UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service
P.O. Box 21668
Juneau Alaska 99802-1668

July 15, 2019

MEMORANDUM FOR: Barry Thom
Administrator, West Coast Region

FROM: James W. Balsiger, Ph.D.
Administrator, Alaska Region

SUBJECT: 2018 Annual Report for the Alaska Groundfish Fisheries Chinook Salmon Coded Wire Tag and Recovery Data for Endangered Species Act Consultation

We transmit the final 2018 data on salmon incidental catch in the Alaska groundfish fisheries, including stock of origin and coded wire tag (CWT) data for salmon caught in the Alaska groundfish fisheries in 2018. This report supplements the annual report data provided to you on February 15, 2019 on salmon incidental catch and salmon bycatch reduction measures.

Annual data from the Alaska Fisheries Science Center's North Pacific Observer Program bycatch sampling in 2018 are provided in Attachment 1. Annual data from the Alaska Fisheries Science Center's Tag Lab on the stock of origin and CWT data from incidental catch of salmon in 2018 are provided in Attachment 2.

This report fulfills one of the terms and conditions of the incidental take statements in the December 2, 2009, and January, 11, 2007 (NMFS 2009a and NMFS 2007) supplements to the November 30, 2000, Biological Opinion (BiOp) regarding authorization of the BSAI and GOA groundfish fisheries (NMFS 2000), and the supplemental BiOp issued on January 9, 2012 (NMFS 2012).

cc: Christina Iverson, West Coast Region
Susan Bishop, West Coast Region

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Attachment 1. Alaska Fisheries Science Center North Pacific Observer Program Bycatch Sampling for 2018.

North Pacific Observer Program Salmon Bycatch Sampling

The Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Fisheries Monitoring and Analysis (FMA) Division manages the North Pacific Observer Program (Observer Program), which monitors groundfish and halibut fishing activities in the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone off Alaska. The Observer Program is responsible for the collection of fisheries data used by managers for stock assessment and inseason monitoring of the commercial groundfish fisheries. Data collected by observers are used by managers to monitor quotas, manage groundfish and prohibited species catch, and document interactions with protected resources. These data provide the best available scientific information for managing fisheries and developing measures to minimize incidentally caught species, including salmon. The methods used to estimate the number of incidentally caught salmon in the Alaska Federal groundfish fisheries vary by area and fishery.

Observers are deployed in the field for up to three months at a time and debrief with FMA staff following their deployment. The data are not finalized until all observers return from the field for debriefing and their data are scrutinized following FMA quality control protocols. Generally, the annual observer data are finalized in late March to early April of the year following the fishery.

Bering Sea Pollock Fishery Sampling and Data Collection

The Bering Sea pollock fishery is one of the most heavily observed fleets in the nation. The regulations governing the Amendment 91 fishery require 100% observer coverage in the Bering Sea pollock fisheries regardless of vessel length, 100% retention of all salmon species, a census of all salmon species in every haul or fishing trip, and an expanded biological sampling program. Also, NMFS requires shoreside processors to provide a location from which the observer is able to view all sorting and weighing of fish, as well the secure storage area for salmon. The sampling protocol for salmon in the Bering Sea pollock fishery were collected by the Observer Program from the Chinook salmon bycatch by using sampling protocols recommended previously (Pella and Geiger 2009). This protocol includes a complete census of retained salmon bycatch which is then sampled systematically by certified fishery observers.

On catcher/processors and motherships, the vessel personnel are required to save all salmon in an approved storage container until the end of the haul, and electronic monitoring systems are used to ensure compliance with this rule. For each haul, the observers count and identify every salmon retained. Observers implement a systematic sampling design for all Chinook and chum salmon collected from the haul by selecting every tenth Chinook and every thirtieth chum, with a random start point, for further biological data collection. The selected fish are used to obtain a length measurement, weight, a genetic tissue sample, and five scales to verify species identification. These randomly selected fish are also checked for a missing adipose fin, indicating a potential coded wire tag (CWT). If the adipose fin is missing, a snout specimen will be collected.

Chinook and chum salmon that are not selected using the systematic sample design are identified to species and counted, but no additional biological data are collected. All other salmon species are identified, measured, weighed, counted, and checked for a missing adipose fin. Additionally, a separate scale collection is collected to verify the observer's species identification skills.

On catcher vessels delivering to processing plants[1] observers do not conduct an at-sea census count of salmon because they may not sample every haul, or have access to all of the catch. Instead, observers attempt to sample all hauls and identify every salmon encountered in their randomly collected at-sea

[1] Catcher vessels delivering to motherships are not required to carry observers. The hauls are sampled by observers on the mothership following the procedures described for catcher/processors and motherships.

composition samples from these hauls. Salmon encountered in the at-sea samples are counted, weighed, sex determined, and checked for a missing adipose fin. Additionally, a separate scale collection is collected to verify the observer's species identification skills. These observers monitor that no salmon are discarded at sea to the best of their ability. Total retained salmon numbers and related genetics samples are obtained from catcher vessel pollock deliveries at the processing facility by the plant observer.

Once the catch is delivered to the processing facility, the plant and vessel observers coordinate to monitor the entire offload to ensure that all retained salmon are sorted and placed in an approved salmon storage container. The observers collect total salmon numbers and associated biological specimens following the same procedure outlined above for catcher/processors and motherships. These data are reported under the plant observer's cruise number.

In the 2018 Bering Sea pollock fishery, 1,364 Chinook, 9,549 chum, 6 coho, 120 pink, and 81 sockeye salmon were measured for length. Of these fish, 1,336 Chinook and 9,188 chum salmon were sampled for genetic tissue (Table 1). In addition, 29 Chinook, 2 chum, and 2 coho salmon were missing their adipose fin and their snouts were shipped to the Auke Bay Laboratories (Auke Bay Lab) to be scanned for CWT presence and analysis. It is important to note that every biological specimen, such as genetic tissue samples or scale samples, is associated with a length. For this reason the total number of lengths is expected to exceed the total number of any biological specimen.

BSAI Non-pollock Fishery Sampling and Data Collection

The non-pollock fisheries in the BSAI, such as flatfish and Pacific cod trawl, contribute a smaller number of incidentally caught salmon in comparison to the Bering Sea pollock fishery. In these fisheries, the total number of incidentally caught salmon is obtained by using the vessel observer's at-sea species composition samples that are extrapolated to the vessel's total catch. Sampling protocols for observers in these non-pollock fisheries are different than those in the pollock fishery, and genetic tissue samples are not required to be collected. However, all salmon species encountered in the randomly collected at-sea species composition samples are counted, weighed, measured, sex determined, checked for a missing adipose fin, and scale samples are collected to verify species identification. The catch is not monitored for salmon during off-load at the processing plant. In 2018 BSAI non-pollock fisheries, observers measured a total of 76 Chinook, 249 chum, 4 coho, and 5 pink salmon for length. Of these fish, 3 Chinook and 14 chum salmon were sampled for genetic tissue (Table 1). In addition, 1 Chinook salmon was missing its adipose fin and its snout was shipped to the Auke Bay Laboratories (Auke Bay Lab) to be scanned for CWT presence and analysis.

Table 1. - Number of length, genetic, and CWT samples collected from incidentally caught salmon in the 2018 Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands pollock and non-pollock fisheries.

		Sample		
Area/fishery	Salmon species	Length	Genetic tissue	CWT[1]
BS pollock				
	Chinook	1,364	1,336	29
	Chum	9,549	9,188	2
	Coho	6	n/a[2]	2
	Pink	120	n/a[2]	0
	Sockeye	81	n/a[2]	0
subtotal		11,120	10,524	33
BSAI non-pollock				

	Chinook	76	3	1
	Chum	249	14	0
	Coho	4	n/a[2]	0
	Pink	5	n/a[2]	0
	Sockeye	0	n/a[2]	0
subtotal		334	17	1
Total		11,454	10,541	34

[1]Salmon head collected from fish missing adipose fin.
[2]n/a - Not part of sampling protocol.

GOA Pollock Fishery Sampling and Data Collection

The Observer Program's biological salmon sampling protocols for the GOA pollock fishery are guided by the regulations implementing Amendment 93 to the GOA FMP (77 FR 42629, July 20, 2012). These regulations require 100% retention of all salmon caught in the Western and Central GOA directed pollock trawl fishery. The restructured observer program requires participation of catcher vessels between 40 ft. and 125 ft. LOA in the partial coverage observer program. These vessels are randomly selected for observer coverage on a trip by trip basis through the Observer Declare and Deploy System (ODDS).

In 2018, the 100% retention of all salmon by vessels with observers in the pollock fishery allowed catcher vessel observers to check every salmon encountered in their randomly collected at-sea composition samples for missing adipose fins, collect a scale sample to verify species identification, and monitor the vessel offload at the shoreside processing facility to record a total count of salmon species retained by the vessel personnel. The catcher vessel observers also monitored that no salmon were discarded at sea to the best of their ability while completing other sampling duties. The total number of salmon encountered by the vessel observer while monitoring the offload was used as the source of total salmon numbers for the vessel. The information obtained from observed vessels was then used to determine a prohibitive species catch (PSC) rate of salmon for un-observed vessels.

It is important to note that, unlike the Bering Sea pollock fishery, observers were not stationed at Gulf of Alaska shoreside processing facilities in 2018. Vessel observers collected biological specimens at the shoreside processing facility from salmon delivered by the vessel following the same procedure outlined above for catcher/processors and motherships fishing BSAI pollock. Due to the restructured observer program, vessel observers were not deployed on all catcher vessels fishing pollock in the GOA. Genetic samples were collected from all Chinook and chum salmon made available to the vessel observer by plant personnel.

Data collected from the observed vessels provided an indication of the relative numbers and species of salmon incidentally taken in the GOA pollock fishery. The total numbers of incidentally caught salmon were obtained using the number encountered by the vessel observers during the vessel offload at the processing facility. In rare circumstances where the offload sample was not completed, NMFS Alaska Region used the number of salmon in the at-sea samples to extrapolate to the entire vessel offload.

Total numbers of all other salmon species were collected following the Chinook and chum sampling protocols described above while length measurements and biological data were only collected from Chinook and chum salmon encountered within the at-sea composition sample or during the vessel offload monitored by the vessel observer. In the 2018 GOA pollock fishery, 2,387 Chinook, 981 chum, 10 coho, and 2 sockeye salmon were measured for length. Of these fish, 2,308 Chinook and 962 chum salmon were sampled for genetic tissue (Table 2). In addition, 189 Chinook, 2 chum, and 2 coho salmon were

missing their adipose fin and their snouts were shipped to the Auke Bay lab to be scanned for CWT presence and analysis.

GOA Non-pollock Fishery Sampling and Data Collection

The non-pollock fisheries in the GOA, such as flatfish and Pacific cod trawl, contribute a smaller number of incidentally caught salmon in comparison to the pollock fishery. In 2018, observer coverage for groundfish vessels was the same for both pollock and non-pollock vessels with the exception of the rockfish fishery that requires 100% observer coverage regardless of vessel length.

In these non-pollock fisheries, the total number of incidentally caught salmon is obtained using at-sea species composition samples collected by vessel observers and extrapolated to the vessel's total catch. Sampling protocols for observers in these non-pollock fisheries are different than those in the pollock fishery, length measurements and biological data were only collected from Chinook and chum salmon encountered within the randomly collected at-sea composition sample. However, all salmon species encountered in the randomly collected at-sea species composition samples are checked for missing adipose fins indicating a potential CWT, and scale samples are collected to verify species identification.

In the 2018 GOA non-pollock fisheries, observers measured a total of 107 Chinook and 160 chum salmon for length. A total of 103 Chinook and 153 chum salmon were sampled for genetic tissue. Of these fish, 1 Chinook salmon was missing an adipose fin (Table 2). This salmon snout was collected and shipped to the Auke Bay Lab to be scanned for CWT presence and analysis.

