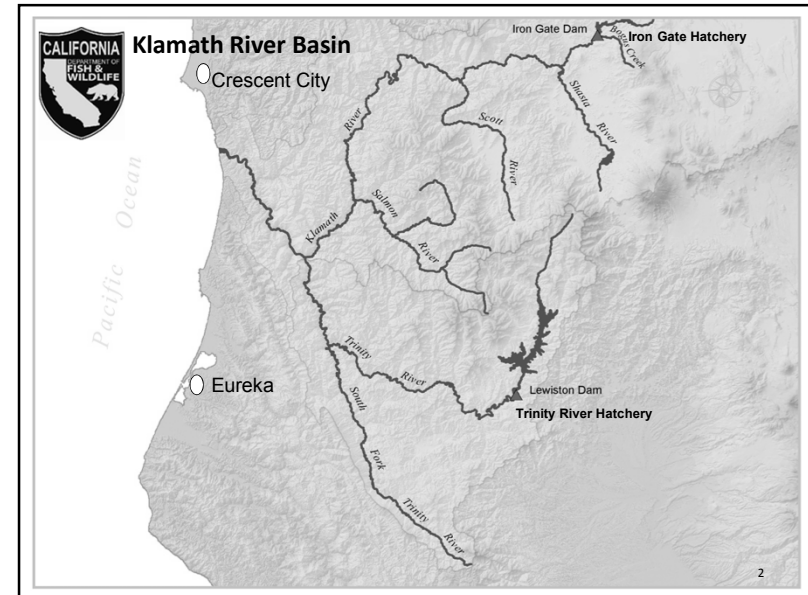
Klamath-Trinity Project

Klamath Basin Chinook Salmon Spawning Escapement, Harvest and Age Composition, 2017 Season



Salmon Information Public Meeting
Santa Rosa, CA. March 1, 2018
Wade Sinnen- Senior Environmental Scientist

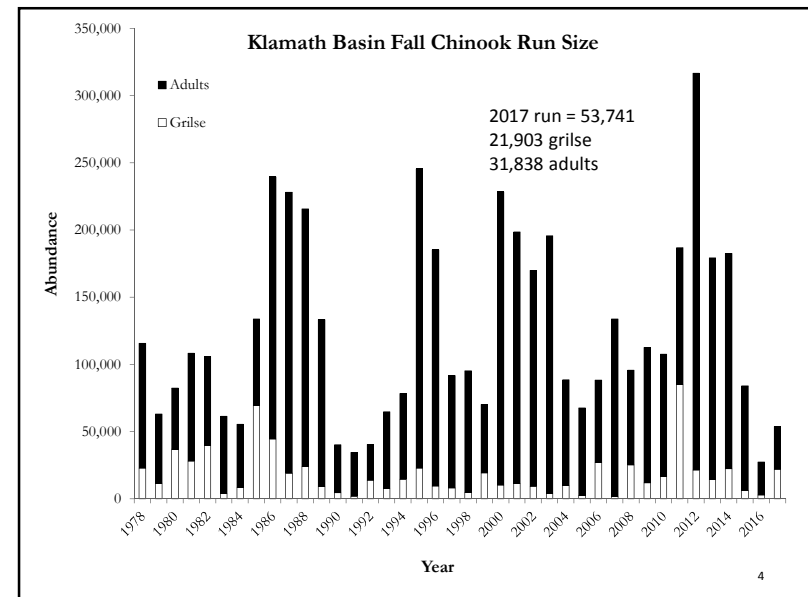
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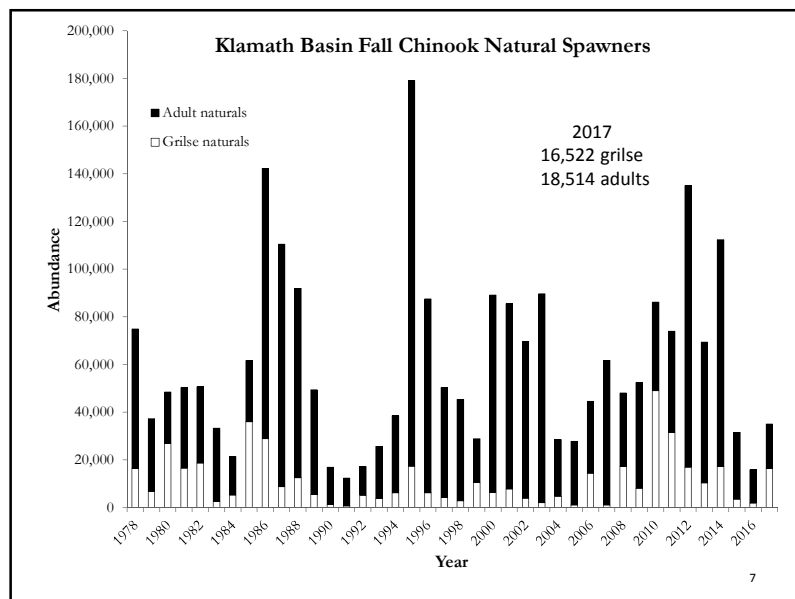
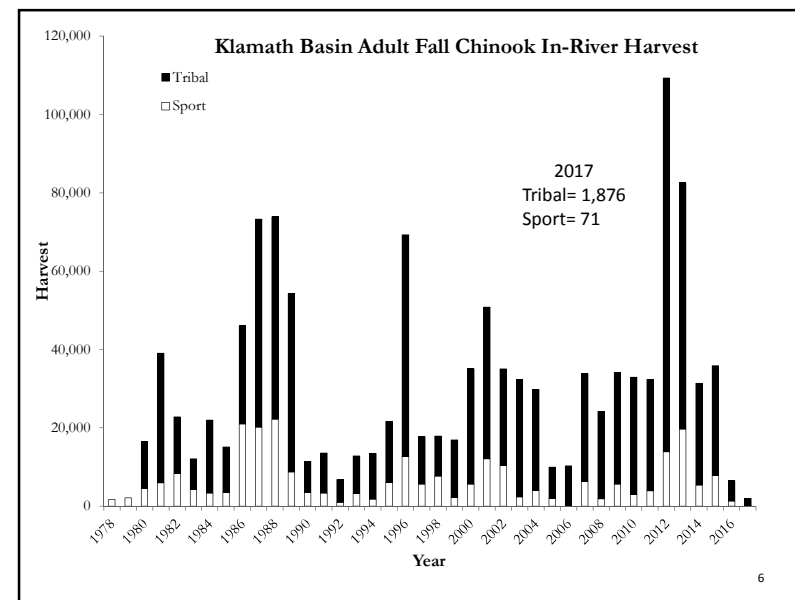
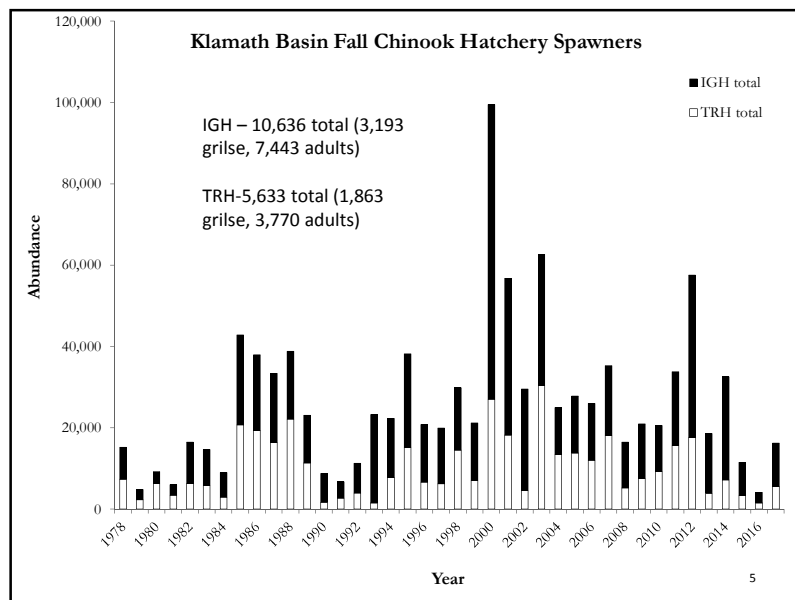
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Escapement & Harvest	AGE				Total Adults	Total Run
	2	3	4	5		
Hatchery Spawners						
Iron Gate Hatchery	3,193	5,800	1,620	23	7,443	10,636
Trinity River Hatchery	1,863	3,487	244	39	3,770	5,633
subtotal	5,056	9,287	1,864	62	11,213	16,269
					35.2%	30.3%
Natural Spawners						
Klamath Basin subtotal	10,621	8,661	4,015	1,156	13,832	24,453
Trinity Basin subtotal	5,901	3,848	655	179	4,682	10,583
subtotal	16,522	12,509	4,670	1,335	18,514	35,036
					58.1%	65.2%
Recreational Harvest						
Klamath River harvest	36	22	37	5	64	110
Trinity River harvest	6	1	6	0	7	13
subtotal	42	23	43	5	71	113
					0.2%	0.2%
Tribal Harvest						
Klamath River harvest	72	156	58	2	216	288
Trinity River harvest	194	1,103	445	112	1,660	1,854
subtotal	266	1,259	503	114	1,876	2,142
					5.9%	4.0%
Dropoff Mortality						
	17	109	45	10	164	181
					0.5%	0.3%
Total River Run	21,903	23,187	7,125	1,526	31,838	53,741
	40.8%	43.1%	13.3%	2.8%		

