

# Pacific Salmon Treaty

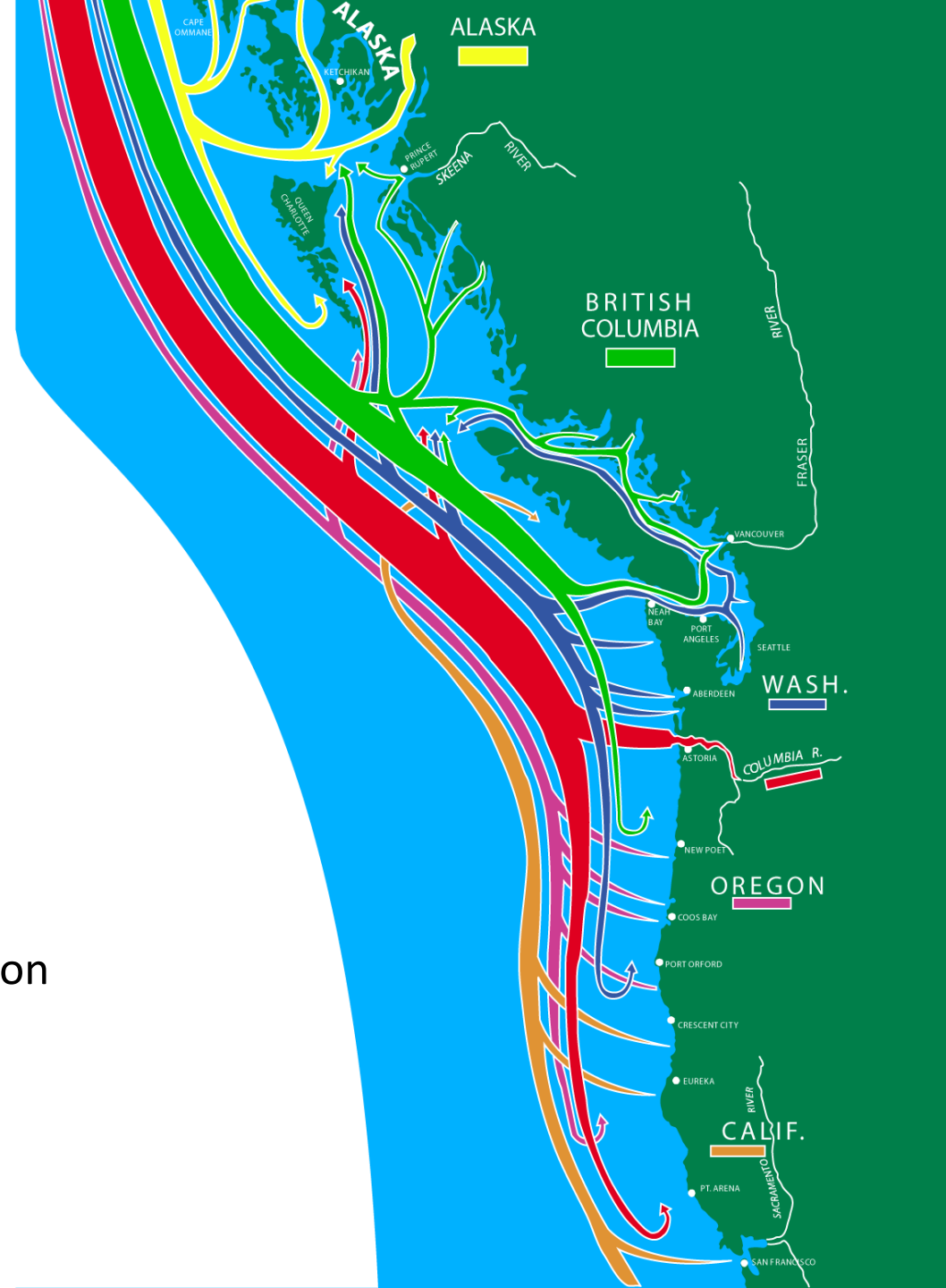
**Phil Anderson**

Washington-Oregon Commissioner  
Pacific Salmon Commission

**Jim Scott**

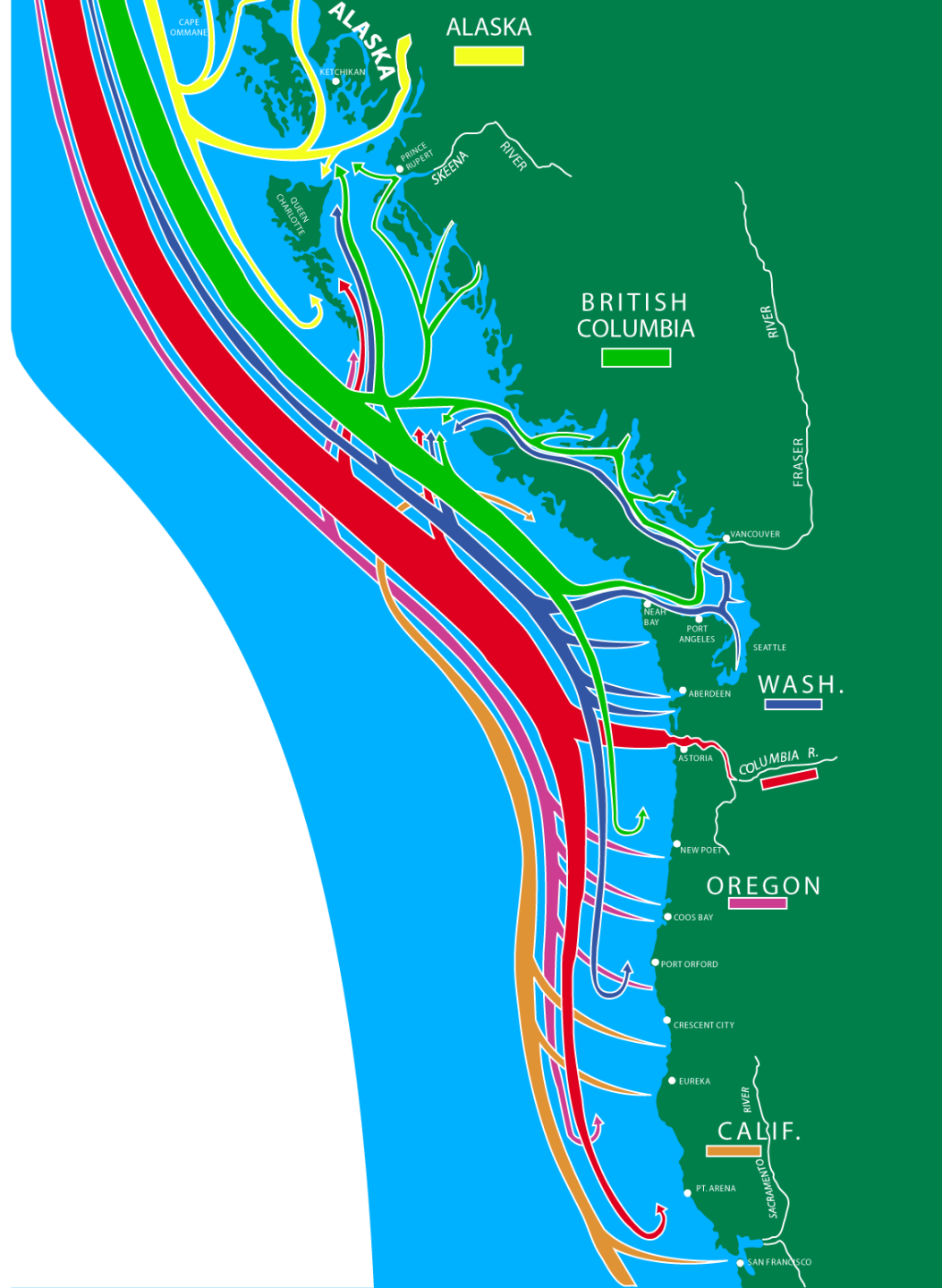
Special Assistant, Director's Office

Presentation to:  
Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission  
December 10, 2016



# Pacific Salmon Treaty

- Commission Structure
- Our Team
- U.S. Section Structure
- Management Cornerstone
- Treaty Principles
- Renegotiating the Treaty
- Consequences of Failure



# Commission Structure

- Each Country has Four Commissioners
- U.S. Commissioners are appointed by the President
  - Charles Swanton – Alaska
  - McCoy Oatman – Tribes
  - Phil Anderson – Washington/Oregon
  - Donna Darm – U. S. Commerce Department
- Each Commissioner has an Alternate
  - Bill Auger – Alaska
  - Ron Allen – Tribes
  - Rick Klumph – Washington/Oregon
  - David Hogan – U.S. State Department

## Commission

### Commission

8 US  
8 Canadian

Northern and  
Southern  
Fund Committees

- Panels
- Commission Committees

### Panels

Transboundary  
Northern  
Fraser River  
Southern  
Yukon

### Committees

F & A  
Selective Fishery  
Data Sharing  
Scientific Cooperation  
Chinook  
Habitat