Table 2. - Number of length, genetic, and CWT samples collected from incidentally caught salmon in the 2018 Gulf of Alaska pollock and non-pollock fisheries.

		Sample		
Area/fishery	Salmon species	Length	Genetic tissue	CWT[1]
GOA pollock				
	Chinook	2,387	2,308	189
	Chum	981	962	2
	Coho	10	n/a[2]	2
	Pink	0	n/a[2]	0
	Sockeye	2	n/a[2]	0
subtotal		3,380	3,270	193
GOA non-pollock				
	Chinook	107	103	1
	Chum	160	153	0
	Coho	0	n/a[2]	0
	Pink	0	n/a[2]	0
	Sockeye	0	n/a[2]	0
subtotal		267	256	1
Total		3,647	3,526	194

[1]Salmon head collected from fish missing adipose fin.

[2]n/a - Not part of sampling protocol.

Attachment 2. Alaska Fisheries Science Center annual report on the stock of origin and coded wire tag (CWT) data from incidental catch of salmon for 2018.

July 11, 2019

MEMORANDUM FOR: Megan Mackey
NOAA Fisheries Alaska Regional Office

FROM: Michele Masuda
NOAA Fisheries Alaska Fisheries Science Center

SUBJECT: 2018 Coded-Wire Tagged Chinook Salmon Recoveries in the Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea-Aleutian Islands (Including 2017 Recoveries from U.S. Research)

Table of Contents

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

SUMMARY

We document in this report the stock origins of coded-wire tagged Chinook salmon recovered in the 2018 Gulf of Alaska (GOA) and Bering Sea-Aleutian Islands (BSAI) groundfish fisheries. Stock origins also include any listings under the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA). We also report coded-wire tagged Chinook salmon recovered in domestic research surveys and by private industry in GOA fisheries. Eleven coded-wire tagged Chinook salmon from ESA-listed evolutionarily significant units (ESUs) were recovered in the 2018 GOA groundfish fisheries: Snake River fall run ($N = 3$), Upper Willamette River ($N = 6$), and Lower Columbia River ($N = 2$). One coded-wire tagged Chinook salmon from the Upper Willamette River ESA-listed ESU was recovered in the 2018 BSAI groundfish fisheries. Two coded-wire tagged Chinook salmon from ESA-listed ESUs were recovered by private industry in the central GOA rockfish trawl fishery: Snake River spring/summer run ($N = 1$) and Lower Columbia River ($N = 1$). One coded-wire tagged coho salmon from the Lower Columbia River ESA-listed ESU was recovered in a 2017 domestic research survey. This year's report includes previously unreported data for samples from multiple years of GOA and BSAI groundfish fisheries: 2012 GOA ($N = 1$), 2015 BSAI ($N = 1$), 2016 GOA ($N = 14$), 2017 GOA ($N = 22$), and 2017 BSAI ($N = 5$). This year's report also includes corrected numbers of Chinook salmon recoveries originating from ESA-listed ESUs in years 2015–2017.

CODED-WIRE TAG SAMPLING

Gulf of Alaska fisheries and research

Groundfish fisheries (2018)

In the 2018 GOA groundfish fisheries, observers of the North Pacific Observer Program (Observer Program) sampled snouts for coded-wire tagged Chinook salmon. Sampling of snouts for coded-wire tags (CWTs) was based on visual detection only of a clipped adipose fin. Observers sampled 2,411[1] Chinook salmon and collected snouts from 192 fish with clipped adipose fins (Table 1). Of the snouts examined, 68 had readable CWTs (Table 1). In addition, one Chinook salmon was tagged with an agency-only wire. Agency-only wire tags are not etched with a binary or decimal code and therefore cannot be resolved to a specific release tag code (Nandor et al. 2010). The only information provided by agency-only wire tags is the release agency.

Rockfish trawl fishery (2018)

Electronic detection of CWTs in the salmon bycatch of the central GOA rockfish trawl fishery was conducted by Alaska Groundfish Data Bank in 2018, and Chinook salmon bycatch were scanned with handheld CWT detection wands. Of the 504 Chinook salmon scanned with handheld wands, 67 (13.3%) had clipped adipose fins, and 27 (5.4%) had readable CWTs (Table 1). Of the 27 with readable CWTs, 23 (85.2%) had clipped adipose fins and 4 were unclipped (Table 1). In addition, one Chinook salmon with a clipped adipose fin was tagged with an agency-only wire.

[1]Number of Chinook salmon sampled for genetics in the pollock and non-pollock fisheries (Fisheries Monitoring and Analysis Division of the Alaska Fisheries Science Center).

U.S. research (2017)
In 2017 the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) conducted research on juvenile salmon in the GOA. Researchers used electronic and visual detection to sample salmon caught in trawls for CWTs. Researchers sampled 10 Chinook salmon, of which 2 (20%) had readable CWTs and 1 was known to have a clipped adipose fin (Table 1). Eight coded-wire tagged coho salmon were also recovered.

Bering Sea-Aleutian Islands fisheries and research

Groundfish fisheries (2018)
In the 2018 BSAI groundfish fisheries, observers of the Observer Program sampled snouts for coded-wire tagged Chinook salmon. Sampling of snouts for CWTs was based on visual detection only of a clipped adipose fin. Observers sampled 1,440[2] Chinook salmon in the BSAI and collected 32 snouts from fish with clipped adipose fins (Table 1). Of the snouts examined, 17 had readable CWTs (Table 1).

U.S. research (2018)
In 2018 NMFS conducted research on juvenile and immature salmon in the northern Bering Sea. Researchers used electronic detection to sample salmon caught in trawls for CWTs. Researchers sampled 148 juvenile and 17 immature Chinook salmon, of which 1 was detected to have a CWT (Table 1). The CWT from the adipose-clipped salmon was lost before it could be read.

ORIGINS OF CODED-WIRE TAGS

Results in this report are summarized for two time periods. For the GOA fisheries, results are summarized for periods 2001–2011 and 2012–2018 because of the implementation of a revised genetic sampling protocol by the Observer Program in 2012. For the BSAI fisheries, results are summarized for periods 2001–2010 and 2011–2018 because of a revised genetic sampling protocol implemented in 2011.

Gulf of Alaska fisheries

Groundfish fisheries (2018)
Coded-wire tagged Chinook salmon recovered as bycatch in the GOA are comprised of stocks originating from Alaska, British Columbia, Washington, Idaho, and Oregon and are summarized for 2001–2018 in Table 2. In 2018, one additional Chinook salmon was tagged with an agency-only wire. The agency-only wire identified the release agency as Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. Chinook salmon tagged in Alaska and harvested in the GOA have historically originated from two regions, Cook Inlet and Southeast Alaska, with most of the coded-wire tagged Alaska Chinook salmon originating from Southeast Alaska (Table 3). Since the tagging of Cook Inlet Chinook salmon with CWTs by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) has been intermittent since the 2008 brood year (2010 release), most coded-wire tagged Alaska

[2]Number of Chinook salmon sampled for length in the pollock and non-pollock fisheries (Fisheries Monitoring and Analysis Division of the Alaska Fisheries Science Center).

Chinook salmon harvested in the GOA for 2012–2018 originated from Southeast Alaska (Table 3).

Most of the Chinook salmon represented by CWTs and harvested in the GOA originated from hatchery production (Table 4), a reflection that wild stocks of Chinook salmon are under-represented by CWTs, especially outside of Alaskan production. Chinook salmon recovered in the GOA are comprised of a variety of run types (Table 5) that are designated by the tagging agency. Chinook salmon recovered in the GOA are also comprised of a variety of age classes (Table 6). Total age of each fish was calculated by subtracting the brood year of the coded-wire tagged recovery from the recovery year and includes freshwater and saltwater residency.

Rockfish trawl fishery (2018)
Recoveries of coded-wire tagged Chinook salmon in the bycatch of the GOA rockfish trawl fishery are summarized by state or province of origin for 2013–2018 (Table 7). The Chinook salmon recovery with an agency-only wire was identified as a release by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Bering Sea-Aleutian Islands fisheries

Groundfish fisheries (2018)
Coded-wire tagged Chinook salmon recovered as bycatch in the BSAI are comprised of stocks originating from Alaska, the Yukon Territory, British Columbia, Washington, and Oregon and are summarized for 2001–2018 in Table 8. Starting in 2011, sampling expansion factors were calculated for coded-wire tagged recoveries in the bycatch of the BSAI groundfish fisheries and total estimated numbers by state or province of origin are reported for 2011–2018 (Table 9). Chinook salmon tagged in Alaska and harvested in the BSAI have historically originated from two regions, Cook Inlet and Southeast Alaska (Table 10). Since the tagging of Cook Inlet Chinook salmon with CWTs by ADF&G has been intermittent since the 2008 brood year (2010 release), most coded-wire tagged Alaska Chinook salmon harvested in the BSAI in 2011–2018 originated from Southeast Alaska (Table 10).

Most of the Chinook salmon represented by CWTs and harvested in the BSAI groundfish fisheries originated from hatchery production (Table 11), a reflection that wild stocks of Chinook salmon are under-represented by CWTs, especially outside of Alaskan production. Chinook salmon recovered in the BSAI are comprised of a variety of run types (Table 12) that are designated by the tagging agency. Chinook salmon recovered in the BSAI are also comprised of a variety of age classes (Table 6). Total age of each fish was calculated by subtracting the brood year of the coded-wire tagged recovery from the recovery year and includes freshwater and saltwater residency.

ESA-LISTED RECOVERIES

The NMFS Alaska Regional Office contracted Cramer Fish Sciences to compile a database of coded-wire tagged release groups of West Coast salmon listed under the U.S. ESA; this database was last updated in June 2019 (Flaherty and Caldwell 2019). The database was compiled using the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission Regional Mark Information System CWT

database and a list of artificial propagation programs determined by NMFS to be included in ESA-listed ESUs. We determined from this database the coded-wire tagged Chinook salmon recovered in the GOA and BSAI that originated from ESA-listed ESUs.

GOA and BSAI groundfish fisheries (2018)
Coded-wire tagged Chinook salmon from ESA-listed ESUs have been recovered in GOA and BSAI fisheries (Tables 13–14). Since 1981, coded-wire tagged Chinook salmon recovered in GOA groundfish fisheries have originated from the following ESA-listed ESUs: Lower Columbia River, Snake River fall run, Snake River spring/summer run, Upper Columbia River spring run, and the Upper Willamette River (Tables 13–14). Coded-wire tagged Chinook salmon recovered in BSAI groundfish fisheries have also originated from ESA-listed ESUs: Lower Columbia River, Snake River spring/summer run, and the Upper Willamette River (Tables 13–14).

GOA rockfish trawl fishery (2018)
Coded-wire tagged Chinook salmon recovered in the GOA rockfish trawl fishery have originated from the following ESA-listed ESUs: Lower Columbia River, Puget Sound, Snake River fall run, Snake River spring/summer run, Upper Columbia River spring run, and Upper Willamette River (Table 15).

U.S. research (2017)
U.S. research surveys directed at juvenile salmon in the GOA have also documented the occurrence of Chinook salmon from ESA-listed ESUs. Since 1996, research surveys in the GOA have recovered coded-wire tagged Chinook salmon from the following ESA-listed ESUs: Lower Columbia River, Puget Sound, Snake River fall run, Snake River spring/summer run, Upper Columbia River spring run, and Upper Willamette River (Tables 16–17). One coded-wire tagged coho salmon from the Lower Columbia River ESU was recovered in the GOA in 2017. No ESA-listed, coded-wire tagged Chinook salmon have been recovered in U.S. research surveys in the BSAI.

