

## RULE-MAKING ORDER EMERGENCY RULE ONLY

## CR-103E (December 2017) (Implements RCW 34.05.350 and 34.05.360)

**CODE REVISER USE ONLY** 

OFFICE OF THE CODE REVISER STATE OF WASHINGTON FILED

DATE: September 17, 2020

TIME: 10:56 AM

WSR 20-19-092

Agency: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (20-196))
Effective date of rule:
Emergency Rules
□ Later (specify)
Any other findings required by other provisions of law as precondition to adoption or effectiveness of rule?  ☐ Yes ☐ No If Yes, explain:
Purpose: The purpose of this rule-making is to provide for Treaty Indian fishing opportunity in the Columbia River
while protecting salmon listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act. This rule-making
implements federal court orders governing Washington's relationship with Treaty Indian Tribes and federal law
governing Washington's relationship with Oregon.
Citation of rules affected by this order:
New:
Repealed: WAC 220-359-02000G
Amended: WAC 220-359-020
Suspended: Statutory authority for adoption: RCW 77.04.012, 77.04.020, 77.04.130, 77.12.045, and 77.12.047
Other authority: United States v. Oregon, Civil No. 68-513-KI (D. Or.), Order Adopting 2018-2027 United States
v. Oregon Management Agreement (February 26, 2018) (Doc. No. 2607-1). Northwest Gillnetters Ass'n v.
Sandison, 95 Wn.2d 638, 628 P.2d 800 (1981); Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission policies concerning
Columbia River fisheries; 40 Stat. 515 (Columbia River Compact).
EMERGENCY RULE
Under RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds:
☐ That immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the public health,
safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon
adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest.
☐ That state or federal law or federal rule or a federal deadline for state receipt of federal funds requires immediate adoption of a rule.
Reasons for this finding: Allowable harvest of Columbia River salmonids remains available to provide additional
fishing opportunity to the previously planned tribal commercial fishery period in areas SMCRA 1F, 1G, 1H. This

The Yakama, Warm Springs, Umatilla, and Nez Perce Indian Tribes have treaty fishing rights in the Columbia River and inherent sovereign authority to regulate their fisheries. Washington and Oregon also have some authority to regulate fishing by treaty Indians in the Columbia River, authority that the states exercise jointly under the Congressionally-ratified Columbia River Compact. Sohappy v. Smith, 302 F. Supp. 899 (D. Or. 1969). The Tribes and the States adopt parallel regulations for Treaty Indian fisheries under the supervision of the federal courts. A court order sets the current parameters. United States v. Oregon, Civil No. 68-513-KI (D. Or.), Order Adopting 2018-2027 United States v. Oregon Management Agreement (February 26, 2018) (Doc. No. 2607-1). Some salmon and steelhead stocks in the Columbia River are listed as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act. On February 23, 2018, the National Marine Fisheries Service issued a biological opinion under 16

rule is consistent with actions of the Columbia River Compacts on June 8, June 30, July 8, July 15, July 30, August

13, September 3, September 10 and September 16, 2020. Conforms state rules with tribal rules. There is

insufficient time to promulgate permanent regulations.

U.S.C. § 1536 that allows for some incidental take U.S. v. Oregon Management Agreement.	e of these	specie	s in the fisheri	es as des	cribed in the	2018-2027	7
Columbia River fisheries are monitored very close Species Act guidelines. Because conditions changemergency rule. As required by court order, the W convene public hearings and invite tribal participa affecting treaty fishing rights. Sohappy, 302 F. Su agreements reached.	e rapidly ashingto tion whe	, the fis n and ( n consi	sheries are man Oregon Depart dering proposs	naged alr ments of als for ne	most exclusive Fish and Willow we emergency	ely by dlife rules	ng
Note: If any category is le No descriptive text	y, from th	ne WAC	number throu	gh the hi			
A section may be c  The number of sections adopted in order to comply		n more	than one categ	jory.			
Federal statute:	New	<u>1</u>	Amended		Repealed	1	
Federal rules or standards:	New	<u>+</u> 1	Amended		Repealed	1	
Recently enacted state statutes:	New	1	Amended		Repealed	1	
The number of sections adopted at the request of a	a nongov	ernmer	ntal entity:				
	New		Amended		Repealed		
The number of sections adopted on the agency's o	wn initia	tive:					
	New	<u>1</u>	Amended		Repealed	1	
The number of sections adopted in order to clarify,	, streamli	ne, or r	eform agency	procedui	es:		
	New		Amended		Repealed		
The number of sections adopted using:							
Negotiated rule making:	New		Amended		Repealed		
Pilot rule making:	New		Amended		Repealed		
Other alternative rule making:	New		Amended		Repealed		

Date Adopted: September 17, 2020	Signature:
Name: Amy Windrope for Kelly Susewind	Any HWJ
Title: Director	

## WAC 220-359-02000H Columbia River salmon seasons

Effective immediately until further notice, the following provisions of WAC 220-301-010, WAC 220-359-010, WAC 220-359-020, WAC 220-359-030, and WAC 220-359-090 regarding tribal commercial fisheries above and below Bonneville Dam, shall be as described below. All other provisions of WAC 220-301-010, WAC 220-359-010, WAC 220-359-020, WAC 220-359-030, and WAC 220-359-090 not addressed herein, or unless amended by emergency rule, remain in effect:

- 1) Open Areas: SMCRA 1F, 1G, 1H (Zone 6)
  - (a) Season: Immediately through 6:00 PM December 31.
  - (b) Gear: Hoop nets/bag nets, dip nets, and rod and reel with hook and line.
  - (c) Allowable sale: Salmon (any species) and steelhead, shad, yellow perch, bass, walleye, catfish, and carp may be sold or retained for subsistence. Sturgeon may not be sold, but sturgeon from 38 to 54 inches fork length in the Bonneville Pool and sturgeon from 43 to 54 inches fork length in The Dalles and John Day Pools may be kept for subsistence purposes.
  - (d) Standard river mouth and dam sanctuary closures remain in place for this gear.
- 2) Open Areas: SMCRA 1F, 1G, 1H (Zone 6)

Season: Immediately through 6:00 PM September 18 6:00 AM September 21 through 6:00 PM September 25

- (a) Gear: Set and Drift Gillnets with an 8-inch minimum mesh size
- (b) Allowable sale: Salmon (any species), steelhead, shad, yellow perch, bass, walleye, catfish, and carp may be sold or retained for subsistence. Fish landed during the open periods are allowed to be sold after the period concludes. Sturgeon from 38 to 54 inches fork length in the Bonneville Pool and sturgeon from 43 to 54 inches fork length in The Dalles and John Day Pools may be kept for subsistence purposes.
- (c) Standard sanctuaries applicable to gillnet gear. The standard Spring Creek Hatchery Sanctuary is in place.
- 3) Open Areas: SMCRA 1E1 (Downstream of Bonneville Dam)
  - (a) Season: Immediately through 11:59 PM October 31, 2020, only during days and times opened under tribal rules. Enrolled members of the Yakama, Warm Springs, Nez Perce, and Umatilla tribes when lawfully permitted by Treaty regulations under provisions of the agreements with the states of Oregon and Washington. Tribal members fishing below Bonneville Dam must carry an official tribal enrollment card.
  - (b) Gear: Hook and line and/or platform gear identified in tribal rules.
  - (c) Allowable sale: Salmon (any species), steelhead, shad, yellow perch, bass, walleye, catfish, and carp may be sold or retained for subsistence. Sturgeon may not be retained in the fisheries downstream of Bonneville Dam.

- 4) Open Areas: Wind River, Drano Lake, and Klickitat River
  - (a) Season: Wind River open immediately until further notice and Drano Lake and Klickitat River immediately through 6:00 PM December 31 only during those days and hours when the tributaries listed are open under lawfully enacted Yakama Nation tribal subsistence fishery regulations for enrolled Yakama Nation members.
  - (b) Gear: Hoop Nets/Bag Nets, Dip Nets, and Rod and Reel with Hook and Line. Gillnets may only be used in Drano Lake.
  - (c) Allowable sale: Salmon (any species), steelhead, shad, yellow perch, bass, walleye, catfish, and carp may be sold or retained for subsistence. Sturgeon from 38 to 54 inches fork length in the Bonneville Pool may be kept for subsistence.
- 5) 24-hour quick reporting is required for Washington wholesale dealers for all areas as provided in WAC 220-352-315, except that all landings from treaty fisheries described above must be reported within 24-hours of completing the fish ticket (not 24-hours after the period concludes).
- 6) Fish caught during the open period may be sold after the period concludes.

## REPEALER

The following section of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed:

WAC 220-359-02000G Columbia River salmon seasons. (20-187)

**Reasons for this finding:** Allowable harvest of Columbia River salmonids remains available to provide additional fishing opportunity to the previously planned tribal commercial fishery period in areas SMCRA 1F, 1G, 1H. This rule is consistent with actions of the Columbia River Compacts on June 8, June 30, July 8, July 15, July 30, August 13, September 3, September 10 and September 16, 2020. Conforms state rules with tribal rules. There is insufficient time to promulgate permanent regulations.

The Yakama, Warm Springs, Umatilla, and Nez Perce Indian Tribes have treaty fishing rights in the Columbia River and inherent sovereign authority to regulate their fisheries. Washington and Oregon also have some authority to regulate fishing by treaty Indians in the Columbia River, authority that the states exercise jointly under the Congressionally-ratified Columbia River Compact. Sohappy v. Smith, 302 F. Supp. 899 (D. Or. 1969). The Tribes and the States adopt parallel regulations for Treaty Indian fisheries under the supervision of the federal courts. A court order sets the current parameters. United States v. Oregon, Civil No. 68-513-KI (D. Or.), Order Adopting 2018-2027 United States v. Oregon Management Agreement (February 26, 2018) (Doc. No. 2607-1). Some salmon and steelhead stocks in the Columbia River are listed as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act. On February 23, 2018, the National Marine Fisheries Service issued a biological opinion under 16 U.S.C. § 1536 that allows for some incidental take of these species in the fisheries as described in the 2018-2027 U.S. v. Oregon Management Agreement.

Columbia River fisheries are monitored very closely to ensure consistency with court orders and Endangered Species Act guidelines. Because conditions change rapidly, the fisheries are managed almost exclusively by emergency rule. As required by court order, the Washington and Oregon Departments of Fish and Wildlife convene public hearings and invite tribal participation when considering proposals for new emergency rules affecting treaty fishing rights. Sohappy, 302 F. Supp. at 912. WDFW and ODFW then adopt regulations reflecting agreements reached.