Pacific Fishery Management Council Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast Coho Salmon:

Fishery Harvest Control Rule Risk Assessment

September 2021

DRAFT FINAL REPORT

Pacific Fishery Management Council

Ad-Hoc Southern Oregon/ Northern California Coast Coho Salmon Technical Workgroup

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND INITIALISMS

CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CRH	Cole Rivers Hatchery
CRT	Critical Risk Threshold
CY ER	Calendar Year Exploitation Rate
ER	Exploitation Rate
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESU	Evolutionarily Significant Unit
FMP	Fishery Management Plan
FR	Federal Register
FRAM	Fishery Regulation and Assessment Model
FW	Freshwater
HCR	Harvest Control Rule
HOR	Hatchery-origin Recruits
IGH	Iron Gate Hatchery
IPCC	International Panel on Climate Change
ITMF	Individual Tribal Member Fishery
KRFC	Klamath River Fall Chinook
KRTT	Klamath River Technical Team
KT	Klamath-Trinity Aggregate Abundance
KTR	Klamath-Trinity rivers
LCN	Lower Columbia River Natural (Coho Salmon)
ME	Mean Error
MSA	Magnuson-Stevens Act
MSSI	Minimum Stock Size Threshold
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOR	Natural-origin Recruits
NWFSC	(NMFS) Northwest Fisheries Science Center
OCN	Oregon Coast Natural (Coho Salmon)
ODFW	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
OPI	Oregon Production Index
OPIH	Oregon Production Index Public Hatchery
OPITT	Oregon Production Index Technical Team
PFMC	Pacific Fishery Management Council
pHOS	Proportion of Hatchery-origin Spawners in Natural Areas
PIT	Passive Integrated Transponder
PST	Pacific Salmon Treaty
PVA	Population Viability Analysis
QE	Quasi-Extinction Risk
QET	Quasi-Extinction Risk Threshold

RDT	Recruitment Depensation Threshold
RMSE	Root Mean Square Error
SONCC	Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (Coho Salmon)
SSC	(Council's) Scientific and Statistical Committee
STT	(Council's) Salmon Technical Team
SWFSC	(NMFS) Southwest Fisheries Science Center
TRH	Trinity River Hatchery
URB	Upriver Bright (Chinook Salmon stock)
WCR	(NMFS) West Coast Region

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (SONCC) Coho Salmon Workgroup submitted an updated draft risk assessment report at the June 2021 Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) meeting and received guidance from the Council on a Range of Alternative control rules and request for other information to inform the Council's decision on a final harvest control rule. Since that time, the Workgroup has held two meetings (July and August 2021) to address the Council's guidance. Building upon the most recent draft risk assessment presented at the June 2021 meeting, this report evaluates the Range of Alternative control rules defined by the Council, assesses performance of different control rules with regard to ocean fisheries, and includes additional information to aid the reader in interpreting the results of the risk assessment.

The Council limited the form of alternative control rules presented in previous drafts of this report to include only constant, total exploitation rate (i.e., including ocean and freshwater fishery-related impacts) control rules representing a range of exploitation rates. The constant exploitation rate control rules represent 0 percent, 7 percent, and rates between 13 and 20 percent in increments of 1%. The workgroup also identifies the control rules that are representative of the status quo in terms of average ocean and freshwater exploitation rates.

The set of control rules has been analyzed using a modeling approach that evaluates risks to SONCC Coho Salmon populations and benefits to salmon fisheries. Population productivity and capacity were estimated for six population units: Rogue River, Scott River, Shasta River, Bogus Creek, Trinity River, and Freshwater Creek. These population units have relatively low levels of abundance and productivity relative to other Coho Salmon populations such as those in the Oregon Coast Natural and Lower Columbia River Natural Coho Salmon ESUs. Three of the six population units (Shasta River, Bogus Creek, and Trinity River) have high conservation risks regardless of the intensity of fishing owing to generally low abundance and/or productivity. Rogue River, Scott River, and Freshwater Creek are more abundant and/or productive and therefore the population risks are more sensitive to the level of fishing mortality. For these population units, risks increase with increasing exploitation rates, while harvest increases until it plateaus or decreases at high levels of exploitation. Sensitivity of results to changes in model structure, and fishery implementation error have been conducted.

The Workgroup's previous report concluded that there were few robust statistical associations between natural Coho Salmon abundance and potential predictor variables that could be used in forecasting. Additionally, there was concern about the dependability and timely availability of data needed for annual abundance forecasts in support of fisheries management, particularly for the natural population units in California. A preliminary matrix-based control rule was presented at the June Council meeting, though analysis of that control rule was not yet complete. The Council was concerned that the analysis might not be completed in time for Council consideration at the September meeting. For these reasons, the Council did not include abundance- and matrix-based control rules in the range of alternatives adopted at the June meeting.

All work described in this report is based on guidance from the Council through June 2021. Following the September 2021 Council meeting, the Workgroup will continue to refine analyses based on Workgroup discussions and guidance from the Council and its advisory bodies.

2. INTRODUCTION

This report describes work by the Pacific Fishery Management Council's (Council) ad-hoc SONCC Coho Salmon Workgroup (Workgroup) which was tasked with assessing a range of harvest control rules (HCR) for SONCC Coho Salmon for consideration by the Council. The report first provides background information, an overview of the Workgroup process, and the role of the Workgroup. The status and factors affecting the SONCC Coho Salmon Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU) are then described, followed by a description of the fisheries impacting SONCC Coho Salmon and the current management framework. The main body of the document is devoted to an evaluation of the range of HCRs defined by the Council at its June meeting with regard to conservation and fisheries, using a risk assessment approach.

Background

The SONCC Coho Salmon ESU is listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) (70 FR 37159). A variety of factors contribute to the status of the ESU including habitat loss due to dam building, degradation of freshwater habitats due to a variety of agricultural and forestry practices, water diversions, urbanization, hatchery practices, over-fishing, mining, climate change, poor ocean conditions, and severe flood events exacerbated by land use practices (Good et al. 2005; Williams et al. 2016). Fisheries impact SONCC Coho Salmon in ocean and freshwater fisheries, although impacts across the fisheries are generally low. Council area salmon fisheries are managed consistent with provisions of the Pacific Coast Salmon Fishery Management Plan (FMP) for fisheries in Federal waters (3–200 nautical miles) off the coast of Washington, Oregon, and California. National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) last consulted on the effects of Council fisheries on the SONCC Coho Salmon ESU under the ESA per Section 7(a)(2) in 1999 (NMFS 1999). In that opinion, NMFS concluded that Council fisheries would jeopardize the ESU and developed a three-part Reasonable and Prudent Alternative that (1) requires that management measures developed under the FMP achieve an ocean exploitation rate on Rogue/Klamath Coho Salmon hatchery stocks of no more 13 percent, (2) prohibits Coho Salmon-directed fisheries and Coho Salmon retention in Chinook Salmon-directed fisheries off of California, and (3) requires that sampling and monitoring of Council fisheries is conducted.

In 2018, the Hoopa Valley Tribe filed a lawsuit alleging a failure by NMFS to reinitiate ESA consultation regarding the impacts of ocean salmon fisheries on SONCC Coho Salmon. In March 2020, the parties reached a stipulated agreement to stay the litigation, provided certain conditions are met. The stipulated agreement provides a timeline by which NMFS will confer with the Council on completion of a new SONCC Coho Salmon HCR and a timeline for ESA consultation, as warranted, on the effects of the control rule. At the April 2020 Council meeting, NMFS proposed a process and timeline for Council consideration to develop a control rule. The Council established an ad-hoc technical Workgroup in response to the NMFS proposal and approved the Terms of Reference (Appendix A) for the Workgroup at its June 2020 meeting. The Workgroup has met six times since then to compile data, define potential control rules, consider the feasibility of abundance forecasting, and develop its risk assessment model. All meetings were open to the public. A detailed list of Workgroup meetings and presentations can be found online at the NMFS West Coast Region webpage.

Purpose and Need

The purpose the Council tasked the Workgroup with was to develop a proposed HCR for the SONCC Coho Salmon ESU for Council consideration that would:

- allow fishing on abundant salmon stocks while not impeding the recovery of SONCC Coho Salmon;
- establish HCRs in the form of fixed or tiered exploitation rates including consideration of control rules which reduce exploitation rates at low abundance levels, and which may include minimum or target spawner levels;
- assess a range of control rules including marine and freshwater fisheries combined, the marine and freshwater fisheries components separately, and marine fisheries only, affecting SONCC Coho Salmon as appropriate, given potential data limitations, and what is feasible to accomplish within the specific timeline (See Appendix A for the timeline); and,
- evaluate the feasibility of considering the status of subcomponents of the ESU (e.g., Rogue River, Klamath and Trinity rivers, and Eel River), marine and freshwater environmental conditions, and other relevant factors as appropriate and as supported by the data available (similar to the Oregon Coast Natural Coho Salmon matrix).

The need is to ensure the harvest control rules considered and potentially adopted meet the requirements of the Magnuson-Stevens Act (MSA), ESA, and other applicable laws.

The Council established the Workgroup with membership including technical representatives from the following entities:

- Pacific Fishery Management Council
- NMFS West Coast Region (WCR)
- NMFS Northwest Fisheries Science Center (NWFSC)
- NMFS Southwest Fisheries Science Center (SWFSC)
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Yurok Tribe
- Hoopa Valley Tribe
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Contractors as deemed necessary or suggested by Workgroup participating entities

The Workgroup was directed to:

- Collect and summarize relevant information regarding the status, biological characteristics, magnitude and distribution of fishing mortality, and marine and freshwater environmental indicators of SONCC Coho Salmon.
- Develop a range of alternative HCRs.
- Analyze the biological risks and fishing-related benefits of the alternative control rules.

- Assist the Council with developing a preferred harvest control rule alternative that can be recommended for adoption by the Council and submitted to NMFS for ESA review within 18 months from the Workgroup's initial meeting.
- Consult with the Council's Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) and Salmon Technical Team (STT) on the analytical methods used to evaluate draft alternatives. The Workgroup may consult with other Council advisory bodies and technical committees as necessary or as directed by the Council (Terms of Reference, Appendix A).

The risk assessment addresses three fundamental questions regarding the assessment of a control rule for SONCC Coho Salmon:

1. Can abundance of the SONCC Coho Salmon ESU or its components be predicted with sufficient accuracy and precision?
2. What are the effects of different fishing rates for SONCC Coho Salmon on Council fisheries?
3. Can alternatives be implemented with negligible effects on escapement and viability of wild SONCC Coho Salmon populations?

The Workgroup is focused exclusively on exploring the impacts of salmon fisheries through the assessment of control rules that apply to the fisheries as described in the Workgroup's Terms of Reference. Considerations of other threats to SONCC Coho Salmon are outside the scope of the Workgroup task and are described in detail in the Final Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (SONCC) Coho Salmon Recovery Plan (NMFS 2014), the 2016 5-year status review (NMFS 2016), and various ESA biological opinions and other regulatory documents. NMFS considers other activities in the action area to be part of the environmental baseline. The NMFS West Coast Region and its partners are addressing the broader suite of threats separately through recovery actions and various provisions of the ESA and other laws.

3. STATUS OF THE SONCC COHO SALMON ESU

ESU & Population Structure

The SONCC Coho Salmon ESU was listed as threatened under the ESA on May 6, 1997 (62 FR 24588). The listing was most recently reaffirmed on June 28, 2005 (70 FR 37160). Critical habitat for SONCC Coho Salmon was designated on May 5, 1999 (64 FR 24049). In 2005, the Final 4(d) protective regulations were published (70 FR 37160, June 28, 2005). A recovery plan was finalized in 2014 (NMFS 2014). Subsequently, NMFS evaluated the available information on the status of the ESU in its 2016 status review and concluded that there was no change in extinction risk (Williams et al. 2016). The ESU remained listed as threatened. A new status review is underway, and this document will be updated as appropriate as that information becomes available.

The SONCC Coho Salmon ESU includes all naturally spawned populations of Coho Salmon in coastal streams between Cape Blanco, Oregon and Punta Gorda, California, as well as Coho Salmon produced by three artificial propagation programs: Cole Rivers Hatchery, (Rogue River), Trinity River Hatchery, and Iron Gate Hatchery. (Klamath River). The ESU includes coastal watersheds from the Elk River (Oregon) in the north to the Mattole River (California) in the south (Figure 1). The ESU is characterized by three large basins and numerous smaller basins across a diverse landscape. The ESU is divided into seven diversity strata comprising 40 populations (Figure 1, Table 1) (NMFS 2014). The diversity strata are characterized by groups of populations that exhibit genotypic and phenotypic similarity due to exposure to similar environmental conditions or common evolutionary history (Williams et al. 2006).

Each designated population in the ESU is classified based on its historical structure and functional role within the ESU (Table 1). The four population classifications are:

- *Functionally independent populations*: populations with a high likelihood of persisting over 100-year time scales and that conform to the definition of independent "viable salmonid populations" offered by McElhany et al. (2000).
- *Potentially independent populations*: populations with a high likelihood of persisting over 100-year time scales, but that were too strongly influenced by immigration from other populations to be demographically independent.
- *Dependent populations*: populations believed to have had a low likelihood of sustaining themselves over a 100-year time period in isolation and that received sufficient immigration to alter their dynamics and extinction risk.
- *Ephemeral populations*: populations that were both small enough and isolated enough that they were only intermittently present.

A certain number of independent populations must be at low risk of extinction to achieve recovery. These populations are called "Core populations" in this plan. A subset of remaining independent populations must be at moderate risk of extinction. These populations are called "Non-Core 1 populations". Core and Non-Core 1 populations have abundance recovery criteria (Table 1). The remaining populations do not need a minimum number of fish, instead they must have sufficient habitat occupied by juvenile fish. These populations are called "Dependent" and "Non-Core 2" populations.

The distribution of SONCC Coho Salmon within the ESU's range is reduced and fragmented, as evidenced by an increasing number of previously occupied streams from which SONCC Coho Salmon are now absent (Williams et al. 2011, 2016). Extant populations can still be found in all major river basins within the range of the ESU (70 FR 37159). However, extirpations, loss of brood years, and sharp declines in abundance of SONCC Coho Salmon in several streams throughout the range of the ESU indicate that the SONCC Coho Salmon spatial structure is more fragmented at the population-level than at the ESU scale. Though population-level estimates of abundance for most independent populations are lacking, NMFS concluded in its most recent status review (NMFS 2016) that none of the seven diversity strata currently support a single viable population as defined by the Recovery Plan criteria, although all diversity strata are occupied. The Recovery plan considered fishing and scientific collection as a medium risk factor in general to the populations in the ESU.

California Oregon

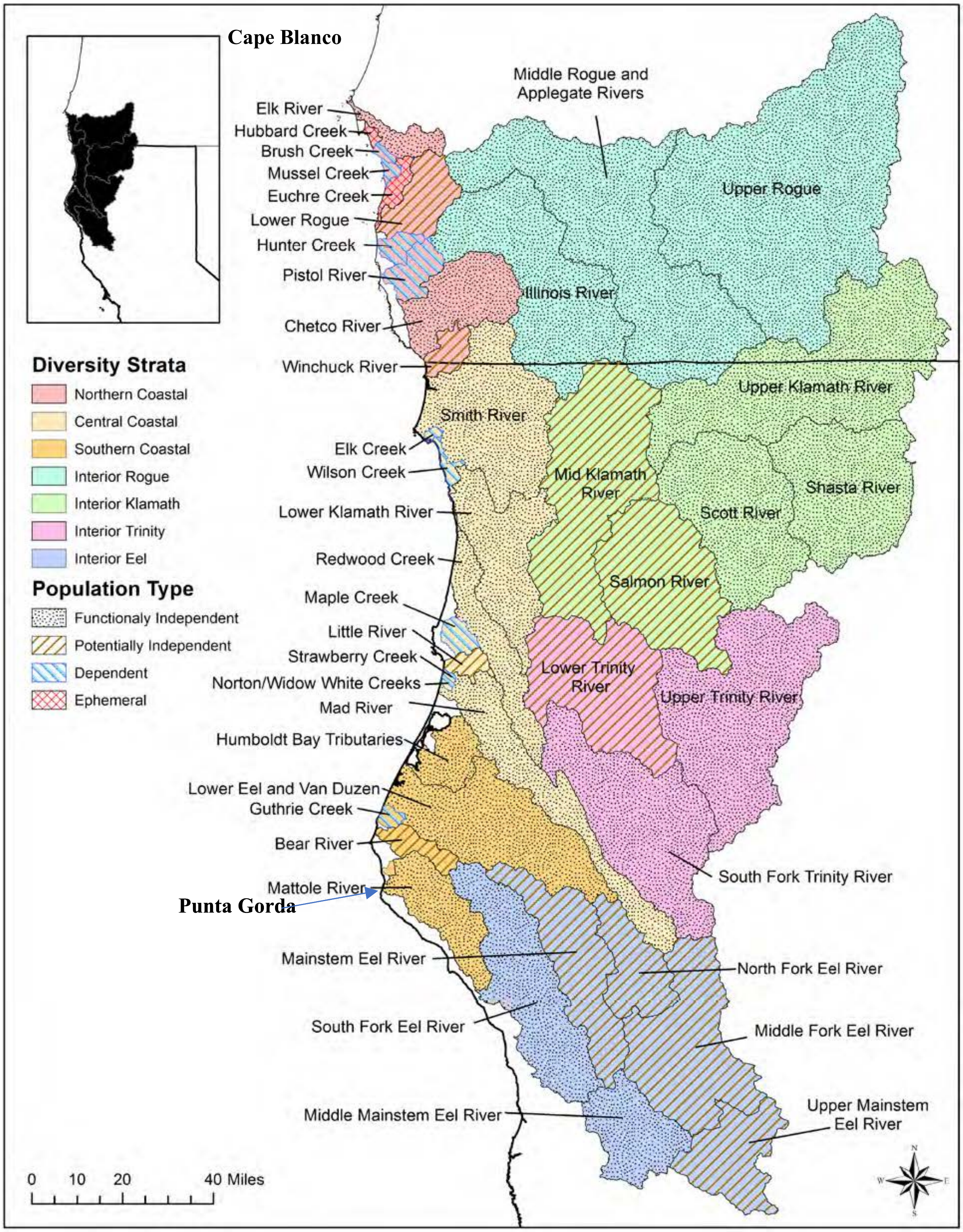

Figure 1. Population and diversity strata of the SONCC Coho Salmon ESU (from NMFS 2014).

Table 1. Diversity strata, populations, current extinction risk, minimum target extinction risk and recovery criteria of SONCC Coho Salmon ESU (NMFS 2014). Core populations are noted in bold.

Stratum	Populations	Risk Status	Risk Goal	Recovery Role	Recovery Criteria	Depensation Threshold[a]
Northern Coastal Basin	**Elk R**	High	Low	**Core**	2,400	63
	Brush Crk	High	Juveniles	Dependent	--	--
	Mussel Crk	High	Juveniles	Dependent	--	--
	Lower Rogue R	High	Moderate	Non-core 1	320	81
	Hunter Crk	High	Juveniles	Dependent	--	--
	Pistol Crk	High	Juveniles	Dependent	--	--
	Chetco R	High	Low	**Core**	4,500	135
	Winchuck R	High	Moderate	Non-core 1	230	57
Central Coastal Basin	**Smith R**	High	Low	**Core**	6,800	325
	Elk Crk	High	Juveniles	Dependent	--	--
	Wilson Crk	High	Juveniles	Dependent	--	--
	Lower Klamath R	High	Low	**Core**	5,900	205
	Redwood Crk	High	Low	**Core**	4,900	151
	Maple Crk/Big Lagoon	--	Juveniles	Dependent	--	--
	Little R	Moderate	Moderate	Non-core 1	140	34
	Strawberry Crk	--	Juveniles	Dependent	--	--
	Norton/Widow White Crk	--	Juveniles	Dependent	--	--
	Mad R	High	Moderate	Non-core 1	550	136
Southern Coastal Basin	**Humboldt Bay tributaries**	Moderate	Low	**Core**	5,700	191
	Lower Eel/Van Duzen R	High	Low	**Core**	7,900	394
	Guthrie Crk	--	Juveniles	Dependent	--	--
	Bear R	High	Juveniles	Non-core 2	--	--
	Mattole R	High	Moderate	Non-core 1	1,000	250
Interior Rogue R	**Illinois R**	High	Low	**Core**	11,800	590
	Middle Rogue/Applegate R	High	Moderate	Non-core 1	2,400	603
	Upper Rogue R	Moderate	Low	**Core**	13,800	689
Interior Klamath	Middle Klamath R	Moderate	Moderate	Non-core 1	450	113
	Upper Klamath R	High	Low	**Core**	8,500	425
	Shasta R	High	Low	**Core**	4,700	144
	Scott R	Moderate	Low	**Core**	6,500	250
	Salmon R	High	Moderate	Non-core 1	450	114
Interior Trinity	**Lower Trinity R**	High	Low	**Core**	3,600	112
	South Fork Trinity R	High	Moderate	Non-core 1	970	242
	Upper Trinity R	Moderate	Low	**Core**	5,800	365
Interior Eel	**Mainstem Eel R**	High	Low	**Core**	2,600	68
	Middle Mainstem Eel R	High	Low	**Core**	6,300	232
	Upper Mainstem Eel R	High	Juveniles	Non-core 2	--	--
	Middle Fork Eel R	High	Juveniles	Non-core 2	--	--
	South Fork Eel R	Moderate	Low	**Core**	9,300	464
	North Fork Eel R	High	Juveniles	Non-core 2	--	--

[a] *Based on spawners per kilometer of intrinsic potential.*

Natural Escapement

Quantitative population-level estimates of adult (age ≥ 3) spawner abundance that span a decade or more are scarce for independent or dependent populations in the SONCC Coho Salmon ESU. Monitoring in California has improved considerably since 2010 due to the implementation of enhanced monitoring technology for some populations (e.g., video weirs, PIT-tag arrays). However, the level to which these efforts will continue in the future is uncertain. For many populations, escapement information is limited to presence-absence data at best.

Spatial scale data for populations from the Oregon portion of the ESU are no longer collected and therefore no population-level estimates of escapement are available for Oregon populations (Sounhein et al. 2014). The estimate of Rogue River Coho Salmon is a composite of several population units (Lower Rogue River, Illinois River, Middle Rogue/Applegate rivers, and Upper Rogue River) that continues to be collected and is extremely valuable.

The Workgroup assessed the available data for each population to determine if the data are sufficient for the purposes of the risk assessment. Table 2 summarizes the escapement data that were deemed sufficient by the Workgroup. The Workgroup has also discussed potential further aggregation for the purposes of control rule development. The group includes populations within five of the seven diversity strata in the ESU. Core populations for ESU recovery include those in the Illinois and Upper Rogue rivers in the Rogue River Basin, the Scott and Shasta rivers in the Klamath Basin, and the Upper and Lower Trinity rivers in the Trinity River Basin. Freshwater Creek is one of the tributaries to Humboldt Bay. The Humboldt Bay tributaries are collectively a core population for ESU recovery (Table 1). Hatchery fish contribute significantly to escapement for stocks in the Klamath and Trinity basins (Table 2, Figure 2). While these populations/aggregates reflect a fraction of the ESU, they span much of the ESU's geographic range and integrate a moderate level of population and physiographic diversity.

In California, the Workgroup concluded that sufficient data on escapement (10 or more years) were only available for the following components:

- two populations (Shasta and Scott rivers);
- a component of the Upper Klamath River population (Bogus Creek);
- a component of the Humboldt Bay Tributaries population (Freshwater Creek), and
- two population aggregates (Rogue and Trinity rivers; where aggregate is defined as a grouping of multiple populations).

Escapement estimation methods are described in Williams et al. (2016).

Adult returns of naturally produced Coho Salmon to the Rogue, Trinity, Shasta, and Scott rivers have been highly variable. For example, estimates derived from the beach seine surveys at Huntley Park on the Rogue River ranged between 414 and 24,509 naturally produced adults from 2000 to 2019 (Table 2). Similar variability has been observed in the Trinity, Shasta, and Scott river populations. Overall, the average annual escapement for these systems in the last decade (2010–2019; Table 2) was only 1,583 naturally produced fish. However, escapement data are sparse or lacking for the other major populations in the ESU (Eel, Smith, and Chetco rivers) and for the numerous smaller coastal populations. Therefore, escapement for the ESU is likely to be higher than the average estimate above.

In the 2016 status review, NMFS (2016) concluded that many independent populations in the ESU are well below low-risk abundance targets, and several, including the Shasta River, are below the high-risk depensation thresholds specified by the Recovery Plan (NMFS 2014) (Table 1). Escapement of adult Coho Salmon for return years 2000 through 2019 are shown in Table 2. These data continue to support the conclusions of the 2016 status review. Though population-level estimates of abundance for most independent populations are lacking, none of the seven diversity strata appear to currently support a single viable population as defined by the viability criteria. However, all diversity strata are occupied.

Table 2. Escapement of adult SONCC Coho Salmon to natural spawning areas for return years 2000–2019.

Return Year	Rogue River[a]		Freshwater Creek	Scott River		Shasta River		Bogus Creek[b]		Trinity River	
	Hatchery	Wild	Wild	Hatchery	Wild	Hatchery	Wild	Hatchery	Wild	Hatchery	Wild
2000	10,116	10,978	177							6,297	288
2001	14,013	12,015	701							15,770	2,945
2002	12,739	8,460	1,807							7,440	372
2003	7,296	6,805	731							10,991	3,264
2004	9,092	24,509	974					97	298	15,287	7,830
2005	5,339	9,957	789					41	46	9,974	1,728
2006	3,496	3,911	396					14	19	7,454	1,416
2007	2,275	5,136	262	0	1,529	5	244	71	126	1,612	940
2008	158	414	399	0	59	22	8	33	72	2,204	861
2009	518	2,566	89	0	76	2	7	2	3	1,718	438
2010	752	3,671	455	0	913	11	33	41	105	2,146	624
2011	1,157	4,545	624	0	344	42	17	80	27	2,403	991
2012	1,423	5,474	318	2	186	54	22	59	8	6,335	1,577
2013	1,999	11,210	155	0	2,631	61	99	353	85	8,935	3,948
2014	829	2,409	718	0	383	4	1	18	4	6,405	823
2015	1,620	4,072	449	0	188	0	43	4	9	166	459
2016	1,201	6,302	466	0	226	0	46	21	29	482	635
2017	886	4,526	535	4	364	0	38	8	29	107	34
2018	325	8,266	560	0	712	0	36	3	23	502	1
2019	195	2,156	303	0	338	0	50	5	47	358	63

[a] *Escapement estimated at Huntley Park; inclusive of escapement to hatchery and natural areas.*

[b] *Bogus Creek is a tributary to the Upper Klamath just downstream of Iron Gate Dam and part of the Upper Klamath River population with a video weir to assess escapement.*

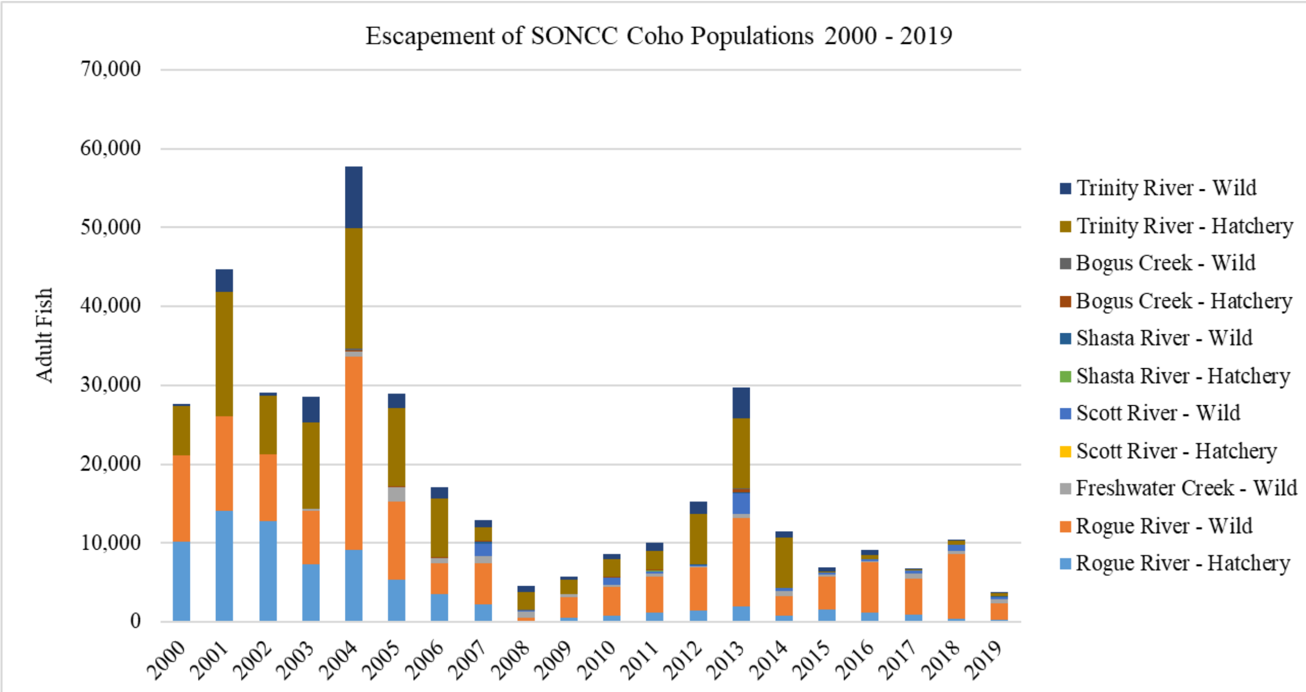

Figure 2. Trends in escapement for populations summarized in Table 2.

Hatchery Information

Hatcheries benefit the status of salmon by reducing demographic risks and preserving genetic traits for populations at low abundance in degraded habitats. In addition, hatcheries help to provide harvest opportunity. Hatchery-origin fish may also pose risk to listed species through genetic, ecological, or harvest effects. Details on how hatchery programs can affect ESA-listed salmon and steelhead can be found in Appendix 1 in NMFS (2020a), and are incorporated here by reference.

Coho Salmon produced from three artificial propagation programs are included as part of the SONCC Coho Salmon ESU: the Cole Rivers Hatchery (Rogue River); Trinity River Hatchery; and Iron Gate Hatchery (Klamath River) Coho Salmon programs (70 FR 37160, June 28, 2005). Current annual production goals at these hatcheries are 75,000, 300,000, and 75,000 Coho Salmon smolts, respectively. These programs are described in more detail below. Steelhead and Chinook Salmon are also reared and released at these and other hatcheries within the area of the SONCC Coho Salmon ESU. Annually, approximately 14.2 million salmonids are released into rivers within the SONCC Coho Salmon ESU. Hatchery production in the area of the SONCC Coho Salmon ESU is shown in Table 3.

The following provides a description of each of the three major hatchery programs and Table 3 summarizes the current production at each of the facilities.

<u>Cole Rivers Hatchery (ODFW):</u>

Cole M. Rivers Hatchery (CRH) is located on the Rogue River (River Mile (RM) 157), Oregon downstream of Lost Creek Dam in the Upper Rogue River population of the SONCC Coho Salmon

ESU. The hatchery was constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) in 1973 to mitigate for spawning and rearing areas blocked by the construction of Lost Creek, Applegate, and Elk Creek dams. The hatchery facility is used for adult collection, spawning, egg incubation and rearing of spring-run Chinook Salmon, Coho Salmon, summer-run steelhead, and winter-run steelhead, and egg incubation and rearing of fall-run Chinook Salmon and rainbow trout (ODFW 2020).

The Cole Rivers Hatchery programs are operated to achieve conservation and harvest augmentation goals. The management goals for the Coho Salmon program are to: 1) provide an artificial reserve to retain future management options in the recovery of Rogue Basin Coho Salmon; 2) provide monitoring opportunities for Rogue River Coho Salmon related to ocean distribution and marine survival and to provide information on incidental harvest mortality of wild Coho Salmon; and 3) provide fish for commercial and recreational harvest while minimizing potential impacts to wild populations in the Rogue River Basin (ODFW 2020).

The current production goals are to produce 75,000 Coho Salmon smolts at 10 fish/pound. The production goal was decreased from 200,000 smolts in brood year 2013. This reduction was primarily to lower stray rates, provide for increased production in the spring-run Chinook Salmon program, and being consistent with Coho Salmon mitigation goals. Smolts are released directly from the hatchery in late April. All fish are adipose fin-clipped and 25,000 are tagged with CWT prior to release. Adults return to the hatchery from October to January. Broodstock are from adults that volitionally enter the hatchery trap. Spawning occurs from November through January.

The return goal is 2,060 adult Coho Salmon to mitigate for wild Coho Salmon production lost from the construction of federal dams in the upper Rogue River Basin. This goal is also to achieve low rates of hatchery Coho Salmon on spawning grounds (ODFW 2020). Adverse hatchery-related effects pose a medium risk to Coho Salmon populations in the Rogue Basin. Available information suggests that the incidence of hatchery fish spawning in the wild is likely between 5 and 15 percent (NMFS 2014).

Iron Gate Hatchery (CDFW)

Iron Gate Hatchery (IGH) is located on the Klamath River (RM 190), California at the base of Iron Gate Dam and is located within the Upper Klamath River population of the SONCC Coho Salmon ESU. The hatchery was constructed by PacificCorp after completion of Iron Gate Dam in 1961. The hatchery program was required to mitigate for loss of spawning and rearing habitat resulting from the operations and maintenance of Iron Gate Dam. The IGH Coho Salmon program is operated as an integrated recovery program to aid in the recovery and conservation of Upper Klamath Coho Salmon by conserving genetic resources and reducing short-term extinction risks prior to future restoration of fish passage above Iron Gate Dam.

Coho Salmon production at IGH began in 1965 with eggs originating from Cascade Hatchery in Oregon. Several other transfers occurred from around the region. Since 1976, IGH has used Klamath River Coho Salmon as broodstock. The current production goal is 75,000 Coho Salmon smolts. Actual releases averaged 89,749 from 2005 to 2011. The releases have produced an average of 866 returning adults annually since 2000, however the annual average since 2010 decreased to 296 adults. Since 2005, Coho Salmon smolts have been reared to a size of 15 fish/pound and typically released directly from the hatchery by early April. All fish are marked externally with a left maxillary clip. Adipose fin-clips and CWTs are not used currently to mark and tag Coho Salmon. Broodstock are collected from hatchery and wild adults returning to the IGH fish ladder and nearby Bogus Creek. Adults return to the hatchery from October to December. (CDFW 2014).

Adverse hatchery-related effects pose a medium risk for SONCC Coho Salmon in the Middle Klamath River but high stress on the Upper Klamath River population. Bogus Creek Coho Salmon represent the largest naturally spawning aggregation in the Upper Klamath population, however hatchery-origin fish spawning in Bogus Creek averaged 28 percent of the escapement from 2004 to 2011 (CDFW 2014). Some of that contribution is due to intentionally releasing unused brood stock at IGH into the river to augment spawning for nearby populations in order to increase genetic diversity and reduce demographic risks associated with small population sizes. Hatchery-origin Coho Salmon in the Shasta River averaged 30 percent of the escapement from 2007 to 2010 (CDFW 2011).

Trinity River Hatchery (CDFW)

Trinity River Hatchery (TRH) is located on the Trinity River (RM 110), California at the base of Lewiston Dam in the Upper Trinity River population of the SONCC Coho Salmon ESU. The hatchery was constructed by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation after completion of the Lewiston Dam in 1963 to mitigate for the loss of salmonid habitat due to the construction of the Trinity and Lewiston dams and the operation of the Central Valley Project.

The TRH Coho Salmon program is operated to provide fish for harvest in a manner consistent with the conservation of the Trinity Coho Salmon population while meeting TRH mitigation requirements. The hatchery is operated as an integrated program to increase total adult abundance, productivity, and fitness, while minimizing genetic divergence of hatchery broodstock from the naturally spawning population.

The current production goal is to release 300,000 Coho Salmon smolts. This is a reduction from the previous production goal of 500,000 that was in place until 2014. The goal may be revised in the future based on a review of performance metrics and could range between 150,000 and 500,000 (NMFS 2020b). Coho salmon smolts are reared to a size of 10 – 12 fish/pound and released directly from the hatchery "within 7 days of the March new moon (March 1-15)" (NMFS 2020b). All fish are marked externally with a right maxillary clip. Adipose fin-clips and CWTs are not used currently to tag and mark Coho Salmon. Broodstock are collected from hatchery and wild origin adults returning to the TRH fish ladder.

Actual releases have averaged 479,921 (range: 287,720–545,851) from 2001 to 2015 (CDFW 2017). Prior to final construction of TRH in 1964, Coho Salmon broodstock originated from an in-river weir but were then augmented with out-of-basin sources to boost production. Out-of-basin sources include eggs imported from the Eel, Alsea, and Novo rivers and the Cascade Hatchery (CDFW 2017). Only endemic Trinity River broodstock has been used since 1971.

Objectives for the TRH program are to achieve a proportion of hatchery-origin spawners in natural areas (pHOS) of less than 30 percent in the Upper Trinity population and a pHOS of five percent for Coho Salmon populations in the South Fork Trinity and Lower Trinity rivers (NMFS 2020b). Adverse hatchery-related effects pose a very high risk in the Trinity River (NMFS 2020b). Hatchery-origin Coho Salmon make up most of the spawning run to the Trinity River each year where pHOS has ranged between 36 and 100 percent across the Trinity River populations (NMFS 2014).

Table 3. Hatchery salmonids released within the SONCC Coho Salmon ESU (ODFW 2016, 2020; CDFW 2014, 2017; NMFS 2019, 2020a).

State	Hatchery	Species	Current Release Goal	Marking/Tagging	Release Location
Oregon	Cole Rivers	Coho	75,000	Adipose Clip + CWT	Rogue River
		Spring-run Chinook	1,700,000	Adipose Clip + CWT	Rogue River
		Winter-run Steelhead	132,000	Adipose Clip	Rogue River
		Summer Steelhead	220,000	Adipose Clip	Rogue/Applegate Rivers
	Elk River	Fall-run Chinook	325,000	Adipose Clip + CWT	Elk River
		Fall-run Chinook	200,000	Adipose Clip + CWT	Chetco River
California	Iron Gate	Coho	75,000	Left Maxillary Clip	Klamath River
		Fall-run Chinook	6,000,000	Adipose Clip + CWT	Klamath River
	Trinity River	Coho	300,000	Right Maxillary Clip	Trinity River
		Spring-run Chinook	1,400,000	Adipose Clip + CWT	Trinity River
		Fall-run Chinook	2,900,000	Adipose Clip + CWT	Trinity River
		Steelhead	448,000	Adipose Clip	Trinity River
	Mad River	Steelhead	150,000	Adipose Clip	Mad River
	Rowdy Creek	Fall-run Chinook	100,000	Adipose Clip	Smith River
		Steelhead	80,000	Adipose Clip	Smith River

Factors Affecting the ESU Outside of Fisheries

In addition to fisheries, factors contributing to the status of the ESU include: habitat loss due to dams; degradation of freshwater habitats due to a variety of agricultural and forestry practices, water diversions, urbanization, hatchery practices, over-fishing, and mining; climate change; ocean conditions; and severe flood events exacerbated by land use practices (Good et al. 2005; NMFS 2014; Williams et al. 2016). The lack of floodplain and channel structure is a key limiting factor in nearly all coastal populations and about half of interior populations (NMFS 2014). Sedimentation and loss of spawning gravels associated with poor forestry practices and road building are particularly chronic problems that can reduce the productivity of salmonid populations. Droughts and unfavorable ocean conditions in the late 1980s and early 1990s were identified as further likely causes of decreased SONC Coho Salmon abundance (Good et al. 2005). From 2014 through 2016, the drought in California reduced stream flows and increased temperatures, further exacerbating stress and disease, and decreased the quantity and quality of spawning and rearing habitat available to SONCC Coho Salmon. Ocean conditions have generally been unfavorable in recent years (2014 to present) due to El Niño conditions and the warm water "Blob" which impacted the eastern Pacific, and reduced ocean productivity and forage for SONCC Coho Salmon. The Scott and Shasta rivers, both core populations in the Klamath River, are substantially impacted by water diversions annually.

Coho Salmon are particularly vulnerable to climate change due to their need for year-round cool water temperatures since they rear for one or more years in freshwater, unlike some other salmonid species (Moyle 2002). By increasing air and water temperatures, climate change is expected to decrease the amount and quality of Coho Salmon habitat, reducing the productivity of populations and exacerbating the decline of the species. Climate change effects on stream temperatures within Northern California are already apparent. For example, in the Klamath River, Bartholow (2005) observed an increase in water temperature of 0.5°C per decade since the early 1960s.

In coastal and estuarine ecosystems, the threats from climate change largely come in the form of sea level rise, loss of coastal wetlands, and changes in precipitation patterns. Sea levels are predicted to rise exponentially over the next 100 years, with possibly a 50–80 cm rise by the end of the 21st century (IPCC 2007). This rise in sea level will alter the habitat in estuaries and either provide increased opportunity for feeding and growth or, in some cases, will lead to the loss of estuarine habitat and a decreased potential for estuarine rearing. Marine ecosystems face an entirely unique set of stressors related to global climate change, all of which may have deleterious impacts on growth and survival while at sea. In general, the effects of changing climate on marine ecosystems are not well understood given the high degree of complexity and the overlapping climatic shifts that are already in place (e.g., El Niño, La Niña, Pacific Decadal Oscillation) and will interact with global climate changes in unknown and unpredictable ways. Overall, climate change is believed to represent a growing threat, and will challenge the resilience of salmonids in Northern California, including SONCC Coho Salmon.

4. FISHERY DESCRIPTION FOR SONCC COHO SALMON

Current Fishery Impact Distribution and Assessment

In the marine environment coho salmon from the SONCC Coho Salmon ESU are primarily distributed off the coast of California and southern Oregon (NMFS 2016). Overfishing in non-tribal fisheries was identified as a significant factor in the decline of coho salmon (62 FR 24588, May 6, 1997). Significant overfishing occurred from the time marine survival significantly decreased for many stocks (ca. 1976) until the mid-1990s when harvest was substantially curtailed or prohibited. Tribal harvest was not considered to be a major factor in the decline of coho salmon in either the Klamath River Basin or Trinity River Basin (62 FR 24588, May 6, 1997).

Significant changes in fisheries harvest management have occurred in recent decades, resulting in substantial reductions in harvest of SONCC Coho Salmon. Because Coho Salmon -directed fisheries and Coho Salmon retention have been prohibited off the coast of California since 1996, the ocean exploitation rate of SONCC Coho Salmon is generally low and attributable to hooking and handling in Chinook Salmon-directed commercial and recreational fisheries off the coasts of California and Oregon. Low impacts are also associated with primarily mark-selective and some limited non-mark-selective Coho Salmon fisheries off the Oregon coast.

Management Framework

Ocean Fisheries

Ocean fisheries under the jurisdiction of the PFMC are managed according to the provisions of a biological opinion completed by NMFS in 1999 which established a maximum ocean exploitation rate on hatchery Rogue Klamath Coho Salmon of 13 percent (NMFS 1999).

At the time of the 1999 consultation the Council proposed to manage SONCC coho salmon under the provisions of Amendment 13 to the Pacific Coast Salmon FMP. Amendment 13 disaggregated management of Oregon Coast Natural (OCN) Coho Salmon by establishing a matrix-based control rule based on marine survival and the parent spawner status for four OCN sub-stocks, the most southern of which was the Oregon component of the SONCC ESU[1] (Table 4). In that opinion, NMFS concluded that neither the FMP nor Amendment 13 provided specific protection for the California populations in the ESU, apart from the limitation on harvest rates determined by the status of the Oregon Coho Salmon stocks and the acknowledgment that the Council manages all stocks listed under the ESA consistent with NMFS's ESA consultation standards. NMFS concluded that the absence of conservation goals for the California component of the ESU would jeopardize the SONCC Coho Salmon ESU. NMFS developed a three-part Reasonable and Prudent Alternative that (1) requires that management measures developed under the FMP achieve an ocean exploitation rate on Rogue/Klamath Coho Salmon hatchery stocks of no more 13 percent, which includes all harvest-related mortality and is the lowest exploitation rate specified under Amendment 13 for OCN Coho Salmon sub-aggregates (Table 4); (2) prohibits Coho Salmon -

[1] Management for OCN Coho Salmon was subsequently modified by Amendment 16 which removed the southern sub-stock from the management matrix. Management for SONCC Coho Salmon remain under the provisions of the 1999 opinion.

directed fisheries and Coho Salmon retention in Chinook Salmon-directed fisheries off California; and, (3) requires sampling and monitoring of Council salmon fisheries.

NMFS's rationale in choosing the exploitation rate ceiling of 13 percent was that little information was available on natural Coho Salmon spawning escapement levels in rivers of the California component of the SONCC ESU, such that the status of parent-spawner recruitment was difficult to assess (NMFS 1999). An exploitation rate of 13 percent was the lowest exploitation rate proposed under Amendment 13 for OCN Coho Salmon sub-aggregates (Table 4). Ocean exploitation rates on Rogue/Klamath coho salmon at the time varied between 5 and 12 percent (NMFS 1999, also see Figure 3). The 13 percent ceiling on the ocean exploitation rate was a conservative rate given the limited data on the ESU, and was meant to ensure that fishing mortality rates on California Coho Salmon would not increase until an adequate assessment of parent spawner recruitment rates was possible. Ocean exploitation rates have generally been well below the ceiling, averaging 5.5 percent from 2010 to 2019.

Wild SONCC Coho Salmon are not tagged or monitored in ocean fisheries. Rogue and Klamath hatchery stocks have traditionally been used as a fishery surrogate stocks for estimating ocean exploitation rates on SONCC Coho Salmon. Natural-origin Rogue/Klamath basin Coho Salmon ocean exploitation rates were estimated using the Fishery Regulation and Assessment Model (FRAM), which relies on CWT recovery data from the late 1980s and early 1990s (Figure 3). The estimated ocean exploitation rate has been low and relatively stable since the early 1990s (average of 5.4% for years 1994–2019) which contrasts sharply with the much higher rates estimated for the 1980s and early 1990s (Williams et al. 2016).

