

**Columbia River Salmon Fishery Policy Review– (Decision)**

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## Summary Sheet

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<b>Meeting dates:</b>	September 11, 2020
<b>Agenda item:</b>	Columbia River Salmon Fishery Policy (C-3620) – Decision
<b>Presenter(s):</b>	Bill Tweit, Special Assistant, Fish Program and Ryan Lothrop, Columbia River Fisheries Manager

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### **Background summary:**

In January 2013, the Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission (WFWC) adopted Policy C-3620. The policy was amended in 2017 and 2019, and expires in 2023. Director delegation is currently in effect for 2020.

The objectives of the policy “are to promote orderly fisheries (particularly in waters in which the states of Oregon (OR) and Washington (WA) have concurrent jurisdiction), advance the conservation and recovery of wild salmon and steelhead, and maintain or enhance the economic well-being and stability of the fishing industry in the state.” The policy recognizes uncertainty in implementation, depends on continued economic and biological analysis, and relies on an adaptive management approach. Staff developed a five-year policy performance report during 2018 with stakeholder input.

OR and WA Commissions held a joint meeting to review Columbia River issues in 2018 and agreed to create the Joint-State Columbia River Fishery Policy Review Committee (PRC) consisting of three Washington and three Oregon commissioners to develop recommendations to the full Commissions in each State. The PRC met during 2019. The intent was to review fishery information, and develop recommendations to each state’s Commission to consider for adoption. The two primary focuses of the PRC were to provide recommendations that will achieve concurrency for the short-term, and develop potential modifications for the long-term by reviewing a range of alternatives. The PRC was able to reach a recommendation on February 26 in order to maintain concurrency for the short-term, for each state to consider. Their recommendation was approved by the WFWC on March 2, 2019. The PRC continued work on the long-term during the summer and fall of 2019. The November 18 meeting was cancelled, and subsequently the PRC was suspended in January of 2020 due to OR Commission turnover.

The WFWC approved Director Delegation in order to be concurrent with OR for 2020.

WFWC created the Columbia River Salmon Fishery Policy Workgroup (CRW) to develop potential modifications for the long-term by reviewing a range of alternatives. CRW members are Commissioners Graybill, Kehoe, and McIsaac. The CRW met on March 20 and May 27, June 10 and July 21, 2020. The intent is to develop the CRW framework, review fishery information, and develop recommendations for the WFWC to consider for adoption. CRW approved a recommendation on June 10.

WFWC received the CRW recommendation on June 12. Staff provided a public comment update to the WFWC on July 31. WFWC held a Columbia River Commission workshop on September 1 to review the policy and CRW recommendation.

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**Staff recommendation:**

Not applicable.

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**Policy issue(s) and expected outcome:**

At this meeting, the WFWC will vote on the CRW recommendation.

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**Fiscal impacts of agency implementation:**

Not applicable.

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**Public involvement process used and what you learned:**

Public engagement and comments were received during the WA Policy review process during 2018 and are incorporated in the five-year policy performance report. The PRC meetings were open to the public and since August 1, 2019, have allowed for public comments; online commenting became available shortly thereafter and was distributed to PRC Commissioners. CRW meetings are open to the public and has allowed public testimony except March 20, 2020 due to meetings being transitioned to virtual meetings because of COVID-19; online commenting has continued to be available. PRC and CRW meeting materials, comments received and online commenting is available at:

<https://wdfw.wa.gov/about/commission/columbia-river-policy-review>.

The WFWC will not take public input at this meeting.

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**Action requested and/or proposed next steps:**

WFWC to vote on the CRW recommendation and determine next steps with Oregon.

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**Draft motion language:**

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**Post decision communications plan:**

If revisions to policy C3620 are adopted, the revised policy will be posted on the website and communicated to OR, constituents and advisory groups.

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*Form revised 2-15-18*

Columbia River Salmon Fishery Policy Workgroup Recommendation  
June 10, 2020

The Columbia River Salmon Fishery Policy Workgroup (CRW) recommends the Commission approve release of a draft of revised policy language for Policy C-3620, together with two supporting documents, for public review between now and the July 31 – August 1 Commission meeting. The three documents are:

1. The document below containing draft revised language for Policy C-3620.
2. The one-page document below “Implementing the Adaptive Management Intent of the 2013 Columbia River Policy”.
3. A staff analysis on the effects of the spring chinook abundance-based allocation approach on recreational fisheries in Washington waters of the Snake River, particularly in years the high abundance tier is in effect. (This document is to be completed for public review after the June Commission meeting.)

*The document below is the recommendation of the Columbia River Salmon Fishery Policy Workgroup (CRW) meeting on June 10, 2020 for draft language revisions to Commission Policy C-3620 to be put forward for public review by the full Commission on June 12, 2020.*

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# **COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON FISHERY MANAGEMENT POLICY**

## ***WASHINGTON FISH and WILDLIFE COMMISSION***

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### *Sections Outline:*

#### **Purpose**

#### **Authority Definition and Intent**

#### **General Policy Statement**

#### **Guiding Principles**

#### **General Provisions**

#### **Fishery Specific Provisions**

- Spring Chinook Salmon**
- Summer Chinook Salmon**
- Sockeye Salmon**
- Fall Chinook Salmon**
- Coho Salmon**
- Chum Salmon**

#### **Adaptive Management Provisions**

#### **Delegation of Authority**

*The draft language below follows the headers above, which is essentially the organization as in the original 2013 Policy C-3620 document. Also, some of the language below is identical or essentially similar to language in the 2013 policy document. However, the language includes some new language and intentional omissions of 2013-adopted language as a result of discussions during the 2019 Joint-State Columbia River Policy Review Committee process, as well as discussions at the March 11, May 27, and June 10, 2020 Columbia River Workgroup (CRW) meetings. This Fishery Specific Provisions section is notably different than the language in the original Policy C-3620 document.*

## **Purpose**

The over-arching purposes of this Policy is to guide management of Columbia River non-Tribal fisheries in a manner that achieves conservation, recovery, protection and perpetuation goals for Columbia River salmon and steelhead; to maintain and enhance the economic well-being, and geographic stability of the recreational and commercial fishing industries; and to conduct orderly fisheries in waters in which the states of Oregon and Washington have concurrent jurisdiction.

## **Authority Definition and Intent**

This Policy is established by the Washington State Fish and Wildlife Commission, and is applicable to the management by the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (Department) of Pacific salmon and steelhead (spring Chinook, summer Chinook, fall Chinook, sockeye, chum, coho, summer steelhead and winter steelhead) non-Tribal fisheries in the mainstem of the Columbia River and the Snake River downstream of Lower Granite Dam.

The intent of this Policy is to provide direction, positions, strategies, goals, and actions to the Department to achieve the stated purposes of the Policy. Further, the intent of this Policy is to be responsive to the comprehensive review of Columbia River salmon fishery management policies in place during 2013-17<sup>1</sup>. The result of this review included identifying several areas where a policy purpose or expectation was not met. While many of the provisions of this policy document are identical or equivalent to policy provisions adopted by the Commission in 2013, the provisions described in this policy document deliberately and fully supersede the policy directives of the policy adopted in

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<sup>1</sup> Washington Policy C-3620 was reviewed in the report "Comprehensive Evaluation of the Columbia River Basin Salmon Management Policy C-3620, 2013-17" (Bill Tweit, Ryan Lothrop, and Cindy LeFleur, November 2018, 204 p.).

2013.

## **General Policy Statement**

This policy provides the Department with a cohesive set of guiding principles, strategies and actions to improve the fishery management and abundance of wild and hatchery produced salmon and steelhead in the Columbia River basin. Fishery and hatchery management measures should be implemented as part of an “all-H” strategy that integrates hatchery, harvest, hydro-system and habitat actions designed to increase abundance of Columbia River salmon and steelhead. Although this Policy focuses primarily on fishery management and includes direction on hatchery production, this Policy in no way is meant to diminish the significance of habitat and hydro-system protection and restoration. Rather, this Policy explicitly supports additional minimization of hydro-system related fish mortality and further protection and restoration of salmon and steelhead habitat throughout the Columbia River basin.

It is acknowledged there is uncertainty in how and when the strategies and measures described in this Policy will achieve the stated purposes, such as the development and implementation of alternative selective fishing gear, securing funding for enhanced hatchery production, consideration of a commercial license buyback program, and a recreational fishery guiding license limitation. It is also recognized that there are likely to be unpredictable challenges to successful achievement of the intent of various strategies and measures, including such matters as changes in the environmental conditions that affect salmon steelhead abundance, rates of recovery of depressed wild populations, and the effectiveness of habitat restoration and population reintroduction initiatives. Consequently, management decisions must be informed by fishery and stock status monitoring and should be adaptively modified as necessary to meet the stated purposes of this Policy, in accordance with the flexibility intended by the adaptive management provisions of this Policy.

