

**Draft Agenda**

**Joint-State Columbia River Salmon Fishery Policy Review Committee (PRC)**

February 6, 2019

9 a.m. – 5 p.m.

Washington Fish and Wildlife Southwest Region

5525 S 11<sup>th</sup> Street, Ridgefield, WA

9:00-9:30	<b>1. Opening Remarks and Adoption of Agenda</b> a. Opening Remarks b. Adoption of Agenda	Commissioners/Staff Commissioners
9:30-2:30  <i>Break at ~10:30</i>  <i>Working Lunch 12:00 – 12:45</i>	<b>2. 2019 Policies and Regulations</b> a. Analysis and Discussion of the Four Options Defined at the 1/17/18 Salem meeting. i. Transition Period Policies 1. Analysis results <sup>i</sup> 2. Implications discussion ii. 2018 Status Quo Policies 1. Analysis results 2. Implications discussion iii. No Loss of Economic Benefit Potential 1. Analysis results 2. Implications discussion iv. Staff-developed Alternatives b. Voluntary Barbless Hooks and the Youngs Bay Sanctuary c. Developing a Consolidated Recommendation i. Proposals ii. Staff Analysis Tasking	  Staff Commissioners  Staff Commissioners  Staff Commissioners  Commissioners  Commissioners
2:30-4:00  <i>Break at ~3:00</i>	<b>3. Policies and Regulations in 2020 and Beyond</b> a. Prioritization of Ideas in Matrix b. Description of Range of Alternatives for Analysis. c. Discussion of issues, next steps and staff analysis tasking	Commissioners Commissioners  Commissioners
4:00-4:30	<b>4. Future Process and Schedule</b> a. Review of draft Process and Schedule Document b. Discussion of Future Meeting Dates and Process Expectations	  Staff  Commissioners

**Draft Agenda**

4:30-5:00	<b>5. Conclusionary Matters</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Review of Staff Assignments</li><li>b. Review of Expectations for Next Meeting</li><li>c. Closing Remarks</li></ul>	Staff/Commissioners Commissioners Commissioners
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<sup>i</sup> Analysis to include:

- 1) Written description of Option
- 2) Evaluation aligned with criteria identified at the January 17 PRC meeting
  - a. Meet or advance conservation goals
  - b. Maintain or enhance the economic well-being of each fishery
  - c. Promote orderly fisheries
- 3) Additional staff analysis elements/effects

## **Summary of Modelling Approach for Comparison of Policy Options**

- Based on observed results from 2013-2018 (run sizes, angler trips, ex-vessel value, etc.), the model estimates fishery outcomes in out-years using various inputs with respect to ESA impact allocations, mainstem commercial gear types, and Select Area production levels.
- Out-year projections for angler trips and commercial ex-vessel value are compared to expected values for these metrics in the absence of the Harvest Reform Policy.
- The "without policy" baselines for angler trips and ex-vessel value represent an average annual expectation for out-years, based on 2013-2018 observed results adjusted to what they would have been with pre-Reform (2010-2012 average) allocations and Select Area releases.
- Out-year modelling results are not intended to be predictive, but instead provide a relative comparison to the expected baseline for different policy options.

**Summary of Modelling Results for Policy Review Committee Fishery Scenarios (February 6, 2019)**

2012 Pre-Policy Baseline <sup>a</sup>	Trips	350,362			
	\$ EV	\$3,855,999			
	\$ LPII <sup>b</sup>	\$27,005,903			
				% Delta Relative to "No Policy" Baseline	
Scenario	Metric	2019-2023 Avg	2024	2019-2023 Avg	2024
Freeze Transition (2016)	Trips	349,709	349,709	2.8%	2.8%
	\$ EV	\$4,303,964	\$4,371,077	-13.0%	-11.7%
	\$ LPII <sup>b</sup>	\$34,659,740	\$34,772,228	-1.0%	-0.7%
Current Oregon Policy	Trips	352,506	352,506	3.6%	3.6%
	\$ EV	\$4,065,599	\$4,581,953	-17.8%	-7.4%
	\$ LPII <sup>b</sup>	\$34,470,705	\$35,336,157	-1.5%	0.9%
Current Washington Policy	Trips	356,109	356,109	4.7%	4.7%
	\$ EV	\$3,022,334	\$3,314,068	-38.9%	-33.0%
	\$ LPII <sup>b</sup>	\$33,013,403	\$33,502,373	-5.7%	-4.3%
No Loss of Economic Benefit Potential #1	Trips	350,705	350,705	3.1%	3.1%
	\$ EV	\$4,462,363	\$4,978,717	-9.8%	0.6%
	\$ LPII <sup>b</sup>	\$34,990,068	\$35,855,520	0.0%	2.4%
No Loss of Economic Benefit Potential #2	Trips	350,705	350,705	3.1%	3.1%
	\$ EV	\$4,473,023	\$4,989,378	-9.6%	0.8%
	\$ LPII <sup>b</sup>	\$35,007,935	\$35,873,387	0.0%	2.5%

<sup>a</sup> Assumes static run sizes in future years

<sup>b</sup> Combined LPII for sport and commercial fisheries.

