

Agenda

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE 2020 SALMON INFORMATION MEETING

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

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**Thursday, February 27, 2020
10:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.**

Welcome - Moderator Opening Comments and Review Agenda	Brett Kormos, CDFW 10:00 a.m.
2019 Central Valley Chinook Spawning Escapement	Audrey Dean, CDFW (p.3) 10:15 a.m.
2019 Central Valley Chinook River Sport Fisheries	Shawn Simkins, CDFW (p.7) 10:35 a.m.
BREAK (15 minutes)	10:55 a.m.
2019 Klamath Basin Chinook Spawning Escapement, Harvest and Age Composition	Wade Sinnen, CDFW (p.16) 11:10 a.m.
2019 California Ocean Salmon Sport and Commercial Fisheries	Grace Ghrist, CDFW (p.19) 11:30 a.m.
LUNCH BREAK (1 hour)	11:50 a.m.
NMFS 2020 Ocean Salmon Fishery Guidance	Jeromy Jording, NMFS (p.26) 12:50 p.m.
Abundance Forecasts and Harvest Model Results	Dr. Michael O'Farrell, NMFS (p.30) 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. John Koeppen, PFMC-SAS, CA Troll Representative
Mr. Jim Yarnall, PFMC-SAS, CA Sport Fishery Representative
Mr. James Stone, PFMC-SAS, CA Sport Fishery Representative
Mr. John Atkinson, PFMC-SAS, CA Charter Boat Representative
Dr. Michael O'Farrell, NMFS SWFSC, PFMC-STT Chair
Ms. Jennifer Simon, CDFW Marine Region, PFMC-STT
Mr. Robert Dooley, PFMC, California Obligatory Appointment
Mr. Marc Gorelnik, PFMC, At Large Appointment

Public Comment to California Salmon Management Panel

(1:40 p.m.)

- 2020 Ocean Sport Fishery Regulations
- 2020 Ocean Commercial Fishery Regulations
- 2020 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

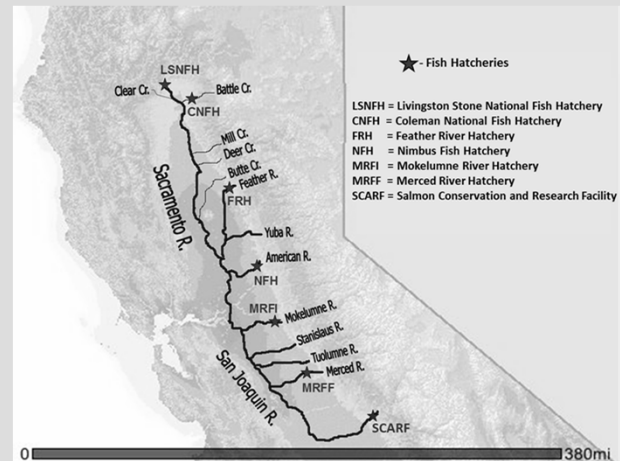


Department of Fish and Wildlife Ocean Salmon Project

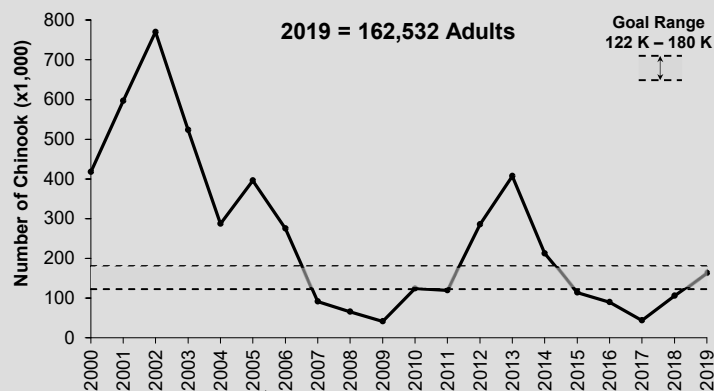
2019 Central Valley Chinook Salmon Spawning Escapement

Presented by
Audrey Dean

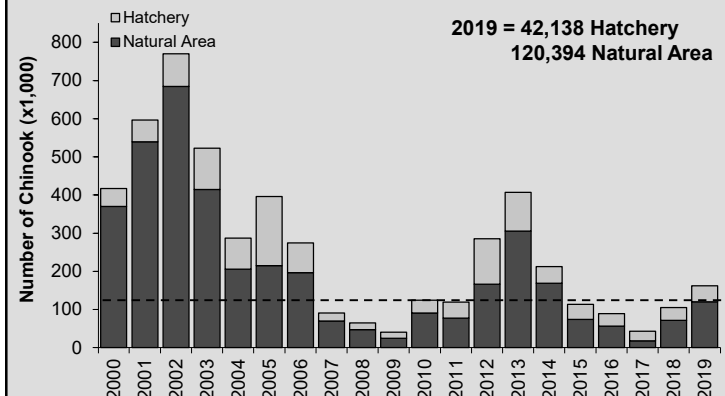
The Central Valley

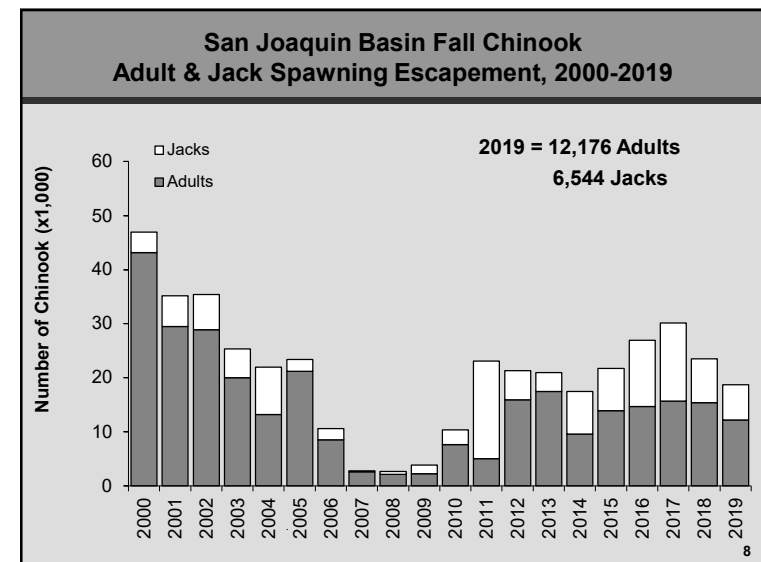
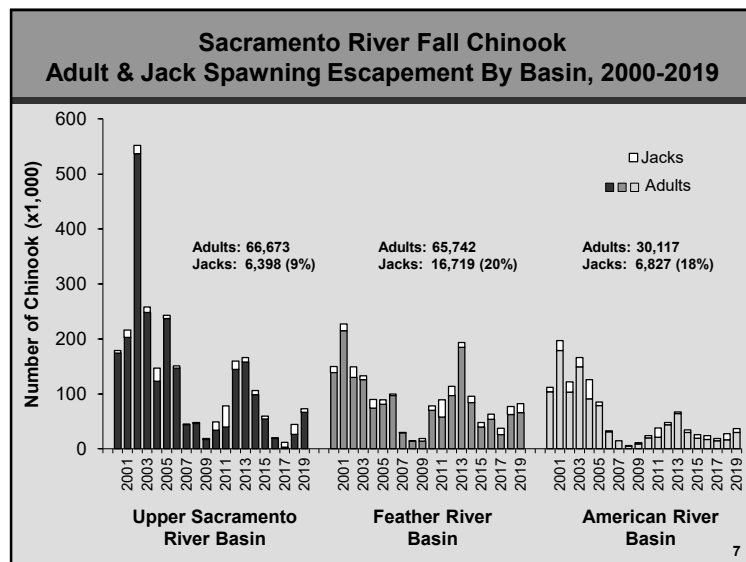
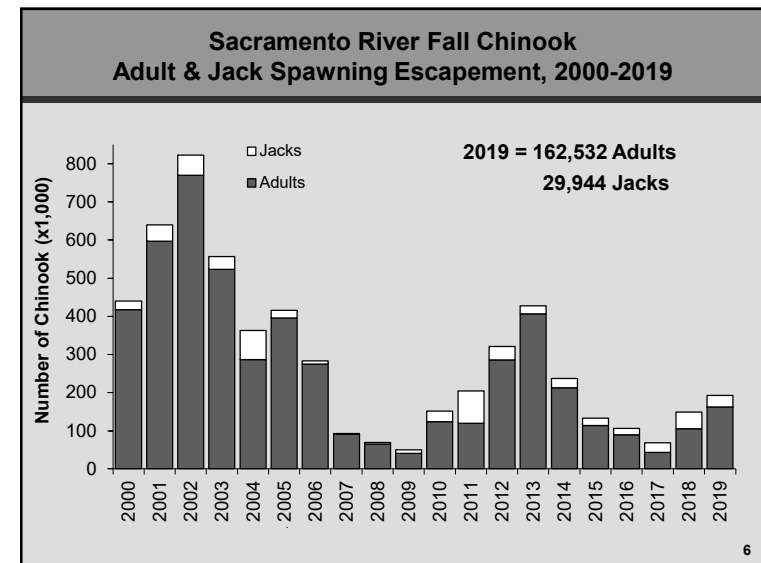
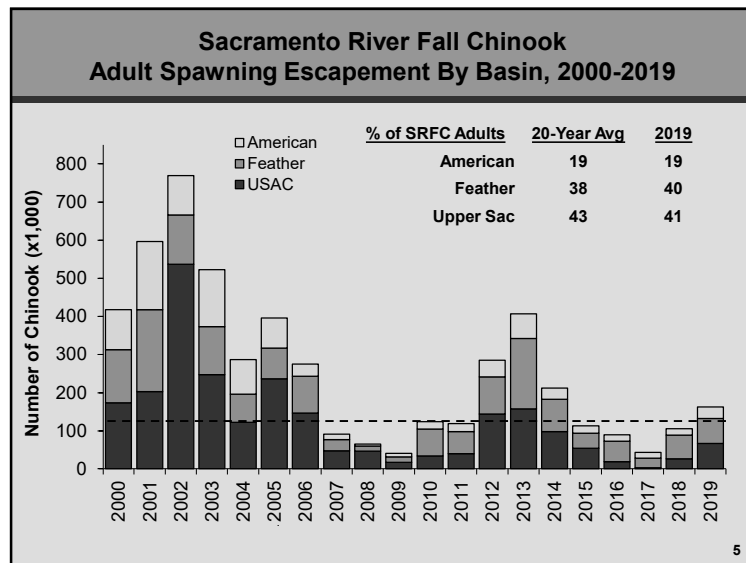