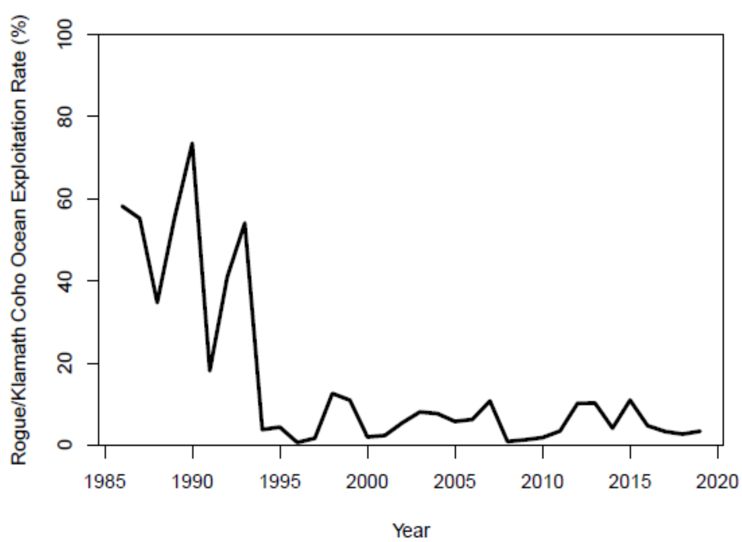

Figure 3. Ocean exploitation rates on Rogue and Klamath basin Coho Salmon, 1985-2019 (Source: J. Carey, NMFS).

Table 4. Exploitation rate ceilings associated with conditions of marine survival and parent escapement for Oregon Coho Salmon as managed under Amendment 13 to the PFMC salmon FMP (NMFS 1999).

	Marine Survival		
	Low	Medium	High
High Parent Spawning Escapement	≤15%	≤30%	≤35%
Medium Parent Spawning Escapement	≤15%	≤20%	≤25%
Low Parent Spawning Escapement	≤15%	≤15%	≤15%
38% Below Low Parent Spawning Escapement	≤13%	≤13%	≤13%

Under the existing management framework, the ocean abundance of hatchery-origin SONCC Coho Salmon is forecasted annually as part of a larger Oregon Production Index public hatchery (OPIH) forecast process. More specifically, the Oregon Production Index Technical Team (OPITT) generates a forecast of aggregate hatchery-origin Coho Salmon abundance from across the OPI range (from the Columbia River to Northern California) using a sibling regression model. A subset of this aggregate forecast is then apportioned to Rogue-Klamath basins based on the total number of smolts release from three facilities (Trinity River Hatchery [TRH], Iron Gate Hatchery [IGH], and Cole Rivers Hatchery [CRH]) for the brood in question. There is no abundance of natural-origin SONCC Coho Salmon forecast at the present time.

Freshwater Recreational Fisheries

Impacts to SONCC Coho Salmon from freshwater recreational fisheries are likely low and result from incidental mortalities in fisheries targeting Chinook and steelhead in California and Oregon, and hatchery Coho Salmon in the Rogue River, Oregon (Williams et al 2016, NMFS 2014). Retention of Coho Salmon is prohibited in California and the mark-selective fisheries in Oregon are relatively small scale. From creel surveys conducted in 1998 and 1999, ODFW estimated an incidental fishery related mortality of five percent on wild Coho Salmon during mark-selective Coho Salmon fisheries in the Rogue River (Matt Falcy, personal communication). In the Klamath and Trinity basins, where retention is prohibited, incidental mortality in recreational fisheries is accounted for by expanding the estimate of illegal harvest by a drop-off mortality rate (Appendix B). However, additional work is needed to estimate current levels of incidental fishing mortality in the Rogue, Klamath, and Trinity basins.

Tribal Fisheries

Tribal fisheries in the Klamath and Trinity basins impact SONCC Coho Salmon through direct harvest and incidental mortalities in fisheries targeting other species.

The Hoopa Valley Tribal Council manages fisheries for the benefit of its membership and conservation of the resource. The directed individual tribal member fishery (ITMF) includes harvest of both hatchery-origin and natural-origin Coho Salmon by gillnet and hook-and-line. A mark selective harvest of marked hatchery-origin Coho Salmon is implemented annually through the deployment of a floating resistance board weir at the southern boundary of the Hoopa Valley Reservation. The weir is operated from early September through November, Monday through Friday between the hours of 1700–0900. All un-marked Coho Salmon are released upstream of the weir to continue migration. Total Coho Salmon harvest from both the ITMF and weir fishery have been reported to co-managers for years 1991–2019.

The Yurok Tribe also manages fisheries for the benefit of its members and conservation of the resource. Out of concern for the status of Coho Salmon, the Yurok Tribal Council began implementing conservation measures to minimize harvest impacts to Coho Salmon in the early 1990s, several years before SONCC Coho Salmon were listed under the federal ESA. Such conservation measures have continued through to recent years, and have typically consisted of partial closures (e.g., two days per week) to reduce harvest impacts to Coho Salmon. The Yurok Tribal Council has also chosen to close its commercial fishery seasons near the beginning of Coho Salmon run timing in the Klamath River estuary, to further reduce harvest impacts. Another factor that minimizes harvest impacts to Coho Salmon in the Yurok fishery during some years is the fact the fishery had closed prior to the arrival of the Coho Salmon run, due to attainment of the Yurok fall-run Chinook Salmon allocation.

Individual Coho Salmon populations returning to the Klamath Basin often intermingle and are caught together in fisheries that occur downstream of their final destination. This makes it difficult for fisheries managers to determine the contribution of different stocks to the catch that occurs in these mixed stock fisheries. Therefore, for the purposes of accounting for Klamath Basin fisheries in this report, fisheries are assumed to be prosecuted continuously through the period of Coho Salmon migration such that the natural-origin component of each Coho Salmon population is harvested at the same rate for those populations moving through a specific area. Due to the locations of their respective fisheries, Yurok tribal fisheries encounter Coho Salmon populations returning to both the Klamath and Trinity rivers, such as the Upper Klamath, Shasta, and Scott populations; whereas Hoopa Valley tribal fisheries encounter Coho Salmon populations returning to the Trinity (Upper Trinity, Lower Trinity and South Fork Trinity rivers).

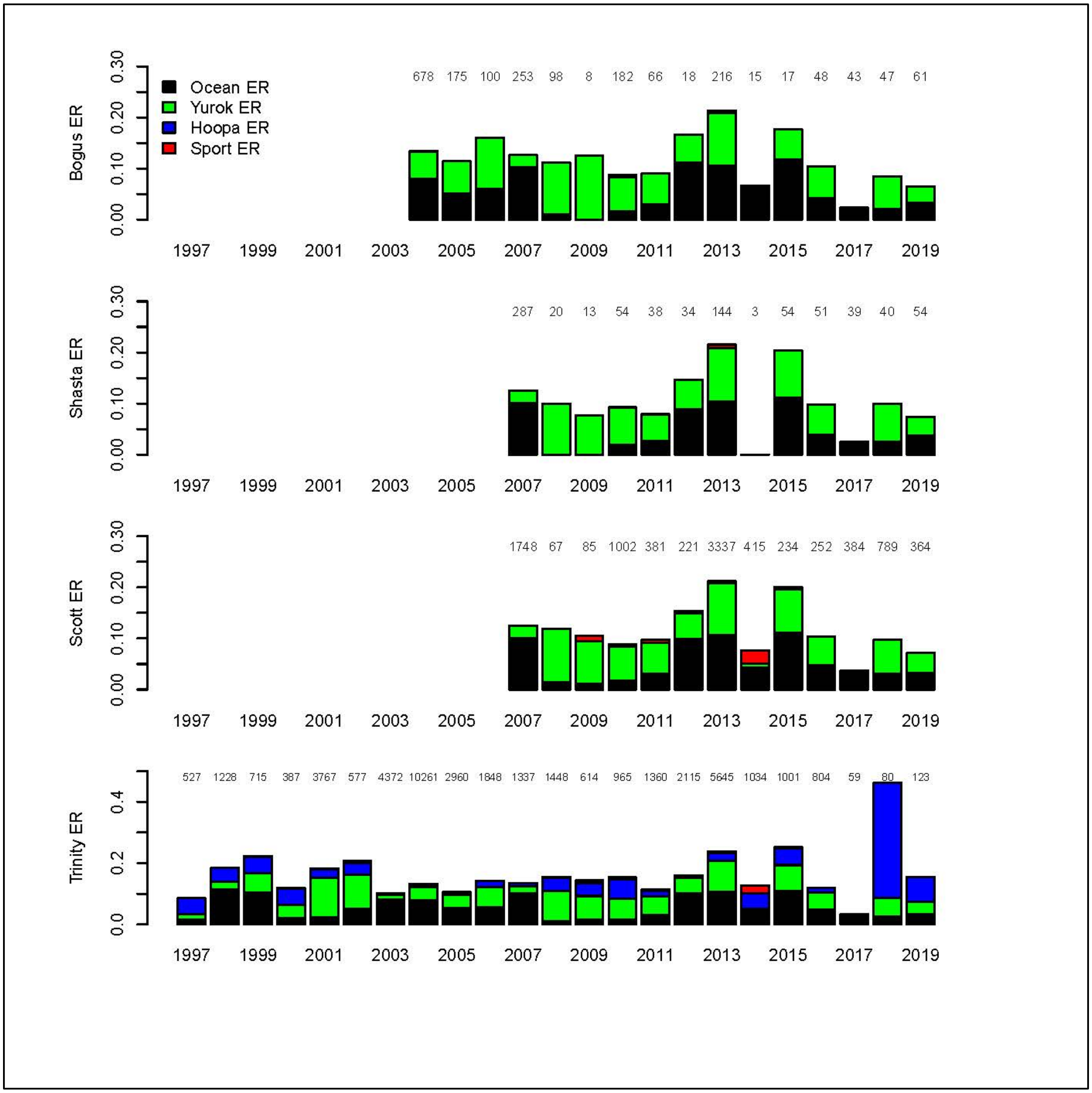

Figure 4. Exploitation rates for four SONCC Coho Salmon population components (Bogus Creek, Shasta River, Scott River, and Trinity River aggregated). Numbers at the top of each bar represent the estimated pre-fishery ocean abundance for that stock and year. The 2018 exploitation rate for the Trinity River was considered an outlier due to a very small number of program marks applied at Willow Creek Weir, and corresponding high uncertainty.

Exploitation Rates

Figure 4 displays estimated exploitation rates (ERs) for SONCC Coho Salmon populations in California from all fisheries from 1997 to 2019. In non-tribal fisheries, these exploitation rates include fish that were retained (usually by misidentification or unfamiliarity with the regulations) and release mortality that accrued in any specific year, since non-tribal fisheries cannot legally retain Coho Salmon in marine or freshwater areas in California. Year specific exploitation rates for each of the individual populations or population aggregates can be found in Appendix C.

Examples of Other PFMC Salmon Management Frameworks

A variety of fishery management strategies are currently employed in salmon fisheries for other stocks managed under the FMP. These strategies are primarily abundance-based and employ a variety of estimators or indicators related to natural fish abundance including forecasts of abundance, estimates of spawners, and estimates of marine survival using indicators of ocean conditions. Indicators are based on wild or hatchery fish at an aggregate or indicator population level.

Fishery management strategies have also involved different combinations of exploitation rates and abundance or marine survival thresholds at which different rates are applied. For example, single year alternatives are based on annual run size expectations while multi-year alternatives may include extra conditions for adopting a higher or lower rate (e.g., limits on exploitation rates following successive low run years). In addition, the balance of conservation risks and fishery objectives can be evaluated when considering an exploitation rate or abundance threshold.

The following subsections are examples of strategies employed in other fisheries and for other salmon stocks throughout the region. These may be useful when considering a suite of approaches for SONCC Coho Salmon.

Puget Sound Coho Salmon

Puget Sound Coho Salmon stocks are managed under the 2019–2028 Pacific Salmon Treaty Agreement using a stepped harvest rate control rule (Figure 5) (Southern Coho Management Plan Chapter 5, Annex IV, Article XV, PST 2019). Under this control rule, exploitation rate ceilings are determined on the basis of age-3 abundance, where abundance is divided into three zones defined by two breakpoints, *A* and *B*, defined as:

$$A = \frac{MSST}{1 - F_{low}}, \qquad breakpoint\ between\ critical\ and\ low\ abundance,$$

$$B = \frac{S_{MSY}}{1 - MFMT}, \qquad breakpoint\ between\ low\ and\ normal\ abundance,$$

Where *MSST = minimum stock size threshold*
MFMT = maximum fishing mortality threshold
S_{MSY} *= spawners at maximum sustainable yield*

The exploitation rate ceiling has a maximum fishing mortality threshold (*MFMT;* S_{MSY}) when N > B, is reduced to a low exploitation rate (F_{low}) when A < N < B, and is further reduced to a critical exploitation rate ($F_{critical}$) not to exceed 0.20 when N < A. For all Puget Sound Coho Salmon stocks, the critical/low spawning escapement breakpoint and low exploitation rate are used to define the minimum stock size threshold (*MSST*).

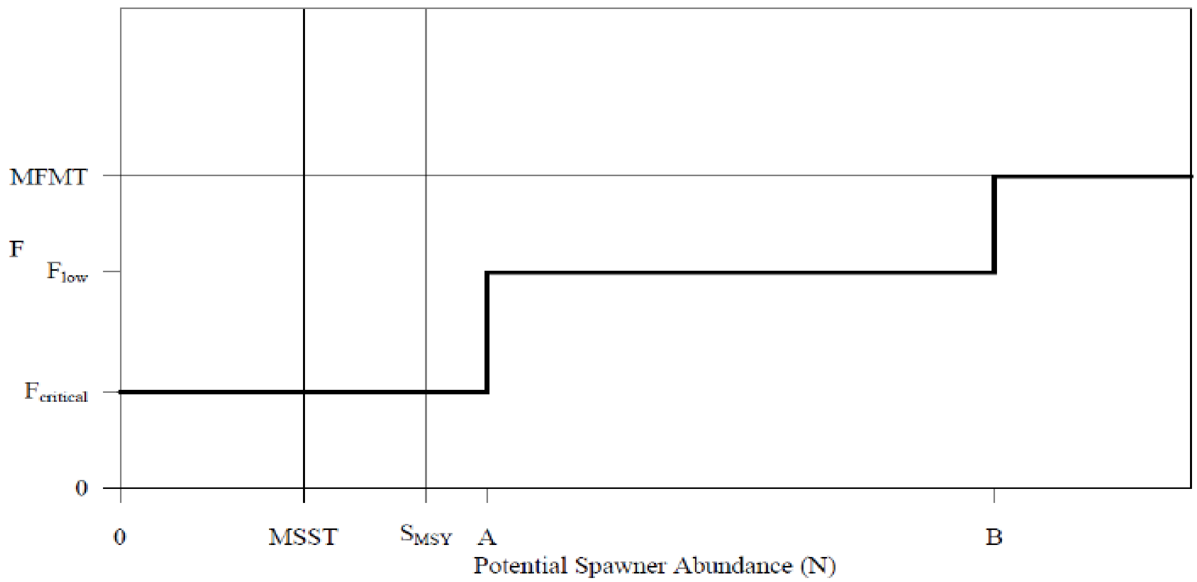

Figure 5. Control rule for Puget Sound coho. Abundance is pre-fishery ocean age-3 abundance in spawner equivalent units, and F is the exploitation rate.

Oregon Coast Natural and Lower Columbia River Coho Salmon

Abundance-based exploitation strategies were adopted by the Council in 1997 for management of fisheries for OCN Coho Salmon and in 2005 for Lower Columbia River natural (LCN) Coho Salmon. The annual maximum allowable total exploitation rates (marine and freshwater fisheries combined) vary in response to changes in observed brood year-specific parental spawner abundance relative to full seeding of the habitat and marine survival conditions (Table 5 and Table 6).

Table 5. Harvest management matrix for LCN Coho Salmon showing allowable fishery exploitation rates based on parental escapement and marine survival index.

Parental Escapement (rate of full seeding)		Marine Survival Index (based on return of jacks per hatchery smolt) Very Low (≤ 0.06%)	Low (≤ 0.08%)	Medium (≤ 0.17%)	High (≤ 0.40%)	Very High (> 0.40%)	
Normal	≥ 0.30	10%	15%	18%	23%	30%	**Total Allowable exploitation rate**
Very Low	< 0.30	≤ 10%	≤ 15%	≤ 18%	≤ 23%	≤ 30%	

Table 6. Harvest management matrix identifying allowable fishery impacts and ranges of resulting recruitment based on parental spawner abundance and marine survival (OCN workgroup revisions to original Council matrix).

Parent Spawner Status[a/]	Marine Survival Index *(Wild adult coho salmon survival as predicted by the two-variable GAM ensemble forecast)*			
	Extremely Low *<2%*	**Low** *2%-4.5%*	**Medium** *>4.5%-8%*	**High** *>8%*
High Parent Spawners > 75% of full seeding	E ≤ 8%	J ≤ 15%	O ≤ 30%	T ≤ 45%
Medium Parent Spawners > 50% & ≤ 75% of full seeding	D ≤ 8%	**I** ≤ 15%	N ≤ 20%	S ≤ 38%
Low Parent Spawners > 19% & ≤ 50% of full seeding	C ≤ 8%	H ≤ 15%	M ≤ 15%	R ≤ 25%
Very Low Parent Spawners > 4 fish per mile & ≤ 19% of full seeding	B ≤ 8%	G ≤ 11%	L ≤ 11%	Q ≤ 11%
Critical Parent Spawners ≤4 fish per mile	A 0 – 8%	F 0 – 8%	K 0 – 8%	P 0 – 8%

Sub-aggregate and Basin Specific Spawner Criteria Data

Sub-aggregate	Miles of Available Spawning Habitat	100% of Full Seeding	"Critical"		Very Low, Low, Medium & High		
			4 Fish per Mile	12% of Full Seeding	19% of Full Seeding	50% of Full Seeding	75% of Full Seeding
Northern	899	21,700	3,596	NA	4,123	10,850	16,275
North-Central	1,163	55,000	4,652	NA	10,450	27,500	41,250
South-Central	1,685	50,000	6,740	NA	9,500	25,000	37,500
Southern *(Removed per adoption of Amendment 16)*							
Coastwide Total	*3,747*	*126,700*	*14,988*		*24,073*	*63,350*	*95,025*

a/ Parental spawner abundance status for the OCN aggregate assumes the status of the weakest sub-aggregate.

Columbia River Upriver Bright Fall-Run Chinook Salmon

The parties to *U.S. v. Oregon* are currently operating under the 2018–2027 Management Agreement. This agreement provides specific fishery management constraints for upriver spring-run, summer-run, and fall-run Chinook, Coho, Sockeye salmon and steelhead. Fall season fisheries in the Columbia River Basin below the confluence of the Snake River are managed according to the abundance-based harvest rate schedule shown in Table 7. In this table, Upriver Bright (URB) stock Chinook Salmon harvest rates are used as a surrogate for Snake River wild fall-run Chinook Salmon harvest rates. URB fall-run Chinook Salmon escapement goals include 60,000 adult fall-run Chinook Salmon (natural and hatchery) management goal above McNary Dam. Total harvest rates in combined Treaty Indian and non-Indian Columbia River fisheries increase with increased run size based on forecasted returns to the Columbia River.

Table 7. Columbia River fall-run management period Chinook Salmon harvest rate schedule for URB fall-run Chinook Salmon including the listed Snake River wild component.*

Expected URB River Mouth Run Size	Expected River Mouth Snake River Natural Origin Run Size	Treaty Total Harvest Rate	Non-Treaty Harvest Rate	Total Harvest Rate	Expected Escapement of Snake R. Natural Origin Past Fisheries
<60,000	<1,000	20%	1.50%	21.50%	784
60,000	1,000	23%	4%	27.00%	730
120,000	2,000	23%	8.25%	21.25%	1,375
	5,000	25%	8.25%	33.25%	3,338
	6,000	27%	11%	38.00%	3,720
>200,000	8,000	30%	15%	45.00%	4,400

* *If the Snake River natural fall-run Chinook Salmon forecast is less than level corresponding to an aggregate URB run size, the allowable mortality rate will be based on the Snake River natural fall-run Chinook Salmon run size.*

Sacramento River Winter-run Chinook Salmon

In 2017, the Council adopted a new control rule that specifies the maximum forecast age-3 impact rate for the area south of Point Arena, California (Figure 6). The fishing regime for Sacramento River winter-run Chinook Salmon maintains the fishery season and size restrictions that were part of the Reasonable and Prudent Alternative in the previous biological opinion. When the age-3 escapement absent fishing is forecasted to be 3,000 or more, the maximum forecast age-3 impact rate on Sacramento winter-run Chinook Salmon is 0.20. Between age-3 escapement absent fishing levels of 3,000 and 500, the maximum forecast age-3 impact rate decreases linearly from 0.20 to 0.10. At age-3 escapement absent fishing levels less than 500, the maximum forecast age-3 impact rate decreases linearly from 0.10 to zero.

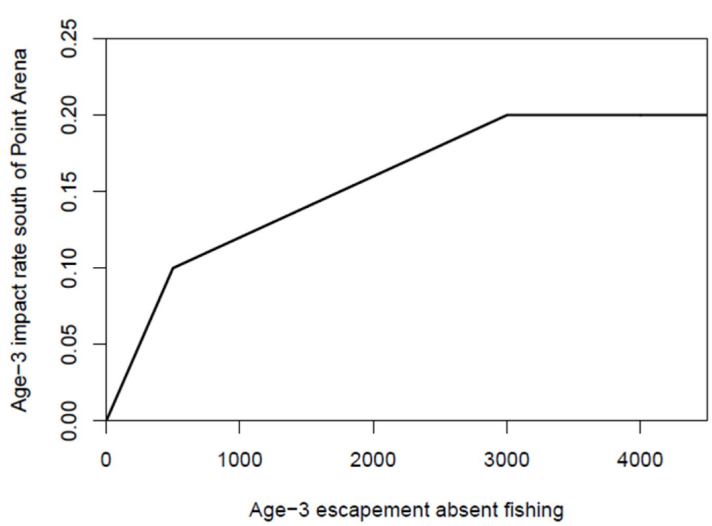

Figure 6. Sacramento River winter-run Chinook Salmon impact rate control rule, which specifies the maximum forecast age-3 impact rate for the area south of Point Arena, California, as a function of forecasted age-3 escapement absent fishing.

5. RANGE OF ALTERNATIVES: HARVEST CONTROL RULES CONSIDERED

In the report presented to the Council at its June 2021 meeting (E.1.a Workgroup Report 1), the Workgroup assessed a suite of HCRs for analysis using the risk assessment model. The range of the initial set of HCRs was consistent with the Terms of Reference and the Purpose and need (see Chapter 2). Based on the previous assessment, the Council narrowed the range of alternatives for further consideration. This version of the risk analysis considers a range of constant, total (marine and freshwater) exploitation rate HCRs consistent with Council guidance. Table 8 summarizes the attributes of the range of HCRs adopted by the Council for further evaluation. Control rule 1 is specified as a total exploitation rate of zero, and is included only to provide a reference for population outcomes in the absence of fisheries.

Table 8. Candidate constant total ocean and freshwater (FW) ER control rules for the SONCC Coho Salmon ESU.

Control Rule	Maximum ER
1	0.00
2	0.07
3	0.13
4	0.14
5	0.15
6	0.16
7	0.17
8	0.18
9	0.19
10	0.20

The Council also requested that the Workgroup identify control rule(s) that are representative of the status quo. To perform this assessment, estimated mean total exploitation rates for the six SONCC Coho Salmon population units were compared to identify the candidate control rules that most closely corresponded to observed exploitation rates. Average total exploitation rates were estimated over the 2007–2019 time period, the range of years for which data are available for all SONCC Coho Salmon population units. (Figure 7). For the Trinity River population unit, the exploitation rate for 2018 was a clear outlier and therefore omitted. Because the SONCC Coho Salmon population units considered here are subjected to different fisheries, we could not identify a single status quo HCR from the candidate rules in Table 8. Rather, different HCRs are representative of the status quo for the different population groupings. For the Rogue River and Freshwater Creek populations, which are assumed to have minimal or no freshwater harvest, the mean total exploitation rate was 5.2 percent. As a result, the control rule most representative of the status quo is control rule 2. Bogus Creek, Shasta River, and Scott River populations are subjected to the same ocean and freshwater fisheries and have identical mean exploitation rates of 11.4 percent over the 2007–2019 time period. The control rule most representative of the status quo for these Coho Salmon population units is control rule 3. The Trinity River aggregate has a mean exploitation rate of 14.9 percent and thus the control rule most representative of the status quo for the Trinity River is control rule 5.

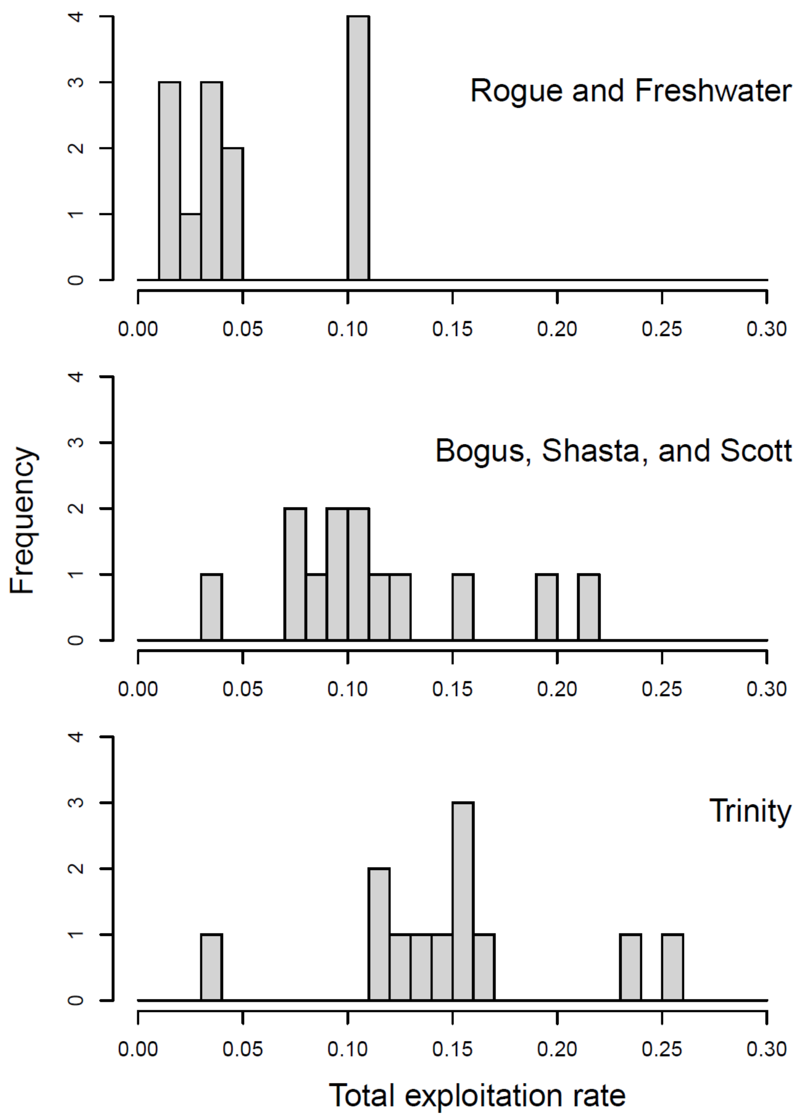

Figure 7. Distributions of total exploitation rates for the six SONCC Coho Salmon population units for years 1997–2019.

6. ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED BUT ELIMINATED FROM FURTHER EVALUATION

In addition to aggregated, constant, total exploitation rate HCRs, the Council initially considered a broader set of HCRs that included abundance-based (E.1.a. Workgroup Report 1) and matrix-based (Figure 8) control rules in which the allowable exploitation rates fluctuates with the projected abundance or other indicator(s) of stock status, i.e., control rules with tiers that reduce exploitation rates at low abundance or status levels. Furthermore, the initial suite of HCRs included a constant, total exploitation rate control rule representing an exploitation rate twice the current control rule, HCRs that would apply to ocean fisheries only, and abundance-based HCRs that applicable at various levels of resolution from individual population units to abundance aggregated across the six population units.

The feasibility and effectiveness of these control rules depend upon the following considerations.

Data considerations — run reconstruction data (inclusive of ocean and freshwater abundance and pertinent predictors such as marine survival), with a record of sufficient length.

Statistical considerations — meaningful relationships exist between potential forecast predictors and ocean abundance.

Practical considerations — stable monitoring programs that support timely reporting of estimates. Additional collaborative/co-management data compilation, review and agreement process(es) necessary to make such information useful to Council management each year.

Forecast feasibility was explored in some depth in the previous SONCC Coho Salmon Workgroup draft report and is incorporated here by reference (SONCC Workgroup June 2021). A detailed description of that analysis is provided there. The following discussion provides conclusions from that analysis which indicated that some HCRs may not be feasible to implement in the short term due to limited data or that the additional analyses required to assess some HCRs were not considered feasible to accomplish within the Workgroup's timeline. Table 9 summarizes the attributes of constant-rate and abundance-based HCRs eliminated from further consideration.

Table 9. Attributes of control rules (excluding matrix-based control rule) eliminated from further consideration. The number of separate components column refers to the number of discrete harvest controls within a particular control rule.

Control Rule	Form of Exploitation Rate (ER)	Number of separate components	ER type	Minimum ER	Maximum ER	ER at median abundance
4	constant	1	Ocean and FW	0.26	0.26	0.26
5	constant	1	Ocean	0.07	0.07	0.07
6	constant	1	Ocean	0.13	0.13	0.13
7	constant	1	Ocean	0.26	0.26	0.26
8	N-based	4	Ocean and FW	0	0.25	0.15
9	N-based	3	Ocean and FW	0	0.25	0.15
10	N-based	1	Ocean and FW	0	0.25	0.15
11	N-based	1	Ocean	0	0.25	0.15

Abundance-based HCRs

Description of Control Rules

Figure 8 displays the abundance-based control rules evaluated in the June Workgroup report, which would require forecasts of abundance. Each of the control rules in Figure 8 have the same basic form, which is depicted in Figure 9.

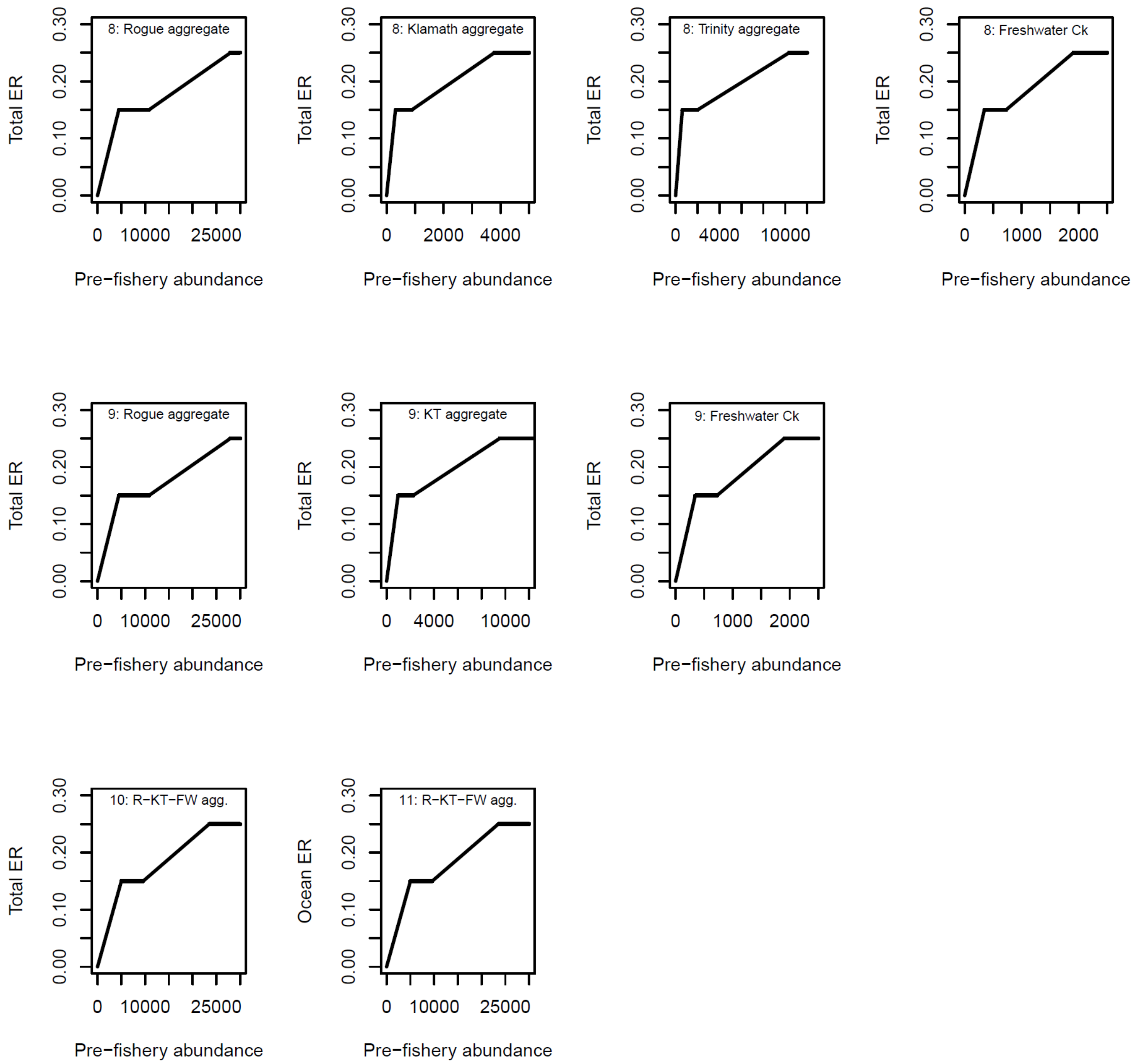

Figure 8. Graphical depiction of control rules 8–11. Control rules 8 and 9 consist of systems of harvest controls for various SONCC Coho Salmon population aggregates and are specified as abundance-based limits to total ERs. Control rules 10 and 11 apply to total SONCC Coho Salmon abundance (for components with sufficient data), which includes Rogue aggregate abundance (R), Klamath-Trinity aggregate abundance (KT), and Freshwater Creek. The combined aggregate is abbreviated as R-KT-FW above (Rogue, Klamath-Trinity, Freshwater Creek aggregate). Control rule 10 specifies limits to the total exploitation rates while control rule 11 applies only to ocean fisheries. See Table 11

for an example of a matrix-based HCR for SONCC Coho Salmon.

These abundance-based control rules specify a cap on the exploitation rate (Y3 in Figure 9) at "high" abundance (> X4). As abundance decreases below abundance level X4, the allowable exploitation rate decreases linearly until abundance level X3. Between "moderate" abundance levels X3 and X2, the control rules specify a constant "moderate" level of the exploitation rate, Y2. When abundance is predicted to be low (below X2), the exploitation rate decreases linearly from Y2 to Y1 (an exploitation rate of zero). The specific abundance breakpoints and levels of exploitation rate for the HCRs depicted in Figure 8 were not based on biological attributes of the population components or aggregates. Rather, these HCRs were parameterized by the distributions of past abundance and an examination of past exploitation rates. The "moderate" level of abundance (between X2 and X3) is defined as the middle 50 percent of the distribution of past abundances. The 25th percentile of the abundance distribution lies below X2, while the 75th percentile of the abundance distribution lies between X3 and X4, with X4 defined as the highest observed past abundance level.

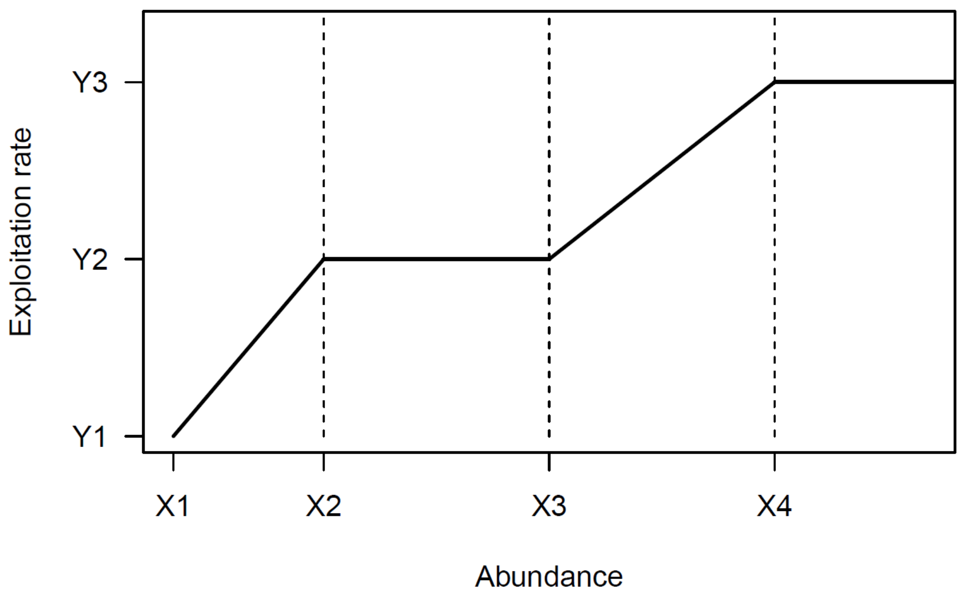

Figure 9. General form of control rules 8–11. Reference abundance and exploitation rate levels are defined in the text.

Control rule 8 represents a system of harvest controls applied independently to four components of the SONCC Coho Salmon ESU (Figure 8). The Rogue aggregate applies to a multi-population aggregate of Coho Salmon abundance as estimated at Huntley Park in the lower Rogue River. The Klamath aggregate applies to a multi-population aggregate of Coho Salmon abundance, including Bogus Creek, Shasta River, and Scott River, all of which are tributaries to the Klamath River. The Trinity aggregate applies to a multi-population aggregate including Coho Salmon spawning in natural areas in the Upper, Lower and South Fork Trinity rivers. Finally, Freshwater Creek is a component of the Humboldt Bay tributaries population. Application of control rule 8 would require that each of the four components be at or below the maximum total exploitation rates specified for that component (i.e., fisheries managed for the weakest commingled stock).

Control rule 9 is equivalent to control rule 8, except with the Klamath and Trinity aggregates combined into a single KT aggregate. Control rules 10 and 11 both apply to the total Rogue, Klamath, and Trinity rivers, and Freshwater Creek abundance. Control rule 10 specifies maximum allowable total exploitation rates while control rule 11 specifies maximum allowable ocean exploitation rates.

Feasibility Assessment

Data and Statistical Considerations: The datasets considered for use in abundance-based management for the six population and population aggregates span one to two decades for ocean abundance and escapement. Data sets for monitoring smolt abundance generally span fewer years or are lacking.

Available data were used to assess a suite of models that are commonly used in salmon abundance forecasting. Of the 26 different models fit for the six populations, two exhibited moderate-to-strong statistical relationships with potential predictive value (Table 10): the outmigrant model for the Scott River population and the sibling model for the Rogue River population[2]. Summary statistics for remaining covariate-based models suggest weak associations exist between ocean abundance and the outmigrant, jack, and/or parent-generation spawner predictors, and in several cases these models offer no improvement over simply using the time-series mean as a 'forecast' (e.g., Scott River sibling and Shasta River outmigrant models). Lastly, the three-year moving average forecast method performed reasonably well for the Freshwater Creek (Table 10). The Iron Gate, and Trinity River Hatchery stocks were not evaluated as potential surrogate predictors. Both the Iron Gate and Fall Creek hatchery programs are slated for termination during or within eight years of the planned removal of the Klamath River dams. The Workgroup noted that significant changes in overall hatchery production since 2014 could affect the utility of Trinity River Hatchery jack versus natural-origin abundance relationships for use in forecasting. The production goal is scheduled to be reassessed in 2021.

[2] Note, because there is not a time series for natural-origin jacks for the Rogue River available at this time, this relationship was assessed using Cole Rivers Hatchery jacks as a proxy.

Table 10. Summary statistics for potential relationships/models assessed for forecasting the pre-fishing ocean abundance for select populations of SONCC Coho Salmon. Root mean square error (RMSE) and mean error (ME) are based on leave-one-out cross validation. NA denotes cases where a particular statistic was not relevant, or a particular model could not be fit due to a lack of information for a predictor. Note, all models were fit using log-transformed predictor and response variables.

	Intercept (null) model					Sibling model					Outmigrant model					Parent-generation spawners model					3-year moving average model				
Population	***N***	**R^2**	***P***	**RMSE**	**ME**	***N***	**R^2**	***P***	**RMSE**	**ME**	***N***	**R^2**	***P***	**RMSE**	**ME**	***N***	**R^2**	***P***	**RMSE**	**ME**	***N***	**R^2**	***P***	**RMSE**	**ME**
Bogus Creek	16	*NA*	*NA*	1.237	0.000	15	0.03	0.560	1.175	0.025	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	13	0.30	0.052	1.001	0.019	13	*NA*	*NA*	1.197	-0.176
Scott River	13	*NA*	*NA*	1.142	0.000	12	0.04	0.517	1.151	-0.048	12	0.61	0.003	0.870	0.062	10	0.14	0.282	0.995	-0.049	10	*NA*	*NA*	1.068	0.259
Shasta River	13	*NA*	*NA*	1.137	0.000	12	0.17	0.190	0.973	0.042	13	0.15	0.192	1.130	0.066	10	0.00	0.881	1.048	0.021	10	*NA*	*NA*	1.201	-0.216
Trinity River	23	*NA*	*NA*	1.301	0.000	22	0.24	0.019	1.217	-0.030	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	20	0.25	0.026	1.270	-0.029	20	*NA*	*NA*	1.322	0.122
Freshwater Creek	20	*NA*	*NA*	0.703	0.000	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	12	0.05	0.493	0.689	-0.009	17	0.02	0.617	0.639	0.014	17	*NA*	*NA*	0.415	-0.093
Rogue River	20	*NA*	*NA*	0.910	0.000	19	0.55	0.000	0.662	-0.021	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	20	0.00	0.947	0.940	0.003	17	*NA*	*NA*	0.846	-0.024

Beyond assessing statistical potential, the Workgroup considered the feasibility of making forecasts annually going forward in a manner that would be supportive of Council-area fishery planning and assessment. While Workgroup members highlighted agency commitments to future monitoring and timely reporting of data and manager collaboration, several challenges and uncertainties to the feasibility of forecasting population abundance in the SONCC Coho Salmon ESU were also acknowledged:

- Stability and purpose of current monitoring programs: While many programs have been relatively stable over time, the funding sources and periodicity in which funding is renewed varies among the programs. In other cases, shifting priorities can affect the continuity of programs. Some Coho Salmon monitoring programs assess only presence/absence or data collection is secondary to collection and monitoring of Chinook Salmon in those systems.
- Data timing for annual use: In some areas, data are available in time to use for annual forecasting (i.e., Rogue River, hatchery returns). However, in many California systems, Coho Salmon surveys extend well into January or early February such that some of the monitoring data for natural spawners necessary for annual forecasts may not become available until early March each year, generally too late to inform Council management. This would not be a concern for control rules that rely on lagged data (e.g., parent spawners).
- Status of integration into current co-manager process and discussion. In most case, forecasts are generated by multiple entities. The process for data sharing, technical evaluation, manager consensus, documentation and timing of information availability varies across states and watersheds. Forecasts for Columbia River and Oregon Coho Salmon are developed by the states and tribes in several collaborative forums and available in time for the annual planning cycle. The Klamath River Technical Team convenes a multi-day meeting that allows for information sharing, data review and consensus agreement on forecasts for fall-run Chinook Salmon in the Klamath and Trinity basins. However, that process does not currently involve Coho Salmon data review.
- The risk-assessment model results suggested that abundance-based strategies may produce greater fishery benefits than constant rate strategies at equivalent risk levels. However, a preliminary analysis using a modified risk assessment approach that models individual population units concurrently rather than individually was used to evaluate aggregate abundance-based HCRs. Results of this analysis suggest that quasi-extinction risk and experienced exploitation rates could be higher if population units are correlated.

After considering the outcome of the Workgroup's assessment, the Council acknowledged that although there are components that may hold some promise for forecasting (i.e., Rogue River aggregate), whether run size of SONCC can be forecast with reasonable confidence still remains unclear. Combined with the lack of robust indicators and uncertainty in whether indicator data such as brood year jack returns of natural-origin Coho Salmon would be available in time to inform annual management decisions, the Council concluded that implementation of abundance-based HCRs is not feasible at this time and eliminated them from further consideration.

Matrix-based HCR

The Workgroup presented its preliminary development of a matrix-based HCR to the Council in June which was initially based on natural seeding levels of SONCC Coho Salmon and a marine survival index based on hatchery jacks (Table 11). The initial assessment indicated that natural-origin adults are moderately correlated with hatchery jack numbers in the preceding year when considered in aggregate which suggested a potential predictor. In addition, the data required to implement a matrix-based rule would likely be available in time to inform Council management. However, the Workgroup was in the early stages of its assessment and had not fully evaluated indicators that might be useful to assess stock status or the ER tiers in terms of viability risk or fishery performance. The Council was concerned that the Workgroup could not complete the remaining work to evaluate the matrix-based HCR and fully brief the Council prior to its deadline to adopt a final HCR by November 2021. Therefore, the Council eliminated a matrix-based HCR from further consideration.

Table 11. Conceptual example of a matrix harvest control rule. CRT = Critical Risk Threshold.

		Marine Survival Index[a]		
		≤33 percentile	33-67 percentile	>67 percentile
Natural Seeding level[b]	> capacity	15%	20%	25%
	CRT - Capacity	10%	15%	20%
	≤ Critical Risk Threshold	5%	10%	15%

[a] Marine survival Index based on brood year jacks-per-smolt for Cole Rivers and Trinity Hatcheries. (Iron Gate Hatchery not included)

[b] Natural seeding level based on brood year average for index populations.