Option	Model Inputs <sup>a</sup>	Fishery	Metric	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
<b>Freeze Transition (2016)</b>	Spring 30% allocation (pre-update commercial buffer), with pre-update mainstem tangle net and post-update tangle net/gillnet; Summer 30% with gillnets; Fall LRH tule/URB ≥30% with Zone 4-5 gillnet; beach and purse seine MSF (100%); Coho 6" gillnet (100%); Coho tangle net (100%); SAFE releases: 2018+ CHS brood @ 2.2M, 2020+ SAB brood @ 1.0M (Mitchell Act cap), 2018+ Coho brood @ 5.255M (Mitchell Act cap)	Sport	Total Angler Trips	349,709	349,709	349,709	349,709	349,709	349,709	
			Without Policy Angler Trips	340,198	340,198	340,198	340,198	340,198		
			Angler Trip Δ	9,511	9,511	9,511	9,511	9,511		
			Angler Trip Δ %	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%		
			Local Personal Income Impact	\$27,445,948	\$27,445,948	\$27,445,948	\$27,445,948	\$27,445,948		
		Commercial	Total Ex-Vessel Value	\$4,229,789	\$4,237,721	\$4,394,477	\$4,336,126	\$4,321,705	\$4,371,077	
			Without Policy Ex-Vessel Value	\$4,948,463	\$4,948,463	\$4,948,463	\$4,948,463	\$4,948,463	\$4,948,463	
			Ex-Vessel Value Δ	(\$718,673)	(\$710,742)	(\$553,985)	(\$612,337)	(\$626,757)	(\$577,385)	
			Ex-Vessel Value Δ %	-14.5%	-14.4%	-11.2%	-12.4%	-12.7%	-11.7%	
			Local Personal Income Impact	\$7,089,470	\$7,102,764	\$7,365,500	\$7,267,698	\$7,243,528	\$7,326,280	
	Contribution to Total Commercial Ex-Vessel Value by Fishery	Combined	Local Personal Income Impact	\$34,535,418	\$34,548,712	\$34,811,448	\$34,713,646	\$34,689,476	\$34,772,228	
			Mainstem Gillnet	Spring Chinook	\$313,257	\$313,257	\$313,257	\$313,257	\$313,257	\$313,257
	Contribution to Total Sport Angler Trips by Fishery	Mainstem Gillnet	Summer Chinook	\$153,809	\$153,809	\$153,809	\$153,809	\$153,809	\$153,809	
			Zone 4-5 Fall Chinook	\$1,581,695	\$1,581,695	\$1,581,695	\$1,581,695	\$1,581,695	\$1,581,695	
			Coho	\$96,427	\$96,427	\$96,427	\$96,427	\$96,427	\$96,427	
			Select Area Gillnet	Spring Chinook	\$996,017	\$1,092,537	\$1,222,113	\$1,126,250	\$1,066,346	\$1,066,346
				Fall Chinook	\$219,083	\$213,480	\$221,779	\$259,290	\$304,774	\$354,146
				Coho	\$788,774	\$705,789	\$724,671	\$724,671	\$724,671	\$724,671
			Mainstem Seine	Beach Chinook/Coho	\$8,534	\$8,534	\$8,534	\$8,534	\$8,534	\$8,534
				Purse Chinook/Coho	\$22,453	\$22,453	\$22,453	\$22,453	\$22,453	\$22,453
			Mainstem Tangle Net	Coho	\$49,740	\$49,740	\$49,740	\$49,740	\$49,740	\$49,740
			Total Commercial		\$4,229,789	\$4,237,721	\$4,394,477	\$4,336,126	\$4,321,705	\$4,371,077
			Contribution to Total Sport Angler Trips by Fishery	Spring	Spring Chinook	115,398	115,398	115,398	115,398	115,398
Summer					22,350	22,350	22,350	22,350	22,350	22,350
Fall-Buoy 10					90,002	90,002	90,002	90,002	90,002	90,002
Fall-Mainstem	121,959	121,959			121,959	121,959	121,959	121,959		
Total Sport		349,709			349,709	349,709	349,709	349,709	349,709	

<sup>a</sup> Percentage in parentheses for seine, Coho 6" gillnet, and Coho tangle net fisheries indicates modelled fishery scale relative to fisheries during 2013-2018.

-Select Area releases of Coho, tule CHF, and Select Area Bright CHF are capped at 5.255M, 3.875M, and 1.0M, respectively, due to Mitchell Act production limitations. Expected ex-vessel values were adjusted down accordingly effective 2020 return year.

-"Without Policy" angler trips and ex-vessel value represent the average number of trips and average ex-vessel value expected for 2013-2018 had the Harvest Reform Policy not been implemented. These averages are used as the baseline values for 2019-2024.

-Local Personal Income Impact is a measure of the impact to local economies in the Oregon/Washington region associated with angler trips in the lower Columbia River sport fishery (e.g. gas, food, lodging, guide fees, etc.), and the impact to local economies of lower Columbia River commercially landed salmon (e.g. value to processors, wholesalers, etc.). Sport and commercial value multipliers from the 2016 Input-Output Pacific Fisheries (I-O PAC) model were applied to total angler trips and ex-vessel value for the respective fisheries. Different multipliers were applied to estimated guided and non-guided angler trips in the sport fishery.

Option	Model Inputs <sup>a</sup>	Fishery	Metric	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
<b>Current Oregon Policy</b>	Spring 20% allocation (no commercial buffer), with mainstem post-update tangle net fishery if not all ESA impacts expected to be used in SAFE; Summer 20% with alternative gear (assumes 0 value if no approved gear); Fall LRH tule/URB ≥30% with Zone 4-5 gillnet; beach and purse seine MSF ((100% scale); limited to ≤2% of commercial impacts used for most constraining stock); No Coho 6" gillnet; Coho tangle net (100%); SAFE releases: 2018+ CHS brood @ 3.7M, 2020+ SAB brood @ 1.0M (Mitchell Act cap), 2018+ Coho brood @ 5.255M (Mitchell Act cap)	Sport	Total Angler Trips	352,506	352,506	352,506	352,506	352,506	352,506	
			Without Policy Angler Trips	340,198	340,198	340,198	340,198	340,198	340,198	
			Angler Trip Δ	12,308	12,308	12,308	12,308	12,308	12,308	
			Angler Trip Δ %	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	
			Local Personal Income Impact	\$27,656,432	\$27,656,432	\$27,656,432	\$27,656,432	\$27,656,432	\$27,656,432	
		Commercial	Total Ex-Vessel Value	\$3,762,010	\$3,769,942	\$3,926,698	\$4,336,762	\$4,532,581	\$4,581,953	
			Without Policy Ex-Vessel Value	\$4,948,463	\$4,948,463	\$4,948,463	\$4,948,463	\$4,948,463	\$4,948,463	
			Ex-Vessel Value Δ	(\$1,186,452)	(\$1,178,521)	(\$1,021,764)	(\$611,701)	(\$415,882)	(\$366,509)	
			Ex-Vessel Value Δ %	-24.0%	-23.8%	-20.6%	-12.4%	-8.4%	-7.4%	
			Local Personal Income Impact	\$6,305,434	\$6,318,728	\$6,581,464	\$7,268,764	\$7,596,973	\$7,679,725	
		Combined	Local Personal Income Impact	\$33,961,866	\$33,975,160	\$34,237,896	\$34,925,196	\$35,253,405	\$35,336,157	
		Contribution to Total Commercial Ex-Vessel Value by Fishery	Mainstem Gillnet	Spring Chinook	\$95,714	\$95,714	\$95,714	\$95,714	\$95,714	\$95,714
				Summer Chinook	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
				Zone 4-5 Fall Chinook	\$1,581,695	\$1,581,695	\$1,581,695	\$1,581,695	\$1,581,695	\$1,581,695
				Coho	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
			Select Area Gillnet	Spring Chinook	\$996,017	\$1,092,537	\$1,222,113	\$1,594,665	\$1,745,000	\$1,745,000
				Fall Chinook	\$219,083	\$213,480	\$221,779	\$259,290	\$304,774	\$354,146
				Coho	\$788,774	\$705,789	\$724,671	\$724,671	\$724,671	\$724,671
			Mainstem Seine	Beach Chinook/Coho	\$8,534	\$8,534	\$8,534	\$8,534	\$8,534	\$8,534
				Purse Chinook/Coho	\$22,453	\$22,453	\$22,453	\$22,453	\$22,453	\$22,453
	Mainstem Tangle Net	Coho	\$49,740	\$49,740	\$49,740	\$49,740	\$49,740	\$49,740		
	Total Commercial		\$3,762,010	\$3,769,942	\$3,926,698	\$4,336,762	\$4,532,581	\$4,581,953		
Contribution to Total Sport Angler Trips by Fishery	Spring	Spring Chinook	115,398	115,398	115,398	115,398	115,398	115,398		
	Summer	Summer Chinook	25,147	25,147	25,147	25,147	25,147	25,147		
	Fall-Buoy 10	Fall Chinook/Coho	90,002	90,002	90,002	90,002	90,002	90,002		
	Fall-Mainstem	Fall Chinook/Coho	121,959	121,959	121,959	121,959	121,959	121,959		
	Total Sport		352,506	352,506	352,506	352,506	352,506	352,506		

<sup>a</sup> Percentage in parentheses for seine, Coho 6" gillnet, and Coho tangle net fisheries indicates modelled fishery scale relative to fisheries during 2013-2018.