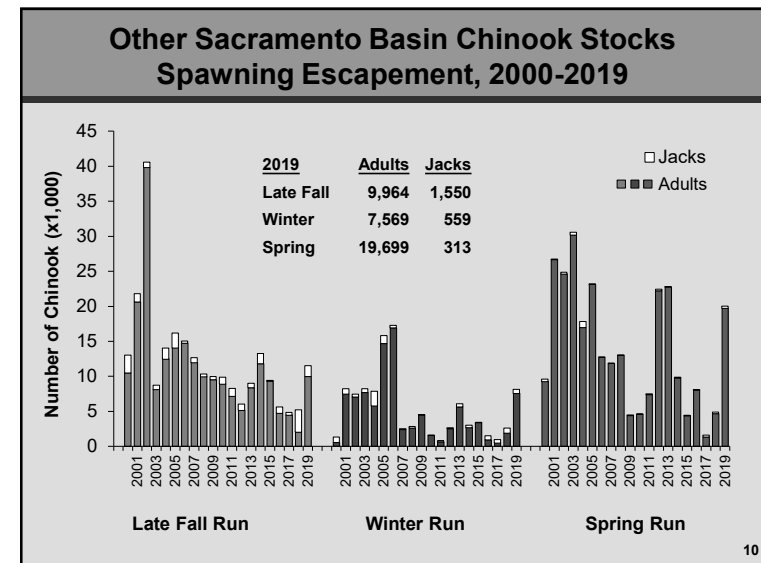
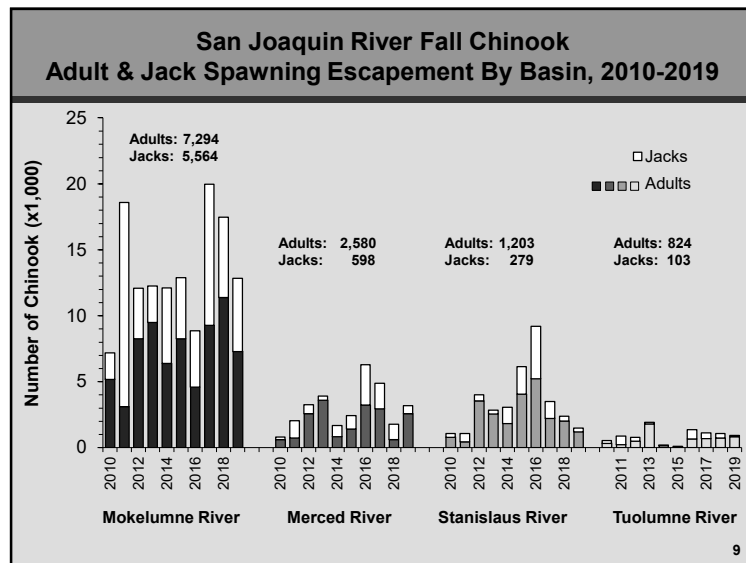
Sacramento River Fall Chinook Adult Spawning Escapement, 2000-2019



Sacramento River Fall Chinook Hatchery & Natural Area Adult Spawning Escapement, 2000-2019







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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2019 Sacramento River Fall Chinook Hatchery and Natural Area Escapement

		Jacks	Adults	Total	% Jack	% Nat	% SRFC Total
Upper Sacramento River Basin	Hatchery	1,204	13,065	14,269	8%		7%
	Natural	<u>5,194</u>	<u>53,608</u>	<u>58,802</u>	<u>9%</u>	80%	<u>31%</u>
		6,398	66,673	73,071	9%		38%
Feather River Basin (including Yuba River)	Hatchery	7,372	19,731	27,103	27%		14%
	Natural	<u>9,347</u>	<u>46,011</u>	<u>55,358</u>	<u>17%</u>	67%	<u>29%</u>
		16,719	65,742	82,461	20%		43%
American River Basin	Hatchery	1,954	9,342	11,296	17%		6%
	Natural	<u>4,873</u>	<u>20,775</u>	<u>25,648</u>	<u>19%</u>	69%	<u>13%</u>
		6,827	30,117	36,944	18%		19%
Total 2019 SRFC Escapement		29,944	162,532	192,476	16%	73%	100%

**2019 Other Central Valley Chinook Stocks
Hatchery and Natural Area Escapement**

		Jacks	Adults	Total	% Jack	% Nat
Central Valley Late Fall Chinook	Hatchery	1,261	6,833	8,094	16%	
	Natural	<u>289</u>	<u>3,131</u>	<u>3,420</u>	<u>8%</u>	30%
		1,550	9,964	11,514	13%	
Sacramento River Winter Chinook	Natural	<u>559</u>	<u>7,569</u>	<u>8,128</u>	<u>7%</u>	100%
		559	7,569	8,128	7%	
Central Valley Spring Chinook	Hatchery	313	3,554	3,867	8%	
	Natural	<u>----</u>	<u>16,145</u>	<u>16,145</u>	<u>----</u>	81%
		313	19,699	20,012	----	
San Joaquin Fall Chinook	Hatchery	3,035	6,424	9,459	32%	
	Natural	<u>3,509</u>	<u>5,752</u>	<u>9,261</u>	<u>38%</u>	49%
		6,544	12,176	18,720	35%	



General season: July 16 – December 16

Lower American River

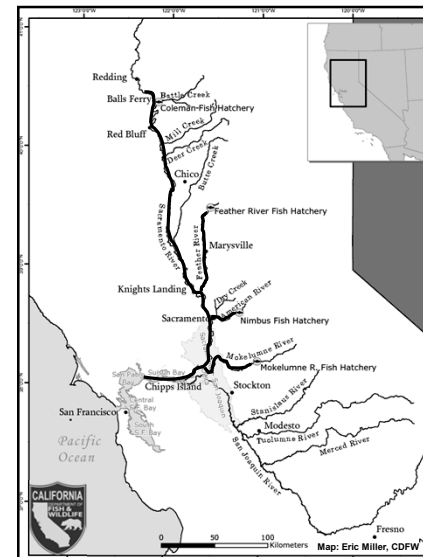
Upper Sacramento River

RBDD to Deschutes Road Bridge

July 16–October 31

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- 24 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 2019 Central Valley Sport Fishery for Chinook Salmon*

Effort:	892,901 angler hours
Trips:	214,214 angling days
Total catch:	33,347 salmon
Harvest:	30,612 salmon
Released:	2,735 salmon
Pct. retention:	92%
Catch rate:	3.7 salmon per 100 angler hours



* Based on fishery statistics for the American, Feather, Mokelumne and Sacramento rivers, July – December 2019.

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Raw Statistics

Contacted over 7,097 fishing parties

2,383 salmon reported kept

2,195 salmon observed

- or 7.2% of the estimated harvest

423 Adipose fin-clipped, 19% of observed salmon

402 heads (95%) taken for CWT recovery



Coded Wire Tag Recoveries

391 CWTs (97%) successfully recovered and read

Percent	Count	
40%	156	Feather River Hatchery fall run
30%	117	Coleman National Fish Hatchery fall run
11%	41	Feather River Hatchery spring run
7%	28	Mokelumne River Hatchery fall run
7%	26	Coleman National Fish Hatchery late-fall run
5%	21	Nimbus Hatchery fall run
0%	2	Livingston Stone National Fish Hatchery winter run
0%	0	San Joaquin spring 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
Daily bag limit of 2 Chinook Salmon and 4 in possession

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SRFC Inland Harvest

SRFC comprised 99% of all Chinook Salmon harvest in the Central Valley in 2019



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Final SRFC Harvest Estimate

Nearly 33% of the harvest were grilse

20,307 adult

9,851 grilse

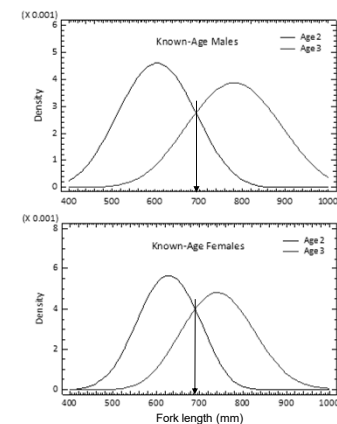
30,158 Total SRFC



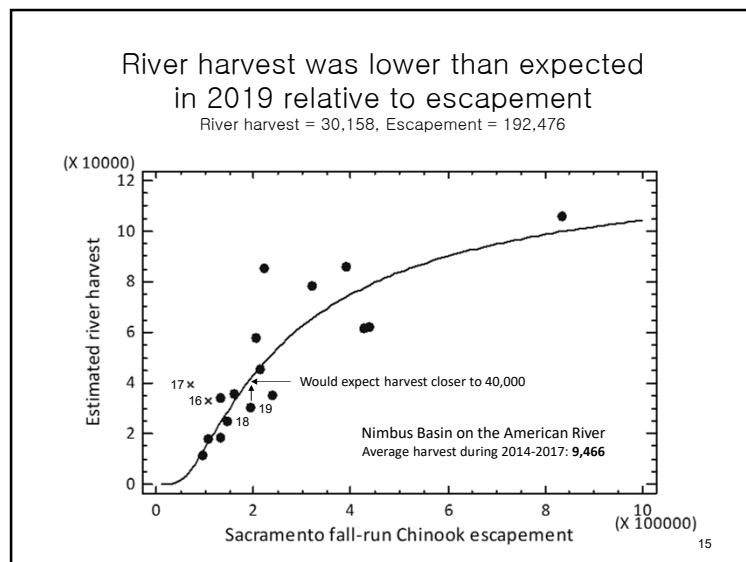
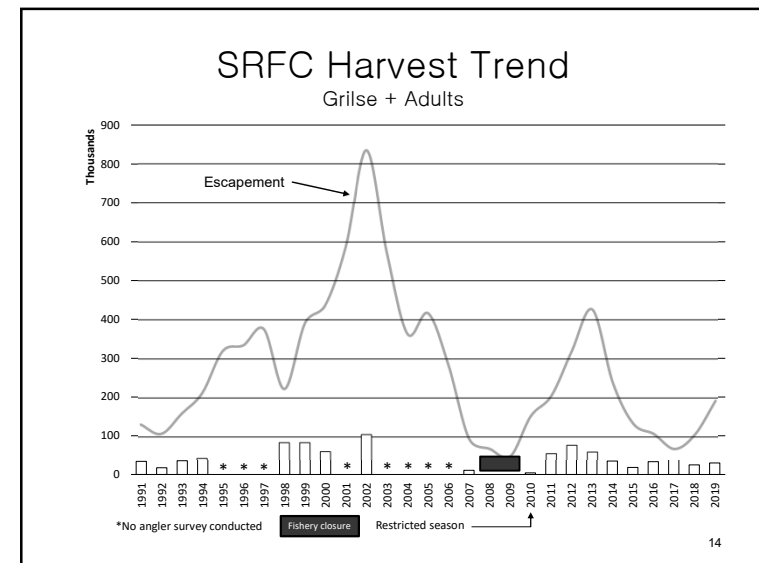
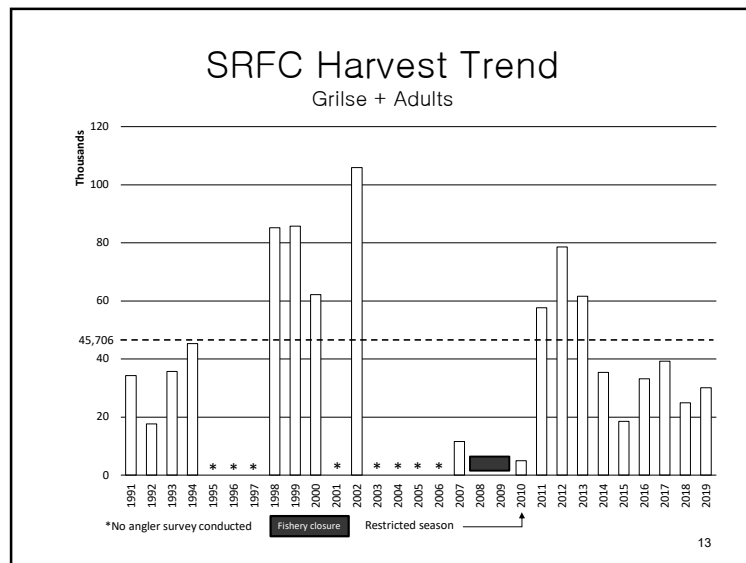
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Grilse Cutoff Males vs. Females

