

2011-2012

**HOOD CANAL STEELHEAD
HARVEST MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Joint Management Plan agreed to by:

**Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe
Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe
Skokomish Tribe
Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife**

December 2011

1.0 Introduction

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), the Skokomish Tribe, the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe, the Jamestown SꝔKlallam, the Port Gamble SꝔKlallam Tribe, and the Point No Point Treaty Council (representing the Jamestown SꝔKlallam Tribe and Port Gamble SꝔKlallam Tribe), have prepared the following harvest management plan for the 2011-2012 winter steelhead accounting period in Hood Canal. This plan establishes management guidelines for the steelhead resources of streams of Hood Canal, originating in WRIA 14, WRIA 15, WRIA 16 and WRIA 17 and of marine waters of Hood Canal (Marine Areas 12, 12A, 12B, 12C, 12D, 12H) and Port Gamble Bay (Marine Area 9A).

Hood Canal steelhead populations are part of the Puget Sound steelhead distinct Population segment, which was listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act in 2007. This plan is designed to be consistent with the objectives and management guidelines of the Puget Sound Steelhead Harvest Management Plan (PSIT and WDFW 2010), which has been submitted to NOAA.

Management Units have been identified for Hood Canal winter steelhead, but there is no current evidence of self-sustaining summer steelhead populations. Streams in the Skokomish Management Unit include the Skokomish River and its tributaries. Streams in the West Hood Canal Management Unit include the Hamma Hamma, Duckabush, Dosewallips, and Big and Little Quilcene rivers and several independent streams. Streams in the East Hood Canal Management Unit include the Union, Tahuya, and Dewatto rivers and several smaller independent streams (Figure 1).

2.0 Management Objectives

Wild fish population goals (Viable Salmonid Population parameters)

Population viability can be evaluated using four key characteristics as described in the viable salmonid population (VSP) document (McElhany et al. 2000): abundance, productivity, spatial structure, and diversity. Abundance is the number of individuals in the population at a given life stage or time; productivity or growth rate is the actual or expected ratio of abundance in the next generation to current abundance; spatial structure refers to how the abundance at any life stage is distributed among available or potentially available habitats; and diversity is the variety of genetics, life histories, sizes, and other characteristics expressed by individuals within a population. Each of these characteristics together describes a viable population.

The co-managers continue to work together towards understanding, restoring and maintaining the abundance, distribution, diversity, and long-term productivity of steelhead and their habitats to assure healthy, self-sustaining stocks.

A comprehensive monitoring plan has been developed and implemented as part of the Hood Canal Steelhead Project (see Berejikian et al. 2007), a collaborative effort between National Marine Fisheries Service, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Skokomish Tribe, Port Gamble SꝔKlallam Tribe, Point No Point Treaty Council (representing the Jamestown SꝔKlallam

Tribe and Port Gamble SoKlallam Tribe), Long Live the Kings, and the Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group.