Ocean only HCRs and the Constant, Total Exploitation Rate HCR of 26%

The Council also eliminated from further consideration HCRs that only pertained to ocean salmon fisheries and the constant, total exploitation rate HCR of 26 percent. The latter primarily because of elevated risks to the SONCC Coho Salmon population units.

7. WILD POPULATION RISK ASSESSMENT

For depleted or ESA-listed salmon stocks, quantitative risk assessments provide a more-directed approach for considering conservation risks than the conventional yield-based stock-recruitment analyses traditionally applied to salmon. Risk assessments consider the combined effects of fishing, fishery uncertainty, and variable production and survival on escapement levels that may affect the long-term persistence or viability of a population or group of populations. Quantitative risk assessments for listed salmon species have widely taken the form of a Population Viability Analysis (PVA). PVAs use quantitative methods to predict the likely future status of a population or collection of populations of conservation concern (Beissinger and McCullough 2002; Morris and Doak 2002).

PVA models are particularly well-suited for fishery risk assessments because effects of exploitation rates on demographic risk and metrics of fishery performance can be directly quantified. Salmon PVAs typically utilize stochastic stock-recruitment models to estimate species survival and recovery likelihoods from population abundance, productivity and spatial structure, and population variability. This approach can also effectively evaluate fishing effects on populations of different rates of productivity including weak populations that are most at risk of falling to critical low levels at which they will no longer be sustainable.

This assessment adapted and applied a PVA framework to evaluate risks associated with HCR alternatives for SONCC Coho Salmon. Similar modeling approaches have previously been utilized by the Council in conservation risk analyses for other stocks including Klamath fall-run Chinook Salmon, Lower Columbia River fall-run Chinook Salmon, LCN Coho Salmon, and Sacramento winter-run Chinook Salmon.

Performance Measures

HCRs were evaluated based on performance measures for conservation and fisheries:

Conservation Metrics

Spawning escapement is simply the numbers of natural-origin adults in a population that reach the spawning grounds. ESA status is often based on the geometric mean of recent escapements compared with a threshold of risk or viability. The geometric mean is the *n*th root of the product of *n* values (12 annual escapement estimates for SONCC Coho Salmon in this case; NMFS 2014). Geometric means differ from arithmetic averages as a truer measure of status which avoid disproportionate effects of periodic large or very low escapements that can skew the average. Both means and variability in escapement are important. It does little good to avoid extinction on average when extinction actually occurs during periods of low escapement. Run size available to ocean or freshwater fisheries may also be an important metric in some situations.

Extinction risk is generally defined in our PVA framework as the probability that an ESA-listed unit (e.g., population) or stock will be below some minimum size over a prescribed period of time. Salmon are believed to go extinct when population abundance and productivity become low enough that the population "bottoms out" during periods of low survival associated with variable environmental conditions.

Fishery Performance Metrics

Exploitation rate is the proportion of fish that are harvested or incidentally killed by the fisheries. Exploitation rate affects how many fish of a subject stock or populations are harvested but also often drives access to and harvest of more abundant non-target salmon stocks (Coho or Chinook Salmon in this case) in mixed stock fisheries. Risk analyses consider the total effect of fishing on spawning escapement and extinction risks. Our simulations currently consider total exploitation rates on the ESU. The risk analysis does not allocate component rates among fisheries. For each HCR, the analysis subjects each population or population aggregate to the same total exploitation rate.

Harvest is the number of individuals from the subject stock taken by the fisheries. Harvest of other associated stocks affected by subject stock limits is also an important number in mixed stock fisheries.

Frequency of occurrence of various exploitation rates or rate strata may also be an important consideration in mixed stock fisheries.

Exceedance of different levels of exploitation rates in past years may allow for inference about how frequently ocean and river fisheries may need to be restricted under potential control rules, assuming the past offers relevant insight into the future. This approach to evaluating fishery effects of alternative control rules does not rely on the risk assessment model and by default incorporates the real-world complexity that drives season-setting in mixed-stock (and/or species) fisheries that would be difficult to replicate in a simulation environment. Rather, exceedance is evaluated using past exploitation rate estimates from ocean and river fisheries, which are compared to maximum allowable exploitation rates specified by candidate control rules.

Populations Considered

SONCC Coho Salmon

Risk assessments based on population viability are typically based on populations representative of the ESA-listing and fishery management units. Populations and population strata have previously been defined by the ESA Recovery Plan for SONCC Coho Salmon (Table 12).

In the case of SONCC Coho Salmon, stock assessment data is available for six geographic areas representing populations, portions of populations or population aggregates and inclusive of five of the seven strata in the SONCC Coho Salmon ESU:

1. Rogue River Aggregate is an aggregate of three interior populations based on long-term seine sampling data at Huntley Park on the lower Rogue River in the Interior Rogue stratum. The aggregate stock is relatively productive (6.84 recruits per spawner at low abundance) and relatively abundant (5,636 spawners at equilibrium [Neq]) but risk levels were intermediate due to a high critical risk threshold (1,882) identified as a depensation threshold for this aggregate stock by the recovery plan.
2. Bogus Creek represents a portion of the upper Klamath River population in the Interior Klamath stratum. Hatchery influence is historically very high (NMFS 2014). Bogus Creek is a small (Neq = 80), unproductive (2.21 recruits per spawner at low abundance), and

heavily hatchery-influenced (pHOS = 0.423) portion of the population. Risks are uniformly very high regardless of fishing rate. The population may only continue to persist due to continuing hatchery subsidy, however the effect on productivity of natural-origin fish if the hatchery were not present is unknown.

3. Shasta River population is located in the Interior Klamath stratum of the ESU. It is a small (Neq = 57) and heavily hatchery-influenced (pHOS= 0.422) population (NMFS 2014). Risks are uniformly very high regardless of fishing rate. The population may only continue to persist due to continuing hatchery subsidy.
4. Scott River population is located in the Interior Klamath stratum of the ESU. This population is intermediate to other SONCC populations in productivity (3.08), abundance (713), and sensitivity to fishing.
5. Trinity River Aggregate is an aggregate of all three Trinity populations of the Interior Trinity stratum based on weir sampling. Abundance is very low in the Lower and South Fork Trinity populations, hence, 90 percent of the Coho Salmon are believed to be from the Upper Trinity. This population is apparently subject to very high hatchery contribution (pHOS= 0.827) from the TRH in the upper basin which likely complicates stock assessments and corresponding estimates of natural population parameters Hatchery influence is historically very high (NMFS 2014). Population capacity appears to be relatively large (3,334) but the productivity at low escapements was estimated to be below replacement. Risks are uniformly very high regardless of fishing rate.
6. Freshwater Creek is a Humboldt Bay tributary in the Southern Coastal Basins stratum. This creek is one of four streams comprising this population including Jacoby Creek, Elk River, and Salmon Creek. No hatcheries operate near this system. This population is comprised entirely of natural-origin fish. This population is moderately productive (5.05 recruits per spawner) and abundant (441 spawners at capacity). This population is at the lowest risk and least sensitive across a range of fishing rates when compared to the other populations/population aggregates.

Spawner-Recruit Analysis

Spawner and recruit estimates were based on run reconstructions of the subject populations (Table 13). Run reconstructions identify total numbers of spawners and natural-origin adults returning from progeny from each brood year of spawners. Recruitment estimates refer to ocean recruits (prior to ocean fisheries) that return to river mouths (accounting for escapement and any river harvest) expanded by the ocean impact rate. See Appendix B for methods used to estimate recruits.

Data used in the spawner-recruit analysis was as follows:

Brood Year - The year in which the majority of the adults returned to the river and began spawning.

Escapement (S_y) - The observed total age-3 fish that return to spawning grounds. This includes natural- and hatchery origin-fish, but does not include the brood stock taken into the hatchery. Also termed ‘total spawners’.

pHOS - The proportion of escapement that is hatchery origin (that is, were reared in the hatchery as juveniles).

Brood stock - The number of natural-origin fish taken into the hatchery.

CY ER (H_y) - Calendar year exploitation rate. The proportion of natural-origin fish that would have returned this year that were harvested. This includes ocean and terminal fishery effects.

Escapement in year y (S_y) is the number of natural origin recruits (R_{y-3}), from brood year $y-3$ after the harvest (H_y) and removal of the natural-origin brood stock, broodstock$_y$, inflated to account for the proportion of hatchery-origin fish ($pHOS_y$) is:

$$S_y = \frac{R_{y-3}(1 - H_y) - broodstock_y}{1 - pHOS_y}$$

And thus, estimates of natural origin recruits returning in year y from brood year $y-3$ is:

$$R_{y-3} = \frac{S_y(1 - pHOS_y) + broodstock_y}{1 - H_y}$$

Stock-recruit relationships were described with Beverton-Holt and Hockey stick functions (Table 13). Functions were fit to population data fit using both a simple least squares model for each population independently and a simple Bayesian hierarchical model with a shared temporal pattern (M. Liermann, NOAA, personal communication).

The basic parameters for a stock-recruitment function include:

Productivity - maximum recruits per spawner as spawners approach zero
Capacity - asymptotic number of recruits at large numbers of spawners
Neq - Equilibrium abundance defined by the replacement point where spawners equal recruits.
SD - Error term in the stock-recruitment fit to the data.
Smax - Maximum number of spawners observed in the data
Rmax - maximum number of recruits observed in the data

Autocorrelation of errors among years was also examined based on an independent calculation from residuals of the model fit. The autocorrelation parameter is labeled "Acor".

Correlations in annual spawning escapement and recruitment were examined by pairwise comparisons (Figure 10).

Table 12. Populations, strata, current extinction risk, minimum target extinction risk, recovery criteria, and intrinsic potential of SONCC coho salmon ESU (NMFS 2014).

Stratum	Populations	Risk status	Risk goal	Recovery role	Recovery criteria	Intrinsic potential (km)[a]	Analysis populations
Northern Coastal Basin	Elk R	High	Low	Core	2,400	62.6	--
	Brush Crk	High	Juveniles	Dependent	--	--	--
	Mussel Crk	High	Juveniles	Dependent	--	--	--
	Lower Rogue R	High	Moderate	Non-core 1	320	80.9	Rogue
	Hunter Crk	High	Juveniles	Dependent	--	14.6	--
	Pistol Crk	High	Juveniles	Dependent	--	30.2	--
	Chetco R	High	Low	Core	4,500	135.2	--
	Winchuck R	High	Moderate	Non-core 1	230	56.5	--
Interior Rogue R	Illinois R	High	Low	Core	11,800	324.8	Rogue
	Middle Rogue/Applegate R	High	Moderate	Non-core 1	2,400	17.4	
	Upper Rogue R	Moderate	Low	Core	13,800	18.8	
Central Coastal Basin	Smith R	High	Low	Core	6,800	204.7	--
	Elk Crk	High	Juveniles	Dependent	--	151.0	--
	Wilson Crk	High	Juveniles	Dependent	--	18.8	--
	Lower Klamath R	High	Low	Core	5,900	34.2	--
	Redwood Crk	High	Low	Core	4,900	7.0	--
	Maple Crk/Big Lagoon	--	Juveniles	Dependent	--	9.9	--
	Little R	Moderate	Moderate	Non-core 1	140	136.5	--
	Strawberry Crk	--	Juveniles	Dependent	--	190.9	--
	Norton/Widow White Crk	--	Juveniles	Dependent	--	393.5	--
	Mad R	High	Moderate	Non-core 1	550	13.8	--
Interior Klamath	Middle Klamath R	Moderate	Moderate	Non-core 1	450	47.8	--
	Upper Klamath R	High	Low	Core	8,500	249.8	Bogus Crk
	Shasta R	High	Low	Core	4,700	589.7	Shasta R
	Scott R	Moderate	Low	Core	6,500	683.2	Scott R
	Salmon R	High	Moderate	Non-core 1	450	900.9	--
Interior Trinity	Lower Trinity R	High	Low	Core	3,600	113.5	Trinity R
	South Fork Trinity R	High	Moderate	Non-core 1	970	424.7	
	Upper Trinity R	Moderate	Low	Core	5,800	206.3	
Southern Coastal Basin	Humboldt Bay tributaries	Moderate	Low	Core	5,700	250.5	Freshwater Crk.
	Lower Eel/Van Duzen R	High	Low	Core	7,900	113.5	--
	Guthrie Crk	--	Juveniles	Dependent	--	102.1	--
	Bear R	High	Juveniles	Non-core 2	--	241.8	--
	Mattole R	High	Moderate	Non-core 1	1,000	365.0	--
Interior Eel	Mainstem Eel R	High	Low	Core	2,600	68.4	--
	Middle Mainstem Eel R	High	Low	Core	6,300	231.5	--
	Upper Mainstem Eel R	High	Juveniles	Non-core 2	--	--	--
	Middle Fork Eel R	High	Juveniles	Non-core 2	--	--	--
	South Fork Eel R	Moderate	Low	Core	9,300	463.7	--
	North Fork Eel R	High	Juveniles	Non-core 2	--	--	--

[a] *Equal to depensation threshold for population.*

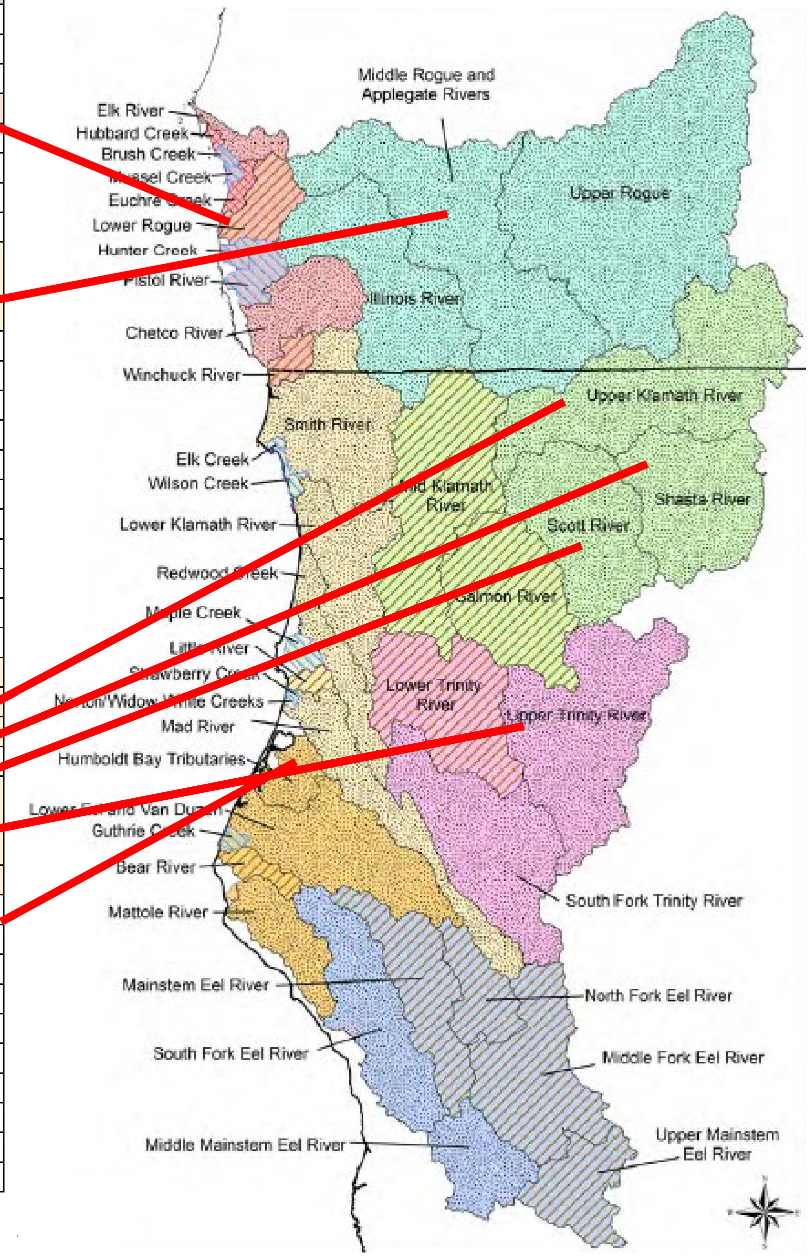

Table 13. Spawner (Natural-Origin Recruits + Hatchery-Origin Recruits (NOR+HOR) and recruit data for populations of SONCC Coho Salmon.

Brood Year	Rogue R.			Bogus Crk.			Freshwater Crk.			Scott R			Shasta R.			Trinity R.		
	Spnrs	pHOS	Recr	Spnrs	pHOS	Recr	Spnrs	pHOS	Recr	Spnrs	pHOS	Recr	Spnrs	pHOS	Recr	Spnrs	pHOS	Recr
1996	6,076	0.06	1,637	--		--	--		--	--		--	--		--			
1997	8,253	0.05	11,995	--		--	--		--	--		--	--		--	2,892	0.84	389
1998	2,484	0.06	13,528	--		--	--		--	--		--	--		--	5,995	0.85	3,850
1999	1,638	0.13	10,749	--		--	--		--	--		--	--		--	1,692	0.73	589
2000	11,895	0.04	8,608	--		--	177	0	795	--		--	--		--	6,585	0.96	4,384
2001	13,514	0.04	27,972	--		--	701	0	1,058	--		--	--		--	18,715	0.84	10,342
2002	10,618	0.05	11,035	--		--	1,807	0	833	--		--	--		--	7,812	0.95	2,983
2003	7,907	0.04	4,512	--		--	731	0	419	--		--	--		--	14,255	0.77	1,869
2004	25,823	0.01	5,933	395	0.25	254	974	0	291	--		--	--		--	23,117	0.66	1,343
2005	10,410	0.02	470	87	0.47	100	789	0	403	--		--	--		--	11,702	0.85	1,471
2006	4,243	0.03	2,842	33	0.42	9	396	0	90	--		--	--		--	8,870	0.84	622
2007	5,394	0.02	4,356	197	0.36	184	262	0	463	1,529	0	1,016	249	0.02	55	2,552	0.63	973
2008	448	0.01	5,194	105	0.31	66	399	0	644	59	0	386	30	0.73	38	3,065	0.72	1,375
2009	2,800	0.01	6,440	5	0.4	18	89	0	354	76	0	224	9	0.22	34	2,156	0.8	2,139
2010	4,187	0	13,813	146	0.28	221	455	0	173	913	0	3,410	44	0.25	147	2,770	0.77	5,753
2011	4,920	0.01	2,782	107	0.75	15	624	0	750	344	0	419	59	0.71	3	3,394	0.71	1,039
2012	5,784	0.01	5,042	67	0.88	18	318	0	504	188	0.01	239	76	0.71	55	7,912	0.8	1,014
2013	12,374	0.01	7,950	438	0.81	48	155	0	489	2,631	0	254	160	0.38	52	12,883	0.69	811
2014	2,632	0.01	4,936	22	0.82	43	718	0	553	383	0	384	5	0.8	39	7,228	0.89	59
2015	4,530	0.01	9,525	13	0.31	47	449	0	577	188	0	799	43	0	40	625	0.27	79
2016				51	0.41	62	466	0	313	226	0	367	46	0	54	2,901	0.78	123
2017				37	0.22		535	0		368	0.01		38	0		141	0.76	
2018				26	0.12		560	0		712	0		36	0		503	1	
2019				52	0.1		303	0		338	0		50	0		421	0.85	

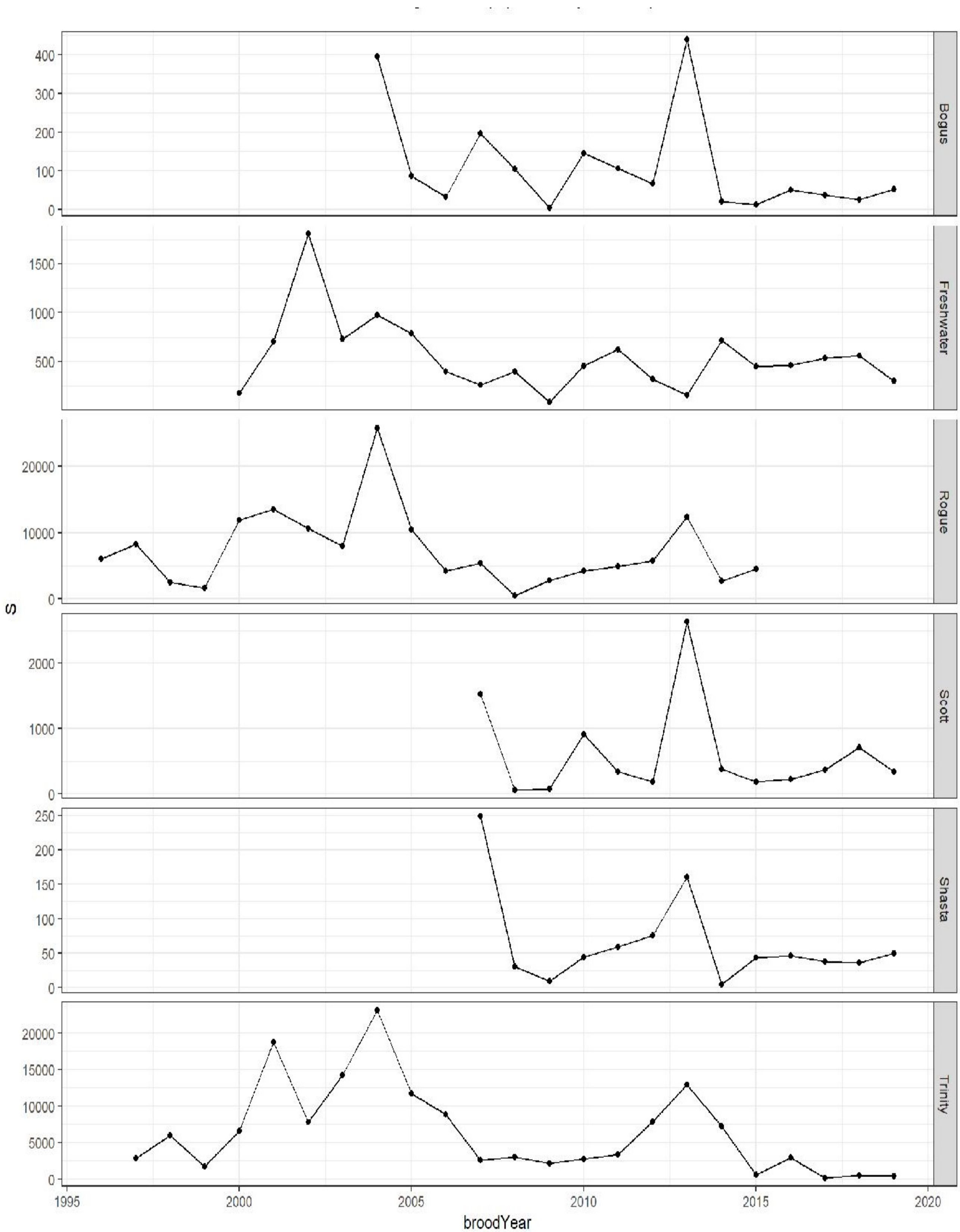

Figure 10. Estimated escapement (total spawners) by year.

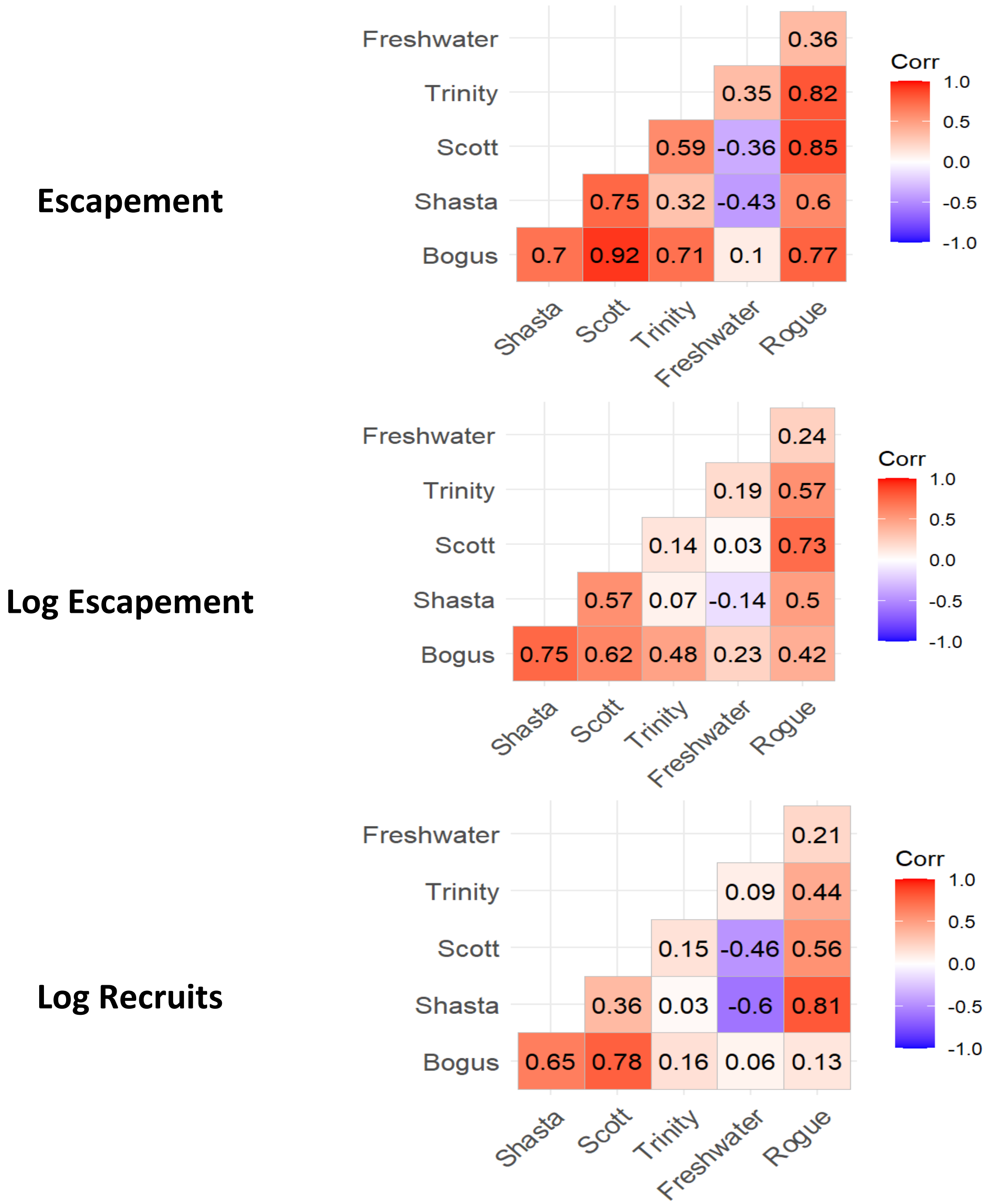

Figure 11. Pairwise Pearson correlation coefficients for escapement and recruits among SONCC populations.

Beverton-Holt Functions

The Bayesian model formulation was:

$$R_{p,y} = \frac{S_{p,y}}{\frac{1}{prod_p} + \frac{S_{p,y}}{cap_p}} e^{w_{p,y}+z_y}$$

Recruits ($R_{p,y}$) for each year (y) and population (p) is modeled using a spawner-recruit function while assuming log-normal error with a common temporal component shared among populations. Here, $S_{p,y}$ is spawners, $prod_p$ is the population specific productivity parameter, cap_p is the population specific capacity parameter, and $w_{p,y}$ and z_y are the population specific and common residuals, respectively. The residuals are modeled as, $w_{p,y} \sim normal\ (0,\sigma p)$ and $z_y \sim normal\ (0,\sigma tot)$, where common temporal pattern is constrained to sum to 0, $\sum z_y = 0$. The productivity and capacity parameters are modeled using a hierarchical structure, where they each come from common log normal distributions.

$$\log(prod_p) \sim \text{normal}(\mu\text{prod},\sigma\text{prod})$$

$$\log(cap_p) \sim \text{normal}(\mu\text{cap},\sigma\text{cap})$$

Vague normal, normal (0,100), and gamma (0.001, 0.001) priors are applied to the mean, μ, and precision (1/σ2) hyper prior parameters respectively.

Results of stock-recruit analyses are detailed in Table 14 and Figure 19 through Figure 24. Least-squares and Bayesian methods produced slightly different estimates of stock-recruitment parameters but corresponding curves were very similar (Figure 19-Figure 24). Fits of the stock-recruitment function to the data were generally poor with wide credible intervals identified to parameters for all populations. The Bayesian model reduced some of the extreme parameter estimates and produced wide credible intervals for many of the parameters (Figure 13). Least-square parameters are within the 80 percent credible interval for the posterior estimates for the Bayesian fits (Figure 13).

The SONCC Coho Salmon stocks share some annual variability (Figure 11) with Freshwater Creek as an outlier. When modeled together the Bayesian analysis did not predict a strong common temporal trend likely due to the short time series and Freshwater Creek.

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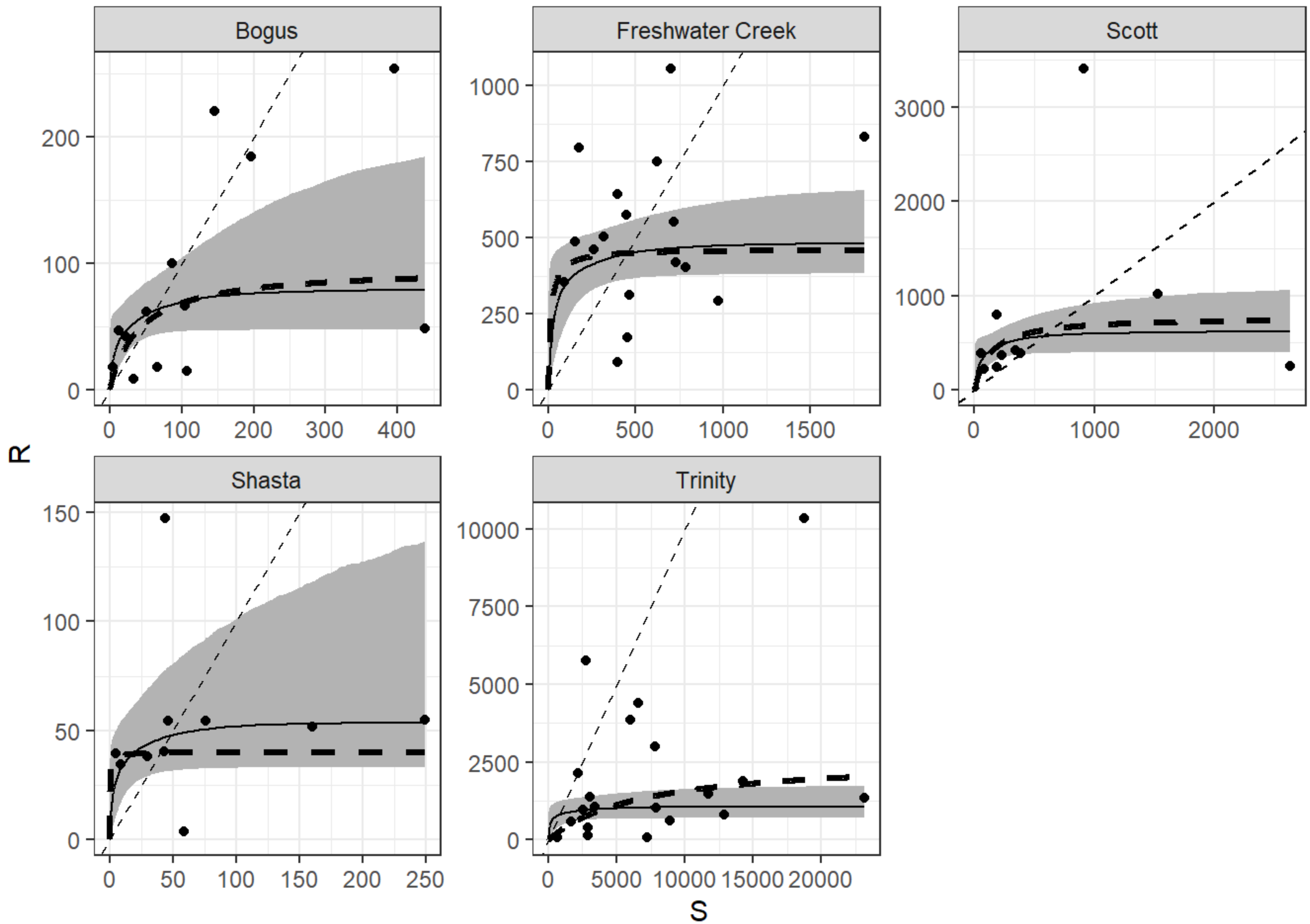


Figure 12. Beverton-Holt stock-recruitment (R) functions for SONCC Coho Salmon populations. Bold dashed lines are the individual least-squares fits. The solid line and gray band represent the 10%, 50%, and 90% quantiles for the Bayesian model posterior (i.e., 80% pointwise credible intervals, not prediction intervals).

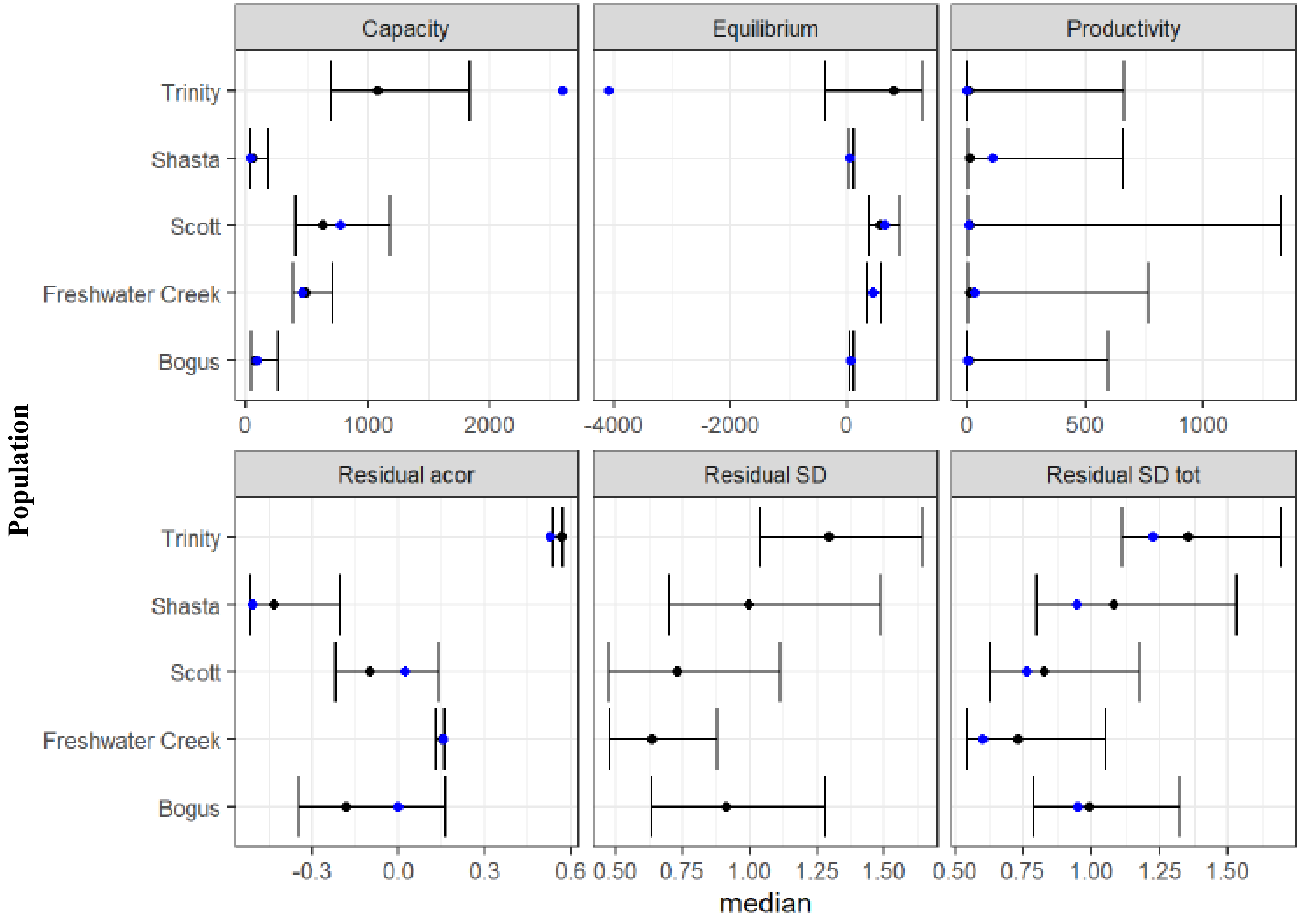


Figure 13. Population-specific stock-recruitment parameters with the blue points representing the least-squares fit and black points and bars representing the median and 80% credible interval for the posterior estimates for the Bayesian fits.

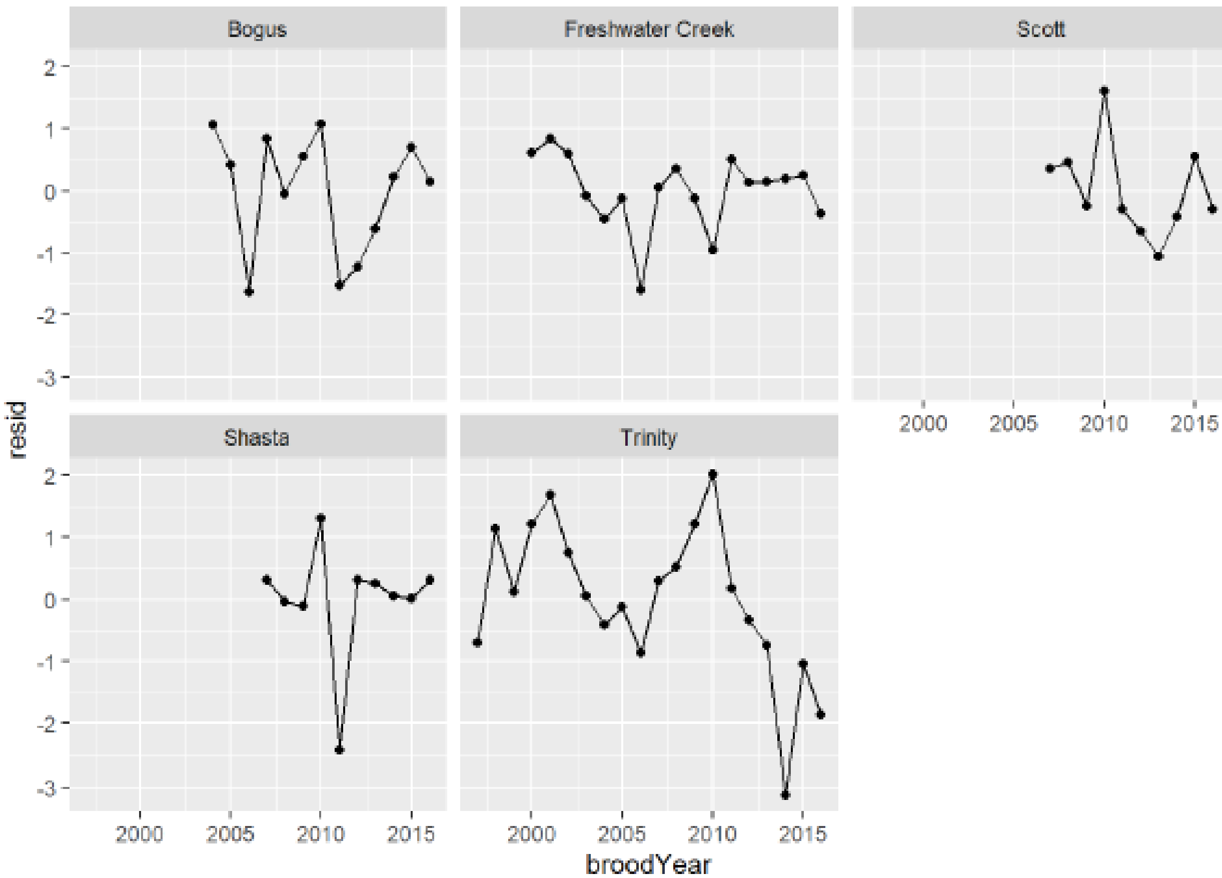


Figure 14. Residuals by brood year in least-squares spawner-recruit fits for the Beverton-Holt function.

Hockey-Stick Functions

The Hockey-Stick function was fit using a Bayesian state space hierarchical model to the six populations/population aggregates (Figure 15).

Recruits ($R_{p,y}$), for each year, y, and population, p, were modeled using a Hockey Stick spawner-recruit function while assuming log-normal error with a common temporal component shared among populations.

$$R_{p,y} = \min\left(prod_p S_{p,y}, cap_p\right) e^{w_{p,y}+z_y}$$

Here, $S_{p,y}$ is spawners, $prod_p$ is the population specific productivity parameter, cap_p is the population specific capacity parameter, and $w_{p,y}$ and z_y are the population specific and common residuals respectively. Spawners for year, y and population, p, then become recruits for year, $y-3$ after accounting for harvest ($H_{p,y}$) proportion brood stock take ($pBroodstock_{p,y}$) and hatchery-origin fish on the spawning grounds ($pHOS_{p,y}$).

$$S_{p,y} = \frac{R_{p,y-3}(1 - H_{p,y})(1 - pBroodstock_{p,y})}{1 - pHOS_{p,y}}$$

The residuals are modeled as, $w_{p,y}$~normal(0,σp) and z_y~normal(0,σtot), where common temporal pattern is constrained to sum to 0, $\sum z_y=0$.

Notice that $1-pBroodstock_{p,y}$ is used as a multiplier instead of subtracting $broodstock_{p,y}$ to avoid producing negative spawner values. Therefore, the actual brood stock take varies depending on the estimated natural spawner. Although this is not ideal, the likely effect on parameter estimates is likely minimal.

Productivity is difficult to estimate using typical spawner-recruit data. Very large estimates of productivity may be inconsistent with Coho Salmon life history. Here we use an informative prior for productivity based on data from other Coho Salmon populations with more complete data (discussed below). Specifically, the prior is a truncated log-normal distribution.

$$prod_p \sim lognormal(0, 10)T\left(\frac{1}{16}, 16\right)$$

The capacity parameter is modeled using a hierarchical structure, where capacity is assumed to be proportional to some unit of habitat quantity (currently raw basin km^2).

$$log(cap_p) \sim normal(\mu_{cap} + log(hab_p), \sigma_{cap})$$

Notice $\exp(\mu_{cap})$ is the constant of proportionality.

Vague normal, normal (0,100), and half-Cauchy, T(0,ν=1,σ=1)[0,∞), priors are applied to the mean (μcap) and standard deviation (σ_{cap}) hyper-prior parameters respectively.

The observation model compares the observed escapement (total spawners) ($S_{obs,p,y}$) to spawner ($S_{p,y}$) generated in the process model described above.

$$log(S_{obs,p,y}) \sim normal(log(S_{p,y}), \sigma_{obs})$$

Attaining estimates of both observation error and process variability is often difficult. Here a $\sigma_{obs}=0.15$ was assumed to correspond to an approximate CV of 15 percent.

For some of the populations, two comparable ways of fitting the data are available: high productivity and low capacity, or low productivity and high capacity. This can be seen in the joint posterior distributions (Figure 16) and in the spawner-recruit fits above as well. For three of the populations (Trinity, Bogus, Shasta) a noticeable proportion of the posterior for productivity fell below replacement (i.e., productivity >1). Also, the posterior is bumping up against the upper bound of the prior on productivity for some of the populations.

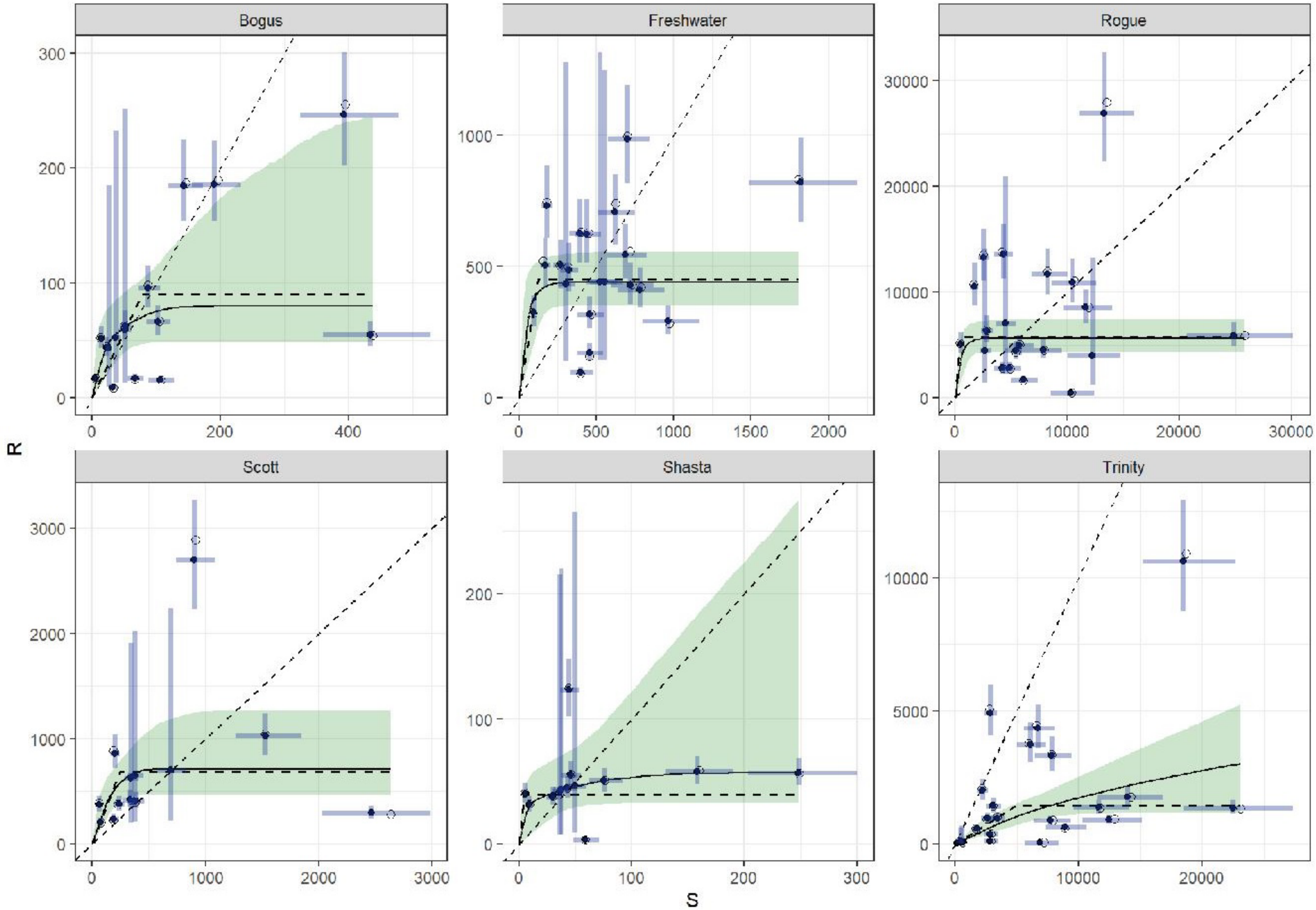


Figure 15. Individual least squares fits (dashed lines). The solid line and gray band represent the medians and 80% pointwise credible intervals (not prediction intervals). The black points are the predicted Spawners and Recruits, and the blue bands represent the 80% credible intervals. The open circles are observed spawners and the naive Recruits estimates.

