

North Coast Stratum	Change from Current	
	<b>Conservation</b>	<b>Opportunity</b>
	Draft ODFW Proposal	
	Hatchery	
	• partial shift STW release in Kilchis (40,000)... (-7%)	... increase Wilson STW by 10,000
	• shift Wilson CHS release (125,000)...	... to Trask (125,000)
	• convert Trask CHS unfed fry release (42,000) to...	• ... increase Trask CHS smolts by 55,000 (+12%)
	• shift Wilson STS release (30,000)...	... to Nestucca (30,000)
	• convert Tillamook basin CHF unfed fry releases (272,500) to...	•... increase Trask CHF smolts by 37,000 (+16%)
	• convert Nestucca CHF/CHS unfed fry releases (115,000) to...	•... increase Nestucca CHS smolts by 90,000 (+18%)
		• add L. Nestucca CHS release of 30,000
	Harvest	
	• use sliding scale for wild CHF (1/5, 1/10, 2/20)	• wild STW fishery in Trask (tag required)
• protective period for Nehalem (1/1, 1/5, 1/10)		

Mid-Coast Stratum	Change from Current	
	<b>Conservation</b>	<b>Opportunity</b>
	Draft ODFW Proposal	
	Hatchery	
	• reduce Siletz STS release (30,000) (-38%)	• new Yaquina Bay CHS release (100,000)
	• shift Lake Cr STW release (15,000)...	... to Siuslaw (15,000)
	• eliminate Big Elk Cr STW release (20,000) (-6.9%)	
	Harvest	
	• use sliding scale for wild CHF (1/5, 2/10, 2/20)	• wild STW fishery in Lake Cr (1/3)
• protective period for Siletz CHS (1/1, 1/5, 1/10)	• wild STW fishery in Big Elk Cr (1/3)	
	• wild STW fishery in Salmon Rv (1/3)	

# Coastal Multi-Species Conservation and Management Plan

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

Summary – August 2013

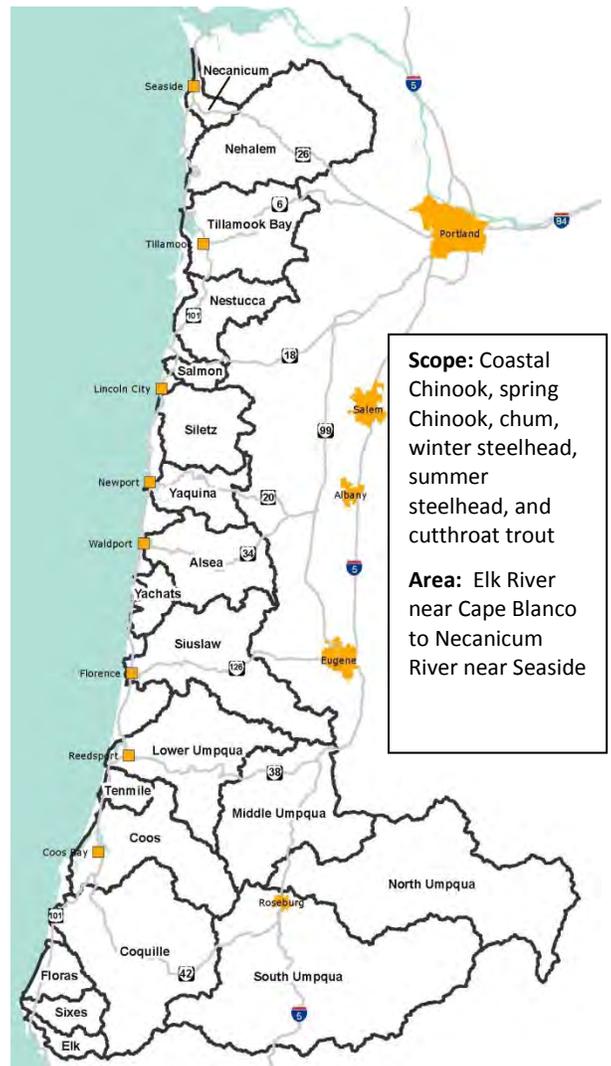
The Native Fish Conservation Policy (NFCP) requires conservation plans for the State’s native fish to help ensure they persist into the future and provide ecological and societal benefits. We are currently implementing completed conservation plans for nearly all ESA-listed fish species (e.g., coastal coho, lower Columbia River Chinook, Willamette River Chinook) and several non-listed species (e.g., Columbia River white sturgeon, south coast Chinook, Rogue River spring Chinook). We are developing this Coastal Multi-Species Conservation and Management Plan (Coastal Plan) for the remaining anadromous salmonids on the coast from Cape Blanco to Seaside. This Coastal Plan is unique from other plans in that it addresses six distinct groups of fish species, none of which are listed under the ESA, and it addresses both conservation *and* utilization of these fish.