Ocean Distribution of Chinook Salmon from ESA-listed ESUs, 1981–2018

Maps show the ocean distribution of coded-wire tagged Chinook salmon from ESA-listed ESUs from the Pacific Northwest (Figures 1–7). These maps were compiled from the historical database of CWT recoveries (1981–2018) from high seas commercial fisheries and research surveys: GOA and BSAI groundfish fisheries, GOA rockfish trawl fishery, at-sea Pacific hake trawl fishery off the U.S. West Coast, and the West Coast groundfish trawl fishery, as well as domestic and foreign research surveys in the North Pacific Ocean, GOA, and BSAI.

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Fishermen, processors, observers, contractors, and scientists who participated in the high seas CWT recovery program are gratefully acknowledged, especially Katy McGauley of Alaska Groundfish Data Bank. Haila Schultz, Dave Nicolls, and Spencer Lunda dissected salmon snouts, decoded CWTs, and entered CWT recovery data in an electronic database.

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Vaughan, J. 2011. Production of stream type (spring-run) Chinook salmon from ESA-listed ESUs originating in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. Technical Memorandum: Cramer Fish Sciences, 600 NW Fariss Rd., Gresham, OR 97030, 8 p.

Table 1. Number of Chinook salmon sampled, number with clipped adipose fins (ad-clipped), and number with readable coded-wire tags (CWTs) in the various sampling programs in the Gulf of Alaska (GOA) and Bering Sea-Aleutian Islands (BSAI) in 2017 and 2018. The number of Chinook salmon with readable CWTs that were also ad-clipped is in parentheses.

Region	Year	Fishery	Sampling program	Detection method	Number sampled	Number ad-clipped	Number with readable CWTs
GOA	2017	Research trawl	National Marine Fisheries Service	Electronic and visual	10	-	2 (1)
	2017	Groundfish	Observer Program	Visual	3,979[1,2]	585[2]	179[4] (179)
	2018	Groundfish	Observer Program	Visual	2,411[1,2]	192	68 (68)
	2018	Rockfish trawl	Alaska Groundfish Data Bank	Electronic	504	67	27 (23)
BSAI	2017	Groundfish	Observer Program	Visual	3,095[2,3]	120[2]	44[4] (44)
	2018	Groundfish	Observer Program	Visual	1,440[2,3]	32	17 (17)
	2018	Research trawl	National Marine Fisheries Service	Electronic	165	-	0[5]

[1]Number of Chinook salmon sampled for genetics in the pollock and non-pollock fisheries.
[2]Number from the Fisheries Monitoring and Analysis Division of the Alaska Fisheries Science Center.
[3]Number of Chinook salmon sampled for length in the pollock and non-pollock fisheries.
[4]Number updated from the previous report.
[5]One tag was lost before it could be read.

Table 2. Observed and mark-expanded numbers of coded-wire tagged Chinook salmon captured in the bycatch of the Gulf of Alaska groundfish fisheries (excluding augmented sampling in the rockfish trawl fishery, 2013–2018, and salmon excluder device testing, 2013–2014), by run year and state or province of origin: A) 2001–2011 and B) 2012–2018. Average numbers and percentages of the total averaged over years are reported.

A. 2001–2011

	Alaska		British Columbia		Idaho		Oregon		Washington		Total	
Run year	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number
2001	10	100.2	6	74.8	0	0	12	16.5	4	4.0	**32**	**195.6**
2002	10	47.2	5	113.0	0	0	4	4.3	3	3.7	**22**	**168.2**
2003	2	22.4	2	28.6	0	0	4	8.3	1	1.0	**9**	**60.3**
2004	3	30.5	4	22.0	0	0	5	16.9	1	1.1	**13**	**70.6**
2005	3	33.6	4	86.5	0	0	2	3.1	2	2.2	**11**	**125.4**
2006	10	58.3	7	158.3	0	0	2	2.1	5	14.5	**24**	**233.1**
2007	13	99.1	3	50.9	0	0	2	2.1	5	21.3	**23**	**173.3**
2008	6	52.3	1	1.0	0	0	3	9.3	12	12.9	**22**	**75.5**
2009	5	41.4	2	5.2	0	0	2	2.8	4	4.5	**13**	**53.9**
2010	10	81.3	4	4.0	0	0	10	25.9	12	23.7	**36**	**135.0**
2011	3	32.3	1	51.4	0	0	2	13.4	2	2.0	**8**	**99.2**
Mean	**6.8**	**54.4**	**3.5**	**54.2**	**0**	**0**	**4.4**	**9.5**	**4.6**	**8.3**	**19.4**	**126.4**
% of total averaged over years	**34%**	**46%**	**20%**	**38%**	**0%**	**0%**	**23%**	**9%**	**23%**	**7%**		

Table 2. Continued.

B. 2012–2018

	Alaska		British Columbia		Idaho		Oregon		Washington		Total	
Run year	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number
2012	6	43.6	0	0	0	0	2	2.0	2	10.8	**10**	**56.5**
2013	5	25.9	9	38.1	0	0	7	69.4	6	7.4	**27**	**140.7**
2014	5	62.6	10	48.8	1	1.0	13	77.9	5	6.7	**34**	**197.0**
2015	27	311.2	30	176.2	0	0	15	17.3	30	48.6	**102**	**553.4**
2016	59	364.0	69	318.6	0	0	60	284.5	86	125.6	**274**	**1,092.7**
2017	33	186.2	40	235.2	0	0	64	195.6	42	75.7	**179**	**692.7**
2018	11	54.8	19	91.3	2	2.2	11	30.0	25	53.2	**68**	**231.4**
Mean	**20.9**	**149.8**	**25.3**	**129.7**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**24.6**	**96.7**	**28.0**	**46.9**	**99.1**	**423.5**
% of total averaged over years	**25%**	**38%**	**24%**	**27%**	**1%**	**0.0%**	**25%**	**23%**	**25%**	**12%**		

Table 3. Observed and mark-expanded numbers of coded-wire tagged, Alaska-origin Chinook salmon captured in the bycatch of the Gulf of Alaska groundfish fisheries (excluding augmented sampling in the rockfish trawl fishery, 2013–2018, and salmon excluder device testing, 2013–2014) by run year and release region: A) 2001–2011 and B) 2012–2018. Numbers averaged over time periods are reported. The Chinook salmon tagging program in the Cook Inlet, Alaska region has been intermittent since the 2008 brood year (2010 release).

A. 2001–2011

	Cook Inlet, Alaska		Southeast Alaska		Alaska Total	
Run year	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number
2001	2	2.0	8	98.2	**10**	**100.2**
2002	1	1.0	9	46.2	**10**	**47.2**
2003	0	0	2	22.4	**2**	**22.4**
2004	0	0	3	30.5	**3**	**30.5**
2005	0	0	3	33.6	**3**	**33.6**
2006	0	0	10	58.3	**10**	**58.3**
2007	0	0	13	99.1	**13**	**99.1**
2008	2	2.0	4	50.3	**6**	**52.3**
2009	1	1.0	4	40.4	**5**	**41.4**
2010	0	0	10	81.3	**10**	**81.3**
2011	0	0	3	32.3	**3**	**32.3**
Mean	**0.5**	**0.5**	**6.3**	**53.9**	**6.8**	**54.4**

B. 2012–2018

	Cook Inlet, Alaska		Southeast Alaska		Alaska Total	
Run year	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number
2012	0	0	6	43.6	**6**	**43.6**
2013	0	0	5	25.9	**5**	**25.9**
2014	0	0	5	62.6	**5**	**62.6**
2015	0	0	27	311.2	**27**	**311.2**
2016	1	1.0	58	363.0	**59**	**364.0**
2017	3	3.1	30	183.2	**33**	**186.2**
2018	2	2.0	9	52.7	**11**	**54.8**
Mean	**0.9**	**0.9**	**20.0**	**148.9**	**20.9**	**149.8**

Table 4. Observed numbers of coded-wire tagged Chinook salmon captured in the bycatch of the Gulf of Alaska groundfish fisheries (excluding augmented sampling in the rockfish trawl fishery, 2013–2018, and salmon excluder device testing, 2013–2014) by rearing type and state or province of origin: A) 2001–2011 and B) 2012–2018. Percentages of the total are reported.

A. 2001–2011

	Rearing type		
Origin	**Hatchery**	**Mixed**	**Wild**
Alaska	59	0	6
British Columbia	33	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0
Oregon	36	0	0
Washington	35	10	2
% of total	**90%**	**6%**	**4%**

B. 2012–2018

	Rearing type		
Origin	**Hatchery**	**Mixed**	**Wild**
Alaska	137	0	9
British Columbia	177	0	0
Idaho	3	0	0
Oregon	167	0	5
Washington	195	0	1
% of total	**98%**	**0%**	**2%**

Table 5. Observed numbers of coded-wire tagged Chinook salmon captured in the bycatch of the Gulf of Alaska groundfish fisheries (excluding augmented sampling in the rockfish trawl fishery, 2013–2018, and salmon excluder device testing, 2013–2014) by run type and state or province of origin: A) 2001–2011 and B) 2012–2018. Percentages of the total are reported.

A. 2001–2011

	Run type			
Origin	**Spring**	**Summer**	**Fall**	**Late fall upriver bright**
Alaska	67	0	0	0
British Columbia	7	12	20	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0
Oregon	20	0	25	3
Washington	1	18	29	3
% of total	**46%**	**15%**	**36%**	**3%**

B. 2012–2018

	Run type			
Origin	**Spring**	**Summer**	**Fall**	**Late fall upriver bright**
Alaska	146	0	0	0
British Columbia	11	106	60	0
Idaho	0	0	0	3
Oregon	118	0	51	3
Washington	14	86	83	13
% of total	**42%**	**28%**	**28%**	**3%**

Table 6. Observed numbers of coded-wire tagged Chinook salmon captured in bycatch of the Gulf of Alaska (GOA) groundfish fisheries (excluding augmented sampling in the rockfish trawl fishery, 2013–2018, and salmon excluder device testing, 2013–2014) and the Bering Sea-Aleutian Islands (BSAI) groundfish fisheries (excluding salmon excluder device testing, 2015–2016) by age during time periods. Age was calculated by subtracting the brood year of the coded-wire tagged recovery from the recovery year and includes freshwater and saltwater residency. Percentages are in parentheses.

		Age				
Fishery	**Time period**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
GOA	2001–2011	14 (7%)	89 (42%)	92 (43%)	16 (8%)	2 (1%)
	2012–2018	135 (19%)	370 (53%)	160 (23%)	27 (4%)	1 (0%)
BSAI	2001–2010	34 (12%)	141 (49%)	92 (32%)	20 (7%)	2 (1%)
	2011–2018	2 (2%)	49 (42%)	49 (42%)	15 (13%)	1 (1%)

Table 7. Observed and mark-expanded numbers of coded-wire tagged Chinook salmon captured in the bycatch of the Gulf of Alaska rockfish trawl fishery, 2013–2018, by run year and state or province of origin. Average numbers and percentages of the total averaged over years are reported.