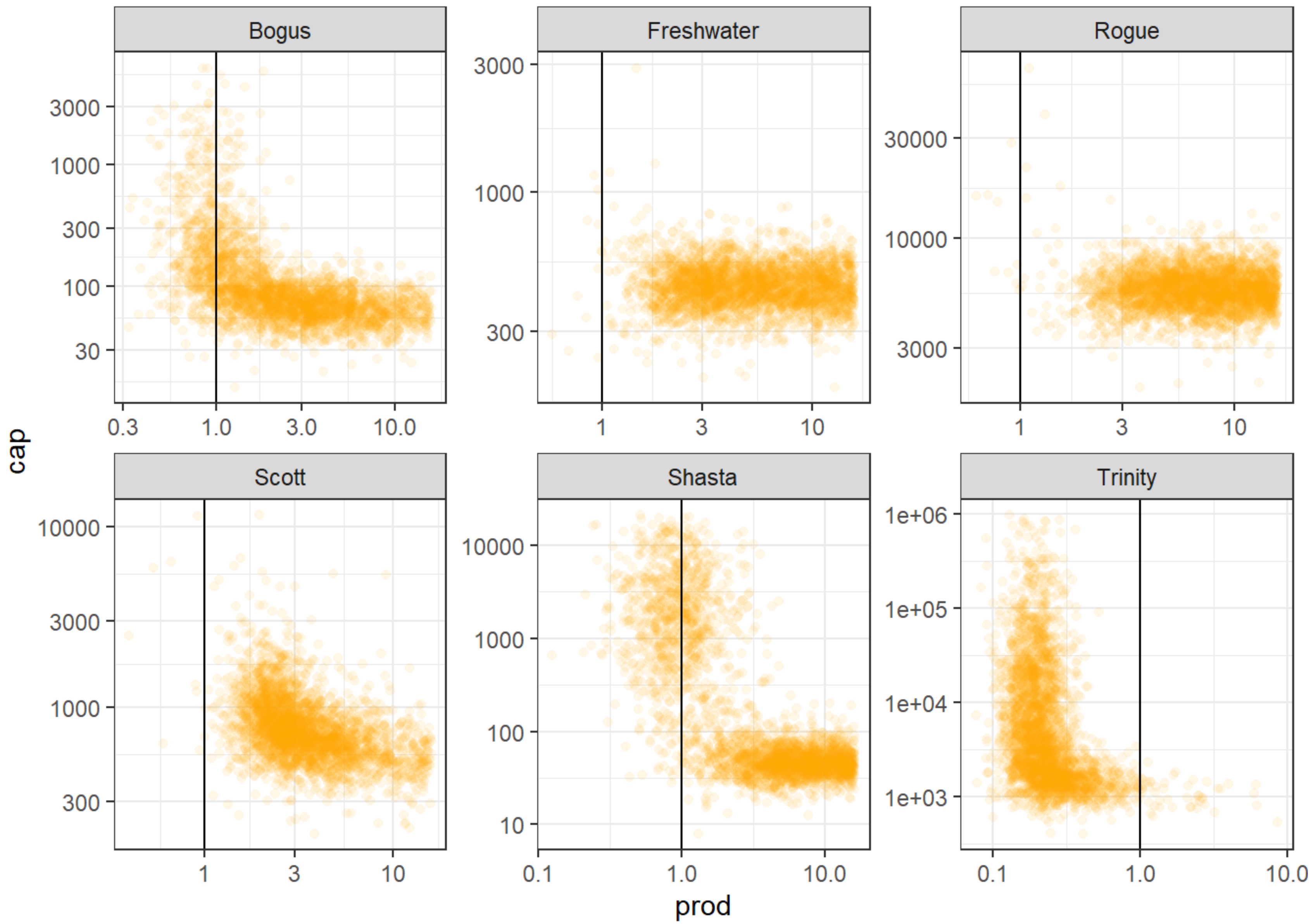


Figure 16. Samples from the joint posterior distribution of productivity and capacity. The vertical line is at a productivity of 1 (replacement).

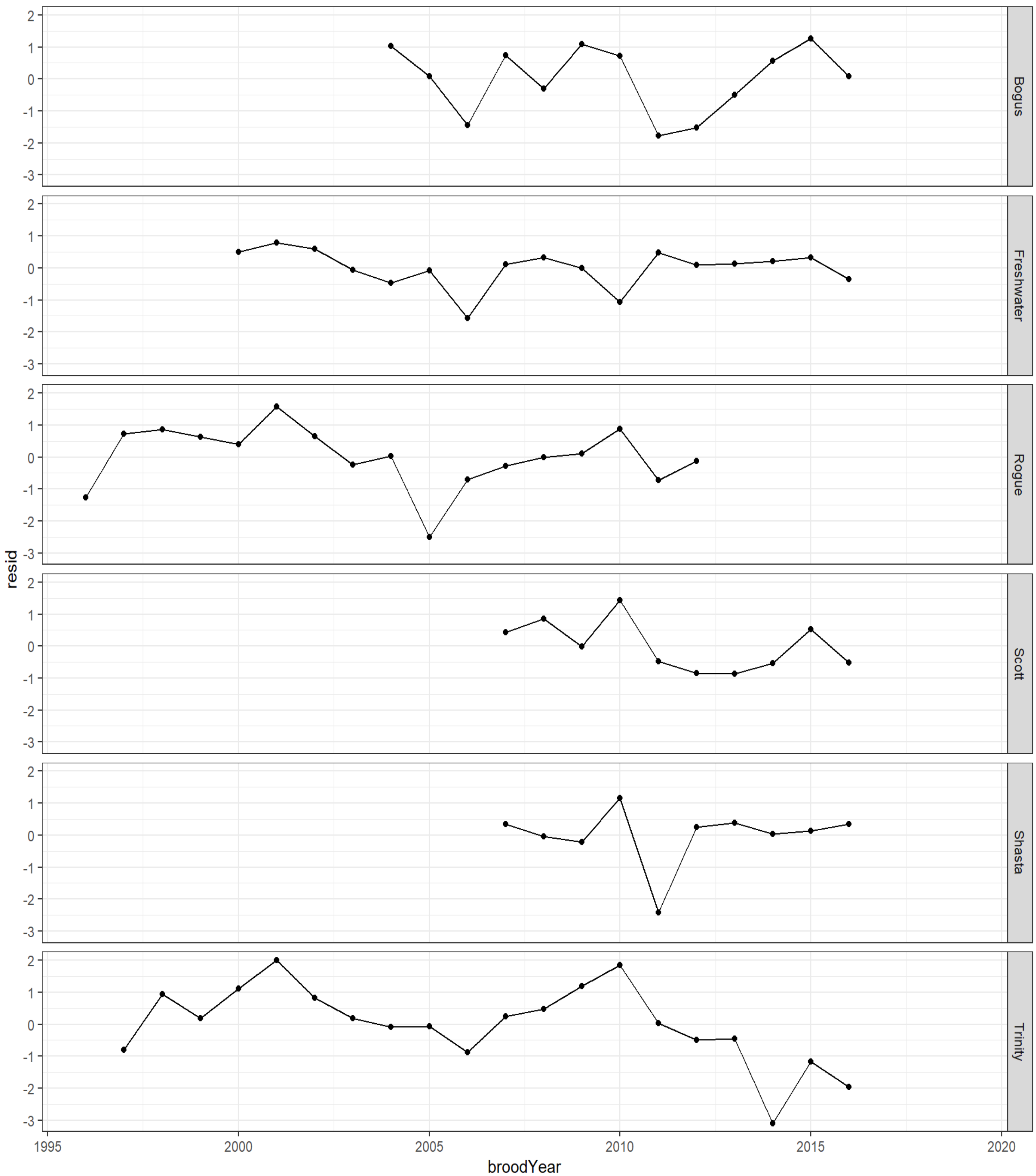


Figure 17. Residuals over time in least squares spawner-recruit fits of the Hockey-Stick function.

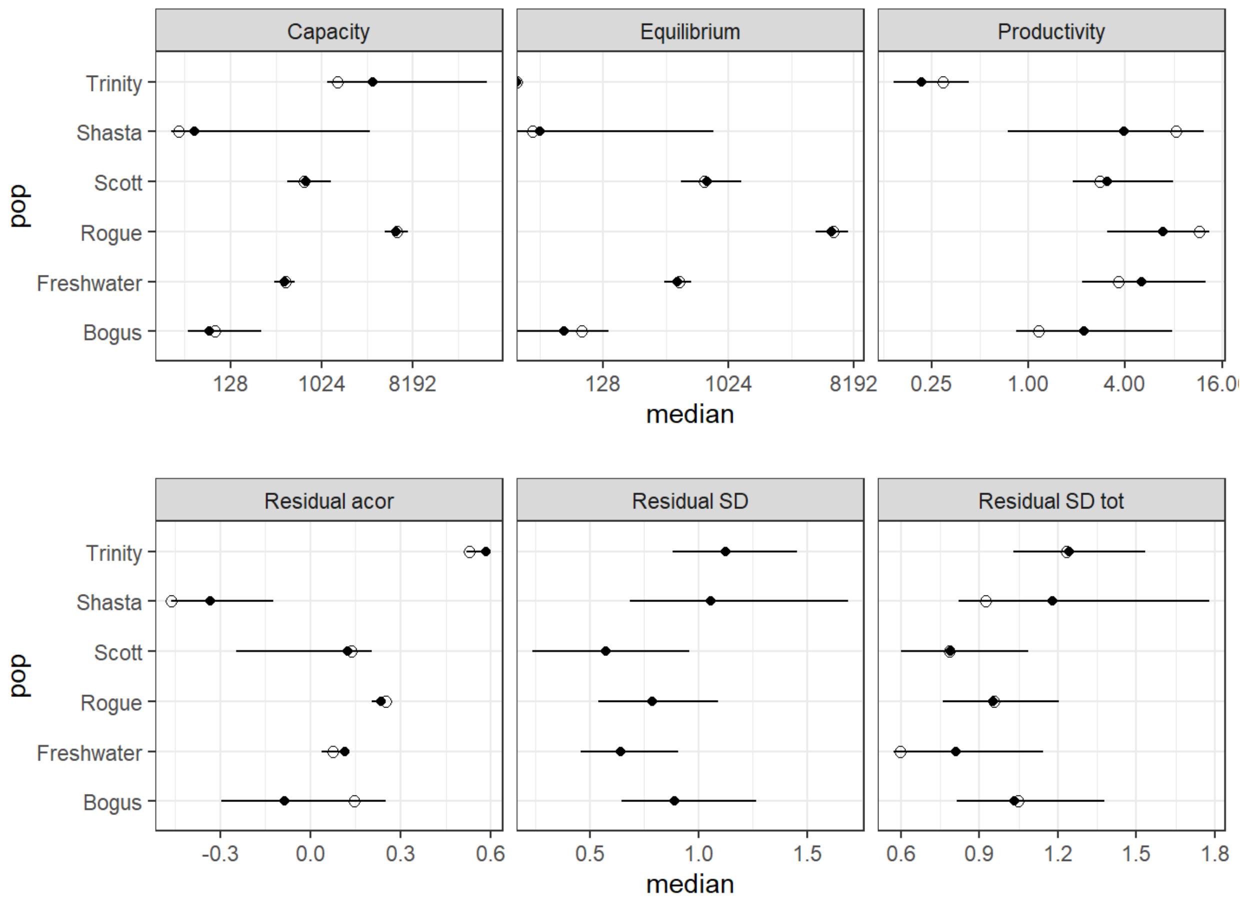


Figure 18. Population parameter estimates from the state-space model. The filled points and lines are the median estimates and 80% credible intervals. The open points are the estimates based on the least -squares fits.

Stock-Recruit Parameters

Table 14 summarizes stock-recruit parameters derived for Beverton-Holt and Hockey-Stick functions using least-squares and Bayesian methodologies for SONCC Coho Salmon populations. Generally, similar relationships were identified for populations regardless of the function or fitting method (Figure 19–Figure 24). Parameter estimates for a given population vary somewhat depending on the function form and fitting method. Estimates of capacity, equilibrium abundance, and variance are generally similar among methods. The available data does not generally appear to provide a strong basis for identifying population productivity which can lead to wide variation in estimates for this parameter. Estimates of extinction-related risks are sensitive to the productivity parameter which drives population dynamics at low abundance. Risk analyses for SONCC populations were based on Bayesian Hockey Stick values for productivity. This method eliminated unreasonably high values of productivity and, as a result, provided a more conservative assessment or fishery related risks (i.e., higher risks are identified using lower estimates of productivity).

The residual variability around the spawner-recruit function was composed of residuals unique to the populations along with a shared temporal pattern [$\exp(z_{p,y}+w_y)$] (Figure 27). The average standard deviation for the population specific residuals, $z_{p,y}$, was 0.87, while the standard deviation for the shared residuals was 0.47. Risk analyses for individual populations were based on population-specific estimates of variability.

Production capacity of adults was closely related to basin size (Figure 26). On the log-log scale, the relationship between capacity, C, and basin size, BB, has slope 1 and intercept equal to the log of the constant of proportionality, a.

$$C = aW \Longrightarrow \log(C) = \log(a)+\log(W)$$

Shasta River had less fish per km^2 than predicted and Freshwater Creek had more.

Table 14. Stock-recruitment parameter fits.

Population	Function	Method of fit	Prod	Cap	Neq	SD	SD_{resid}	acor	Smax	Rmax
Rogue	Beverton-Holt	Approximate	6.0		6,000					
	Hockey-Stick	Least squares	11.6	5,763	5,763	0.95		0.25	25,823	27,973
		Bayesian	6.8	5,635	5,628	0.95	0.79	0.24		
Bogus	Beverton-Holt	Least squares	2.4	96	56	0.95	--	0.00	438	254
		Bayesian	6.5	81	63	0.99	0.91	-0.18	438	254
	Hockey-Stick	Least squares	1.1	90	90	1.05		0.15	438	255
		Bayesian	2.2	90	67	1.04	0.89	-0.08		
Freshwater	Beverton-Holt	Least squares	33.5	463	449	0.60	--	0.16	1,807	1,058
		Bayesian	13.8	495	447	0.73	0.64	0.15	1,807	1,058
	Hockey-Stick	Least squares	3.6	454	454	0.60		0.07	1,807	998
		Bayesian	5.0	441	441	0.81	0.64	0.12		
Scott	Beverton-Holt	Least squares	6.0	774	646	0.76	--	0.02	2,631	3,410
		Bayesian	11.9	634	569	0.83	0.73	-0.10	2,631	3,410
	Hockey-Stick	Least squares	2.8	682	682	0.78		0.14	2,631	2,888
		Bayesian	3.1	713	712	0.79	0.58	0.12		
Shasta	Beverton-Holt	Least squares	107.4	40	40	0.95	--	-0.51	249	147
		Bayesian	11.9	55	48	1.08	1.00	-0.43	249	147
	Hockey-Stick	Least squares	8.2	40	40	0.92		-0.46	249	125
		Bayesian	3.9	57	45	1.18	1.05	-0.33		
Trinity	Beverton-Holt	Least squares	0.4	2,604	4,093	1.23	--	0.53	23,117	10,342
		Bayesian	7.5	1,082	794	1.36	1.29	0.57	23,117	10,342
	Hockey-Stick	Least squares	0.3	1,462	0	1.23		0.53	23,117	10,904
		Bayesian	0.2	3,334	0	1.24	1.12	0.58		

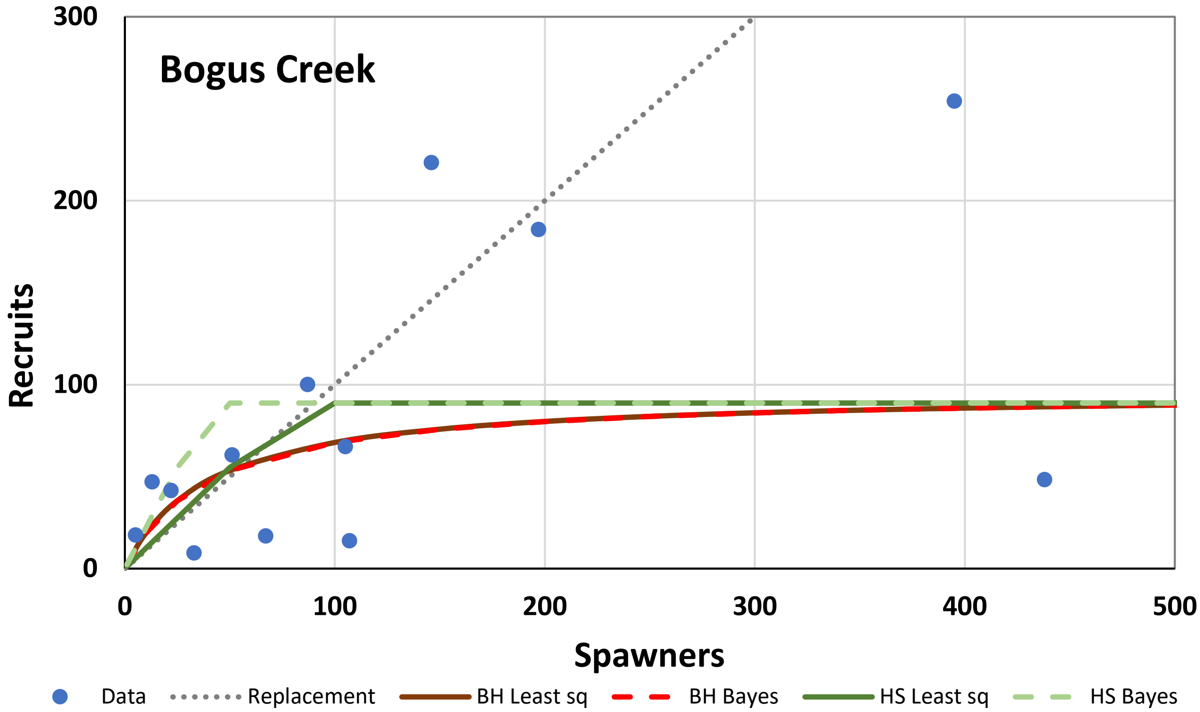


Figure 19. Spawner-recruit relationship for Bogus Creek Coho Salmon.

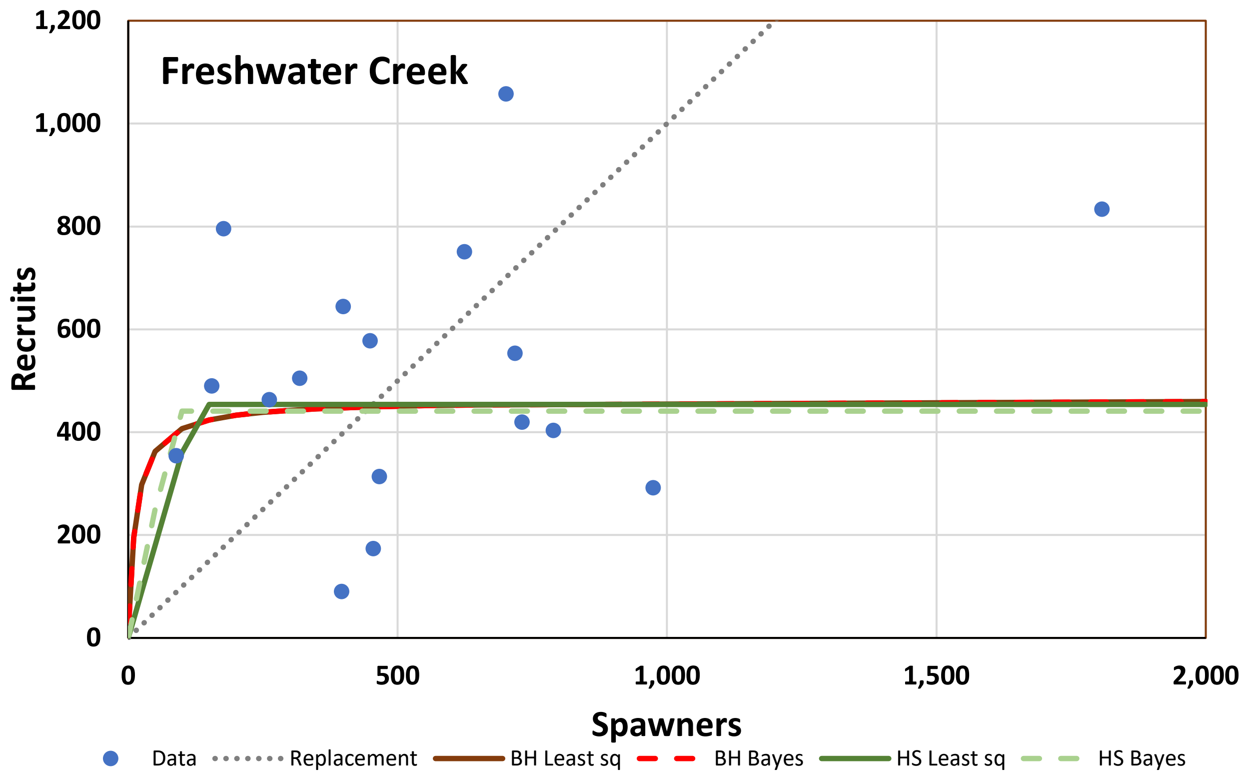


Figure 20. Spawner-recruit relationship for Freshwater Creek Coho Salmon.

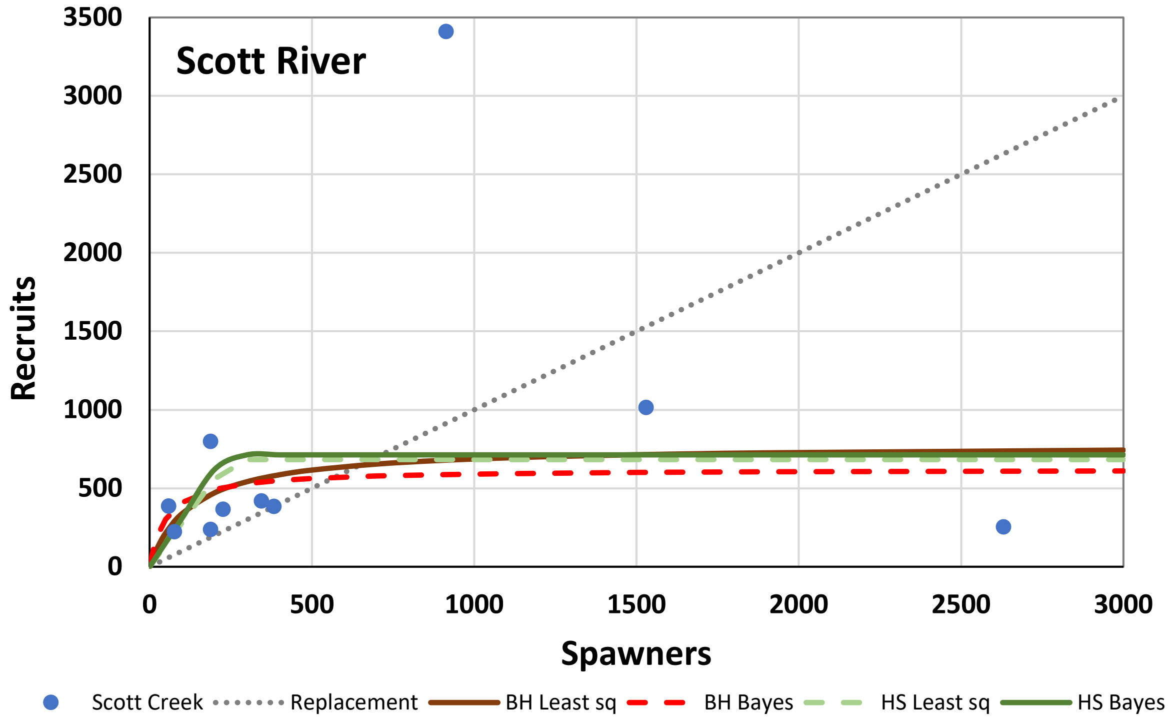


Figure 21. Spawner-recruit relationship for Scott River Coho Salmon.

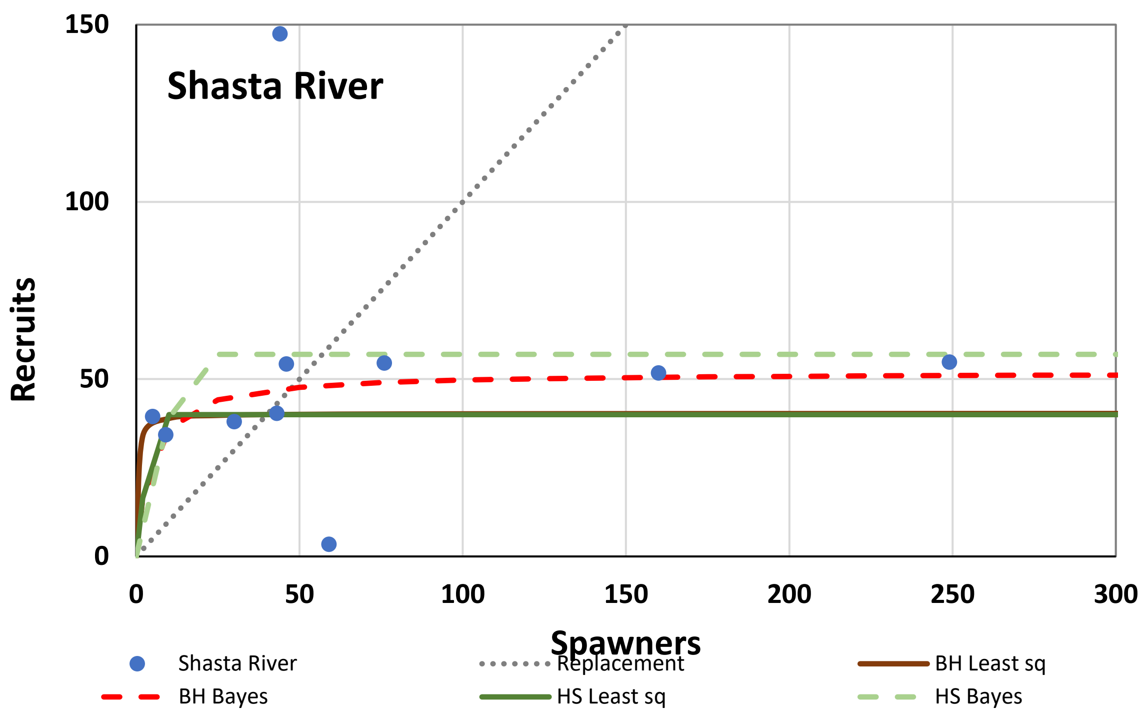


Figure 22. Spawner-recruit relationship for Shasta River Coho Salmon.

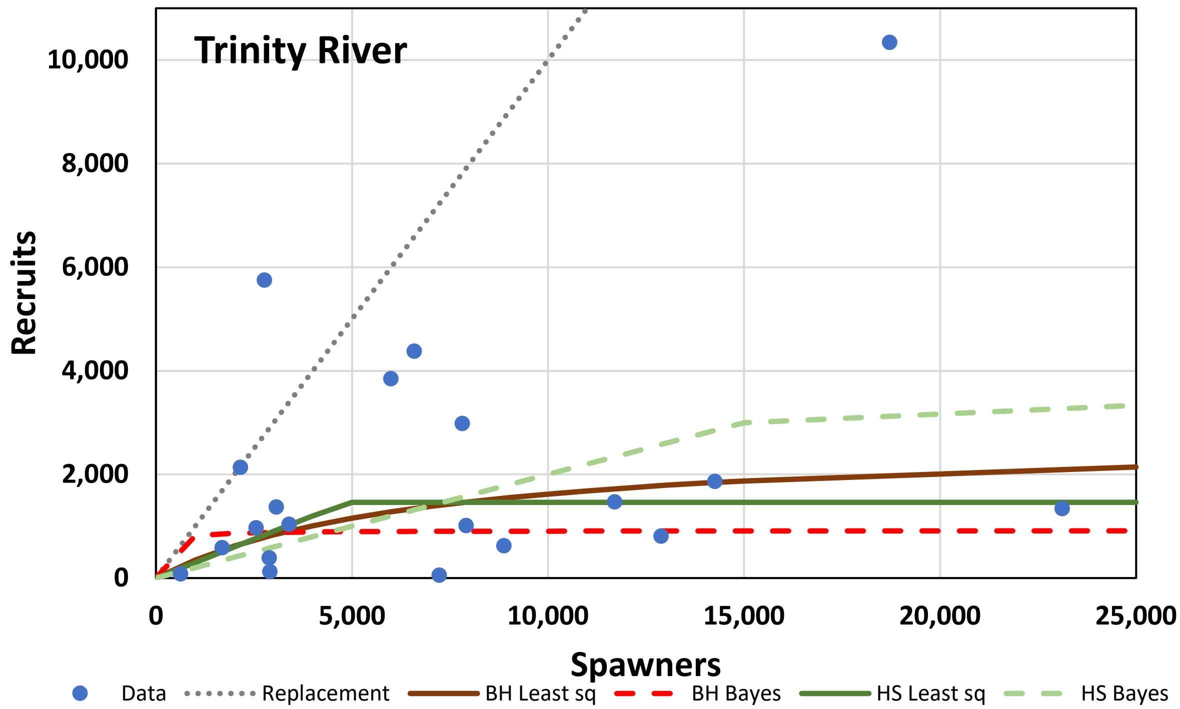


Figure 23. Spawner-recruit relationship for Trinity River Coho Salmon.

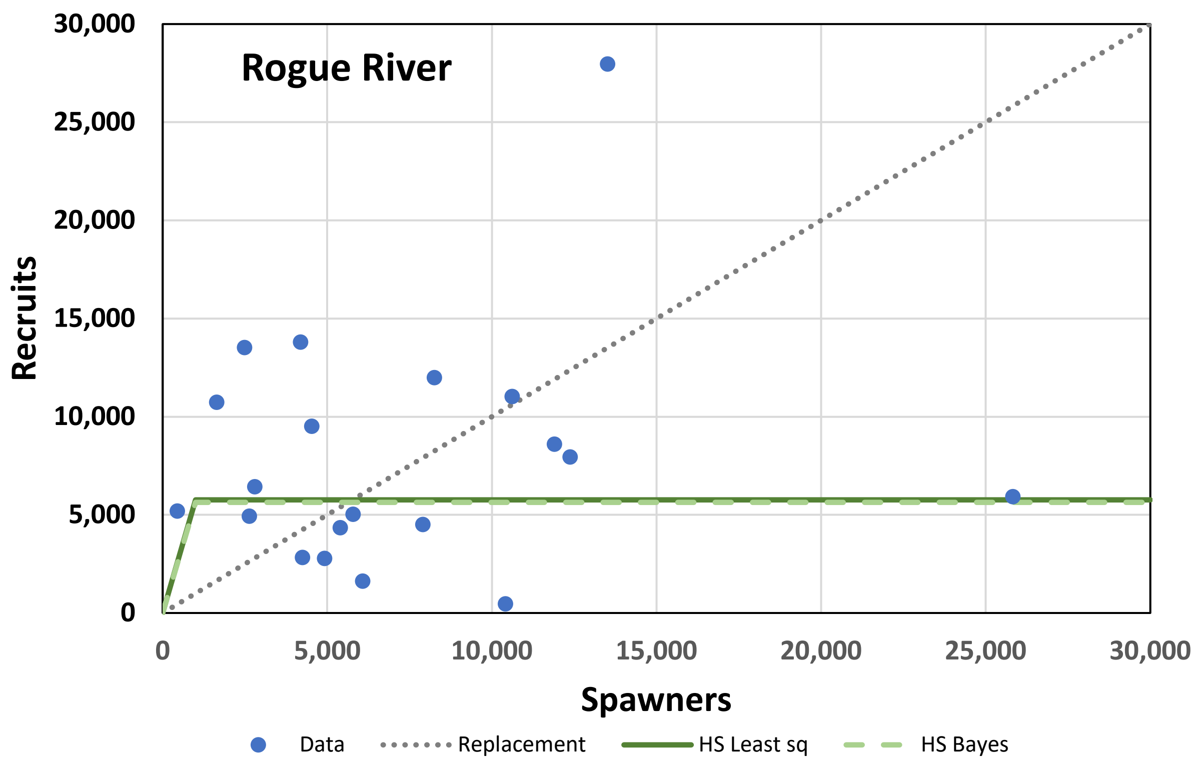


Figure 24. Spawner-recruit relationship for Rogue River Coho Salmon.

Figure 25. Shared temporal pattern along with 80% credible interval and example trajectories from the posterior.

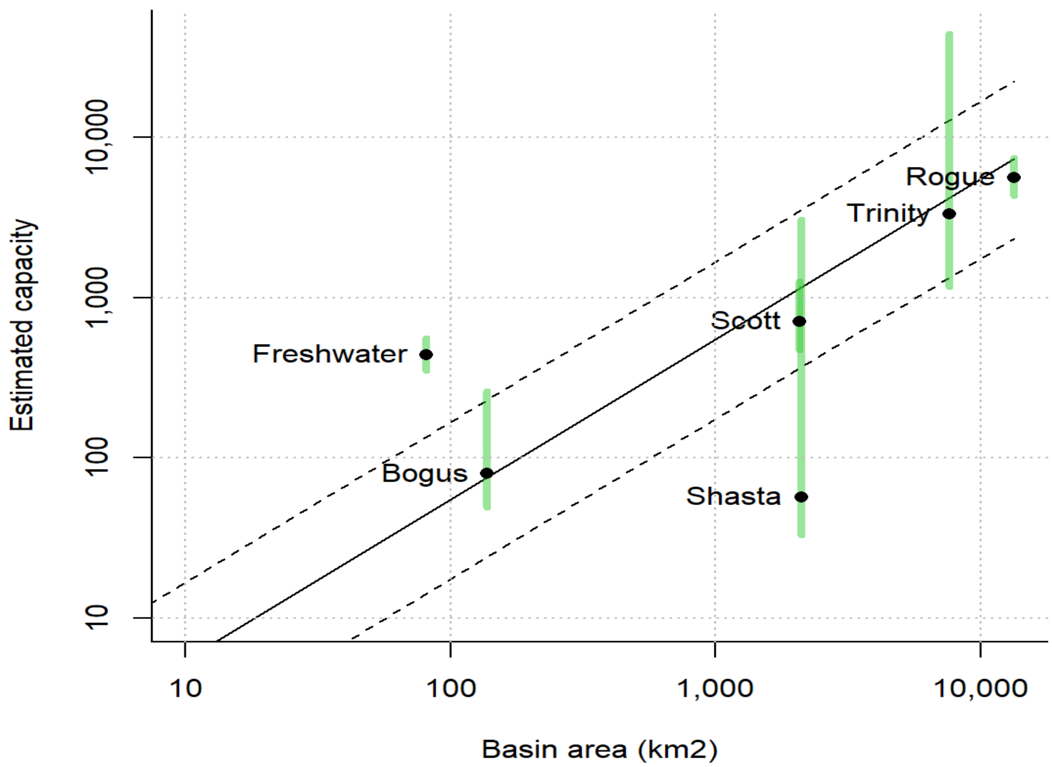


Figure 26. Relationship between basin area and capacity on the log scale. The dashed lines are 80% credible intervals (not prediction intervals).

Other Coho Salmon Reference Populations

Information on stock-recruitment relationships is also available for OCN and LCN Coho Salmon populations (Table 15). The Workgroup documented this information in order to identify a representative range of potential values in other ESUs. This information is potentially useful for placing estimates for SONCC into a broader context, with the qualification that characteristics of different ESUs may be inherently different. Values for lower Columbia River Coho Salmon were documented in Kern and Zimmerman (2013). Information for OCN Coho Salmon was provided by M. Falcy (Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife) and M. Liermann (NOAA).[3]

Table 15. Example stock-recruitment parameters (Beverton-Holt) for Lower Columbia River and Oregon Coast Natural populations of Coho Salmon.

Stock	Pop	CRT	prod	cap	Neq	SD	acor	Smax	Rmax
Lower Columbia River	Clackamas	300	3.6	3,356	2,606	0.40	0.33		
	Clatskanie	200	5.3	1,479	2,726	1.00	0.30		
	Coweeman	100	2.6	5,386	919	1.00	0.30		
	Cowlitz L	300	3.5	3,157	3,848	1.00	0.30		
	Eloch/Skam	300	2.9	1,511	2,078	1.00	0.30		
	Grays/Chinook	200	2.1	974	788	1.00	0.30		
	Lewis EF	200	2.3	1,507	546	0.56	-0.09		
	Sandy	300	4.2	4,433	1,146	0.79	-0.26		
	Scappoose	200	2.2	5,025	2,427	1.00	0.30		
	Toutle	200	2.4	3,356	2,959	0.40	0.33		
Oregon Coast Natural	Alsea		2.39	9,908	5,462	1.07	0.57	28,418	30,146
	Beaver		12.66	1,874	1,715	0.89	0.25	6,564	7,633
	Coos		57.54	11,718	11,398	0.95	0.29	38,880	45,209
	Coquille		7.97	15,095	13,172	0.92	0.2	56,109	59,220
	Floras		38.99	1,712	1,646	1.08	0.33	11,329	11,925
	LowUmpqua		65.38	9,160	8,959	0.81	0.16	36,942	42,956
	MidUmpqua		61.38	5,035	4,915	0.8	0.45	20,033	21,236
	Necanicum		13.24	1,213	1,113	0.89	0.48	5,825	6,659
	Nehalem		38.53	8,566	8,175	1.08	0.69	33,052	35,555
	Nestucca		19.6	2,055	1,934	1.07	0.4	16,753	17,577
	NorthUmpqua		15.02	2,588	2,319	0.8	0.74	16,728	9,892
	Salmon		18.79	309	268	1.5	0.32	3,707	4,279
	Siletz		2.67	8,626	5,261	1.08	0.51	33,094	35,206
	Siltcoos		82.74	4,372	4,294	0.86	0.03	8,025	8,693
	Siuslaw		28.34	11,028	10,560	0.93	0.6	55,695	58,363
	Sixes		33.77	198	189	1.31	-0.25	608	659
	SouthUmpqua		20.01	7,778	7,242	1.01	0.38	51,088	53,147
	Tahkenitch		39.21	3,085	2,981	1.01	0.24	10,681	11,243
	Tenmile		57.34	7,490	7,302	0.94	0.2	20,385	21,458
	Tillamook		4.67	5,697	4,403	0.98	0.47	20,550	23,360
	Yaquina		20.66	5,217	4,909	1.03	0.41	25,582	29,747

[3] *Parameter estimates are preliminary and may be refined.*

A strong shared year effect is evident among OCN populations Figure 27. Autocorrelation is also noteworthy for OCN Coho Salmon populations. The median auto correlation for the common trend is 0.5, which is in distinct contrast to SONCC Coho Salmon populations where neither shared year effects or autocorrelation were strong.

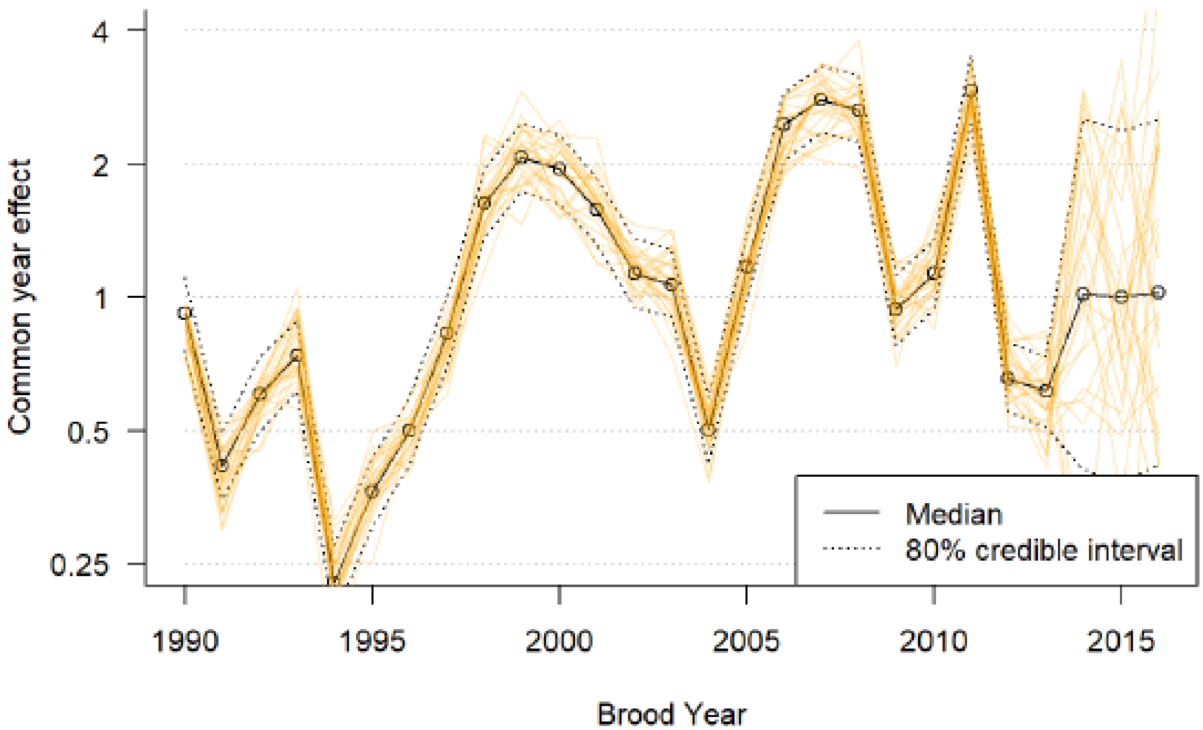


Figure 27. Shared temporal pattern among OCN populations based on Bayesian model along with 80% credible interval and example trajectories from the posterior.

Figure 28 compares stock-recruitment parameters among populations where information is available. Parameters are distributed across a wide range with SONCC stocks generally at low levels of equilibrium abundance and moderate levels of productivity in relation to Oregon Coast and Lower Columbia populations.

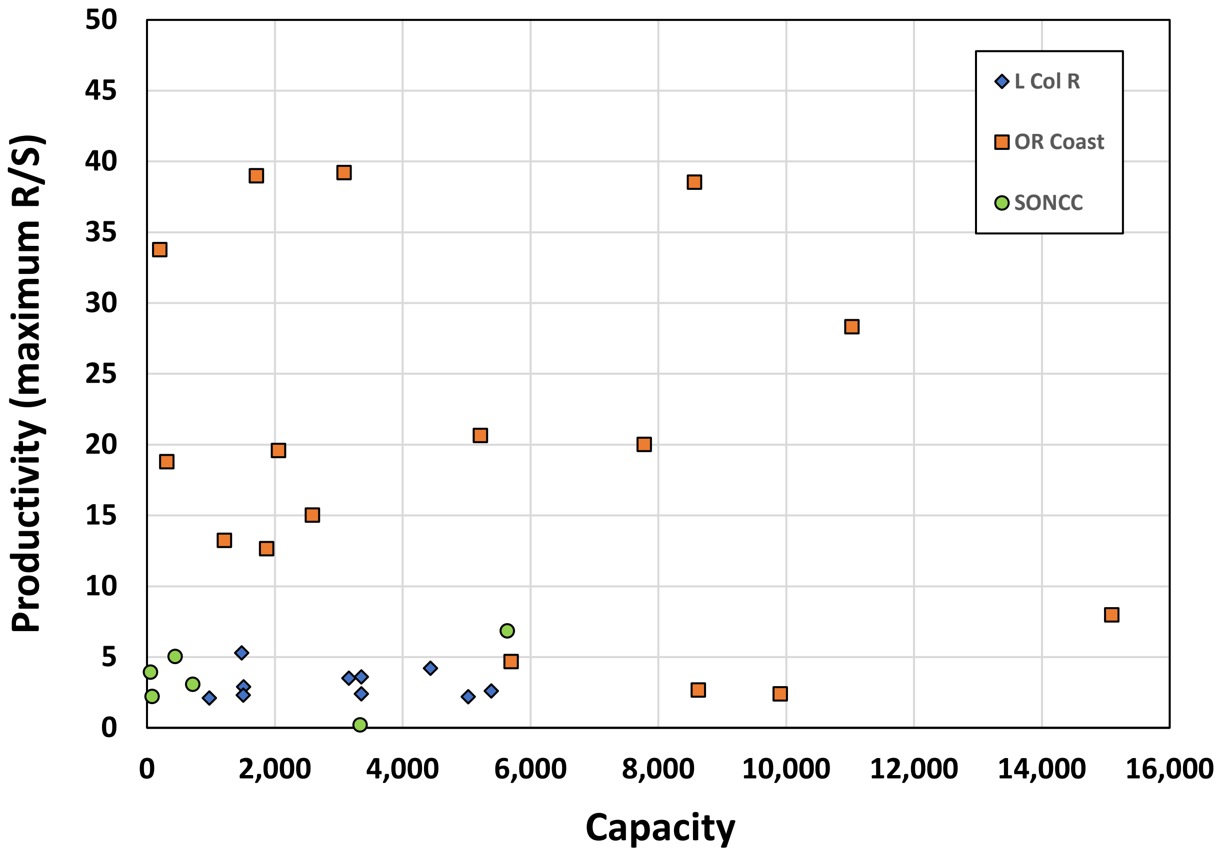


Figure 28. Example stock-recruitment parameters for OCN and LCN and SONCC populations of Coho Salmon. (OCN populations where productivity exceeds 50 recruits per spawner are omitted from the plot).