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Source: 2018 KRTT

2017 Preliminary results/findings

The 2017 Klamath Basin fall Chinook run estimate is the 5th lowest in the 39 year record, and 43% of the 39-year average.

The adult Chinook returns to the basin were 173% percent of the projected forecast (18,410 pre vs. 31,838 post).

The adult fall Chinook natural escapement conservation threshold of 40,700 was not managed for or met this season. The geometric mean of natural escapement for the past three years is 19,358, below the minimum stock size threshold (MSST) of 30,525. The stock is considered to be in an “overfished state”.

The number of 2 year-old grilse (21,903) is the above the long term average, and is a precursor for age three abundance. Stock rebound?

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Department of Fish and Wildlife Ocean Salmon Project

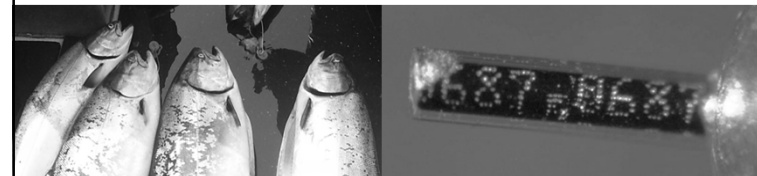
2017 California Ocean Salmon Fisheries

Presented by
Chenchen Shen

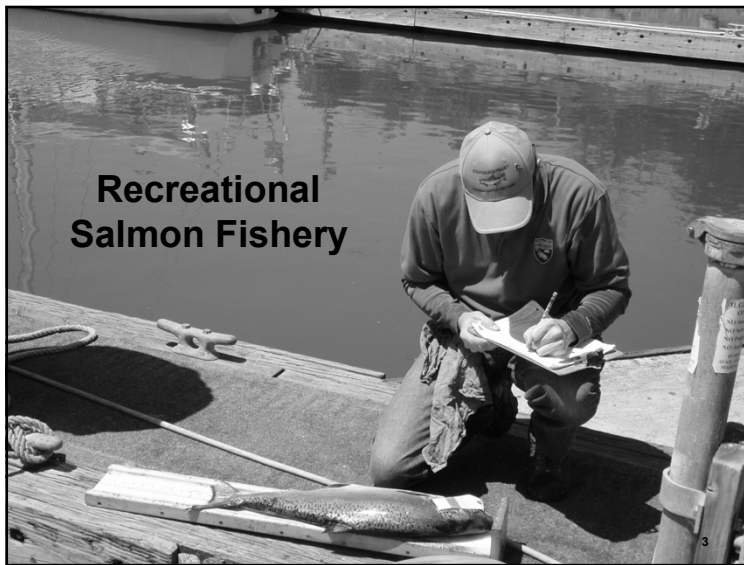


Ocean Salmon Project Objectives

1. Estimate ocean salmon catch & fishing effort in CA for each management area by half month periods for both recreational and commercial fisheries
2. Determine the contribution rates of specific salmon stocks by fishery, time, and management area using coded-wire tag recoveries



Recreational Salmon Fishery



2017 California Recreational Season

Klamath Management Zone: OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (closed)

Fort Bragg: Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (151 days)

Apr 1 Nov 12

San Francisco: Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (200 days)

Apr 1 Oct 31

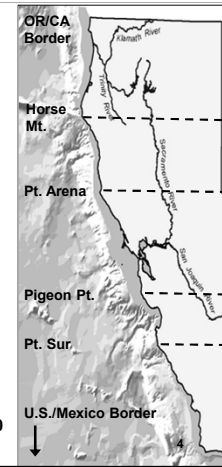
Monterey North: Pigeon Pt. to Pt. Sur (106 days)

Apr 1 Jul 15

Monterey South: Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (61 days)

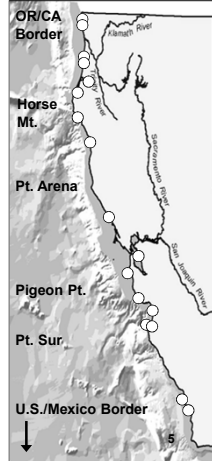
Apr 1 May 31

Minimum size 20" north of Pt. Arena and in SF after April 30
Minimum size 24" south of Pigeon Pt. and in SF through April 30
Bag limit: 2 fish per day



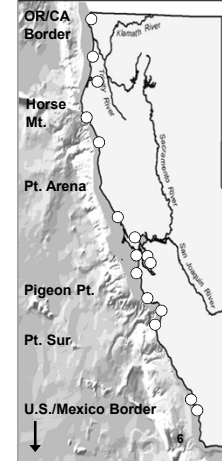
Sample Design – Private Skiff Fishery

- Sampling unit: skiff day (all skiff trips made at a sample site for an entire day)
- CRFS samples $\geq 20\%$ of all skiff days in each management area and period
 - 17 primary salmon skiff sample sites
 - Average 7 sample days per month at each site
 - 321 skiff days were sampled during the 2017 ocean salmon season
 - Random stratified sampling design using weekday and weekend/holiday strata
- Samplers observe, identify to species, and count all salmon landed
- Each salmon inspected for missing adipose fin
- Adipose fin-clipped salmon are set aside and the heads are collected for coded-wire tag extraction

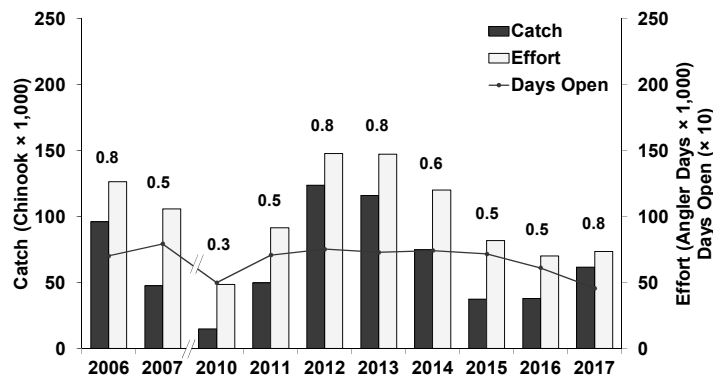


Sample Design – CPFV Fishery

- Sampling unit: each CPFV trip
- Sample $\geq 20\%$ of all salmon-targeting CPFV trips in each management area and period
 - 16 primary salmon CPFV sample sites
 - 90 CPFVs participated in the 2017 ocean salmon fishery
 - 904 salmon-targeting CPFV trips were sampled during the 2017 ocean salmon season
- Samplers observe, identify to species, and count all salmon landed
- Each salmon inspected for missing adipose fin
- Adipose fin-clipped salmon are set aside and the heads are collected for coded-wire tag extraction



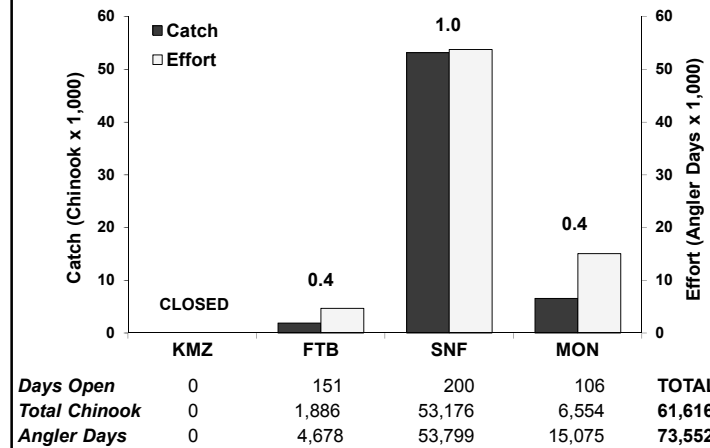
Recreational Catch and Effort, 2006-2017