- Males
 - FL cutoff of 694 mm
 - 40% Grilse
- Females
 - FL cutoff of 689 mm
 - 22% Grilse



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2019 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:** 14,080 angler hours
- **Trips:** 3,378 angler trips
- **Catch rate:** 2.4 salmon per 100 angler hours
- **Harvest:** 336 salmon

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2019 Mokelumne River Fall-Run Chinook Salmon Season

- Camanche Dam to Elliot Road
 - Open July 16 – October 15
- Elliot Road to Woodbridge Irrigation District Dam (including Lodi Lake)
 - Open July 16 – December 31
- Woodbridge Irrigation District Dam to the Lower Sacramento Road bridge
 - Closed to all fishing all year
- The Lower Sacramento Road bridge to the mouth
 - Open July 16 – December 16



*Daily bag limit of 2 Chinook salmon, possession limit of 4 salmon

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



- **Effort:** 14,930 angler hours
- **Trips:** 3,582 angler trips
- **Catch rate:** 0.8 salmon per 100 angler hours
- **Harvest:** 118 salmon

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Hatchery vs. Natural Origin

Percent hatchery vs. natural origin by management zone¹

	Hatchery	Natural
American River	68%	33%
Lower Sacramento River	66%	34%
Feather River	63%	37%
Upper Sacramento River	56%	44%
Mokelumne River	0%	100%*
	*No coded-wire tag recoveries in the Mokelumne River	
System-wide	61%	39%

¹ Based on expansions of coded-wire tag recoveries.

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Contact Information

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February 27, 2020

California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Annual Salmon Information Meeting
Sonoma County Water Agency
404 Aviation Blvd.
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

SUMMARY OF THE 2019 CENTRAL VALLEY CHINOOK SALMON SPORT FISHERY

Interested Parties:

The purpose of this document is to provide a brief summary of the 2019 Central Valley Chinook Salmon sport fishery. Several key questions about the fishery are addressed, as highlighted below.

When and where did fishing occur?

Sport fishing for Chinook Salmon in Central Valley rivers opened on July 16, 2019 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 August 1, 2019. Closing dates varied among river sections from November 1 through December 31, 2019. The varied closing dates were developed to avoid contact 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.

What methods were used to monitor the fishery and estimate harvest?

The Central Valley Angler Survey monitored the river sport fishery using a random-stratified sampling design and roving survey method to cover the 400+ mile fishery area. We divided the fishery area into 24 survey sections and sampled each section on eight randomly selected days per month, resulting in a sampling rate of about 27% of total available fishing days. We started survey runs with a roving count to estimate angler use on a given sample day. This first angler use count was followed by roving interviews of anglers from which data on fishing effort and catch were collected from individual fishing parties. The second run through a survey section during which interviews were conducted also provided as a second angler use count.

Some survey sections were more amenable to access point interviews, where surveyors contacted anglers as they left the water – for example, at a popular boat

launch – and collected whole trip data. These data were especially useful for estimating catch per unit of fishing effort, which was used along with the average angler use count to estimate the number of Chinook Salmon harvested in a given survey section on a given survey day. These data were then used to develop monthly estimates of Chinook Salmon harvest in each survey section, which were then combined to yield a season total harvest.

Biological data, including length, weight, and sex, 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.

How did the fishery perform and what was the composition of the harvest?

Estimated angling effort in the Central Valley Chinook Salmon sport fishery totaled 892,901 hours, corresponding to about 214,214 fishing trips. This level of effort was 12.3% more than that estimated in the 2018 fishery (794,812) and represented 5.7% more fishing trips (202,682 trips in 2018). Total harvest in the Central Valley river fishery was estimated at 30,612 salmon with an additional 2,735 salmon caught and released. Retention rate of salmon was approximately 92% of the catch. Based on observed catch, 19% of the Chinook Salmon harvested were adipose fin clipped and coded wire tagged. Of the 391 CWTs recovered and read, 75% were from Sacramento Basin fall-run Chinook Salmon, 7% were from Coleman National Fish Hatchery late-fall-run Chinook Salmon, 7% were from San Joaquin Basin fall-run Chinook Salmon, 11% were from Feather River Hatchery spring-run Chinook Salmon, less than 1% were from Livingston Stone National Fish Hatchery winter-run Chinook Salmon, and none were from San Joaquin River spring-run Chinook Salmon.

Fork length (FL) frequency analysis was used to determine the delineation between 2-year-old (grilse) and older (adult) Sacramento River fall-run Chinook. The size break between the two age groups was 694 mm FL for males and 689 mm FL for females, resulting in nearly 33% of the harvest consisting of grilse. The total estimated harvest of Sacramento River fall-run Chinook was 9,851 grilse and 20,307 adults, for a total harvest of 30,158¹.

Based on expansions of coded-wire tags, the hatchery contribution of Chinook Salmon in the Central Valley river sport harvest varied from 56% in the Upper Sacramento River to 68% in the American River. Overall, hatchery-origin Chinook Salmon comprised an estimated 61% of the harvest.

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 (Sacramento River above Knights Landing after October 31), regardless of origin as determined by coded-wire tags.

Acknowledgments

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife would like to thank Central Valley fishing guides and 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 coded-wire tag recovery. The Central Valley Angler Survey is supported by a grant under the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. §§ 777–777l).

Central Valley Angler Survey Contacts

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

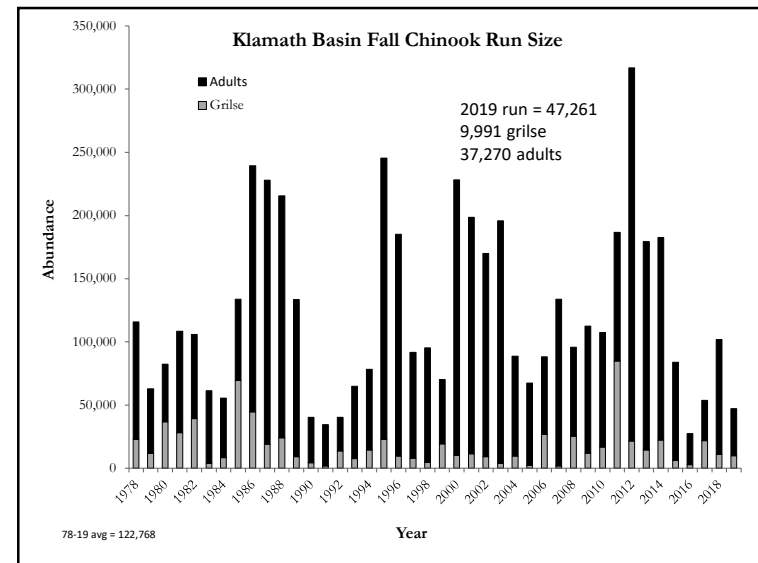
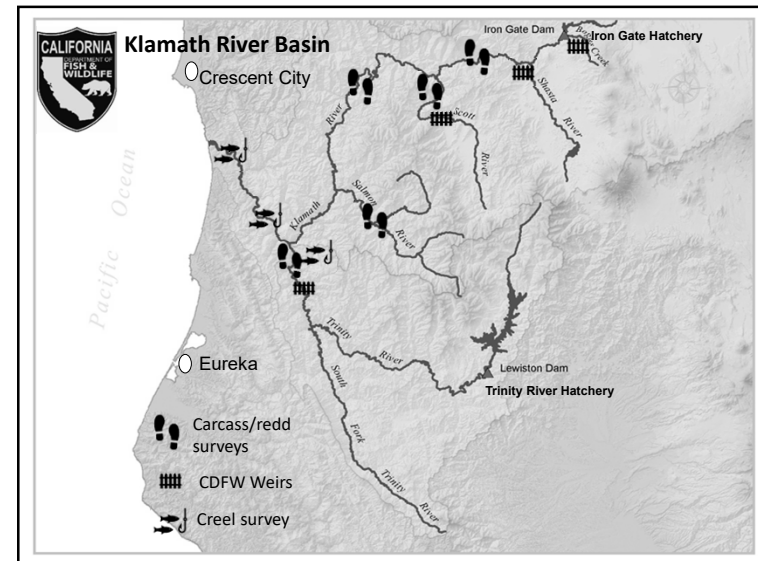
California Department of Fish and Wildlife

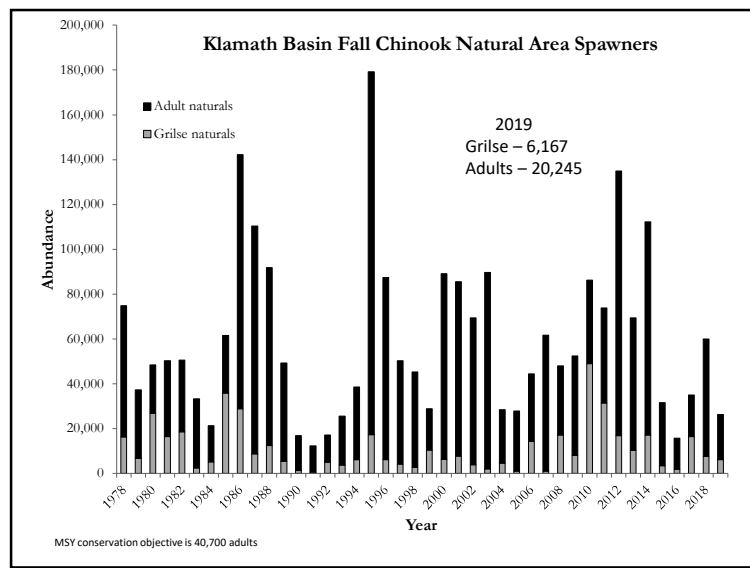
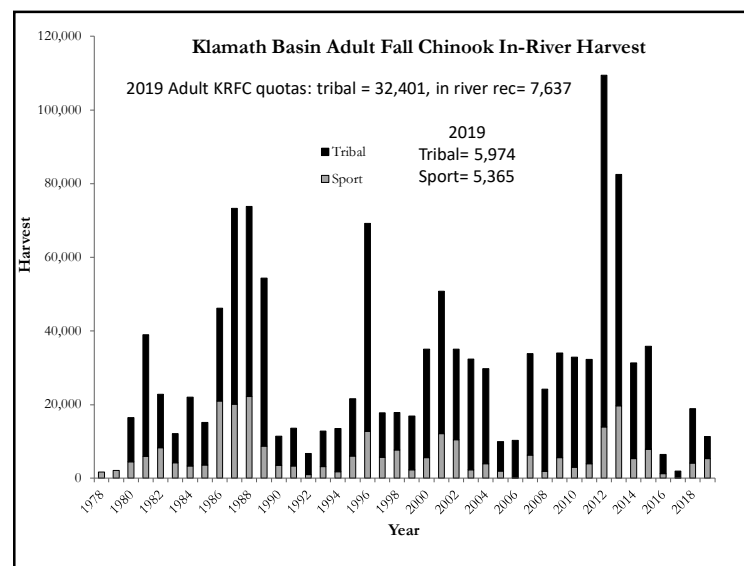
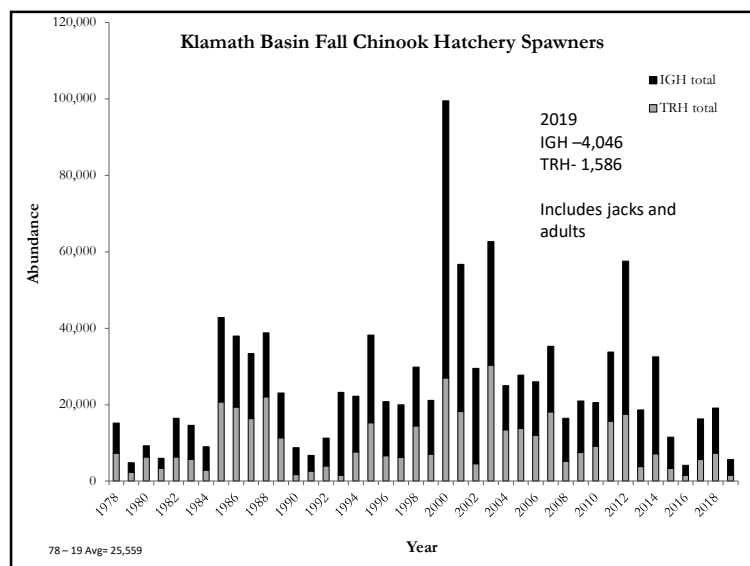
Klamath-Trinity Project