## Process

We are using multiple layers of public and stakeholder input to help guide this process because of the inherent complexity of incorporating multiple species for both conservation and utilization (e.g., harvest and hatcheries). The initial focus has been on technical analyses and pulling a draft plan together so the public and stakeholders can see the full picture across watersheds and species. We relied on four stakeholder teams distributed along the coast to help shape the initial draft. The first draft was completed early June for stakeholder team review and comment at meetings late June and early July. Stakeholder team members have asked for another meeting this fall to continue working on the draft prior to a second draft going out for additional public process this fall and winter, including at least six town-hall meetings in coastal communities. We also conducted a public opinion survey to inform the process. All of this will be used to complete the Coastal Plan and inform the Commission for potential adoption later this year or early 2014.

## Draft Elements: Conservation Status

- Overall, the **conservation message is positive**. All of the species, with the possible exception of chum, are **currently viable** and healthy (though not necessarily at historical abundance levels).
- There are only two non-viable populations: Elk River Chinook and South Umpqua spring Chinook, and reasonable actions can hopefully improve the Elk River population status.
- **Caution** is warranted for coastal species, but no crisis is evident.
- **Goals** for conservation are 1) make non-viable populations viable, 2) increase abundance and productivity of populations as a hedge against uncertainty and potential threats, 3) expand chum distribution, and 4) improve data.
- Improvements will be achieved through actions associated with habitat, predators, harvest and hatcheries.



### Draft Elements: Predator Actions

- Pinniped, avian, and non-native fish predators are limiting many wild populations and undermining the angling experience and hatchery fish investment.
- Numerous on-going and expanded actions are identified, including studies of wild population impacts, **hazing** in cooperation with volunteers, pursuing lethal take permit (cormorants), habitat restoration (including for predators of predators – e.g., bald eagles), and control of non-native fish in newly introduced and established areas.

### Draft Elements: Fishing/Harvest Actions

- Chinook and Spring Chinook: harvest is not a primary limiting factor for Chinook, but given the high ocean and inland harvest rates, it is a secondary factor. To address this, **sliding scale harvest management** (where daily and annual bag limits vary with expected run size) is proposed, along with **protective periods** for early-run life history variants and populations.
- Winter Steelhead: given the strong status, a very modest wild harvest is proposed in a few locations, several of which may utilize a **limited entry system** (where a special tag is required for harvest).
- Chum and Summer Steelhead: harvest of wild fish will remain prohibited.
- Cutthroat trout: regulations will also be largely unchanged, with precautions when populations are low.
- Coho: sliding scale harvest of wild coho (ESA-listed) is proposed to replace current quota-based fishery.
- We are proposing mandatory return of harvest tags and beginning a pilot program for sport guide logbooks.

### Draft Elements: Hatchery Actions

- Hatchery programs are vital for fishing opportunity on the coast, so overall **production** is proposed to **increase slightly** from 6 million smolts per year to slightly over 6.1 million smolts per year. We believe this can provide additional fishing opportunity without undermining conservation.
- One objective of the Coastal Plan is to provide some modest consolidation of hatchery programs consistent with a portfolio of hatchery fish emphasis areas and wild fish emphasis areas. As such, the number of **locations stocked** is proposed to **decrease slightly** (from 39 to 34 of the 50 total management areas). To maintain or enhance the overall fishing opportunity, increases in stockings of nearby management areas and/or new harvest opportunities on wild fish within the management area are proposed.