The Department will work collaboratively with its governmental partners to strive to achieve the Policy purposes and implement the policy guidelines and strategies. The Department will work with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) and the Columbia River Treaty Tribes in a manner that is consistent with *U.S. v. Washington* and *U.S. v. Oregon* and other applicable state and federal laws and agreements; with the National Marine Fisheries Service to achieve compliance with the Endangered Species Act (ESA) in a manner that optimizes the strategies and actions described in this Policy; with other Federal, State, and Tribal agencies with authority and responsibility for Columbia River salmon, including the Northwest Power and Conservation Council, US Fish and Wildlife Service, Columbia River non-Treaty Tribes, Idaho Department of Fish and Game; local Salmon Recovery Boards, and with all other entities with authorities collateral with the purposes of this Policy.

## **Guiding Principles**

The Department will apply the following principles and policy positions as guides and directives toward achieving the purposes of the Policy.

#### Conservation, Protection, Recovery, and Perpetuation of Columbia River Salmon

1. Promote the recovery of Endangered Species Act (ESA) listed populations of salmon and steelhead in the Columbia River and ensure that fisheries and hatcheries are operated in a manner consistent with the provisions of the ESA.
2. Promote the conservation of non-ESA listed wild stocks by managing fisheries to achieve conservation goals or set limits on fishery incidental take allowances when optimum population spawning escapement goals cannot be achieved in a given year.
3. Advocate for increased downstream and upstream survival of salmon and steelhead through the Columbia River hydro-power system.
4. Advocate for salmon and steelhead habitat protection and recovery, including reducing predation on sensitive stocks by marine mammals, birds, and fish in areas and situations of particular vulnerability.
5. Advocate for increased hatchery production for unmitigated loss of salmon and steelhead production associated with permanently lost or impaired habitat due to the construction of dams or other human-caused permanent habitat losses, in a manner that avoids or grossly minimizes genetic and ecological impacts to wild salmon and steelhead populations.

#### Orderly and Concurrently Regulated Fisheries

1. Through the Columbia River Compact and as appropriate in other forums dealing with fishery regulatory matters, strive to adopt regulations that are maximally concurrent in the joint waters of the Columbia River.
2. Non-Tribal fisheries shall continue to be managed to meet the terms of *U.S. v. Oregon* management agreements with Columbia River Treaty Tribes.
3. The Department shall continue to meet Colville tribal subsistence and ceremonial needs consistent with agreements with the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, as well as providing the Wanapum Band of Sokulk Indians a fishing opportunity consistent with Washington RCW 77.12.453.
4. Integrate the use of new alternative commercial gear in the mainstem Columbia River in a manner that maintains orderly commercial and recreational fisheries in the Columbia River and its tributaries.

#### Maintaining, Enhancing, and Optimizing the Economic Well-being and Stability of Recreational and Commercial Fisheries

1. In a manner that is consistent with conservation and recovery goals, seek to enhance the overall economic well-being and stability of Columbia River recreational



and commercial fisheries in comparison to that yielded by the policies in place in the three years prior to the harvest reform policy provisions that began in 2013.

2. Acknowledging the variability of salmon runs through time and the conservation mandate of this Policy, seek to provide the maximum fishery stability and predictability possible for fishery-dependent local communities.
3. Develop and implement alternative selective-fishing gear and techniques for commercial mainstem fisheries in a manner that facilitates achieving conservation goals as well as enhancing and optimizing economic benefits to commercial and recreational fisheries. Provide incentives to commercial fishery participants to develop, promote, and implement alternative gear and techniques.
4. Work with the ODFW to maintain and enhance Select Area production of hatchery fish to support off-channel commercial fishing, but strive to improve the access of these fish to Washington fishing license holders and buyers in recognition of the allocation shift that occurred in 2013 coincident with an emphasis on off-channel fishing.

## General Provisions

The Department will implement the following actions to promote the achievement of the purposes of this policy.

1. Development and Implementation of Alternative Commercial Fishing Gear. The Department shall work towards the goal that commercial fishing gear being used on the mainstem Columbia River optimize conservation and economic benefits. The Department shall pursue the development and, as appropriate, implementation of commercial fishing gear alternatives to the gears currently authorized in non-treaty mainstem commercial fisheries. This should be done in a manner that seeks to improve on the catches of target species and stocks in comparison to the mortality of non-target species and stocks, in an economically efficient manner across the commercial fishery infrastructure segments. The development and implementation process shall include the following actions.
  - a. The Department will work with representatives of the commercial and recreational fishing industries to develop recommendations on the development and implementation of commercial fishing gear that will increase the selectivity potential of commercial fisheries compared to current capabilities, and/or promote state conservation objectives (i.e. controlling hatchery fish on spawning grounds). Important objectives of this effort include gaining broad support from the commercial fishing industry, encouraging creative innovation from the commercial fishing industry, and complimenting the economic potential and stability of the commercial fishery while minimizing impacts to mainstem and tributary recreational fisheries. The Department shall consider options that provide economic and other incentives for participants to become involved in alternative gear fisheries.

- b. The Department shall seek funding, as appropriate, to support efforts to develop and implement alternative gears, and work with partners as appropriate to experiment with alternative gear, conduct any necessary studies (in such areas as release mortality, stock compositions, and economic viability), and otherwise facilitate the development of options for alternative gear use. Assessment of alternative gear types in comparison to current gear should include at least catch rates, release mortality rates and overall mortality effects on relevant stocks, economic value, and effect on the commercial fishery infrastructure as a whole. It should also be informed by perspectives from commercial and recreational fisheries.

The Department shall update the Commission annually on progress on the above policy actions. The Commission will consider authorizing any successful alternative commercial fishing gears through rule-making in a manner that takes into account allocations and concurrent regulations with Oregon.

2. Hatchery and Natural Production Goals. The Department shall work towards the general goal to increase hatchery and natural production of salmon and steelhead in the Columbia River basin for the purpose of perpetuating a magnitude of abundance more consistent with historic abundance. It is also important to identify short- and long-term hatchery and natural-origin full production goals for individual populations and population aggregates where possible. The Department will pursue achieving these goals consistent with the following provisions.

- a. The Department shall continue to lead in efforts to increase naturally produced salmon and steelhead survival from the effects of the Columbia River hydro-power system and to seek improvements in the quality and quantity of salmon and steelhead habitat.
- b. The Commission recognizes the importance of hatchery production in meeting Columbia Basin mitigation responsibilities, supporting conservation and recovery efforts, supporting tribal and non-tribal fisheries, and providing ecological benefits such as forage for dependent marine animals and marine nutrient transfers. Hatchery production is to be conducted in a manner consistent with the recovery of ESA-listed wild populations, the sustainability of healthy wild populations, and in accordance with the Commission policy on hatchery operations. In a manner consistent with the above policy positions, the Department shall advocate for stability of current levels of hatchery produced salmon and steelhead in the Columbia River basin and increases where possible. The Department shall consider seeking increases in hatchery production where full mitigation of losses from human-caused uses has yet to occur, to accommodate initiatives to provide additional prey to endangered Southern Resident Killer Whales, and where appropriate, enhancement of Select Area and other fisheries. However, enhanced hatchery production of salmon and steelhead shall be done in areas and with strategies that

avoid or strongly minimize negative genetic and ecological effects on wild populations.

- c. In establishing hatchery and natural population goals, the Department shall consider the policy guidance described above, goals described in the NMFS sponsored Columbia Basin Partnership Task Force report, goals adopted by the Northwest Power and Conservation Council, and additional information, initiatives, and recommendations that evolve over the course of this Policy.
3. Commercial Fishery License Reduction Program. The comprehensive review of Policy C-3620 from 2013 – 2017 noted a low level of progress towards the commercial fishery license buyback program advocated by policy intent in 2013. The Commission recognizes that a fully effective program to buyback commercial fishery licenses would need to be implemented by both Oregon and Washington, that statutory changes may be required in one or both States, and that there are many difficulties in designing a concurrent and equitable program. The Department shall work with members of the commercial fishing industry, representatives of the recreational fishery sectors and the ODFW to develop workable objectives and options for a possible commercial license buyback program. The Department shall then strive to convene a policy level joint-State body with appropriate Oregon representatives to develop a report on alternatives for an effective program that is to be submitted to the Washington and Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commissions for consideration and, if warranted, possible transmission to statutory authorities.
4. Limiting the Number of Recreational Guide Licenses in Jointly Managed Waters of the Columbia River. The Commission is aware of public concerns that the lack of a limit on the number of recreational guide licenses issued in Washington and Oregon may have negative effects on the non-guided sector of the recreational fishery, such as overcrowding and a reduction in open fishing days. Further, it is recognized that any effective program to limit the number of recreational guide licenses on jointly managed waters of the Columbia River would need to consider the regulatory frameworks of both Oregon and Washington, that statutory changes may be required in one or both States, and that there are many difficulties in designing a concurrent and equitable program. The Department shall initiate discussions with ODFW and consult with representatives of the recreational fishery sectors to develop objectives and options for a workable license limitation program. In a similar manner as the commercial fishing license buyback program, the Department shall convene a policy level joint-State body with appropriate Oregon representatives to develop a report assessing the effects of limiting guide licenses or other measures and evaluating alternatives for an effective concurrent program. The report is to be submitted to the Commission and appropriate Oregon authorities for consideration and, if warranted, possible transmission to statutory authorities.