Days Open = All four management areas combined (Monterey treated as one area)

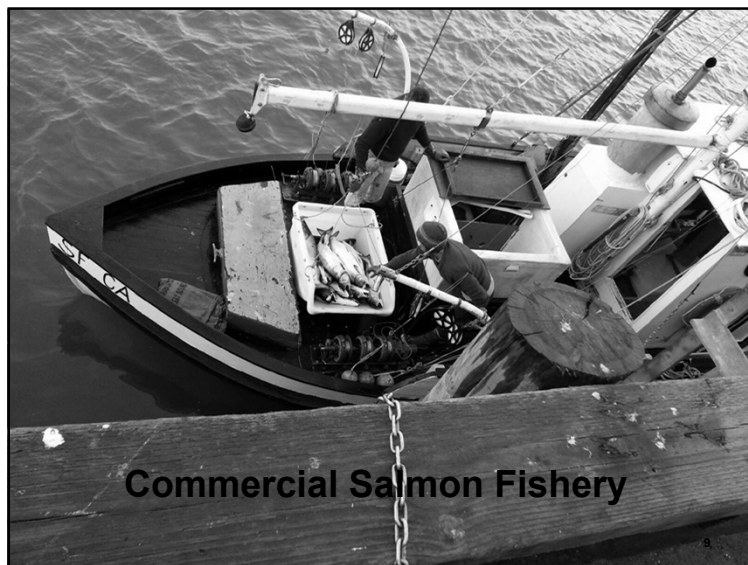
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2017 Recreational Catch and Effort by Management Area



Days Open	0	151	200	106	TOTAL
Total Chinook	0	1,886	53,176	6,554	61,616
Angler Days	0	4,678	53,799	15,075	73,552

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2017 California Commercial Season

Klamath Mgmt. Zone: OR/CA Border to Humboldt S. Jetty (closed)

Fort Bragg: Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (22 days)

Sep 1-30, F-Tues
Quota = 3,000

San Francisco: Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (69 days)

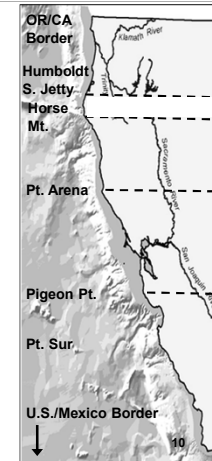
Aug 1 * Oct 13

Monterey: Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border (61 days)

May 1 June 30

* Oct 2-13 fishery: open Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro Mon-Fri

Minimum size 27", except 26" in SF after Aug.

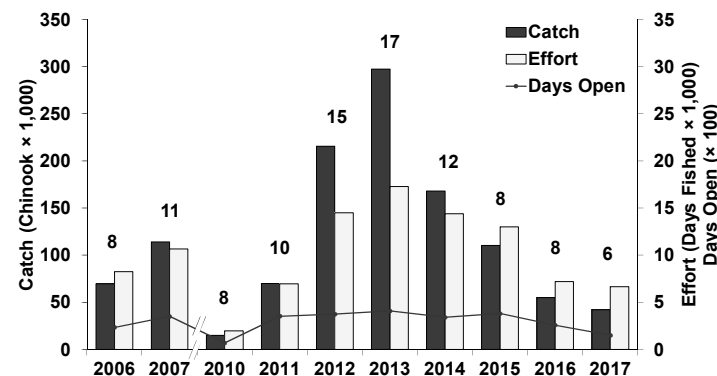


Sample Design – Commercial Fishery

- Sampling unit: each commercial landing
- Sample $\geq 20\%$ of all commercial landings by weight in each management area and period
- Samplers observe, identify to species, and count all salmon being offloaded
- Each salmon inspected for missing adipose fin
- Adipose fin-clipped salmon are set aside and the snouts are collected for coded-wire tag extraction

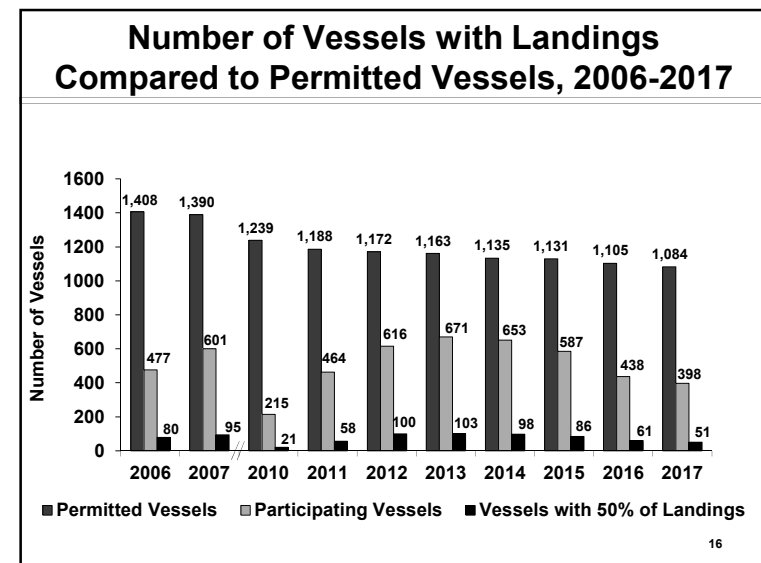
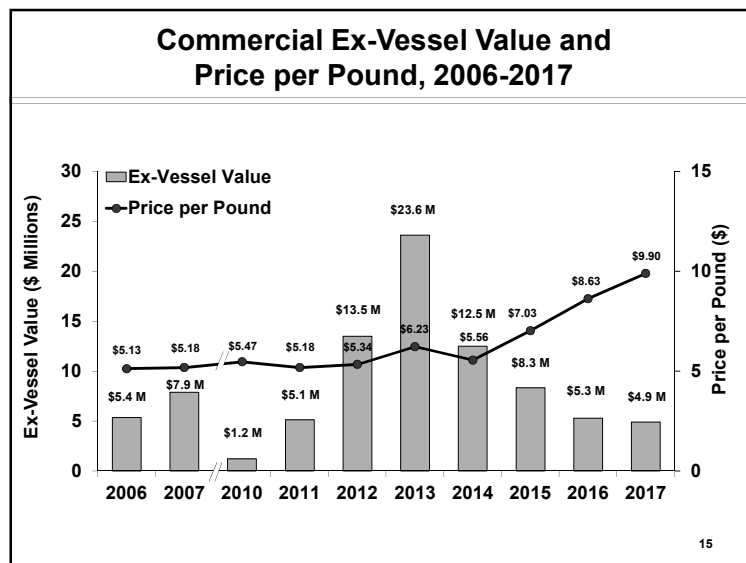
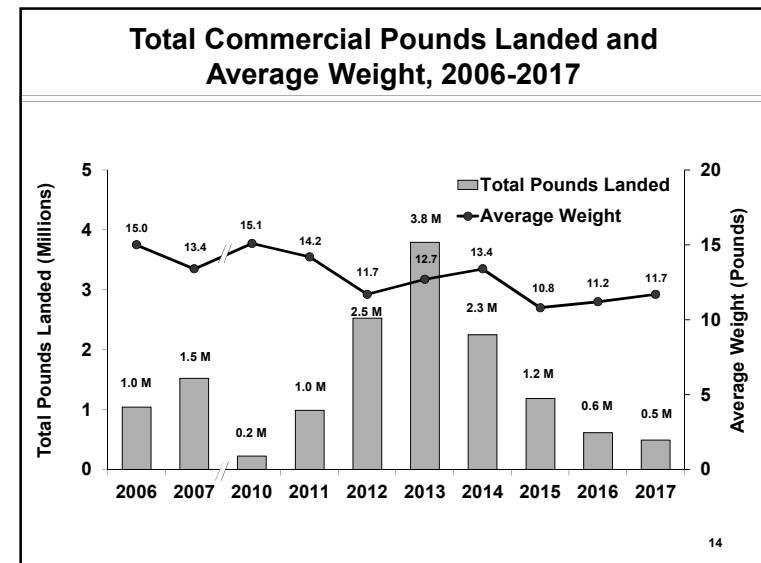
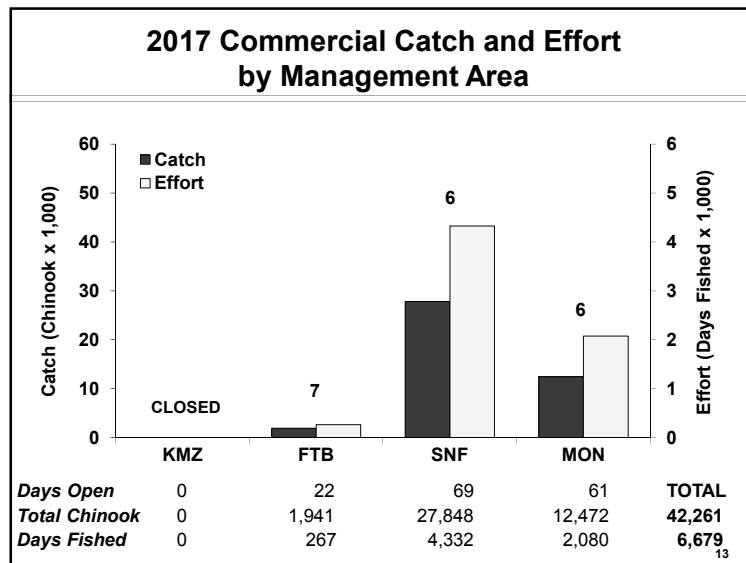