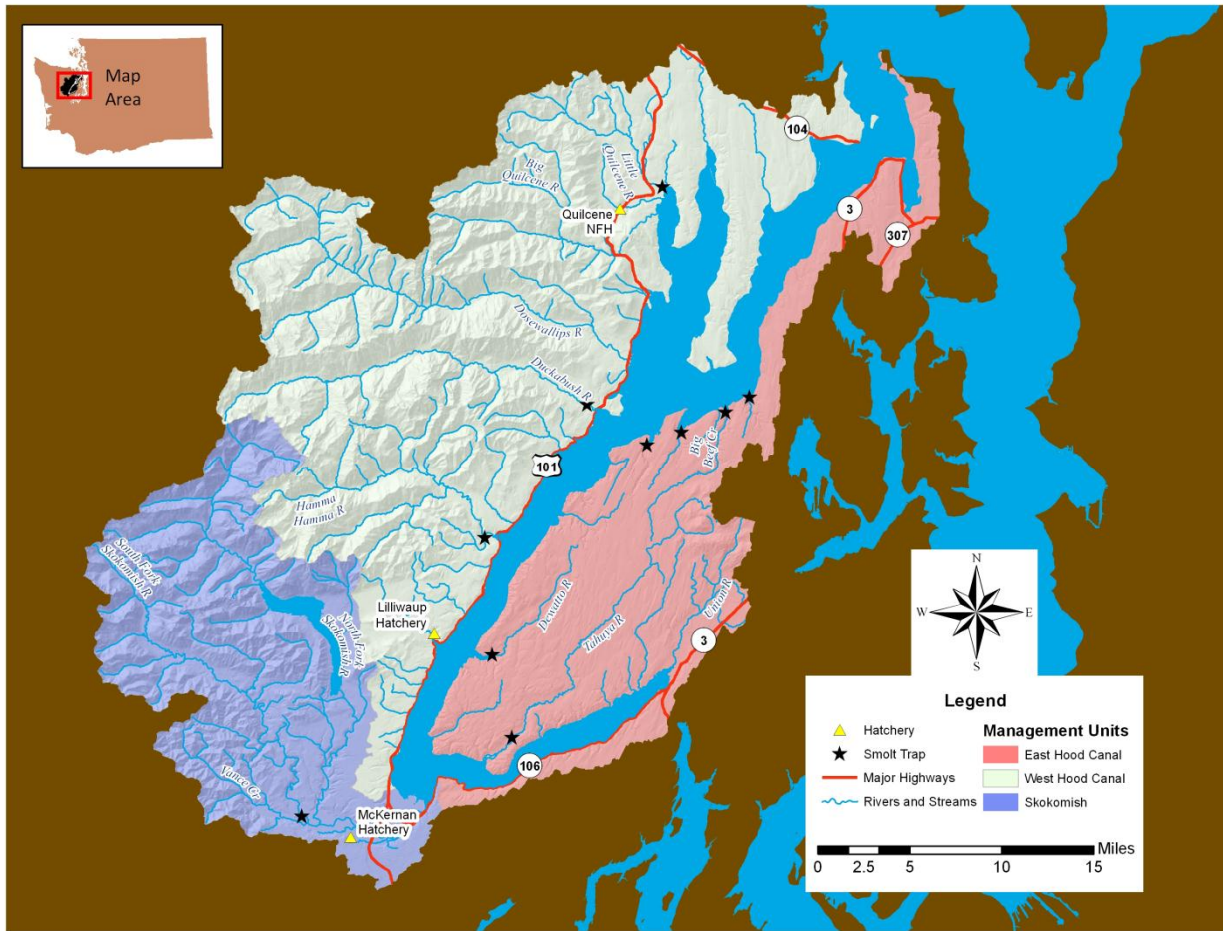


Figure 1. Hood Canal steelhead management units, hatcheries and smolt traps.

The co-managers will continue to conduct spawner surveys to monitor steelhead spawning abundance (escapements) in Hood Canal rivers. In addition, information on spawning distribution in each river, within each MU, and between MUs provides measures of steelhead distribution and diversity.

Traps are being operated to measure and monitor freshwater smolt abundance and productivity in the Skokomish MU (South Fork Skokomish River), the West Hood Canal MU (Hamma Hamma, Duckabush and Little Quilcene rivers), and the East Hood Canal MU (Tahuya and Dewatto rivers and Big Beef, Little Anderson, Stavis, and Seabeck creeks).

Studies have been initiated to collect and analyze genetic information to better understand genetic structure and diversity of Hood Canal steelhead. Preliminary results for winter steelhead indicate that (1) there appears to be a distinction between steelhead in each river sampled, (2) there appears to be a clustering of the West Hood Canal (Skokomish, Hamma Hamma, Duckabush, and Dosewallips - - note: genetic data has been collected but not yet analyzed for Little Quilcene) and the East Hood

Canal (Tahuya, Dewatto, and Big Beef Creek) aggregations of steelhead, although the Hamma Hamma steelhead appear differentiated from all of the others; (3) the data suggests there is apparent genetic divergence between the natural winter steelhead stocks and the hatchery winter steelhead stocks (Bogachiel and Tokul Creek) which had been released as hatchery smolts in Hood Canal in the past; and (4) samples within a river system tend to cluster more closely with each other, regardless of life history type (e.g., parr, smolt) or location (upstream or downstream of anadromous barriers) (personal communication, Don Van Doornik, NMFS).