-Select Area releases of Coho, tule CHF, and Select Area Bright CHF are capped at 5.255M, 3.875M, and 1.0M, respectively, due to Mitchell Act production limitations. Expected ex-vessel values were adjusted down accordingly effective 2020 return year.

-"Without Policy" angler trips and ex-vessel value represent the average number of trips and average ex-vessel value expected for 2013-2018 had the Harvest Reform Policy not been implemented. These averages are used as the baseline values for 2019-2024.

-Local Personal Income Impact is a measure of the impact to local economies in the Oregon/Washington region associated with angler trips in the lower Columbia River sport fishery (e.g. gas, food, lodging, guide fees, etc.), and the impact to local economies of lower Columbia River commercially landed salmon (e.g. value to processors, wholesalers, etc.). Sport and commercial value multipliers from the 2016 Input-Output Pacific Fisheries (I-O PAC) model were applied to total angler trips and ex-vessel value for the respective fisheries. Different multipliers were applied to estimated guided and non-guided angler trips in the sport fishery.

Option	Model Inputs <sup>a</sup>	Fishery	Metric	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Current Washington Policy (Model input details confirmed by WDFW staff)</b>	Spring 20% allocation (no commercial buffer) for SAFE only; Summer 20% with alternative gear (assumes 0 value if no approved gear); Fall LRH tule/URB ≥20% with beach and purse seine MSF (1500%); No Coho 6" gillnet; Coho tangle net (100%); SAFE releases: 2018+ CHS brood @ 2.95M, 2020+ SAB brood @ 1.0 (Mitchell Act cap), 2018+ Coho brood @ 5.255M (Mitchell Act cap)	Sport	Total Angler Trips	356,109	356,109	356,109	356,109	356,109	356,109
			Without Policy Angler Trips	340,198	340,198	340,198	340,198	340,198	340,198
			Angler Trip Δ	15,911	15,911	15,911	15,911	15,911	15,911
			Angler Trip Δ %	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%
			Local Personal Income Impact	\$27,947,727	\$27,947,727	\$27,947,727	\$27,947,727	\$27,947,727	\$27,947,727
		Commercial	Total Ex-Vessel Value	\$2,833,453	\$2,841,384	\$2,998,140	\$3,173,996	\$3,264,696	\$3,314,068
			Without Policy Ex-Vessel Value	\$4,948,463	\$4,948,463	\$4,948,463	\$4,948,463	\$4,948,463	\$4,948,463
			Ex-Vessel Value Δ	(\$2,115,010)	(\$2,107,079)	(\$1,950,322)	(\$1,774,466)	(\$1,683,767)	(\$1,634,395)
			Ex-Vessel Value Δ %	-42.7%	-42.6%	-39.4%	-35.9%	-34.0%	-33.0%
			Local Personal Income Impact	\$4,749,096	\$4,762,390	\$5,025,126	\$5,319,875	\$5,471,895	\$5,554,646
	Combined	Local Personal Income Impact	\$32,696,823	\$32,710,117	\$32,972,853	\$33,267,602	\$33,419,622	\$33,502,373	
	Contribution to Total Commercial Ex-Vessel Value by Fishery	Mainstem Gillnet	Spring Chinook	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
			Summer Chinook	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
			Zone 4-5 Fall Chinook	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
			Coho	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		Select Area Gillnet	Spring Chinook	\$996,017	\$1,092,537	\$1,222,113	\$1,360,458	\$1,405,673	\$1,405,673
			Fall Chinook	\$219,083	\$213,480	\$221,779	\$259,290	\$304,774	\$354,146
			Coho	\$788,774	\$705,789	\$724,671	\$724,671	\$724,671	\$724,671
		Mainstem Seine	Beach Chinook/Coho	\$214,778	\$214,778	\$214,778	\$214,778	\$214,778	\$214,778
			Purse Chinook/Coho	\$565,060	\$565,060	\$565,060	\$565,060	\$565,060	\$565,060
Mainstem Tangle Net		Coho	\$49,740	\$49,740	\$49,740	\$49,740	\$49,740	\$49,740	
Total Commercial			\$2,833,453	\$2,841,384	\$2,998,140	\$3,173,996	\$3,264,696	\$3,314,068	
Contribution to Total Sport Angler Trips by Fishery		Spring	Spring Chinook	115,398	115,398	115,398	115,398	115,398	115,398
		Summer	Summer Chinook	25,147	25,147	25,147	25,147	25,147	25,147
		Fall-Buoy 10	Fall Chinook/Coho	91,532	91,532	91,532	91,532	91,532	91,532
		Fall-Mainstem	Fall Chinook/Coho	124,032	124,032	124,032	124,032	124,032	124,032
	Total Sport			356,109	356,109	356,109	356,109	356,109	

<sup>a</sup> Percentage in parentheses for seine, Coho 6" gillnet, and Coho tangle net fisheries indicates modelled fishery scale relative to fisheries during 2013-2018

-Select Area releases of Coho, tule CHF, and Select Area Bright CHF are capped at 5.255M, 3.875M, and 1.0M, respectively, due to Mitchell Act production limitations. Expected ex-vessel values were adjusted down accordingly effective 2020 return year.

-"Without Policy" angler trips and ex-vessel value represent the average number of trips and average ex-vessel value expected for 2013-2018 had the Harvest Reform Policy not been implemented. These averages are used as the baseline values for 2019-2024.

-Local Personal Income Impact is a measure of the impact to local economies in the Oregon/Washington region associated with angler trips in the lower Columbia River sport fishery (e.g. gas, food, lodging, guide fees, etc.), and the impact to local economies of lower Columbia River commercially landed salmon (e.g. value to processors, wholesalers, etc.). Sport and commercial value multipliers from the 2016 Input-Output Pacific Fisheries (I-O PAC) model were applied to total angler trips and ex-vessel value for the respective fisheries. Different multipliers were applied to estimated guided and non-guided angler trips in the sport fishery.