	Alaska		British Columbia		Idaho		Oregon		Washington		Total	
Run year	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number
2013	4	27.1	9	62.3	5	7.4	28	137.8	67	111.9	**113**	**346.5**
2014	3	41.0	1	4.6	0	0	10	39.1	3	4.7	**17**	**89.4**
2015	3	80.8	2	17.0	1	2.0	13	39.9	8	9.9	**27**	**149.5**
2016	1	1.0	4	31.1	0	0	7	12.5	11	14.0	**23**	**58.6**
2017	2	32.3	2	2.2	0	0	3	3.1	7	8.0	**14**	**45.6**
2018	5	54.6	1	1.0	0	0	7	7.4	14	26.5	**27**	**89.5**
Mean	**3.0**	**39.5**	**3.2**	**19.7**	**1.0**	**1.6**	**11.3**	**40.0**	**18.3**	**29.2**	**36.8**	**129.8**
% of total averaged over years	**12%**	**40%**	**9%**	**16%**	**1%**	**1%**	**35%**	**24%**	**43%**	**19%**		

Table 8. Observed and mark-expanded numbers of coded-wire tagged Chinook salmon captured in the bycatch of the Bering Sea-Aleutian Islands groundfish fisheries (excluding salmon excluder device testing, 2015–2016) by run year and state or province of origin: A) 2001–2010 and B) 2011–2018. Average numbers and percentages of the total averaged over years are reported.

A. 2001–2010

	Alaska		British Columbia		Oregon		Washington		Yukon Territory		Total	
Run year	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number
2001	14	16.9	6	31.0	2	2.0	1	1.7	1	1.0	**24**	**52.6**
2002	27	32.7	18	284.8	21	42.8	12	31.2	1	1.0	**79**	**392.5**
2003	6	24.6	13	82.3	4	4.1	3	18.3	2	2.0	**28**	**131.3**
2004	16	37.2	21	122.3	11	115.8	6	7.7	2	2.0	**56**	**285.1**
2005	12	15.9	17	114.6	8	22.8	7	7.9	1	1.0	**45**	**162.2**
2006	16	38.8	8	93.7	6	12.9	5	5.2	1	1.0	**36**	**151.5**
2007	5	19.4	1	12.2	2	2.0	1	1.5	0	0	**9**	**35.2**
2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
2009	0	0	3	4.8	1	10.2	0	0	0	0	**4**	**15.0**
2010	0	0	2	2.9	4	37.9	7	9.8	0	0	**13**	**50.6**
Mean	**9.6**	**18.6**	**8.9**	**74.9**	**5.9**	**25.1**	**4.2**	**8.3**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**29.4**	**127.6**
% of total averaged over years	**30%**	**18%**	**33%**	**49%**	**20%**	**26%**	**15%**	**7%**	**2%**	**1%**		

Table 8. Continued.

B. 2011–2018

	Alaska		British Columbia		Oregon		Washington		Yukon Territory		Total	
Run year	Observed Number	CWT mark expanded number	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number
2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2.0	0	0	**2**	**2.0**
2012	1	1.7	1	9.4	1	1.0	2	2.0	0	0	**5**	**14.2**
2013	0	0	1	2.6	1	1.0	2	3.4	0	0	**4**	**7.0**
2014	0	0	1	2.8	3	3.9	1	1.0	0	0	**5**	**7.7**
2015	1	16.7	3	7.1	2	7.8	3	14.9	2	2.1	**11**	**48.5**
2016	4	15.3	14	79.2	5	9.6	4	4.3	1	1.0	**28**	**109.5**
2017	9	99.3	18	93.5	8	25.7	9	15.0	0	0	**44**	**233.5**
2018	3	18.6	8	42.6	2	4.5	4	7.6	0	0	**17**	**73.3**
Mean	**2.3**	**18.9**	**5.8**	**29.7**	**2.8**	**6.7**	**3.4**	**6.3**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**14.5**	**62.0**
% of total averaged over years	**10%**	**16%**	**29%**	**41%**	**21%**	**14%**	**37%**	**28%**	**3%**	**1%**		

Table 9. CWT mark- and sample-expanded numbers of Chinook salmon captured in bycatch of the Bering Sea-Aleutian Islands groundfish fisheries (excluding salmon excluder device testing, 2015–2016) by run year and state or province of origin: 2011–2018. Observed numbers are in parentheses.

	Estimated numbers				
Run year	Alaska	British Columbia	Oregon	Washington	Yukon Territory
2011	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	21.4 (2)	0 (0)
2012	18.9 (1)	105.4 (1)	11.5 (1)	22.7 (2)	0 (0)
2013	0 (0)	31.9 (1)	12.2 (1)	40.7 (2)	0 (0)
2014	0 (0)	32.6 (1)	45.7 (3)	11.7 (1)	0 (0)
2015	214.6 (1)	91.1 (3)	99.9 (2)	192.1 (3)	26.6 (2)
2016	206.9 (4)	1,071.1 (14)	130.1 (5)	58.7 (4)	13.7 (1)
2017	1,163.3 (9)	1,095.9 (18)	300.9 (8)	176.2 (9)	0 (0)
2018	224.5 (3)	513.9 (8)	54.7 (2)	91.8 (4)	0 (0)

Table 10. Observed and mark-expanded numbers of coded-wire tagged, Alaska-origin Chinook salmon captured in bycatch of the Bering Sea-Aleutian Islands groundfish fisheries (excluding salmon excluder device testing, 2015–2016) by run year and release region: A) 2001–2010 and B) 2011–2018. Numbers averaged over time periods are reported. The Chinook salmon tagging program in the Cook Inlet, Alaska region has been intermittent since the 2008 brood year (2010 release).

A. 2001–2010

	Cook Inlet, Alaska		Southeast Alaska		Alaska Total	
Run year	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number
2001	14	16.9	0	0	**14**	**16.9**
2002	25	28.9	2	3.8	**27**	**32.7**
2003	4	4.1	2	20.6	**6**	**24.6**
2004	11	11.1	5	26.1	**16**	**37.2**
2005	8	8.2	4	7.7	**12**	**15.9**
2006	11	11.4	5	27.4	**16**	**38.8**
2007	2	2.0	3	17.4	**5**	**19.4**
2008	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
2009	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
2010	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
Mean	**7.5**	**8.3**	**2.1**	**10.3**	**9.6**	**18.6**

B. 2011–2018

	Cook Inlet, Alaska		Southeast Alaska		Alaska Total	
Run year	Observed Number	CWT Mark Expansion	Observed Number	CWT Mark Expansion	Observed Number	CWT Mark Expansion
2011	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
2012	0	0	1	1.7	**1**	**1.7**
2013	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
2014	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
2015	0	0	1	16.7	**1**	**16.7**
2016	1	1.0	3	14.3	**4**	**15.3**
2017	2	2.1	7	97.2	**9**	**99.3**
2018	1	1.0	2	17.6	**3**	**18.6**
Mean	**0.5**	**0.5**	**1.8**	**18.4**	**2.3**	**18.9**

Table 11. Observed numbers of coded-wire tagged Chinook salmon captured in bycatch of the Bering Sea-Aleutian Islands groundfish fisheries (excluding salmon excluder device testing, 2015–2016) by rearing type and state or province of origin: A) 2001–2010 and B) 2011–2018. Percentages of the total are reported.

A. 2001–2010

	Rearing type		
Origin	**Hatchery**	**Mixed**	**Wild**
Alaska	90	0	6
British Columbia	89	0	0
California	2	0	0
Oregon	59	0	0
Washington	40	1	1
Yukon Territory	8	0	0
% of total	**99.3%**	**0.3%**	**0.3%**

B. 2011–2018

	Rearing type		
Origin	**Hatchery**	**Mixed**	**Wild**
Alaska	15	0	3
British Columbia	46	0	0
California	0	0	0
Oregon	22	0	0
Washington	26	0	1
Yukon Territory	3	0	0
% of total	**96.6%**	**0%**	**3.4%**

Table 12. Observed numbers of coded-wire tagged Chinook salmon captured in bycatch of the Bering Sea-Aleutian Islands groundfish fisheries (excluding salmon excluder device testing, 2015–2016) by run type and state or province of origin: A) 2001–2010 and B) 2011–2018. Percentages of the total are reported.

A. 2001–2010

	Run type			
Origin	**Spring**	**Summer**	**Fall**	**Late fall upriver bright**
Alaska	93	0	0	0
British Columbia	12	34	39	0
Oregon	17	0	40	0
Washington	8	2	30	2
Yukon Territory	6	0	2	0
% total	**48%**	**13%**	**39%**	**1%**

B. 2011–2018

	Run type			
Origin	**Spring**	**Summer**	**Fall**	**Late fall upriver bright**
Alaska	18	0	0	0
British Columbia	1	30	15	0
Oregon	13	0	8	1
Washington	1	6	18	2
Yukon Territory	3	0	0	0
% total	**31%**	**31%**	**35%**	**3%**

Table 13. Observed and mark-expanded numbers of coded-wire tagged Chinook salmon listed under the Endangered Species Act and captured in bycatch of the Gulf of Alaska (GOA) groundfish fisheries (excluding augmented sampling in the rockfish trawl fishery, 2013–2018, and salmon excluder device testing, 2013–2014) and Bering Sea-Aleutian Islands (BSAI) groundfish fisheries (excluding salmon excluder device testing, 2015–2016) by evolutionarily significant unit (ESU) for 1981–2018.

	GOA		BSAI	
Chinook salmon ESU	Observed number	CWT Mark Expanded Number	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number
Lower Columbia River	38	136.4	10	10.1
Snake River fall run	7	10.4	0	0
Snake River spring/summer run	1	1.9	1	1.9
Upper Columbia River spring run	1	1.0	0	0
Upper Willamette River	200	704.5	21	91.1

Table 14. Observed and mark-expanded numbers of coded-wire tagged Chinook salmon listed under the Endangered Species Act and captured in bycatch of the Gulf of Alaska (GOA) groundfish fisheries (excluding augmented sampling in the rockfish trawl fishery, 2013–2018, and salmon excluder device testing, 2013–2014) and Bering Sea Aleutian Islands (BSAI) groundfish fisheries (excluding salmon excluder device testing, 2015–2016) by evolutionarily significant unit (ESU) and year, 1981–2018.

A. Lower Columbia River Chinook salmon ESU

	GOA		BSAI	
Run year	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number
1981	0	0	0	0
1982	0	0	0	0
1983	0	0	0	0
1984	5	14.1	0	0
1985	1	1.0	0	0
1986	0	0	0	0
1987	1	1.3	0	0
1988	0	0	0	0
1989	0	0	0	0
1990	1	1.0	0	0
1991	0	0	0	0
1992	1	1.6	0	0
1993	1	60.3	0	0
1994	2	2.8	0	0
1995	0	0	0	0
1996	0	0	0	0
1997	0	0	0	0
1998	2	18.8	0	0
1999	4	5.9	0	0
2000	2	2.0	0	0
2001	2	2.0	1	1.0
2002	0	0	1	1.0
2003	0	0	0	0
2004	1	1.1	3	3.0
2005	0	0	3	3.1
2006	0	0	1	1.0
2007	0	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0	0
2012	0	0	1	1.0
2013	1	5.7	0	0
2014	1	1.0	0	0

Table 14. Continued.

A. Lower Columbia River Chinook salmon ESU

	GOA		BSAI	
Run year	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number
2015	4	5.0	0	0
2016	6	6.0	0	0
2017	1	1.0	0	0
2018	2	5.7	0	0

Table 14. Continued.

B. Snake River fall-run Chinook salmon ESU

	GOA		BSAI	
Run year	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number
1981	0	0	0	0
1982	0	0	0	0
1983	0	0	0	0
1984	0	0	0	0
1985	0	0	0	0
1986	0	0	0	0
1987	0	0	0	0
1988	0	0	0	0
1989	0	0	0	0
1990	0	0	0	0
1991	0	0	0	0
1992	0	0	0	0
1993	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0
1995	0	0	0	0
1996	0	0	0	0
1997	0	0	0	0
1998	0	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0	0
2012	2	3.0	0	0
2013	0	0	0	0
2014	1	1.0	0	0
2015	0	0	0	0
2016	1	2.1	0	0
2017	0	0	0	0
2018	3	4.2	0	0

Table 14. Continued.