Commercial Catch and Effort, 2006-2017



Days Open = All four management areas combined (Monterey treated as one area)

12

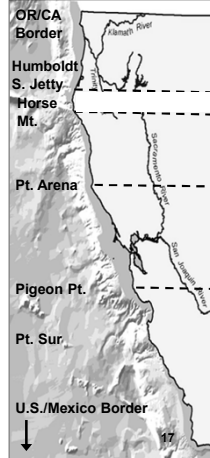


2017 Fort Bragg Management Area September Quota Fishery

Fort Bragg: Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (22 days)

Sep 1-30, F-Tues
Quota = 3,000

- Quota: 3,000 Chinook
- Catch: 1,941 Chinook
 - 85% landed in first period
- Landing limit: 60 Chinook/open period
- 12% of landings reached 60 Chinook
 - All in first period
- Total boats participating: 63
- Ex-vessel value: \$193,875
- Average price/lb: \$9.56



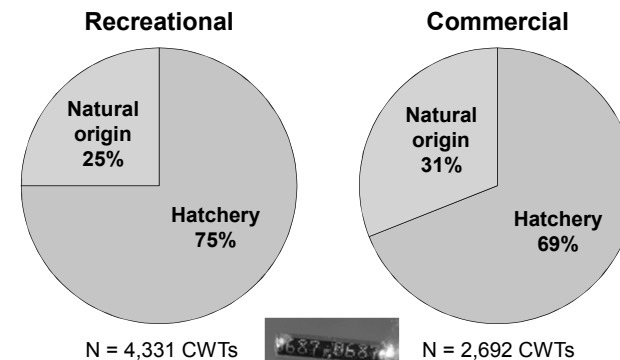
2017 Fall Ocean Fisheries Impacts on Age-4 Klamath River Fall Chinook

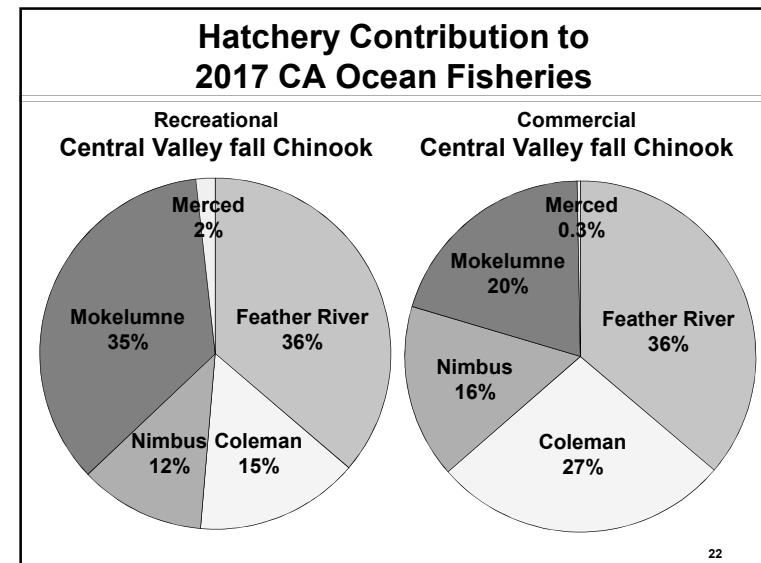
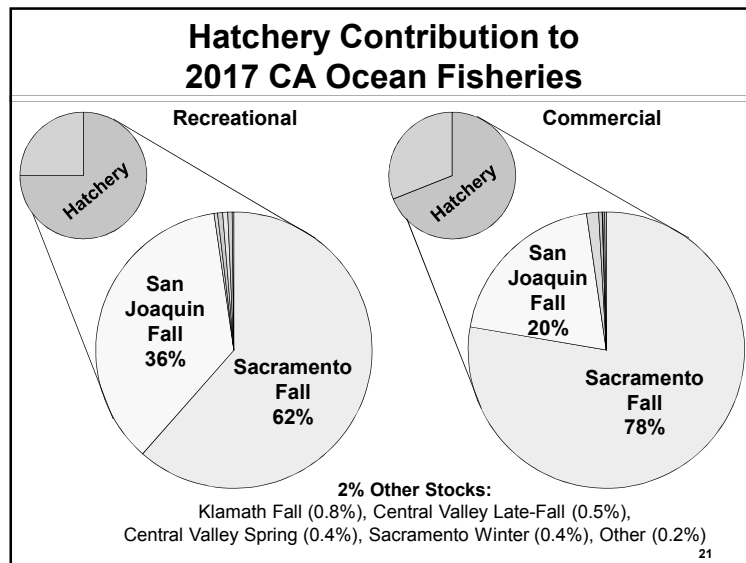
Area	Recreational	Commercial
Northern Oregon	0	0
Coos Bay	0	0
KMZ - Oregon	0	0
KMZ - California	-	-
Fort Bragg	0	139
San Francisco	0	31
Monterey	0	-
Total	0	170

0.6% age-4 ocean harvest rate in fall fisheries,
which will be deducted from the 16% allowable
ocean harvest rate when determining the 2018
season structure



Hatchery Contribution to 2017 CA Ocean Fisheries







Department of Fish and Wildlife
Ocean Salmon Project



Thank You

Chenchen Shen
 Environmental Scientist
Chenchen.Shen@wildlife.ca.gov

2018 Ocean Salmon Fishery Information

West Coast
Regional
Office

California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Salmon Informational Meeting
March 1, 2018

Jeromy Jording
Sustainable Fisheries Division
West Coast Region

- All Guidance Preliminary; final at March Council Meeting

Indicator Stock	NOAA Guidance
Sacramento River fall Chinook	2018 is still being determined
Klamath River fall Chinook	



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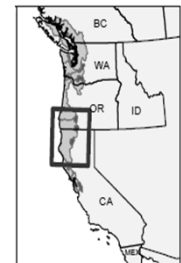
Endangered Species Act (ESA) Listed Stocks



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Coho Salmon

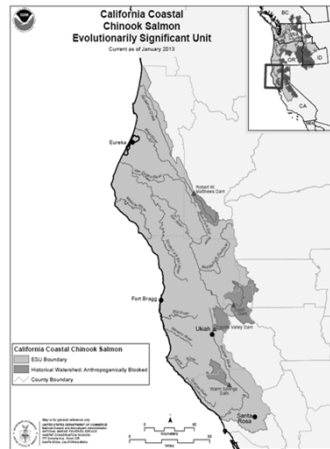
- Prohibit coho-directed fisheries off CA;
- Prohibit coho retention in Chinook-directed fisheries off CA
- Southern Oregon/Northern California Coho
 - ESA – Threatened
 - Recovery plan released September 2014 (79 FR 58750) – Current Steps: workshops to develop implementation plan
- Central California Coastal Coho
 - ESA – Endangered
 - Final recovery plan released 2012
 - Current Steps: Species in the Spotlight designation with NOAA Fisheries and the CDFW formed a “Priority Action Coho Team” to assemble State and Federal recovery plan priorities and actions