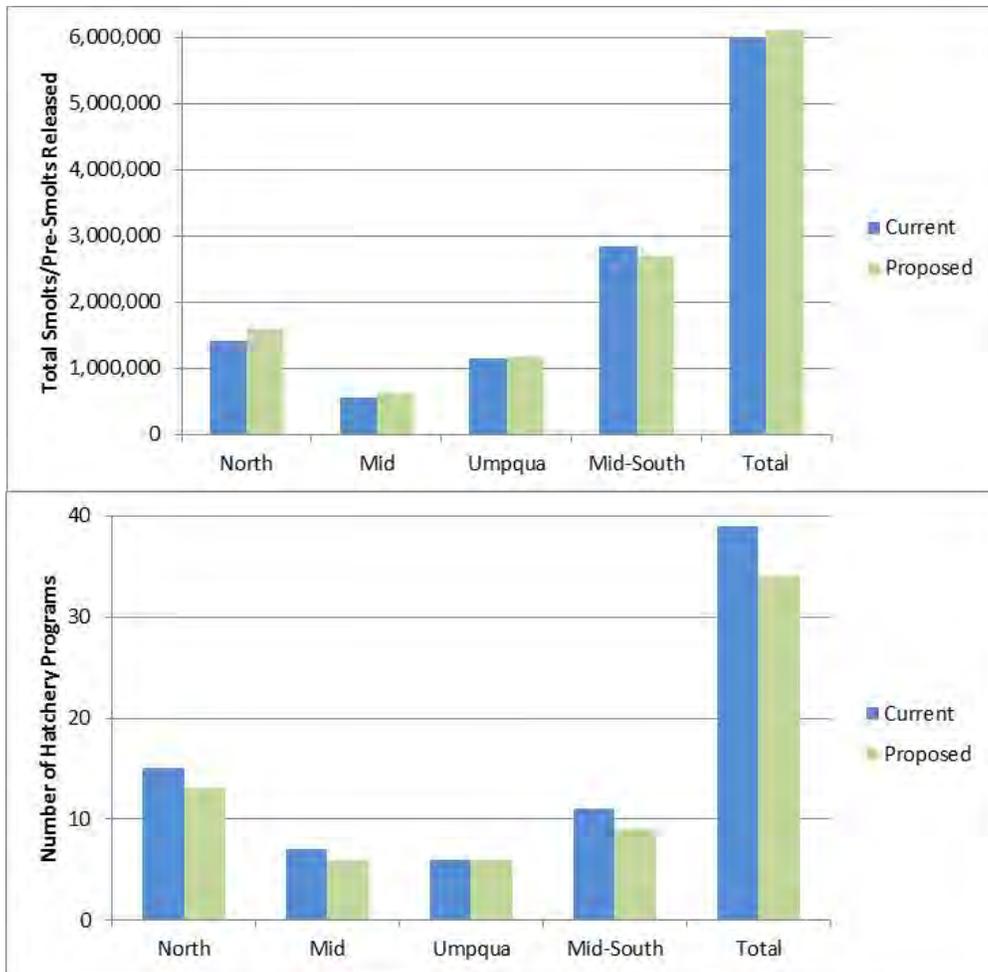
### Coastal Plan Process Timeline

- August – October 2012 • Establish four Stakeholder teams (North Coast, Mid Coast, Umpqua, Mid South Coast). Distribute draft management actions (first “strawman portfolio”) to Stakeholders for discussion at workshops.
- November 2012 • Habitat Technical Work Group meets to discuss habitat approaches.
- January 2013 • Revised draft of management actions (second “strawman portfolio”) provided to Stakeholders based on workshop recommendations and new considerations.
  - Public opinion survey begins.
- March 2013 • Public opinion survey concludes and OSU prepares report (April).
- June 2013 • First full draft of the Coastal Plan provided to Stakeholders followed by two coastal meetings for input.
  - IMST review requested.
- Sep-Oct 2013 • Follow up meetings with Stakeholder Teams (also public testimony).
- ~Nov-Dec 2013 • Numerous public meetings held for input (at least six in coastal communities). Second full draft of the Coastal Plan provided to public.
- ~Jan-Feb 2014 • Presentation of third full draft of the Coastal Plan and associated administrative rules to the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission for potential adoption at their regularly scheduled Commission meetings.