Viable steelhead populations require viable habitat. The co-managers will continue to contribute to habitat protection and restoration efforts. The Hood Canal Coordinating Council (HCCC) working with State, Federal, County agencies, Tribes, regional fisheries enhancement groups, nongovernmental organizations, and other local parties, prepared a Hood Canal / Eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca Habitat Recovery Strategy (HCCC 2005) and a Process Guide (HCCC 2011) to serve as the basis for planning and funding habitat recovery projects. This strategy will be applied to prioritize and implement habitat protection and restoration efforts for steelhead (as well as for ESA-listed Chinook and summer chum salmon). Efforts will also be continued to work with counties and other land-use regulatory authorities within Hood Canal to provide protection to steelhead habitats through the updating and development of land-use regulations, including shoreline management plans, critical areas ordinances, comprehensive plans, minimum stream flow and water quality plans, etc.

The co-managers advocate that a strong adaptive management program be developed and implemented within a framework to integrate habitat, hatchery, and harvest management programs. Adaptive management of steelhead recovery for Hood Canal rivers will be part of the larger adaptive management effort being developed for Puget Sound Steelhead.

Fishery Goals

The provisions of this plan cover all Treaty and Non-Treaty fisheries for winter steelhead occurring in Hood Canal streams and Hood Canal marine areas. The co-managers agree to a philosophy of cooperation in implementing management programs to maintain, perpetuate and enhance the steelhead resource and the natural ecosystem that supports it.

The management intent is to preserve harvest opportunity while not impeding recovery of steelhead populations.

The co-managers agree to enact and recommend for enactment by the Pacific Fishery Management Council and the Pacific Salmon Commission, appropriate regulations for marine salmonid fisheries that will provide for adequate escapement of steelhead into the Hood Canal watersheds to achieve the intent and purposes of this plan.

No escapement objectives have been agreed to between WDFW and the Tribes for any runs of winter steelhead returning to natural spawning areas in Hood Canal rivers. The co-managers agree that the definition of escapement objectives is necessary for efficient fisheries management. Methodologies for the development of escapement rates, goals, thresholds, or

ranges for all Management Units (MUs) will be investigated and considered for adoption by the co-managers in the near future.

Escapement objectives may be based on steelhead productivity and productive capacity under current physical and biotic habitat conditions in each Management Unit. Given the fact that insufficient information exists on which to base productivity and capacity estimates (e.g., recruit per spawner relationships), various approaches will be considered to develop initial escapement strategies. For example, preliminary analyses using the Ecosystem Diagnosis and Treatment (EDT) methodology have recently been completed for steelhead in the Hamma Hamma, Duckabush, and Dosewallips rivers. The co-managers will consider the merits of these results for use developing Viable Salmonid Population parameters.

Based on past impacts under existing management regimes, the combined impacts from Treaty and Non-Treaty fisheries for each Hood Canal winter steelhead Management Unit are not expected to exceed recent years harvest rates for winter steelhead returning to all Hood Canal marine and freshwater areas (south of the Hood Canal bridge). In addition, Low Abundance Thresholds (LATs) are established at 250 for each of the East and West Hood Canal MUs, while no LAT is established for the Skokomish River. LATs are set at double the theoretical critical abundance for the East and West MUs, which provide a protection buffer within which harvest will remain very low and further reduce the risk that abundance will fall to the critical level. Should steelhead abundance increase and exceed the LAT, a less-constraining harvest regime will not be implemented for any MU until productivity is better quantified, escapement goals based on current habitat function are developed, and recovery goals are defined (PSIT and WDFW 2010). It is expected that there will be few Hood Canal steelhead harvested in Hood Canal terminal marine areas or in pre-terminal marine area fisheries. Incidental harvest of steelhead in commercial fisheries directed at harvesting salmon in marine areas of Hood Canal will be included in the estimation of cumulative impacts to Hood Canal steelhead where such catches can be identified.

Hatchery fish production

The release of hatchery-reared steelhead smolts, for harvest purposes, has been discontinued in Hood Canal with the last hatchery summer-run smolts released in 1981 and the last early-timed Chambers Creek stock winter-run hatchery smolts released in 2004. Few, if any (and then only from releases outside Hood Canal) hatchery winter or summer steelhead adults are expected to return to Hood Canal streams during the 2011-2012 season (or in subsequent seasons).