Risk Assessment Model

Conservation risks associated with different harvest control rules were estimated using a simple stochastic life-cycle model built around the salmon stock-recruitment function. This model estimates annual run size, harvest, and spawner numbers over a prescribed number of years (Figure 29). Averages and frequencies of values are estimated over a prescribed number of iterations (typically 1,000). The model can simultaneously simulate wild and hatchery populations. The wild population may be parameterized to represent a single population, an aggregate of populations, or several populations modeled as an aggregate, or aggregates decomposed into constituent populations and run separately. However, for computational efficiency the model is currently programmed to simulate a single unit at a time.

The number of wild fish is estimated from recruitment generated by a stock-recruitment function from the brood year number of spawners. Recruits are defined as freshwater equivalent numbers available to the ocean fishery and estimated as an ocean adult cohort. The model apportions annual numbers of fish from this cohort among years based on an input age schedule. The annual run is subjected to fishing with the surviving wild population spawning to seed the next wild generation. The model also simulates straying of hatchery fish into the wild population. Thus, total spawners include both natural-origin and hatchery-origin adults. Natural-origin recruits are the progeny of the total spawning escapement.

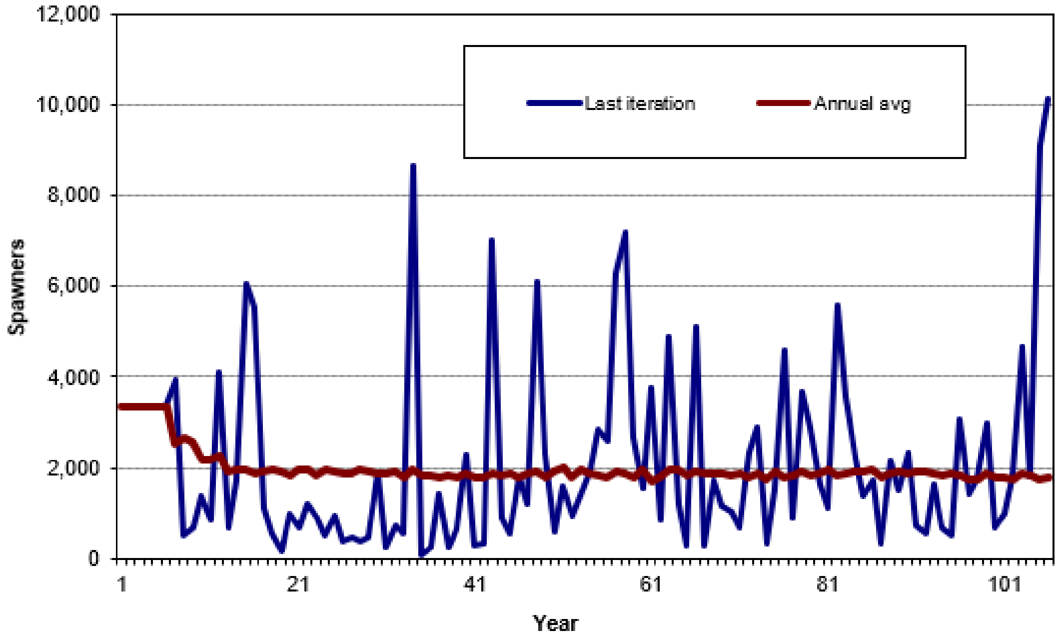
Random annual variability is introduced into the model in the stock-recruitment relationship for the wild population and at the juvenile-to-adult survival stage for the hatchery population. Variances are proportional to survival or productivity, log-normally distributed, annually autocorrelated, and partially correlated in between hatchery and wild fish. Log-normal distributions provide for the occasional very high survival or productivity years that we see periodically. Autocorrelation means that poor survival or production years are generally more likely to be followed by poor years, and likewise, good years by good years.

The model includes an option to input fishing rates each year to calculate harvest and fishery effects on population dynamics. Either fixed or abundance-based control rules may be utilized. Input parameters introduce uncertainty and variability into model estimates which allow for forecast errors, notably errors in predicting in which tier the fishing rate should be operated. Inputs also allow for normal differences in target and actual fishing rates which result from a variety of factors mostly related to lack of predictability in stock composition, fishery catch rates, etc.

Viability risk was defined in this analysis as the probability that the average abundance of a generation of salmon falls below a critical risk threshold (CRT) over the course of a simulation. A quasi-extinction threshold (QET) was defined as a population size where functional extinction occurs due to the effects of small population processes (McElhany et al. 2006). The model assumes that extinction occurs if the average annual population size over a moving-generational average (i.e., three years for Coho Salmon) falls below a threshold at any point in a modeled trajectory. Extinction risk is thus estimated as the proportion of all iterations where the moving generational average spawner number falls below the threshold at any point in each simulation period.

The model is built in Microsoft Excel using Visual Basic. A simple interface page facilitates model use and review of results (Figure 31).

a)



b)

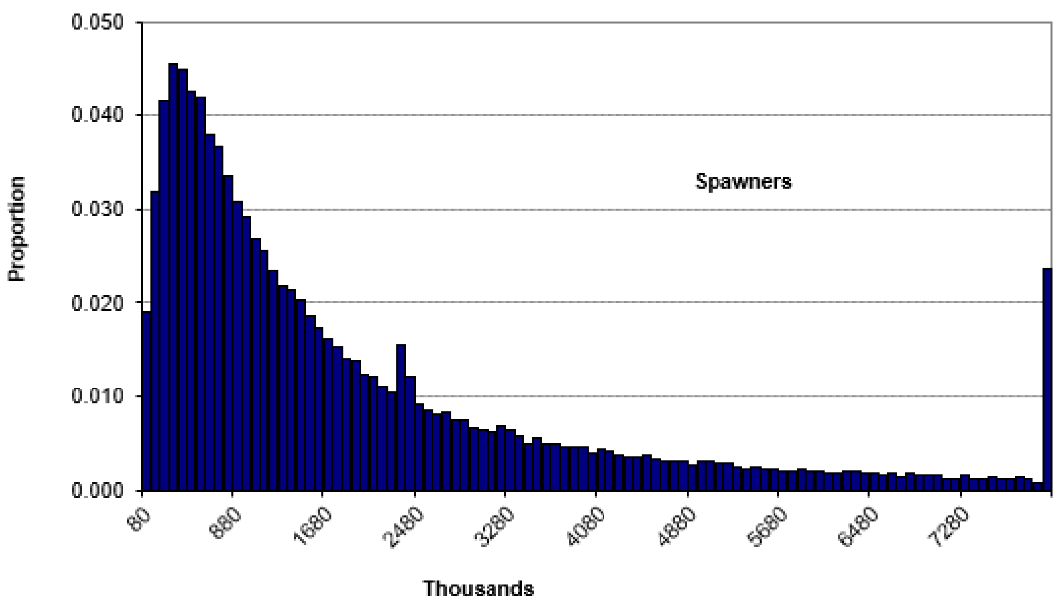


Figure 29. Example stochastic simulation results showing annual patterns and frequency distribution of spawning escapements.

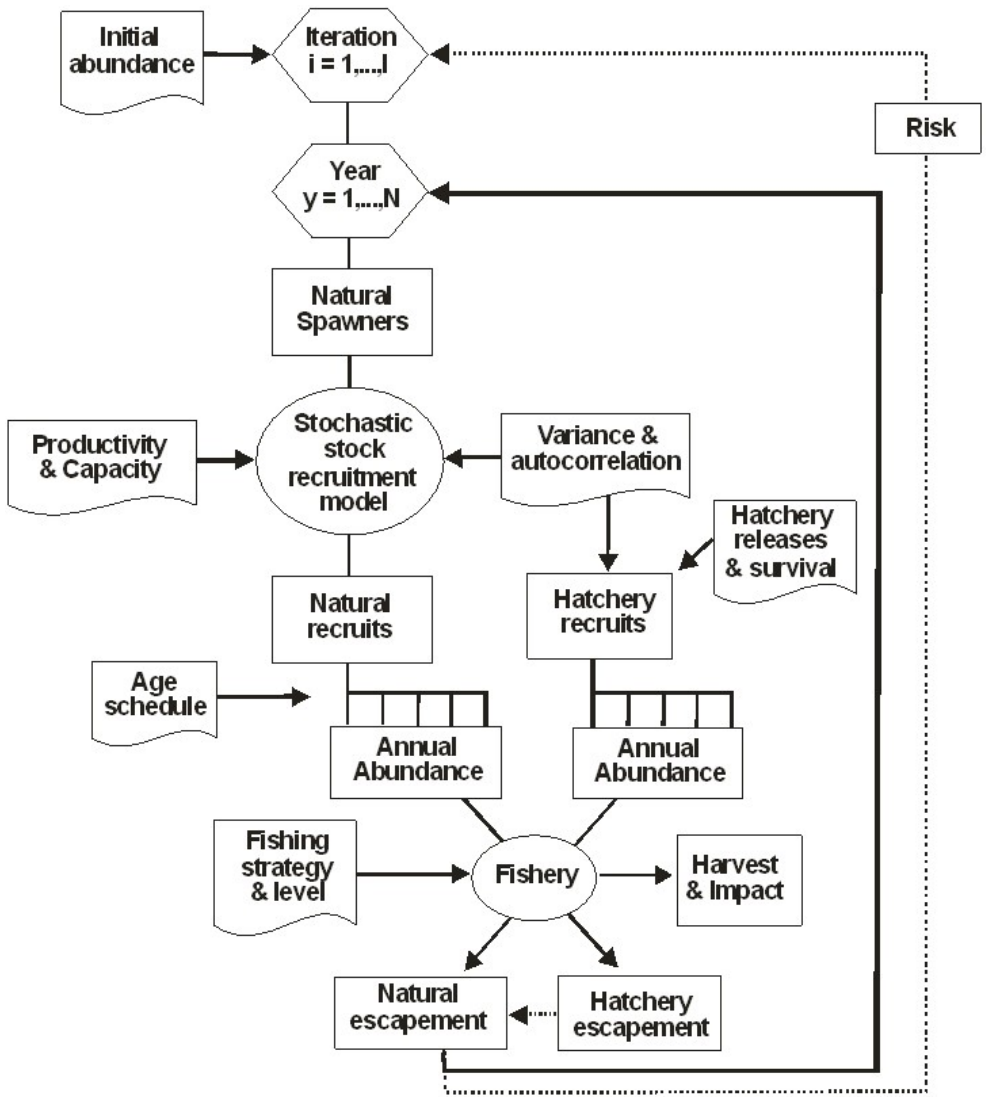


Figure 30. Conceptual depiction of model algorithm.

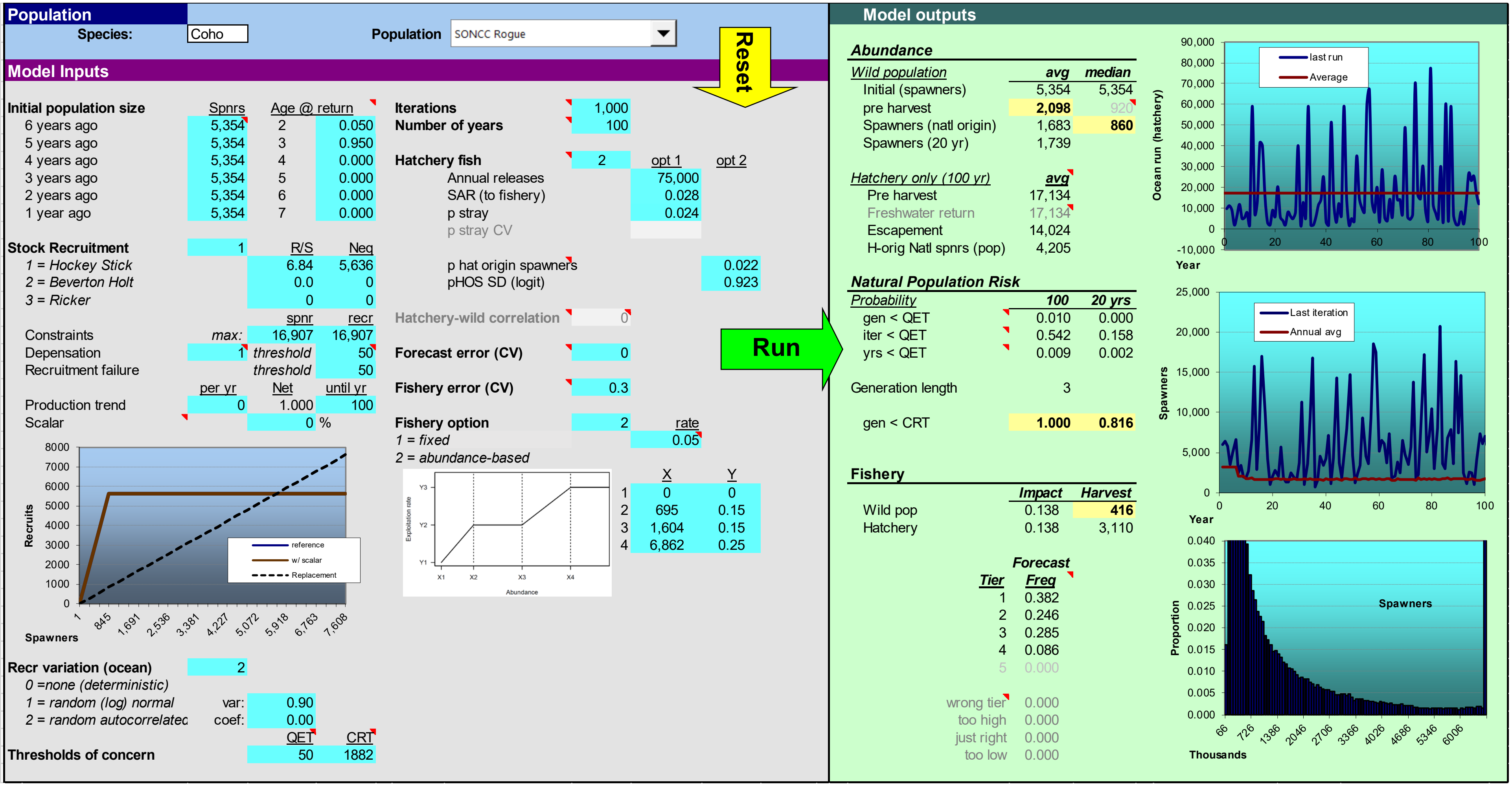


Figure 31. Model interface.

Model Functions

Stock-Recruitment

The model stock recruitment function was based on the Beverton-Holt or Hockey-Stick functional forms.

The Beverton-Holt form of the relationship is:

$R_y = \{a\, S_y / [1 + (S_y\, (a - 1)/ N_{eq})]\}\, e^{\varepsilon}$

where

R_y = recruits,
S_y = spawners,
a = productivity parameter (maximum recruits per spawner at low abundance),
N_{eq} = parameter for equilibrium abundance,
e = exponent, and
ε = normally-distributed error term ~ N(0, σ^2).

Estimation of recruits is described in Appendix B.

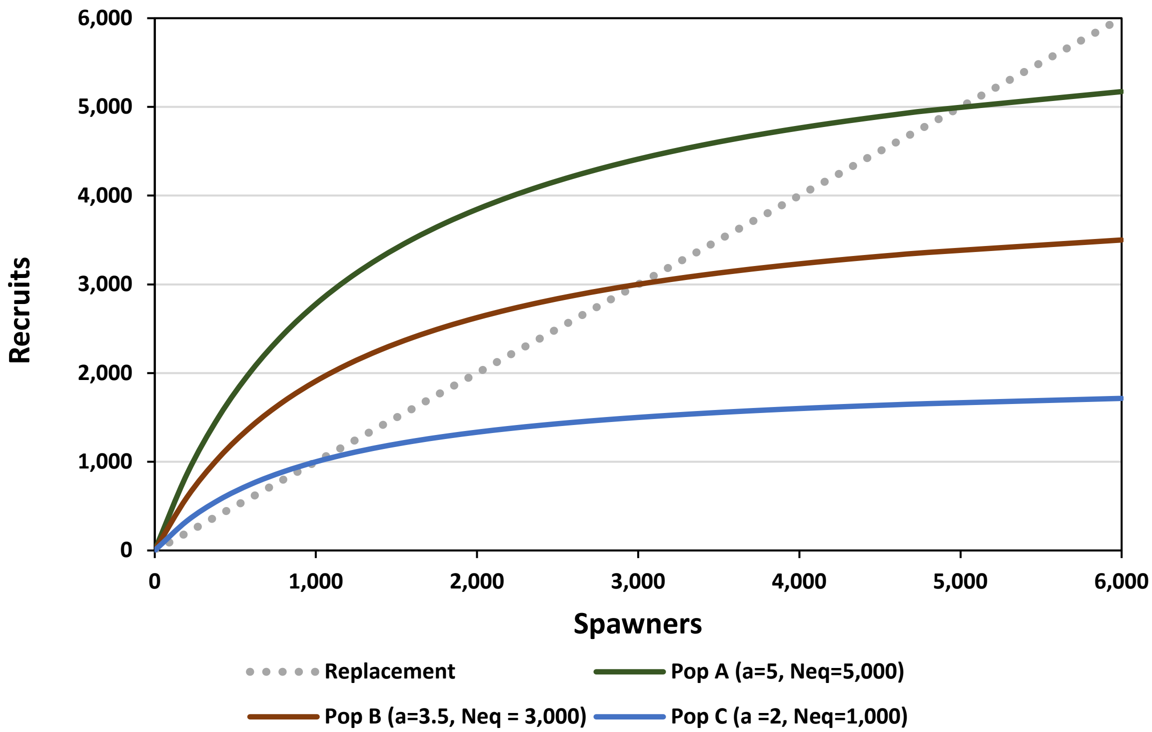


Figure 32. Examples of Beverton-Holt stock-recruitment curves.

The Hockey-Stick form of the relationship is:

$$R_y = Min\ (S_y\ a,\ C)\ e^{\varepsilon}$$

where

R_y =	recruits,
S_y =	spawners,
a =	productivity parameter (maximum recruits per spawner at low abundance),
C =	capacity for adults,
e =	exponent, and
ε =	normally-distributed error term ~ N(0, σ^2).

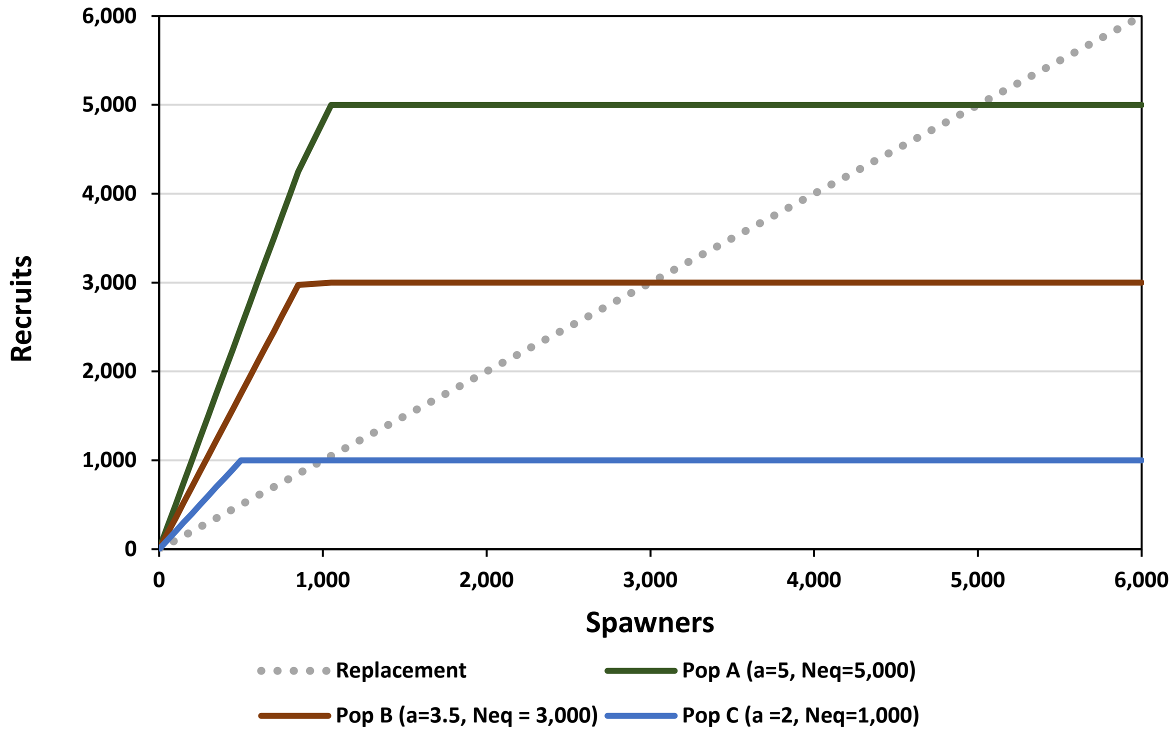


Figure 33. Examples of Hockey-Stick stock-recruitment curves.

Stock-Recruitment Variance

The stochastic simulation model incorporated variability about the stock-recruitment function to describe annual variation in fish numbers and productivity due to the effects of variable freshwater and marine survival patterns (as well as measurement error in stock assessments). This variance is modeled as a log-normal distribution (e^{ε}) where ε is normally distributed with a mean of 0 and a variance of σ_z^2.

The model allows for simulation of autocorrelation in stock-recruitment variance as follows:

$$Z_t = Ø\, Z_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t,\ \varepsilon_t \sim N(0, \sigma_e^2)$$

where

Z_t = autocorrelation residual,
$Ø$ = lag autoregression coefficient,
ε_t = autocorrelation error, and
σ_e^2 = autocorrelation error variance.

The autocorrelation error variance (σ_e^2) is related to the stock-recruitment error variance (σ_z^2) with the lag autoregression coefficient:

$$\sigma_e^2 = \sigma_z^2\,(1- Ø^2)$$

Model simulations using the autocorrelated residual options were seeded in the first year with a randomly generated value from $N(0, \sigma_z^2)$.

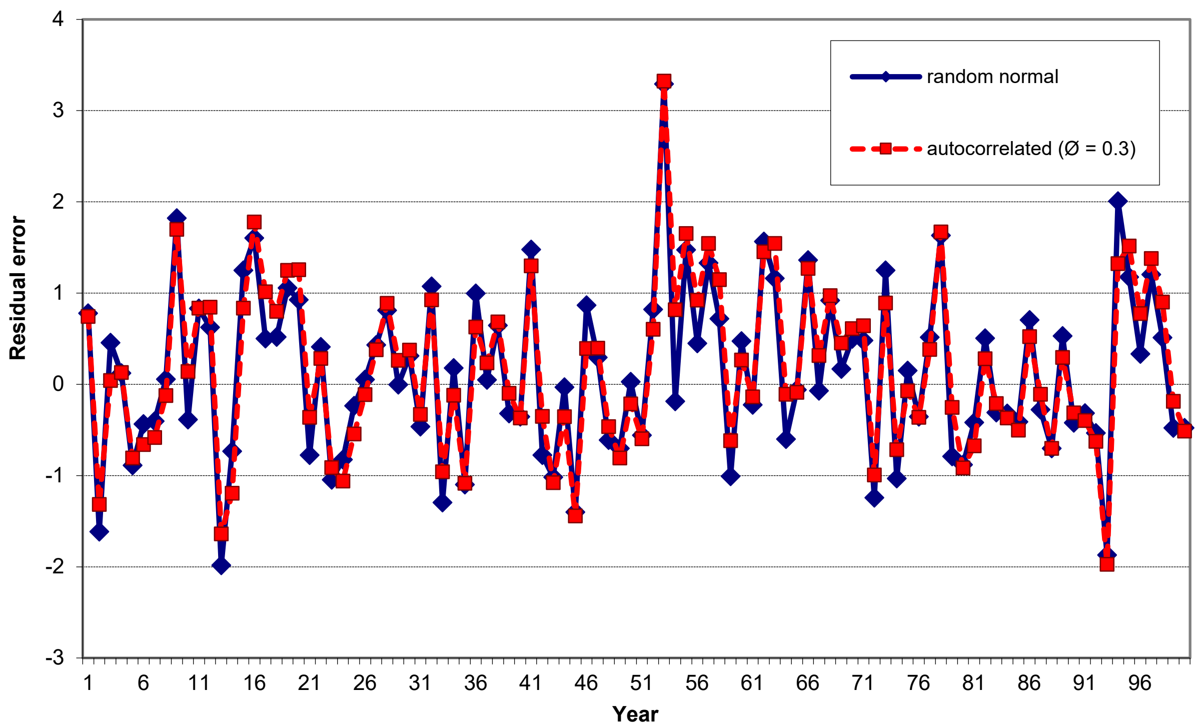


Figure 34. Examples of autocorrelation effect on randomly generated error patterns (σz2 = 1).

Depensation & Recruitment Failure Thresholds

The model provides options to limit recruitment at low spawner numbers consistent with depensatory effects of stock substructure and small population processes. For this risk analysis, we progressively reduced productivity at spawner numbers less than CRT and set recruits to zero if recruits fell below 50 (QET).

$$R' = R * (1 - Exp((Log(1 - 0.95) / (CRT - 1)) * S)) \text{ when } S > \text{CRT}$$

$R' = 0$ when $S < 50$ (QET)

where

R' = number of adult recruits after depensation applied,

R = number of adult recruits estimated from stock-recruitment function,

S = spawners, and

CRT = critical risk threshold

Analyses of fishery effects were based on a recruitment failure threshold of 50 (equal to the QET) and a recruitment depensation threshold equal to the CRT. Thus, spawning escapements of fewer than 50 spawners are assumed to produce no recruits and the depensation function reduces productivity of spawning escapements under the CRT value in any one year.

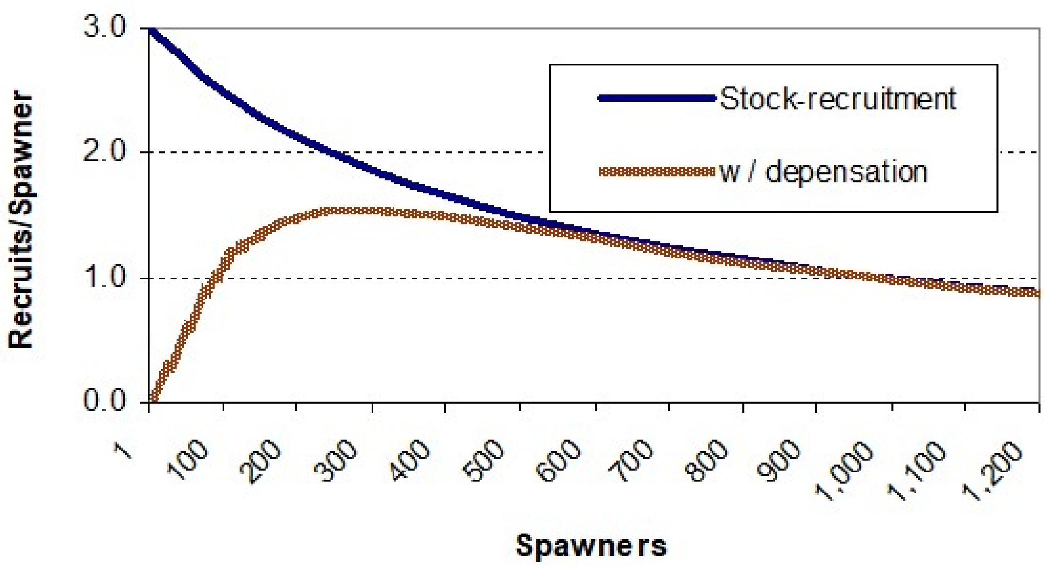


Figure 35. Example of depensation function effect on recruits per spawner at low spawner numbers based on a Beverton-Holt function (a = 3.0, Neq =1,000, γ =500).

Annual Abundance

Numbers of naturally produced fish ($N_{.y}$) destined to return to freshwater each year are estimated from a progressive series of recruitment cohorts based on a specified age composition:

$$N_{.y} = \Sigma N_{xy}$$

$$N_{xy} = R^*_{y-x} m_x$$

where

N_{xy} = Number of mature naturally produced adults of age-x destined to return to freshwater in year y, and

m_x = Proportion of adult cohort produced by brood year spawners that returns to freshwater in year x

Fisheries & Harvest

Annual numbers are subject to optional fishing rates. This option is useful for adjusting future projections for changes in fisheries and evaluating the effects of alternative fishing strategies and levels. Fishery impact is defined in the model in terms of the adult equivalent number of fish that die as a result of direct and indirect fishery effects:

$$IN_y = N_{.y} fN_y$$

where

IN_y = fishery impact in number of naturally produced fish,

fN_y = fishery impact mortality rate on naturally produced fish including harvested catch and catch-and-release mortality where applicable.

In this assessment the term 'harvest' is synonymous with the number of 'fishing-related mortalities' of which incidental mortality is a primary component. Natural-origin SONCC Coho Salmon are generally not targeted in fisheries, particularly in marine waters (e.g., Coho Salmon mark-selective fisheries in Oregon, retention prohibited in California fisheries). Some harvest may occur in freshwater under certain circumstances.

Hatchery Contributions

The model is configured to account for population-specific contributions of hatchery-origin spawners to natural production. Recruit calculations are based on total spawners which include both natural-origin and hatchery-origin spawners. Two options are provided for calculating hatchery contributions. The first assumes an average pHOS and a logit distribution. The second assumes the number of smolts released from the hatchery and net smolt-to-adult and stray rate values which produce hatchery strays into a population. Current estimates of productivity presumably included effects of past and current levels of hatchery contribution. In certain cases, hatchery fish have been observed to reduce natural population productivity. Therefore, substantial changes in hatchery contributions might result in significant changes in natural productivity. Productivity changes are not reflected in model sensitivity analyses of hatchery effects. The model only reflects the demographic effects of hatchery spawners.

Model Input Parameters

Model inputs were based on data available for SONCC Coho Salmon and supplemented with information on Oregon Coast and Lower Columbia River Coho Salmon populations and/or risk assessments (Table 16).

Table 16. Model input variables and parameters used for fishery risk analysis.

Variable or parameter	Notation	Value
Initial spawner abundance	$S_{y-6},\ldots,S_{y-1}$	Equilibrium abundance @ avg. fishing rate
Stock-recruitment		
Function type	Option 1	Hockey Stick
	Option 2	Beverton-Holt
Productivity	P	Population-specific
Equilibrium abundance	N_{eq}	Population-specific
Maximum spawner constraint	lim S_y	(10) (N_{eq})
Maximum recruit constraint	lim R_y	(10) (N_{eq})
Production trend	PT	0%
Quasi-extinction threshold	RFT	50
Critical risk threshold	CRT	Population-specific
Recruitment stochasticity		
Variance	σ^2	Population-specific
Autocorrelation	Ø	Not utilized based on population analyses
Hatchery		
Function	Option 1	Release-based
	Option 2	pHOS-based
Annual releases	REL_H	Hatchery associated with population
Smolt-to-adult survival	SAR	To Ocean adults
Percentage staying	pStray	Population-specific
Percentage hatchery-origin spawners	pHOS	Population-specific
Variance in % hatchery-origin spawners	SD(pHOS)	Population-specific (logit)
Age schedule	$m_2,\ldots,m_7$	Age 2 = 0.05; Age 3 = 0.95
Fishery implementation error (CV)	E_i	0.3

<u>*Stock-Recruitment Parameters*</u>

Model input parameters for the stock-recruitment function (Table 17) were based on analyses of SONCC populations documented earlier in this chapter. Productivity and equilibrium abundance values were based on Bayesian estimates for Hockey Stick functions. Variance estimates were based on population-specific values. Variance was not assumed to be autocorrelated because of the lack of a strong, consistent effect in SONCC Coho Salmon populations.

In addition, model sensitivity analyses were conducted for three generic populations representing a range of abundance and productivity levels. The range of population values was based on values identified for SONCC Coho Salmon (this report), OCN Coho Salmon (this report), and LCN Coho Salmon (Kern and Zimmerman (2013). Generic values for stock-recruitment parameters were selected to represent a range of values observed for all populations. Variance and autocorrelation parameters were based on the OCN population average which represents the best available long-term data set available for Coho Salmon.

Age Composition

Analyses used an age composition of 5 percent age-2 and 95 percent age-3 fish. We assumed these values to be generally representative of natural Coho Salmon in the absence of empirical estimates (e.g., Groot and Margolis 1991). Our analyses indicate that model results are generally little affected by age composition of Coho Salmon which return almost entirely at age three.

Variation in Survival & Recruitment

Annual variability in natural production of the wild population is incorporated in the stock-recruitment relationship. The variance in recruits per spawner was parameterized with population-specific variances estimated for stock-recruit functions.

Table 17. Model input parameters for the stock-recruitment analyses. R/S= Recruits/Spawner

Population	Function	R/S	Neq	CRT	σ^2	HOR Option	Associated hatchery	Hat releases	Hat Spnrs	pHOS	Logit pSD
Rogue	Hockey	6.84	5,636	1,882	0.9	2	Cole Rivers	75,000	50	0.02	0.923
Bogus	Hockey	2.21	80	50	1.08	1	Iron Gate	75,000[a]	59	0.42	1.235
Freshwater	Hockey	5.05	441	100	0.66	--	--	--	0	0	0
Scott	Hockey	3.08	713	250	0.62	2	Iron Gate	75,000 [a]	1	0.01	0.015
Shasta	Hockey	3.93	57	144	1.39	1	Iron Gate	75,000 [a]	17	0.42	1.769
Trinity	Hockey	0.22	3,334	719	1.54	1	Trinity	300,000	2,959	0.83	1.300
A pop	Bev-Holt	5.0	5,000	500	0.4761	-	--	--	--	0	0
B pop	Bev-Holt	3.5	3,000	300	0.4761	--	--	--	--	0	0
C pop	Bev-Holt	2.0	1,000	100	0.4761	--	--	--	--	0	0

[a] *Iron Gate Hatchery releases a total of 75,000 coho smolts in the Klamath basin.*

Conservation risks

Critical risk thresholds for SONCC Coho Salmon populations were based on depensation thresholds identified in the ESU Recovery Plan (Table 1 and Table 17). Combined values of individual populations were used where SONCC populations included an aggregate of individual populations. Generic populations used a range of CRTs based on 10% of the current equilibrium abundance.[4]

All simulations assumed that extinction occurs at a quasi-extinction threshold (QET) of 50, which was estimated as a moving average of years in one generation for the species in question (3 years for Coho Salmon) as per (McElhany et al. 2006). Estimates of absolute risk are extremely sensitive to the selection of this parameter which is why model-derived risks are most useful for relative comparisons among risk factors. While an extensive amount of literature has been written on the relationships among extinction risk, persistence time, population abundance, and level of variation in demographic parameters, simple generic abundance levels that can be identified as viable (McElhany et al. 2000) are not available. Because empirical data on actual extinction and conservation risk levels is lacking, this QET value was based on theoretical numbers identified in the literature based on genetic risks. Effective population sizes between 50 and 500 have been

[4] *Considered to generally be consistent with the scale of CRTs defined for SONCC populations.*

identified as levels which theoretically minimize risks of inbreeding depression and losses of genetic diversity (Franklin 1980; Soule 1980; Thompson 1991; Allendorf et al. 1997).

Fishery Errors

Fishery errors were based on data reported earlier in this report. Fishery implementation error was estimated to have a CV of 0.30 based on the observed range of annual variability in exploitation rates estimated for SONCC coho salmon.

Simulations

A series of model simulations were conducted to:

1. Evaluate the effects of fixed exploitation rates on risk for wild populations of SONCC Coho Salmon. Simulations include fixed total exploitation rates consistent with the Council's range of alternatives (0.0, 0.07, and 0.13-0.20 in increments of 0.01) to illustrate risk sensitivity for a range of populations.
2. Describe sensitivity of generic populations A, B, and C to a series of fixed annual exploitation rates ranging from 0.0 to 0.20. Generic populations are intended to provide reference values for other west coast Coho Salmon populations.
3. Describe short-term versus long-term risks associated with exploitation rates.
4. Describe model sensitivity to key inputs including contributions of hatchery-origin fish to natural spawning, normal fishery implementation "errors", and abundance forecast errors.

Results

The effects of constant exploitation rate HCRs on short-term (20-year) and long-term (100-year) risk are summarized in Table 18. The risk profiles for the populations considered gradually increase up to 13 percent and then steepen (Figure 36). The sensitivity of long-term risks to fishery impacts varies with population status. Long-term population risks can be substantially reduced by reducing fishery impacts only for populations with significant intrinsic capacity or productivity (e.g., category B populations). Smaller, less productive populations are less affected and cannot generally be brought to high levels of viability over the long term even at very low fishing rates (e.g., category C populations).

Shasta, Bogus, and Trinity populations are all at high risk regardless of fishing rates due to their low productivity and/or capacity. Each of these populations are subject to significant contribution of hatchery-origin fish to spawners but risks are so high that the hatchery subsidy doesn't provide much of a benefit. Exploitation rates greater than 17 percent result in escapements less than the quasi-extinction threshold for Bogus Creek and rates greater than 21 percent do not meet the critical threshold for the Trinity River Aggregate. Bogus Creek Coho Salmon represent the largest naturally spawning aggregation in the Upper Klamath population. Freshwater Creek appears to be one of the stronger SONCC populations with risks relatively unaffected by fishing rates under 20 percent. Rogue and Scott rivers populations are in between and are the most sensitive to low fishing rates.

20-year risks are lower than 100-year risks for a given population, partly because all simulations are initialized to start at equilibrium population levels and partly because the shorter time period provides less opportunity for populations to suffer the progressive effects of sequential low spawning escapements.

Incremental benefits of fishery reductions progressively decrease as fishing rates decrease. Fishing rates below which population viability is largely independent of the effects of fishing are sometimes referred to as *de minimis* fishing rates. Definition of an appropriate *de minimis* rate depends on the specification of an acceptable risk level. Rates may vary among populations in relation to differences in abundance and productivity.

Average abundance of a natural population increases in direct proportion to the decrease in fishing rate over the 100-year period of the simulation. Improvements are greatest in the most productive populations and least in relatively unproductive populations. While risk of falling below a critical small-population threshold may be relatively insensitive to fishing at low impact rates, abundance is consistently sensitive to fishing at all impact levels. Thus, while reductions to very low fishing rates do not substantially affect risk, they do translate into ever larger numbers of spawners.

The potential impact to fisheries of the various control rules were evaluated through a retrospective analysis of past exploitation rates. Exceedance values for each control rule can be an indicator of how frequently ocean fisheries might be constrained by SONCC Coho Salmon in the future. For example, an exceedance value of 20 percent for a particular control rule suggests adopting that control might trigger fishery restrictions in twenty percent of future years. Exceedance values, however, do not allow for inference on the magnitude of any potential fishery restrictions.

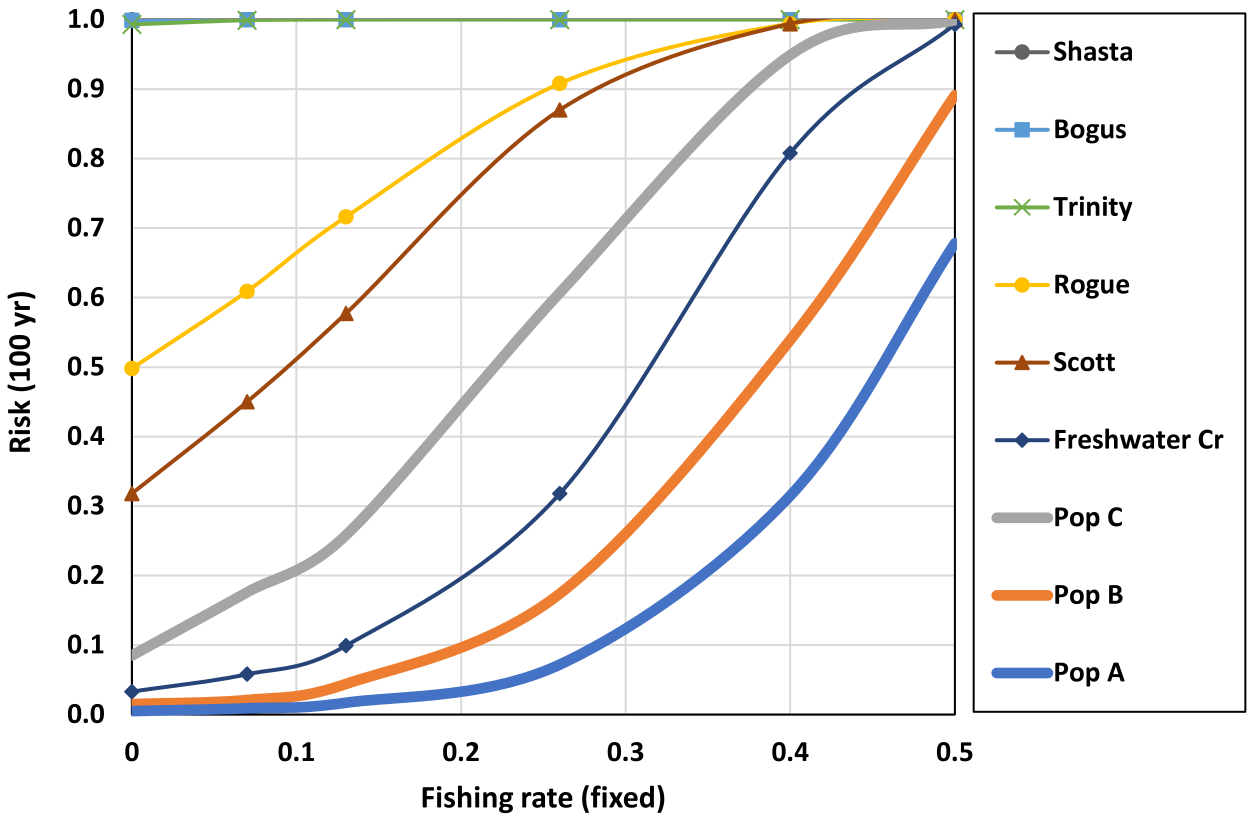
Figure 39 displays the percentage of past years when total exploitation rates exceeded the maximum allowable exploitation rate specified by each control rule. For Rogue River and Freshwater Creek populations, where freshwater fisheries are minimal or non-existent, the percent of years where the total exploitation rate exceeded the control rule exploitation rate limit is zero for control rules 3–10 (representing total exploitation rates ranging from 13–20 percent). For the Bogus, Shasta, and Scott grouping and the Trinity River aggregate, exceedance levels are higher than those for the Rogue and Freshwater Creek, and greater than zero for all control rules, owing higher exploitation rates in freshwater fisheries in those systems compared to the freshwater fisheries in the other systems (ocean fishery exploitation rates for all SONCC populations are assumed to be equal).

In an attempt to isolate potential effects on ocean fisheries, exceedance plots were generated by (1) subtracting mean freshwater exploitation rates from the time series of past total exploitation rates, (2) subtracting mean freshwater exploitation rates from the total exploitation rate specified by each control rule, and (3) computing the percent of years in which the total exploitation rate specified by each control rule would have been exceeded, given the observed ocean exploitation rate and the mean freshwater exploitation rate. The resulting exceedance plots in Figure 40 indicate the same general pattern as in Figure 39; exceedance is highest for the Trinity aggregate, lowest for Rogue/Freshwater, and intermediate for the Bogus/Shasta/Scott group. We note that exceedance values would change in magnitude with different freshwater fishery assumptions, but the general shape of each curve would remain the same.

Table 18. Modeled effects of constant exploitation rates on short-term risk (20-year), long-term risk (100-year), median abundance (100-year), and average harvest (100-year) for generic and SONCC natural Coho Salmon populations.