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California Coastal Chinook Salmon

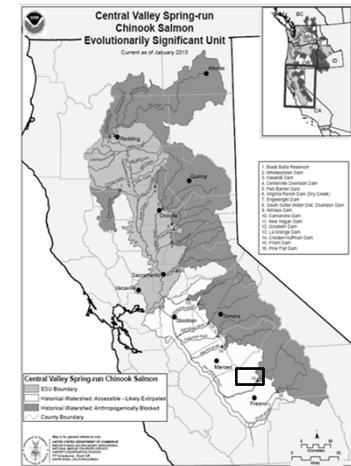
- ESA-threatened
- Draft multi-species recovery plan was available for public comment through January 2016 (80 FR 75066)
- A maximum Klamath River fall Chinook age-4 ocean harvest rate of 16.0%



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Central Valley Spring Chinook Salmon

- ESA-threatened
- Recovery plan adopted July 2014 (79 FR 42504)
- Current framework continues to provide sufficient protection



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Sacramento River Winter Chinook Salmon

- ESA – Endangered
- Recovery plan adopted July 2014 (79 FR 42504)
- Guidance for 2018:
 - Continuation of consultation standards on minimum size limits and seasonal windows
 - Circle hook restrictions while mooching in the recreational fishery between Horse Mountain and Point Conception



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Sacramento River Winter Chinook Salmon

- In response to the recent low juvenile survival rates and anticipated reduction in adult returns for those brood years, the PFMC in November 2015 formed the Ad Hoc Sacramento River Winter Chinook Workgroup (SRWCW, Workgroup).
- The SRWCW Workgroup met for public deliberations during 2016 and 2017 to explore possible alternatives for SRWC control rules.
- At the September 2016 PFMC meeting, the Workgroup presented its results, and the PFMC approved a draft range of alternative control rules for analysis.



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Sacramento River Winter Chinook Salmon

- In November 2017 the Council adopted a revised abundance based harvest control rule based on the work of the Workgroup and public comments, with the recommendation the harvest control rule be reviewed periodically beginning after the fifth year of implementation. The purpose of the review would be to assess performance, and assumptions and expectations described in the Workgroup's (Ad Hoc SRWC Workgroup, 2017) analysis.



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Sacramento River Winter Chinook Salmon

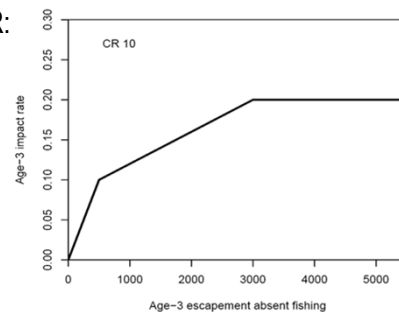
- In December 2017, the Council formally requested that NOAA Fisheries consider this new harvest control rule for use in managing fisheries that affect winter-run Chinook in 2018 and beyond
- NMFS is now working on a new opinion that will apply to fisheries in 2018 and the next several years.



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Sacramento River Winter Chinook Salmon

- Here is the new HCR:



- Based on this new rule NMFS preliminary guidance for an allowable impact rate in 2018 is: 14.4%