**HATCHERY ACTIONS**

**Table 1. Summary of stratum and SMU hatchery releases and programs in the Coastal planning area.**

	Number of Smolts/Pre-Smolts Stocked			Number of Hatchery Programs	
	Current	Proposed	% Change	Current	Proposed
<b>Stratum</b>					
North Coast	1,413,000	1,595,000	13%	15	13
Mid Coast	570,000	620,000	9%	7	6
Umpqua	1,157,000	1,185,000	2%	6	6
Mid-South Coast	2,854,000	2,710,000	-5%	11	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,994,000</b>	<b>6,110,000</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>SMU</b>					
Coho	260,000	260,000	0%	3	3
Fall-Run Chinook	3,501,000	3,315,000	-5%	10	9
Spring Chinook	797,000	1,170,000	47%	4	6
Winter Steelhead	1,091,000	1,050,000	-4%	18	13
Summer Steelhead	345,000	315,000	-9%	4	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,994,000</b>	<b>6,110,000</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>34</b>



**Figure 13. Smolt/pre-smolt releases and hatchery programs in strata and the Coastal planning area (i.e., “Total”).**

**Table 13. Proposed hatchery smolt/pre-smolt program changes. Educational and short-term research programs are not documented and are assumed to have little conservation or fishing opportunity impacts. Cells that include the word "to" indicate that there is a change in the program level; there is no change if there is only a single number in a cell. Empty cells are locations which do not receive the respective run of hatchery fish. “\*\*” indicates a modification that may require additional funding. Abbreviations are: CO = coho, ChF = fall-run Chinook, ChS = spring-run or spring Chinook, StW = winter steelhead, and StS = summer steelhead.**

Management Area	Stratum	Proposed Hatchery Smolt/Pre-Smolt Program Changes				
		CO	ChF	ChS	StW	StS
Necanicum R	North Coast Stratum		25,000		40,000	
Nehalem Bay						
NF Nehalem R		100,000			90,000	
Nehalem R						
Nehalem - Salmonberry R						
Tillamook Bay						
Tillamook - Miami R						
Tillamook - Kilchis R					40,000 to 0	
Tillamook - Wilson R				125,000 to 0	140,000 to 150,000	30,000 to 0
Tillamook - Trask R		100,000	113,000 to 150,000	220,000 to 400,000 *		
Tillamook R						
Nestucca Bay						
Nestucca R			100,000	110,000 to 200,000 *	110,000	70,000 to 100,000
Little Nestucca R				0 to 30,000		
Salmon R		Mid-Coast Stratum		200,000		
Siletz Bay						
Siletz R					50,000	80,000 to 50,000 <sup>a</sup>
Siletz - above Falls						
Siletz - Drift Crk						
Yaquina Bay				0 to 100,000 *		
Yaquina R						
Yaquina - Big Elk Crk					20,000 to 0	
Alsea Bay						
Alsea R					120,000 <sup>a</sup>	
Alsea - Drift Crk						
Yachats Aggregate						
Siuslaw Bay						
Siuslaw - Lake Crk					15,000 to 0	
Siuslaw R					85,000 to 100,000	
Umpqua Bay	Umpqua Stratum		170,000 <sup>b</sup>			
Umpqua - Smith R						
Lower Umpqua R						
Middle Umpqua R			300,000 <sup>b</sup>			
N Umpqua R				342,000 to 340,000 <sup>b</sup>		165,000
N Umpqua - above Rock Crk						
S Umpqua R		60,000			120,000 to 150,000 *	
S Umpqua R - above Canyon						
Tenmile Lk/Crk	Mid-South Stratum				21,000 to 25,000	
Coos Bay Frontal			1,993,000 to 2,000,000	0 to 100,000 *		
Coos - EF Millicoma R					53,000 to 60,000	
Coos - WF Millicoma R			100,000 to 0		35,000 to 40,000	
SF Coos R					37,000 to 0	
Coquille Bay			175,000 to 120,000			
NF Coquille R					25,000	
EF Coquille R					20,000 to 0	
Middle Fork Coquille R						
SF Coquille R					70,000 to 90,000	
Floras/New R						
Sixes R						
Elk R			325,000 to 250,000			
NADOTs		<i>mixed</i>				
<b>TOTAL Smolts/Pre-Smolts</b>			260,000 to 260,000	3,501,000 to 3,315,000 <sup>c</sup>	797,000 to 1,170,000	1,091,000 to 1,050,000