Klamath Basin Chinook Salmon Spawning Escapement, Harvest and Age Composition, 2019 Season



Salmon Information Public Meeting
Santa Rosa, CA. February 27, 2020
Wade Sinnen- Senior Environmental Scientist





Age Composition of the 2019 Klamath Basin fall Chinook Salmon run

Escapement & Harvest	AGE				Total Adults	Total Run
	2	3	4	5		
Hatchery Spawners						
Iron Gate Hatchery	249	2,825	972	0	3,797	4,046
Trinity River Hatchery	205	1,182	199	0	1,381	1,586
subtotal	454	4,007	1,171	0	5,178	5,632
Natural Spawners						
Klamath Basin subtotal	2,314	11,603	1,901	30	13,534	15,848
Trinity Basin subtotal	3,853	5,673	1,020	18	6,711	10,564
subtotal	6,167	17,276	2,921	48	20,245	26,412
Recreational Harvest						
Klamath River harvest	2,576	4,286	737	5	5,028	7,604
Trinity River harvest	132	333	4	0	337	469
subtotal	2,708	4,619	741	5	5,365	8,073
Tribal Harvest						
Klamath River harvest	92	2,333	1,536	40	3,909	4,001
Trinity River harvest	499	1,727	336	2	2,065	2,564
subtotal	591	4,060	1,872	42	5,974	6,565
Dropoff Mortality	71	342	162	4	508	579
Total River Run	9,991	30,304	6,867	99	37,270	47,261

Source: 2020 KRTT

2019 Preliminary results/findings

The 2019 Klamath Basin fall Chinook run estimate is 38% of the 41-year average.

The number of 2 year-old fish (9,991) is 56% of the long term average

The adult Chinook returns to the basin were 38% percent of the projected forecast (97,912 pre vs. 37,270 post).

The adult fall Chinook natural escapement conservation threshold of 40,700 was managed for and not met this season. The geometric mean of adult natural escapement for the past three years is 27,631, below the minimum stock size threshold (MSST) of 30,525. The stock is still considered to be in an “overfished state”. A 2019 natural area escapement of @63,600 adults is necessary to “rebuild” the stock (achieve 3 year geometric mean of 40,700).





Department of Fish and Wildlife Ocean Salmon Project

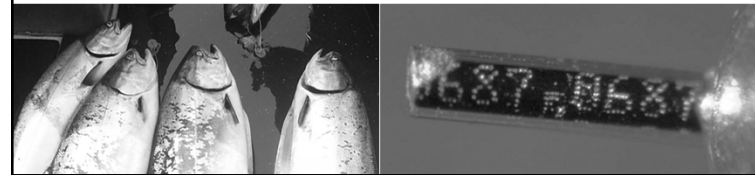
2019 California Ocean Salmon Fisheries

Presented by
Grace Ghrist

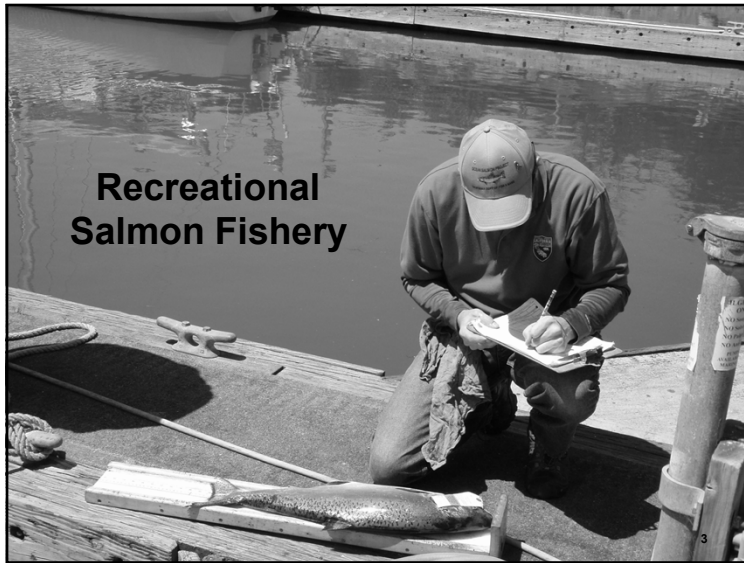


Ocean Salmon Project Objectives

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



2019 California Recreational Season

Klamath Management Zone: OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (101 days)



Fort Bragg: Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (185 days)



San Francisco: Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (185 days)



Monterey and south: Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border (145 days)



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



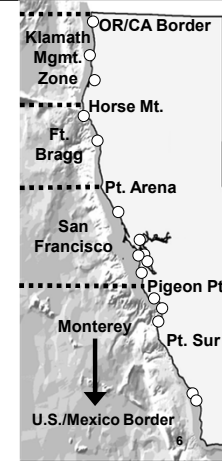
Sample Design – Private Skiff Fishery

- 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
 - All the skiff trips made at a sample site for an entire day are sampled
 - 552 skiff days were sampled during the 2019 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

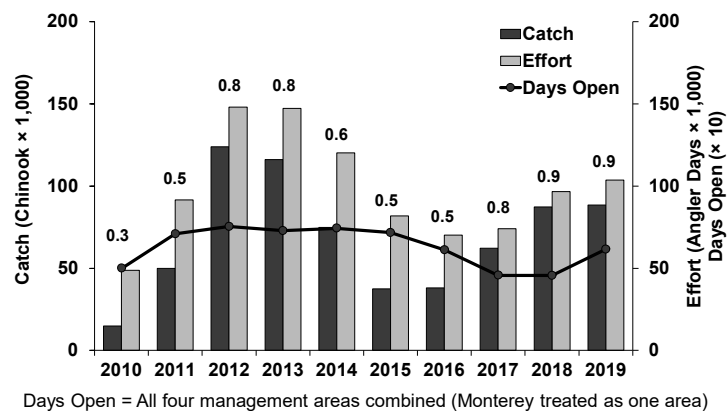


Sample Design – CPFV Fishery

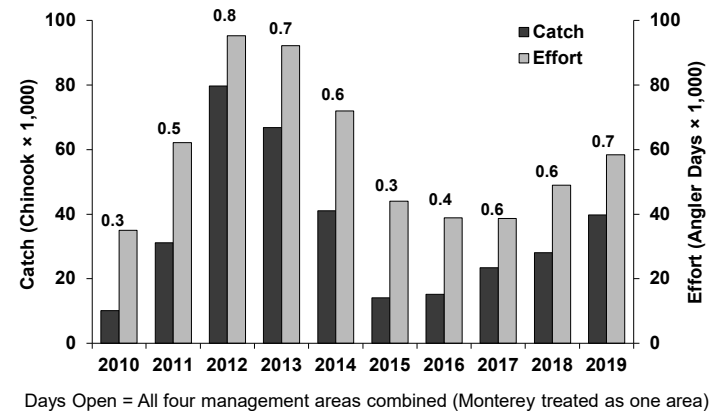
- Sample $\geq 20\%$ of all salmon-targeting CPFV trips in each management area and period
 - 15 primary salmon CPFV sample sites
 - 115 CPFVs participated in the 2019 ocean salmon fishery
 - 1,434 salmon-targeting CPFV trips were sampled during the 2019 ocean salmon season
- Samplers observe, identify 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



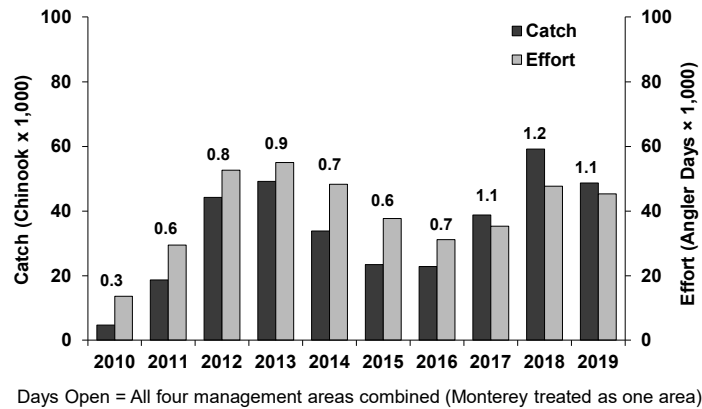
Recreational Catch and Effort, 2010-2019