C. Snake River spring/summer-run Chinook salmon ESU

	GOA		BSAI	
Run year	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number
1981	0	0	0	0
1982	0	0	0	0
1983	1	1.9	0	0
1984	0	0	0	0
1985	0	0	0	0
1986	0	0	0	0
1987	0	0	0	0
1988	0	0	0	0
1989	0	0	0	0
1990	0	0	0	0
1991	0	0	0	0
1992	0	0	0	0
1993	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0
1995	0	0	0	0
1996	0	0	0	0
1997	0	0	0	0
1998	0	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0	0
2014	0	0	1	1.9
2015	0	0	0	0
2016	0	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0	0

Table 14. Continued.

D. Upper Columbia River spring-run Chinook salmon ESU

	GOA		BSAI	
Run year	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number
1981	0	0	0	0
1982	0	0	0	0
1983	0	0	0	0
1984	0	0	0	0
1985	0	0	0	0
1986	0	0	0	0
1987	0	0	0	0
1988	0	0	0	0
1989	0	0	0	0
1990	0	0	0	0
1991	0	0	0	0
1992	0	0	0	0
1993	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0
1995	0	0	0	0
1996	0	0	0	0
1997	0	0	0	0
1998	1	1.0	0	0
1999	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0	0
2014	0	0	0	0
2015	0	0	0	0
2016	0	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0	0

Table 14. Continued.

E. Upper Willamette River Chinook salmon ESU

	GOA		BSAI	
Run year	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number
1981	0	0	0	0
1982	1	12.0	0	0
1983	2	2.0	0	0
1984	11	16.8	1	1.0
1985	0	0	0	0
1986	0	0	0	0
1987	0	0	0	0
1988	0	0	0	0
1989	0	0	0	0
1990	4	4.0	0	0
1991	1	13.3	0	0
1992	4	28.5	0	0
1993	14	52.1	0	0
1994	3	8.8	0	0
1995	2	4.9	0	0
1996	1	1.3	1	1.0
1997	1	7.5	0	0
1998	4	30.7	0	0
1999	20	49.3	1	1.0
2000	16	16.6	1	1.0
2001	7	7.1	1	1.0
2002	1	1.0	2	12.4
2003	1	5.3	0	0
2004	1	5.8	1	7.9
2005	0	0	2	10.9
2006	1	1.0	0	0
2007	0	0	0	0
2008	1	6.5	0	0
2009	1	1.8	1	10.2
2010	3	12.8	1	15.5
2011	2	13.4	0	0
2012	11	44.5	0	0
2013	2	2.0	0	0
2014	5	18.8	1	1.0
2015	2	4.1	2	2.0
2016	31	191.5	0	0
2017	41	123.1	5	22.7
2018	6	17.9	1	3.5

Table 15. Observed and mark-expanded numbers of coded-wire tagged Chinook salmon listed under the Endangered Species Act and captured in bycatch of the Gulf of Alaska rockfish trawl fishery by evolutionarily significant unit (ESU) and year, 2013–2018.

	Lower Columbia River		Puget Sound		Snake River fall run	
Run year	Observed Number	CWT Mark Expansion	Observed Number	CWT Mark Expansion	Observed Number	CWT Mark Expansion
2013	0	0	1	1.0	4	6.3
2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
2015	1	1.0	0	0	1	2.0
2016	0	0	0	0	1	1.0
2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	1	1.0	0	0	0	0

	Snake River spring/summer run		Upper Columbia River spring run		Upper Willamette River	
Run year	Observed Number	CWT Mark Expansion	Observed Number	CWT Mark Expansion	Observed Number	CWT Mark Expansion
2013	1	1.0	1	1.0	5	7.6
2014	0	0	0	0	2	13.4
2015	0	0	0	0	0	0
2016	0	0	0	0	1	3.8
2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	1	1.2	0	0	0	0

Table 16. Observed and mark-expanded numbers of coded-wire tagged Chinook salmon listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and captured in U.S. research surveys, 1996–2017. No coded-wire tagged Chinook salmon from ESA-listed evolutionarily significant units (ESUs) were recovered in Gulf of Alaska (GOA) research surveys before 1996, and no coded-wire tagged, ESA-listed Chinook salmon have been recovered in Bering Sea-Aleutian Islands research surveys.

	GOA	
ESU	Observed number	CWT mark expanded number
Lower Columbia River	11	26.6
Puget Sound	1	1.0
Snake River fall run	6	7.1
Snake River spring/summer run	41	137.5
Upper Columbia River spring run	27	54.9
Upper Willamette River	28	92.2

Table 17. Observed and mark-expanded numbers of coded-wire tagged Chinook salmon listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and captured in U.S. research surveys in the Gulf of Alaska (GOA) by evolutionarily significant unit (ESU) and year, 1996–2017. No coded-wire tagged Chinook salmon from ESA-listed ESUs were recovered in GOA research surveys before 1996.

	Lower Columbia River		Puget Sound		Snake River fall run	
Run year	Observed Number	CWT Mark Expansion	Observed Number	CWT Mark Expansion	Observed Number	CWT Mark Expansion
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	1	1.0	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	1	1.0	0	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	0	0	1	1.0	0	0
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	1	5.7	0	0	2	3.1
2013	4	9.6	0	0	2	2.0
2014	3	8.3	0	0	1	1.0
2015	1	1.0	0	0	0	0
2016	0	0	0	0	1	1.0
2017	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 17. Continued.

	Snake River spring/summer run		Upper Columbia River spring run		Upper Willamette River	
Run year	Observed Number	CWT Mark Expansion	Observed Number	CWT Mark Expansion	Observed Number	CWT Mark Expansion
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	2	5.8	0	0	2	2.3
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	3	11.1
2002	0	0	0	0	3	26.6
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0	0	1	1.0
2012	12	27.0	13	26.4	9	14.0
2013	13	52.0	6	10.0	5	15.9
2014	8	29.5	6	16.4	1	3.5
2015	4	13.0	0	0	3	15.7
2016	2	10.2	2	2.0	1	2.1
2017	0	0	0	0	0	0

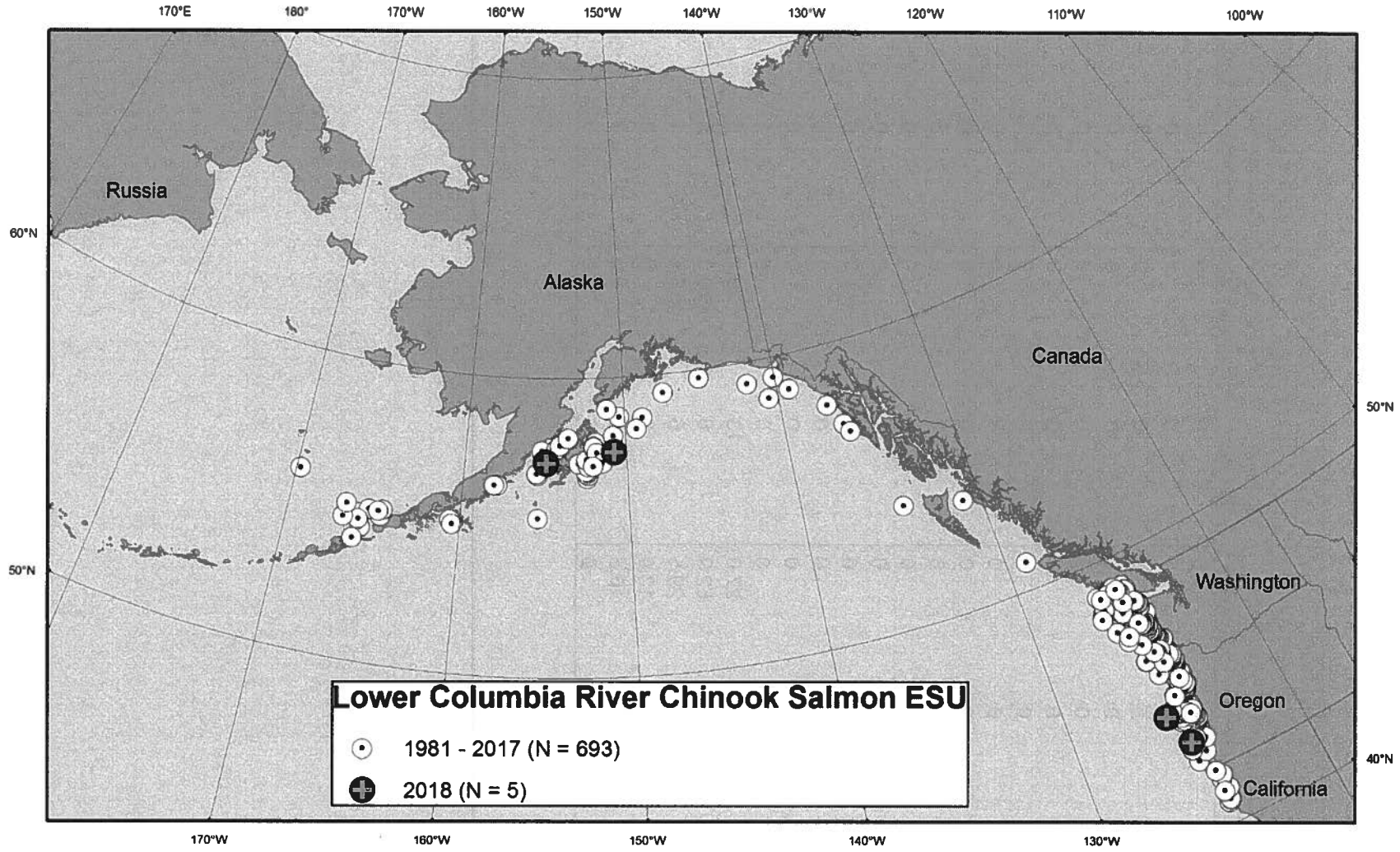

Figure 1. Ocean distribution of coded-wire tagged Chinook salmon recoveries from the Lower Columbia River ESU, 1981–2018. Coded-wire tags were recovered in fisheries and research surveys.