Parameter	Population	Exploitation rate (total)									
		0%	7%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%
p(100)	Rogue	0.498	0.609	0.716	0.732	0.749	0.756	0.774	0.792	0.803	0.819
	Bogus	0.999	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
	Scott	0.318	0.450	0.577	0.590	0.618	0.647	0.660	0.694	0.719	0.735
	Shasta	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
	Trinity	0.993	0.999	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
	Freshwater	0.033	0.058	0.099	0.104	0.111	0.124	0.136	0.154	0.169	0.189
	Population A	0.005	0.009	0.017	0.019	0.020	0.023	0.026	0.028	0.031	0.037
	Population B	0.015	0.021	0.044	0.051	0.057	0.066	0.071	0.082	0.089	0.099
	Population C	0.085	0.176	0.258	0.275	0.297	0.328	0.352	0.378	0.406	0.428
p(20)	Rogue	0.135	0.172	0.210	0.222	0.234	0.239	0.252	0.261	0.272	0.285
	Bogus	0.747	0.811	0.857	0.864	0.871	0.880	0.887	0.894	0.902	0.907
	Scott	0.079	0.115	0.155	0.164	0.170	0.186	0.194	0.206	0.216	0.224
	Shasta	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
	Trinity	0.640	0.725	0.792	0.800	0.810	0.826	0.835	0.845	0.850	0.855
	Freshwater	0.001	0.004	0.007	0.009	0.012	0.013	0.013	0.014	0.014	0.014
	Population A	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.004
	Population B	0.000	0.001	0.003	0.007	0.007	0.008	0.009	0.010	0.011	0.014
	Population C	0.008	0.023	0.033	0.036	0.039	0.043	0.046	0.048	0.050	0.055
Median N	Rogue	5,600	5,260	4,930	4,820	4,820	4,700	4,700	4,590	4,592	4,480
	Bogus	70	70	60	60	60	60	60	50	50	50
	Scott	700	640	600	600	590	570	570	560	560	550
	Shasta	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Trinity	1,190	1,060	860	860	860	790	790	790	730	730
	Freshwater	440	410	380	380	370	360	360	350	340	340
	Population A	4,800	4,400	4,000	3,900	3,900	3,800	3,800	3,700	3,600	3,600
	Population B	2,820	2,580	2,280	2,280	2,220	2,160	2,160	2,100	2,040	1,980

Parameter	Population	Exploitation rate (total)									
		0%	7%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%
	Population C	900	760	640	620	600	580	560	540	520	500
Avg Harv	Rogue	0	504	937	1,009	1,081	1,153	1,225	1,297	1,369	1,440
	Bogus	0	7	12	13	14	14	15	16	17	18
	Scott	0	60	112	121	129	138	146	154	163	171
	Shasta	0	1	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
	Trinity	0	152	271	289	307	324	341	357	373	389
	Freshwater	0	38	71	76	81	86	91	96	102	107
	Population A	0	401	732	786	839	892	944	996	1,047	1,098
	Population B	0	234	424	454	484	514	543	571	599	627
	Population C	0	71	121	129	135	142	148	153	158	164



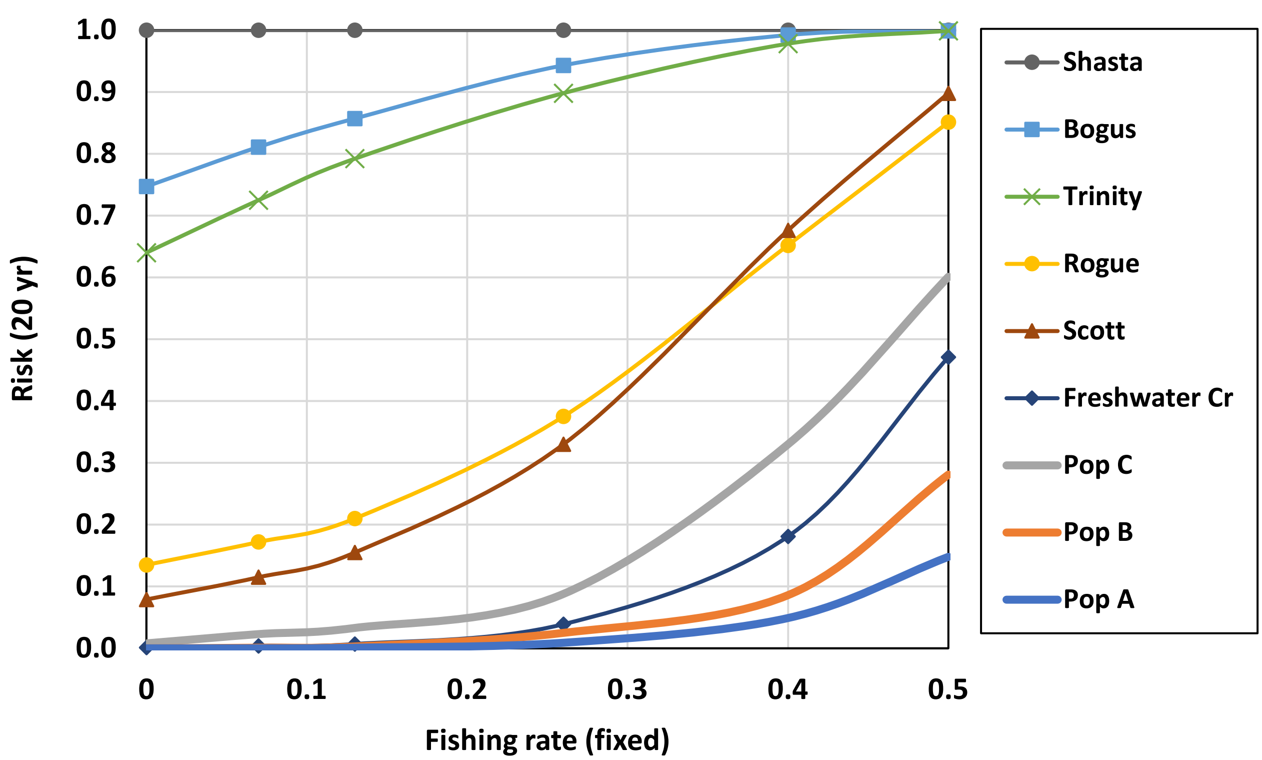


Figure 36. Modeled effects of fixed exploitation rates on long- and short-term risk of falling below critical wild population abundance thresholds.

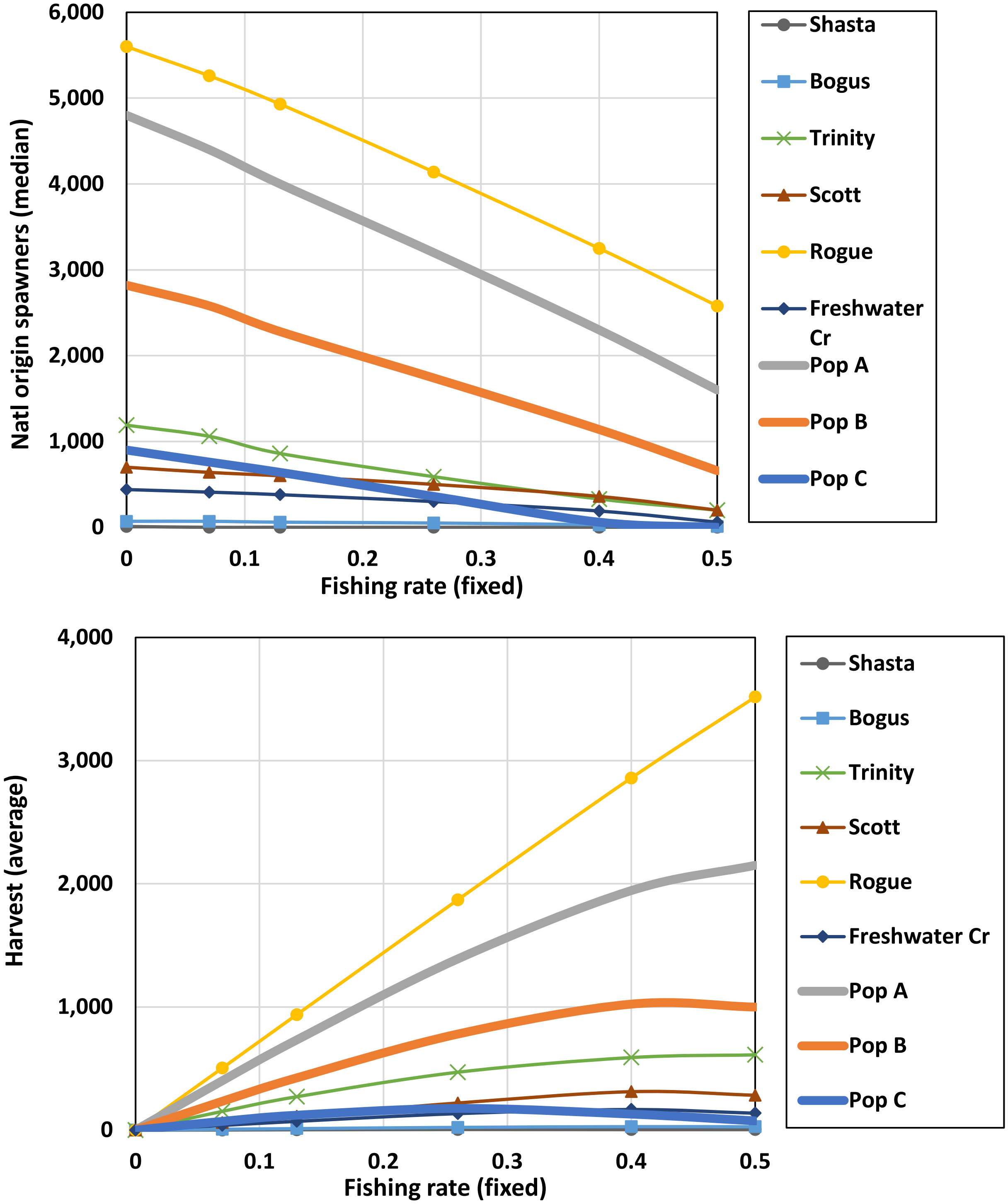


Figure 37. Modeled effects of different exploitation rates on long-term median abundance and average harvest.

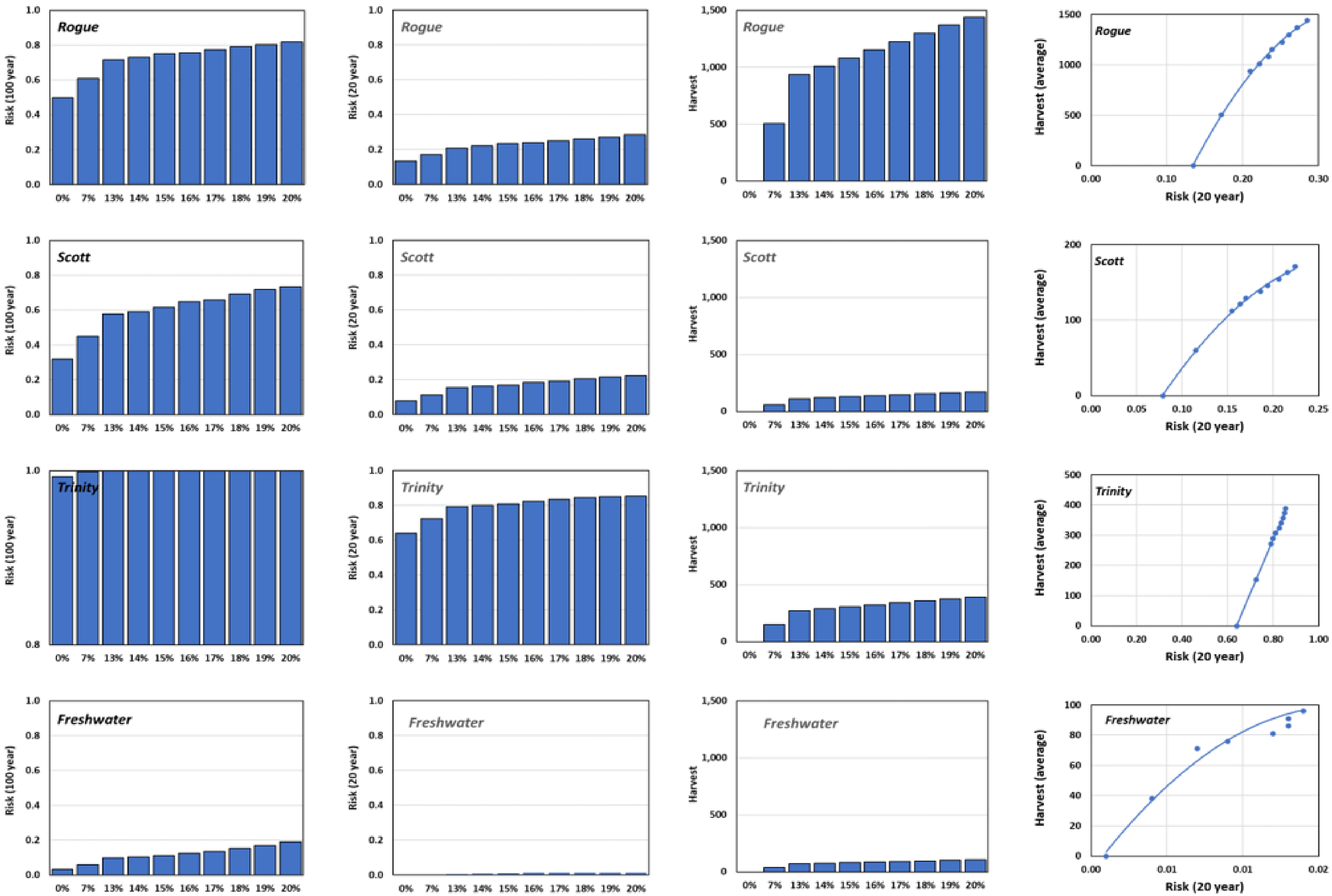


Figure 38. Comparison of population risks and harvest for fixed and abundance-based harvest control rules.

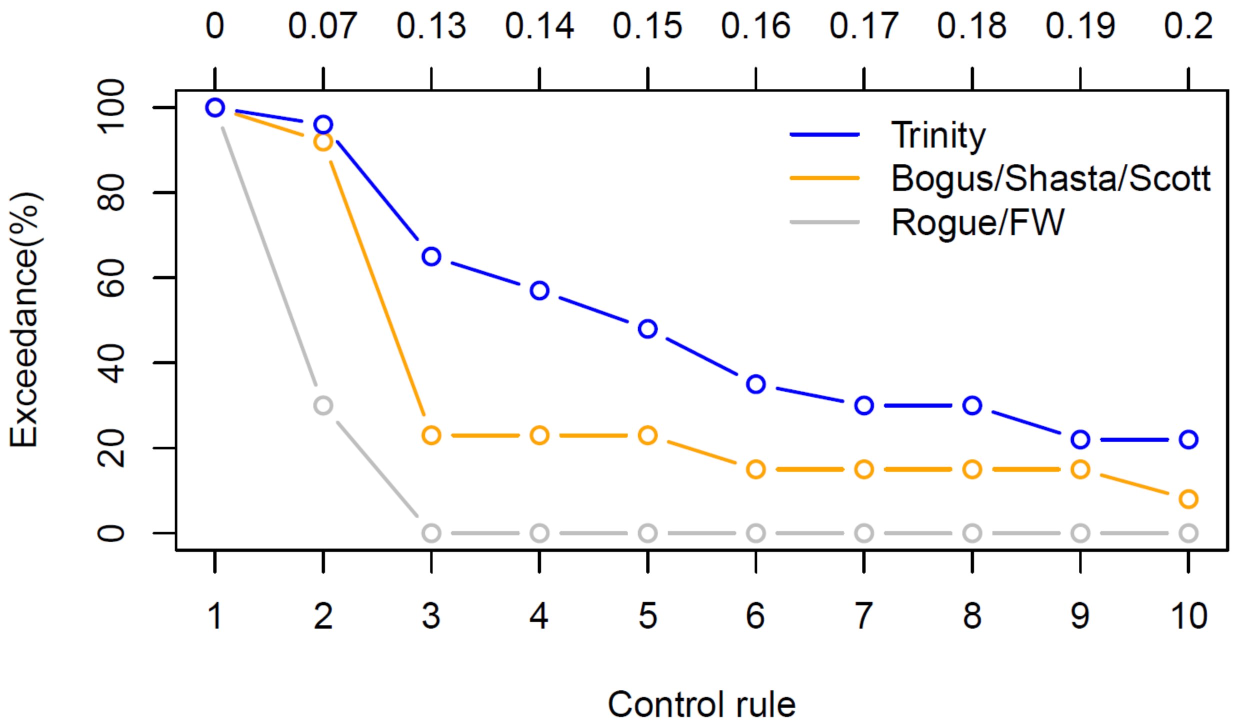


Figure 39. The percentage of years for which the estimated total exploitation rate exceeded the maximum allowable rate specified by the control rule. Numbers at the top of the plot are the total exploitation rate limits specified by the respective control rules.

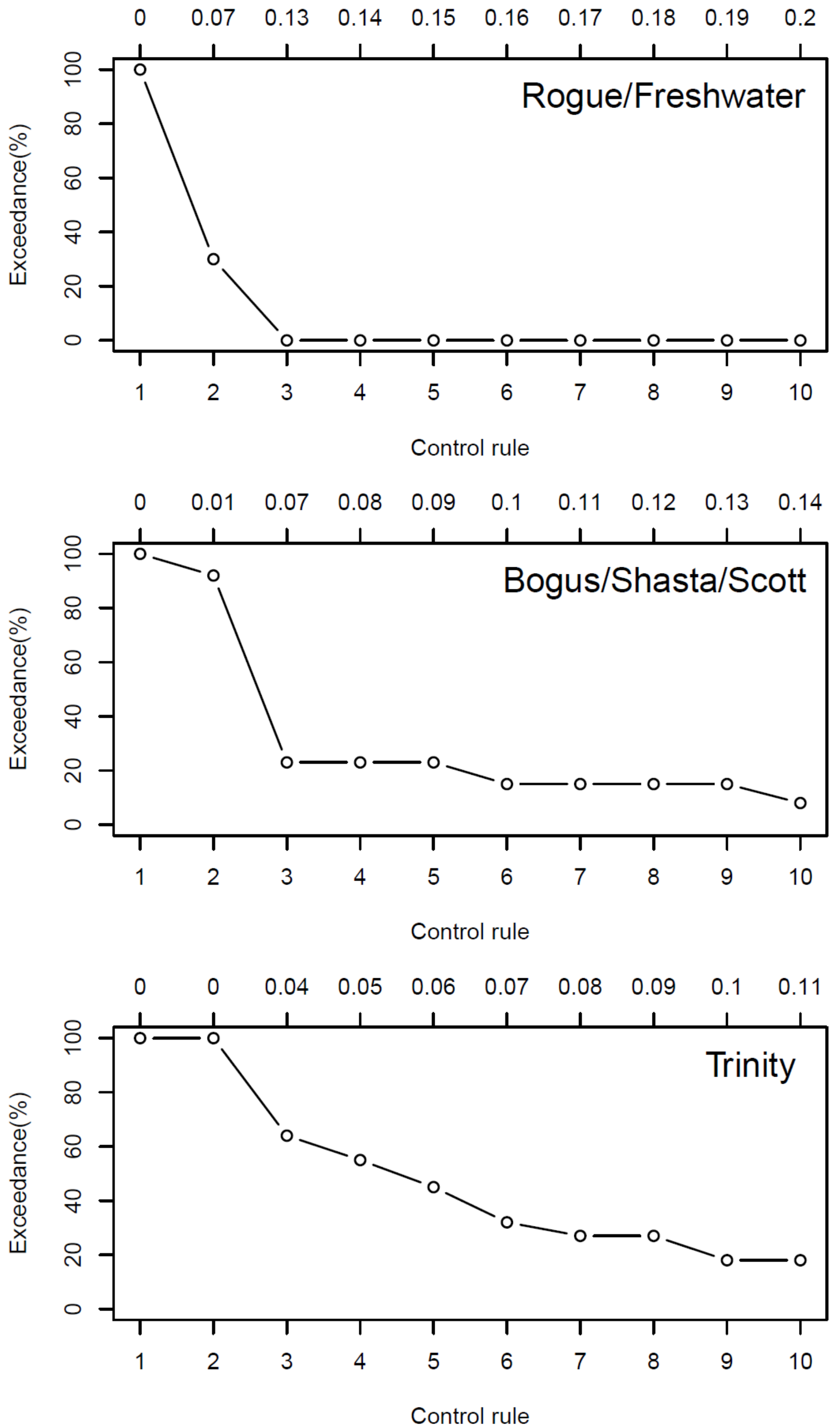


Figure 40. Exceedance plots displaying the percentage of years for which the total exploitation rate exceeded the maximum allowable rate specified by the control rule, assuming mean freshwater exploitation rates. Numbers at the top of the plot are the difference between the allowable total exploitation rate specified by each control rule and the mean freshwater exploitation rates.

Discussion

This analysis provided a systematic quantitative means of evaluating conservation risks and fishery tradeoffs associated with alternative fishing levels and strategies defined by a series of harvest control rules. The stochastic population viability model used in this analysis estimated "quasi extinction" risks defined by the probabilities of falling below prescribed critical risk thresholds due to the combined effects of inherent productivity and capacity of a population, normal variability in productivity and survival, and fishing. A performance measure defined by low-run-size risk is intended by design to provide a conservative standard for fishery assessments of weak listed stocks and populations of salmon.

Low run-size risks generally increase as the exploitation rate increases but the response profile varies substantially depending on the inherent productivity and capacity of a population.

- Small and/or unproductive populations (e.g., Shasta, Bogus and Trinity) are at high risk regardless of exploitation rate. Whether or not these severely depleted populations can persist over the long term is largely dependent on factors other than fishing. However, exploitation rates greater than 17 percent result in escapements less than the quasi-extinction threshold for Bogus Creek.
- More productive population units, such as Freshwater Creek, are not particularly sensitive to low rates of exploitation (<20 percent). This is a classic example of a *de minimis* fishery where low exploitation rates do not impact enough fish to produce a significant influence on long term viability.
- Populations of intermediate size and/or productivity (Rogue and Scott) are somewhat sensitive to exploitation rates in the 0–20 percent range. These populations are the most sensitive indicators of the risk response of SONCC Coho Salmon to the effects of alternative harvest control rules.

The analysis examined the effects of constant-rate HCRs based on a range of total exploitation rates. The analysis makes no assumption regarding any future allowances or allocation of exploitation among the various fisheries.

Analyses of HCRs were based on six natural SONCC Coho Salmon populations or population aggregates for which stock-recruitment data were available. Several of these are subject to substantial hatchery influence. Information is not available to assess how representative these SONCC Coho Salmon populations are of the entire ESU. Therefore, the work group also examined population parameters for Oregon Coast Natural and Lower Columbia River Natural Coho Salmon populations to provide some context for interpretation of the limited SONCC Coho Salmon data. For context, Lower Columbia River Coho Salmon are managed under a matrix-based rule that is anticipated to achieve a total exploitation rate of 18 percent on average on the ESU. SONCC Coho Salmon populations are smaller and less productive than these other Coho Salmon populations. For risk analysis purposes, SONCC Coho Salmon populations exhibited a range of productivity and capacity and produced a range in risk profiles to fishing suitable for use in the population viability analysis.

Risk profiles are highly sensitive to estimates of population productivity. Stock-recruitment relationships of SONCC Coho Salmon are poorly described by the available data, likely due to inherent variability and the limitations of stock assessments for Coho Salmon. Analyses were based on a Bayesian state space hierarchical model and a hockey-stick function. These methods have been observed to produce reasonable parameter values in other estimates of limited data. Uncertainty in parameter estimates is also quantified and propagated in the model's stochastic risk calculation structure.

The analysis included a variety of sensitivity analyses to explore the consequences of uncertainty in key input parameters. These included effects of hatchery-origin spawners in natural populations, and fishery implementation errors, and alternatively plausible combinations of productivity and capacity parameters. Analysis considered a range of values identified based on other Pacific Northwest Coho Salmon fisheries.

Hatchery fish spawning in the wild provided a continuing demographic subsidy which reduced low run size risks for populations where the proportion of hatchery-origin spawners was significant. Populations with substantial pHOS were also characterized by low productivity values. Wild population parameters are assumed to represent historical influences of hatchery fish on wild population productivity. Any changes in hatchery contributions or wild population productivity resulting from future changes in hatchery production or harvest strategy are not captured in the analysis. While computationally simple to simulate hatchery strays, assumptions regarding their effects on population productivity over time would be highly subjective.

Risk profiles were generally found to be insensitive to the magnitude of fishery implementation errors. Impacts of greater fishing rates in some years appear to be offset by the benefits of lower fishing rates in others within the relatively low range of exploitation rates considered by the harvest control rules.

While the risk analysis provides absolute estimates of low run-size probability, the most robust application of this analysis will be in comparisons of the relative effects of alternative control rules. This is because the analysis includes a variety of explicit and implicit assumptions regarding population dynamics and parameters which can affect the absolute value of estimated risks. However, comparisons of the relative effects of different fishing strategies will be hypothetically less sensitive to assumptions that affect all strategies in common.

The current ocean fishery consultation standard specifies a maximum allowable ocean exploitation rate of 13 percent. Preseason-predicted ocean fishery exploitation rates have not met or exceeded 13 percent in the past, and thus SONCC Coho Salmon ESU has not been a constraining stock for ocean fisheries. A subset of the current set of control rules under consideration by the Council would be expected to limit future fisheries to varying degrees, based on a retrospective analysis of past exploitation rates. For the Trinity aggregate and the Bogus/Shasta/Scott population units, exploitation rate estimates from past years have exceeded the total exploitation rate caps specified by control rules 3–10. A similar result is observed when average freshwater exploitation rates are assumed and coupled with postseason estimates of the ocean exploitation rate. These results indicate there will likely be a future need for management action in ocean and/or freshwater fisheries to meet total exploitation rates limits specified by the set of control rules under consideration.

8. CONTROL RULE IMPLEMENTATION

The Council is scheduled to recommend its preferred alternative for a SONCC Coho Salmon HCR for NMFS consideration in November 2021. The Workgroup anticipates that the Council will adopt management measures to implement the HCR in April 2022. At its June 2021 meeting, the Council requested that the Workgroup include a section in its report considering the implementation of a total ER HCR. Due to the limited data for much of the SONCC Coho Salmon ESU, implementation of this action will likely be an iterative process which could be refined over time as data and technical tools improve in order to provide additional flexibility. The Workgroup has identified potential areas where data availability may improve the implementation of HCR(s) over time. The following list captures these topics identified by the Workgroup:

- Currently the tools available for abundance forecasting and modeling are limited, especially given the multiple populations within the SONCC Coho Salmon ESU.
    - In its June 2021 draft report, the Workgroup identified several areas that deserve further investigation for forecasting as more data become available (e.g., use of hatchery proxies for forecasting), decisions are made about production (e.g., Trinity River Hatchery), or the effects of Klamath Dam removal become known. However, as described in the June report, resource, and logistical challenges would need to be addressed.
    - In the absence of other tools, Coho FRAM can be used to model ocean salmon fisheries consistent with the HCR. A projection of freshwater exploitation rates for each of the population units would be subtracted from the total exploitation rate ceiling for the HCR to determine the available exploitation rate in the ocean (see discussion later in this section for additional detail). The allowable ocean rate would be constrained by the population unit with the highest expected freshwater exploitation rate. For population units with lower freshwater exploitation rates, this may result in more freshwater fishing opportunity, depending on the population unit and the year-specific circumstances. The STT would assess postseason rates based on cohort reconstructions like that described in Chapter 4 and Appendix B.
    - Increases in monitoring may aid the co-managers' ability to assess impacts to SONCC Coho Salmon, reducing some of the uncertainty reflected in the risk assessment. Additionally, new management approaches and modeling tools, which include freshwater fisheries, may allow for more flexible and precise management by the co-managers in these specific areas. However, as described previously in this report, there are challenges that may limit expansion of monitoring and assessment of SONCC Coho Salmon.
    - To successfully implement the HCR during the preseason fishery planning process, information from freshwater fisheries will need to be available in the early spring.
    - One example of how a total exploitation rate HCR might be implemented in the near term includes characterization of freshwater exploitation rates from past

estimates and combining them with a model-projected ocean exploitation rate. For the Trinity and Klamath population units, anticipated ERs could be derived from computation of recent year averages (e.g., three-year rolling unweighted means). Assuming mean ERs for the freshwater fisheries impacting the Trinity and Klamath population units assumes that there is a reasonable level of continuity in freshwater fisheries that affect these population units. Freshwater ERs can then be combined with the projected ocean ER produced by coho FRAM based on the structure of ocean salmon fisheries. The sum of freshwater and ocean ERs can then be compared to the total ER limit specified by the control rule.

- Alternative methods used to generate preseason projections of freshwater impacts could be developed using methods that vary in complexity. Such methods should be documented, to the extent practicable, and agreed to among co-managers.

Under any approach, a collection of knowledgeable co-managers and technical representatives will be instrumental in assessing anticipated fishery impacts and potentially ER or harvest allocation.

9. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION

The SONCC Coho Salmon ESU is listed as threatened under the ESA. This ESU includes all naturally spawned populations of Coho Salmon in coastal streams between Cape Blanco, Oregon and Punta Gorda, California, as well as coho salmon produced by three artificial propagation programs: Cole Rivers Hatchery (Rogue River), Trinity River Hatchery, and Iron Gate Hatchery (Klamath River). The ESU is divided into seven diversity strata comprising 40 populations. Extant populations can still be found in all major river basins within the range of the ESU. However, none of the seven diversity strata currently support a single viable population. The population units evaluated in this report include populations within four of the seven diversity strata in the ESU. While these populations/aggregates reflect a fraction of the ESU, they span much of the ESU's geographic range and integrate a moderate level of population and physiographic diversity.

Abundance and exploitation rate information on natural production of SONCC Coho Salmon is limited to six wild populations, population components, or population aggregates, some of which are subject to substantial hatchery influence. The Workgroup also examined population parameters for OCN and LCN Coho Salmon populations in order to provide some context for interpretation of the limited SONCC Coho Salmon data. SONCC Coho Salmon stocks are generally at low levels of equilibrium abundance and productivity relative to OCN and LCN Coho Salmon populations.

At its June 2021 meeting, the Council narrowed the range of HCR alternatives for further consideration. This iteration of the risk analysis considered 10 constant, total (marine and freshwater) exploitation rate HCRs consistent with Council guidance: 0, 7, and 13–20 percent. The control rules that best approximate status quo fishing mortality, based on recent average levels of exploitation are control rule 2 (7 percent exploitation rate) for the Rogue River aggregate and Freshwater Creek; control rule 3 (13 percent exploitation rate) for Bogus Creek, Shasta River and Scott River; and control rule 5 (15 percent exploitation rate) for the Trinity River aggregate. These approximations to status quo levels of exploitation can be useful in assessing effects of control rule choice on the likelihood that fisheries will be constrained in the future.

A risk assessment model was applied to each control rule to evaluate its relative performance with regard to population viability and fisheries. The risk assessment approach is based on a population viability analysis framework which uses stock and recruitment information for SONCC Coho Salmon populations. The Council has implemented similar modeling approaches for other stocks, including Klamath River fall-run Chinook Salmon, Lower Columbia River fall-run Chinook Salmon, LCN Coho Salmon, and Sacramento River winter-run Chinook Salmon

Significant uncertainty exists in the productivity and capacity estimates for the SONCC population units based on fitted stock-recruit relationships. Population productivity and capacity for the SONCC populations under consideration are lower than that of the Lower Columbia River Coho Salmon ESU. For reference, the average total exploitation rate anticipated from the management plan on Lower Columbia River Coho Salmon is 18 percent.

The Shasta, Bogus, and Trinity population units are all at high risk even in the absence of fishing due to their low productivity and/or capacity, critical risk threshold levels, and quasi-extinction threshold levels. Freshwater Creek is more resilient relative to the other population units. The effects of fishing on extinction risk for Rogue and Scott rivers are intermediate between the Shasta-Bogus-Trinity group and Freshwater Creek. The Rogue and Scott population units are also the most sensitive to changes in total exploitation rates in terms of both extinction risks and fishery effects.

The relative 20-year extinction risks for the Rogue and Scott rivers are low to moderate over the range of exploitation rates between 0 and 20 percent. Extinction risks for Freshwater Creek remain very low over the range of potential exploitation rates considered in the range of alternative control rules. Exploitation rates greater than 17 percent result in escapements less than the quasi-extinction threshold for Bogus Creek and begin to approach the critical threshold for the Trinity River aggregate.

Total exploitation rates estimated for the SONCC population units that encounter both ocean and freshwater fisheries exceed maximum allowable exploitation rate limits for eight of the ten control rules under consideration in some years, suggesting that management action will likely be needed in some years to reduce ocean and/or freshwater exploitation rates to meet objectives. The frequency that such management actions would be needed varies by control rule and by the SONCC population unit. Population units with higher freshwater exploitation rates would be expected to require more frequent management interventions to meet total exploitation rate limits.

Some concern has been expressed that the methods used to estimate marine harvest impacts on SONCC Coho Salmon are focused on hatchery releases from the Rogue/Klamath basins and do not directly account for abundance of natural origin fish. Therefore, we recommend an investigation be conducted to determine if the methods used to forecast ocean fishery exploitation rates for both hatchery and naturally produced SONCC Coho Salmon could be improved upon. This investigation should initially be focused on analyses that can be conducted using existing data. The investigation should also identify whether new methods could improve the forecasts of marine exploitation rates on SONCC Coho Salmon if additional data were available (e.g., GSI or CWT's and adipose fin clips on all hatchery fish).

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11. APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: Workgroup Terms of Reference

Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast Coho Salmon Fishery
Ad Hoc Technical Workgroup
Terms of Reference and Timeline
(June 16, 2020)

1. Purpose

Develop a proposed harvest control rule for the Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (SONCC) Coho Salmon Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU) for Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council, PFMC) consideration that would:

- allow fishing on abundant salmon stocks while not impeding the recovery of SONCC Coho Salmon;
- establish harvest control rules in the form of fixed or tiered exploitation rates including consideration of control rules which reduce exploitation rates at low abundance levels, and which may include minimum or target spawner levels;
- assess a range of control rules including marine and freshwater fisheries combined, the marine and freshwater fisheries components, and marine fisheries only, affecting SONCC Coho Salmon as appropriate, given potential data limitations, and what is feasible to accomplish within the timeline described below;
- evaluate the feasibility of considering the status of subcomponents of the ESU (e.g., Klamath and Trinity Rivers), marine and freshwater environmental conditions and other relevant factors as appropriate and as supported by the data available (similar to the Oregon Coast Natural Coho Salmon matrix).

2. Membership

- The Council will establish an Ad Hoc SONCC Coho Salmon Technical Workgroup (Workgroup, WG).
- Membership will include technical representatives from:
    - Pacific Fisheries Management Council
    - NMFS West Coast Region (WCR)
    - NMFS Northwest Fisheries Science Center (NWFSC)
    - NMFS Southwest Fisheries Science Center (SWFSC)
    - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
    - Yurok Tribe
    - Hoopa Valley Tribe
    - California Department of Fish and Wildlife
    - Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
    - Contractors as deemed necessary or suggested by Workgroup participating entities

- The Workgroup will choose from among its members a Chair and a Vice-Chair. The Vice-Chair will act in instances where the Chair is unavailable. The Council will be responsible for administrative and logistical support.

3. Milestones

- Collect and summarize relevant information regarding the status of SONCC Coho Salmon, biological characteristics, magnitude and distribution of fishing mortality, and marine and freshwater environmental indicators.
- Develop a range of alternative harvest control rules.
- Analyze the biological risks and fishing related benefits of the alternative control rules.
- Assist the Council with developing a preferred harvest control rule alternative that can be recommended for adoption by the Council and to NMFS for ESA review within 18 months from the Workgroup's initial meeting.
- Consult with the Council's Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) and Salmon Technical Team (STT) on the analytical methods used to evaluate draft alternatives. The Workgroup may consult with other Council Advisory Bodies and Technical Committees as necessary or as directed by the Council.

4. Timeline

- Pre-meet: Presentation of TORs and timeline at the April 2020 Council meeting
  - Council decides by May 31, 2020 whether to consider a process to develop the SONCC control rule and initiate Workgroup
- Pre-meet:
  - preseason abundance forecast feasibility meeting with WCR and SWFSC (Workgroup already in place);
  - invitations sent to participating parties;
  - NMFS (WCR, NWFSC & SWFSC) staff participants assigned and ready to engage (likely 4-6 technical staff [2-3 from the region and science center respectively, or potential contractors] successful implementation will require permanent staff to engage and carry through into the future);
  - FR notice of time/location of first Workgroup meeting finalized (Council staff); Workgroup meetings will be open to public.

- June 2020: initial first meeting (on-line)
  - introductions;
  - discussion/agreement on purpose of group (as defined by the Council);
  - establish ground rules and operating procedures;
  - develop proposed timeline;
  - group selection of Chair and Vice-Chair;
  - approve final Terms of Reference for Council endorsement
  - coordination/outline of tasks;
  - discussion/catalog of current control rules and status information available;

- establish criteria for alternative control rules (e.g., acceptable risk to ESU, distribution among populations or tributaries);
- discussion of potential methods to evaluate alternative control rules;
- discussion of potential development of abundance forecasts methods and a river harvest model; identify data gaps, estimate workload and timeline needed to complete.
- group assignment to address data gaps, and suggested alternate control rules, and investigate potential forecast/model development for discussion at next meeting;
  - <u>define/assign specific tasks and products expected with due date</u>
- date/location confirmed for next meeting, FR notice of time/location (Council staff).

- August 2020: second meeting (on-line)
  - updates/additional population information provided to address data gaps identified at the June 2020 (first) Workgroup meeting;
  - group discussion of harvest control rule alternatives and the data necessary (e.g., forecast dependent, data used for environmental variables, stock subcomponents) for each are identified; potential alternatives are narrowed, if possible;
  - group assignment to begin drafting analysis of each potential control rule, due prior to the November (third) Workgroup meeting;
  - date/location confirmed for next meeting, FR notice of time/location (Council staff).

- October 2020: third meeting
  - options for current forecasting/escapement methodology presented (if so – the following bullets are pushed to June 2021; if not – disregard this bullet);
  - draft analysis report (risk assessment) for proposals presented to Workgroup indicating relative risk of each potential harvest control rule (HCR) identified in second meeting to ESU (and other criteria, e.g., acceptable risk on the relative strength of the various contributing populations such as Trinity River Basin populations, environmental indicators);
  - discussion if suite of alternatives is adequate/possible revision of alternatives,
    - IF HCR alternatives are added based on initial draft report, these items will all repeat during next meeting;
  - discussion/questions of analysis for each HCR alternative;
  - Workgroup assignment to update draft risk assessment accordingly per discussions;
  - Workgroup assignment to present HCR alternatives and draft risk assessment report to each parties' respective constituency; schedule meeting to present to Council's Model Evaluation Workgroup (MEW), Salmon Technical Team (STT), and Council's Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) for methodology and analytical reviews as necessary; meetings to occur prior to, or during the November 2020 Council meeting;
  - Prepare document with range of alternatives, preliminary recommendation and draft report for Chair and Vice-Chair to present Workgroup report to the Council at the November 2020 Council meeting;
  - date/location confirmed for next meeting, FR notice of time/location (Council staff).

- January 2021: fourth meeting (on-line)
    - discuss input received from Council presentation and parties' constituencies
        - update alternatives per discussions and input from SAS, SSC, and other tribal or state input sources outside Workgroup;
    - group assignment to revise report for updated alternatives per external recommendations;
    - group assignment to present alternatives and revised report to each parties' respective constituency in time to present for March or April Council meeting

- April 2021: fifth meeting
    - Schedule meeting to present to Council's Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS) and other advisory bodies as necessary in preparation for April 2021 Council meeting;
    - Chair and Vice-Chair presents Workgroup recommendation to the Council for consideration in selection of a preliminary preferred alternative;
    - date/location confirmed for next meeting, FR notice of time/location (Council staff).

- June 2021 webinar: sixth meeting
    - Consider additional guidance provided at the April 2021 meeting
    - Group assignment to revise report for updated alternatives per external recommendations;
    - group assignment to present alternatives and revised report to each parties' respective constituency in time to present for September 2021 Council meeting.

- October 2021: seventh meeting
    - Discuss final alternatives for public review and comment (September if necessary);

Prepare for November 2021 Council meeting: draft Workgroup report for Chair and Vice-Chair to provide to the Council for adoption of final preferred alternative recommendation. Council transmits recommendation to NMFS via signed letters for Section 7 consultation.

APPENDIX B: Estimation of Natural-Origin SONCC Coho Salmon Ocean Recruits, Fishery Impacts, and Exploitation rates

Estimates of age-3 recruits for various components of the SONCC Coho Salmon ESU are needed for estimation of productivity and capacity as described in Section 7. Here, recruits (R) are defined as the abundance of age-3 fish prior to exposure to ocean fisheries in the year of river return. They represent the total number of age-3 fish, of a particular origin, that spawned in freshwater, died in freshwater fisheries, or died in ocean fisheries.

Estimates of ocean and freshwater fishery exploitation rates are needed for the estimation of recruits and to inform other aspects of the workgroup process, such as the design of control rules.

Methods used to estimate recruits, escapement, freshwater fishery impacts, and exploitation rates for natural-origin SONCC population units are described below.

Ocean age-3 recruits
Ocean age-3 recruits are estimated by expanding the river mouth return of age-3 coho (M, the sum of escapement and freshwater fishery impacts) by the ocean exploitation rate (F): $R = \frac{M}{(1-F)}$.

Escapement
For Klamath River natural population units (Bogus Creek, Shasta River, and Scott River) escapement is estimated by summing natural-origin escapement to their respective watersheds and the number of fish that originated in those watersheds that strayed into Iron Gate Hatchery (IGH). We estimated the number of fish that were likely to have strayed to IGH on the basis of the proportion of IGH-origin fish that strayed into the respective watersheds. This assumes, for example, that the high stray rate of IGH-origin fish to Bogus Creek would translate into the converse: a high stray rate of Bogus-origin fish into IGH. To account for natural-origin Trinity River coho that strayed into TRH, we assumed that all natural-origin Coho Salmon that escaped to TRH were of Trinity River origin.

Freshwater fishery impacts
Natural-origin SONCC Coho Salmon populations in the Klamath Basin can be exposed to tribal fisheries in the lower Klamath and Trinity rivers. There are also data on recreational harvest of coho in the Klamath and Trinity rivers that are the result of illegal catch (Coho Salmon fisheries have been prohibited by the state of California since 1996). River harvest in Yurok tribal fisheries and Klamath River recreational fisheries is of mixed stock. Natural-origin fish caught in these fisheries likely include contributions from the Trinity natural population, Scott River, Shasta River, Bogus Creek, and other population units that are not regularly monitored. To estimate the composition of the natural-origin harvest in the Yurok tribal and lower Klamath River recreational fisheries, the harvest of natural-origin fish was apportioned to the Trinity, Scott, Shasta, and Bogus components on the basis of their relative escapement levels, after accounting for the portion of unmonitored stocks in the Basin (estimated to be 22 percent). Natural-origin fish caught in Hoopa tribal fisheries and Trinity River recreational fisheries were assumed to be of Trinity River origin. Dropoff mortality rates are applied to tribal and recreational harvests to provide estimates of

impacts. Dropoff mortality rates are assumed to be 8.70 and 2.04 percent for tribal and recreational fisheries, respectively, following the convention used by the Klamath River Technical Team for fall-run Chinook Salmon (e.g., KRTT 2021). Total freshwater fishery impacts are the sum of impacts in all fisheries that each population unit encounters.

There are no fisheries in Freshwater Creek. For the Rogue River, direct estimates of freshwater sport fishery handling and impacts on natural Coho Salmon are not available because retention is prohibited. Limited catch information is available from historical creel surveys and catch record cards which are voluntarily returned by anglers. Based on this limited information, we estimated that incidental mortality (hooking and dropoff) is likely less than five percent per year. This estimate is similar to numbers identified by ODFW for other Oregon coastal Coho Salmon populations.

Exploitation rates

Ocean exploitation rates were estimated using the Fishery Regulation and Assessment Model (FRAM) as described in Section 4. Freshwater fishery exploitation rates for individual stock unit s are estimated by dividing stock-specific fishery impacts (from all pertinent freshwater fisheries) by the reconstructed age 3 abundance: $\mathrm{ER}_s = \frac{I_s}{R_s}$. Exploitation rates for individual fisheries can be estimated by substituting total impacts in the previous equation with fishery-specific impacts.

Reference

KRTT (Klamath River Technical Team). 2021. Klamath River Fall Chinook Salmon Age-Specific Escapement, River Harvest, and Run Size Estimates, 2020 Run. Available at https://www.pcouncil.org/

APPENDIX C: Population or Population Aggregate annual estimates of exploitation rates in ocean tribal and freshwater recreational fisheries.

Table C-19. Exploitation rates estimated for coho originating from Bogus Creek (a component of the Upper Klamath River population, an interior Klamath River population).

Year	Ocean fisheries	Yurok Tribal fisheries	Klamath River recreational fisheries	Total Exploitation Rate
1997	NA	NA	NA	NA
1998	NA	NA	NA	NA
1999	NA	NA	NA	NA
2000	NA	NA	NA	NA
2001	NA	NA	NA	NA
2002	NA	NA	NA	NA
2003	NA	NA	NA	NA
2004	7.9%	5.3%	0.1%	13.3%
2005	5.3%	6.0%	0.1%	11.4%
2006	5.6%	9.8%	0.0%	15.4%
2007	10.1%	2.4%	0.0%	12.5%
2008	1.1%	9.8%	0.4%	11.3%
2009	1.5%	7.9%	1.0%	10.4%
2010	1.7%	6.7%	0.5%	8.9%
2011	3.1%	6.1%	0.6%	9.8%
2012	10.1%	5.1%	0.6%	15.8%
2013	10.6%	10.1%	0.4%	21.2%
2014	4.3%	0.8%	2.7%	7.8%
2015	11.0%	8.4%	0.3%	19.7%
2016	4.8%	5.4%	0.0%	10.2%
2017	3.3%	0.3%	0.0%	3.6%
2018	3.0%	6.7%	0.0%	9.7%
2019	3.3%	3.9%	0.0%	7.2%

Table C-20. Exploitation rates estimated for the Shasta River Coho Salmon population (an interior Klamath River population).

Year	Ocean fisheries	Yurok Tribal fisheries	Klamath River recreational fisheries	Total ER
1997	NA	NA	NA	NA
1998	NA	NA	NA	NA
1999	NA	NA	NA	NA
2000	NA	NA	NA	NA
2001	NA	NA	NA	NA
2002	NA	NA	NA	NA
2003	NA	NA	NA	NA
2004	NA	NA	NA	NA
2005	NA	NA	NA	NA
2006	NA	NA	NA	NA
2007	10.1%	2.4%	0.0%	12.5%
2008	1.1%	9.8%	0.4%	11.3%
2009	1.5%	7.9%	1.0%	10.4%
2010	1.7%	6.7%	0.5%	8.9%
2011	3.1%	6.1%	0.6%	9.8%
2012	10.1%	5.1%	0.6%	15.8%
2013	10.6%	10.1%	0.4%	21.2%
2014	4.3%	0.8%	2.7%	7.8%
2015	11.0%	8.4%	0.3%	19.7%
2016	4.8%	5.4%	0.0%	10.2%
2017	3.3%	0.3%	0.0%	3.6%
2018	3.0%	6.7%	0.0%	9.7%
2019	3.3%	3.9%	0.0%	7.2%

Table 21. Exploitation rates estimated for the Scott River Coho Salmon population (an interior Klamath River population).