## Panel Committees

### Committees

Transboundary  
Northern  
Fraser River  
Chum  
Coho  
Yukon River

# Our Team

**Commissioner Shadow:** Jim Scott

## **Panels**

- Southern Panel: Larry Carpenter, Laurie Peterson, Annette Hoffmann
- Fraser Panel: Robert Kehoe, Kirt Hughes, Jack Giard, Kyle Adicks

## **Technical Committees**

- Chinook: Jon Carey & Kris Ryding
- Coho: Angelika Hagen-Breaux, Jeff Haymes, Mara Zimmerman
- Chum: Maureen Small
- Fraser: Aaron Dufault
- Selective Fishery Evaluation: Jon Carey, Mark Kimbel, Kris Ryding
- Data Sharing: Brodie Cox

# U.S. Section Structure

- Commissioners and Alternates are treated as equals
- Shadows actively participate in discussions
- Commissioners and Alternates may designate others to be part of the U.S. Section meetings.
- U.S. positions are established by consensus only.
- The Commission has established a Chinook Interface Group and are assigned certain tasks to assist with implementing the Chinook Chapter by way of interfacing with the CTC and making recommendations to the Commission.

# Management Cornerstone

- **The Problem of Interceptions.** The majority of salmon originating in Washington rivers and streams migrate north and are vulnerable to fisheries north of our border.
- **Last in Line Bears Conservation Burden**
  - Absent an agreement with Canada and Alaska that limits the number of Washington origin fish that are taken in their fisheries, the entire conservation burden falls on Washington.
  - Conversely, stocks originating in Canada can be vulnerable to Washington and Alaska fisheries, and absent an agreement with the United States that limits U.S. catches, Canada would bear the conservation burden for stocks originating in their waters.
- **Management Failure.** Absent a U.S. – Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty the management structure will collapse leading to conservation and allocation concerns.