5. Scientific Monitoring. In recognition that the scientific monitoring of fisheries, spawning escapements, and other measures of stock status is necessary to execute the provisions of this Policy and achieve its purpose, the Department shall seek the funding necessary, and prioritizing funds available, to properly monitor the stock status of Columbia River salmon and steelhead populations. Further, the Department shall also seek funding to conduct scientific studies of catch and release mortality where significant uncertainty exists in current estimates in either commercial or recreational fisheries.
  
6. Thermal Angling Sanctuaries. It is recognized that summer and fall water temperatures in the Columbia River can reach levels that adversely affect the health and survival of migrating adult steelhead and salmon. Certain tributaries may provide substantially cooler water than the mainstem Columbia River near their confluences. Research has demonstrated that migrating salmonids, particularly summer steelhead, preferentially use these differentially colder water areas under such conditions. Seasonal recreational fisheries closures in these areas may provide additional protections during these seasonally vulnerable times. In a similar manner as described for commercial and recreational guide license control actions, the Department shall strive to convene a policy level joint-State body with appropriate Oregon representatives to review available information regarding cold water refuge area migrating salmonids and the impacts of fisheries in these areas, and develop a report with recommendations on possible thermal angling sanctuaries. The report is to be submitted to the Washington and Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commissions for their consideration for possible concurrent regulations.

## **Fishery Specific Provisions**

Subject to the adaptive management provisions of this policy, the Departments will manage salmon and steelhead fisheries consistent with the prior sections of this Policy and the following fishery specific objectives.

### **Spring Chinook Salmon**

1. Allocation. The annual pre-season allocation to recreational and commercial fisheries is in accordance with the abundance-based provisions in the table below, with both fisheries constrained by the pre-run size update buffer requirement that is described in the current US v Oregon Management Agreement. Within the proportion of Upriver Run ESA impacts allocated pre-season to the recreational fishery, 75% are allocated to lower river recreational fisheries and 25% are allocated to recreational fisheries above Bonneville Dam. Within the 25% upriver pre-season allocation, 10% points are allocated to OR/WA fisheries from Bonneville Dam up to the state line and 15% points are allocated to the WA fishery in the Snake River and Upper

Columbia River areas. After the run size has been updated with actual Bonneville Dam counts, any projected unused Upriver Run ESA impacts from either the recreational or commercial fishery may be transferred to other fisheries or remain uncaught.

Upriver Spring Chinook Adult Run	Allocation of Allowable Upriver Run ESA Impacts	
	Recreational Fisheries	Commercial Fisheries
< 82,000	80%	20%
82,001 – 217,000	70%	30%
> 217,000	65%	35%

2. Allowable Commercial Gear. Allowable mainstem commercial gear includes gillnet and any alternative gear including tangle nets in both the pre-update and post-update update period.

### Summer Chinook Salmon

1. Allocation. The amount of the non-Treaty harvestable surplus under the US v Oregon Management Agreement shall be allocated between fisheries above and below Priest Rapids Dam based on the following sliding scale.

River-mouth run size	Percent of non-treaty allocation assigned to fisheries above Priest Rapids Dam
0 – 29,000	>90%
29,001 – 50,000	90%
50,001 – 60,000	70% - 90%
60,001 – 75,000	65% - 70%
75,001 – 100,000	60% - 65%
>100,000	60%

The allocation between recreational and commercial fisheries downstream of Priest Rapids Dam shall be in accordance with the following abundance-based approach.

Summer Chinook Adult Run	Allocation below Priest Rapids Dam	Allocation of Allowable Catch	
		Recreational Fisheries	Commercial Fisheries
< 50,000	10%	80%	20%
50,001 – 100,000	10% - 40%	70%	30%
> 100,000	40%	60%	40%

Unused impacts allocated to the commercial fishery are to be applied to recreational fisheries downstream or upstream of Bonneville Dam if they can be used, or to aid in additional spawning escapement.

1. Allowable Commercial Gear. Allowable mainstem commercial gear includes gillnets and alternative gear.

### **Sockeye Salmon**

1. Allocation. The annual allocation to recreational and commercial fisheries is 70%/30% of allowable non-Treaty Snake River ESA impacts. The 30% commercial share is to be used for incidental impacts in commercial fisheries directed at summer Chinook salmon.

### **Fall Chinook Salmon**

1. Allocation. The annual recreational and commercial allocation is  $\leq 70\%$ / $\geq 30\%$  of allowable LRH ESA impacts and allowable non-Treaty Snake River ESA impacts (whichever is more constraining in a given year). The commercial share of such ESA impacts is to cover mainstem Columbia River and Select Area fisheries.
2. Allowable Commercial Gear. Allowable mainstem commercial fishing gear includes gillnet and any alternative commercial fishing gear.

### **Coho Salmon**

1. Allocation. While there is no explicit numerical sharing of Lower Columbia River Natural ESA impacts, the allocation is prioritized as follows: commercial fisheries are to be assigned sufficient impacts to implement Select Area coho and fall Chinook fisheries and mainstem fall Chinook fisheries, and the balance to in-river mainstem recreational fisheries. If these fisheries are expected to be unable to use all of the allowable impacts, the remainder will be assigned to mainstem commercial coho fisheries.
2. Allowable Commercial Gear. Allowable mainstem commercial fishing gear includes gill net and any alternative commercial fishing gear.

### **Chum Salmon**

Commercial fisheries shall be assigned a sufficient share of the ESA-impact for chum to implement Select Area and mainstem fisheries targeting other salmon species. There shall not be retention of chum salmon in recreational or commercial fisheries.



## **Adaptive Management Provisions**

The Commission recognizes that the provisions of this Policy describe a presumptive path forward to achieve the stated purposes, and that considerable uncertainty exists in how and when the purposes will be regarded as achieved. It is noted from the comprehensive review of 2013- 2017 that several aspects of the presumptive path for the policy initiatives that began in 2013 did not occur as expected, including in particular the successful development and implementation of alternative commercial selective fishing gear, the expansion or development of new Select Area fishing areas, and the securing of enhanced hatchery production. It is also noted that some adaptive management provisions were implemented in 2017 in response to policy performance findings at that time. In addition to management performance uncertainty, there are many unpredictable events that could have a substantial effect on the presumptive path forward, including large fluctuations in short-term run sizes, changes in long-term environmental patterns, possible environmental disasters, and population restoration results occurring sooner or later than expected. Therefore, the Commission acknowledge that adaptive management procedures will be essential to achieve the purpose of this policy and are expected to occur after proper evaluation and as appropriate to achieve the purposes of this Policy.

The Department will track policy implementation and results of the fishery management actions and hatchery production programs and provide the Commission with annual updates and a comprehensive review as soon as possible after 2025. State-managed fisheries pursuant to this Policy will be adaptive and adjustments should be considered to commercial and recreational fisheries if policy purposes, including fishery economics and stability, are not achieved consistent with the principles of this plan. If the policy purposes are not achieved, efforts will be made to determine why and to identify actions necessary to correct course. Department staff are expected to implement actions necessary to manage adaptively to achieve the purposes of this policy with authorization from the Commission, in order to implement corrective actions.

## **Delegation of Authority**

The Commission delegates the authority to the Department Director, through the North of Falcon stakeholder consultation process and the Columbia River Compact, to set seasons for recreational and commercial fisheries in the Columbia River, to adopt temporary or emergency regulations to implement these fisheries, and to make harvest agreements with Columbia River Native American Tribes, the State of Idaho and other government agencies in a manner consistent with the provisions of this Policy. The Director shall work with the Director of the Oregon Fish and Wildlife to achieve implementation of the fishery regulation provisions of this Policy in a manner that results in concurrent fishing regulations between the two states in common boundary waters of the Columbia River. In the event circumstances result in a reason the Directors believe that non-concurrent fishing regulations must be considered, the Commission shall be consulted to seek resolution of the situation.

## Implementing the Adaptive Management Intent of the 2013 Columbia River Policy

During the Commission's comprehensive review process of the [Columbia River Basin Salmon Management Policy, No-C3620](#) (Policy), the Joint-State Policy Review Committee process, and the ongoing Washington Policy Workgroup process, there has been repeated public testimony urging the Commission to "honor the commitment" made in the original Policy to permanently remove gill net gear from the Columbia River mainstem, and to maintain the 80% recreational/20% commercial allocation of allowable impacts on Chinook and steelhead stocks for directed fisheries on Spring, Summer, and Fall Chinook. However, as set forth below, no such unconditional commitment is expressed in the Policy.