**Table 14. Proposed hatchery unfed fry program changes.**

Management Area	Stratum	Proposed Hatchery Unfed Fry Program Changes		
		ChF	ChS	
Necanicum R	North Coast Stratum			
Nehalem Bay				
NF Nehalem R				
Nehalem R				
Nehalem - Salmonberry R				
Tillamook Bay				
Tillamook - Miami R			50,000 to 0	
Tillamook - Kilchis R			50,000 to 0	
Tillamook - Wilson R			65,000 to 0	
Tillamook - Trask R			80,000 to 0	42,000 to 0
Tillamook R			27,500 to 0	
Nestucca Bay				
Nestucca R			50,000 to 0	65,000 to 0
Little Nestucca R				
Salmon R		Mid-Coast Stratum		
Siletz Bay				
Siletz R				
Siletz - above Falls				
Siletz - Drift Crk				
Yaquina Bay				
Yaquina R				
Yaquina - Big Elk Crk				
Alsea Bay				
Alsea R				
Alsea - Drift Crk				
Yachats Aggregate				
Siuslaw Bay				
Siuslaw - Lake Crk				
Siuslaw R				
Umpqua Bay	Umpqua Stratum			
Umpqua - Smith R				
Lower Umpqua R				
Middle Umpqua R				
N Umpqua R				
N Umpqua - above Rock Crk				
S Umpqua R				
S Umpqua R - above Canyon				
Tenmile Lk/Crk	Mid-South Stratum			
Coos Bay Frontal				
Coos - EF Millicoma R				
Coos - WF Millicoma R				
SF Coos R				
Coquille Bay				
NF Coquille R			50,000	
EF Coquille R				
Middle Fork Coquille R				
SF Coquille R			50,000	
Floras/New R				
Sixes R				
Elk R				
NADOTs		<i>mixed</i>		
<b>TOTAL Unfed Fry</b>			422,500 to 100,000	107,000 to 0

Other actions in addition to the program changes in Table 2 and Table 3 are:

#### *General Hatchery Fish Actions*

- ODFW will work toward marking all hatchery fish released with an external identifying mark (typically an adipose finclip), excluding those released for research purposes
- complete and track Hatchery Program Summaries, including determining program goals; document program modifications (e.g., broodstock, stock locations), after internal review and involvement of cooperating and interested parties (as warranted), in revised Hatchery Program Summaries (Appendix Z) and Hatchery Management Plans
- monitor and adaptively manage programs to meet performance targets for (in priority order): 1) impacts to wild populations (pHOS) and 2) contribution to fisheries identified in Hatchery Program Summaries
- refrain from collecting wild brood if Conservation Abundance criteria are met (see **Error! Reference source not found.**)
- obtain Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission approval for starting new hatchery programs in a Management Area (i.e., in addition to those indicated in Table 2 and Table 3) and for eliminating existing hatchery programs in a Management Area (i.e., those indicated in Table 2 and Table 3), excluding educational and research programs
- consider chum reintroduction opportunities if habitat restoration occurs and natural re-colonization does not (track similar work in lower Columbia River)

#### *Hatchery Fall Chinook Actions*

- Salmon ChF - in order to reduce pHOS: 1) improve weir effectiveness, 2) do not pass hatchery fish above weir, and 3) use <10% wild brood during very low returns
- Lower Umpqua ChF - monitor pHOS: increase releases if low, reduce releases if high
- Middle Umpqua ChF - monitor pHOS: reduce releases if high
- Millicoma ChF - continue rearing at Millicoma Interpretive Center but shift releases lower in the Coos<sup>1</sup>
- review unfed fry releases in the Coquille for effectiveness
- Elk ChF - in order to reduce pHOS:
  - o Trap longer at the hatchery (early and late)
  - o Improve genetic diversity when gathering broodstock (e.g., take later and older fish)
  - o Improve ladder outlet (for attraction) at the hatchery
  - o Explore additional attractant options at the hatchery
  - o Improve nutrient enrichment above the hatchery if there are no disease concerns
  - o Increase monitoring efforts with identified adaptive management thresholds
  - o Establish stray rates
  - o At the District level, manage emergency closures for fisheries if needed (e.g., to protect early returns in dry years)
  - o Place more emphasis on estuary enhancement

#### *Hatchery Spring Chinook Actions*

- L Nestucca ChS - look into tidewater fishery (develop acclimation site) and stock 30k if feasible (shifted from Nestucca or new production)
- Yaquina and Coos ChS - program size based on number of fish needed to evaluate the new programs' fishery contribution and impacts to wild populations; contribution and impacts will be reviewed in 5 years, which may lead to program increases or decreases
- N Umpqua ChS - remove hatchery fish at Rock Creek Hatchery Dam trap<sup>2</sup>; account for hatchery fish that pass above Winchester Dam

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<sup>1</sup> The 100,000 ChF reared in the Millicoma will be stocked into the Coos Bay Frontal management area, which will have a reduction in production of 93,000 ChF (shown as an increase of only 7,000 ChF in Table 2) in order to assure the ability to rear an additional 100,000 ChS there.