**That is where we found ourselves in the early 1980's.**

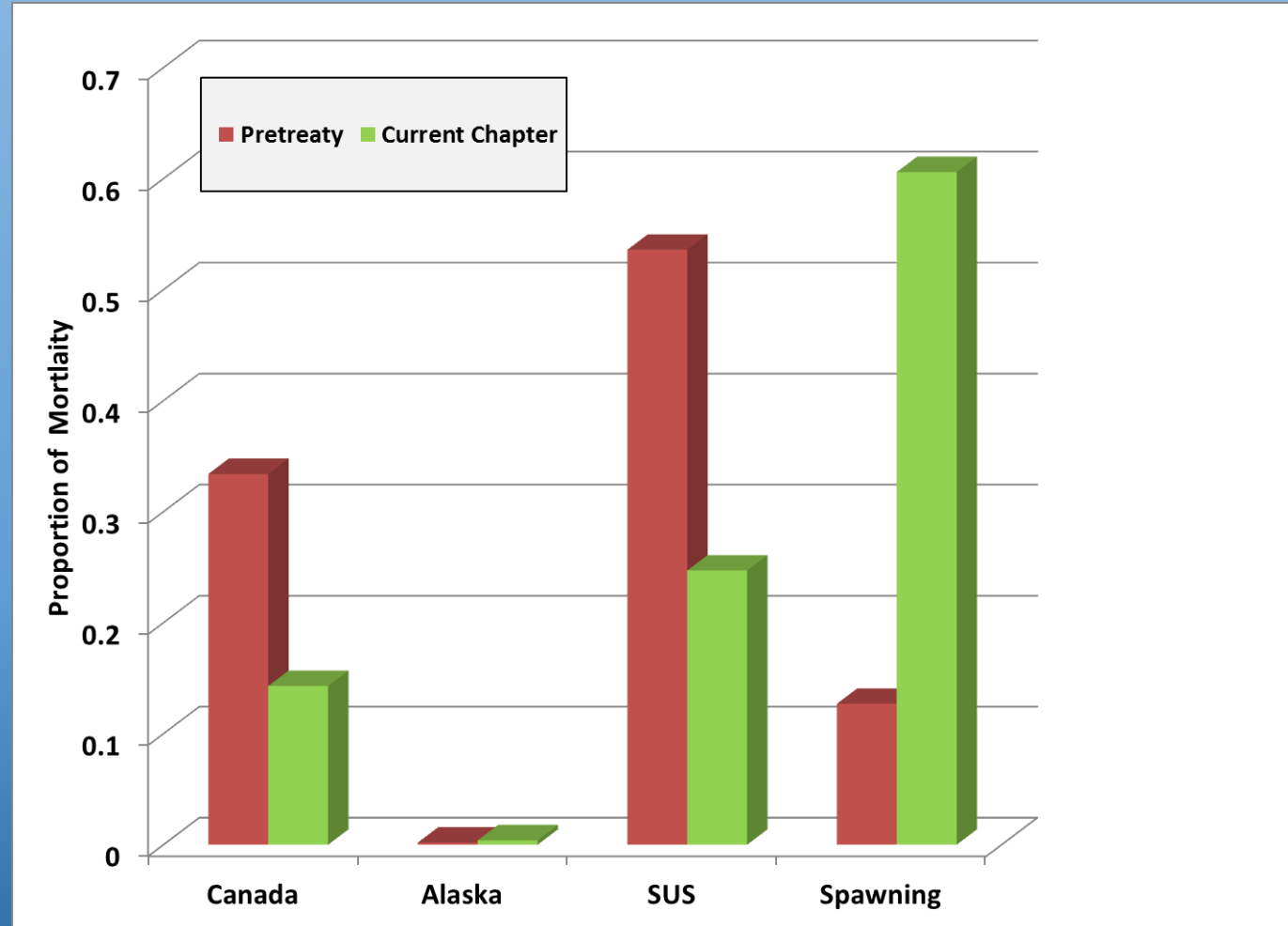
# Treaty Principles

- Each Party shall prevent overfishing and provide for optimum production.
- Each Party shall receive benefits equivalent to the production of salmon originating in its waters.
- Each Party shall cooperate in management, research, and enhancement.
- It is desirable, in most cases, to reduce interceptions
- It is desirable, in most cases, to avoid disruption of existing fisheries



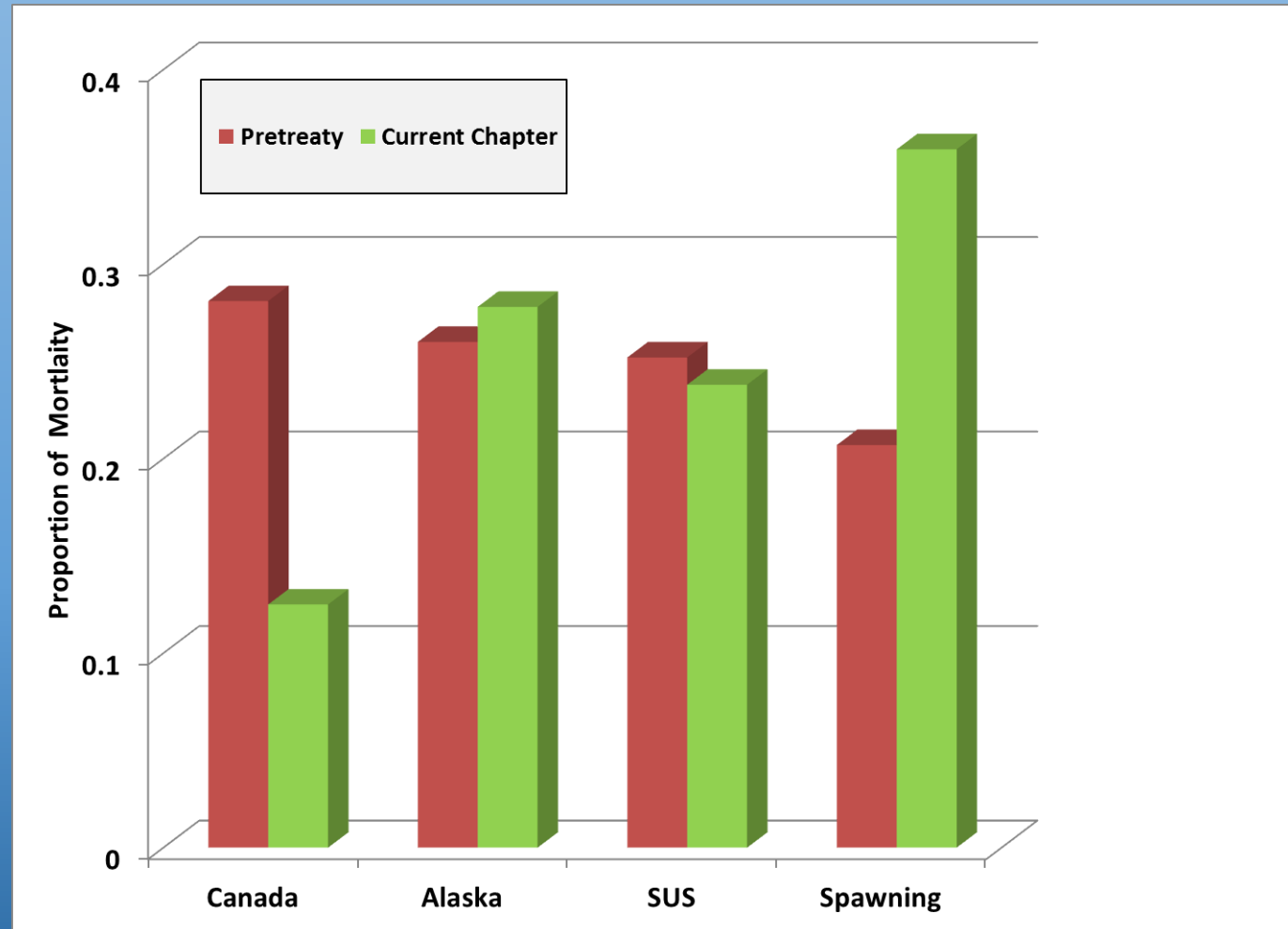
# Has Treaty been effective?