Year	Ocean fisheries	Yurok Tribal fisheries	Klamath River recreational fisheries	Total ER
1997	NA	NA	NA	NA
1998	NA	NA	NA	NA
1999	NA	NA	NA	NA
2000	NA	NA	NA	NA
2001	NA	NA	NA	NA
2002	NA	NA	NA	NA
2003	NA	NA	NA	NA
2004	NA	NA	NA	NA
2005	NA	NA	NA	NA
2006	NA	NA	NA	NA
2007	10.1%	2.4%	0.0%	12.5%
2008	1.1%	9.8%	0.4%	11.3%
2009	1.5%	7.9%	1.0%	10.4%
2010	1.7%	6.7%	0.5%	8.9%
2011	3.1%	6.1%	0.6%	9.8%
2012	10.1%	5.1%	0.6%	15.8%
2013	10.6%	10.1%	0.4%	21.2%
2014	4.3%	0.8%	2.7%	7.8%
2015	11.0%	8.4%	0.3%	19.7%
2016	4.8%	5.4%	0.0%	10.2%
2017	3.3%	0.3%	0.0%	3.6%
2018	3.0%	6.7%	0.0%	9.7%
2019	3.3%	3.9%	0.0%	7.2%

Table C-22. Exploitation rates estimated for Coho Salmon populations originating from the Interior Trinity River aggregate.

Year	Ocean fisheries	Yurok Tribal fisheries	Hoopa Valley Tribal fisheries	Klamath River recreational fisheries	Trinity River Recreational fisheries	Total ER
1997	1.6%	1.9%	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	8.7%
1998	11.5%	2.5%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	18.5%
1999	10.3%	6.4%	5.5%	0.1%	0.0%	22.3%
2000	2.0%	4.4%	5.0%	0.2%	0.0%	11.7%
2001	2.4%	12.9%	2.8%	0.3%	0.0%	18.4%
2002	5.2%	11.0%	3.6%	0.9%	0.0%	20.7%
2003	8.1%	1.5%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	10.1%
2004	7.9%	4.4%	0.9%	0.1%	0.0%	13.3%
2005	5.3%	4.5%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	10.5%
2006	5.6%	6.7%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	14.2%
2007	10.1%	2.4%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.5%
2008	1.1%	9.8%	4.2%	0.4%	0.0%	15.6%
2009	1.5%	7.9%	4.1%	1.0%	0.0%	14.5%
2010	1.7%	6.7%	6.4%	0.5%	0.0%	15.3%
2011	3.1%	6.1%	1.6%	0.6%	0.0%	11.4%
2012	10.1%	5.1%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	16.1%
2013	10.6%	10.1%	2.6%	0.4%	0.0%	23.7%
2014	4.3%	0.8%	5.0%	2.7%	0.0%	12.8%
2015	11.0%	8.4%	5.5%	0.3%	0.0%	25.3%
2016	4.8%	5.4%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	11.9%
2017	3.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
2018	3.0%	6.7%	37.9%	0.0%	0.0%	47.7%
2019	3.3%	3.9%	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.2%

Table 23. Exploitation rates estimated for Coho Salmon populations originating from Freshwater Creek (a component of the Humboldt Bay Tributaries population in the Southern Coastal Basin strata).

Year	Ocean fisheries
2000	2.0%
2001	2.4%
2002	5.2%
2003	8.1%
2004	7.9%
2005	5.3%
2006	5.6%
2007	10.1%
2008	1.1%
2009	1.5%
2010	1.7%
2011	3.1%
2012	10.1%
2013	10.6%
2014	4.3%
2015	11.0%
2016	4.8%
2017	3.3%
2018	3.0%
2019	3.3%

APPENDIX D: Analysis of Forecast Potential

The Workgroup was initially tasked with evaluating a range of HCRs including those which reduce exploitation rates at low abundance levels and allow for greater harvest when abundance is high (i.e., abundance-based HCRs). The feasibility and effectiveness of abundance-based HCRs depends in part on whether abundance can be predicted with reasonable accuracy and precision for the stocks under consideration. At its June 2021 meeting, the Council eliminated abundance-based HCRs from the alternatives under consideration due to a combination of statistical (i.e., lack of robust relationships) and practical/feasibility considerations. The data review and feasibility assessment that facilitated that determination is provided here for reference and archival purposes.

This appendix reviews: 1) the current approach used to forecast SONCC Coho Salmon as part of the OPI public hatchery aggregate; 2) the general set of methods available for generating forecasts, and their associated data needs and considerations; 3) a preliminary statistical assessment of forecast potential for SONCC components using the run size data assembled by the Workgroup; and 4) other considerations affecting the practical feasibility of generating forecasts for use in annual management for each component.

Background

Implementing an abundance-based HCR requires that the ocean abundance of the SONCC Coho Salmon ESU, or representative components thereof, be forecast prior to the fishing season. Under the existing management framework, the ocean abundance of hatchery-origin SONCC coho salmon is forecasted annually as part of a larger OPI public hatchery (OPIH) forecast process. More specifically, the OPI Technical Team (OPITT) generates a forecast of aggregate hatchery-origin coho salmon abundance from across the OPI range (from the Columbia River to Northern California) using a sibling regression model. A subset of this aggregate forecast is then apportioned to Rogue-Klamath based on the total number of smolts release from three facilities (Trinity River Hatchery [TRH], Iron Gate Hatchery [IGH], and Cole Rivers Hatchery [CRH]) for the brood in question.

In contrast to hatchery-origin fish, the abundance of natural-origin SONCC Coho Salmon is not forecast at the present time. Here we consider the possibilities for doing so in general terms, focusing on questions of:

> (Q1) *Data considerations*—what populations have run reconstruction data (inclusive of ocean and freshwater abundance and pertinent predictors such as marine survival), with a record of sufficient length?
>
> (Q2) *Statistical considerations*—what forecasting approach(es) might be appropriate for SONCC Coho Salmon? Do meaningful relationships between potential forecast predictors and ocean abundance exist?
>
> (Q3) *Practical considerations* — Among populations with sufficient data and statistical relationships, which are likely to be monitored consistently going forward and that support timely reporting of estimates (i.e., practical requirements for future implementation)? What

additional collaborative/co-management data compilation, review and agreement process would be necessary to make such information useful to Council management each year?

Forecast Considerations and SONCC Coho Salmon

Salmon abundance forecasts are made at varying levels of spatial scale or biological resolution (e.g., population, metapopulation, basin, stock aggregate, etc.), for hatchery- and/or natural-origin fish separately, and even for indices of abundance/production (e.g., Sacramento Index) rather than 'true' population abundance itself, with the choice being governed largely by data availability and management needs. For SONCC Coho Salmon in particular, the forecasts are informed by three hatchery components (IGH, TRH, and CRH). The following discussion explores the data availability and potential for forecasting other populations within the ESU.

Forecasts of salmon abundance are generated using models, ranging from simple moving averages of abundance in prior years to complex population or life cycle models. Yet all typically fall into one of three broad categories (nomenclature after Velez-Espino et al. 2019): sibling regression models, mechanistic models, and time series models. Each of these may also include environmental covariates that correlate with survival during outmigration or early marine stages, or otherwise account for a component of abundance variation.

Sibling regression models predict the abundance of older age classes during year t based on the prior year's abundance for younger (sibling) age classes from the same brood in year t - 1 (for Coho Salmon, jacks). Mechanistic models are varied in form and complexity (Table D-1), but typically predict abundance in year t by modeling the survival process for a cohort/cohorts, seeded with some empirical information in prior years (e.g., outmigrant abundance, parent-generation spawner abundance, etc.). Examples here include 'return rate' forecasts that apply recent estimates of survival or predictions of survival, often with underlying environmental covariate relationships, to observations of outmigrant abundance for the brood of interest (e.g., Washington's LCN Coho Salmon populations) or they may simply be regressions of outmigrant or parent-generation spawner abundance vs. a brood year's subsequent ocean abundance. Lastly, time series models can be used to predict abundance from observations of abundance in prior years alone. Again, while this approach can be relatively simple and straightforward (e.g., moving-average predictions, OCN Lakes Coho Salmon), time series models can also be complex and varied, including covariates and/or autoregressive terms, among other possibilities.

For SONCC Coho Salmon applications, the best choice of forecasting method(s) from those described above and/or the ESU components is in part a function of data availability (Table D-1). At the most basic level (e.g., 3-year moving average), a forecast could conceivably be made for any population for which a few years of escapement data exist, given that appropriate adjustments for incidental marine and freshwater fishery-related and natural mortality can also be made for each run year. However, if the data set were that small it would be difficult to assess forecast performance with confidence. For populations having a decade or more of demographic (e.g., smolt-to-adult survival) or abundance (smolt abundance, jack abundance, parent-generation spawners, etc.) data, the possibilities include sibling regressions, mechanistic models, more complex time-series models, hybrids of these methods, or even other statistical approaches (e.g., Rupp et al. 2012, OCN Rivers).

While data volume is a precursor to a meaningful assessment of forecast feasibility, other data-related factors may influence success in the SONCC Coho Salmon context. First, reasonably strong statistical relationships between predictor variables (e.g., jack abundance, environmental variables, etc.) and the ocean abundance of coho salmon at the start of the fishing season are necessary. Though perhaps obvious, observation error may be exceptionally high for some populations in the ESU due to their late spawn timing and the flashy fall-winter hydrology of many streams in the region, making it difficult to detect and apply underlying predictive relationships. Late spawn timing may also determine when the age-specific estimates of escapement (i.e., jacks) needed to forecast abundance using sibling regression methods typically become available, possibly influencing feasibility in practical terms.

Assessment of Forecast Potential

Given the considerations outlined above and in population data compiled by the Workgroup (Chapter 3), there six segments of the SONCC ESU for which the statistical aspects of forecasting could be assessed: (1) the Rogue River; (2) Bogus Creek; (3) Scott River; (4) Shasta River; (5) the Trinity River aggregate; and (6) Freshwater Creek. While these populations/aggregates reflect a fraction of the ESU, they span much of the ESU's geographic range and integrate a moderate level of population and physiographic diversity. The datasets available for these populations span one to two decades for ocean abundance and escapement. Data sets for monitoring smolt abundance generally span fewer years or are lacking.

Using these data, forecast potential was evaluated for each population/population aggregate using up to four different approaches: (1) a sibling model, if jack data were available; (2) an outmigrant model, if the segment was associated with outmigrant/smolt monitoring of sufficient duration; (3) a parent-generation spawners model; and, (4) a three-year moving average model (note, 3 and 4 could be tested for all populations). Additionally, an intercept-only model was also fit to each dataset to provide a null-model context (i.e., do 1–4 do better than the series mean?). Two aspects of performance were considered, model-fit statistics (i.e., do significant and/or strong relationships exist?) and predictive error (mean error [ME], root mean square error [RMSE]) using leave-one-out cross validation (after Winship et al. 2015). Because the Workgroup did not set an a priori threshold for 'acceptable performance', results were largely evaluated on a relative (best vs. worst) basis and for each population/population aggregate separately. The Workgroup also considered whether marine indicators (i.e., Pacific Decadal Oscillation, Sea Surface Temperature, El Nino-Southern Oscillation Index) might prove useful to forecasting. Owing to a combination of short datasets (i.e., not ideal for fitting complex multivariate models) and weak relationships observed during initial variable screening, this was not pursued any further.

Of the 26 different models fit for the six populations, two exhibited moderate-to-strong statistical relationships with potential predictive value (Table D-2): the outmigrant model for the Scott River population and the sibling model for the Rogue River population[5]. Summary statistics for remaining covariate-based models suggest weak associations exist between ocean abundance and

[5] Note, because there is not a time series for natural-origin jacks for the Rogue River available at this time, this relationship was assessed using Cole Rivers Hatchery jacks as a proxy.

the outmigrant, jack, and/or parent-generation spawner predictors, and in several cases these models offer no improvement over simply using the time-series mean as a 'forecast' (e.g., Scott River sibling and Shasta River outmigrant models). Lastly, the three-year moving average forecast method performed reasonably well for Freshwater Creek, but not for any of the other populations.

Practical Considerations

Beyond assessing statistical potential, the Workgroup considered the feasibility of making forecasts annually going forward in a manner that would be supportive of Council-area fishery planning and assessment. While Workgroup members highlighted agency commitments to future monitoring, timely reporting of data and manager collaboration, it acknowledged several challenges and uncertainties to the feasibility of forecasting population abundance in the SONCC Coho Salmon ESU:

- Stability and purpose of current monitoring programs: While many programs have been relatively stable over time, the funding sources and periodicity in which funding is renewed varies among the programs. In other cases, shifting priorities can affect the continuity of programs. Some Coho Salmon monitoring programs assess only presence/absence or data collection is secondary to collection and monitoring of Chinook Salmon in those systems.
- Data timing for annual use: In some areas, data are available in time to use for annual forecasting. However, in many California systems, Coho Salmon surveys extend well into January or early February such that some of the monitoring data necessary that would be necessary for annual forecasts may not become available until early March each year, generally too late to inform Council management. This would not be a concern for control rules that rely on lagged data, e.g., parent spawners.
- Status of integration into current comanager process and discussion. In most case, forecasts are generated by multiple entities. The process for data sharing, technical evaluation, manager consensus, documentation and when information is available varies across states and watersheds. Forecasts for Columbia River and Oregon Coho Salmon are developed by the states and tribes in several collaborative forums and available in time for the annual planning cycle. The Klamath Technical Team convenes a multi-day meeting that allows for information sharing, data review and consensus agreement on forecasts for fall Chinook salmon in the Klamath and Trinity basins. However, that process does not currently involve Coho Salmon data review.

Table D-1 summarizes forecast model performance and the associated data needs and timing for each of the population/population aggregates as discussed above.

Table D-24. Methods for forecasting of the ocean abundance of Coho Salmon in year *t*. For the fields under 'Historical and annual data needs', X = required. Note also that estimates for environmental covariates are also needed on a timely basis if they are part of the forecast model (applicable to all).

Forecast type	Conceptual structure	Model complexity	Data burden	Historical and annual data needs			Comments
				Adult N (Ad_t)	Jack N (Ja_t)	Outmigrant or juvenile N (Sm_t)[1]	
Sibling regression	$Ad_t \sim Ja_{t-1}$	Moderate-High	Moderate	X	X		Timely estimates of jack abundance in prior year needed (lags on ageing?).
Mechanistic model	e.g., $Ad_t \sim S. \times Sm_{t-1}$	Moderate-High	Moderate-High	X	~	X	Data needs depend on type of model (e.g., survival estimates [*S.*] are needed for return rate models).
Time series model	$Ad_t \sim f(Ad_{t-1}, Ad_{t-2} \ldots Ad_{t-n})$	Low-High	Low	X	~		Complexity can vary widely.

[1] *Parent-generation spawner abundance may be a suitable alternative here (i.e., $Ad_t \sim Ad_{t-3}$)*

Table D-25. Summary statistics for potential relationships/models assessed for forecasting the pre-fishing ocean abundance for select populations of SONCC Coho Salmon. Root mean square error (RMSE) and mean error (ME) are based on leave-one-out cross validation. NA denotes cases where a particular statistic was not relevant, or a particular model could not be fit due to a lack of information for a predictor. Note, all models were fit using log-transformed predictor and response variables.

	Intercept (null) model					Sibling model					Outmigrant model					Parent-generation spawners model					3-year moving average model				
Population	***N***	**R^2**	***P***	**RMSE**	**ME**	***N***	**R^2**	***P***	**RMSE**	**ME**	***N***	**R^2**	***P***	**RMSE**	**ME**	***N***	**R^2**	***P***	**RMSE**	**ME**	***N***	**R^2**	***P***	**RMSE**	**ME**
Bogus Creek	16	*NA*	*NA*	1.237	0.000	15	0.03	0.560	1.175	0.025	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	13	0.30	0.052	1.001	0.019	13	*NA*	*NA*	1.197	-0.176
Scott River	13	*NA*	*NA*	1.142	0.000	12	0.04	0.517	1.151	-0.048	12	0.61	0.003	0.870	0.062	10	0.14	0.282	0.995	-0.049	10	*NA*	*NA*	1.068	0.259
Shasta River	13	*NA*	*NA*	1.137	0.000	12	0.17	0.190	0.973	0.042	13	0.15	0.192	1.130	0.066	10	0.00	0.881	1.048	0.021	10	*NA*	*NA*	1.201	-0.216
Trinity River	23	*NA*	*NA*	1.301	0.000	22	0.24	0.019	1.217	-0.030	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	20	0.25	0.026	1.270	-0.029	20	*NA*	*NA*	1.322	0.122
Freshwater Creek	20	*NA*	*NA*	0.703	0.000	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	12	0.05	0.493	0.689	-0.009	17	0.02	0.617	0.639	0.014	17	*NA*	*NA*	0.415	-0.093
Rogue River	20	*NA*	*NA*	0.910	0.000	19	0.55	0.000	0.662	-0.021	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	20	0.00	0.947	0.940	0.003	17	*NA*	*NA*	0.846	-0.024

Table D-26. Summary of considerations about the feasibility of annual forecasting and HCR implementation for natural-origin SONCC Coho Salmon.

Population	Statistical Evaluation of Ocean Abundance Forecast Potential [1/]	Future Dependability of Essential Data Streams [2/]	Postseason & Preseason Assessment Needs & Roles [3/]	Annual Timing of Data Availability [4/]	Comments
Bogus Creek	Weak relationship with parent-gen. spawners (R^2 = 0.30, P = 0.052)	Moderate (may be affected by changes in funding or survey priorities after dam removal)	*Data needs*: river & ocean fishery impacts; escapement by age, origin; forecasts of ocean abundance and impacts in fisheries; *Parties involved* [5/]: CDFW, ODFW, HVT, YT, NMFS, USFS, USFWS, STT, …	Early-to-mid March	Timing and dependability limitations may be partly addressed through increased funding; pre- and postseason assessment work may require increased capacity across organizations.
Scott River	Moderate to strong relationship with outmigrant abundance (R^2 = 0.61, P = 0.003)	Moderate (may be affected by changes in funding or survey priorities after dam removal; gap in smolt monitoring as recent as 2017)	*Data needs*: river & ocean fishery impacts; escapement by age, origin; outmigrant abundance; forecasts of ocean abundance and impacts in fisheries; *Parties involved*: …	Early-to-mid March	As above.
Shasta River	Weak relationship with jack abundance (R^2 = 0.17, P = 0.190)	Moderate (may be affected by changes in funding & survey priorities when dams are removed)	*Data needs*: river & ocean fishery impacts; escapement by age, origin; forecasts of abundance and impacts in fisheries; *Parties involved*: …	Early-to-mid March	As above.
Trinity River	Weak and similar relationships with jack abundance (R^2 = 0.24, P = 0.019) and parent-gen. spawners (R^2 = 0.25, P = 0.026); [hatchery jacks hold promise]	Moderate-to-high (funded through federal agreements that are subject to renewal)	*Data needs*: river & ocean fishery impacts; escapement by age, origin; forecasts of abundance and impacts in fisheries; *Parties involved*: …	Early-to-mid March	As above.
Freshwater Creek	No significant relationships w/ smolt or parent-gen abundance; 3-	Moderate (Potential funding gap identified	*Data needs*: ocean fishery impacts; escapement by age, origin; forecasts of abundance and impacts in fisheries;	Early-to-mid March	As above. Also, note that monitoring is collaborative, multi-organization

Population	Statistical Evaluation of Ocean Abundance Forecast Potential [1/]	Future Dependability of Essential Data Streams [2/]	Postseason & Preseason Assessment Needs & Roles [3/]	Annual Timing of Data Availability [4/]	Comments
	year moving average yields best RMSE	for coming year, future funding uncertain)	*Possible entities*: …		effort with little representation in workgroup.
Rogue River	Moderate to strong relationship with CRH jacks (no series for natural-origin jacks available for Rogue at this time)	Moderate-to-high (likely secure, no issues/concerns on horizon)	Data needs: river & ocean fishery impacts; escapement by age, origin; forecasts of abundance and impacts in fisheries; Possible entities: …	Early-to-mid February (Huntley Park seining and returns to hatchery)	
Iron Gate Hatchery	N/A – forecast relationships have not been assessed for hatchery populations.	N/A -- The program is slated for termination during dam removal.	*Data needs*: river & ocean fishery impacts; escapement by age, origin; forecasts of abundance and impacts in fisheries; *Possible entities*: …	*Hatchery*: mid-February *All returns*: Early-to-mid March	Given program's forthcoming termination, holds limited value as a surrogate.
Fall Creek Hatchery	N/A – forecast relationships have not been assessed for hatchery populations.	Moderate. Program implementation is currently uncertain immediately following dam removal and planned for termination after 8 years.	*Data needs*: river & ocean fishery impacts; escapement by age, origin; forecasts of abundance and impacts in fisheries; *Possible entities*: …	*Hatchery*: mid-February *All returns*: Early-to-mid March	Given program's possible termination, of limited value as surrogate.
Trinity River Hatchery	N/A – forecast relationships have not been assessed for hatchery populations.	High (funded through federal agreements that are subject to renewal)	*Data needs*: river & ocean fishery impacts; escapement by age, origin; forecasts of abundance and impacts in fisheries; *Possible entities*: …	*Hatchery*: mid-February *All returns*: Early-to-mid March	Note: significant changes in overall hatchery production could affect utility of Trinity River Hatchery jack vs. natural origin abundance relationships (if used for forecasting). Change from 500,000 to 300,000 production goal in 2014, to be re assessed in 2021.
Cole Rivers Hatchery	N/A – forecast relationships have not	Moderate-to-high (likely secure, no	*Data needs*: river & ocean fishery impacts; escapement by age, origin;	Early-to-mid February	Experienced production change for 2013 BY+ (200k to 75k smolts) Included in OPI forecast

Population	Statistical Evaluation of Ocean Abundance Forecast Potential [1/]	Future Dependability of Essential Data Streams [2/]	Postseason & Preseason Assessment Needs & Roles [3/]	Annual Timing of Data Availability [4/]	Comments
	been assessed for hatchery populations.	issues/concerns on horizon)	forecasts of abundance and impacts in fisheries; *Possible entities*: …		

1/ Statistical assessment involved fitting bivariate regressions or computing moving average-based predictions and comparing RMSE and ME from leave-one-out cross validation, as well as model fit and significance statistics (R^2, P), between models for each population. An intercept-only model was also fit for each population to provide a null model context (i.e., do forecasts based on predictors do any better than assuming the mean of the historical distribution for next year's forecast?); and how 'good' or 'bad' models performed was qualitatively assessed by considering RMSE relative to average abundance in the time series.

2/ How likely is it that current monitoring and evaluation projects/programs will persist into the future (i.e., high = will continue in perpetuity, moderate = of primary interest, but may experience gaps due to reduced funding, etc., low = has recently experienced or may soon experience a data gap due to a loss of funding or other causes). This includes escapement monitoring capable of yielding annual estimates of age- and/or origin-specific escapement, as well as river and ocean fishery impacts. The same question applies for smolt monitoring data (e.g., for stocks with forecast potential reliant on outmigrant abundance). Also, have data streams of interest experienced any gaps or blackout years in the recent record? Are future gaps or termination of surveys expected?

3/ Both pre- and postseason assessment work supportive of forecasting will necessarily involve data and estimates for key fishery and population parameters; technical staff from multiple organizations (state, tribal, federal); work includes compiling and analyzing data from the prior year's return, including estimates of escapement and catch (or incidental mortality) by fishery (river, ocean) and outmigrant abundance (as necessary), as well as generating preseason forecasts of ocean abundance and fishery impacts. Acronyms for potential entities involved: California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW), Hoopa Valley Tribe (HVT), Yurok Tribe (YT), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Salmon Technical Team (STT).

4/ 'Availability' assumes that data have been subject to sufficient QA/QC, are accompanied by appropriate documentation (e.g., companion report/memos), and have been shared with co-managers for review, as appropriate (i.e., preliminary data are not sufficient). Note that the best predictors for some populations may be available sooner (e.g., parent-generation spawners).

5/ This is the potential list of organizations holding SONCC coho salmon management/assessment interests; the actual subset engaging for each population may not include all.

Considerations for Abundance-based Management of SONCC Coho Salmon

The risk analysis of example abundance-based management strategies illustrated the potential fishery benefits of an ABM strategy which reduces fishing rates at low run sizes in exchange for higher harvest rates at large run sizes. Potential benefits include higher levels of fishing-related mortality on SONCC Coho Salmon and increased opportunity to access hatchery and other stocks when SONCC Coho Salmon limits are constraining.

Two conditions are necessary for effective implementation of abundance-based management. First, individual populations of SONCC coho salmon need to vary in common such that all are similarly affected by variable exploitation rates. Second, abundance of SONCC Coho Salmon needs to be reasonably forecast prior to the fishing season in order to be able to identify appropriate fishing levels. The following analysis examines correlations among natural and hatchery components with which to address these two questions.

The following metrics were examined:

- Adult run size (ocean abundance) of natural-origin SONCC Coho Salmon populations for which escapement is estimated (Bogus, Shasta, Scott, Trinity, Freshwater, and Rogue river aggregate).
- Klamath-Trinity and Klamath-Trinity-Rogue aggregates of natural-origin SONCC Coho Salmon populations.
- Adult Coho Salmon returns (swim-ins) for Iron Gate, Trinity River, and Cole Rivers hatcheries.
- Smolt-to-adult survival rates of Coho Salmon for Iron Gate, Trinity, and Cole Rivers hatcheries.
- Jack Coho Salmon returns (swim-ins) for Iron Gate, Trinity River, and Cole Rivers hatcheries in the year prior to adults.
- Jack per brood year smolt-index for Iron Gate, Trinity River, and Cole Rivers hatcheries for the jack return in the year prior to adults.

Jacks of natural-origin populations were not included because of low numbers and uncertain availability in time for use in forecasts.

Data and correlations are summarized in Table D-4 and Table D-5. Annual abundance is significantly ($p<0.05$) and positively correlated among Klamath, Trinity and Rogue populations. Individual populations are well-represented by a Klamath-Trinity-Rogue aggregate (R^2 = 0.74 to 0.98). The Freshwater Creek population is weakly and negatively correlated with Bogus, Shasta, and Scott populations.

Hatchery and natural returns are significantly and positively correlated (Table D-5, Figure D- 3).

Hatchery adults are moderately correlated with hatchery jack numbers in the preceding year (Table D-5, Figure D- 4). Significant positive correlations occur for individual hatcheries and all hatcheries combined. For the aggregate, simple jack numbers account for 65 percent of the annual variation in adult returns. A jack index based on jacks-per-smolt release does not substantially improve the correlations.

Natural-origin adults are moderately correlated with hatchery jack numbers in the preceding year when considered in aggregate (Table 25, Figure D- 5). For the aggregate, simple jack numbers account for 48 percent of the annual variation in adult returns. Most of this correlation is driven by the Trinity population with an additional increment from the Rogue population. The individual Klamath populations, considered individually, do not appear to be significantly correlated to the aggregate jack number. The hatchery survival index based on jacks / smolts released does not substantially improve fits (Figure D- 6). Smolt releases have only recently been reduced so corresponding observations are limited. We might expect an index to be a better predictor after more years.

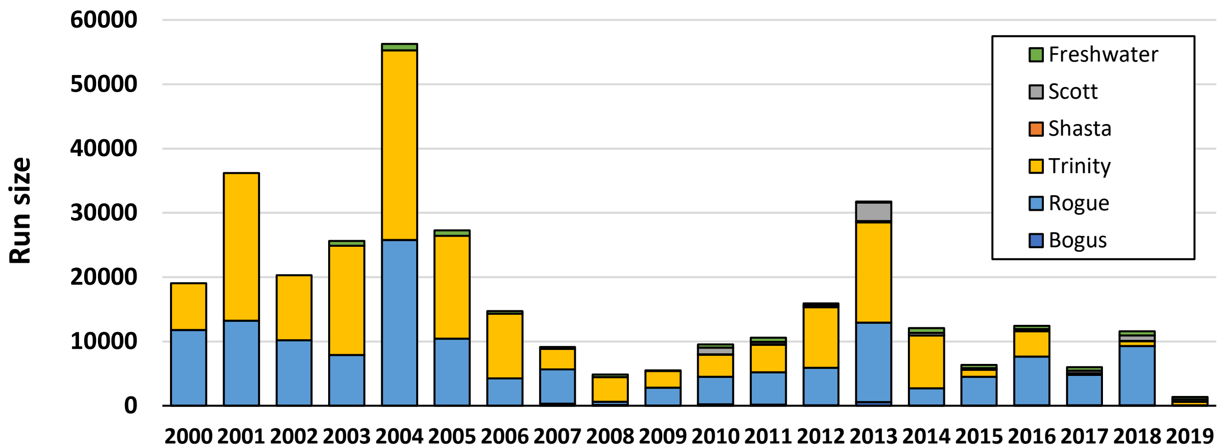


Figure D- 1. Annual run size of adult natural-origin SONCC Coho Salmon populations where assessment information is available.

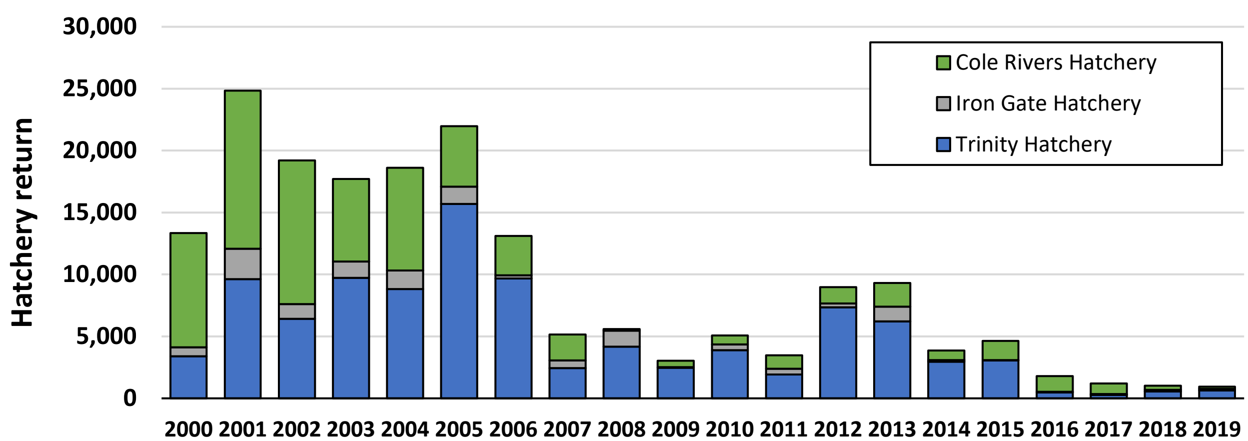


Figure D- 2. Annual return of adult Coho Salmon to Rogue, Klamath, and Trinity populations.

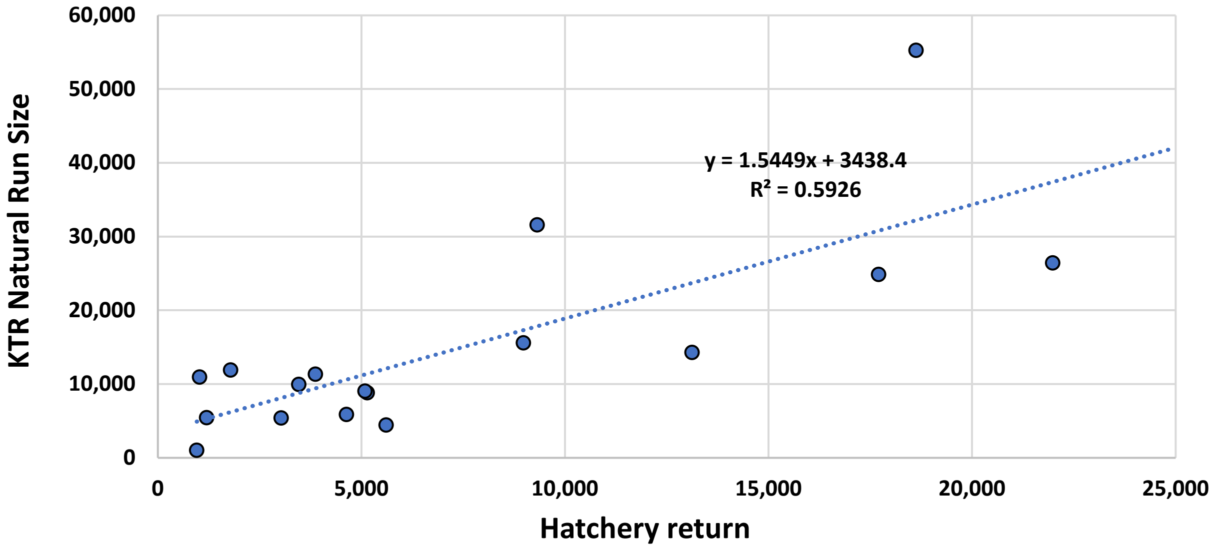


Figure D- 3. Correlation of total hatchery and natural abundance of SONCC Coho Salmon (all hatcheries and populations combined).

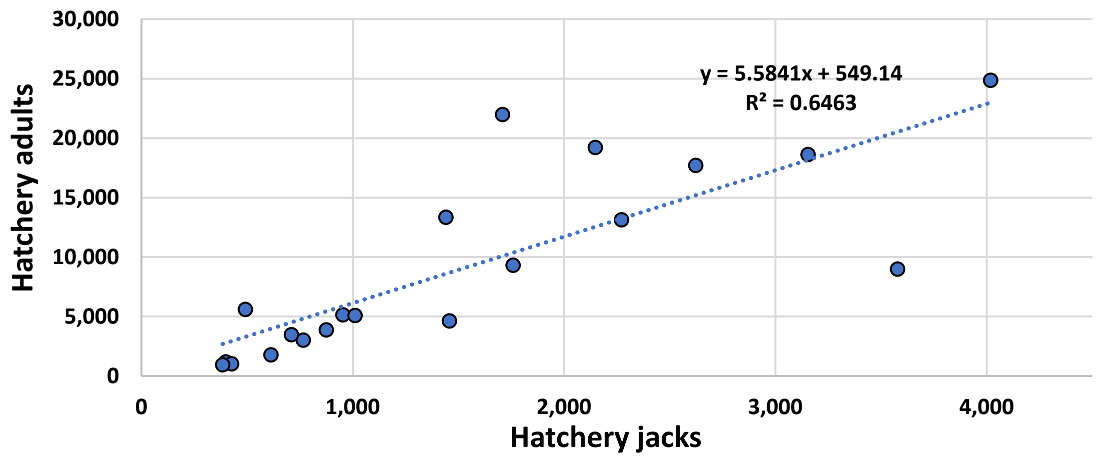


Figure D- 4. Correlation of hatchery jacks and adults (all hatcheries combined).

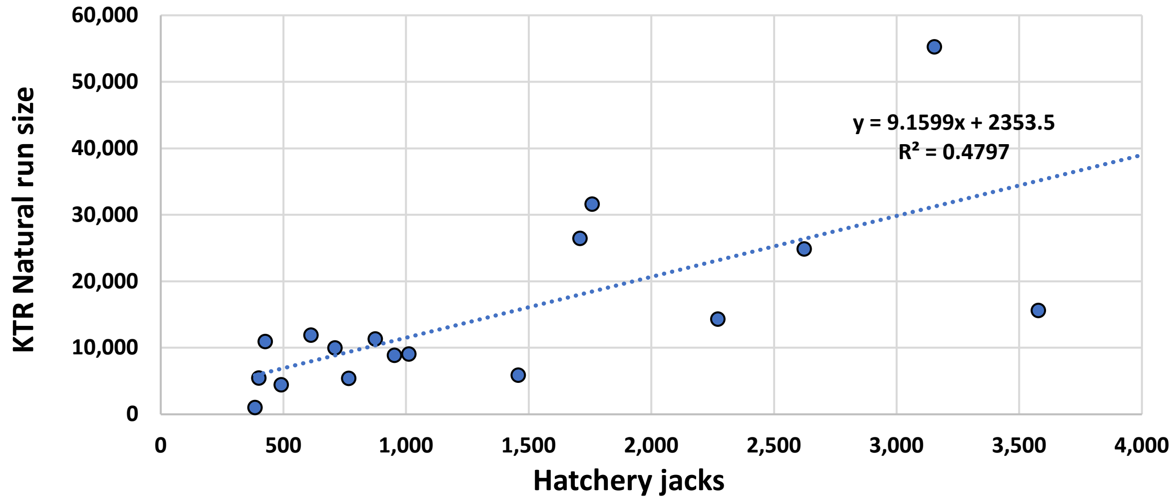


Figure D- 5. Correlation of hatchery jacks and natural origin adults in the following year.

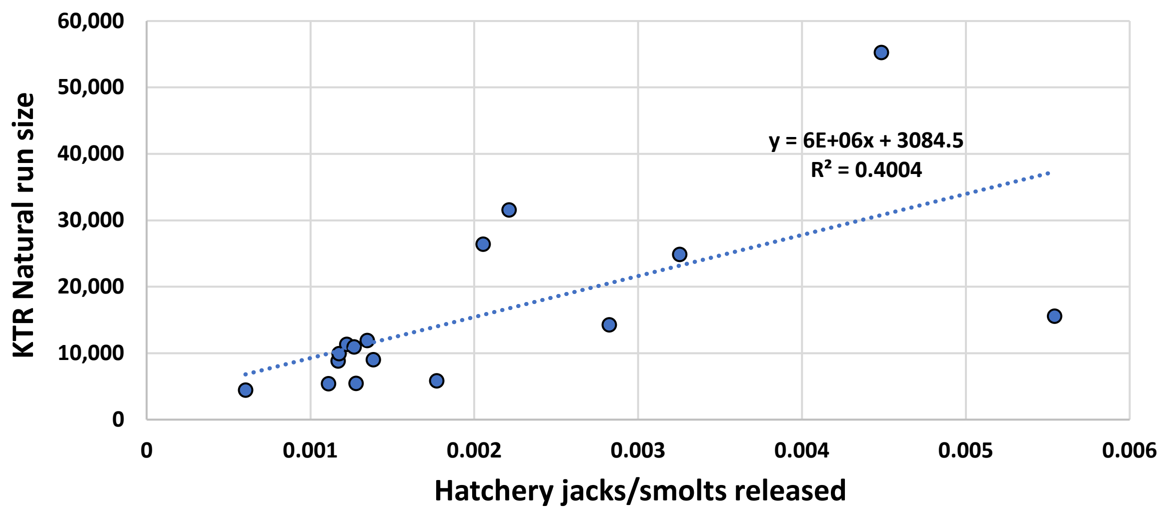


Figure D- 6. Correlation of hatchery jacks / smolt and natural origin adults in the following year.

Table 27. Natural-origin and hatchery numbers for SONCC Coho Salmon.

Run	Run size (adults)								Hatchery return (adults)				Smolt to adult survival				Hatchery return jacks (year-1)				jacks / smolt (year -1)			
Year	Bogus	Shasta	Scott	Trinity	Freshwate	Rogue	KT total	KTR total	Trinity H	IG Hat	CR Hat	All Hat	Trinity H	IG Hat	CR Hat	All Hat	Trinity H	IG Hat	CR Hat	All Hat	Trinity H	IG Hat	CR Hat	All Hat
2000				7,296		11,754			3,407	723	9,224	13,354		0.010	0.045		389	18	1,034	1,441		0.000	0.0050	
2001				22,982		13,210			9,625	2,466	12,759	24,850		0.032	0.073		916	631	2,471	4,018		0.008	0.0142	
2002				10,126		10,188			6,409	1,193	11,599	19,201	0.012	0.026	0.055	0.025	1,024	107	1,017	2,148	0.002	0.002	0.0048	0.0028
2003				16,956	746	7,910	16,956	24,866	9,730	1,317	6,656	17,703	0.018	0.019	0.032	0.022	688	108	1,827	2,623	0.001	0.002	0.0088	0.0033
2004				29,498	994	25,763	29,498	55,261	8,835	1,495	8,289	18,619	0.021	0.020	0.039	0.026	1,449	241	1,464	3,154	0.003	0.003	0.0069	0.0045
2005				15,977	831	10,455	15,977	26,432	15,704	1,395	4,876	21,975	0.030	0.013	0.024	0.026	1,068	239	402	1,709	0.002	0.002	0.0020	0.0021
2006				10,044	430	4,259	10,044	14,303	9,669	263	3,188	13,120	0.019	0.004	0.015	0.016	1,721	30	520	2,271	0.003	0.000	0.0025	0.0028
2007	336			3,183	285	5,336	3,518	8,854	2,436	625	2,085	5,146	0.004	0.007	0.012	0.006	657	69	227	953	0.001	0.001	0.0013	0.0012
2008	135			3,851	420	465	3,985	4,450	4,177	1,278	148	5,603	0.008	0.011	0.001	0.007	270	154	67	491	0.001	0.001	0.0004	0.0006
2009	11			2,608	95	2,799	2,619	5,418	2,477	46	503	3,026	0.005	0.001	0.003	0.004	643	18	105	766	0.001	0.000	0.0006	0.0011
2010	238	69	1,049	3,406	506	4,284	4,762	9,046	3,899	457	730	5,086	0.008	0.004	0.005	0.007	874	24	113	1,011	0.002	0.000	0.0007	0.0014
2011	156	85	387	4,295	630	5,033	4,923	9,956	1,924	454	1,086	3,464	0.005	0.004	0.016	0.006	526	28	156	710	0.001	0.000	0.0023	0.0012
2012	82	92	209	9,429	321	5,792	9,812	15,604	7,357	301	1,322	8,980	0.015	0.014	0.010	0.014	2,866	132	580	3,578	0.006	0.006	0.0044	0.0055
2013	575	192	2,891	15,576	158	12,354	19,235	31,589	6,204	1,200	1,911	9,315	0.013	0.008	0.013	0.012	879	343	537	1,759	0.002	0.002	0.0036	0.0022
2014	36	8	426	8,210	740	2,664	8,679	11,343	2,971	117	784	3,872	0.006	0.003	0.005	0.005	427	68	380	875	0.001	0.002	0.0023	0.0012
2015	21	51	224	1,088	499	4,487	1,385	5,872	3,059	34	1,540	4,633	0.006	0.000	0.007	0.006	937	267	254	1,458	0.002	0.003	0.0012	0.0018
2016	81	58	286	3,914	524	7,568	4,340	11,908	482	56	1,248	1,786	0.002	0.001	0.016	0.004	278	38	297	613	0.001	0.000	0.0038	0.0013
2017	53	41	407	189	557	4,773	690	5,463	267	93	836	1,196	0.001	0.003	0.015	0.004	45	30	325	400	0.000	0.001	0.0059	0.0013
2018	56	45	890	725	629	9,238	1,717	10,955	556	139	326	1,021	0.002	0.008	0.006	0.003	150	29	247	426	0.001	0.002	0.0042	0.0013
2019	69	56	376	525	319		1,025	1,025	643	110	203	956	0.002		0.003	0.000	186	61	137	384	0.001		0.0022	
median	81	57	397	5,795	506	5,792	4,762	10,955	3,653	456	1,431	5,375	0.007	0.008	0.014	0.007	673	69	353	1,226	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.001
min	11	8	209	189	95	465	690	1,025	267	34	148	956	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.000	45	18	67	384	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001
max	575	192	2,891	29,498	994	25,763	29,498	55,261	15,704	2,466	12,759	24,850	0.030	0.032	0.073	0.026	2,866	631	2,471	4,018	0.006	0.008	0.014	0.006

Table 28. Correlation table among natural and hatchery abundance metrics for SONCC Coho Salmon.