Skiff Catch and Effort, 2010-2019

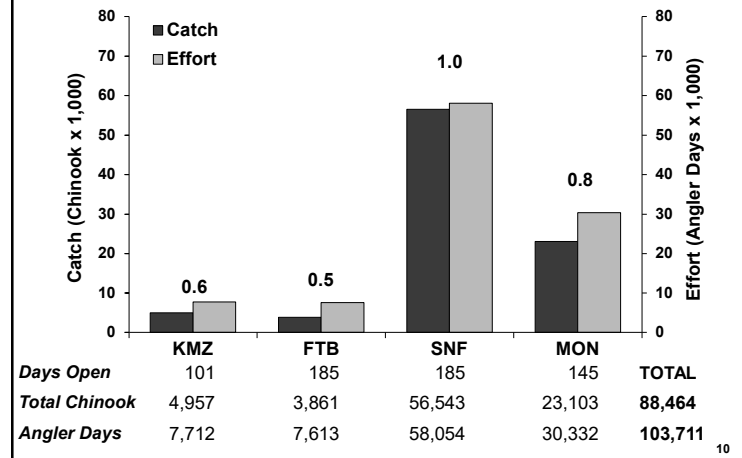


CPFV Catch and Effort, 2010-2019



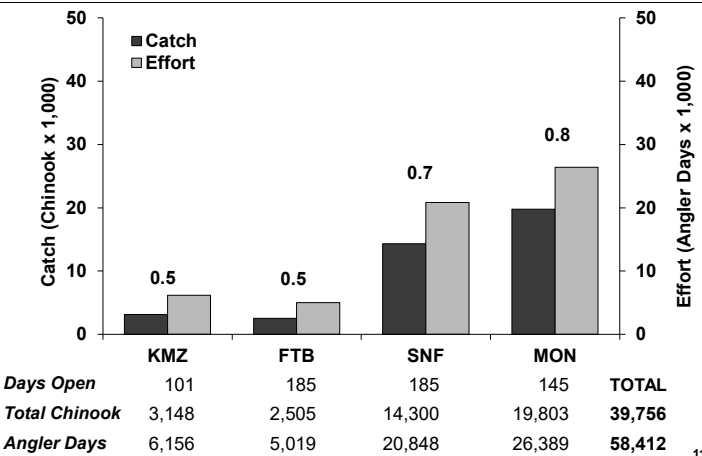
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2019 Recreational Catch and Effort by Management Area



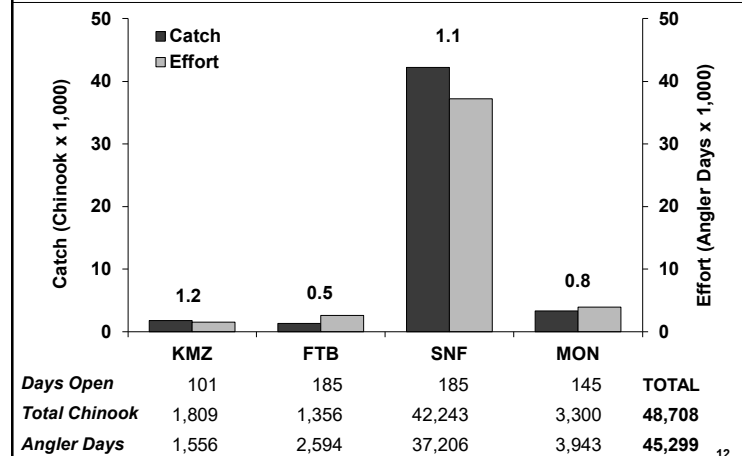
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2019 Skiff Catch and Effort by Management Area



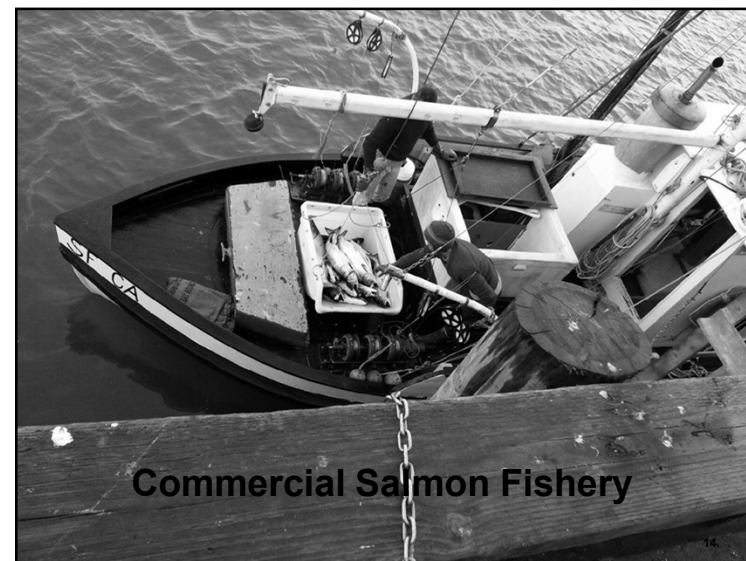
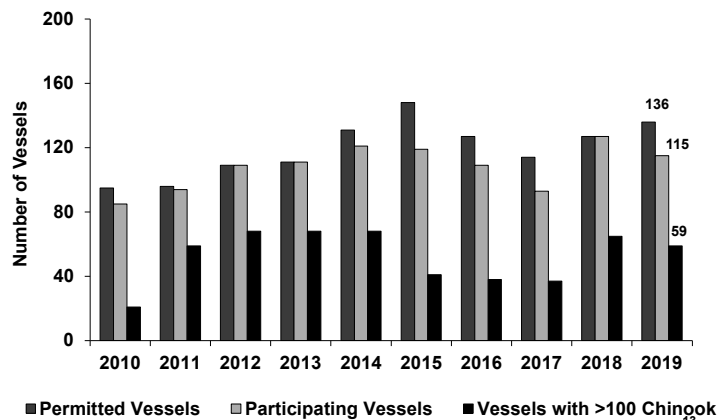
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2019 CPFV Catch and Effort by Management Area



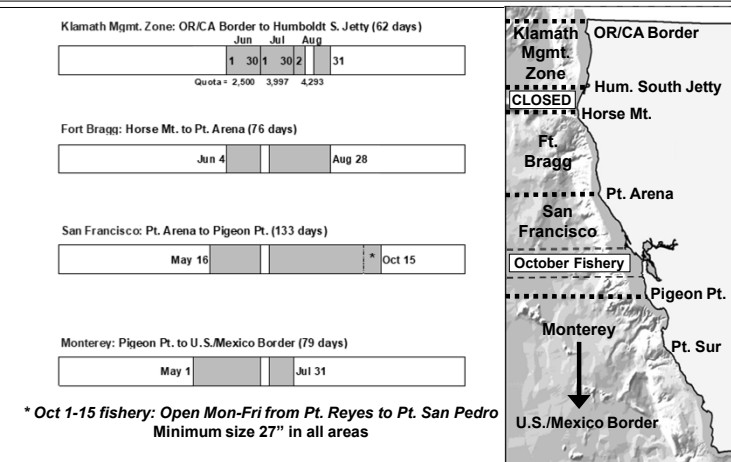
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Number of CPFVs Targeting Chinook Compared to Permitted Vessels, 2010-2019



Commercial Salmon Fishery

2019 California Commercial Season

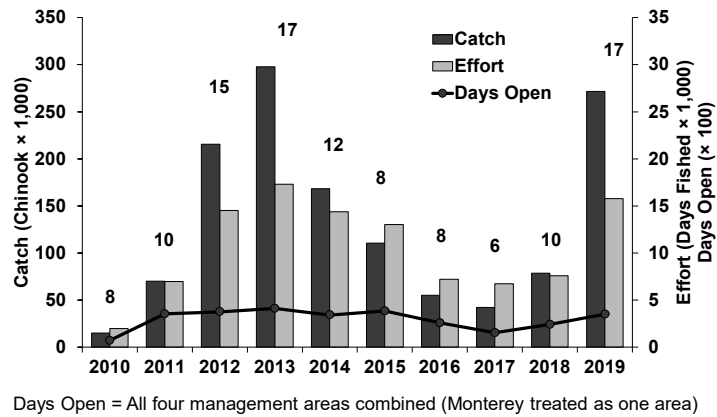


Sample Design – Commercial Fishery

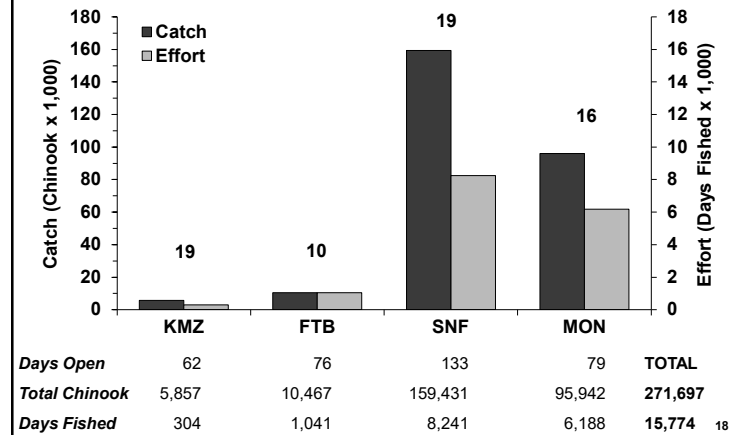
- Sample $\geq 20\%$ of all commercial landings by weight in each management area and period
- Samplers observe, identify to species, and count all salmon being offloaded
- Each salmon inspected for missing adipose fin
- Adipose fin-clipped salmon are set aside and the snouts are collected for coded-wire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



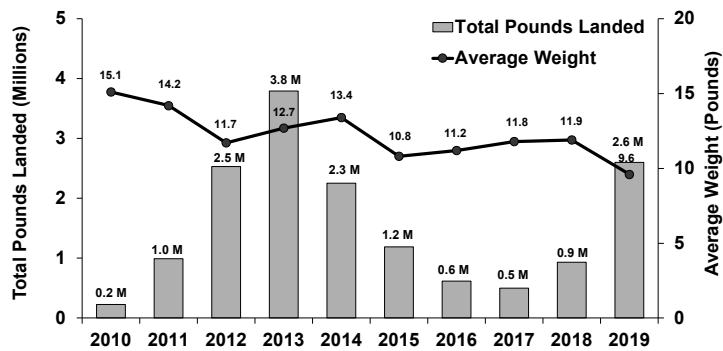
Commercial Catch and Effort, 2010-2019



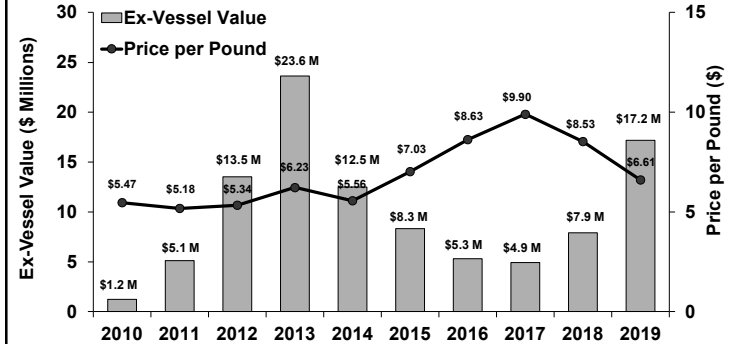
2019 Commercial Catch and Effort by Management Area



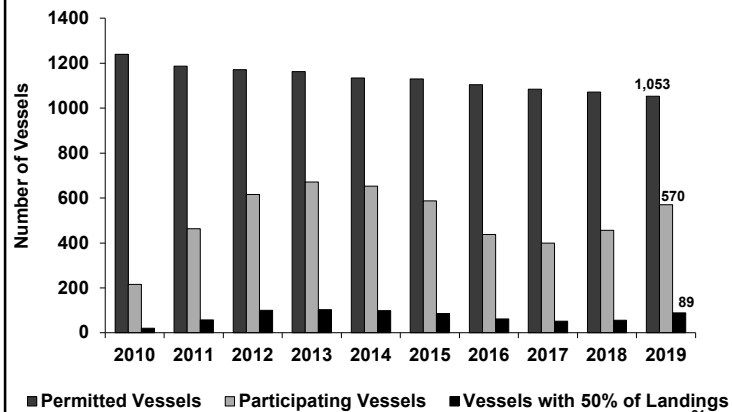
Total Commercial Pounds Landed and Average Weight, 2010-2019