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Thank You

Jeromy.Jording@noaa.gov

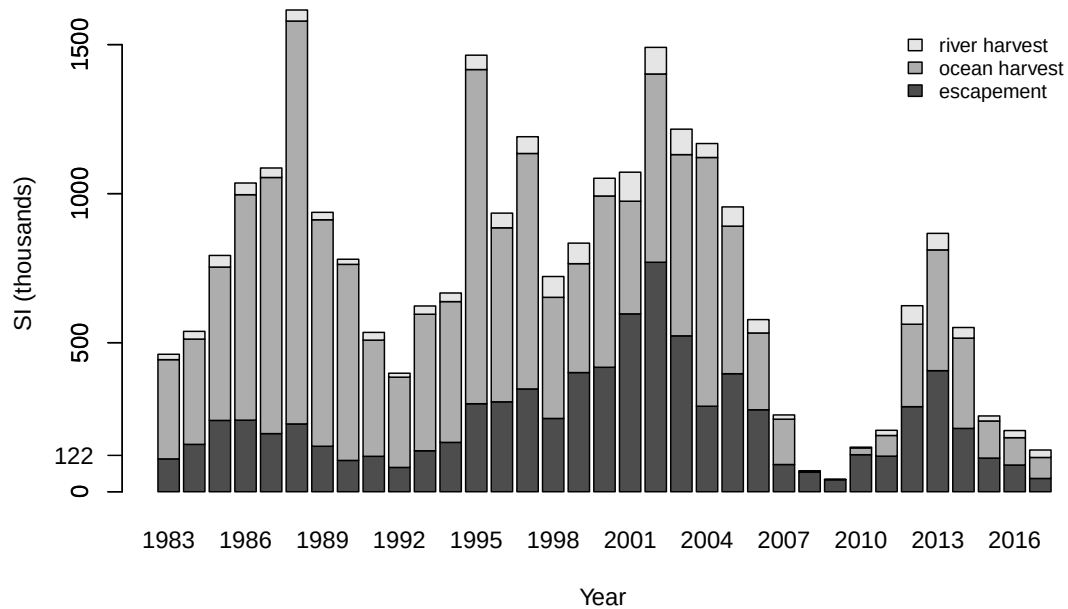
Peter.Dygert@noaa.gov

Special thanks to:
Michael O'Farrell SWFSC

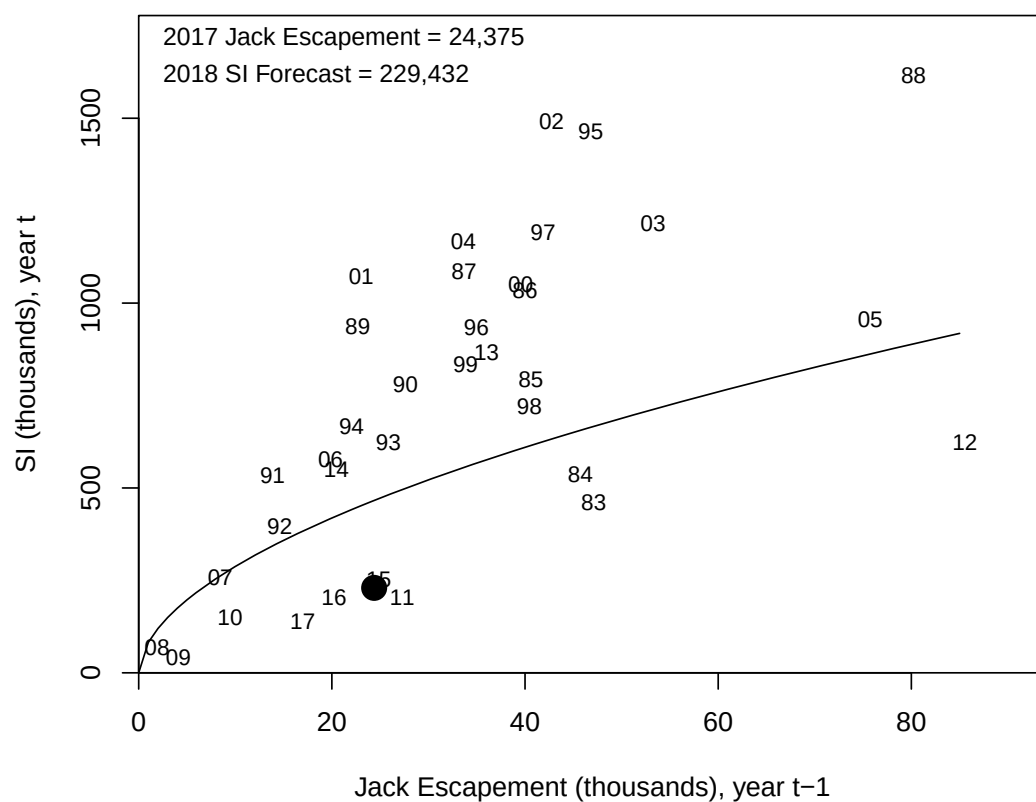


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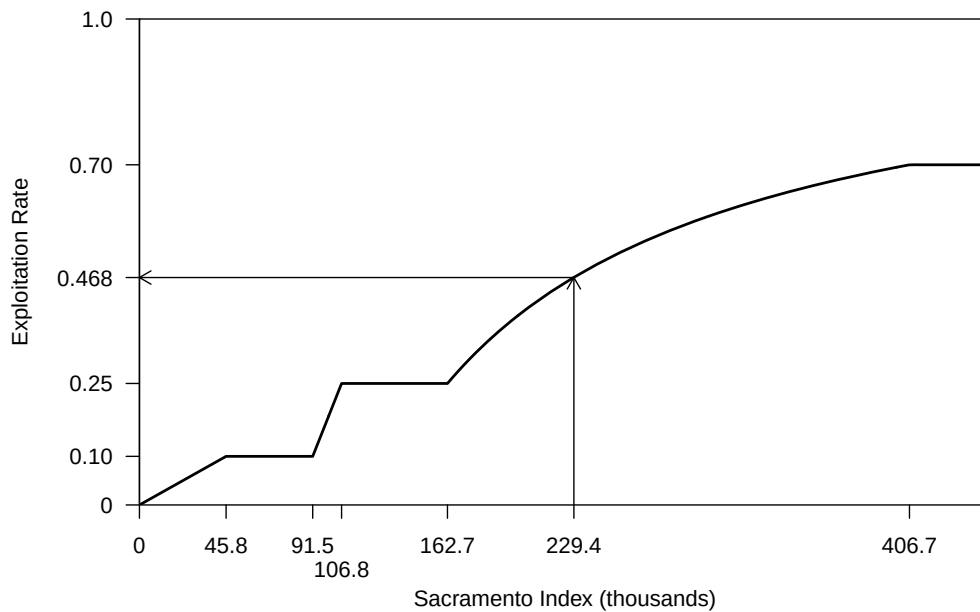
2017 Sacramento Index (SI): 139,997



2018 SI forecast: 229,432

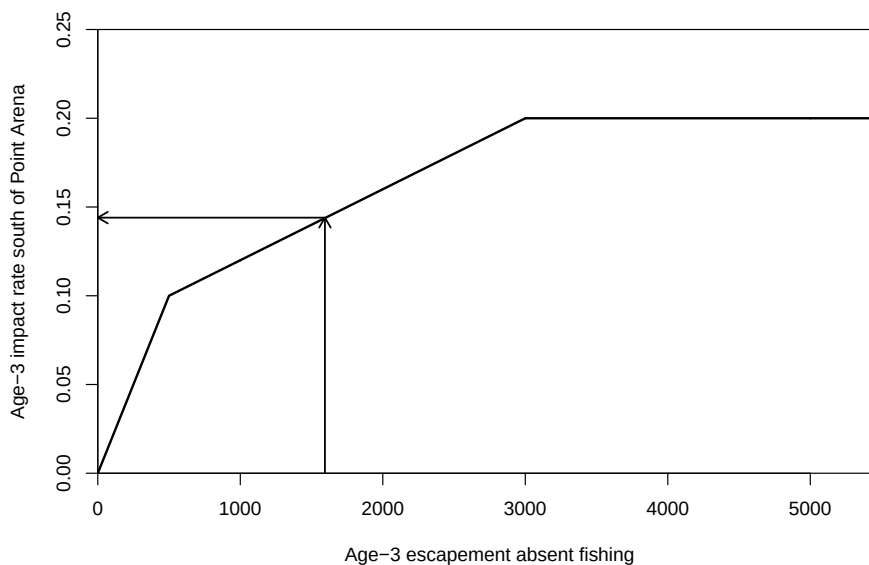


2018 management



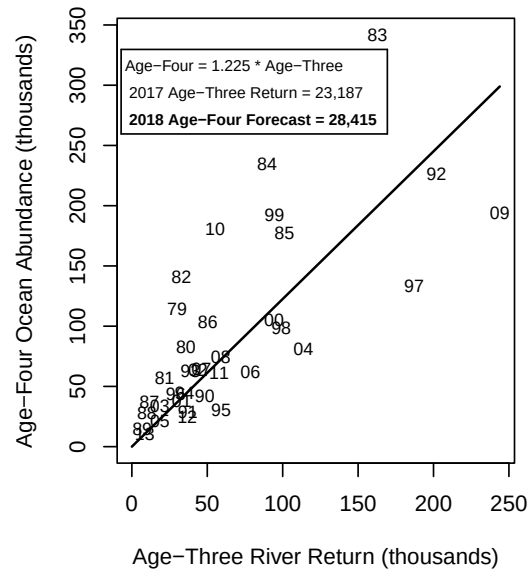
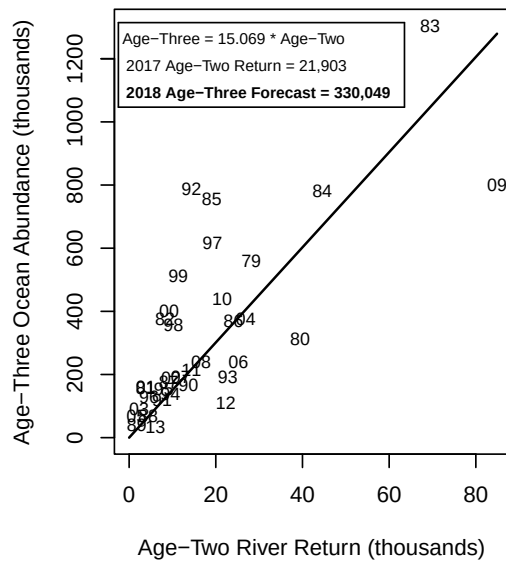
- ▶ 2018 forecast nearly equal to 2017 forecast
- ▶ Must target an escapement of at least 122,000 (46.8% exploitation rate)
- ▶ 2017 regs: preliminary escapement prediction of 134,900
- ▶ Likely to constrain 2018 fisheries

2018 winter Chinook management



- ▶ New control rule for 2018
- ▶ Abundance forecast: 1,594
- ▶ Maximum allowable age-3 impact rate: 14.4%
- ▶ 2017 regs: preliminary prediction of 12.6%
- ▶ Likely to constrain 2018 fisheries south of Point Arena

2018 Klamath abundance forecast

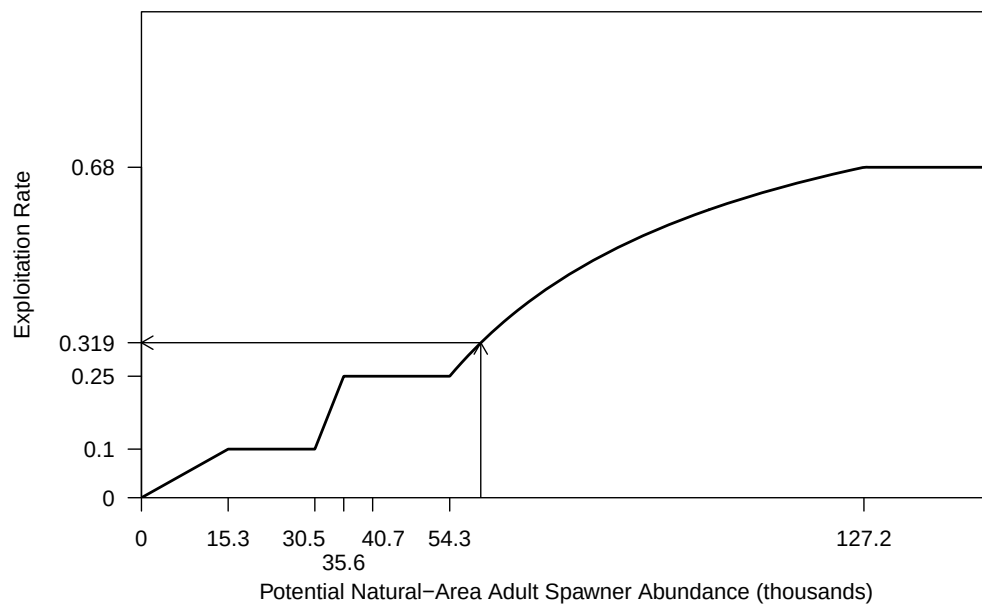


age-3: 330,049

age-4: 28,415

age-5: 767

2018 management



- ▶ Potential spawner abundance forecast: 59,733
- ▶ Must target an escapement of at least 40,700 (31.9% exploitation rate)

2018 management, contd.