In adopting the Policy in 2013, the Commission recognized that there was "uncertainty" in "some aspects" of the Policy affecting the commercial fishery, including the ability to develop and implement alternative fishing gear to replace gill net gear in the mainstem, the securing of funding for enhanced hatchery production, and the expansion or development of off-channel fishing areas for gill net gear to offset the loss of revenue to the commercial fishing industry as result of the removal of gill nets from the mainstem fishery. Policy, at p.1. Given these uncertainties, the Commission inserted language in the Policy stating that the "Policy will be adaptive and adjustments may be made to mainstem fisheries if policy objectives, including catch or economic expectations for commercial or recreational fisheries, are not achieved consistent with the principles of this plan." Policy, at p.11. The Policy goes on to state: "[i]f these expectations are not achieved, efforts will be made to determine why and to identify actions necessary to correct course." Policy, at p.11. The Policy sets forth six circumstances where the Commission may reconsider the fisheries management measures called for in the Policy, which include: (1) lower than anticipated catch and economic expectations to the commercial salmon industry; (2) insufficient space within off channel sites to accommodate the commercial fleet; (3) biological, fiscal, and/or legal circumstances that delay or preclude implementation of alternative fishing gear, buyback of commercial fishing permits, and/or additional off channel hatchery investments; (4) management objectives are not achieved for commercial or recreational fisheries; (5) conflicts with terms of U.S. v. Oregon management agreements with Columbia River Tribes; or (6) failure to meet conservation objectives. Policy, at p.11.

These six items and the achievement of other stated Policy purposes and goals were thoroughly evaluated as part of the comprehensive five-year review of the Policy. The review found that the first four of these six circumstances occurred. See [Comprehensive Evaluation of the Columbia River Basin Salmon Management Policy C-3620, 2013-2017](#).

The Joint-State Policy Review Committee process (PRC) also included a review and analysis of these six considerations and began work on the development of a set of recommended changes to the Policy to present to the Washington and Oregon Commissions to address the deficiencies of the Policy identified in the comprehensive review and by the PRC. The Washington Policy Workgroup is continuing this work and is currently scheduled to submit its recommendations for changes to the Policy for public review and comment on June 10, 2020. The Washington Commission is scheduled to take final action on these recommendations at the August 2020 Commission meeting. As directed by the Policy, the Commission will consider the Working Group's recommendations for changes to the Policy to correct deficiencies identified in the Policy, and to successfully achieve the stated purpose of the Policy regarding the economic well-being of the fishery. Thus, the current process to reconsider phasing out gill net fishing gear and the 80%/20% allocation shifts is consistent with the stated purpose and adaptive management provisions of the Policy adopted in 2013.



## **Columbia River Fishery Policy Review Workgroup**

Narrative Descriptions and Analysis of Policy Issues, Alternatives and Options

### **SPRING CHINOOK – Issue 1, Alternative 2: Allocation of upriver spring Chinook impacts between non-treaty fisheries, abundance-based matrix: *Snake River recreational fishery***

*July 1, 2020*

#### **Issue 1, Alternative 2: Allocation of upriver spring Chinook impacts between non-treaty fisheries, abundance-based matrix: *Snake River recreational fishery***

##### Description

This issue specifically involves the allocation of Upriver spring Chinook impacts between recreational and non-treaty commercial fisheries using an abundance-based matrix approach (Alternative 2), with an emphasis on effects to the Snake River recreational fishery. Allocation sharing applies to the fisheries occurring in concurrent Columbia River waters downstream of Highway 395 near Pasco, WA, the Snake River downstream of Lower Granite Dam, and Select Areas. The allocations (% share) of Upriver spring Chinook are of the available ESA impact allowance for non-treaty fisheries, not total harvest.

The *U.S. v Oregon* Management Agreement specifies that fisheries occurring prior to an in-season run size update will be buffered by assuming a run size of no more than 70% of the pre-season forecast. The buffer is intended to ensure that fisheries occurring prior to an in-season run size update do not exceed allowable ESA impacts in the event the run comes in below the pre-season forecast.

The *U.S. v Oregon* Management Agreement also specifies that non-treaty fisheries are to be managed to not catch more total Upriver spring Chinook than treaty fisheries are allowed to catch. This requirement for 'Catch-Balancing' applies to all fishery-related mortality in non-treaty fisheries (harvested fish plus released fish that subsequently die). This requirement is intended to ensure that non-treaty fisheries using mark-selective techniques do not harvest more Upriver spring Chinook than treaty fisheries are allowed to harvest. Staff accounts for these factors, as well as Commission allocation policies, in developing and implementing non-treaty fisheries.

The current WA policy is that 70% of the non-treaty Catch Balance is reserved for the recreational fisheries and the remaining 30% is for the commercial fisheries. Within the recreational fishery allocation, 75% are allocated to lower river recreational fisheries and 25% are allocated to recreational fisheries above Bonneville Dam; within the 25% allocation to recreational fisheries above Bonneville Dam, 10% is allocated to OR/WA fisheries from Bonneville Dam up to the state line and 15% is allocated to the WA fisheries in the Snake River and Upper Columbia River areas.

This issue also addresses the effects to the Snake River recreational fishery, and associated allocation. More detailed information on the Snake River recreational fisheries/allocation occurred during the Joint-state Columbia River Salmon Fishery Policy Review Committee meetings, and were discussed on August 29 and October 1, 2019, and can be found [here](#).

## Columbia River Fishery Policy Review Workgroup

Narrative Descriptions and Analysis of Policy Issues, Alternatives and Options

### SPRING CHINOOK – Issue 1, Alternative 2: Allocation of upriver spring Chinook impacts between non-treaty fisheries, abundance-based matrix: *Snake River recreational fishery*

July 1, 2020

Columbia River Fishery Policy Workgroup June 10, 2020 recommendation:

- Alternative 2
  - Use an abundance-based matrix for recreational/commercial allocation.
    - Describe the effects of the spring Chinook abundance-based allocation approach on recreational fisheries in Washington waters of the Snake River

#### Results

Staff analysis focused on the June 10 CRW recommendation for the abundance-based matrix, and provided a comparison to the current WA policy for the Snake River recreational fishery. The general concept of an abundance-based matrix is that as abundance increases, additional allocation is provided to the commercial fishery, and alternatively under low abundance scenarios, additional allocation is provided to the recreational fishery.

This abundance-based matrix approach uses 1) only Upriver spring Chinook abundances to the Columbia River, 2) 80%/20%, 70%/30%, and 65%/35% allocation for low, medium, and high run sizes, respectively (Table 1). This abundance-based matrix aligns with the *U.S. v Oregon* Management Agreement abundance tiers.

**Table 1. Abundance-based matrix metrics for mainstem sport and commercial spring Chinook fisheries below Bonneville Dam at different combinations of allocation shares.**

Upriver Spring Chinook Adult Run	Allocation of Allowable Upriver Run ESA Impacts	
	Recreational Fisheries	Commercial Fisheries
< 82,000	80%	20%
82,001 – 217,000	70%	30%
> 217,000	65%	35%

Within the recreational fishery allocation, 75% are allocated to lower river recreational fisheries and 25% are allocated to recreational fisheries above Bonneville Dam; within the 25% allocation to recreational fisheries above Bonneville Dam, 10% is allocated to OR/WA fisheries from Bonneville Dam up to the state line and 15% is allocated to the WA fisheries in the Snake River and Upper Columbia River areas.

The frequency of run sizes during 2005-2019 and 2015-2019 was also reviewed when determining the appropriate tiers for consideration; the average Upriver spring Chinook run size was 170,600 fish and 156,100 fish, respectively. Table 2 provides the frequency each of the allocation percentages that would have occurred from both 2005-2019 and 2015-2019.

## Columbia River Fishery Policy Review Workgroup

Narrative Descriptions and Analysis of Policy Issues, Alternatives and Options

### SPRING CHINOOK – Issue 1, Alternative 2: Allocation of upriver spring Chinook impacts between non-treaty fisheries, abundance-based matrix: *Snake River recreational fishery*

*July 1, 2020*

**Table 2. Abundance-based matrix metrics for mainstem sport and commercial spring Chinook fisheries below Bonneville Dam at different combinations of allocation shares and frequency of run sizes.**

Upriver Spring Chinook run size	Allocation (recreational/commercial)	Frequency <sup>1</sup>	Non-Treaty Upriver Spring Chinook Impact Rate <sup>2</sup>
<82,000	80%/20%	7% (20%)	0.5-1.5%
82,001-217,000	70%/30%	67% (60%)	1.6-1.9%
>217,000	65%/35%	27% (20%)	2.0-2.7%

<sup>1</sup> 2005-2019 (2015-2019) frequency for Upriver Spring Chinook run sizes.