	Run size							Hatchery rack return												
	Shasta	Scott	Trinity	Freshwater	Rogue	K-T total	KTR total	TrH ad	IG Hat ad	CR Hat ad	TrH SAR	IGH SAR	CRH SAR	TrH jk-1	IGH jk-1	CRH jk-1	all H jk-1	TrH j/sm -1	IG j/sm -1	CR jk/sm -1
Bogus	0.910	0.944	0.652	-0.414	0.566	0.715	0.735	0.457	0.747	0.590	0.458	0.302	0.301	0.096	0.518	0.295	0.196	0.072	-0.087	0.036
Shasta		0.809	0.719	-0.792	0.748	0.775	0.820	0.613	0.922	0.655	0.640	0.424	0.340	0.343	0.666	0.455	0.440	0.345	0.173	0.081
Scott	--		0.665	-0.552	0.762	0.755	0.819	0.422	0.906	0.411	0.440	0.258	0.090	0.028	0.588	0.341	0.100	-0.044	0.096	0.033
Trinity	--	--		0.513	0.793	0.994	0.961	0.772	0.797	0.696	0.810	0.730	0.670	0.439	0.649	0.790	0.809	0.494	0.540	0.641
Freshwater	--	--	--		0.503	0.468	0.517	0.372	0.371	0.622	0.413	0.467	0.660	0.036	0.107	0.517	0.232	0.002	0.108	0.487
Rogue	--	--	--	--		0.817	0.937	0.404	0.566	0.644	0.486	0.578	0.629	0.201	0.448	0.617	0.548	0.318	0.360	0.559
K-T total	--	--	--	--	--		0.968	0.732	0.770	0.652	0.787	0.746	0.221	0.452	0.609	0.776	0.746	0.479	0.370	0.536
KTR total	--	--	--	--	--	--		0.631	0.716	0.854	0.702	0.722	0.824	0.396	0.594	0.747	0.693	0.446	0.373	0.575
Trinity Hat	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		0.679	0.542	0.993	0.585	0.470	0.581	0.514	0.535	0.726	0.547	0.425	0.338
IG Hat	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		0.751	0.706	0.865	0.744	0.151	0.761	0.764	0.640	0.158	0.546	0.638
CR Hat	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		0.605	0.849	0.976	0.195	0.510	0.865	0.690	0.296	0.460	0.729
TrH SAR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		0.584	0.513	0.578	0.518	0.569	0.743	0.578	0.367	0.274
IG SAR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		0.839	0.275	0.619	0.847	0.753	0.332	0.674	0.847
CR SAR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		0.140	0.548	0.877	0.670	0.245	0.505	0.811
TrH jk-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		0.233	0.224	0.752	0.990	0.502	0.100
IGH jk-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		0.628	0.642	0.280	0.819	0.594
CRH jk-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		0.803	0.328	0.624	0.923
all H jk-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		0.866	0.783	0.680
TrH j/sm -1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		0.688	0.171
IG j/sm -1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		0.652
CR jk/sm -1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	

≥0.75	0.50-0.74	-0.50-0.50	-0.50-0.74	≤0.75

APPENDIX E: Model Sensitivity Analyses

Hatchery Effects

Inclusion of hatchery spawners had little effect on risk calculations for SONCC populations due to the particularities of these populations. Low productivity in SONCC populations where hatchery strays are currently significant results in high risk even when natural production is bolstered by hatchery spawners. Hatchery spawners obviously have little effect on risk profiles of natural populations where hatchery contributions are negligible. In larger, more-productive generic populations, sensitivity analyses show that the addition of hatchery-origin spawners reduces risks where hatchery fish are assumed to produce no corresponding change in productivity (Figure E-1).[6]

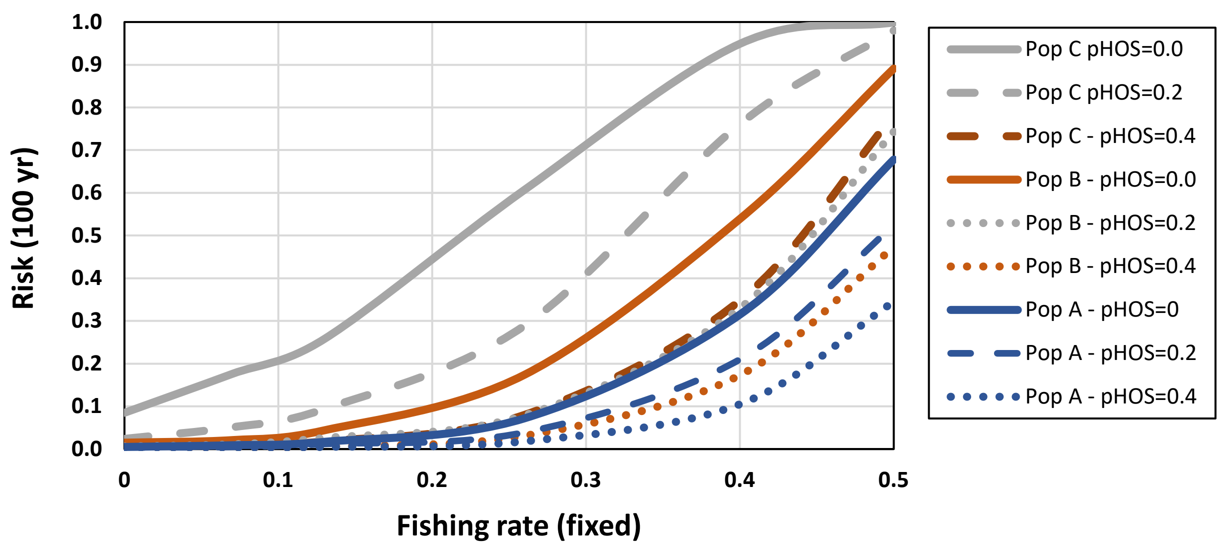


Figure E- 1. Sensitivity analysis of effects of hatchery contributions to fishery risk profiles.

The model formulation examined two approaches to calculating hatchery contributions. The first approach assumed current hatchery releases and net smolt-to-adult and stray rate values which produce current average numbers of hatchery strays into a population. The second approach assumed current average pHOS and a logit distribution. For relatively productive populations (e.g., Scott), the two approaches produced equivalent results. For small and unproductive populations supported by large hatchery subsidies, the second method gave more realistic abundance profiles in response to fishing.

Fishery Implementation "Error"

Sensitivity analyses considered the effects of variable exploitation rates on conservation risks. Variable exploitation rates describe normal annual patterns of departure in actual rates relative to

[6] *Current estimates of productivity presumably included effects of past and current levels of hatchery contribution. In certain cases, hatchery fish have been observed to reduce natural population productivity. Therefore, substantial changes in hatchery contributions might result in significant changes in natural productivity. Productivity changes are not reflected in model sensitivity analyses of hatchery effects. The model only reflects the demographic effects of hatchery spawners.*

target fishing rates (Figure E- 2). Conservation risks are not particularly sensitive to variability in exploitation rate about target values, especially for low to moderate rates (Figure E- 3). Sensitivity increases slightly as fishing rates increase. The impacts of higher fishing rates in some years appear balanced by the benefits of lower rates in other years.

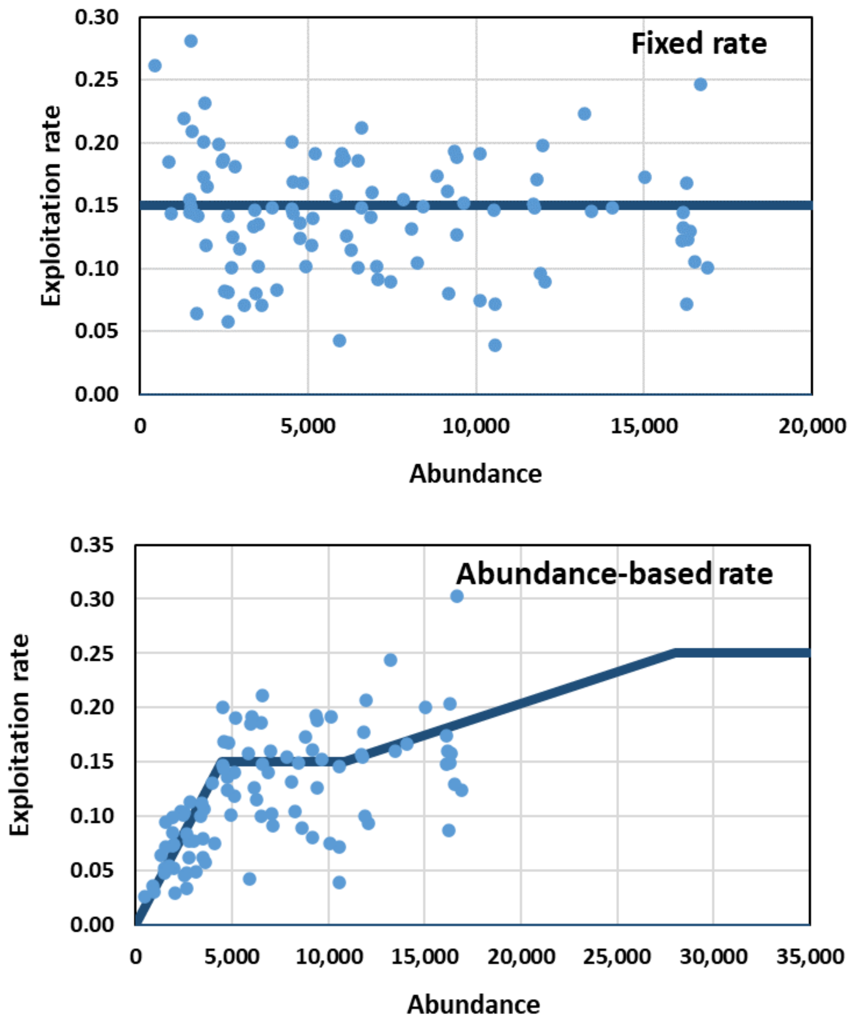


Figure E- 2. Examples of modeled variability in exploitation rates for fixed and abundance-based harvest control rules for Rogue River Coho Salmon (CV = 0.3).

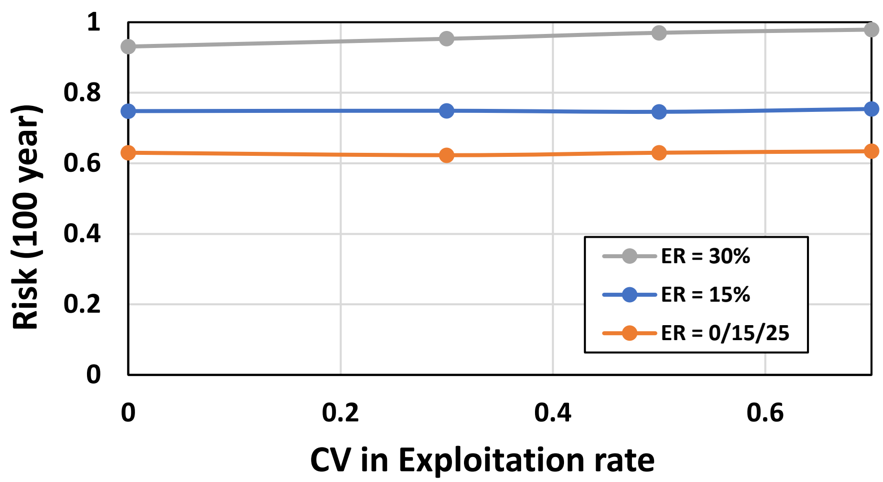


Figure E- 3. Sensitivity of risk to variability in fishing rates (implementation error identified as CV in exploitation rate) around target values for various harvest control rules for Rogue River Coho Salmon.

Forecast & Fishery Implementation Error - Abundance-based Control Rules

A sensitivity analysis was conducted to measure the effects of forecast and fishery implementation "error" on resulting risk calculations of abundance-based management rules. Forecast "error" occurs when differences between forecast and actual abundance result in target exploitation rates higher or lower than those prescribed by harvest control rules. Implementation "error" occurs when target and actual exploitation rates are different for instance due to normal variation in fishery effort, catchability, etc.

Initial analyses assumed an implementation error with a CV of 0.30 with the intention of producing a range of exploitation rates similar to those observed historically in the ocean fishery. Previous sensitivity analyses to using a range of implementation errors revealed that low run-size risks were not sensitive to the magnitude of fishery implementation error.

Additional sensitivity analysis examined joint effects of ranges of forecast and implementation errors. The magnitude of potential forecast error is unknown as an effective forecast method for natural abundance of SONCC has not been identified to date. CVs for Lower Columbia Natural (LCN) and Oregon Coast Natural (OCN) Coho Salmon forecasts are 56% and 102%, respectively.

The joint error sensitivity analysis was based on ABM 8 and the Rogue River population. This population is among the most sensitive of SONCC Coho Salmon populations to exploitation rates on risk.

Low run-size risks were not sensitive to the combined effects of forecast and fishery implementation errors (Figure E- 4, Table E-1). Variability between actual and objective exploitation rates increased substantially as errors increased in magnitude (Figure E- 5) but low run-size risk was little effected.

Interestingly, the risks associated with the ABM rule was less than that produced by a fixed rate HCR with an equivalent average exploitation rate (15.5%). The effects of low and high exploitation rate errors appear to generally cancel out but an ABM HCR that goes to zero at low abundance, continues to provide a risk benefit (assuming such a rule can be practically implemented).

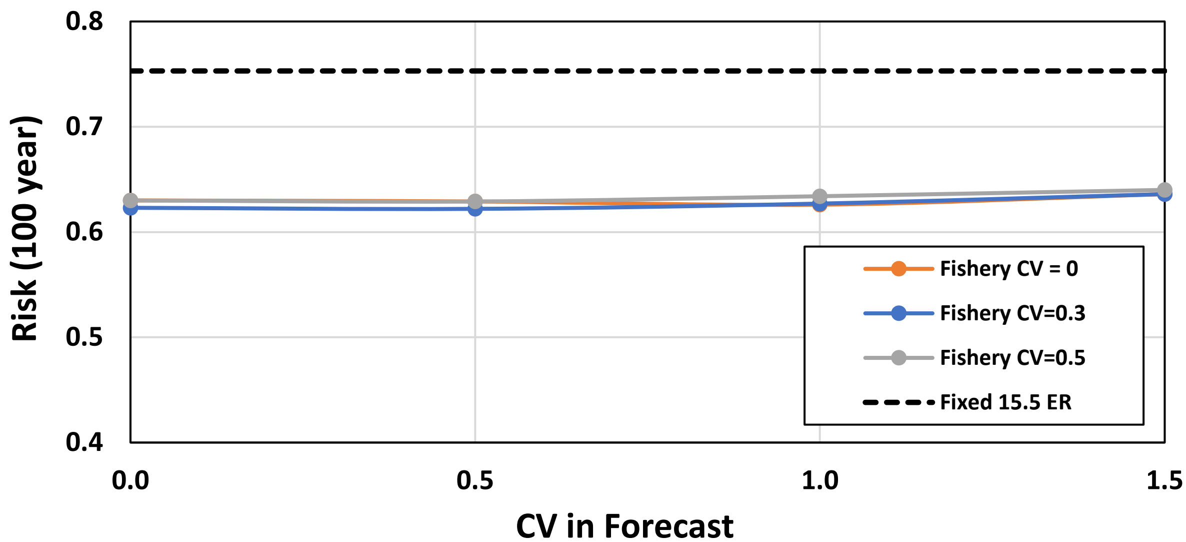
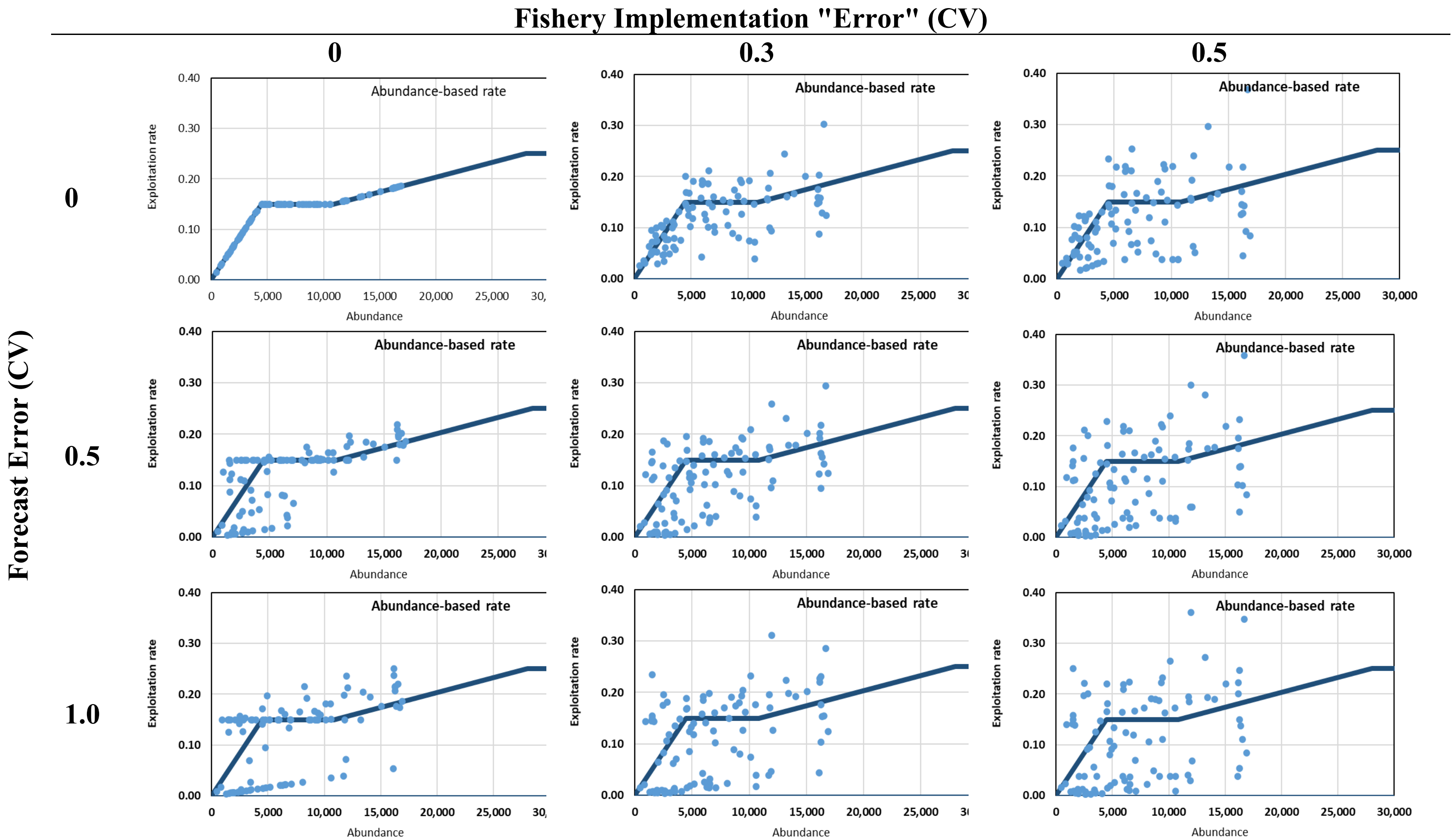


Figure E- 4. Sensitivity of risk to forecast and fishery implementation error for Rogue River Coho Salmon.

Table 29. Sensitivity of risk to forecast and fishery implementation error for Rogue River Coho Salmon.

Forecast CV	Fishery CV	p(100)	p(20)	Avg abun pre hrv	median esc	avg harvest	effective ER	Tier frequency 1	2	3	4
0	0	0.630	0.177	7,213	4,820	1,121	0.155	0.392	0.368	0.240	0.000
0.5	0	0.629	0.176	7,212	4,930	1,078	0.149	0.367	0.366	0.267	0.000
1	0	0.626	0.176	7,211	5,040	1,046	0.145	0.392	0.289	0.308	0.010
1.5	0	0.636	0.176	7,211	4,930	1,028	0.143	0.418	0.230	0.316	0.036
0	0.3	0.623	0.181	7,213	4,820	1,122	0.156	0.392	0.368	0.240	0.000
0.5	0.3	0.622	0.175	7,211	4,930	1,079	0.150	0.367	0.366	0.267	0.000
1	0.3	0.627	0.174	7,211	4,930	1,048	0.145	0.392	0.289	0.308	0.010
1.5	0.3	0.636	0.178	7,211	4,930	1,029	0.143	0.418	0.230	0.316	0.036
0	0.5	0.63	0.188	7,213	4,820	1,134	0.157	0.392	0.368	0.240	0.000
0.5	0.5	0.629	0.18	7,211	4,930	1,090	0.151	0.367	0.366	0.267	0.000
1	0.5	0.634	0.181	7,211	4,930	1,058	0.147	0.392	0.289	0.309	0.010
1.5	0.5	0.64	0.183	7,210	4,930	1,039	0.144	0.418	0.230	0.316	0.036


Fishery Implementation "Error" (CV)
0
0.3
0.5
Forecast Error (CV)
0
0.5
1.0
Abundance-based rate
Exploitation rate
Abundance
0.00
0.10
0.20
0.30
0.40
0
5,000
10,000
15,000
20,000
25,000
30,000

Fishery Implementation "Error" (CV)

1.5

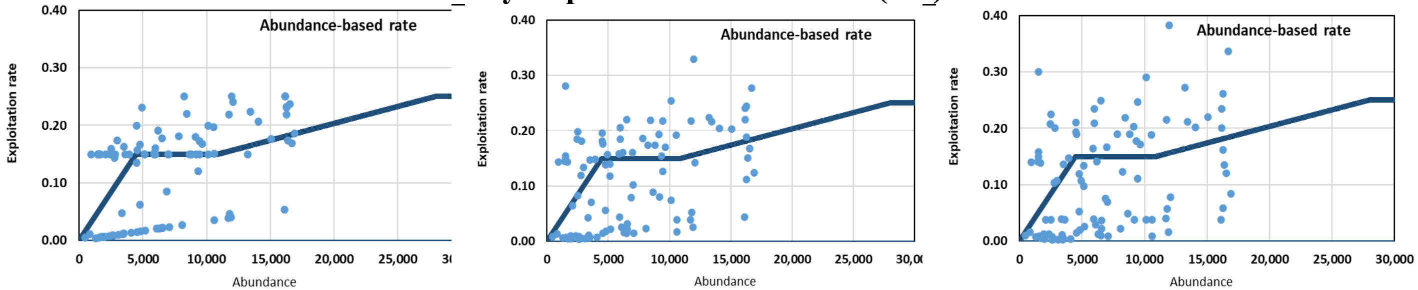


Figure E- 5. Effects of forecast error and fishery implementation error on distributions of ERs in an abundance-HCR (#8) for Rogue Coho Salmon.

Forecast Error

Forecast error affects target fishing rates where the rate is based on an abundance forecast. Forecast errors can result in target rates different from rates that would have been identified based on actual run size. Forecast error was estimated to have a CV of 1.0 based on the observed range of annual variability in forecasts for Oregon Coast natural Coho Salmon. Forecast error was assumed to be independent of run size based on experience with OCN Coho Salmon (Figure E- 6). Forecast errors do not explicitly incorporate any bias in forecast.

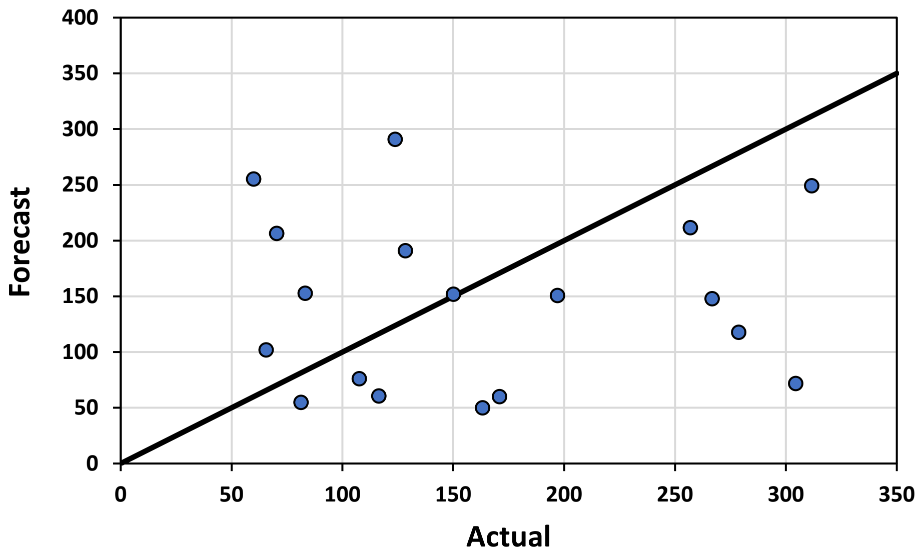


Figure E- 6. Forecast and actual run size of Oregon Coast Natural Coho Salmon in relation to 1:1 line, 2001-2019.

Effects of Alternative Stock-Recruitment Parameters

Effects of fixed exploitation rates on Trinity Coho Salmon for productivity and capacity parameters estimated for this analysis and alternative values previously identified in a Hatchery Genetic Management Plan. We estimated productivity of 0.22 and capacity of 3,334. This compares to a productivity of 1.288 and an average abundance of 799.

Productivity and capacity parameters are jointly estimated in stock-recruitment analyses. Many combinations of pairs are similarly plausible but higher values of productivity correspond to lower values of capacity (Figure E- 7). Both sets of parameters produce generally similar risk assessment results (Figure E- 8). Therefore, the higher productivity parameter estimated by the HGMP comes at the cost of a lower equilibrium value and this tradeoff is a wash relative to risk level.

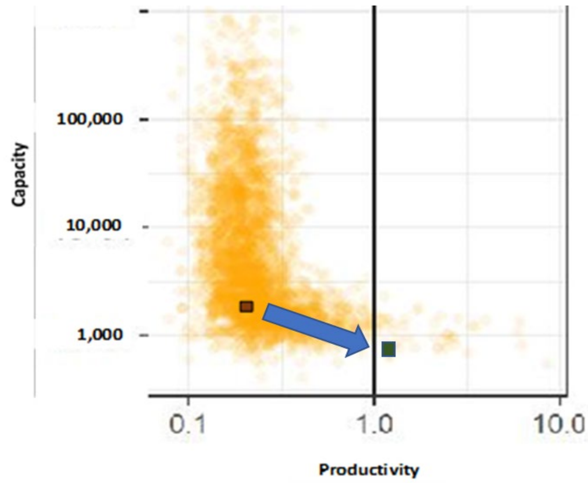


Figure E- 7. Likely values of productivity and capacity displayed on samples from the joint posterior distribution. The vertical line is at a productivity of 1 (replacement). The red square are the values in the analysis. The blue square is an alternative pair of parameters previously identified by a Hatchery Genetic Management Plan.

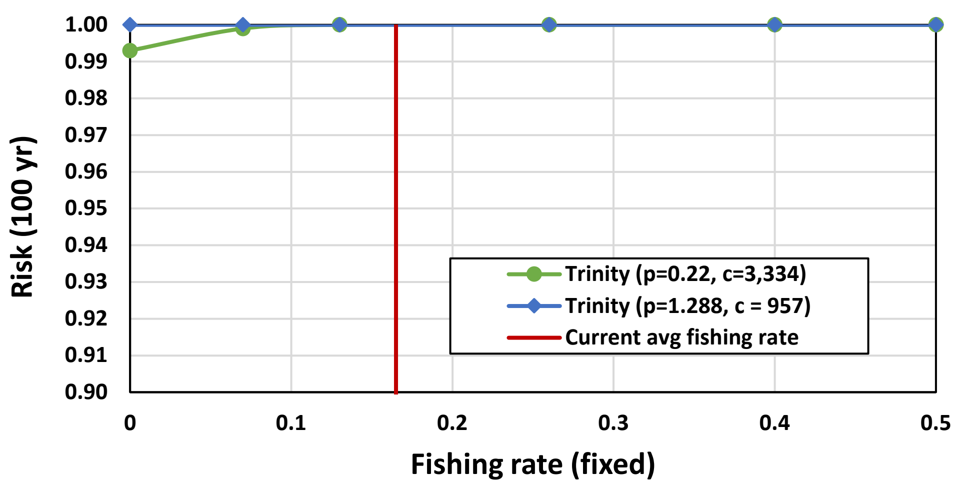


Figure E- 8. Sensitivity of low run-size risk to alternative productivity and capacity parameters for the Trinity population of Coho Salmon.

APPENDIX F: Assessment of Disaggregated-Independent vs. Concurrent Modeling of Aggregate Harvest Control Rules

In the real-world application of aggregate HCRs, forecasts are generated for each subcomponent, abundance values are summed to determine abundance for the aggregate, and the allowable harvest rate is determined and set for the forthcoming fishing season. In contrast, the Risk Assessment's (RA) population modeling framework presently allows for the simulation of only one population at a time (i.e., using a single set of stock-recruit parameters) and thus cannot replicate this scenario exactly. Assessments of HCRs 8–11 were therefore conducted using an approach that attempts to approximate the more realistic concurrent modeling situation. That is, the aggregate abundance *x*-axis for each HCR function was disaggregated into the fractional contribution attributable to each component population, and then applied in separate population simulations (hereafter, the 'disaggregated-independent' approach).

While this approach allowed the Workgroup to conduct an initial set of simulations for all abundance-based HCRs, some members of the workgroup were concerned that the disaggregated-independent approach may not accurately mimic the fishery and population dynamics of the more realistic concurrent modeling approach. To answer the question of 'does it matter?' a side-modeling exercise was undertaken using an adaptation of the RA modeling framework[7] that allowed for both concurrent and disaggregated-independent modeling of HCRs to understand the potential effect of disaggregated-independent simulation on quasi-extinction probabilities, as well as the mechanisms underlying any perceptible differences. This work was undertaken to understand the *relative* effect on risk outcomes of one approach vs. the other, within one simulation environment. Due to the group's compressed schedule, it was not feasible to replicate identically the Excel model's parameterization and output for common scenarios.

Using this adapted RA modeling framework, the HCR with the greatest level of aggregation (HCR 10) was evaluated in two separate runs, one using a disaggregated-independent and the other using a concurrent simulation approach. Additionally, to better address 'does it matter?', simulations using a fixed-rate HCR (HCR 3, 13 percent total ER) were also conducted to provide a reference point/context. Model parameters used in simulations were based on those presented in Chapter 6 (abundance-based HCRs) and 7 (demographic parameters, stochastic components, etc.) and quasi-extinction risk [Prob(QE)] under each HCR was assessed for each population based on the outcome of n = 500 simulations of 100 years in length.

This analysis revealed the following important results:

(1) Applying HCR 10 independently for each population in separate simulations (i.e., disaggregated-independent) in effect allows harvest to respond to changes in abundance for individual populations in a manner that it does not for the more realistic, concurrent modeling

[7] Note that while this adaptation of the RA model allowed the workgroup to explore the sensitivity of results to the concurrent vs. disaggregated-independent modeling approaches, it differs in some ways and thus provides estimates of Prob(QE) that differ for some populations relative to those presented in Chapter 7.

application (Figure F- 1). Conversely, the realized aggregate-level exploitation rate responds to changes in aggregate abundance under the concurrent modeling approach, whereas it does not for the disaggregated-independent approach (Figure F- 2). Said another way, disaggregated-independent modeling of HCR 10 reflects a fishing scenario wherein abundance-based HCRs are applied on a single-stock level, rather than as a function of the sum-total abundance of all stocks.

(2) A simulation approach (disaggregated-independent) that more closely approximates single-stock than aggregate management will present lower levels of risk for some stocks is followed. The Prob(QE) levels generated under the two different approaches show this to be the case (Figure F- 3). Quasi-extinction risk levels (20, 100 year) generated using the disaggregated-independent approach were approximately 50–60 percent of the values produced by in concurrent simulations. Moreover, the difference quasi-extinction risk resulting from the concurrent vs. independent/disaggregated simulation of a given HCR were large enough to change the rank order of risk for HCR 10 relative to fixed-rate HCR 3. In other words, disaggregation may affect results sufficiently to support different conclusions about how HCRs rank in terms of risk relative to one another.

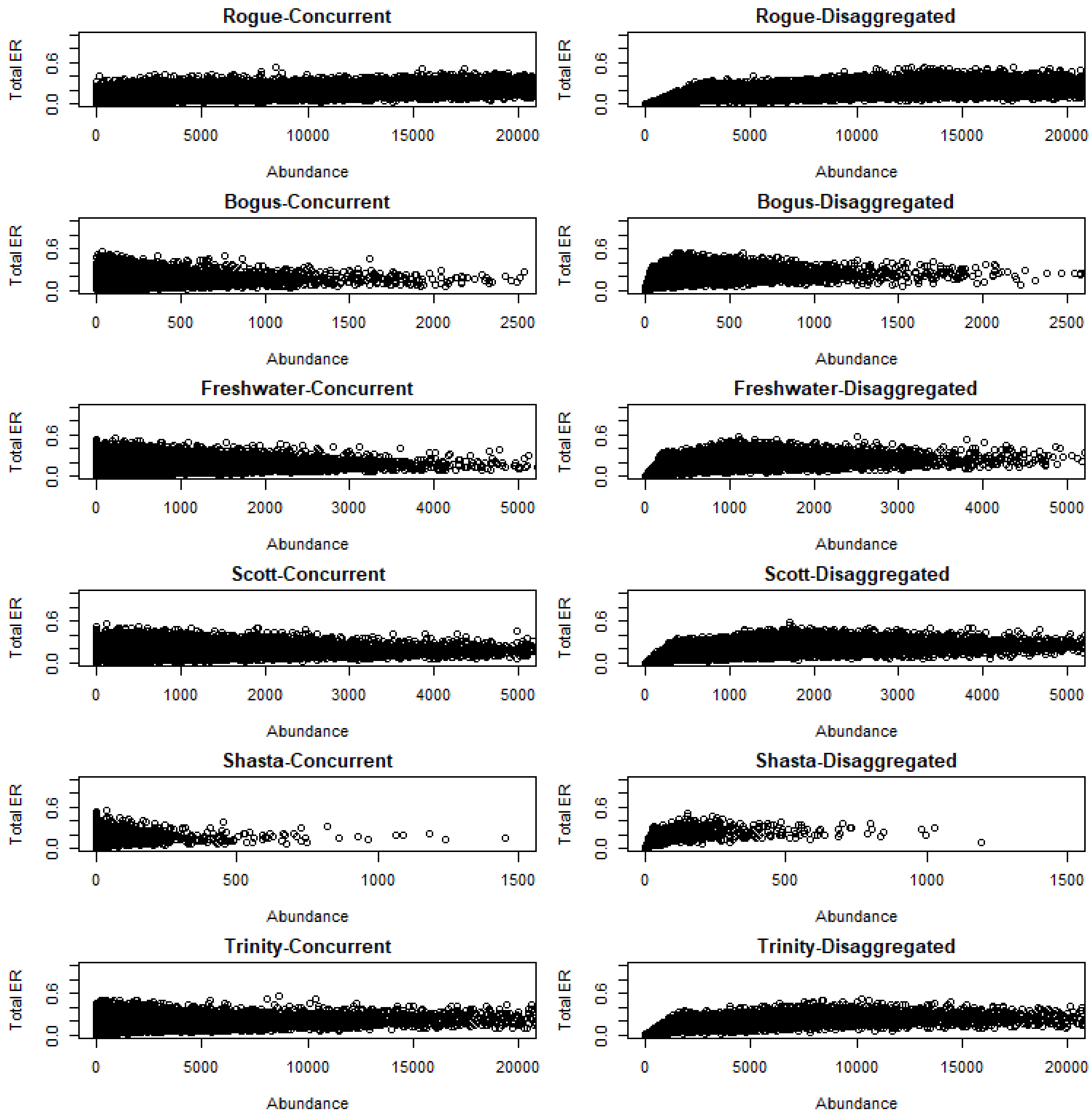


Figure F- 1. Plot of total exploitation rates (ER) applied to each population under a concurrent (left column) and disaggregated-independent (right column) modeling approach under HCR 10.

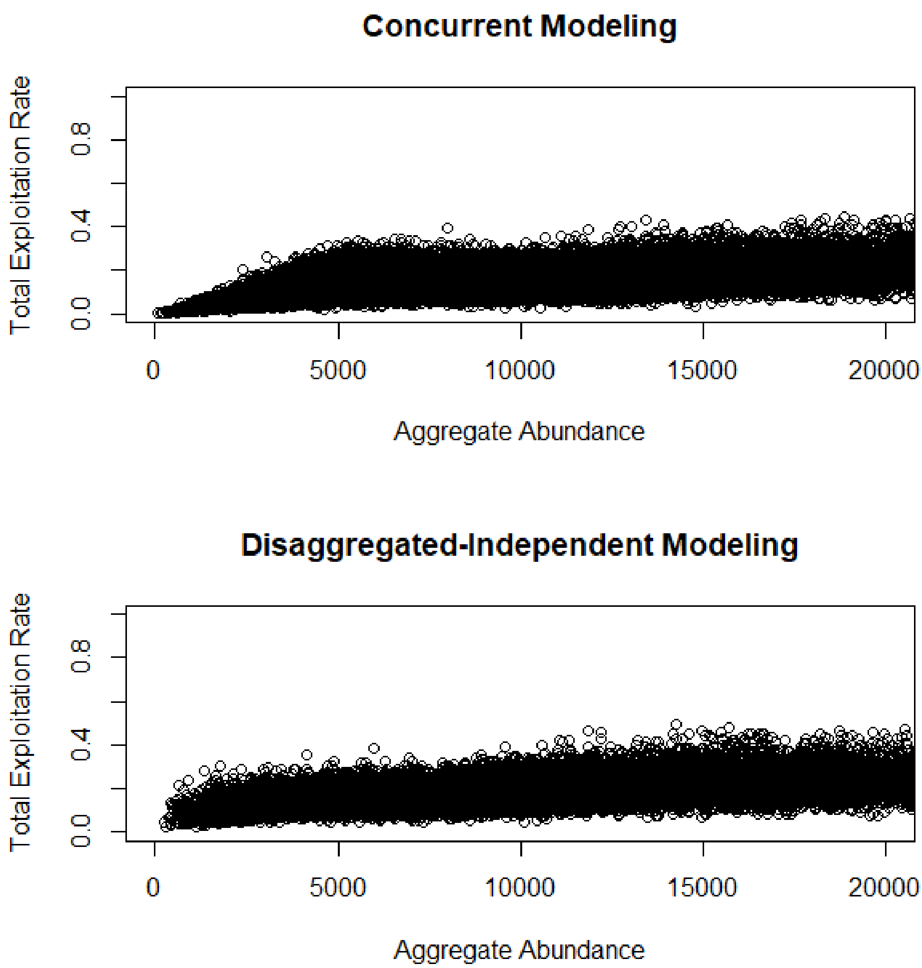


Figure F- 2. Plot of allowed/realized total exploitation rates relative to aggregate abundance for concurrent (top) and disaggregated-independent (bottom) modeling approaches under HCR 10.

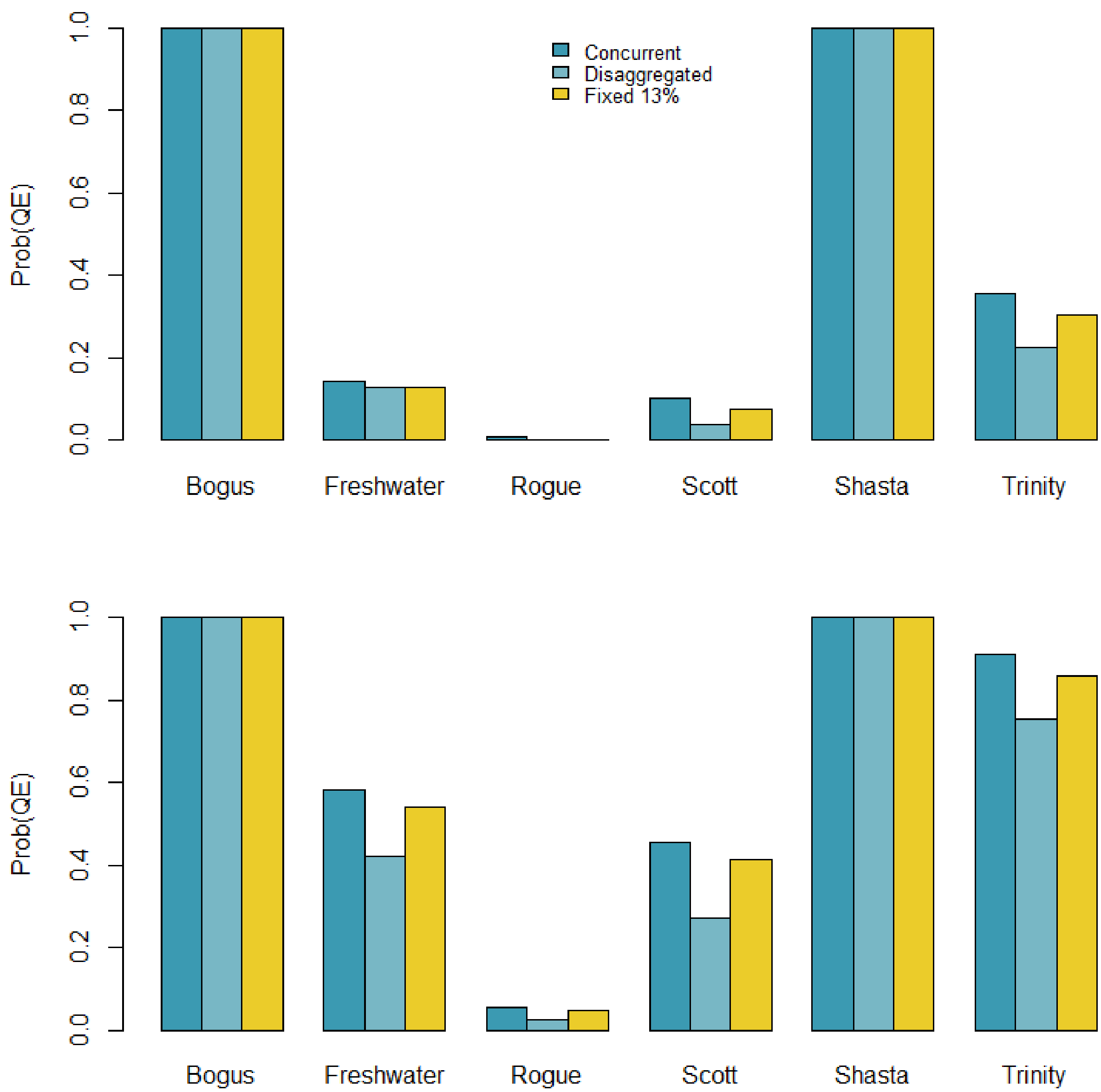
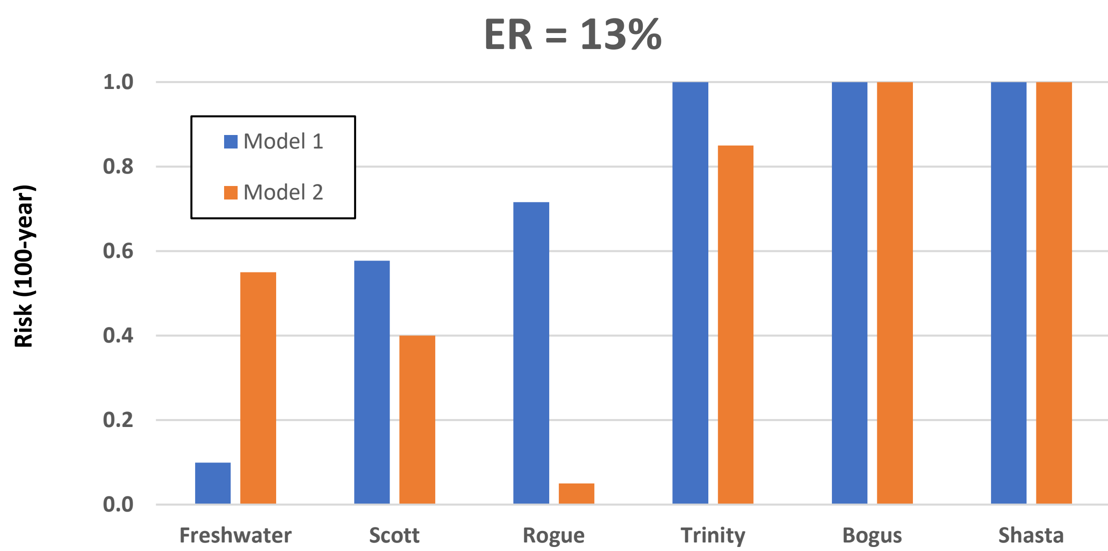


Figure F- 3. 20-year (upper panel) and 100-year (lower panel) quasi-extinction risk (Prob(QE)) for each population under a disaggregated-independent vs. concurrent modeling approach for HCR 10. The results for a fixed-rated HCR, 13% (HCR 3), are also provided as a reference.

With additional time and a necessity for concurrent population modeling (i.e., if abundance-based HCRs had continued beyond the June 2021 Council meeting), the two models would have been standardized and one would have been used for all simulations. Nonetheless, a comparison of the results between model versions for a common fixed-rate HCR may be informative, given that the two models would be expected to produce similar results here given that applied fishing rates are independent of aggregate abundance. Accordingly, results were compared for a fixed 13% exploitation rate between the original single-population model (Model 1) and the model developed for both single-population and concurrent, multi-population analysis (Model 2) (Figure F-4). Generally similar patterns emerged for some populations but substantial differences for others. Differences are most apparent for Freshwater Creek and Rogue populations. While this is not surprising given the lack of standardization noted above, comparisons between HCRs and single vs. multi-population approaches should remain relative and confined within a particular modeling framework, and more generally that some care should be exercised in drawing broad conclusions between respective results.



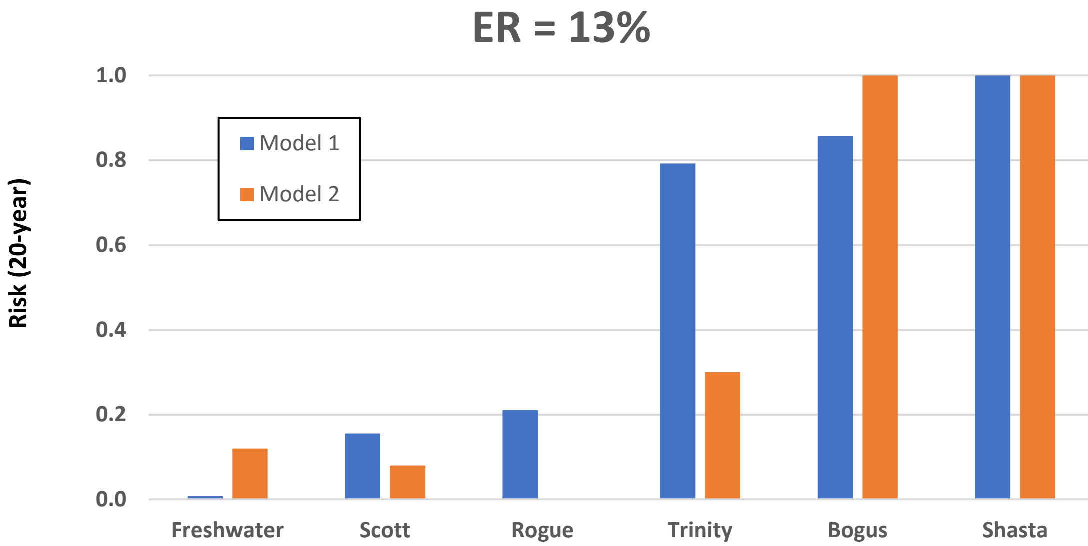


Figure F- 4. A comparison of risk analysis results for a fixed 13% exploitation rate between (Model 1) the original single population model and (Model 2) the model adapted for concurrent analysis of multiple populations.