- ▶ 2017 regs:
 - ▶ Tribal allocation: 50% of total harvest
 - ▶ River recreational allocation: 15.9% of non-tribal harvest
 - ▶ Natural-area adult spawners prediction: 56,500
 - ▶ Exploitation Rate: 5.4%
- ▶ Could constrain 2018 fisheries south of Cape Falcon, OR

2018 California Coastal Chinook

- ▶ Max allowable KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate of 16%
- ▶ 2017 fisheries: preliminary prediction of 2.4%
- ▶ Could constrain 2018 fisheries

2018 California Ocean Salmon Preseason Process: Calendar of Events

March 8-14, 2018 - Pacific Fishery Management Council Meeting

DoubleTree by Hilton Sonoma, One DoubleTree Drive, Rohnert Park, CA 94928

The Council will determine if any in-season action for fisheries scheduled to open in April is needed. They will also adopt three regulatory alternatives for ocean salmon fisheries in effect on or after May 1. Final alternatives for public review will be decided on March 14.

March 15-21, 2018 - Preseason Report II Preparation

The Salmon Technical Team (STT) completes *Preseason Report II: Proposed Alternatives and Environmental Assessment Part 2 for 2018 Ocean Salmon Fishery Regulations*, available online in late March 2018 at: www.pcouncil.org.

March 27, 2018 (7 p.m.) - Pacific Fishery Management Council Public Hearing - California

Laurel Inn & Conference Center, 801 West Laurel Drive, Salinas, CA 93906

The Council will receive comments from the public on the three California ocean salmon fishery management regulatory alternatives adopted by the Council in March. More information is available at: www.pcouncil.org.

April 5-11, 2018 - Pacific Fishery Management Council Meeting

Sheraton Portland Airport Hotel, 8235 NE Airport Way, Portland, OR 97220

The Council will tentatively adopt final regulatory measures for analysis by the STT during this meeting. Final adoption of recommendations to the National Marine Fisheries Service is tentatively scheduled to occur on April 10.

April 12-19, 2018 - Preseason Report III Preparation

The PFMC and STT complete *Preseason Report III: Council-Adopted Management Measures and Environmental Assessment Part 3 for 2018 Ocean Salmon Fishery Regulations*, available online April 20, 2018 at: www.pcouncil.org.

April 18, 2018 - California Fish and Game Commission Meeting

Four Points by Sheraton, Ventura Harbor Resort, 1050 Schooner Drive, Ventura CA 93001

The Commission will receive an update on ocean salmon sport fishery regulations in effect during the month of April, 2018. The public may address and/or ask questions to the Commission relating to the implementation of its policies or any other matter within the jurisdiction of the Commission. Agenda and audio available online at: www.fgc.ca.gov.

June 20, 2018 - California Fish and Game Commission Meeting

Resources Building Auditorium, First Floor, 1416 9th Street, Sacramento, CA 95814

The Commission will receive an update on ocean salmon sport fishery regulations in effect during May-November, 2018. The public may address and/or ask questions to the Commission relating to the implementation of its policies or any other matter within the jurisdiction of the Commission. Agenda and audio available online at: www.fgc.ca.gov.

Who Can I Contact Regarding the Upcoming Salmon Season?

Contact a member of the Pacific Fishery Management Council's **Salmon Advisory Subpanel**:

Jim Hie Conservation	Pacific Marine Conservation Council 1423 Vista Ave. Napa, CA 94559	Telephone: (707) 695-8661 Email: jnahie@att.net
George Kautsky California Tribes	Hoopa Valley Tribal Fisheries PO Box 417 Hoopa, CA 95546	Telephone: (530) 625-4267 ext. 15 Email: hupafish@hoopa-nsn.gov
Dave Bitts California Troll	Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations 2679 Sunnygrove McKinleyville, CA 95519	Telephone: (707) 498-3512 Email: dbitts@suddenlink.net
Jim Yarnall California Sport Fisheries	California Sport Fisheries 6308 Eggert Road Eureka, CA 95503	Telephone: (707) 443-2496 Email: jimyarnall@gmail.com
John Atkinson California Charter Boat	Golden Gate Fisherman's Association 42 Seawolf Passage Corte Madera, CA 94925	Telephone: (415) 924-6851 Email: newrayann@comcast.net

To make comments directly to the **Pacific Fishery Management Council** regarding the upcoming salmon season, please visit the Council's website at www.pcouncil.org/contact, or contact the PFMC staff officer for salmon: Robin Ehlke (Robin.Ehlke@noaa.gov).

Online Resources:

Review of 2017 Ocean Salmon Fisheries (includes in-river escapement data)

Available online at:

www.pcouncil.org/salmon/stock-assessment-and-fishery-evaluation-safe-documents/

Preseason Report I: Stock Abundance Analysis for 2018 Ocean Salmon Fishery Regulations

Available online at:

www.pcouncil.org/salmon/stock-assessment-and-fishery-evaluation-safe-documents/preseason-reports/

Klamath Basin Age Composition and Stock Projection Reports

Available online in March at:

www.pcouncil.org/salmon/background/document-library/



State of California
Department of Fish and Wildlife
Ocean Salmon Project – Marine Region
www.wildlife.ca.gov/oceansalmon



2017 Ocean Salmon Sport Regulations

OR/CA Border to Horse Mountain:

- ◆ Closed

Horse Mountain to Point Arena (Fort Bragg):

- ◆ April 1 – May 31; August 15 – November 12
- minimum size limit: 20 inches total length

Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco):

- ◆ April 1-30; May 15 – October 31
- minimum size limit: 24 inches total length through April 30
20 inches total length thereafter

Pigeon Point to Point Sur (Monterey North):

- ◆ April 1 – July 15
- minimum size limit: 24 inches total length

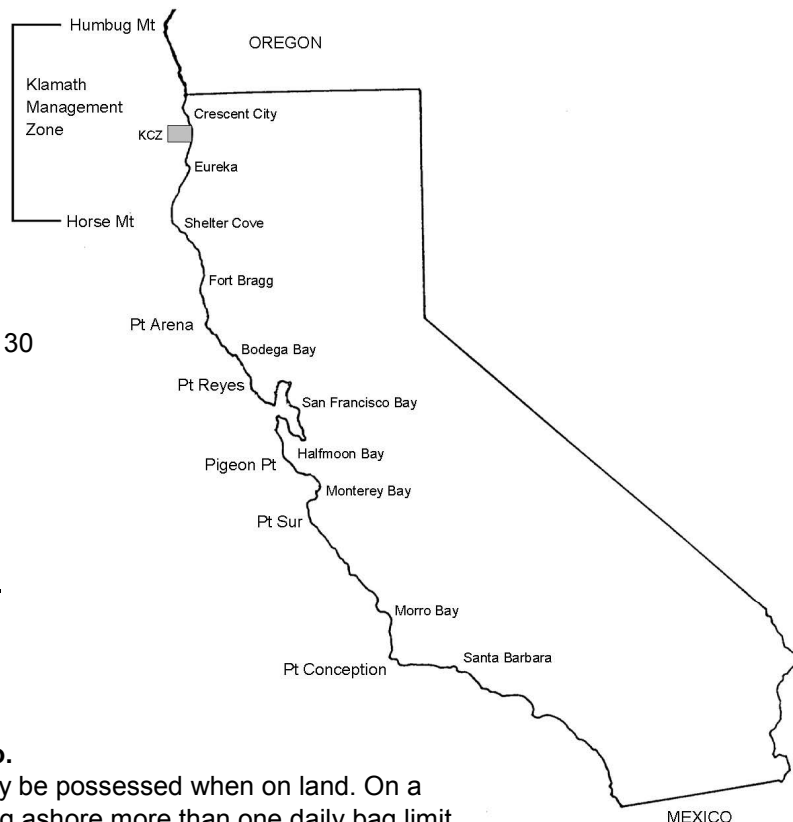
Point Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey South):