Commercial Ex-Vessel Value and Price per Pound, 2010-2019

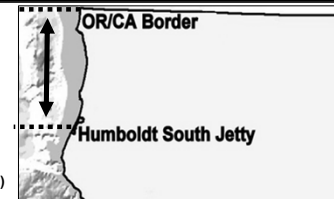


Number of Vessels with Landings Compared to Permitted Vessels, 2010-2019



2019 KMZ Quota Fisheries

- Open 5 days/week (Fri.-Tue.)
- Total boats participating: **61**
- Average weight: **9.0 lbs** (state avg. = 9.6)
- Ex-vessel value: **\$313,390**
- Average price/lb: **\$5.95** (state avg. = \$6.61)



	Jun 1-30	July 1-30	Aug 2-5, 12-31
Quota	2,500	3,997* Preseason = 2,500	4,293* Preseason = 2,000
Catch (% of quota)	737 (29%)	1,475 (37%)	3,645 (85%)
Landing Limit	20	20,50**	50**, 15
Total Participants	29	29	42

**Includes rollover from previous month
**Effective July 19- Aug 5

22

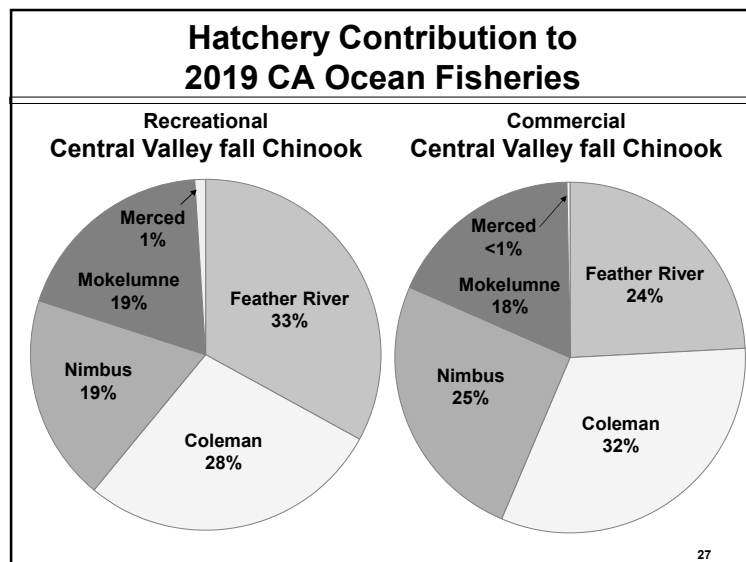
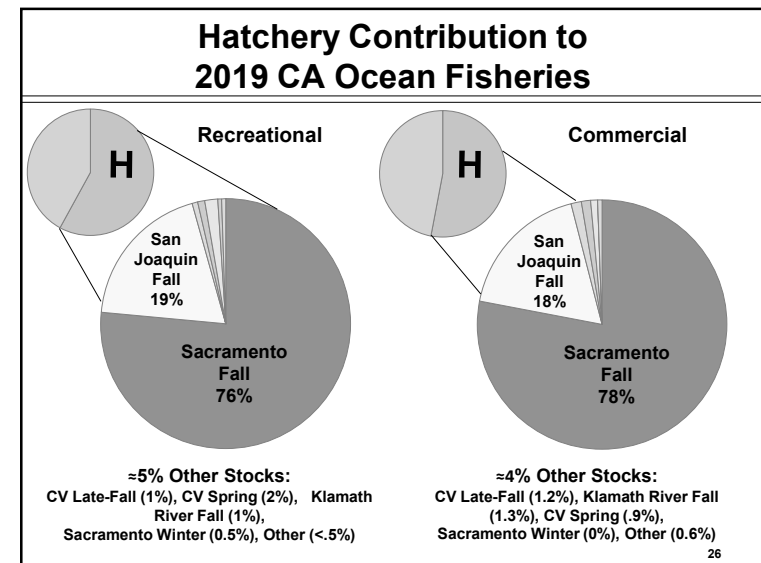
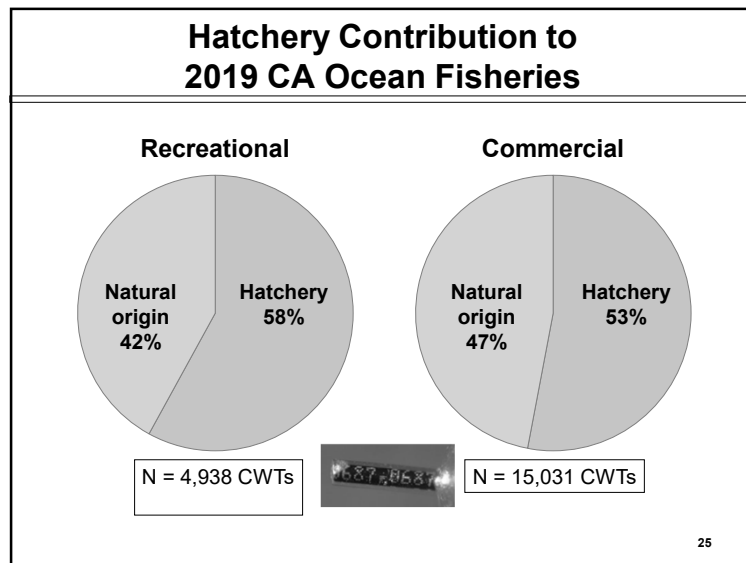
2019 Fall Ocean Fisheries Impacts on Age-4 Klamath River Fall Chinook

Area	Recreational	Commercial
Northern Oregon	0	26
Coos Bay	0	0
KMZ - Oregon	0	0
KMZ - California	0	0
Fort Bragg	0	0
San Francisco	0	0
Monterey	0	0
Total	0	26

0.07% age-4 ocean harvest rate in fall fisheries, which will be deducted from the 16% allowable ocean harvest rate when determining the 2020 season structure



Hatchery Contribution



Department of Fish and Wildlife Ocean Salmon Project

Thank You

Grace Ghrist
Environmental Scientist
Grace.Ghrist@wildlife.ca.gov

2020 Ocean Salmon Fishery Information

West Coast
Regional
Office

California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Salmon Informational Meeting
February 27, 2020

Jeromy Jording
Sustainable Fisheries Division
West Coast Region



All Guidance Preliminary; final at March Council Meeting

2020 recommendation is to follow the Salmon FMP, which requires use of the Council adopted rebuilding plans. (forecasts will be covered in Michael O'Farrell's presentation)

Indicator Stock	NOAA Guidance will achieve these escapement levels
Sacramento River fall Chinook	141,955 hatchery and natural area adult spawners
Klamath River fall Chinook	36,206 natural area adult spawners

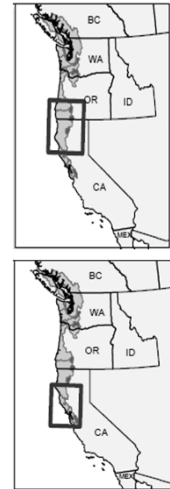


Endangered Species Act (ESA) Listed Stocks



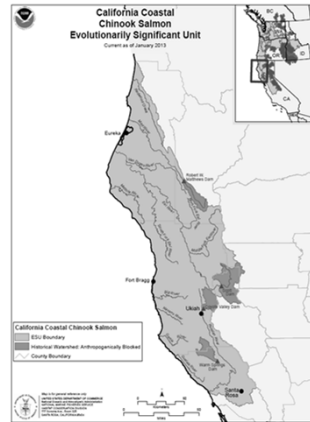
Coho Salmon

- 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



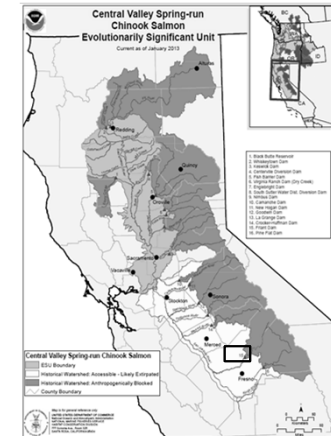
California Coastal Chinook Salmon

- ESA-threatened
- 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%



Central Valley Spring Chinook Salmon

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



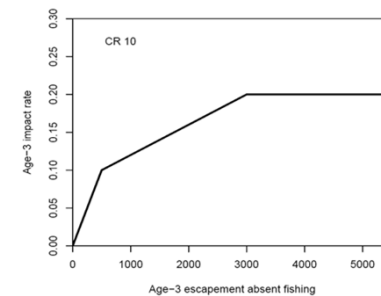
Sacramento River Winter Chinook Salmon

- 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



Sacramento River Winter Chinook Salmon

- The current HCR:



- Based on this new rule NMFS preliminary guidance for an allowable impact rate in 2019 is: 20.0%



Southern Resident Killer Whales

- ESA – Endangered
 - Final recovery plan released 2008
 - Since 2009, the population has declined from 87 whales down to a near historic low of 72 whales.
- On April 12, 2019, NMFS re-initiated ESA consultation on the Council salmon fisheries, and asked for the Council's assistance in assessing the effects of implementing the FMP in 2019 and beyond.



Southern Resident Killer Whales

- In response the Council proposed and formed an Ad Hoc Workgroup tasked with reassessing the effects of Council-area ocean salmon fisheries on SRKW.
- Depending on the results, the Workgroup was also tasked with developing a long-term approach that may include proposed conservation measure(s) or management tool(s) that limit PFMC fishery impacts to prey availability for SRKW relative to implementing the FMP.



Southern Resident Killer Whales

- The Workgroup held public work sessions multiple times between May 2019 and February 2020, updating the Council at each of its meetings in between on progress made towards accomplishing its assigned task.
- NMFS is now working on a new opinion that will apply to fisheries in 2020 incorporating the Workgroup's developed risk assessment.
- While we support continuing the Workgroup's work to develop longterm proposed conservation measure(s) we are utilizing this newly available science to base our guidance for 2020.



Southern Resident Killer Whales

Preliminary Guidance for 2020

- NMFS expects the Council salmon fisheries in the coastal waters of the EEZ will continue to meet the conservation objectives for ESA-listed salmon and continue to be responsive to the abundance of salmon stocks similar to that over this last decade when the whale status has declined
- Using the methodology adopted by the Council's Ad Hoc Workgroup, we advise the Council to assess the pre-fishery forecasted abundance levels (FRAM time step one) by spatial aggregate (the North of Cape Falcon, Cape Falcon south to Humbug Mountain, and aggregated South of Humbug Mountain management areas).