To aid in the recovery of self-sustainable winter steelhead populations in three Hood Canal streams (namely, the South Fork Skokomish, Duckabush, and Dewatto rivers), a new integrated conservation (supplementation) program, using indigenous stocks, was implemented beginning with brood year 2007. The Hood Canal Steelhead Project (Berejikian et al. 2007) is a collaborative effort between National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Skokomish Tribe, the Port Gamble SoKlallam Tribe, the Point No Point Treaty Council (representing the Jamestown SoKlallam Tribe and Port Gamble SoKlallam Tribe), Long Live the Kings, and the Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group. A Hatchery Genetic Management Plan (HGMP) for the supplementation program has been

prepared and submitted to NMFS for review; the HGMP includes a copy of the full supplementation study plan. A longer-term goal of the project is to provide a harvestable surplus of returning winter steelhead adults to support Treaty and Non-Treaty fisheries.

An overview of the Hood Canal winter steelhead conservation hatchery programs is presented in Table 1. Approximately 42,000 two-year old steelhead smolts will be released annually into three Hood Canal streams beginning in 2009. In addition, the programs call for approximately 800 four-year old steelhead adults to be released every other year beginning in 2011. The program is planned to end with eyed egg collections from brood year 2014 and the subsequent releases of smolts in 2016 and adults in 2018; research and monitoring is planned to continue through 2022.

The actual numbers of steelhead smolts and adults released to date and the projected numbers to be released are shown for brood years 2007 through 2012 in Table 2.

Table 1. Hood Canal steelhead hatchery program overview.

Run	Program Type	Program Purpose	Facility	Program Size		Broodstock requirements a/
<u>Winter steelhead</u>						
S.Fork Skokomish R.	Integrated	Conservation	McKernan Hatchery	28,000	2-yr smolts	30,000 eyed eggs
			Manchester netpens	360	4-yr adults	
Duckabush R.	Integrated	Conservation	Long Live the Kings -	6,667	2-yr smolts	8,620 eyed eggs
			Lilliwaup Hatchery	230	4-yr adults	
Dewatto R.	Integrated	Conservation	Long Live the Kings -	7,400	2-yr smolts	9,566 eyed eggs
			Lilliwaup Hatchery	253	4-yr adults	

a/ Eyed eggs pumped from wild steelhead redds in each river

Table 2. Smolt and adult steelhead releases from Hood Canal Steelhead Project.

Run	Smolt releases			Adult releases		
	Brood year	Number	Date	Brood year	Number a/	Date
<u>Winter steelhead</u>						
S.Fork Skokomish R.	2007	4,091	April 2008			
	2007	23,747	April/May 2009	2007	54	March 2011
	2008	20,529	April 2010	2008	None planned	March 2013
	2009	26,642	April 2011	2009	[360]	March 2013
	2010	[27,600]	May 2012	2010	None planned	March 2015
	2011	[27,600]	April 2013	2011	[360]	March 2015
	2012	[27,600]	May 2014	2012	None planned	
Duckabush R.	2007	1,924	April/May 2009	2007	163	March 2011
	2008	4,671	May 2010	2008	[230]	March 2012
	2009	0	April 2011	2009	None planned	March 2014
	2010	[6,667]	May 2012	2010	[230]	March 2014
	2011	[6,667]	April 2013	2011	None planned	March 2016
	2012	[6,667]	May 2014	2012	[230]	March 2016
Dewatto R.	2007	7,375	April/May 2009	2007	226	March 2011
	2008	6,808	May 2010	2008	None planned	March 2013
	2009	6,571	April 2011	2009	[253]	March 2013
	2010	[7,400]	May 2012	2010	None planned	March 2015
	2011	[7,400]	April 2013	2011	[253]	March 2015
	2012	[7,400]	May 2014	2012	None planned	

a/ Numbers in brackets are planned per the Future Brood Document.

3.0 Wild Steelhead Stock Status and Fishery Performance

For the purposes of this plan, the historic annual returns of winter steelhead have been expressed as the sum of index escapement estimates and reported harvest. The estimated harvest, run size and harvest rates for Hood Canal winter steelhead in the West Hood Canal MU, the East Hood Canal MU, and the Skokomish MU are shown for the 2000-2001 through 2010-2011 seasons in Table 3.