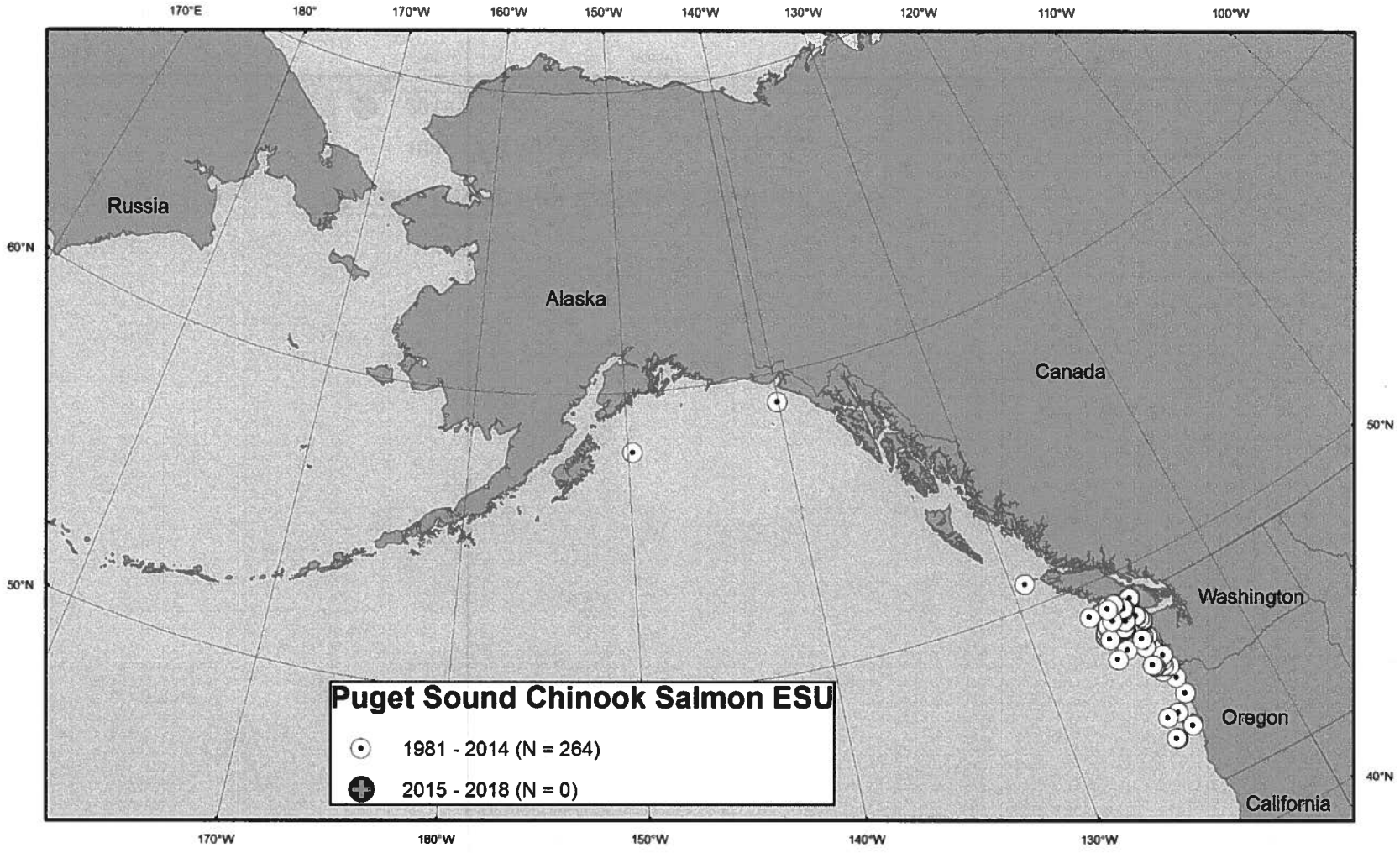

Figure 2. Ocean distribution of coded-wire tagged Chinook salmon recoveries from the Puget Sound ESU, 1981–2018. Coded-wire tags were recovered in fisheries and research surveys.

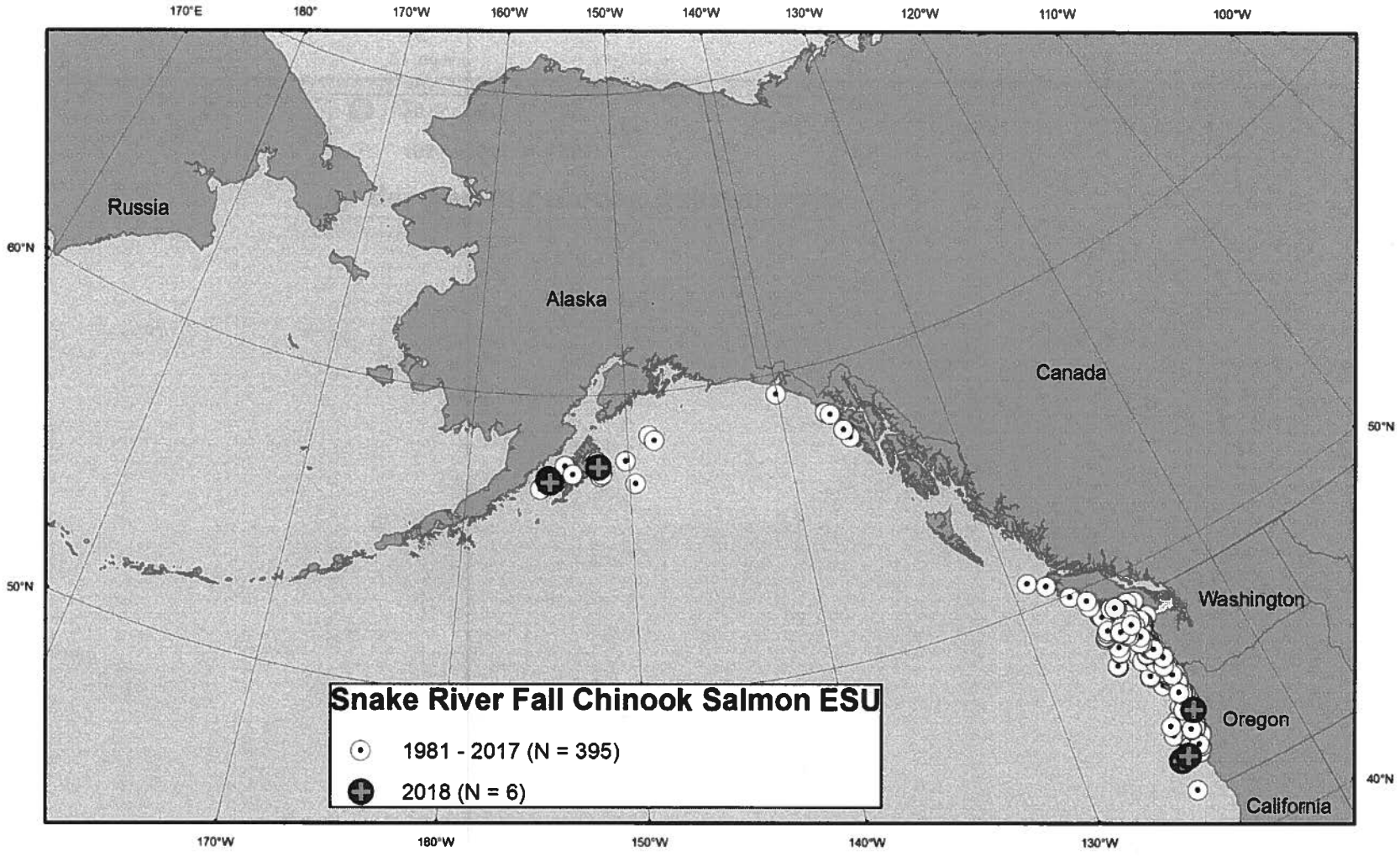

Figure 3. Ocean distribution of coded-wire tagged Chinook salmon recoveries from the Snake River fall-run ESU, 1981–2018. Coded-wire tags were recovered in fisheries and research surveys.

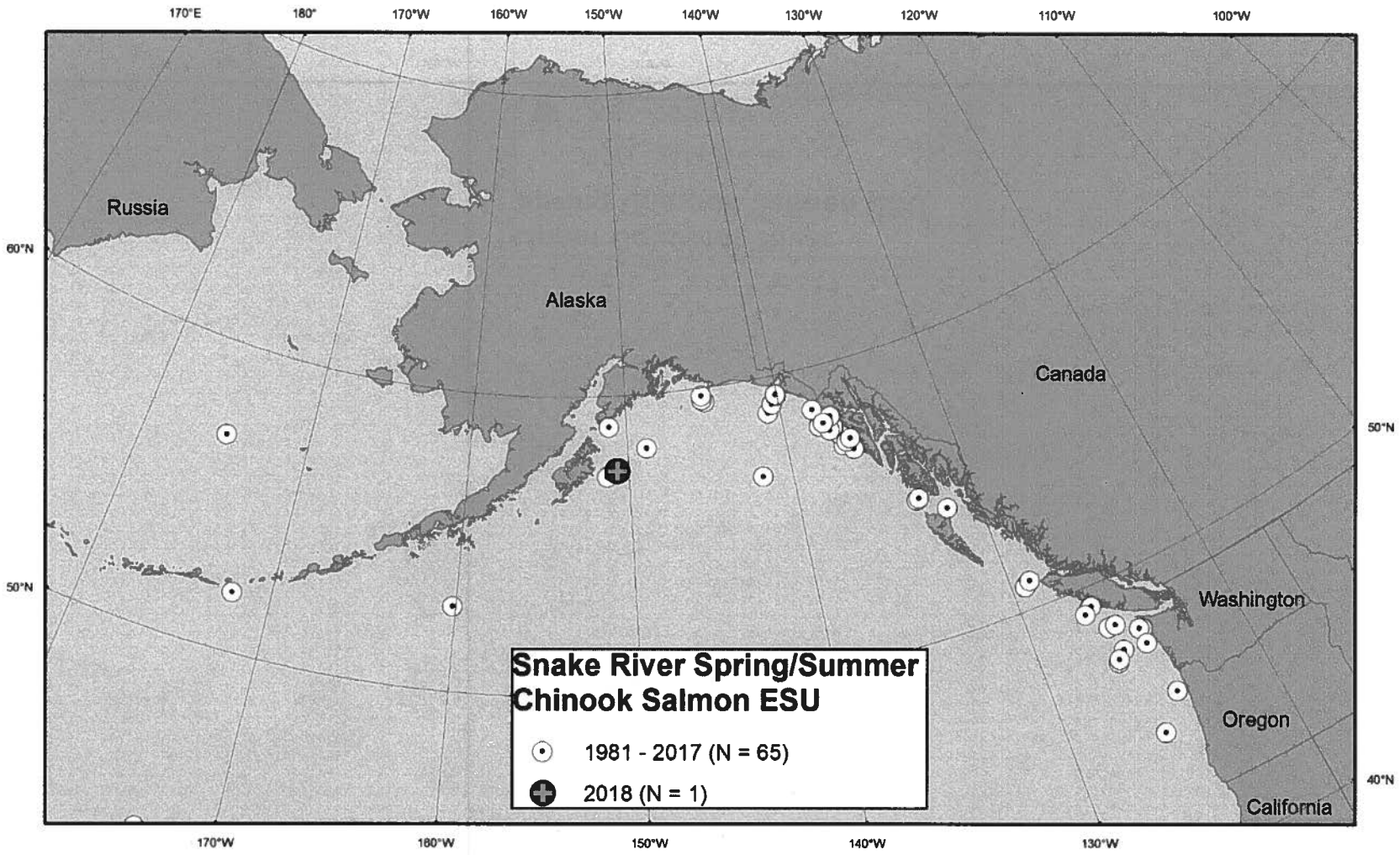

Figure 4. Ocean distribution of coded-wire tagged Chinook salmon recoveries from the Snake River spring/summer-run ESU, 1981–2018. Coded-wire tags were recovered in fisheries and research surveys.