Option	Model Inputs <sup>a, b</sup>	Fishery	Metric	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		
<b>No Loss of Economic Benefit Potential #1</b>	Spring 25% allocation (no commercial buffer), with mainstem post-update tangle net fishery if not all ESA impacts expected to be used in SAFE; Summer 5% for SAFE only; Fall LRH tule/URB ≥35% with Zone 4-5 gillnet; no seine; Coho 6" gillnet (50%); Coho tangle net (100%); SAFE releases: 2018+ CHS brood @3.7M, 2020+ SAB brood @ 1.0M (Mitchell Act cap), 2018+ Coho brood @ 5.255M (Mitchell Act cap)	Sport	Total Angler Trips	350,705	350,705	350,705	350,705	350,705	350,705		
			Without Policy Angler Trips	340,198	340,198	340,198	340,198	340,198	340,198		
			Angler Trip Δ	10,507	10,507	10,507	10,507	10,507	10,507		
			Angler Trip Δ %	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%		
			Local Personal Income Impact	\$27,510,786	\$27,510,786	\$27,510,786	\$27,510,786	\$27,510,786	\$27,510,786		
		Commercial	Total Ex-Vessel Value	\$4,158,775	\$4,166,706	\$4,323,462	\$4,733,526	\$4,929,345	\$4,978,717		
			Without Policy Ex-Vessel Value	\$4,948,463	\$4,948,463	\$4,948,463	\$4,948,463	\$4,948,463	\$4,948,463		
			Ex-Vessel Value Δ	(\$789,688)	(\$781,756)	(\$625,000)	(\$214,937)	(\$19,117)	\$30,255		
			Ex-Vessel Value Δ %	-16.0%	-15.8%	-12.6%	-4.3%	-0.4%	0.6%		
			Local Personal Income Impact	\$6,970,443	\$6,983,737	\$7,246,473	\$7,933,773	\$8,261,982	\$8,344,734		
		Combined	Local Personal Income Impact	\$34,481,229	\$34,494,523	\$34,757,259	\$35,444,559	\$35,772,768	\$35,855,520		
		Contribution to Total Commercial Ex-Vessel Value by Fishery		Mainstem Gillnet	Spring Chinook	\$171,080	\$171,080	\$171,080	\$171,080	\$171,080	\$171,080
					Summer Chinook	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
					Zone 4-5 Fall Chinook	\$1,885,867	\$1,885,867	\$1,885,867	\$1,885,867	\$1,885,867	\$1,885,867
					Coho	\$48,214	\$48,214	\$48,214	\$48,214	\$48,214	\$48,214
Select Area Gillnet	Spring Chinook			\$996,017	\$1,092,537	\$1,222,113	\$1,594,665	\$1,745,000	\$1,745,000		
	Fall Chinook			\$219,083	\$213,480	\$221,779	\$259,290	\$304,774	\$354,146		
	Coho			\$788,774	\$705,789	\$724,671	\$724,671	\$724,671	\$724,671		
Mainstem Seine	Beach Chinook/Coho			\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
	Purse Chinook/Coho			\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Mainstem Tangle Net	Coho			\$49,740	\$49,740	\$49,740	\$49,740	\$49,740	\$49,740		
Total Commercial					\$4,158,775	\$4,166,706	\$4,323,462	\$4,733,526	\$4,929,345	\$4,978,717	
Contribution to Total Sport Angler Trips by Fishery				Spring	Spring Chinook	115,398	115,398	115,398	115,398	115,398	115,398
				Summer	Summer Chinook	25,147	25,147	25,147	25,147	25,147	25,147
				Fall-Buoy 10	Fall Chinook/Coho	89,237	89,237	89,237	89,237	89,237	89,237
				Fall-Mainstem	Fall Chinook/Coho	120,922	120,922	120,922	120,922	120,922	120,922
		Total Sport			350,705	350,705	350,705	350,705	350,705		

<sup>a</sup> Percentage in parentheses for seine, Coho 6" gillnet, and Coho tangle net fisheries indicates modelled fishery scale relative to fisheries during 2013-2018.

<sup>b</sup> Model inputs for commercial allocations and allowable gears were adjusted to achieve no commercial economic loss when Select Area production enhancements are fully realized (2024).

-Select Area releases of Coho, tule CHF, and Select Area Bright CHF are capped at 5.255M, 3.875M, and 1.0M, respectively, due to Mitchell Act production limitations. Expected ex-vessel values were adjusted down accordingly effective 2020 return year.

-"Without Policy" angler trips and ex-vessel value represent the average number of trips and average ex-vessel value expected for 2013-2018 had the Harvest Reform Policy not been implemented. These averages are used as the baseline values for 2019-2024.

-Local Personal Income Impact is a measure of the impact to local economies in the Oregon/Washington region associated with angler trips in the lower Columbia River sport fishery (e.g. gas, food, lodging, guide fees, etc.) and the impact to local economies of lower Columbia River commercially landed salmon (e.g. value to processors, wholesalers, etc.). Sport and commercial value multipliers from the 2016 Input-Output Pacific Fisheries (I-O PAC) model were applied to total angler trips and ex-vessel value for the respective fisheries. Different multipliers were applied to estimated guided and non-guided angler trips in the sport fishery.