<sup>2</sup> U.S. v Oregon Management Agreement allowable ESA impact rate for combined commercial and recreational non-treaty fisheries.

2005-2019 average run sizes and mark rates for each associated abundance tier was used to estimate Catch Balance for the Snake River recreational fishery (Table 3). Angler trips and days open were also generated from recent year fisheries. Under an average low abundance run size, 80% of the non-treaty allocation would be applied to the sport fishery, of which 15% is used by the Snake River recreational fishery and would provide a Catch Balance of 511 and results in an estimated 3,098 angler trips with 14 days to fish. Under an average medium abundance run size, 70% of the non-treaty allocation would be applied to the sport fishery, of which 15% is used by the Snake River recreational fishery and would provide a Catch Balance of 1,059 and results in an estimated 5,587 angler trips with 19 days to fish. Under an average high abundance run size, 65% of the non-treaty allocation would be applied to the sport fishery, of which 15% is used by the Snake River recreational fishery and would provide a Catch Balance of 2,311 and results in an estimated 11,275 angler trips with 31 days to fish. Days open reflects the maximum an individual geographical section of the Snake River (i.e., Little Goose) would be open, as the fishery rotates locations open by specific days.

**Table 3. Snake River recreational fishery effects from Abundance-based matrix.**

Run size	Tier	Non-treaty ESA	Allocation (recreational/commercial)	Recreational Allocation <sup>2</sup>	Snake River Recreational Fishery			
					ESA	Catch Balance	Angler trips	Days open <sup>3</sup>
73,101	Low	1.5%	80%/20%	75%/10%/15%	0.18%	511	3,098	14
141,859	Medium	1.9%	70%/30%	75%/10%/15%	0.20%	1,059	5,587	19
267,020	High	2.0%	65%/35%	75%/10%/15%	0.20%	2,311	11,275	31

<sup>1</sup> Projections primarily based upon 2005-2019 run sizes, mark rates, catch balance, angler trips, and days open.

<sup>2</sup> 75% below Bonneville Dam, 10% Bonneville Dam to OR/WA state line, 15% Snake/Upper Columbia.

<sup>3</sup> Days open reflect maximum days open for any single area open (i.e., Little Goose).

The WA policy in comparison would result in the same non-treaty ESA and recreational (geographical) allocations, however the recreational/commercial allocation would be 70% recreational/30% commercial for all run sizes. The existing WA policy has a reduced recreational

## **Columbia River Fishery Policy Review Workgroup**

Narrative Descriptions and Analysis of Policy Issues, Alternatives and Options

### **SPRING CHINOOK – Issue 1, Alternative 2: Allocation of upriver spring Chinook impacts between non-treaty fisheries, abundance-based matrix: *Snake River recreational fishery***

*July 1, 2020*

allocation under a low abundance run size tier, and results in an estimated 499 Catch Balance, 3,046 angler trips and 14 days open for the Snake River recreational fishery (2% decrease compared to Table 3). A run size in the medium abundance tier would result in the same estimates of Catch Balance, angler trips, and days open. With a run size in the high abundance tier, the WA policy has an increased recreational allocation, and results in an estimated 2,336 Catch Balance, 11,387 angler trips, and 32 days open (1% increase compared to Table 3).

# FISH AND WILDLIFE COMMISSION

## POLICY DECISION

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**POLICY TITLE:** Columbia River Basin  
Salmon Management

**POLICY NUMBER:** C-3620

Cancels or  
Supercedes: C-3617, 2009

Effective Date: January 14, 2017  
Termination Date: December 31, 2023  
C-3620, 2013  
Approved by:



Chair, Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission

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### **Purpose**

The objectives of this policy are to promote orderly fisheries (particularly in waters in which the states of Washington and Oregon have concurrent jurisdiction), advance the conservation and recovery of wild salmon and steelhead, and maintain or enhance the economic well-being and stability of the fishing industry in the state.

### **Definition and Intent**

This policy is applicable to the management by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (Department) of Pacific salmon (spring Chinook, summer Chinook, fall Chinook, sockeye, chum, and coho) fisheries in the mainstem of the Columbia River and the Snake River.

### **General Policy Statement**

This policy provides the Department a cohesive set of guiding principles and a progressive series of actions to improve the management of salmon in the Columbia River basin. The actions will be evaluated and, as appropriate, progressively implemented in a transitional period occurring from 2013 through 2016. There is uncertainty in this presumptive path forward, including the development and implementation of alternative selective fishing gear, securing funding for enhanced hatchery production, and the expansion or development of off-channel fishing areas. Consequently, the Commission recognizes that management decisions in the transitional period, and subsequent years, must be informed by fishery monitoring (biological and economic) and may be modified as necessary to meet the stated purpose of this policy.

The Department will promote the conservation and recovery of wild salmon and steelhead and provide fishery-related benefits by maintaining orderly fisheries and by increasingly focusing on the harvest of abundant hatchery fish. The Department will seek to implement mark-selective salmon and steelhead fisheries, or other management approaches that are at least as effective, in achieving spawner and broodstock management objectives.

Fishery and hatchery management measures should be implemented as part of an “all-H” strategy that integrates hatchery, harvest, hydro-system and habitat actions. Although it focuses on hatchery and harvest reform, this policy in no way diminishes the significance of habitat and hydro-system protection and restoration.

In implementing the policy guidelines, the Department will work with the tribes in a manner that is consistent with *U.S. v. Washington* and *U.S. v. Oregon* and other applicable state and federal laws and agreements.

### **Guiding Principles**

The Department will apply the following principles in the management of salmon fisheries in the Columbia River:

1. Promote the recovery of Endangered Species Act (ESA)-listed species and the conservation of wild stocks of salmon and steelhead in the Columbia River and ensure that fisheries and hatcheries are operated in a manner consistent with the provisions of the ESA.
2. Continue leadership on fish recovery actions, including improved fish survival through the Columbia River hydropower system, improved habitat conditions in the tributaries and estuary, hatchery reform, reduced predation by fish, birds, and marine mammals, and harvest management that meets conservation responsibilities.
3. Continue to meet the terms of *U.S. v. Oregon* management agreements with Columbia River Treaty Tribes.
4. Meet Colville tribal subsistence and ceremonial needs consistent with agreements with the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation.
5. Provide Wanapum Band fishing opportunity consistent with RCW 77.12.453 (“Salmon fishing by Wanapum (Sokulk) Indians”).
6. In a manner that is consistent with conservation and does not impair the resource, seek to enhance the overall economic well-being and stability of Columbia River fisheries.
7. Subject to the adaptive management provisions of this Policy, for steelhead and salmon, prioritize recreational fisheries in the mainstem and commercial fisheries in off-channel areas of the lower Columbia River.
8. Subject to the adaptive management provisions of this Policy, and after thorough evaluation, seek to phase out the use of non-selective gill nets in non-tribal commercial fisheries in the mainstem Columbia River, and transition gill net use to off-channel areas.
9. In a manner consistent with the Department’s licensing authorities, develop and implement alternative selective-fishing gear and techniques for commercial mainstem

fisheries to optimize conservation and economic benefits. Provide incentives to commercial fishers to develop and implement these gear and techniques.

10. Enhance the economic benefits of off-channel commercial fisheries in a manner consistent with conservation and wild stock recovery objectives.
11. Seek to maintain consistent and concurrent policies between Oregon and Washington related to management of non-tribal Columbia River fisheries.
12. Develop a program that seeks to implement Marine Stewardship Council or other certification of salmon fisheries in the Columbia River as sustainably managed fisheries.

### **General Provisions**

The Department will implement the following actions to promote the achievement of the purpose of this policy.

1. Gill Net License Buyback Program. Aggressively pursue the development (with Oregon) of a program to buyback non-tribal gill net permits for the Columbia River and implement that program as soon as the appropriate authority and financing is secured. Efforts should be made to also develop, evaluate, and implement other tools (e.g., minimum landing requirements) to reduce the number of gillnet permits.
2. Development and Implementation of Alternative Selective Gear. The Department will investigate and promote the funding, development, testing, and implementation of alternative selective gear with a target date for full implementation of 2019. The development and implementation of alternative selective gear such as traps, purse seines and beach seines should provide area-specific opportunity to target fishery harvests on abundant hatchery stocks, reduce the number of hatchery-origin fish in natural spawning areas, limit mortalities of non-target species and stocks, and provide commercial fishing opportunities. To facilitate the timely development of and transition to alternative selective gear and techniques, Washington should work with Oregon to develop incentives for those commercial fishers who agree to use these gear and techniques. The Department shall provide the Commission in December 2017 with a proposed approach for providing incentives to commercial fishers to promote the transition to alternative selective gear.
3. Development and Implementation of Alternative Selective Gear in Long Term. Subject to available legal authorities and the adaptive management provisions of this Policy, and after thorough evaluation, non-tribal mainstem commercial fisheries should be restricted to the use of alternative selective gear and fishing techniques beginning in 2017. With respect to Upriver Bright fall Chinook, the presumptive path forward regarding targeted commercial harvest upstream of the Lewis River is to access these Chinook with alternative selective gear and techniques. Because the alternative gear is not yet fully implemented, the

presumptive path allows for a gill net fishery upstream from the Lewis River in 2017 and 2018 to provide access to Upriver Bright fall Chinook. Because access to Upriver Bright fall Chinook is critically important to ensuring the long-term economic health of commercial fishers, adaptive management will be used to ensure available gear types and techniques are effective and that commercial fishers continue to have profitable mainstem access to these important salmon stocks.