<sup>2</sup> This is dependent on completion of the trap facility and funding to operate the trap.

*Hatchery Chum Actions*

- establish conservation hatchery programs outside of the currently viable locations only if and after habitat needs are understood, habitat restoration has been completed, and these locations are not colonized naturally, incorporating lessons from the lower Columbia reintroduction program underway
- fishery augmentation hatchery programs will not be established

*Hatchery Winter Steelhead Actions*

- Necanicum StW - in order to reduce pHOS: 1) identify a tributary for releases, 2) possibly use weirs to retain returning hatchery adults
- Alsea StW - increase to 140k if research shows recent program changes do not lead to increased outmigrant survival, returns to fishery, or straying
- Tenmile StW - remove hatchery fish at Eel Lake trap
- SF Coquille StW - identify new access opportunities

*Hatchery Summer Steelhead Actions*

- Siletz StS - if fishery declines significantly, add back 30k or explore limited wild brood infusion
- N Umpqua StS - remove hatchery fish at Rock Creek Hatchery Dam trap<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> This is dependent on completion of the trap facility and funding to operate the trap.

**HARVEST ACTIONS**

**Table 15. Proposed Management Areas where wild fish may be retained (i.e., harvested). “N” indicates no retention of wild fish is allowed. “Retention” indicates that harvest is allowed (see Table 5 for details of limits and seasons). Red dimpling and an asterisk indicate a change from current management regarding wild fish retention. "NADOTs" include all direct ocean tributaries not listed elsewhere in the table. Note that coho retention is only intended to be to current deadlines, without expanding further into rivers (current deadlines are mostly within tidewater, including into some rivers above bays, but a few are above tidewater).**

Management Area	Stratum	Proposed Wild Harvest Locations							
		CO	Chin	Protected Ch <sup>a</sup> /ChS	Chum	StW	StS	CCT	
Necanicum R	North Coast Stratum	N	Retention	---	N	N	---	Retention	
Nehalem Bay		Retention	Retention	Retention	N	N	---	Retention	
NF Nehalem R		N	Retention	Retention	N	N	---	Retention	
Nehalem R		N	Retention	Retention	N	N	---	Retention	
Nehalem - Salmonberry R		N	N	N	N	N	---	N	
Tillamook Bay		Retention	Retention	N	N	N	---	Retention	
Tillamook - Miami R		N	Retention	N	N	N	---	Retention	
Tillamook - Kilchis R		N	Retention	N	N	N	---	Retention	
Tillamook - Wilson R		N	Retention	N	N	N	---	Retention	
Tillamook - Trask R		N	Retention	N	N	Retention*	---	Retention	
Tillamook R		N	Retention	N	N	N	---	Retention	
Nestucca Bay		Retention	Retention	N	N	N	---	Retention	
Nestucca R		N	Retention	N	N	N	---	Retention	
Little Nestucca R		N	Retention	N	N	N	---	Retention	
Salmon R		Mid-Coast Stratum	N	Retention	---	N	Retention*	---	Retention
Siletz Bay			Retention	Retention	Retention	N	N	N	Retention
Siletz R			Retention	Retention	Retention	N	N	N	Retention
Siletz - above Falls	N		N	N	N	N	N	N	
Siletz - Drift Crk	N		Retention	N	N	N	N	Retention	
Yaquina Bay	Retention		Retention	---	N	N	---	Retention	
Yaquina R	N		Retention	---	N	N	---	Retention	
Yaquina - Big Elk Crk	N		Retention	---	N	Retention*	---	Retention	
Alsea Bay	Retention		Retention	N	N	N	---	Retention	
Alsea R	Retention		Retention	N	N	N	---	Retention	
Alsea - Drift Crk	N		Retention	N	N	N	---	Retention	
Yachats Aggregate	N		Retention	---	N	N	---	Retention	
Siuslaw Bay	Retention		Retention	---	N	N	---	Retention	
Siuslaw - Lake Crk	N		Retention	---	N	Retention*	---	Retention	
Siuslaw R	Retention		Retention	---	N	N	---	Retention	
Umpqua Bay	Umpqua Stratum		Retention	Retention	Retention	N	N	N	Retention
Umpqua - Smith R			N	Retention	N	N	N	N	Retention
Lower Umpqua R		N	Retention	Retention	N	Retention*	N	Retention	
Middle Umpqua R		N	Retention	Retention	N	Retention*	N	Retention	
N Umpqua R		N	N	Retention	N	N	N	N*	
N Umpqua - above Rock Crk		N	N	N	N	N	N	N*	
S Umpqua R		N	N	N	N	N	N	N*	
S Umpqua R - above Canyon		N	N	N	N	N	N	N*	
Tenmile Lk/Crk (Silt/Tahk) <sup>b</sup>	Mid-South Stratum	Retention	---	---	N	N	---	Retention	
Coos Bay Frontal		Retention	Retention	---	N	N	---	Retention	
Coos - EF Millicoma R		N	Retention	---	N	N	---	Retention	
Coos - WF Millicoma R		N	Retention	---	N	N	---	Retention	
SF Coos R		N	Retention	---	N	Retention*	---	Retention	
Coquille Bay		Retention	Retention	N	N	N	---	Retention	
NF Coquille R		N	Retention	N	N	N	---	Retention	
EF Coquille R		N	N	N	N	Retention*	---	Retention	
Middle Fork Coquille R		N	Retention	N	N	N	---	Retention	
SF Coquille R		N	Retention	N	N	N	---	Retention	
Floras/New R		Retention*	Retention	---	N	N	---	Retention	
Sixes R		N	Retention	---	N	Retention	---	Retention	
Elk R		n/a	Retention	---	---	n/a	---	n/a	
NADOTs			N	N	---	N	N	---	Retention*