Option	Model Inputs <sup>a, b</sup>	Fishery	Metric	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
<b>No Loss of Economic Benefit Potential #2</b>	Spring 20% allocation (no commercial buffer) for SAFE only; Summer 20% with gillnets; Fall LRH tule/URB ≥35% with Zone 4-5 gillnet; beach and purse seine MSF (100%); Coho 6" gillnet (100%); Coho tangle net (100%); SAFE releases: 2018+ CHS brood @ 3.7M, 2020+ SAB brood @ 1.0M (Mitchell Act cap), 2018+ Coho brood @ 5.255M (Mitchell Act cap)	Sport	Total Angler Trips	350,705	350,705	350,705	350,705	350,705	350,705	
			Without Policy Angler Trips	340,198	340,198	340,198	340,198	340,198	340,198	
			Angler Trip Δ	10,507	10,507	10,507	10,507	10,507	10,507	
			Angler Trip Δ %	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	
		Commercial	Local Personal Income Impact	\$27,510,786	\$27,510,786	\$27,510,786	\$27,510,786	\$27,510,786	\$27,510,786	\$27,510,786
			Total Ex-Vessel Value	\$4,169,435	\$4,177,366	\$4,334,123	\$4,744,186	\$4,940,006	\$4,989,378	
			Without Policy Ex-Vessel Value	\$4,948,463	\$4,948,463	\$4,948,463	\$4,948,463	\$4,948,463	\$4,948,463	
			Ex-Vessel Value Δ	(\$779,028)	(\$771,096)	(\$614,340)	(\$204,276)	(\$8,457)	\$40,915	
			Ex-Vessel Value Δ %	-15.7%	-15.6%	-12.4%	-4.1%	-0.2%	0.8%	
			Local Personal Income Impact	\$6,988,311	\$7,001,605	\$7,264,341	\$7,951,641	\$8,279,850	\$8,362,601	
		Combined	Local Personal Income Impact	\$34,499,097	\$34,512,391	\$34,775,127	\$35,462,427	\$35,790,636	\$35,873,387	
		Contribution to Total Commercial Ex-Vessel Value by Fishery	Mainstem Gillnet	Spring Chinook	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
				Summer Chinook	\$102,540	\$102,540	\$102,540	\$102,540	\$102,540	\$102,540
				Zone 4-5 Fall Chinook	\$1,885,867	\$1,885,867	\$1,885,867	\$1,885,867	\$1,885,867	\$1,885,867
Coho	\$96,427			\$96,427	\$96,427	\$96,427	\$96,427	\$96,427		
Select Area Gillnet	Spring Chinook		\$996,017	\$1,092,537	\$1,222,113	\$1,594,665	\$1,745,000	\$1,745,000		
	Fall Chinook		\$219,083	\$213,480	\$221,779	\$259,290	\$304,774	\$354,146		
	Coho		\$788,774	\$705,789	\$724,671	\$724,671	\$724,671	\$724,671		
Mainstem Seine	Beach Chinook/Coho		\$8,534	\$8,534	\$8,534	\$8,534	\$8,534	\$8,534		
	Purse Chinook/Coho		\$22,453	\$22,453	\$22,453	\$22,453	\$22,453	\$22,453		
Mainstem Tangle Net	Coho		\$49,740	\$49,740	\$49,740	\$49,740	\$49,740	\$49,740		
Total Commercial			\$4,169,435	\$4,177,366	\$4,334,123	\$4,744,186	\$4,940,006	\$4,989,378		
Contribution to Total Sport Angler Trips by Fishery	Spring	Spring Chinook	115,398	115,398	115,398	115,398	115,398	115,398		
	Summer	Summer Chinook	25,147	25,147	25,147	25,147	25,147	25,147		
	Fall-Buoy 10	Fall Chinook/Coho	89,237	89,237	89,237	89,237	89,237	89,237		
	Fall-Mainstem	Fall Chinook/Coho	120,922	120,922	120,922	120,922	120,922	120,922		
	Total Sport			350,705	350,705	350,705	350,705	350,705		

<sup>a</sup> Percentage in parentheses for seine, Coho 6" gillnet, and Coho tangle net fisheries indicates modelled fishery scale relative to fisheries during 2013-2018.

<sup>b</sup> Model inputs for commercial allocations and allowable gears were adjusted to achieve no commercial economic loss when Select Area production enhancements are fully realized (2024).

-Select Area releases of Coho, tule CHF, and Select Area Bright CHF are capped at 5.255M, 3.875M, and 1.0M, respectively, due to Mitchell Act production limitations. Expected ex-vessel values were adjusted down accordingly effective 2020 return year.

-"Without Policy" angler trips and ex-vessel value represent the average number of trips and average ex-vessel value expected for 2013-2018 had the Harvest Reform Policy not been implemented. These averages are used as the baseline values for 2019-2024.

-Local Personal Income Impact is a measure of the impact to local economies in the Oregon/Washington region associated with angler trips in the lower Columbia River sport fishery (e.g. gas, food, lodging, guide fees, etc.), and the impact to local economies of lower Columbia River commercially landed salmon (e.g. value to processors, wholesalers, etc.). Sport and commercial value multipliers from the 2016 Input-Output Pacific Fisheries (I-O PAC) model were applied to total angler trips and ex-vessel value for the respective fisheries. Different multipliers were applied to estimated guided and non-guided angler trips in the sport fishery.

## Joint-State Columbia River Salmon Fishery Policy Review Committee (PRC)

### List of Ideas Matrix – derived from 2018 WA review

The following are for discussion purposes only, and are intended to provide a foundation for PRC discussion. It is not intended to be a comprehensive or exhaustive list of areas, nor are the suggested alternatives and ranges for analysis intended to exclude consideration of other alternatives.

**UPDATED February 6, 2019**

Policy/Regulatory Area	Policy Area Element	Alternatives/Range of Options for Analysis
Spring Chinook	Sport/Commercial Allocation of Allowable Upriver Impacts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 80/20 as in place in 2018/with or without tangle net option</li> <li>2. 70/30 as used in 2014-16 transition period</li> <li>3. Abundance based matrix (e.g. as developed during 2008 Visioning)</li> <li>4. Other/combination</li> </ol>
	Allocation of Unused Impacts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Allocation of unused impacts</li> </ol>
	Allowable Mainstem Commercial Gear	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Status Quo (non-concurrent)</li> <li>2. Allowances in place in 2012 (flexibility to use tangle/gill nets)</li> <li>3. Allow tangle nets only</li> <li>4. Other/combination</li> </ol>
	Within Sport Fishery Allocation for Lower River and Upriver Fisheries of Allowable Upriver Impacts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Status Quo (75/25 lower/upper)</li> <li>2. Increase allocation upriver for equitable opportunity</li> <li>3. Different allocation between Z6 and Snake</li> <li>4. Use percentage of Columbia River endorsement sales (WA) and Columbia River Basin endorsement (OR) from eastside and west side counties as allocation percentage.</li> <li>5. Use harvest as the metric for allocation</li> <li>6. Allocate based on origin of stock</li> <li>7. Apply buffer only to fisheries below Bonneville</li> <li>8. Establish a defined season length for fisheries above Bonneville</li> <li>9. Remove the catch balance requirement for fisheries above Bonneville</li> <li>10. Implement days/week fisheries below Bonneville</li> <li>11. Measure economic value based on opportunity and not harvest</li> <li>12. Fish to preseason plan below Bonneville with no extensions</li> <li>13. Payback for overages by the below Bonneville fishery to above Bonneville fisheries the following year</li> <li>14. Other/combination</li> </ol>