4. Additional Opportunities for Mainstem Commercial Fisheries in the Transition Period. During the transition period, opportunities for additional mainstem commercial fishing directed at Upriver Bright fall Chinook and hatchery coho salmon using alternative selective gear, or gill nets if alternative selective gear is not available and practical, may be provided under the following conditions:
  - a. If mainstem recreational fisheries are predicted to be unable to fully use their shares of ESA-impacts or harvestable surplus, or
  - b. If reasonable goals<sup>1</sup> for mainstem recreational fisheries are predicted to be met, or
  - c. If alternative selective gear programs, off channel fishing opportunities, or other commercial fishing program elements of this Policy are unable to provide the anticipated catch and economic expectations to the commercial salmon fishing industry.
  
5. Additional Opportunities for Mainstem Commercial Fisheries in the Long Term. After the transition period, opportunities for additional mainstem commercial fishing directed at Upriver Bright fall Chinook, lower river hatchery fall Chinook, and hatchery coho salmon may be provided under the following conditions:
  - a. If mainstem recreational fisheries are predicted to be unable to fully use their shares of ESA-impacts or harvestable surplus, or
  - b. If reasonable goals for mainstem recreational fisheries are predicted to be met, or
  - c. As needed to remove lower river hatchery tule Chinook and coho consistent with conservation objectives, or
  - d. If alternative selective gear programs, off channel fishing opportunities, or other commercial fishing program elements of this Policy are unable to provide the anticipated catch and economic expectations to the commercial salmon fishing industry.

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<sup>1</sup> See Appendix B of Mainstem Strategies for Columbia River recreational and Commercial Fisheries: 2013 and Beyond. Recommendation of the Columbia River Fishery Management Workgroup to the Fish and Wildlife Commissions of Oregon and Washington. November 21, 2012.



6. Off-Channel Commercial Fishing Sites. Seek funding (with Oregon) to evaluate the feasibility of establishing new off-channel sites. Seek funding to invest in the infra-structure and fish rearing and acclimation operations necessary to establish new off-channel sites in Washington, as identified by evaluations completed during the transition period.
7. Barbless Hooks. Implement in 2013 the use of barbless hooks in all mainstem Columbia River and tributary fisheries for salmon and steelhead.
8. Logbooks. Evaluate the benefits of requiring licensed recreational fishing guides and charters to maintain and use logbooks. Logbook reporting could provide fishery managers with additional catch and harvest data on guided salmon, steelhead, sturgeon fishing trips on the Columbia River. In addition, evaluate the use of volunteer trip reports in private boat fisheries.
9. Enhance Fishery Management. Because implementation of this policy will change the current management of fisheries and because run-size forecasts play a vital role in shaping fisheries, two enhancements will be put in place during the transition period.
  - a. Increase Management Certainty. Increase management certainty, and ensure conservation effectiveness by: implementing outreach programs to increase compliance with recreational fishing rules; seeking means to increase the effectiveness of enforcement programs; and conducting enhanced fishery monitoring that more accurately accounts for harvest and fishing-related mortality. In 2017 and 2018, the Department shall estimate the encounters of sturgeon and steelhead in the gill net fishery upstream of the Lewis River through onboard or other field methods, with particular respect to Group B steelhead. In addition, the Department shall seek funding to improve estimates of salmon release mortality in recreational mark-selective fisheries during the summer and early fall months when water temperatures are high.
  - b. Improve Management Tools. Explore and develop alternative approaches to improve: pre-season forecasts of run size and timing; in-season updates of run-size estimates; and in-season estimates of the harvest impacts by fishery.

### **Spring Chinook Salmon**

The presumptive path for the management of spring Chinook salmon fisheries is summarized in Appendix Table A. Subject to the adaptive management provisions of this policy, the Department will manage spring Chinook salmon fisheries consistent with the Guiding Principles and the following objectives:

1. The Department will exercise in-season management flexibility to utilize the non-Indian upriver spring Chinook impact allocation to meet the objectives of both

fisheries, i.e., upriver impact sharing adjustments in response to in-season information pertaining to catch and run size.

2. **Fishery Management Buffer.** To account for uncertainties in the information used to plan and implement fisheries, a management buffer in fishery structure will be established and applied to fisheries occurring prior to the run size update (primarily in March and April). The buffer is intended to be sufficient to cover potential run-size forecasting error and ensure compliance with ESA requirements and *U.S. v. Oregon* allocation provisions. Prior to the run size update, the Department will manage non-treaty fisheries for a run size that is 70% of the pre-season forecast (30% buffer) or other fishery management buffer as agreed through *U.S. v. Oregon*. During the transition period, the overall buffer will be achieved by applying: a fishery management buffer of 20% of the sport fishery impact to the sport fishery; and a fishery management buffer of 40% of the commercial fishery impact to the commercial fishery.
3. **Recreational-Commercial Allocation During Transition Period (2013-2016).** In 2013, the Department will assign 65% of the ESA-impact for upriver spring Chinook stocks to mainstem recreational fisheries and the balance (35%) to off-channel and mainstem commercial fisheries.

During 2014-16, the Department will assign 70% of the ESA-impact for upriver spring Chinook stocks to mainstem recreational fisheries and the balance (30%) to off-channel and mainstem commercial fisheries

4. **Recreational-Commercial Allocation in Long Term (2017 and Beyond).** The Department will assign 80% of the ESA-impact to mainstem recreational fisheries to meet management objectives and the balance (20%) to commercial fisheries for use in off-channel areas. The commercial fishery ESA-impact share will not be subject to the pre-run-size update buffer in the off-channel areas.
5. The Department will ensure broad geographic distribution of recreational fishing opportunity in the main-stem Columbia River including the Snake River. Seventy-five percent (75%) of the impacts allocated to the sport fisheries will be assigned to the sport fishery downstream from Bonneville Dam. Twenty-five percent (25%) will be assigned and reserved for the sport fishery upstream from Bonneville Dam. After the run-size update, the Department will place the highest sport fishery priority on providing for a sport fishery upstream from Bonneville Dam. .
6. The Department will provide to the Commission each year a briefing on the effectiveness of fishery management actions in meeting spring Chinook recreational fishery allocation objectives throughout the Columbia River basin. The Commission may consider changes to the recreational allocation in this policy in the future to balance recreational fishery objectives in the areas below Bonneville Dam, above Bonneville Dam, and in the Snake River.

7. Without compromising the objectives for recreational fisheries upstream of Bonneville Dam, the Department will seek in the long-term to extend recreational fishing opportunity downstream of Bonneville Dam as long into April as possible, with a high probability of an uninterrupted 45-season beginning March 1.

**Summer Chinook Salmon**

The presumptive path for the management of summer Chinook salmon fisheries is summarized in Appendix Table B. Subject to the adaptive management provisions of this policy, the Department will manage summer Chinook salmon fisheries consistent with the Guiding Principles and the following objectives:

1. The Department will manage the upper Columbia summer Chinook populations for sustainable natural production and for the artificial production programs that are necessary to meet mitigation requirements and provide conservation safeguards.
2. The Department will manage for population specific performance goals for Wenatchee, Methow and Okanogan natural populations, and for hatchery escapement goals.
3. Non-treaty Sharing Above and Below Priest Rapids Dam. The highest priority for state managed summer Chinook fisheries is recreational fishing opportunity above Priest Rapids Dam. In light of the changing abundance of summer Chinook, the Department will adjust the allocation of the non-treaty (including the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation) harvest assigned to fisheries above Priest Rapids Dam to be consistent with the following guidelines:

River-mouth run size	Percent of non-treaty allocation assigned to fisheries above Priest Rapids Dam
0 – 29,000	>90%
29,001 – 50,000	90%
50,001 – 60,000	70% - 90%
60,001 – 75,000	65% - 70%
75,001 – 100,000	60% - 65%
>100,000	60%

4. Nontreaty Sharing Below Priest Rapids Dam. The harvestable surplus available for nontreaty fisheries below Priest Rapids Dam will be allocated as follows:
  - a. Through 2014, assign 60% of the nontreaty harvestable surplus to mainstem recreational fisheries and the balance (40%) to mainstem commercial fisheries.