## South Puget Sound Chinook



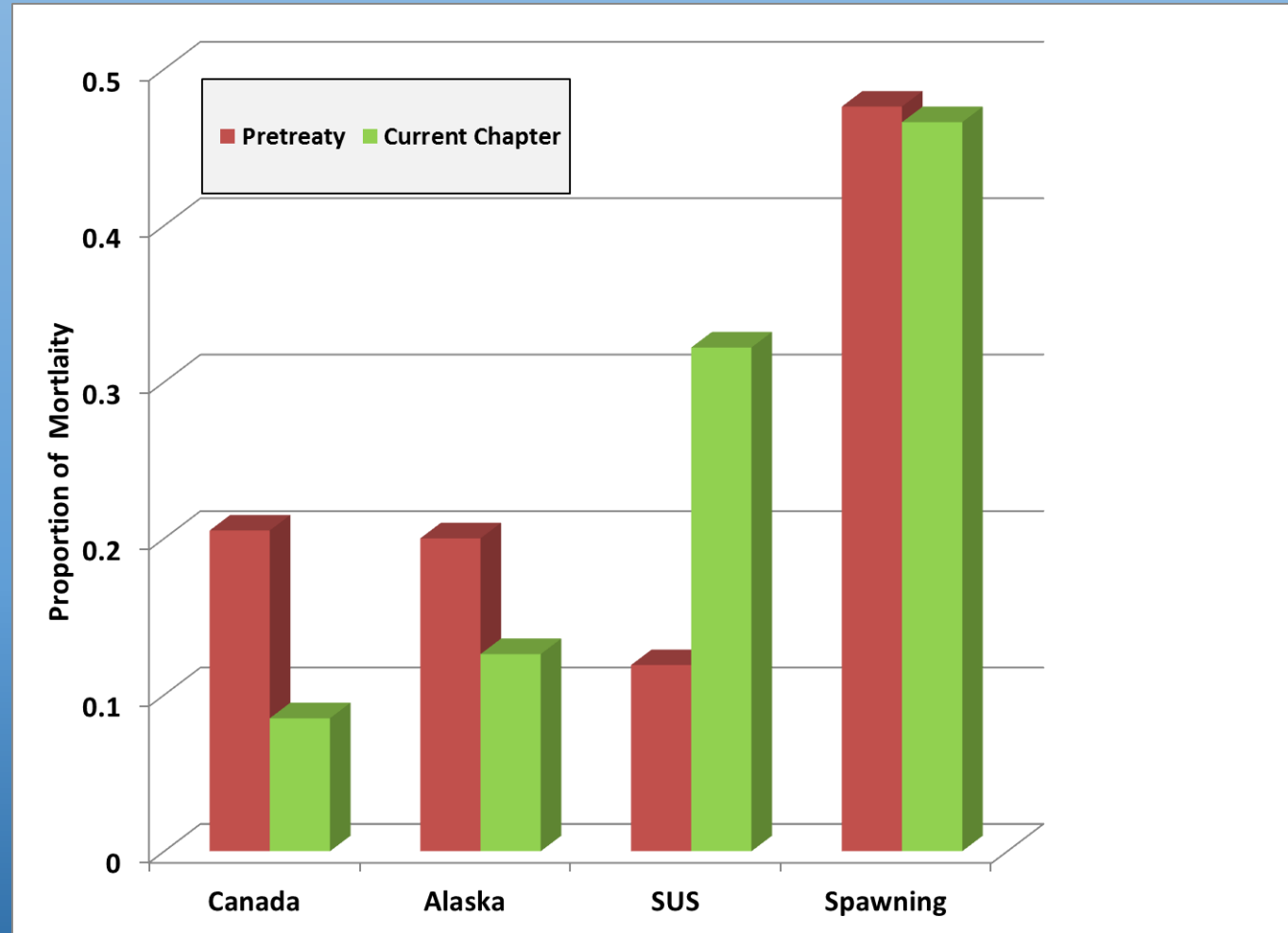
# Has Treaty has been effective?