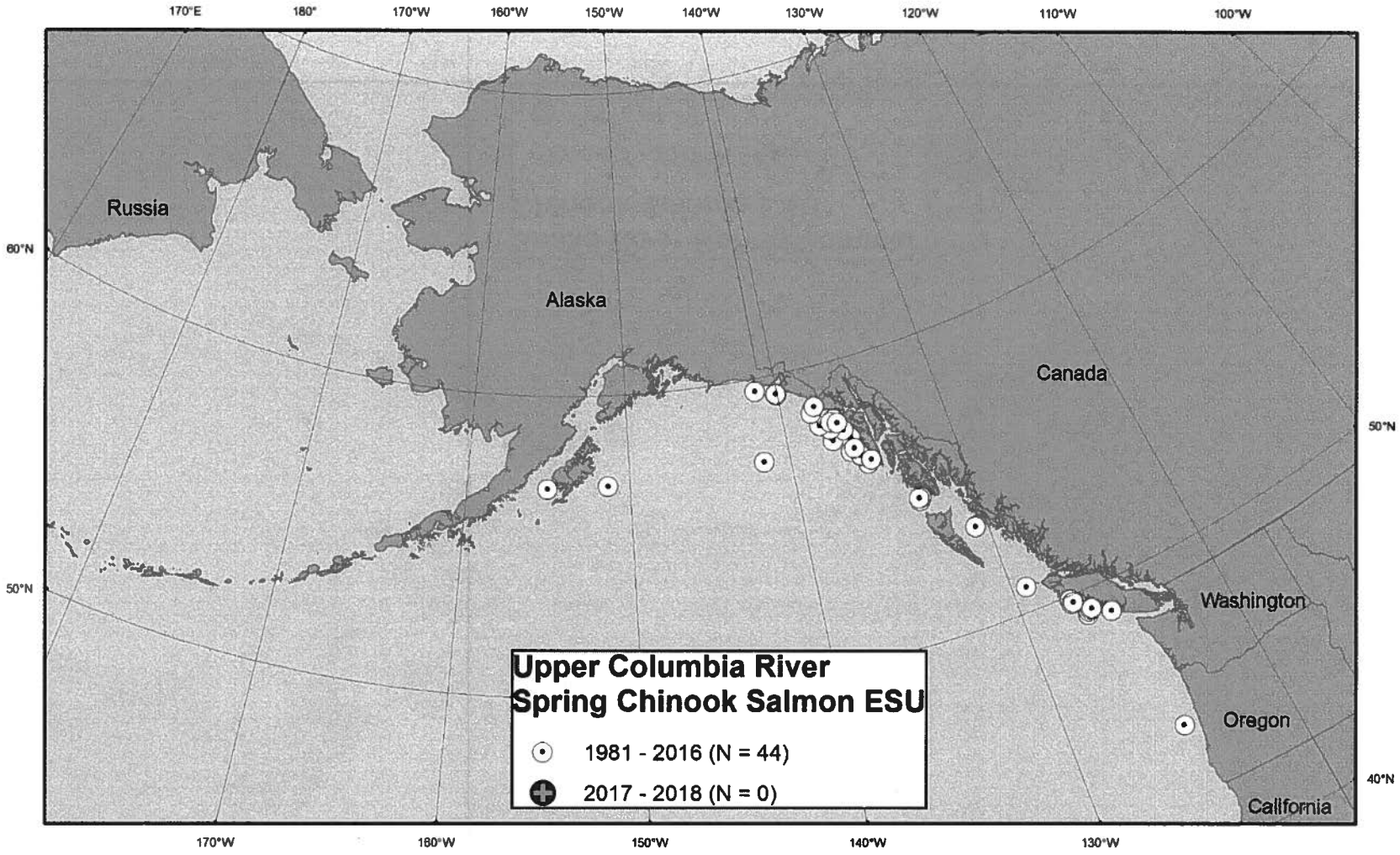

Figure 5. Ocean distribution of code-wire tagged Chinook salmon recoveries from the Upper Columbia spring-run ESU, 1981–2018. Coded-wire tags were recovered in fisheries and research surveys.

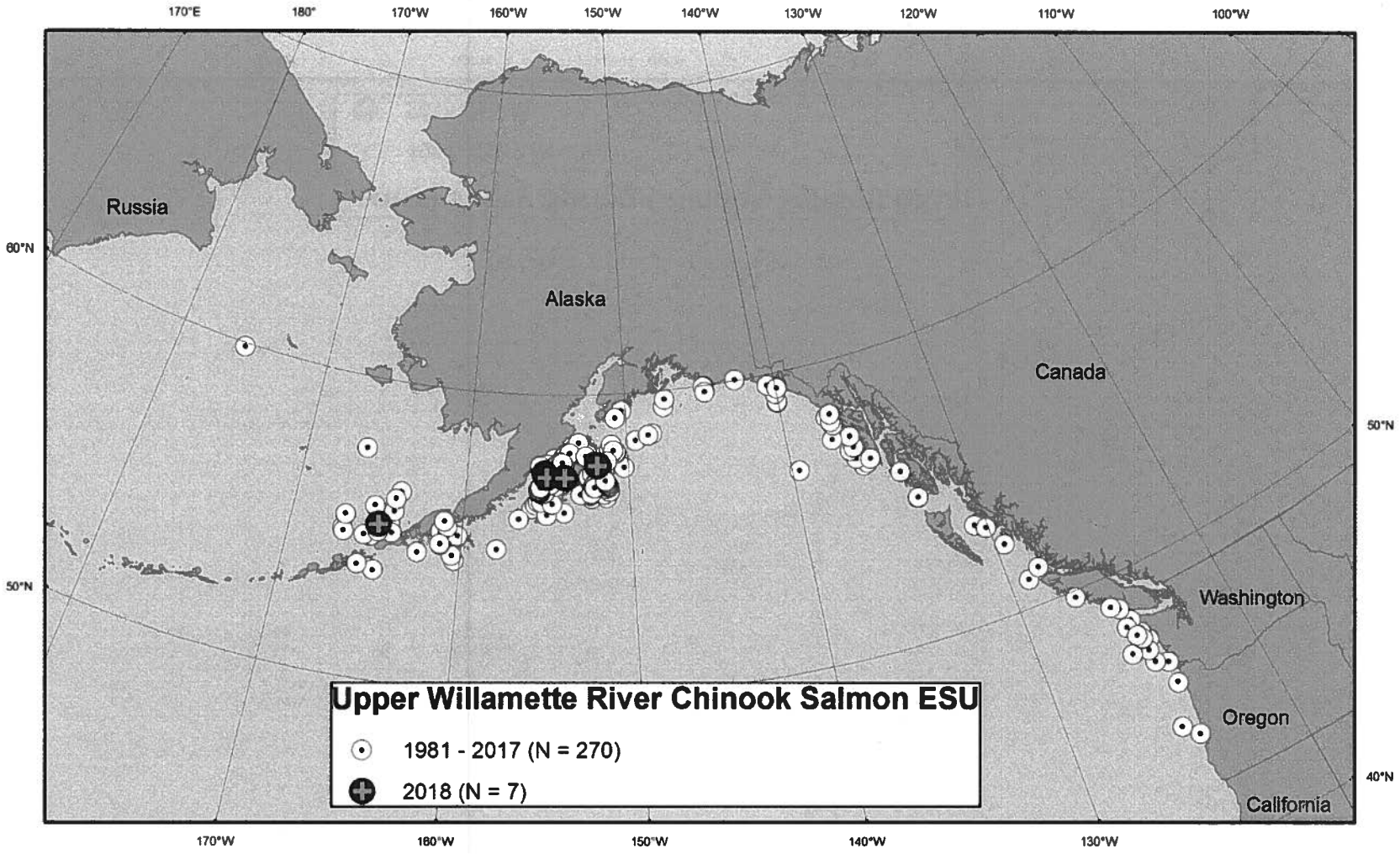

Figure 6. Ocean distribution of coded-wire tagged Chinook salmon recoveries from the Upper Willamette River ESU, 1981–2018. Coded-wire tags were recovered in fisheries and research surveys.

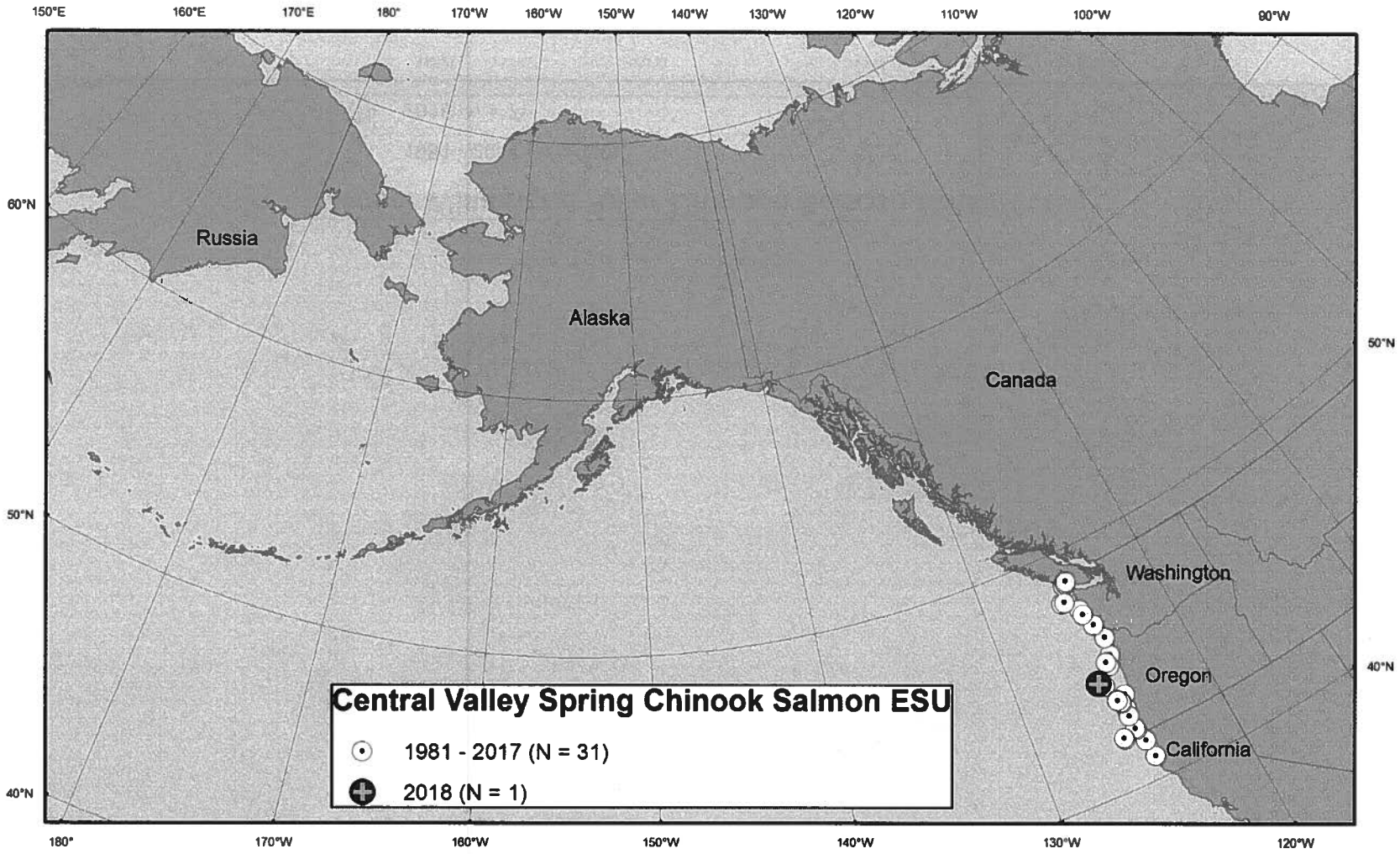

Figure 7. Ocean distribution of coded-wire tagged Chinook salmon recoveries from the Central Valley spring-run ESU, 1981–2018. Coded-wire tags were recovered in fisheries and research surveys.

APPENDIX 1

Recovery Estimation Technique by Adrian Celewycz

The total number of fish from a particular release group that are caught in a particular area during a particular time period can be estimated in a two-step process (Nandor et al. 2010). The first step is to calculate a sampling expansion factor (a) for the fishery in each year (Johnson 2004):

> a = (total catch of each species by fishery by year)/ (sampled catch of each species by fishery by year).

A sampling expansion factor can only be calculated from CWTs recovered from *inside* a sample where the number of sampled fish is known. CWT recoveries from *outside* the sample ("select" recoveries where the total number of fish examined is unknown) cannot be used to calculate a sampling expansion factor.

For the sampled catch, the estimated total recoveries of tags for each release group of interest by fishery and year are calculated:

$$R_{Ti} = aR_{Oi};$$

R_{Ti} = estimated total recoveries of tags for the i^{th} release group;
R_{Oi} = observed number of tags for the i^{th} release group release group;
a = sampling expansion factor for each fishery in each year.

