



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: August 30, 2022

TIME: 12:54 PM

WSR 22-18-048

Agency: Department of Fish and Wildlife (Order 22-186)

Effective date of rule:

Emergency Rules

- Immediately upon filing.
 Later (specify) August 31, 2022

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 emergency rule is to close Chinook retention in the Columbia River, from Buoy 10 to the west end of Puget Island.

Citation of rules affected by this order:

New:
Repealed: WAC 220-312-06000W
Amended: WAC 220-312-060
Suspended:

Statutory authority for adoption: RCW 77.04.012, 77.04.020, 77.12.045 and 77.12.047

Other authority:

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: The Buoy 10 lower river 'tule' Chinook mortalities have exceeded preseason expectations through the Chinook retention season. Due to higher-than-expected ESA impacts from the Buoy 10 fishery, Joint State action was necessary to limit additional Chinook impacts and allow the hatchery coho retention fishery to remain open. Staff will continue to monitor progress of ongoing fisheries, with an expectation to manage within the allowed 38% ESA impact rate. This rule conforms Washington state rules with Oregon state rules.

Washington and Oregon jointly regulate Columbia River fisheries under the congressionally-ratified Columbia River Compact. Four Indian Tribes have treaty fishing rights in the Columbia River. The treaties preempt state regulations that fail to allow the Tribes an opportunity to take a fair share of the available fish, and the states must manage other fisheries accordingly. *Sohappy v. Smith*, 302 F. Supp. 899 (D. Or. 1969). 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. The Washington and Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commissions have developed policies to guide the implementation of such biological opinions in the states' regulation of non-treaty fisheries.

Columbia River non-treaty fisheries are monitored very closely to ensure compliance with federal court orders, the Endangered Species Act, and Commission guidelines. Because conditions change rapidly, the fisheries are managed almost exclusively by emergency rule. Representatives from the Washington and Oregon Departments of Fish and Wildlife convene public hearings and take public testimony when considering proposals for new emergency rules. WDFW and ODFW then adopt regulations reflecting agreements reached.

This rule also carries forward Columbia River salmon seasons previously set in WSR 22-15-033, filed July 13, 2022.

There is insufficient time to promulgate permanent rules.

**Note: If any category is left blank, it will be calculated as zero.
No descriptive text.**

**Count by whole WAC sections only, from the WAC number through the history note.
A section may be counted in more than one category.**

The number of sections adopted in order to comply with:

Federal statute:	New	___	Amended	___	Repealed	___
Federal rules or standards:	New	___	Amended	___	Repealed	___
Recently enacted state statutes:	New	___	Amended	___	Repealed	___

The number of sections adopted at the request of a nongovernmental entity:

New	___	Amended	___	Repealed	___
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The number of sections adopted on the agency's own initiative:

New	1	Amended	___	Repealed	<u>1</u>
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The number of sections adopted in order to clarify, streamline, or reform agency procedures:

New	___	Amended	___	Repealed	___
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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: August 30, 2022

Name: Kelly Susewind

Title: Director

Signature:



NEW SECTION

WAC 220-312-06000Y Freshwater exceptions to statewide rules—Columbia River.

Effective August 3, 2022, until further notice, the provisions of WAC 220-312-060 regarding recreational salmon and steelhead seasons from a true north-south line through Buoy 10 to Chief Joseph Dam, shall be modified during the dates listed and as described below. All year-round Closed Waters areas remain in effect. Other provisions of WAC 220-312-060 not addressed herein remain in effect unless otherwise amended by emergency rule:

(1) From a true north-south line through Buoy 10 upstream to a line from Rocky Point on the Washington bank through Red Buoy 44 to the red navigation marker 2 at Tongue Point on the Oregon Bank (the Rocky Point/Tongue Point line), and including Youngs Bay:

- (a) Effective August 31 through September 7, 2022: Salmon and steelhead:
Daily limit 2. Coho minimum size 16 inches. Release all salmon and steelhead other than hatchery coho.
- (b) Effective September 8 through September 30, 2022: Salmon and steelhead:
Daily limit 3. Coho minimum size 16 inches. Release all salmon and steelhead other than hatchery coho.
- (c) Effective October 1 through October 31, 2022: Salmon and steelhead: Daily limit 6. Up to 3 adults may be retained. Release all salmon and steelhead other than hatchery coho.
- (d) Effective November 1, 2022, until further notice: Salmon and steelhead: Daily limit 6. Up to 3 adults, including no more than 2 hatchery steelhead, may be retained. Release all salmon and steelhead other than hatchery coho and hatchery steelhead.

(2) From the Rocky Point/Tongue Point line upstream to a line at the west end of Puget Island projected from green navigation marker 39 on the Washington bank to green navigation marker 41, then to red navigation marker 42, and terminating at red navigation marker 44A on the Oregon bank:

- (a) Effective August 31 through September 7, 2022: Salmon and steelhead: Daily limit 6. Up to 2 adults may be retained. Release all salmon and steelhead other than hatchery coho.
- (b) Effective September 8 through September 30, 2022: Salmon and steelhead: Daily limit 6. Up to 3 adults may be retained. Release all salmon and steelhead other than hatchery coho.
- (c) Effective October 1 through October 31, 2022: Salmon and steelhead: Daily limit 6. Up to 3 adults may be retained. Release all salmon and steelhead other than hatchery coho.

(d) Effective November 1, 2022, until further notice: Salmon and steelhead: Daily limit 6. Up to 3 adults, including no more than 2 hatchery steelhead, may be retained. Release all salmon and steelhead other than hatchery coho and hatchery steelhead.

(3) From Priest Rapids Dam to boundary markers 400 feet downstream of the fish ladders at Rock Island Dam: Salmon:

Effective immediately, through August 31, 2022: Daily limit 6, including no more than 2 adult hatchery Chinook and no more than 4 sockeye. Release wild adult Chinook and coho.

(4) From Rock Island Dam to Boundary 400 feet below the Wells Dam spawning channel discharge (on Chelan County side) and fish ladder (on Douglas County side): Salmon:

Effective immediately, through October 15, 2022: Daily limit 6, including no more than 2 adult hatchery Chinook and no more than 4 sockeye. Release wild adult Chinook and coho.

(5) From Wells Dam to Hwy. 173 Bridge at Brewster: Salmon:

Effective immediately, through September 30, 2022: Daily limit 6, including no more than 2 adult hatchery Chinook and no more than 4 sockeye. Release wild adult Chinook and coho.

(6) From Hwy. 173 Bridge at Brewster to the rock jetty at the upstream shoreline of Foster Creek (Douglas County side): Salmon:

Effective immediately, through October 15, 2022: Daily limit 6, including no more than 2 adult hatchery Chinook and no more than 4 sockeye. Release wild adult Chinook and coho.

REPEALER

The following section of Washington Administrative Code is repealed, effective August 31, 2022: WAC 220-312-06000W Freshwater exceptions to statewide rules—Columbia. (22-136)