**Table 16. Sliding scale retention schedule, harvest limits, and retention periods for wild fish within strata, across strata within Coastal SMUs, and statewide. Retention is only allowed in locations indicated in Table 15.**

Daily/Annual Retention Limits: Wild Salmon, Steelhead and Trout SMUs											
Limit Area	Stratum	Predicted Stratum Abundance Cycle	Expected Frequency	Coho SMU • 9/1 through 11/30	Chinook SMU		Spring Chinook SMU • 2/1 through 7/31	Chum SMU • 9/16 through 11/15	Winter Steelhead SMU • 12/1 through 4/30	Cutthroat SMU • 5/2X to 10/31	
					Primary Limits	Protected Period (Sub-Limits of Primary)					
Within Coastal Strata	North Coast	Low	3 of 20 yrs	1/2*	1/5	1/1	---	N	unique tag required	N**	
		Average	12 of 20 yrs	1/2	1/10	1/5	---	N		2 fish/day over 8", no bait	
		High	5 of 20 yrs	1/5	2/20	1/10	---	N			
	Mid-Coast	Low	3 of 20 yrs	1/2*	1/5	1/1	---	N	1/3	N**	
		Average	12 of 20 yrs	1/2	2/10 Salmon R: 1/10	1/2	---	N		2 fish/day over 8", no bait	
		High	5 of 20 yrs	1/5	2/20	1/2	---	N			
	Umpqua	Low	3 of 20 yrs	1/2*	1/5	---	1/1	N	unique tag required	N**	
		Average	12 of 20 yrs	1/2	2/10	---	2/5	N		2 fish/day over 8", no bait	
		High	5 of 20 yrs	1/5	2/20	---	2/10	N			
	Mid-South Coast	Low	3 of 20 yrs	1/2*	1/5	---	---	N	1/3 Sixes: 1/5	N**	
		Average	12 of 20 yrs	1/2	2/10 Floras, Sixes, Elk: 1/10	---	---	N		2 fish/day over 8", no bait	
		High	5 of 20 yrs	1/5	2/20 Floras, Sixes, Elk: 1/10	---	---	N			
	Coastal SMUs	All / Cross-Strata	All		highest annual stratum bag limit is SMU annual limit	highest annual stratum bag limit is SMU annual limit	highest annual stratum bag limit is SMU annual limit	n/a	N	highest annual stratum bag limit is SMU annual limit	no annual limits
	Statewide	---	All		----- All Salmon and Steelhead Combined (1/1 through 12/31): 2/20 -----						---
	<b>SMU-Specific NOTES</b>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>limits without a quota system in place and while still ESA-listed (approach requires NOAA approval)</li> <li>when de-listed, limits reconsidered for liberalization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chinook caught during the Protected Period count toward the annual bag limit for Chinook (identified under Chinook "Primary Limits")</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Umpqua spring Chinook have their own bag limits (i.e., they are in addition to Umpqua Chinook Primary Limits)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>limited locations in each stratum</li> <li>no retention of wild summer steelhead</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"no bait", except where bait specifically allowed for other species</li> </ul>		

\* wild coho harvest allowed only in select basins under low abundance cycle, possibly also employing a conservative quota

\*\* cutthroat harvest not allowed in mainstems during low abundance cycle (based on extremely low marine survival of coho) to protect searun life history; tributaries will remain open to harvest

**Process Note:** *italic green text* indicates a modification to the original "strawman" based on consensus, or near-consensus, of Stakeholders during workshop meetings in September and October 2012.