Southern Resident Killer Whales

Preliminary Guidance for 2020

- If the NOF abundance is equal to or less than the average in the seven lowest years of abundance (1994 – 1996, 1998 – 2000 and 2007) (FRAM time step one, refer to PFMC 2020 Appendix E, Table 2), the Council should implement precautionary conservation measures for Council salmon fisheries that affect the abundance in NOF waters (this includes salmon fisheries in Washington, Oregon, and California waters) to benefit the whales.
- NMFS supports managers for fisheries South of Cape Falcon to the U.S.-Mexico border moving forward with the September 2019 Council adoption of recommendations for the rebuilding plans for the Sacramento and Klamath Rivers Chinook salmon stocks



Thank You

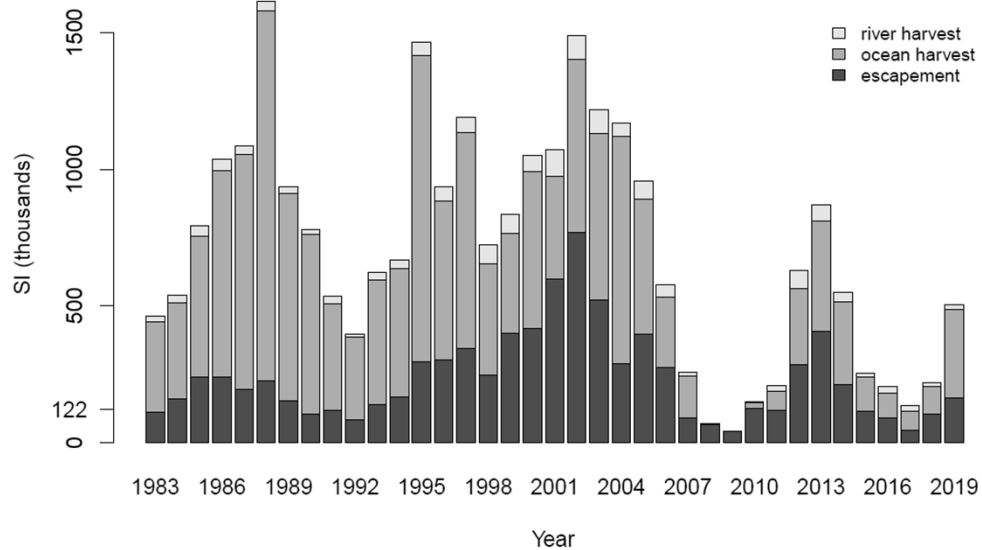
Jeromy.Jording@noaa.gov

Susan.Bishop@noaa.gov

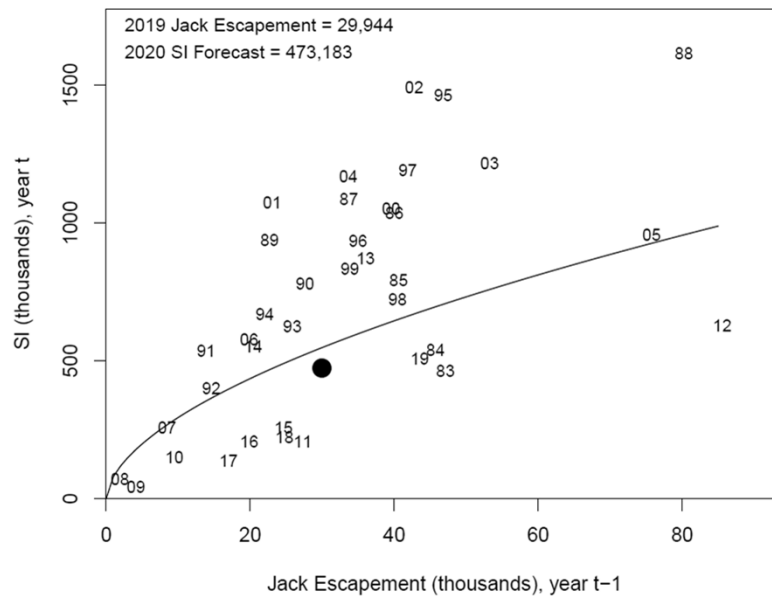
Special thanks to:
Michael O'Farrell SWFSC



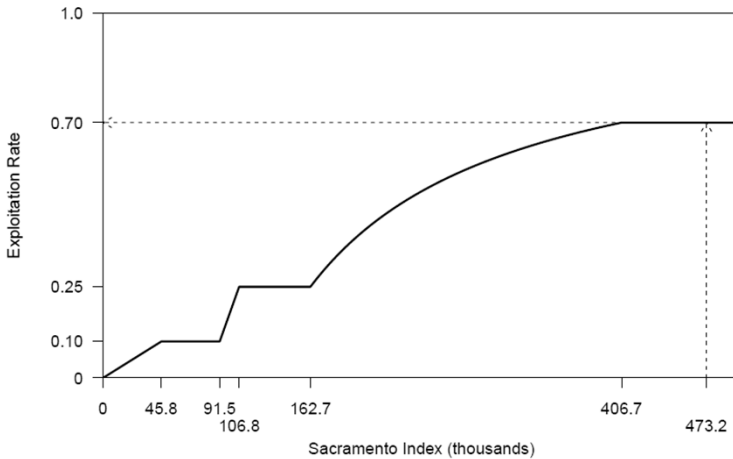
2019 Sacramento Index (SI) = 505,535



2020 SI forecast = 473,183

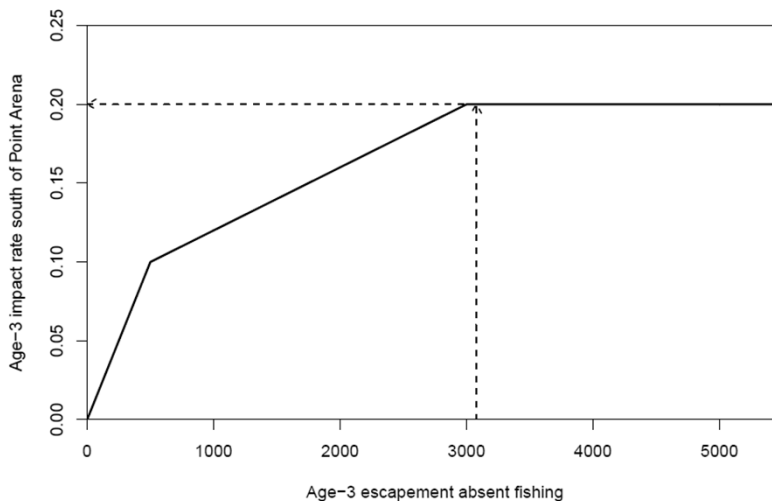


2020 SRFC management



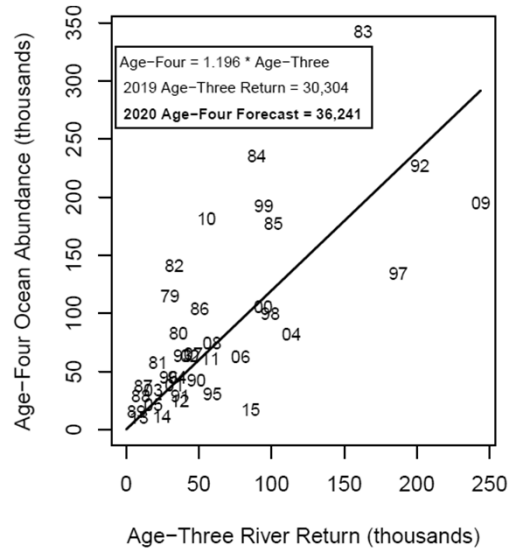
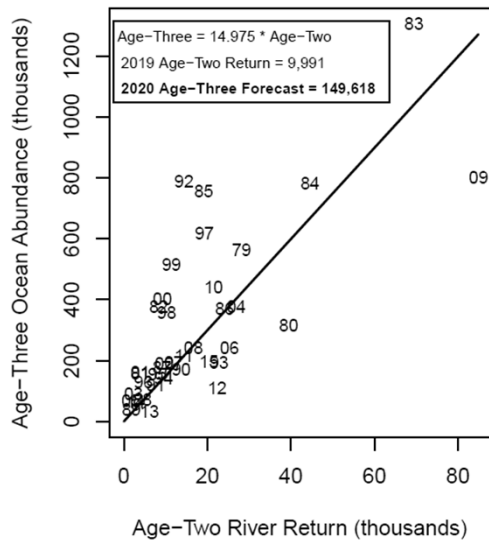
- 2020 forecast greater than 2019
- Must target an escapement of at least 141,955 (70% exploitation rate)
- 2019 regs: escapement prediction of 199,616
- Unlikely to constrain 2020 fisheries

2020 winter Chinook management



- Abundance forecast: 3077 (larger than 2019)
- Maximum allowable age-3 impact rate: 20%
- 2019 regs: preliminary impact rate of 15.5%
- Likely to constrain 2020 fisheries south of Point Arena

2020 Klamath abundance forecast

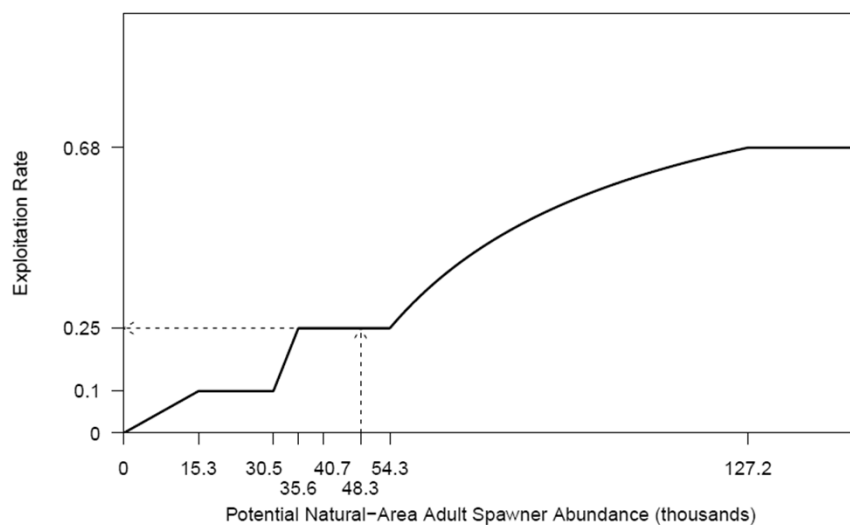


Age-3:
149,618

Age-4:
36,241

Age-5:
739

2020 Klamath fall Chinook management



- Potential spawner abundance: 48,274
- Max exploitation rate: 25%
- Minimum escapement: 36,206

2020 KRFC management, contd.

- 2019 regs applied to 2020 abundance
 - Tribal allocation: 50% of total harvest
 - River recreational allocation: 23.6% of non-tribal harvest
 - Natural-area adult spawner prediction: 24,178
 - Exploitation rate: 49.9%
 - Will constrain 2020 fisheries

2020 California coastal Chinook

- Max allowable KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate of 16%
- 2019 fisheries: preliminary prediction of 16.5%
- Unlikely to constrain 2020 fisheries

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2020 California Ocean Salmon Preseason Process: Calendar of Events

March 3-9, 2020 - 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 craft three regulatory alternatives for ocean salmon fisheries in effect on or after May 1. Final alternatives for public review will be adopted on March 9.