- b. Beginning in 2015 and for the remainder of the transition period (through 2016), assign 70% of the harvestable surplus to the recreational fisheries and the balance (30%) to commercial fisheries.
  - c. Beginning in 2017, assign 80% of the harvestable surplus to the recreational fishery and the balance (20%) to the commercial fishery. Of the commercial share, up to 75% may be used for mainstem fisheries using non-gill net selective gear and fishing techniques (currently undetermined) that minimize impacts on sturgeon, steelhead, and sockeye. If the commercial share is unlikely to be used, transfer the allocation to the recreational fishery upstream of Bonneville Dam (if it can be utilized) or to aid spawning escapement.
5. Provide for in-season management flexibility to utilize the non-treaty summer Chinook harvest to meet the objectives of all fisheries.

### **Sockeye Salmon**

Subject to the adaptive management provisions of this policy, the Department will manage sockeye salmon fisheries consistent with the Guiding Principles and the following objectives:

1. During 2013-2016, assign 70% of the ESA-impact for Snake River sockeye to mainstem recreational fisheries and the balance (30%) to mainstem commercial fisheries for incidental harvest of sockeye in Chinook-directed fisheries.
2. Beginning in 2017, assign approximately 80% of the ESA-impact for Snake River sockeye to mainstem recreational fisheries to meet management objectives and the balance (approximately 20%) to mainstem commercial fisheries for incidental harvest of sockeye in Chinook-directed fisheries.
3. If NOAA Fisheries increases the allowable ESA-impact for Snake River sockeye, the Department will provide opportunities for increased commercial harvest using alternative selective gear if developed and practical, within the constraints of achieving escapement objectives for other sockeye populations in the Columbia River Basin.

### **Tule Fall Chinook Salmon**

The presumptive path for the management of tule fall Chinook salmon fisheries is summarized in Appendix Table C. Subject to the adaptive management provisions of this policy, the Department will manage tule fall Chinook fisheries consistent with the Guiding Principles and the following objectives:

1. During 2013-2016, the Department will assign no more than 70% of the ESA-impact for lower Columbia River tule fall Chinook to mainstem recreational fisheries to meet management objectives and the balance (not less than 30%) to: off-channel commercial fisheries; mainstem commercial fisheries that target Upriver Bright fall Chinook; and, if selective gear is developed during the transition

period, mainstem commercial fisheries that harvest Washington Lower River Hatchery Chinook to help reduce strays.

2. In 2017 and 2018, the Department will assign no more than 75% of the ESA-impact for lower Columbia River tule fall Chinook to mainstem recreational fisheries to meet management objectives and the balance (not less than 25%) to: off-channel commercial fisheries; mainstem commercial fisheries that target Upriver Bright fall Chinook upstream of the Lewis River; and mainstem commercial fisheries that harvest Washington Lower River Hatchery Chinook with selective gear to help reduce strays.
3. Beginning in 2019, the Department will assign no more than 80% of the ESA-impact for lower Columbia River tule fall Chinook to mainstem recreational fisheries to meet management objectives and the balance (not less than 20%) to: off-channel commercial fisheries; mainstem commercial fisheries that target Upriver Bright fall Chinook; and mainstem commercial fisheries that harvest Washington Lower River Hatchery Chinook with selective gear to help reduce strays.
4. The Department will seek to achieve the following recreational fisheries objectives:
  - a. Buoy 10 season – August 1 to Labor Day
  - b. Tongue Point to Warrior Rock season – August 1 to September 7 as non-mark-selective and September 8-14 as mark-selective
  - c. Warrior Rock to Bonneville Dam season – August 1-October 31.

### **Upriver Bright Fall Chinook Salmon**

The presumptive path for the management of Upriver Bright fall Chinook salmon fisheries is summarized in Appendix Table D. Subject to the adaptive management provisions of this policy, the Department will manage Upriver Bright fall Chinook fisheries consistent with the Guiding Principles and the following objectives:

1. During 2013-2016, the Department will assign no more than 70% of the ESA-impact for Snake River Wild fall Chinook to mainstem recreational fisheries to meet management objectives and the balance (not less than 30%) to off-channel and mainstem commercial fisheries.
2. In 2017-2018, the Department will assign no more than 75% of the ESA-impacts for Snake River Wild fall Chinook to mainstem recreational fisheries to meet management objectives and the balance (not less than 25%) to off-channel and mainstem commercial fisheries upstream of the Lewis River.
3. Beginning in 2019, the Department will assign no more than 80% of the ESA-impact for Snake River Wild fall Chinook to mainstem recreational fisheries to meet management objectives and the balance (not less than 20%) to off-channel and mainstem commercial fisheries.

4. a) The Department will allow mainstem commercial gill net fisheries to target Upriver Bright fall Chinook in the area upstream of the Lewis River in 2017 and 2018 where the incidental take of lower river tule Chinook is reduced;
- b) Harvest of Upriver Bright fall Chinook in the area downstream from the Lewis River will occur in selective fisheries that target Washington Lower River Hatchery Chinook and coho.
5. The presumptive path forward regarding targeted commercial harvest of Upriver Bright fall Chinook upstream of the Lewis River will be to access available Chinook with alternative selective gear and techniques. Because access to Upriver Bright fall Chinook will be important to ensuring the long-term economic viability of commercial fishers, adaptive management will be used to ensure alternative selective gear and techniques are effective and that commercial fishers continue to have profitable mainstem access to these economically important salmon stocks.

### **Coho Salmon**

The presumptive path for the management of coho salmon fisheries is summarized in Appendix Table E. Subject to the adaptive management provisions of this policy, the Department will manage coho fisheries consistent with the Guiding Principles and the following objectives:

1. During 2013-2016, the Department will assign: commercial fisheries a sufficient share of the ESA-impact for Lower Columbia Natural coho to implement off-channel coho and fall Chinook fisheries and mainstem fall Chinook fisheries; and the balance to in-river mainstem recreational fisheries (currently in-river mainstem recreational fisheries are assigned a sufficient share of the allowable incidental-take of ESA-listed coho to meet fishery objectives). If these fisheries are expected to be unable to use all of the ESA-impact for Lower Columbia Natural coho, the Department will assign the remainder to mainstem commercial coho fisheries. As selective techniques and alternative gear are developed, the Department will provide additional commercial mainstem coho fisheries with an emphasis on harvesting hatchery coho in October when wild coho are less abundant.
2. Beginning in 2017, the Department will assign: commercial fisheries a sufficient share of the ESA-impact for Lower Columbia Natural coho to implement off-channel coho and fall Chinook fisheries and mainstem fall Chinook fisheries; and the balance to in-river mainstem recreational fisheries. If these fisheries are unable to use all of the ESA-impact for Lower Columbia Natural coho, the Department will assign the remainder to mainstem commercial coho fisheries. It is expected that substantial new opportunities for selective mainstem commercial fisheries will be available for hatchery coho, particularly in October.

## **Chum Salmon**

The Department will maintain the current practice of opening no fisheries that target chum salmon and assign commercial fisheries a sufficient share of the ESA-impact for chum to implement off-channel and mainstem fisheries targeting other salmon species (retention in recreational fisheries is currently prohibited).

## **Adaptive Management**

The Commission recognizes that appendix tables A-E describe a presumptive path forward for salmon fishery management in the Columbia Basin. Uncertainty exists in some aspects of the presumptive path, including the development and implementation of alternative selective fishing gear, the securing of funding for enhanced hatchery production, and the expansion or development of off-channel fishing areas. Under these conditions, adaptive management procedures will be essential to achieve the purpose of this policy. As indicated in the General Policy statement, management actions will be evaluated and, as appropriate, implemented in a progressive manner.

The Commission will track implementation and results of the fishery management actions and artificial production programs in the lower Columbia River during the transition period, with annual reviews beginning at the end of 2013 and a comprehensive review at the end of the transition period (e.g., 2016) and at the end of 2018. State-managed fisheries pursuant to this Policy will be adaptive and adjustments may be made to mainstem fisheries if policy objectives, including catch or economic expectations for commercial or recreational fisheries, are not achieved consistent with the principles of this plan. If these expectations are not achieved, efforts will be made to determine why and to identify actions necessary to correct course. Department staff may implement actions necessary to manage adaptively to achieve the objectives of this policy and will coordinate with the Commission, as needed, in order to implement corrective actions. Reconsideration of state-managed mainstem fisheries may take place under the following circumstances:

1. Lower than anticipated catch and economic expectations to the commercial salmon fishing industry, or
2. Insufficient space within off-channel sites to accommodate the commercial fleet, or
3. Biological, fiscal and/or legal circumstances that delay or preclude implementation of alternative selective gear, buyback of commercial fishing permits, and/or additional off-channel hatchery investments, or
4. Management objectives are not achieved for commercial or recreational fisheries, or
5. Conflicts with terms of *U.S. v Oregon* management agreements with Columbia River Tribes, or
6. Failure to meet conservation objectives.