**Process Note:** **bolded blue text** indicates a new item that either did not receive consensus Stakeholder support or represents current thinking after meeting with Stakeholders.

Other harvest actions include:

#### General Fishing/Harvest Actions

- the annual *Oregon Sport Fishing Regulations* may identify locations that are closed to angling in Management Areas that are open to wild fish retention
- populations that reach critically low conservation levels will be closed independent of this harvest management system (see **Error! Reference source not found.** for a description of Conservation Abundance thresholds)
- anglers are required to return the combined angling tag (a.k.a “harvest card”, “tag”, or “punch card”) and the hatchery harvest tag annually or face a penalty for not doing so (“mandatory return”, penalty to be determined)
- update the combined angling tag, considering: location (revised management areas and strata), catch date, marks (W, H), jack catch, fish caught-and-released, and other items<sup>4</sup>
- conduct analyses to determine biases in new harvest card returns once implemented
- efforts will be made to institute guide log books with the Oregon State Marine Board (OSMB) and fishing guides, with a pilot project as the first step and including provisions to protect proprietary information<sup>5</sup>
- angling regulations deferred within the 2012 angling regulation development process will be presented to the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission with recommendations to adopt or reject based on the CMP and its development process
- implement limited entry electronic system and consider other methods to determine harvest allowances (e.g., non-electronic “drawing”, bag limits, quota with mandatory reporting, etc...) if there is a significant delay due to the costs or time to do so
- work proactively with Pacific Fisheries Management Commission (PFMC), NMFS, and others to implement technical revisions to Amendment-13 (A-13) as needed
- incorporate CMP harvest direction into the Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC) process as appropriate and necessary
- continue to ensure that Oregon fisheries and Chinook populations are appropriately represented in future Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) agreements
- as needed and on a site-specific basis, implement angling regulations (e.g., spatial and temporal closures/openers, gear requirements, size requirements, catch limits) to: 1) protect unique, spawning, holding, overly-vulnerable, juvenile, or outmigrating fish and 2) provide for improved fishing opportunity or experience; these regulations are found in the annual *Oregon Sport Fishing Regulations* (note: catch limits are identified in the Retention Schedule, limited entry allowances, or emergency rules)

#### Specific Fishing/Harvest Actions

- Elk R ChF - explore options to mitigate the economic impact of Elk R hatchery reduction to the troll “bubble” fishery (e.g., allow harvest of extra hatchery fish in the terminal ocean fishery), when conditions (i.e., ocean survival) warrant
- Coquille ChS - adopt ChF fishing season dates that protect Coquille spring-run Chinook
- all new wild StW harvest locations - 32” size limit and 10% harvest limit; monitor some locations intensively to assess limit
- Trask StW - implement limited entry fishery requiring a special harvest tag, with a 32" size limit and cap of the lessor of 10% total forecasted Trask escapement<sup>6</sup> or 300 fish
- Umpqua StW - implement limited entry fishery in the mainstem (below forks only, excluding bay) requiring a special harvest tag, with a 32" size limit and cap of the lessor of 10% total forecasted Umpqua escapement<sup>7</sup> or 2,000 fish
- SF Coos and EF Coquille StW - implement wild harvest after all hatchery fish return and monitor at least one area
- Umpqua CCT - retention currently only in tributaries and not mainstem; this would continue in the tributaries of the Lower and Middle Umpqua (closed in North and South Umpqua tributaries)

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<sup>4</sup> Considerations for other species, including green and white sturgeon, will also be included.

<sup>5</sup> Details of what is contained in the log books have not been determined, but will consider similar information as contained in the revised combined angling tag by trip, as well as other potential items.

<sup>6</sup> A forecast model will need to be developed.

<sup>7</sup> A forecast model will need to be developed.