The second step is to account for the fraction of each release group of interest that was tagged (Johnson 2004):

$$C_T = \sum_{i=1}^{n} b_i R_{Ti};$$

C_T = the total estimated contribution for a release group of interest;
b_i = a CWT marking expansion factor for the i^{th} release group = (total fish released)/ (total fish marked) for the i^{th} release group;
R_{Ti} = estimated total recoveries of tags for the i^{th} release group.

The contribution estimates are then summed over all relevant area and time strata. These are the simplest forms of recovery expansion equations (Nandor 2010).

For ESA-listed ESUs, the CWT mark expansion factor can be additionally expanded to take into account the untagged, wild component of each ESU that is not represented by CWTs. A total mark expansion factor (c_j) for each ESU can be calculated:

> c_j = 1 / (proportion hatchery component for the j^{th} ESU).

The proportion hatchery component is calculated separately for each ESU based on the mean hatchery/wild ratio of a number of years of adult returns for each ESU (Appendix Table 1). The total estimated mark expansion of recoveries (R_{TMEj}) can be calculated:

$$R_{TMEij} = c_j b_{ij};$$

R_{TMEij} = the total estimated mark expansion for the i^{th} release group in the j^{th} ESU;
c_j = 1 / (proportion hatchery component for the j^{th} ESU);
b_{ij} = the CWT marking expansion for the i^{th} release group in the j^{th} ESU.

Once again, the contribution estimates are then summed over all relevant area and time strata. For these calculations, each tag code is considered to be a separate release group.

Appendix Table 1. Percentages of hatchery and wild components and Total Mark Expansion Factors for Chinook salmon ESUs.

Chinook salmon ESU name	% Hatchery	% Wild	Total Mark Expansion Factor	Source of hatchery/wild ratios
Lower Columbia River	88.9	11.1	1.12	2008–2010 adult return estimates[1]
Puget Sound	95.0	5.0	1.05	Recent adult return estimates[2]
Snake River fall run	75.2	24.8	1.33	2007–2011 spawning escapement estimates[3]
Snake River spring/summer run	73.2	26.8	1.37	1995–2012 adult return estimates[4]
Upper Columbia River spring run	89.1	10.9	1.12	1995–2012 adult return estimates[4]
Upper Willamette River	81.7	18.3	1.22	2005–2010 adult return estimates[1]

[1] Vaughan 2011.
[2] LaVoy 2013a.
[3] LaVoy 2013b.
[4] Joint Columbia River Management Staff 2013.

APPENDIX 2

Excerpts from "Analysis of Recoveries of Coded-Wire Tags (CWTs) from Chinook Salmon in the Gulf of Alaska (GOA) and Bering Sea-Aleutian Islands (BSAI), 2012 and 2013" by Adrian Celewycz

Processing Snouts for Coded-Wire Tags (CWTs) at Auke Bay Laboratories CWT Lab at TSMRI

At the Auke Bay Laboratories (ABL) Coded-Wire Tag (CWT) Lab at TSMRI, snouts are processed to recover CWTs from tagged salmon collected in the bycatch in Federally-managed groundfish fisheries as well as from domestic and foreign research surveys in the Gulf of Alaska (GOA) and Bering Sea-Aleutian Islands (BSAI). The CWTs are extracted from each snout, read and verified under a microscope, and then recovery data associated with each snout are entered into a NMFS database. Once the recovery data and tag data have been verified and finalized, they are incorporated into the master historical database of all CWTs processed by ABL's CWT Lab and reported to the coastwide Regional Mark Information System (RMIS) of the Pacific Stated [sic] Marine Fisheries Commission (PSMFC). At that point the data are available for further analysis. ABL's historical CWT database contains records of CWT recoveries from the salmon bycatch of the GOA and BSAI groundfish fisheries dating back to 1981.

The CWT Program in the Greater Pacific Region of North America

Since the late 1960s, CWTs have been used in the greater Pacific region (Alaska, British Columbia, Washington, Idaho, Oregon, and California) to mark anadromous salmonids, particularly hatchery fish (Nandor et al. 2010). Coastwide, more than 53 million juvenile Chinook salmon have been tagged with CWTs in the last several years (2009 and 2010 brood years) by 36 State, Federal, Tribal, and private entities in the U.S. and Canada, at more than 160 hatcheries and rearing facilities on the West Coast, in addition to natural origin fish trapped and tagged at many sites. The total number of Chinook salmon represented by these 53 tagged million Chinook salmon is over 162 million fish annually (2009 and 2010 brood years). Over a billion Chinook salmon from the greater Pacific region have been tagged with CWTs since 1968. CWT data are used for many purposes, including stock contribution studies where fishery managers seek information on the contribution rates of key stocks in a given fishery (by time and area strata) in order to better manage harvest rates for conservation of the resource (Nandor et al. 2010). CWT data play a key role in the U.S-Canada Salmon Treaty allocations and management of transboundary stocks (Nandor et al. 2010). After 40 years, the CWT program in the greater Pacific region of North America continues to be the most important tool for salmonid research and management (Nandor et al. 2010).

However, CWTs do not provide information on all Chinook salmon stocks harvested in the GOA and BSAI. In particular, no wild or hatchery origin Alaska Chinook salmon stocks are currently being tagged with CWTs in other regions outside of Southeast Alaska. A tagging program on Chinook salmon in the Cook Inlet, Alaska region ended with the 2008 brood year, and no Western Alaska Chinook salmon stocks are currently being tagged. The only tagging of Chinook salmon in the whole Yukon River drainage has been conducted by the Whitehorse Hatchery, Yukon Territory, Canada.

Although some tagging of wild stocks occurs (mainly in Alaska), CWTs are used mostly for tagging of hatchery fish. Wild stocks of Chinook salmon are generally under-represented by CWTs, especially outside of Alaska. In the greater Pacific region, Alaska has had the strongest tagging program on wild stocks of Chinook salmon. Of the 26 million CWT Chinook salmon that have been tagged and released in Alaska from the 1992 brood onward, 88% were of hatchery origin and 12% were from wild stocks. Of the 787 million CWT Chinook salmon that have been tagged and released in all locations other than Alaska from the 1992 brood onward, 98% was of hatchery origin, 1% was from wild stocks, and 1% was from mixed-origin stocks.

Because of recent persistent statewide declines in Chinook salmon productivity in Alaska, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) Chinook Salmon Research Team is recommending establishing a suite of twelve Chinook salmon indicator stocks of wild origin that will provide an ongoing statewide index of Chinook salmon productivity and abundance trends (ADF&G Chinook Salmon Research Team 2013). The twelve Chinook salmon indicator stocks originate in the Unuk, Stikine, Taku, Chilkat Rivers in the Southeastern Alaska region, the Copper, Susitna, and Kenai Rivers in the Central Alaska region, the Karluk, Chignik, Nushagak, Kuskokwim Rivers in Western Alaska, and the U.S. side of the transboundary Yukon River (ADF&G Chinook Salmon Research Team 2013). A key component of the recommended stock assessment program will involve tagging a representative number of wild juvenile Chinook salmon from each indicator stock with CWTs (ADF&G Chinook Salmon Research Team 2013).

Sampling for CWTs

Historically, the only sampling for CWTs in salmon harvested as bycatch in the Gulf of Alaska (GOA) and Bering Sea-Aleutian Islands (BSAI) groundfish fisheries has been conducted by vessel and plant observers based on visual detection of a missing adipose fin in select samples. A missing adipose fin can be a visual indicator of the presence of a CWT. In 2012 and 2013, however, in addition to visual sampling for missing adipose fins by observers, electronic detection of CWTs was initiated in several new sampling programs in the GOA to supplement the number of CWTs collected in GOA groundfish fisheries. Electronic detection allows CWTs to be recovered from salmon irrespective of whether the fish had an adipose fin clip. In addition, a small percentage of salmon are released from hatcheries with a CWT but no adipose fin clip; electronic detection is the only way to recover these CWTs without the visual indicator of a fin clip.

CWT Expansions

Ideally, it would be preferable to calculate a total estimated contribution of Chinook salmon from stocks of interest harvested in GOA and BSAI groundfish fisheries in order to determine the total impact of the fisheries on these stocks. Total estimated contributions for CWT recoveries can be calculated in a two-step process involving a sampling expansion factor and a CWT marking expansion factor (see Appendix 1, Recovery Estimation Technique for a more detailed explanation).

Starting in 2011 in the BSAI pollock fishery, sampling expansion factors can be calculated for CWT recoveries from the bycatch, thus allowing calculation of total estimated contributions for stocks of interest. In 2011 in the BSAI, a systematic random [sic] sampling design recommended by Pella and Geiger (2009) was implemented by the Observer Program to collect genetic samples and check for adipose fin-clipped salmon from approximately 1 out of 10 Chinook salmon (10% sampling rate) encountered as bycatch in the BSAI pollock fishery. This 10% sampling rate was established to meet genetic sampling goals, and snouts from adipose fin-clipped salmon have been collected at this same rate.

A sampling rate adequate for genetic sampling, however, may not necessarily be adequate for CWT sampling. According to the Regional Mark Processing Center of the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission, all recovery agencies should strive to randomly sample at least 20% of the commercial landings to have a statistically acceptable estimate of total tag recoveries for a given area-time stratum (Nandor et al. 2010). The ADF&G Chinook Salmon Research Team also recommends that sampling for CWTs be increased to the coastwide standard of 20% of the catch in both the Eastern Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska trawl fisheries (ADF&G Chinook Salmon Research Team 2013). It should also be pointed out that CWTs do provide certain data that genetic sampling cannot replicate, such as positive identification that a fish originated from an ESA-listed ESU.

Sampling expansion factors cannot be calculated for the CWT recoveries in the GOA pollock fishery at all or in the Bering Sea pollock fishery before 2011 because of limitations with how the data were collected. In these fisheries, salmon heads from adipose fin-clipped salmon were collected not only from the observers' samples, but also opportunistically when encountered by observers outside of the sample. For CWT recoveries from these fisheries, it is unknown whether the CWTs were collected from *inside* or *outside* either the genetics or the observer species composition sample sets. A sampling expansion factor can only be calculated from CWTs recovered from *inside* a sample where the total number of sampled fish is known. Of the 71 documented CWT recoveries of Chinook salmon from ESA-listed ESUs (post-listing) by observers in the GOA trawl fishery before 2012, three CWTs are known to have been recovered from *inside* the sample, three CWTs were recovered *outside* the sample, and for the remaining 65, the sample status is unknown. Starting in 2012 in the GOA, under revised sampling protocols implemented by the Observer Program intended to be as consistent as possible with the sampling changes implemented by the Observer Program in the Bering Sea pollock fishery in 2011, adipose fin-clipped salmon were collected randomly and systematically only from inside a genetic sample at the offload or from inside the vessel observer's species composition sample. Nonetheless, even with voluntary 100% retention of all salmon and random, systematic sampling

for fish with missing adipose fins, sampling expansion factors can still not be calculated for the GOA pollock fishery because not all vessels were sampled.

However, CWT marking expansions can be calculated for each CWT recovery from the mark expansion factors for each tag code. Because not all fish in a tag release group are actually tagged with CWTs, marking expansion factors account for the fraction of each release group that is not tagged (see Appendix 1, Recovery Estimation Technique). Additionally for ESA-listed ESUs, the CWT mark expansion of each CWT recovery can be adjusted to take into account the untagged, wild component of each ESU that is not represented by CWTs to derive a total mark expansion for each ESU (Appendix 1). Without being able to calculate total estimated contributions because of unknown sampling expansion factors, total mark expansions offer the closest approximation to the contribution of Chinook salmon from ESA-listed ESUs. Total mark expansions should be considered minimal estimates for the actual total contribution of Chinook salmon from ESA-listed ESUs in the GOA at the present time and in the BSAI before 2011.