Management Unit and River	Fishery	Winter steelhead season											Mean	a/	
		2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11			
		Steelhead Harvest													
Hood Canal	Treaty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Terminal Marine Areas	Non-treaty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Skokomish MU	Treaty	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	9	6	4	12			
Skokomish River	Non-treaty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
MU total harvest		0	0	0	0	0	0	4	9	6	4	12	8		
<u>West Hood Canal MU</u>															
Hamma Hamma R.	Treaty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Non-treaty	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Duckabush River	Treaty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Non-treaty	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Dosewallips River	Treaty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Non-treaty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Big/Little Quilcene Rivers	Treaty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Non-treaty	4	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
MU total harvest		8	33	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
<u>East Hood Canal MU</u>															
Union River	Treaty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Non-treaty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Tahuya River	Treaty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Non-treaty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Dewatto River	Treaty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Non-treaty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
MU total harvest		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
<u>Skokomish MU</u>		Estimated Run size b/ c/													
Skokomish River		286	156	132	233	286	231	409	294	573	367	490	431	e/ f/	
<u>West Hood Canal MU</u>															
Hamma Hamma R.		19	230	134	214	123	70	193	198	81	42	60			
Duckabush River		13	16	8	33	10	21	16	18	12	29	125			
Dosewallips River		89	52	96	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79			
Big/Little Quilcene Rivers		12	63	16	36	50	76	39	41	6	40	31			
MU total runsize		133	361	254	362	262	246	327	336	178	190	295	217	e/ f/	
<u>East Hood Canal MU</u>															
Union River		73	49	50	58	23	86	21	15	15	21	11			
Tahuya River		133	97	53	168	91	183	175	144	53	68	47			
Dewatto River		19	30	18	39	23	53	28	49	15	13	92			
MU total runsize		225	176	121	265	137	322	224	208	83	102	150	136	e/ f/	
		Estimated Harvest Rate d/													
Skokomish MU		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	3.1%	1.0%	1.1%	2.4%	1.9%		
West Hood Canal MU		6.0%	9.1%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
East Hood Canal MU		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
a/ Mean of most recent 4 years for Skokomish, East and West Hood Canal MUs.															
b/ (Index escapement estimate) + (estimated harvest) = Estimated run size															
c/ If escapement estimate not available for some streams in some years (see Table 3), it is estimated based on recent year mean.															
d/ (Estimated harvest) / (Estimated run size) = Estimated harvest rate															
e/ Hamma Hamma River run size includes 197, 4, 76, 0, 0, 139, and 131 steelhead adults released from supplementation program during 2001-02 through 2007-08 seasons, respectively; 163, 54 and 226 steelhead adults were released in Duckabush, SF Skokomish and Dewatto rivers, respectively, during spring 2011; supplementation adults are excluded from anticipated run size forecast.															
f/ In addition, steelhead return to tributaries or other independent streams in each MU, but no escapement estimates are available.															

4.0 Pre-season Forecasts of Abundance

Few, if any, hatchery reared Chambers Creek stock steelhead adults are expected to return to Hood Canal rivers during the 2011-2012 season (or subsequent seasons) because, as noted above, traditional hatchery reared steelhead programs in support of harvest were terminated (last early-timed Chambers Creek stock hatchery reared steelhead smolt release in 2004) with the last significant hatchery reared steelhead returns occurring in 2006-07.

Integrated conservation (supplementation) hatchery programs were implemented beginning with brood year 2007 on the South Fork Skokomish, Duckabush, and Dewatto rivers. Steelhead smolts from the programs were released in 2009, 2010, and 2011 and steelhead adults are expected to return during the 2011-2012 season. Steelhead adults will also be released into the Duckabush River from the program during spring 2012. However, any steelhead adults produced from the conservation hatchery programs are excluded from the 2011-2012 forecasts of run size and harvest rates for each MU and the forecasts are considered conservative.