Washington Coast  
Chinook - Queets

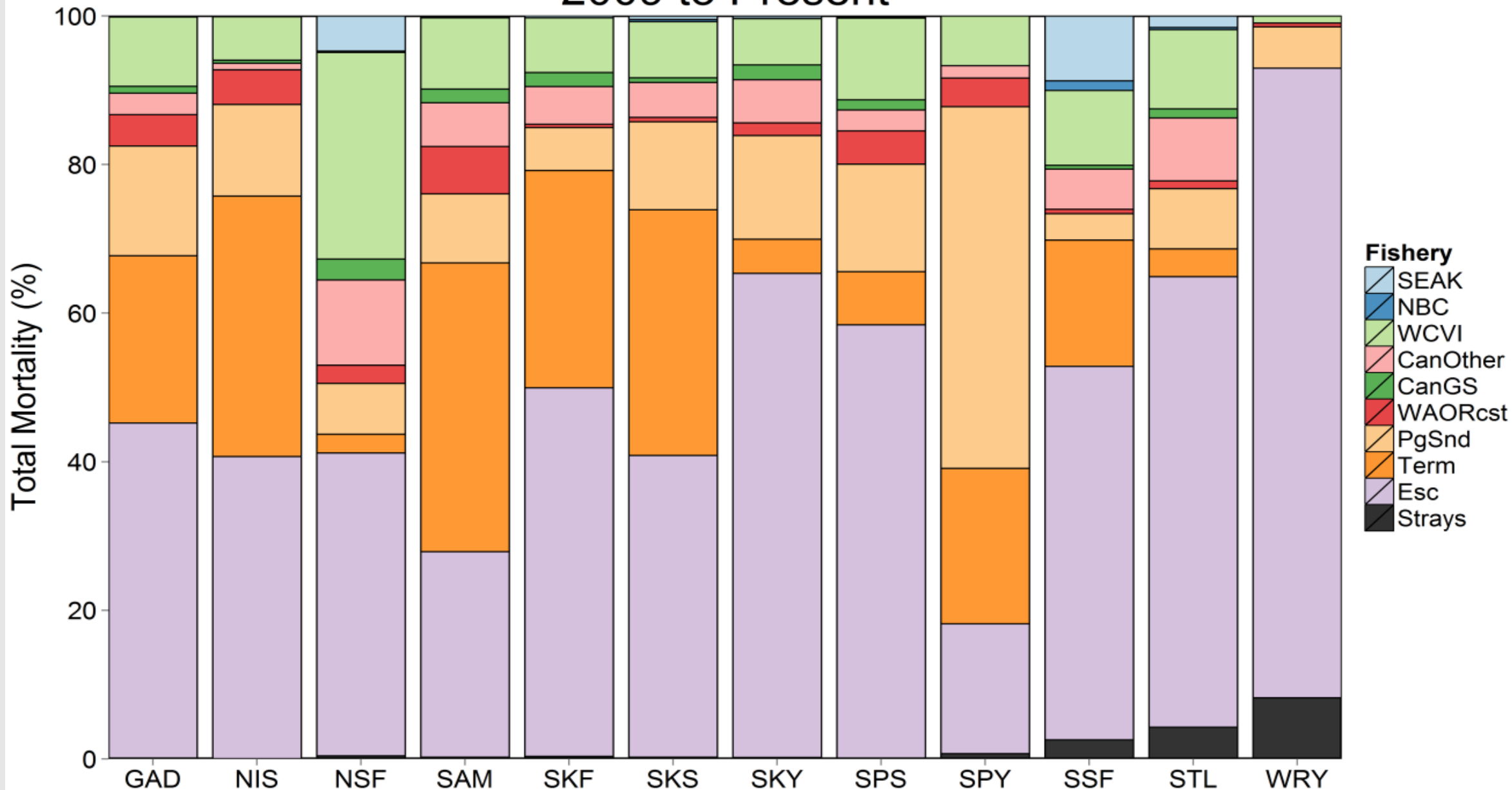


# Has Treaty been effective?

Upriver Bright  
Chinook



# 2009 to Present



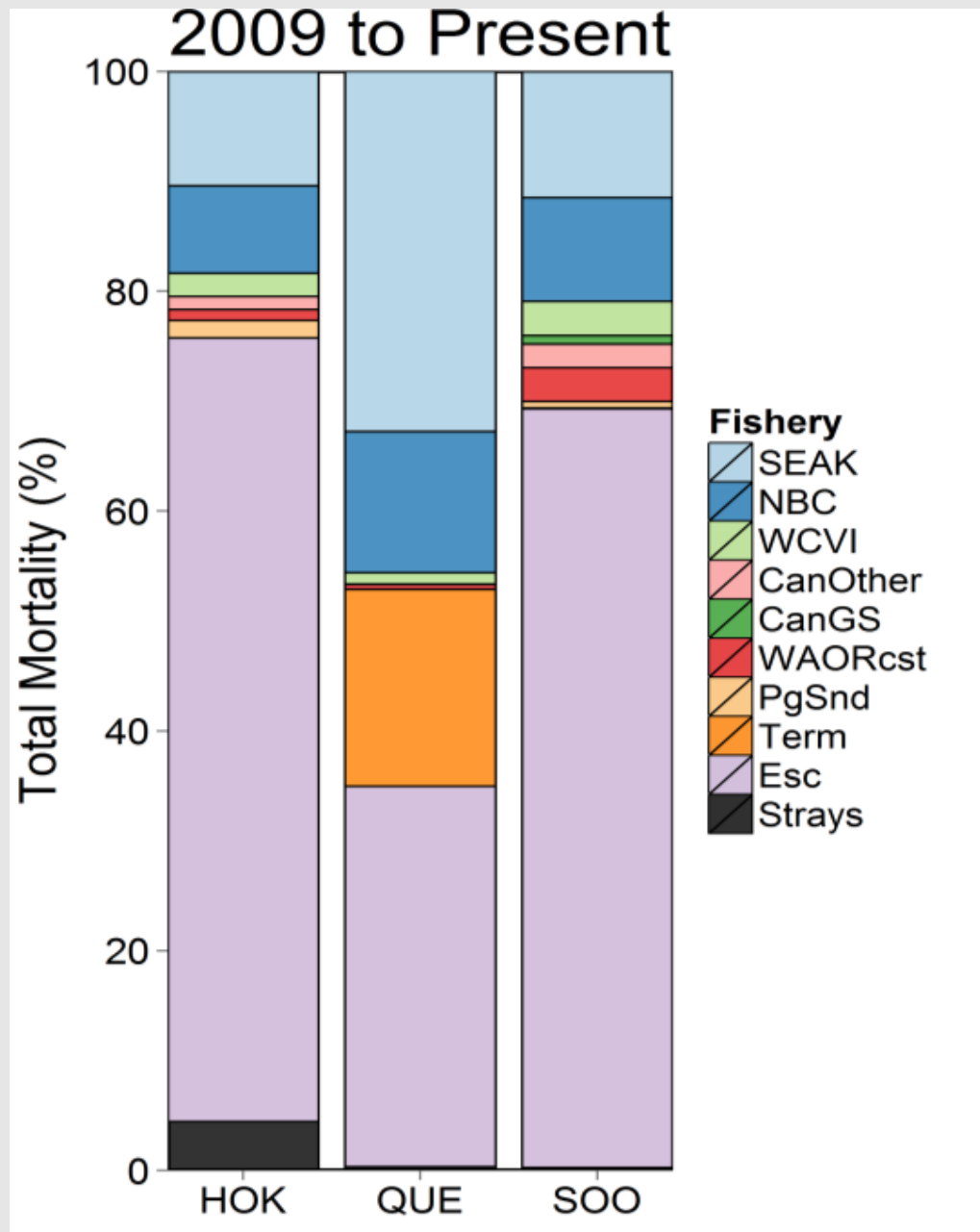


Figure 4.— Distribution of total mortality for Washington Coast indicator stocks for the previous (1999–2008) and current (2009–2012) agreement periods (source: TCChinook (15)-01).

# Renegotiating the Treaty

- All Chapters except the Fraser expire December 2018.
- As a result, limitations on interceptions end December 2018
- The Southern, Northern, Transboundary, and Fraser Panels have the lead for renegotiating the annexes that deal with Chum, Pink, Sockeye, Coho, and Transboundary Stocks. They will provide the results of their efforts to the Commission for approval.
- The Commissioners & Alternates are responsible for renegotiating the Chinook annex
- All negotiations are scheduled to be completed and submitted to the respective governments by March of 2018.