## Joint-State Columbia River Salmon Fishery Policy Review Committee (PRC)

### List of Ideas Matrix – derived from 2018 WA review

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Summer Chinook	Sport/Commercial Allocation of Allowable Harvest below Priest Rapids Dam	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 80/20 as in place in 2018</li> <li>2. 50/50 allocation in place in 2012</li> <li>3. Abundance based matrix</li> <li>4. Other/combination</li> </ol>
	Allocation of Unused Impacts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Allocation of unused impacts</li> </ol>
	Allowable Mainstem Commercial Gear	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Status Quo (undetermined alternative gears only)</li> <li>2. Allowances in place in 2012 (allow gillnets)</li> <li>3. Other/combination</li> </ol>
	Allocation for Upriver Fisheries of Allowable Harvestable Surplus	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Status Quo (limits opportunity &lt;PRD at run sizes &lt;50K)</li> <li>2. Other</li> </ol>
Fall Chinook	Sport/Commercial Allocation of most Constraining fall Chinook Impacts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <math>\leq 70/\geq 30</math> (OR), <math>\leq 75/\geq 25</math>, <math>\leq 80/\geq 20</math> (WA)</li> <li>2. Abundance based matrix</li> <li>3. Other/combination</li> </ol>
	Allowable Mainstem Commercial Gear	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Status Quo of 2018 (allow gillnets and alternative gear)</li> <li>2. Alternative gear only, gillnets prohibited</li> <li>3. Other/combination</li> </ol>
Coho	Sport/Commercial Allocation of Allowable Impacts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Status Quo</li> <li>2. Other</li> </ol>
	Allowable Mainstem Commercial Gear	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Status Quo (tangle nets and alternative gear only)</li> <li>2. Allow gillnets, tangle nets, and other alternative gear</li> <li>3. Other</li> </ol>
Alternative Gear for Mainstem Commercial Fishing		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Status Quo (non-concurrent)</li> <li>2. Provide more tangible incentives to encourage commercial fishermen participation               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Impact set-asides, including exploring an impact allowance from the “hatchery H”</li> <li>b. Financial incentives for catch of hatchery fish</li> <li>c. Contracted expert assistance to commercial fishermen</li> <li>d. 5 year commitments for the above incentives</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

## Joint-State Columbia River Salmon Fishery Policy Review Committee (PRC)

### List of Ideas Matrix – derived from 2018 WA review

The following are for discussion purposes only, and are intended to provide a foundation for PRC discussion. It is not intended to be a comprehensive or exhaustive list of areas, nor are the suggested alternatives and ranges for analysis intended to exclude consideration of other alternatives.

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Hire a conservation expert to assist in development</li> <li>4. Consider tributary locations</li> <li>5. Note: Need to determine where steelhead impacts will come from</li> </ol>
Buyback Program for Commercial Fishing Licenses		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Need to make progress on buyback by prioritizing, planning and budgeting</li> </ol>
SAFE Fisheries	SAFE Area enhancements and production	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Explore new SAFE areas and strategies in Washington</li> <li>2. Evaluate Coal Creek as identified by OR review</li> <li>3. Prioritize achievement of target SAFE production goals.</li> </ol>
Hatchery Production Goals	Not included in current Policy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Continue to produce sufficient hatchery fish for all fisheries</li> <li>2. Include hatchery production goals in the Policy</li> </ol>
Analysis of Options	Elements of Analysis to be included	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Include analysis of socio-economic impacts to smaller communities prior to policy document decision-making. This would likely require services of an economist.</li> <li>2. Include more interface with Regional Recovery Boards prior to policy document decision-making.</li> <li>3. Include comparisons to pre-2013 Columbia River Policy period.</li> </ol>
Language adjustments to the WA Policy C-3620 and/or OR written policy provisions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Policy Purpose Statement</li> <li>2. Conservation Statement/Definition Clarity</li> <li>3. Adaptive Management Definition Clarity</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Need policy decisions on draft alternatives for language changes for these, if any.</li> </ol>
Other	Limitation on Sport Fishery Guide Licenses/Impacts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Status Quo</li> <li>2. OR limits guides to match WA</li> <li>3. WA relaxes restriction to match OR</li> <li>4. Set guide license limits to 2012 levels</li> <li>5. Fishery regulations</li> <li>6. Other</li> </ol>

## Non-Treaty Impact Allocations of Upriver Spring Chinook

The Oregon and Washington Fish and Wildlife commissions (Commissions) provide staff with policy guidance when shaping fisheries preseason and managing fisheries in-season. Current policy guidance extends through 2013. Since 2009, impact allocation guidance from the Oregon Commission and Washington Commission has not been identical, so staff has applied the lowest of the two impact allocation guidelines to recreational and commercial fisheries. Policy guidelines for non-Treaty spring Chinook fisheries adopted by the Commissions allocated available ESA impacts for upriver spring Chinook among the various fisheries. Of the impacts available, 60% were allocated to sport fisheries and 35% to commercial fisheries, with the remaining 5% un-allocated. In addition to allocating available upriver-stock impacts among the various non-Treaty fisheries, guidance from the Commissions specified the proportion of each ESA-impact share that was to be used before and after the run-size update (typically early to mid-May). In order to comply with catch-balancing provisions of the *U.S. v. Oregon* 2008-2017 Management Agreement, Washington and Oregon translated the ESA-based guidance received from the Commissions into shares of available upriver-stock harvest (kept catch plus release mortalities) available to each non-Treaty fishery. The following table is the matrix used when determining allocation shares.

<b>Matrix for allocating upriver Spring Chinook ESA impacts based on OFWC and WFWC Policy</b>		
Run Size of Upriver Columbia Spring Chinook	Run Size of Willamette Spring Chinook	
	Low (<50,000)	High (>50,000)
Very Low (<33,000)	Share = 80/15%	Share = 70/25%
	Buffer = 30% of sport fishery impact + 25% of commercial fishery impact	Buffer = 30% of sport fishery impact + 25% of commercial fishery impact
Low (33,000 – 55,000)	Share = 70/25%	Share = 65/30%
	Buffer = 30% of sport fishery impact + 25% of commercial fishery impact	Buffer = 30% of sport fishery impact + 25% of commercial fishery impact
Medium-High (55,000 – 271,000)	Share = 65/30%	Share = 60/35% (base)
	Buffer = 30% of sport fishery impact + 25% of commercial fishery impact	Buffer = 20% of sport fishery impact + 40% of commercial fishery impact
Very High (>271,000)	Share = 55/40%	Share = 50/45%
	Buffer = 20% of sport fishery impact + 40% of commercial fishery impact	Buffer = 20% of sport fishery impact + 40% of commercial fishery impact

From "2012 Joint Staff Report: Stock Status and Fisheries for Spring Chinook, Summer Chinook, Sockeye, Steelhead, and Other Species, and Miscellaneous Regulations." Joint Columbia River Management Staff – Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife and Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife. January 20, 2012.