Since the 2000-01 season, the estimated terminal harvest rates of winter steelhead, for Treaty and Non-Treaty fisheries combined, have ranged annually from 0% to 3.1% for the Skokomish Management Unit, from 0% to 9.1% for the West Hood Canal Management Unit, and have been 0% for the East Hood Canal Management Unit (Table 2). These estimated impacts are based on winter steelhead spawning escapement estimates, the reported catch from tribal fisheries, and the estimated recreational catch of marked and unmarked steelhead from Catch Record Cards. In addition, for Hood Canal terminal marine areas, there were no reported steelhead harvests during the 2000-01 through 2010-11 seasons.

For the purposes of this plan, the historic annual returns of winter steelhead have been expressed as the sum of escapement estimates and reported harvest. For the 2011-2012 season, the return of winter steelhead was forecast based on the most recent 4-year mean of winter steelhead returns to the Skokomish Management Unit, to the West Hood Canal Management Unit, and to the East Hood Canal Management Unit. Similarly, the harvest rate of winter steelhead during the 2011-2012 season is forecast based on the most recent 4-year mean of winter steelhead harvest rates for each of the Management Units. Because steelhead adults produced from the conservation hatchery programs are excluded, the 2011-2012 run size forecasts for winter steelhead are believed to be conservative.

Based on past management practice, the harvest rates during 2011-2012 are expected to be approximately the same as in recent years for each Management Unit. The run size forecasts and expected harvest rates for winter steelhead in Hood Canal Management Units during the 2011-2012 season are summarized in Table 3. The run size forecast is 431+ steelhead in the Skokomish MU, 217+ steelhead for the West Hood Canal MU and 136+ steelhead for the East Hood Canal MU; the ÷ accounts for steelhead runs into streams in each MU other than those shown in Table 3. Harvest rates are expected to approximate the recent year average for each MU (Tables 3 and 4).

Table 4. Run size forecasts and expected harvest rates for Hood Canal winter steelhead Management Units, 2011-2012 season.

Management Unit (MU)	2011-2012 season	
	Run size forecast	Expected harvest rate
Skokomish MU	431+	Will approximate the recent year average for each MU
West Hood Canal MU	217+	
East Hood Canal MU	136+	

5.0 Fishery Management

Tribal fishery

Tribal subsistence fishery openings are limited to the Skokomish, Hamma Hamma, Dosewallips, Duckabush, Big Quilcene, Union, Dewatto, and Tahuya rivers. In 2011-2012, a limited subsistence fishery is expected in the Skokomish River. The harvest rate in this fishery is not expected to exceed 1.9%, which is equivalent to the recent four year average (Table 3). Minimal tribal subsistence fisheries could occur in the West Hood Canal MU or East Hood Canal MU. Although open to fishing by the Skokomish Tribe, no harvest has occurred in these MUø for more than a decade. Commercial fishery openings in these rivers may only be enacted by emergency inseason regulations based on inseason management considerations concerning the status of the stocks. The status of the stocks in 2011-2012 does not appear to support commercial fisheries in Hood Canal rivers. A tribal commercial and subsistence fishery for steelhead occurs in Port Gamble Bay (Marine Area 9A). Harvest in the Marine Area 9A fishery has averaged one steelhead during the last four seasons and similar effort and catch can be expected in 2011-2012. Some incidental harvest of steelhead may also occur during Treaty fisheries directed at harvesting other species of salmon in marine areas of Puget Sound and the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

Recreational fishery

All recreational fisheries for steelhead are closed in Hood Canal rivers during the 2011-2012 winter steelhead season. Wild (unmarked) steelhead release regulations will remain in effect in all marine recreational fisheries. The recreational fishing season will remain closed during the spring to protect steelhead kelts, smolts and juveniles from harvest. The season is generally open from the first Saturday in June through October 31 for game fish with catch-and-release, selective gear rules and wild (unmarked) steelhead release regulations in effect during this period in all freshwater and marine areas. Some incidental harvest of steelhead may occur during Non-Treaty commercial net fisheries directed at harvesting other species of salmon in marine areas of Puget Sound and the Strait of Juan de Fuca

Treaty and Non-Treaty fisheries framework, 2011-2012

The catch accounting period for winter steelhead for all Treaty and Non-Treaty fisheries in Hood Canal management areas is November 1 through April 30. A summary of the 2011-2012 fisheries framework for the winter steelhead accounting period is provided below:

West Hood Canal MU (Big Quilcene, Dosewallips, Duckabush, Hamma Hamma)

Treaty	Commercial	Closed	
	C&S	Jamestown SoKlallam, Port Gamble SoKlallam, and Lower Elwha Klallam Tribes: Closed by emergency regulation, 12/4/2011 through 3/15/2012.	
		Skokomish Tribe: Open 12/4/2011 through 4/15/2012 Hook and line gear only, bag limit 2.	
Non-Treaty	Commercial	Closed	
	Recreational	Big Quilcene & Little Quilcene R. Closed	
		Dosewallips R. (from the mouth to Hwy 101 bridge); 11/1 - 12/15, Bag limit 2, Chum only, Min. Size 12", Release of wild steelhead.	
		Duckabush R. (from the mouth to Mason PUD overhead line); 11/1 - 12/15, Bag limit 2, Chum only, Min. Size 12", Release of wild steelhead.	
		Hamma Hamma R. Closed	

East Hood Canal MU (Dewatto, Tahuya, Union)

Treaty	Commercial	Closed	
	C&S	Open	12/4/2011 through 4/15/2012. Hook and line gear only, bag limit 2.
Non-Treaty	Commercial	Closed	
	Recreational	Closed	

Skokomish MU

Treaty	Commercial	Chum season: Open to gillnets, 11/13 through 12/3	
	C&S	Open from the mouth to Vance Creek confluence; 12/4/2011 through 4/15/2012.	
		Hook and line, bag limit 2	
		Gillnets open by permit, up to 2 days/week.	
Non-Treaty	Commercial	Closed	
	Recreational	From the mouth to Hwy 101 bridge; 10/1 through 12/15; terminal gear (hooks, weights, lures or baits) and line must not be within 25' of Tribal gillnets. Night closure, anti-snagging rule, and single-point barbless hooks required through 11/30.	
		Game fish: Catch and Release.	
		Salmon: Min. Size 12", Bag limit 6, up to 4 adults; release Chinook and release and release chum through 10/15.	
		From Hwy 101 to forks; Closed	
		Skokomish North Fork; Closed	
		Skokomish South Fork and Vance Creek; Closed	

In addition, an effort will be made to assess any incidental harvest of steelhead in Treaty and Non-Treaty fisheries directed at harvesting other species of salmon in marine or freshwater areas of Hood Canal. The following are regulations from the 2011-12 Co-Managers' List of Agreed Fisheries for the period from November 1, 2011 through April 30, 2012.

Hood Canal Mainstem (Marine Areas 12, 12A, 12B, 12C, 12D, 12H)

Treaty	Commercial	Open for the harvest of chum salmon as follows:
	& C&S	Areas 12, 12A (south of an E-W line through Pt. Whitney): Open 10/16 through 11/20, 7 d/wk Area 12B: Open 10/23 through 11/20; 7 d/wk Area 12C: Open 10/23 through 11/27; 7 d/wk Area 12D: Closed Area 12H: Hook and line gear open from 10/18 through 12/5; beach seines open Tuesday and Thursday of each week, then Monday and Wednesday for the week beginning 11/13; possible inseason adjustments to 3 days/wk. Starting 11/1, hatchery escapement control measures will go into effect
Non-Treaty	Commercial	Areas 12 & 12B: Open Wks 43 (wb 10/16) through wk 47 (wb 11/13), PS Chinook non-retention; PS fishing pattern: [1,2,1,2,1; GN fishing pattern: 2,2,2,2,2, daylight hours] Area 12A: Closed Area 12C Open Wks 46 (wb 11/6) through Wk 48 (wb 11/20), if needed to attain NT share. PS Chinook non-retention; [PS fishing pattern: 2,1,1; GN fishing pattern: 2,2,2.] Area 12D: Closed Area 12H: BS (Hoodspout Hatchery zone) fishery in wks 46 - 48 pending discussions with the Co-Managers
	Recreational	CRC Area 12: Year-round TROUT, catch-and-release except up to 2 hatchery steelhead may be retained 10/16 & 12/31 4 fish limit; 1 Chinook (Chinook min. size 22ö); single point barbless hooks. Closed in Tarboo Bay north of Broad Spit. 1/1 & 1/31 Closed 2/1 & 4/30 2 fish limit (Chinook 22ö min. size), release unmarked Chinook; single point barbless hooks Hoodspout Hatchery Zone; 7/1 & 12/31 4 fish limit, no minimum size, only 2 Chinook greater than 24ö; chum release 7/1-10/15; night closure; single point barbless hooks .