- ◆ April 1 – May 31
- minimum size limit: 24 inches total length

General Sport Regulations

- **Daily bag limit: 2 salmon of any species except Coho.**
- **Possession limit:** No more than two daily bag limits may be possessed when on land. On a vessel in ocean waters, no person shall possess or bring ashore more than one daily bag limit.
- **Retention of Coho salmon or steelhead trout is prohibited in any ocean fishery.**
- **Salmon may not be filleted on any boat or prior to being brought ashore.**
- **Salmon may only be taken by angling as defined in CCR T14 §1.05.** No sinkers or weights exceeding 4 lbs may be used, except that a fishing line may be attached to a sinker or weight of any size if such sinker or weight is suspended by a separate line & the fishing line is released automatically by a mechanical device from the sinker or weight when any fish is hooked.
- **North of Point Conception:** No more than two single-point, single-shank barbless hooks shall be used & no more than one rod per angler when fishing for salmon or fishing from a boat with salmon on board.
- **Horse Mountain to Point Conception:** When fishing with bait and angling by any means other than TROLLING¹, no more than two single-point, single-shank barbless circle hooks² shall be used. The distance between the two hooks must not exceed 5 inches when measured from the top of the eye of the top hook to the inner base of the curve of the lower hook and both hooks must be permanently tied in place (hard tied).
Note: These special gear restrictions apply to each angler fishing for salmon or fishing from any boat or floating device with salmon on board.
 1. *TROLLING is defined as angling from a boat or floating device that is making way by means of a source of power, other than drifting by means of the prevailing water current or weather conditions.*
 2. *A CIRCLE HOOK is defined as a hook with a generally circular shape and a point which turns inwards, pointing directly to the shank at a 90-degree angle.*

Recovery of coded-wire tag from salmon head: Any person in possession of a recreationally taken salmon with a missing adipose fin (the small, fleshy fin on the back of the fish between the back fin and tail) shall immediately relinquish the head of the salmon, upon request by an authorized agent or employee of the Department, to facilitate the recovery of any coded-wire tag (CCR T14 §1.73).





State of California
Department of Fish and Wildlife
Ocean Salmon Project – Marine Region
www.wildlife.ca.gov/oceansalmon



2017 Commercial Ocean Salmon Regulations

OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (KMZ):

- Closed

Horse Mountain to Point Arena:

- September 1-30 or 3,000 Chinook quota
 - five days per week, open Friday through Tuesday
 - minimum size limit: 27 inches total length
 - landing and possession limit of 60 Chinook per open period
 - all salmon caught in the area must be landed between the OR/CA border and Pt. Arena, and within 24 hours of any closure of the fishery

Point Arena to Pigeon Point:

- August 1-29*
 - minimum size limit: 27 inches total length
- September 1-30
 - minimum size limit: 26 inches total length
 - during September, all fish caught in the area must be landed south of Pt. Arena until the quota in the Fort Bragg fishery is met and the fishery has closed for 24 hours

Point Reyes to Point San Pedro:

- October 2-6, 9-13
 - five days per week, open Monday through Friday
 - minimum size limit: 26 inches total length
 - all salmon caught in the area must be landed between Pt. Arena and Pigeon Pt.

Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border:

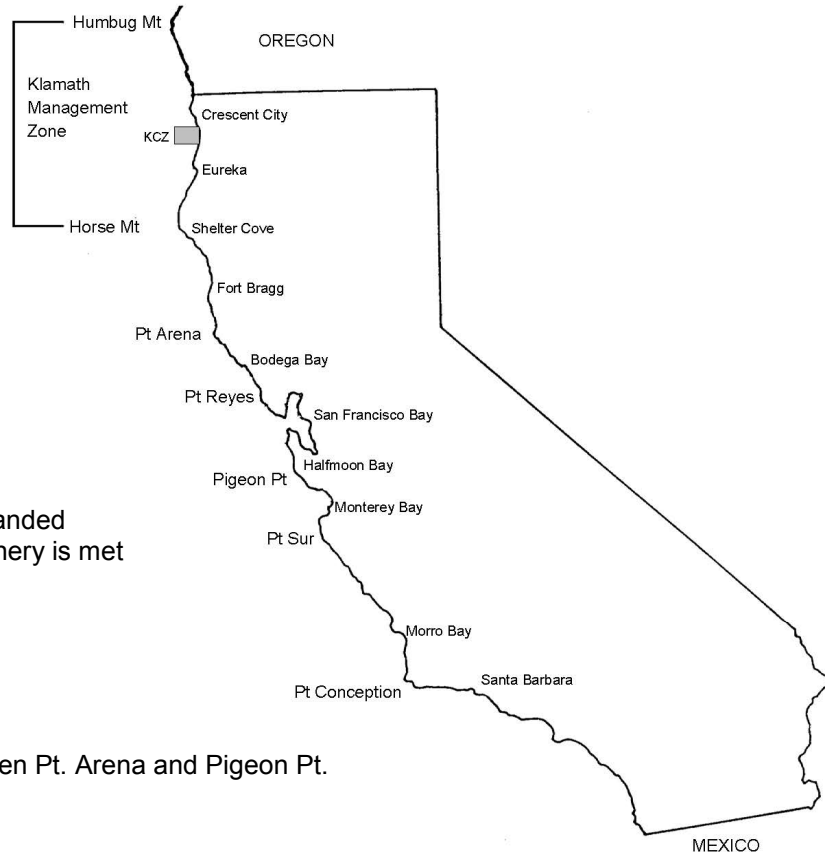
- May 1 – June 30*
 - minimum size limit: 27 inches total length

** All salmon must be landed and offloaded by 11:59 pm August 30th*

General Commercial Regulations

- **All salmon except Coho; all commercial salmon must be landed in California**
- **Single point, single shank barbless hooks are required**
- **No more than 6 lines are allowed per vessel**
- **Compliance with minimum size or other special restrictions:** All salmon on board a vessel must meet the minimum size and other special requirements for the area being fished and the area in which they are landed if that area is open or has been closed less than 48 hours. Salmon may be landed in an area that is closed more than 48 hours only if they meet the minimum size and other special requirements for the area in which they were caught AND it is not otherwise prohibited in the regulations.
- **Reporting Requirements:** Any person required to complete a landing receipt for the landing of salmon shall on the same landing receipt accurately record the total number of salmon landed in the "Note Pad" field of the landing receipt. Any person who lands salmon shall keep a copy of all landing receipts documenting salmon landings on board the fishing vessel that caught the salmon until 15 days after the last salmon season closure for the calendar year (Fish & Game Code §8043, CCR T14 §182).
- **Transit through closed area with salmon on board:** It is unlawful for a vessel to have troll gear in the water while transiting any area closed to salmon fishing while possessing salmon.
- **Barbless circle hooks¹ required when fishing with bait and fishing by any means other than trolling²**
 1. A **CIRCLE HOOK** is defined as a hook with a generally circular shape and a point which turns inwards, pointing directly to the shank at a 90-degree angle.
 2. **TROLLING** is defined as angling from a boat or floating device that is making way by means of a source of power, other than drifting by means of the prevailing water current or weather conditions.

NOTE: When Pacific halibut are caught and landed incidentally in the commercial salmon troll fishery under an authorized license, both the number of Pacific halibut landed and the number of salmon landed must be recorded on the landing receipt. Please see federal regulations for incidental Pacific halibut harvest requirements and restrictions.



EVALUATION

To improve future *Salmon Information Meetings* and to better meet your needs, please take a few minutes to complete this evaluation. Your input is useful and appreciated.

1. Indicate the interest group with which you are affiliated.

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ Fishing Dependent Business | ☐ Tribal |
| ☐ Ocean Commercial | ☐ Conservation |
| ☐ Ocean Sport | ☐ Resource Management |
| ☐ River Sport | ☐ Other (please describe) |

2. What information did you find most useful?

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ Review of 2017 Central Valley Chinook Spawning Escapement | ☐ Review of 2017 Ocean Salmon Sport and Commercial Fisheries |
| ☐ Review of 2017 Central Valley Chinook River Sport Fisheries | ☐ NMFS 2018 Ocean Salmon Fishery Guidance |
| ☐ Review of 2017 Klamath Basin Chinook Spawning Escapement, Harvest and Age Composition | ☐ Abundance Forecasts and Harvest Model Results |
| | ☐ Public Comment to California Salmon Management Panel |

3. What information would you like presented in the future?

4. What meeting organization comments or suggestions do you have?

5. Additional comments or suggestions about the meeting are appreciated.

Any formal recommendations or comments that you would like forwarded to your representatives for the 2018 salmon management process?

Name _____ Affiliation _____

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

(Optional) Please provide your contact information so your representatives can ask follow up questions.

E-mail: _____ Phone: _____

Thank you!