March 10-19, 2020 - Preseason Report II Preparation

The Salmon Technical Team (STT) completes *Preseason Report II: Proposed Alternatives and Environmental Assessment Part 2 for 2019 Ocean Salmon Fishery Regulations*, available online in late March at: www.pcouncil.org.

March 24, 2020 (7 p.m.) - Pacific Fishery Management Council Public Hearing - California

Red Lion Hotel, 1929 4th Street, Eureka, CA 95501

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

April 4-10, 2020 - Pacific Fishery Management Council Meeting

Hilton Vancouver Washington, 301 W. Sixth Street, Vancouver, WA 98660

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 will also occur.

April 11-14, 2020 - Preseason Report III Preparation

The PFMC and STT complete *Preseason Report III: Council-Adopted Management Measures and Environmental Assessment Part 3 for 2020 Ocean Salmon Fishery Regulations*, available online April 16, 2020 at: www.pcouncil.org.

April 15-16, 2020 - California Fish and Game Commission Meeting

Natural 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 the month of April 2020 and on the proposed alternatives for the May through November 2020 season. The public may address and/or ask questions of 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 24-25, 2020 - California Fish and Game Commission Meeting

Santa Ana, CA (exact location TBD)

The Commission will receive an update on ocean salmon sport fishery regulations in effect during May through November 2020. The public may address and/or ask questions of 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**:

Dave Hillemeier California Tribes	Yurok Tribe Fisheries PO Box 1027 Klamath, CA 95548	Telephone: (707) 482-1350 ext. 1315 Email: dave@yuroktribe.nsn.us
John Koeppen California Troll	F/V Lulu 10150 Phar Lap Dr. Cupertino, CA 95014	Telephone: (408) 257-1482 Email: jmkoeppen@comcast.net
Jim Yarnall California Sport Fisheries	California Sport Fisheries 6308 Eggert Road Eureka, CA 95503	Telephone: (707) 443-2496 Email: jimyarnall@gmail.com
James Stone California Sport Fisheries	Nor-Cal Guides & Sportsmen's Association PO Box 111 Sutter, CA 95982	Telephone: (530) 923-9440 Email: jstone@ncgasa.org
John Atkinson California Charter Boat	Golden Gate Fishermen'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 2019 Ocean Salmon Fisheries (includes in-river escapement data)

Available online at:

<https://www.pcouncil.org/documents/2020/02/review-of-2019-ocean-salmon-fisheries.pdf/>

Preseason Report I: Stock Abundance Analysis for 2020 Ocean Salmon Fishery Regulations

Available online at:

<https://www.pcouncil.org/annual-salmon-management-process/>

Klamath Basin Age Composition and Stock Projection Reports

Available online in March at:

<https://www.pcouncil.org/salmon-document-library/>



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



2019 Ocean Salmon Sport Regulations

OR/CA Border to Horse Mountain (KMZ):

- ♦ May 25 – September 2
 - minimum size limit: 20 inches total length
 - Klamath Control Zone* (KCZ) closed in August
 - additional closures around mouth of Klamath, Smith & Eel rivers (see §27.75 T14 CCR)

Horse Mountain to Point Arena (Fort Bragg):

- ♦ April 13-30; May 18 – October 31
 - minimum size limit: 20 inches total length

Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco):

- ♦ April 13-30; May 18 – October 31
 - minimum size limit: 24 inches total length through April 30
20 inches total length thereafter

Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey and south):

- ♦ April 6 – August 28
 - minimum size limit: 24 inches total length

General Sport Regulations

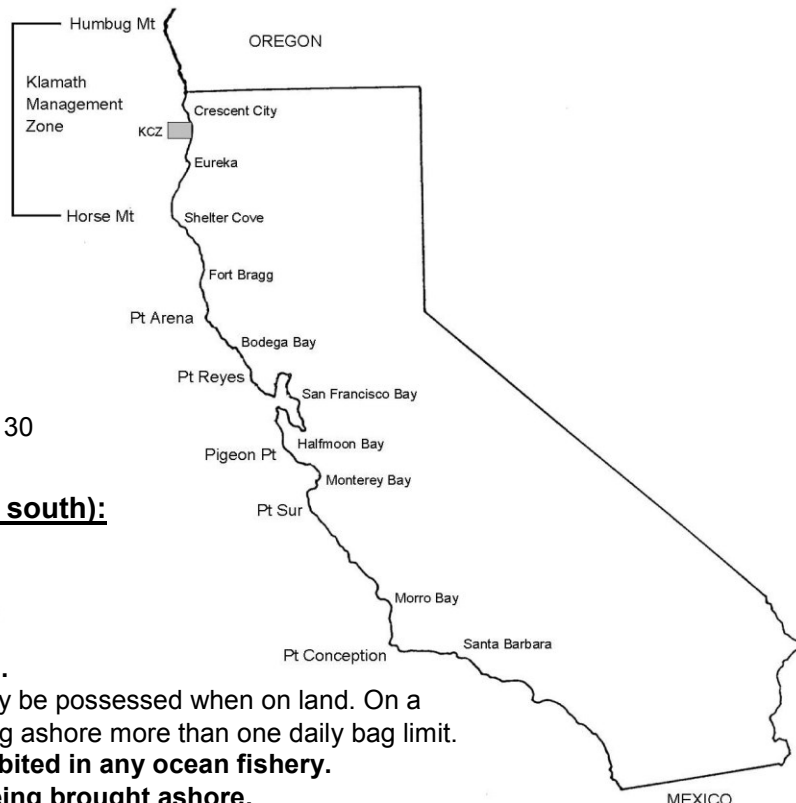
- **Daily bag limit:** 2 salmon of any species except coho.
- **Possession limit:** No more than two daily bag limits may be possessed when on land. On a vessel in ocean waters, no person shall possess or bring ashore more than one daily bag limit.
- **Retention of coho salmon or steelhead trout is prohibited 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 §1.05 T14 CCR.** 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 and 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 and 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 (§1.73 T14 CCR).

***Klamath Control Zone:** The ocean area at the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles north of the Klamath River mouth); on the west, by 124°23'00" W. long. (approximately 12 nautical miles off shore); and on the south, by 41°26'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).





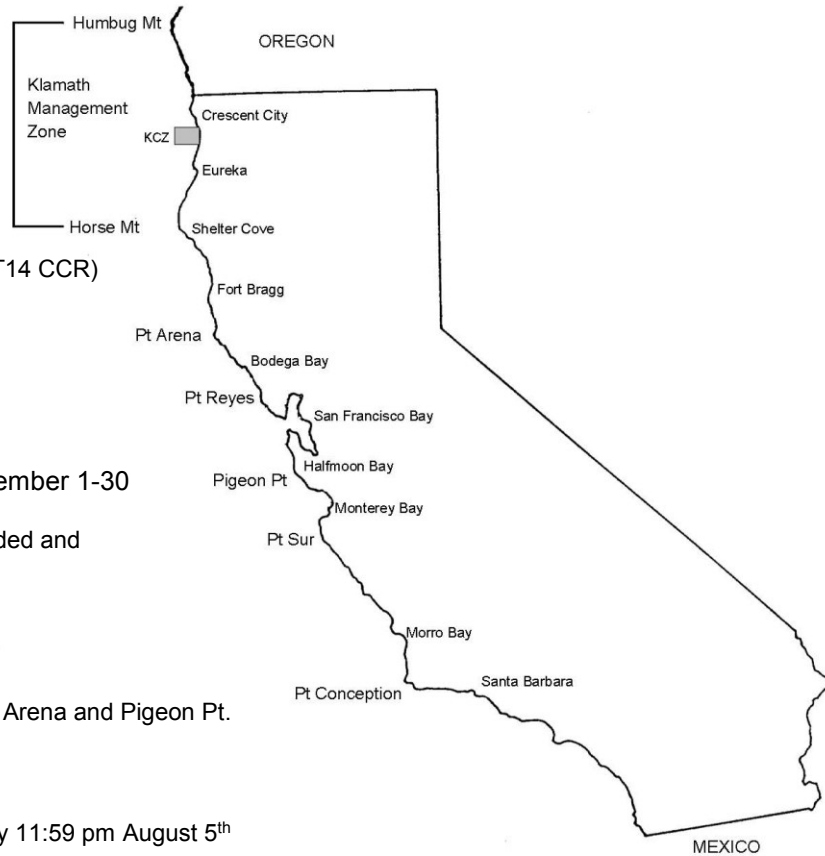
State of California
Department of Fish and Wildlife
Ocean Salmon Project – Marine Region
www.wildlife.ca.gov/oceansalmon



2019 Commercial Ocean Salmon Regulations

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

- June 1-30 or 2,500 Chinook quota
- July 1-30 or 2,500 Chinook quota
- August 2-31 or 2,000 Chinook quota
 - five days per week, open Friday through Tuesday
 - minimum size limit: 27 inches total length
 - landing and possession limit of 20 Chinook per day
 - all salmon caught must be landed within the area and within 24 hours of any closure of the fishery
- Klamath Control Zone (KCZ) closed
(12 mile square centered on Klamath River mouth)
- additional closure around mouth of Smith River (see §27.75 T14 CCR)



Horse Mountain to Point Arena:

- June 4-30*; July 11-31*; August 1-28*
 - minimum size limit: 27 inches total length
 - all salmon caught in the area must be landed and offloaded by 11:59 pm August 30th

Point Arena to Pigeon Point:

- May 16-31; June 4-30*; July 11-31*; August 1-28*; September 1-30
 - minimum size limit: 27 inches total length
 - all salmon caught in the area prior to September must be landed and offloaded by 11:59 pm August 30th

Point Reyes to Point San Pedro:

- October 1-4, 7-11, 14-15
 - five days per week, open Monday through Friday
 - minimum size limit: 27 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 1-31; June 4-30*; July 11-31*
 - minimum size limit: 27 inches total length
 - all salmon caught in the area must be landed and offloaded by 11:59 pm August 5th

**When the KMZ fishery is open, all fish caught in the area must be landed south of Horse Mtn. until the KMZ fishery has closed for 24 hours*

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.
- **Paper 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 (§182 T14 CCR, §8043 Fish & Game Code).
- **Electronic Reporting Requirements:** Beginning on July 1, 2019 any fish receiver or fisherman with a fisherman's retail license shall record landing information on an electronic fish ticket (§197 T14 CCR).
- **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 or electronic fish ticket. 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.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fishing Dependent Business | <input type="checkbox"/> Tribal |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ocean Commercial | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ocean Sport | <input type="checkbox"/> Resource Management |
| <input type="checkbox"/> River Sport | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please describe) |

2. What information did you find most useful?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Review of 2019 Central Valley Chinook Spawning Escapement | <input type="checkbox"/> Review of 2019 Ocean Salmon Sport and Commercial Fisheries |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Review of 2019 Central Valley Chinook River Sport Fisheries | <input type="checkbox"/> NMFS 2020 Ocean Salmon Fishery Guidance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Review of 2019 Klamath Basin Chinook Spawning Escapement, Harvest and Age Composition | <input type="checkbox"/> Abundance Forecasts and Harvest Model Results |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> 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 2020 salmon management process?

Name _____ Affiliation _____

[illegible]

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

E-mail: _____ Phone: _____

Thank you!