**Joint State Columbia River Salmon Fishery Policy Review Committee (PRC)  
Process and Schedule**

January 30, 2019

**Detailed Process and Schedule**

<b>2018</b>	
November 1	Joint Commission Meeting, Vancouver, WA
November 15	WA 'Comprehensive Evaluation of the Columbia River Basin Salmon Management Policy C-3620, 2013-17' finalized
<b>2019</b>	
January 15	OR draft 'Summary and Analysis of Columbia River Harvest Reform Activities 2009-17' shared
January 17	Meeting #1 – PRC meeting in Salem, OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Process established (i.e., chair, order, public, timeframe)</li><li>• Initial 2019 options developed for analysis</li><li>• 2020 and beyond modification discussion</li></ul>
January 25	WA Commission conference call – PRC update
February 1	Provide February 6 materials to PRC
February 6	Meeting #2 – PRC meeting in Ridgefield, WA <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Primary focus on analysis of options for 2019</li><li>• Secondary focus on policy and regulatory matters for 2020 and beyond modification<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Complete full listing of ideas</li><li>○ Culling/narrowing of candidate ideas</li></ul></li></ul>
February 7-8	OR Commission meeting – Portland, OR
February 8-9	WA Commission meeting – Olympia, WA
February 22	Provide February 26 materials to PRC
February 26	Meeting #3 – PRC meeting in Salem, OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Continue primary focus on 2019 policies and regulations<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Strive for a single recommendation</li></ul></li><li>• Potentially finalize recommendations for 2019 to present to full commissions</li><li>• Continue discussion of 2020 and beyond<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Develop a range of options for each appropriate issue, for staff analysis</li></ul></li></ul>
March 1-2	WA Commission meeting – Spokane WA <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• PRC members potentially present recommendations for 2019</li></ul>
March 7-12	Pacific Fishery Management Council #1, Vancouver, WA
March 8	Provide March 14 materials to PRC

*Draft*

March 14	Meeting #4 – PRC meeting in Ridgefield, WA <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Potentially finalize recommendations for 2019 to present to full commissions</li><li>• Continue discussion on 2020 and beyond<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Staff presentation on analysis of the range of options of each issue</li><li>○ PRC discussion to narrow the range of options under consideration</li></ul></li></ul>
March 15	OR Commission meeting – Salem, OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• PRC members present recommendations for 2019</li></ul>
March 18	Columbia River North of Falcon Meeting, Ridgefield, WA
March 26-28	East of McNary North of Falcon Meetings, Wenatchee, Tri-cities, and Clarkston, WA
Week of March 25	Possible PRC Meeting (WA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Focus on 2020 and beyond<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Staff presentation on analysis of the range of options of each issue</li><li>○ PRC discussion to narrow the range of options under consideration</li></ul></li></ul>
April 2	Columbia River North of Falcon #2, Ridgefield, WA
April 5-6	WA Commission meeting – Olympia, WA PRC members potentially present recommendations for 2019
April 10-16	Pacific Fishery Management Council #2, Rohnert Park, CA
April 16 or 17	Possible PRC Meeting (OR) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Focus on 2020 and beyond<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Staff presentation on analysis of the range of options of each issue</li><li>○ PRC discussion to narrow the range of options under consideration</li></ul></li></ul>
April 18-19	OR Commission meeting – District 1, OR
Week of May 20	Possible PRC Meeting (WA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Focus on 2020 and beyond<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Staff presentation on analysis of the range of options of each issue</li><li>○ PRC discussion to narrow the range of options under consideration</li></ul></li></ul>
June 6-8	OR Commission meeting – District 4, OR
June 14-15	WA Commission meeting – Port Angeles, WA
Summer, 2019	Need to identify schedule to get to a position of PRC finality that could occur in the summer of 2019 or slightly thereafter

# Joint-State Columbia River Fishery Policy Review Committee

February 6, 2019

9am to 5pm

Location: WDFW Region 5 Office, Ridgefield WA

Meeting Summary Notes and Decisions

## ATTENDANCE:

Holly Akenson – ODFW Commissioner

Bruce Buckmaster – ODFW Commissioner

Bob Webber – ODFW Commissioner

Curt Melcher – ODFW Director

Ed Bowles – ODFW Staff

Tucker Jones – ODFW Staff

Chris Kern – ODFW Staff

April Mack – ODFW Staff

John North – ODFW Staff

Michelle Tate – ODFW Staff

Anika Marriot – OR AG office

David Graybill – WDFW Commissioner

Bob Kehoe – WDFW Commissioner

Don McIsaac – WDFW Commissioner

Myrtice Dobler – WDFW Staff

Cindy Lefleur – WDFW Staff

Tami Lininger – WDFW Staff

Ryan Lothrop – WDFW Staff

Ron Warren – WDFW Staff

## Opening Remarks and Adoption of the Agenda

The over-arching goal of the PRC as shown in the meeting summary notes of the January 17 meeting, was reiterated:

- The overarching goal is to achieve concurrent policies and regulations for 2019 and beyond:
  - First step: Focus on the 2019 season, to have concurrency prior to the start of the North of Falcon process in mid-March
  - Secondary priority: continue the dialogue on the long term beyond 2019 and make this the primary focus after mid-March

The draft agenda was adopted as the working agenda of the meeting without change (attached).

## 2019 Policies and Regulations

### Analysis of Options

Analysis of three new policy options were to be discussed in terms of the evaluation criteria agreed to at the January 17, 2019 PRC meeting in Salem, in comparison to the base period of 2010-2012 prior to the major change in policy approach that occurred in 2013 (the “pre-policy” base period). The evaluation criteria for the Policy Review Committee were the purpose/goals stated in the Washington policy document: 1) the ability to meet or advance conservation goals; 2) the ability to conduct orderly fisheries; and 3) the ability to advance the economic well-being of both the sport and commercial fishing industries.

Additionally, Oregon has a statutory requirement to optimize fishery benefits for the State of Oregon. The fishery metrics within the economic criteria for sport fisheries was angler trips and for commercial fisheries was ex-vessel value. The model outputs also show Local Personal



Income Impact, a metric that describes the broader economic impact of the fisheries to the region.

#### Option 1: Transition Period Policies

- In a discussion of refining the written description of this option, it was determined that the intent of this option is to freeze the policies in place during transition year of 2016, together with the suite of enhanced Oregon SAFE area hatchery production releases that were added to the March 2017 rules adopted by the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission.
- Initial modeling results of the sport and commercial fishery metrics of Option 1 were reviewed for 2019, as well as out years to 2024, and adjusted during the course of the meeting. Modeling results will be reviewed and verified for presentation at the next meeting.

Evaluation of Option 1 under the three criteria showed the following:

- Conservation
  - The ability to achieve conservation goals under Option 1 would be essentially the same as without changes brought forth by the new policy approach in 2013, and the same as Option 2 and Option 3.
- Orderly Fisheries
  - Staff indicated that evaluation of a particular policy approach in terms of the ability to conduct orderly fisheries was dependent upon the concurrency of the policies in the two states, not the details of individual model runs or policy options. Thus, in a manner similar to the conservation criteria, there would be no difference between Options 1 and the pre-policy base period, or Options 2 and 3 with regard to the ability to conduct orderly fisheries—so long as there is concurrency in policy between the States.
- Economics
  - As modelled for the meeting sport fishery angler trips under Option 1 for 2019-2024 would be collectively slightly better ~3% in comparison to the pre-policy base period, with slight increases for spring chinook and fall chinook seasons, and no change for summer chinook seasons.
  - Commercial fishery ex-vessel values would be ~15% worse in 2019 than the pre-policy base period allocations; modeling detail showed substantially reduced values in mainstem areas (~67% of base), but improved values in SAFE areas. However, with increased releases in SAFE areas, total commercial fishery economic benefits could show a slight increase of ~2% by 2024.