Port Gamble (Marine Area 9A)

Treaty	Commercial & C&S	Area 9A: Open for harvest of chum salmon 10/30 through 12/3 Area 9A: Open for harvest of steelhead 11/27/11 through 1/28/12
Non-Treaty	Commercial	Area 9A: Closed
	Recreational	CRC Area 9: Year-round TROUT, catch-and-release except up to 2 hatchery steelhead may be retained 11/1 ó 11/30 2 fish limit, release unmarked Chinook (Chinook min. size 22ö), single point barbless hooks only. 12/1 ó 1/15 Closed 1/16 ó 4/15 2 fish limit, release unmarked Chinook (Chinook 22ö min. size), single point barbless hooks only. 4/16 ó 4/30 Closed

6.0 In-season Fishery Management

The co-managers will communicate in-season at the request of any party to the Plan. In-season catch data will be made available upon request. Modifications to the pre-season forecasts are not expected to occur during the 2011-2012 season.

7.0 Monitoring

Treaty and Non-Treaty harvest accounting

The primary emphasis will be to achieve completeness and accuracy of harvest records. Each agency will be responsible to collect, reconcile, and present its own catch information. Harvest accounting shall include all commercial and recreational harvest of steelhead by Treaty and Non-Treaty fishers. Accounting will also include ceremonial and subsistence, test fishery catches, and the number of fish taken home by fishermen during commercial fisheries. All steelhead taken during commercial fisheries by tribal members will be reported on Treaty Indian Fish Receiving Tickets. Recreational harvest will be represented by WDFW's Catch Record Card estimate unless creel census information is available. An effort will be made to assess any incidental harvest of steelhead in Treaty and Non-Treaty commercial fisheries directed at harvesting other species of salmon in marine areas of Hood Canal. The co-managers will develop and utilize methods to estimate unrecorded catches not reported by the above methods.

8.0 Enforcement

Each party to this agreement is obligated to enforce its own regulations and to prosecute violators over which a party exercises regulatory authority. Enforcement agencies will cooperate at least to the extent of reporting observed violations by individuals over which the agency has no authority to the appropriate agency, which does have authority over the individual. An agency receiving a violation report from another agency will thoroughly investigate the alleged violation and issue a summons to court if warranted. The officers from the agency observing the violation may be required to appear in the appropriate court as witnesses. Upon request of any party, the parties agree to provide to requestor final dispositions (charges filed, fines, penalties, etc.) of all violation referrals.

9.0 References

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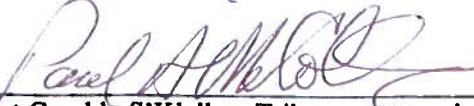
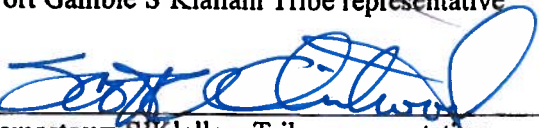
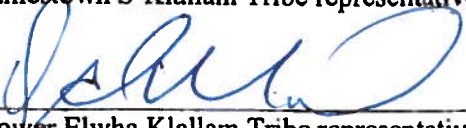
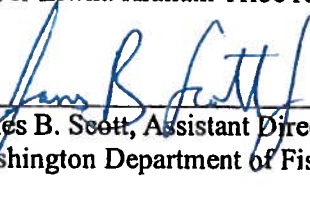
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Puget Sound Indian Tribes (PSIT) and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). 2010. Puget Sound Steelhead Harvest Management Plan. Submitted to NOAA-Fisheries, January 7, 2010.

 Skokomish Tribe representative	<u>06 DEC 2011</u> Date
 Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe representative	<u>12-5-11</u> Date
 Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe representative	<u>12/5/11</u> Date
 Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe representative	<u>12/6/11</u> Date
 James B. Scott, Assistant Director Fish Program Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	<u>11/30/11</u> Date