Planned enhancements of salmon and steelhead production upstream from Bonneville Dam may have implications to harvest management contemplated in this plan. For production enhancements that come on-line and produce adult salmon on or after 2017, Oregon and Washington staff should evaluate the implications of the increased mainstem production on these harvest strategies, including *U.S. v. Oregon* harvest agreements, and make additional recommendations to the Commission as needed, consistent with the guiding principles.

### **Delegation of Authority**

The Commission delegates the authority to the Director, through the Columbia River Compact and North of Falcon stakeholder consultation process, to set seasons for recreational and commercial fisheries in the Columbia River, to adopt permanent and emergency regulations to implement these fisheries, and to make harvest agreements with treaty tribes and other government agencies. The Director will work with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife to achieve implementation of this Commission action in a manner that results in concurrent regulations between the two states. The Director will consult with the Commission Chair if it becomes necessary to deviate from the Commission's policy to achieve concurrent regulations with Oregon.



**Appendix A.** Tabular Summary of the Presumptive Management Framework for Non-Tribal Mainstem Columbia River Recreational and Commercial Fisheries - **Spring Chinook Salmon.**

**Sharing Metric:** Incidental-take of ESA-listed upriver spring Chinook

Fishing Year	Recreational Fishery		Commercial Fishery		
	Impact Share	Location	Share	Location	Gear
2013	65%	Mainstem Columbia River and Snake River	35%	Mainstem Columbia below Bonneville Dam Off-Channel Areas	Tangle Net Tangle-Net/ Gill Net
2014-2016	70%	Mainstem Columbia River and Snake River	30%	Mainstem Columbia below Bonneville Dam	Tangle Net
				Off-Channel Areas	Tangle Net/ Gill Net
2017+	80%	Mainstem Columbia River and Snake River	20% <sup>1</sup>	Off-channel areas of the Columbia River	Tangle Net/ Gill Net Beach Seine/ Purse Seine/Other Alternative Selective Gear

<sup>1</sup> Not subject to pre-update buffer.

**Appendix B.** Tabular Summary of the Presumptive Management Framework for Non-Tribal Mainstem Columbia River Recreational and Commercial Fisheries – **Summer Chinook Salmon.**

**Sharing Metric:** Harvestable share of summer Chinook available downstream from Priest Rapids Dam

**Fishery-Specific Objective:** Meet terms of agreements with the United Tribes of the Colville Reservation.

Fishing Year	Recreational Fishery		Commercial Fishery <sup>1</sup>		
	Share	Location	Share	Location	Gear
2013-2014	60%	Mainstem Columbia River below Priest Rapids Dam	40%	Mainstem Columbia River below Bonneville Dam	Gill Net
2015-2016	70%	Mainstem Columbia River below Priest Rapids Dam	30%	Mainstem Columbia River below Bonneville Dam	Gill Net
2017+	80%	Mainstem Columbia River below Priest Rapids Dam	20%	Mainstem Columbia River below Bonneville Dam	Non-gill net selective gear and fishing techniques (currently undetermined) that minimize impacts on sturgeon, steelhead, and sockeye.

<sup>1</sup>To offset reductions in mainstem commercial harvest of summer Chinook, Oregon will enhance the fisheries for Select Area Bright Fall Chinook.

**Appendix C. Tabular Summary of the Presumptive Management Framework for Non-Tribal Mainstem Columbia River Recreational and Commercial Fisheries – Tule Fall Chinook Salmon.**

**Sharing Metric:** Incidental-take of ESA-listed Lower Columbia River natural (tule) fall Chinook

Fishing Year	Recreational Fishery		Commercial Fishery		
	Share	Location	Share	Location	Gear
2013-2015	≤70%	Mainstem Columbia below Bonneville Dam	≥30%	Mainstem Columbia River below Bonneville Dam and off-channel areas	Gill Net/ Pilot Beach Seine/ Pilot Purse Seine
2016	≤70%	Mainstem Columbia below Bonneville Dam	≥30%	Mainstem Columbia River below Bonneville Dam	Beach Seine/ Purse Seine
				Off-channel areas	Gill Net
2017-2018	≤75%	Mainstem Columbia below Bonneville Dam	≥25%	Mainstem Columbia River below Bonneville Dam	Beach Seine/ Purse Seine/ Other Alternative Selective Gear
				Above Lewis River, off-channel areas	Gill Net
2019+	≤80%	Mainstem Columbia below Bonneville Dam	≥20%	Mainstem Columbia River below Bonneville Dam	Beach Seine/ Purse Seine/ Other Alternative Selective Gear
				Off-channel areas	Gill Net

**Appendix D. Tabular Summary of the Presumptive Management Framework for Non-Tribal Mainstem Columbia River Recreational and Commercial Fisheries – Upriver Bright Chinook Salmon.**

**Sharing Metric:** Incidental-take of ESA-listed Snake River wild fall Chinook

**Fishery-Specific Objective:** Implement mainstem commercial fisheries in Zones 4 and 5 upstream of the Lewis River to remove excess hatchery-origin bright Chinook and harvest surplus wild bright Chinook

Fishing Year	Recreational Fishery		Commercial Fishery		
	Share	Location	Share	Location	Gear
2013-2016	Necessary to meet recreational objectives, but not more than 70% <sup>1</sup>	Mainstem Columbia below Bonneville Dam	Dependant on recreational fisheries need, but not less than 30%	Mainstem Columbia River below Bonneville Dam	Gill Net <sup>2</sup> / Beach Seine <sup>3</sup> / Purse Seine <sup>3</sup>
2017-2018	Necessary to meet recreational objectives, but not more than 75%	Mainstem Columbia below Bonneville Dam	Dependant on recreational fisheries need, but not less than 25%	Mainstem Columbia River below Bonneville Dam	Beach Seine/ Purse Seine/ Other Alternative Selective Gear
				Above Lewis River	Gill Net
2019+	Necessary to meet recreational objectives, but not more than 80%	Mainstem Columbia below Bonneville Dam	Dependant on recreational fisheries need, but not less than 20%	Mainstem Columbia River below Bonneville Dam	Beach Seine/ Purse Seine/ Other Alternative Selective Gear
				Above Lewis River	Alternative Selective Gear <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> It is expected that recreational fishery objectives (Buoy 10 season August 1-Labor Day; Tongue Point to Warrior Rock season August 1-September 7 as non-mark selective and September 8-14 as mark selective and Warrior Rock to Bonneville Dam season August 1-October 31 when the season is assumed to be essentially complete) will be met in most years at less than a 50% share of Snake River Wild fall Chinook impacts (see Appendix B, Table B.3). However, the recreational fishery share will likely need to be increased to meet objectives in years when Upriver Bright fall Chinook returns are significantly less than recent years.

<sup>2</sup> The mainstem gill net fishery will be restricted to the area above the Lewis River in 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Beach seine and purse seine fisheries will be pilots in 2013, 2014 and 2015.

<sup>4</sup> The presumptive (expected) path forward regarding targeted commercial harvest of Upriver Bright fall Chinook upstream of the Lewis River will be to access available Chinook with alternative selective gear and techniques. Because access to Upriver Bright fall Chinook is critically important to ensuring the long-term economic viability of commercial fishers, adaptive management will be used to ensure alternative selective gear and techniques are effective and that commercial fishers continue to have profitable mainstem access to these economically important salmon stocks.

**Appendix E. Tabular Summary of the Presumptive Management Framework for Non-Tribal Mainstem Columbia River Recreational and Commercial Fisheries – Coho Salmon.**

**Sharing Metric:** Incidental-take of ESA-listed coho

Fishing Year	Recreational Fishery		Commercial Fishery		
	Share	Location	Share	Location	Gear
2013-2016	1	Mainstem Columbia below Bonneville Dam	1	Mainstem Columbia River below Bonneville Dam and off-channel areas	Gill Net/ Tangle Net <sup>2</sup> / Beach Seine <sup>2</sup> / Purse Seine <sup>2</sup>
2017+	3	Mainstem Columbia below Bonneville Dam	3	Mainstem Columbia River below Bonneville Dam and off-channel areas	Tangle Net/ Beach Seine/ Purse Seine/ Other Alternative Selective Gear

<sup>1</sup> Maintain current sharing except provide sufficient additional impacts to the commercial fishery to implement the pilot alternative selective gear fisheries.

<sup>2</sup> Tangle net, beach seine and purse seine fisheries will be pilots in 2013, 2014 and 2015.

<sup>3</sup> Assign commercial fisheries a sufficient share of the ESA-impact for Lower Columbia Natural coho to implement off-channel coho fisheries, fall Chinook fisheries as described above, and alternative selective gear fisheries to reduce the number of hatchery-origin coho in natural spawning areas. Assign the balance to mainstem recreational fisheries. If these recreational fisheries are unable to use all of the ESA-impact for Lower Columbia Natural coho, assign the remainder to mainstem commercial coho fisheries.