#### Option 2: 2018 Status Quo

- In a discussion of refining the written description of this option, it was determined that the intent of this option is to replicate the 2018 Washington policy, not the concurrent actual regulations negotiated to be in effect in 2018. The key difference is the sharing of

the most limiting fall chinook impacts (a commercial allocation of  $\geq 25\%$  is the 2018 Washington policy;  $\geq 30\%$  is how fisheries were managed in 2018). This option should be retitled “2018 Washington Policies” for future analytical work, to reduce any confusion with actual 2018 status quo seasons.

- Impromptu modeling of this clarified option was done during the meeting and will need to be confirmed for review at the next meeting.

Evaluation of Option 2 in comparison to the 2010-2012 base period under the three criteria showed the following:

- Policy performance under the conservation and orderly fisheries criteria showed no difference with the base period or Options 1 and 3, as noted above.
- Economics
  - As modelled for the meeting, sport fishery angler trips under Option 2 for 2019-2024 would be collectively slightly better (~4%) in comparison to the base period allocations and production, with most of the difference with Option 1 due to increased angler trips in the summer chinook season.
  - Commercial fishery ex-vessel values would be more than 30% less in 2019 than base period policies; modeling detail showed substantially worse values in mainstem areas (~-40% of base), but 15% better values in SAFE areas. Modeling of out years to 2024 still showed negative comparative ex-vessel values in excess of ~20%, even with increased releases in SAFE areas.

Option 3: No Loss of Economic Benefit Potential

- The January 17 PRC meeting notes describe this option as “...allocations and gear types that provide for no economic loss to the commercial fishery across a full season...” (compared to base period policy allocations and SAFE production). Noting there could be many ways to refine a written description of this option, the PRC had asked the staff to attempt a description.
- Staff modeled two sub-options for review to illustrate that different approaches could be taken to achieve this outcome. Modeling assumptions for commercial fisheries ranged from 20%-25% for spring chinook, 0%-20% for summer chinook,  $\geq 35\%$  for the most limiting fall chinook stock, and various other gear and area restriction assumptions.

Evaluation of Option 3 in comparison to the 2010-2012 base period under the three criteria showed the following:

- Policy performance under the conservation and orderly fisheries criteria showed no difference with the base period or Options 1 and 2, as noted above.

- Economics
  - As currently modelled, sport fishery angler trips under both Option 3 sub-options would be collectively slightly better (~3%) in comparison to base period policy allocations from 2019-2024.
  - Commercial fishery ex-vessel values under both Option 3 sub-options would be collectively less in 2019 than they would be without the 2013 harvest reform policy (~16%); modeling detail showed significant negative impacts in mainstem areas(~65% of base), but 15% better in SAFE areas for 2019. Modeling of out years to 2024 could achieve economic parity with pre-policy allocations and SAFE production with increased releases in SAFE areas.

#### Voluntary Barbless Hooks and the Youngs Bay Sanctuary

There was no discussion of proposals for these two topics, but rather assignments to staff for information to be discussed at the next PRC meeting (see conclusion, below).

#### Developing a Consolidated Recommendation

No proposals for a consolidated recommendation for 2019 policies and regulations were discussed, pending the confirmation of modeling results and additional comparative analysis to be shown at the February 26 PRC meeting.

#### **Policies and Regulations in 2020 and Beyond**

Committee members reiterated a strong interest to not neglect the need for a comprehensive policy approach for the long term, while still focusing on 2019. The committee did not modify the List of Ideas Matrix, but prioritized several items:

- Low Priorities: a search for new WA SAFE areas; Joint State commercial license buyback program
- High Priorities: all of the items on pages 1 and 2 of the matrix; the inclusion of a section on hatchery production goals with special attention to mitigation hatchery programs, and including SAFE target production goals
- Medium Priorities: all remaining items in the matrix.

#### **Future Process and Schedule Document**

The draft process and schedule document was reviewed, with most of the discussion about the timing needed for each full Commission to decide on a single set of policies for 2019 in time for the onset of the North of Falcon process in mid-March. There was agreement to strive for a recommendation from the PRC at its next meeting on February 26 in Salem, Oregon and to organize staff assignments with that priority in mind. Another review of the Future Process and Schedule document will occur at that meeting with any adjustments as necessary to achieve the primary (2019) and secondary (2020 and beyond) goals of the Committee.

## Conclusion

The Committee asked the Chair to work with the staff to prioritize the listing of assignments below so as to optimize the chances of reaching a recommendation for policies in 2019 at the next PRC meeting.

- Develop stand-alone narrative descriptions of each Option, as opposed to the model run assumptions, scalars, coefficients, etc.
- Review, confirm, and validate model output results.
- Review models to verify the difference in angler trips when allocation changes.
- Show economic returns for high and low run sizes within the 2013-2018 grouping, for display with the average results.
- Prepare easily viewed comparison of option results for 2019.
- Provide detail on Select Area assumptions (OR and WA)
  - Pre-policy level of releases, and releases for returns in 2019
  - Where the funding comes from
  - Where the broodstock comes from
  - Risk of not meeting broodstock/egg goals
- Where does the Columbia River endorsement money go (OR and WA)? What programs are supported by the endorsement funds?
- Identify which fisheries (commercial/sport/species) have unused allocation but were provided the opportunity to use their share
- Look at angler trips relative to different allocation levels
  - If it does not negatively affect sport and improves commercial that might show areas where we might want to make changes.
    - Keep the sport fishery in the positive with regards to angler trips (economically enhanced)
    - Need to truth economic response model with 2019 pre-season fisheries model.
- What is the marked/unmarked ratio in Spring/Summer/Fall MSF fishery and/or what are the mark rates?
  - Specifically, how many fish are caught and how many fish are released in each fishery
- Youngs Bay Control Zone - does the sanctuary increase the number of fish caught in the Youngs Bay commercial fishery?
- Obtain information of barbed hooks vs. barbless hook perspective within sport sector fishery participants, if available.
- Provide a Pound Net update to the group

- Develop an initial straw range of options for upriver/downriver sharing of spring Chinook (WA commissioner subgroup assignment- 2020 and beyond), for analysis for the 2020 and beyond period
- Briefing from OR and WA on hatchery productions goals (SAFE areas?)
  - Where is production occurring?
  - What species are being produced?
  - How many are produced?
  - What is the funding source?
  - How secure is the funding?
- Look at specific areas or runs that could benefit from additional sport or commercial fisheries to remove hatchery fish and improve PHOS
- Share the NOAA 5-year status review and Columbia River Partnership Taskforce goals with group
- Share WA white paper on Orcas (Chair McIsaac to provide)