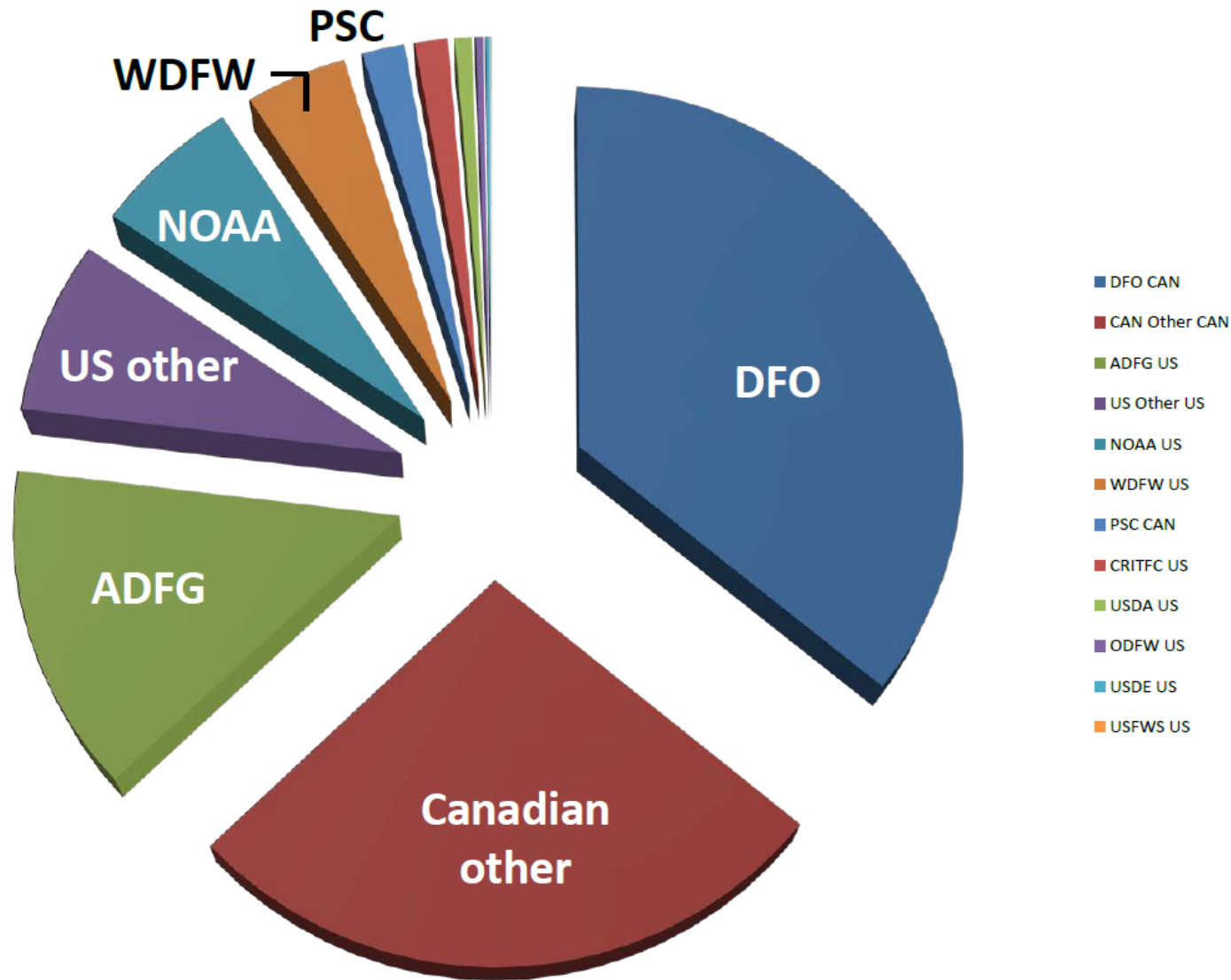
# Renegotiation - What's our Objectives

- Consider responsiveness to climate change/environmental conditions
- Puget Sound Chinook: Reduce interceptions in Canadian fisheries
- Washington Coastal Chinook: Reduce interceptions in northern fisheries
- Southern US Fisheries: Clarify obligations for stocks not meeting management objectives
- Management Objectives: Modify review process to facilitate approval of Washington's management objectives
- Maintain current structure of Coho and Fraser annexes.
- Simplify the annexes as needed to improve implementation.

# Consequences of Failure - What's at Risk?

- Each Party loses the limitations on interceptions by the other party of salmon originating in their waters.
- Absent success at the commission table, government officials from Ottawa and Washington D.C. will take over the negotiations and the management and the international aspects of salmon management on the west coast.
- Cessation of Southern and Northern Endowment funding.





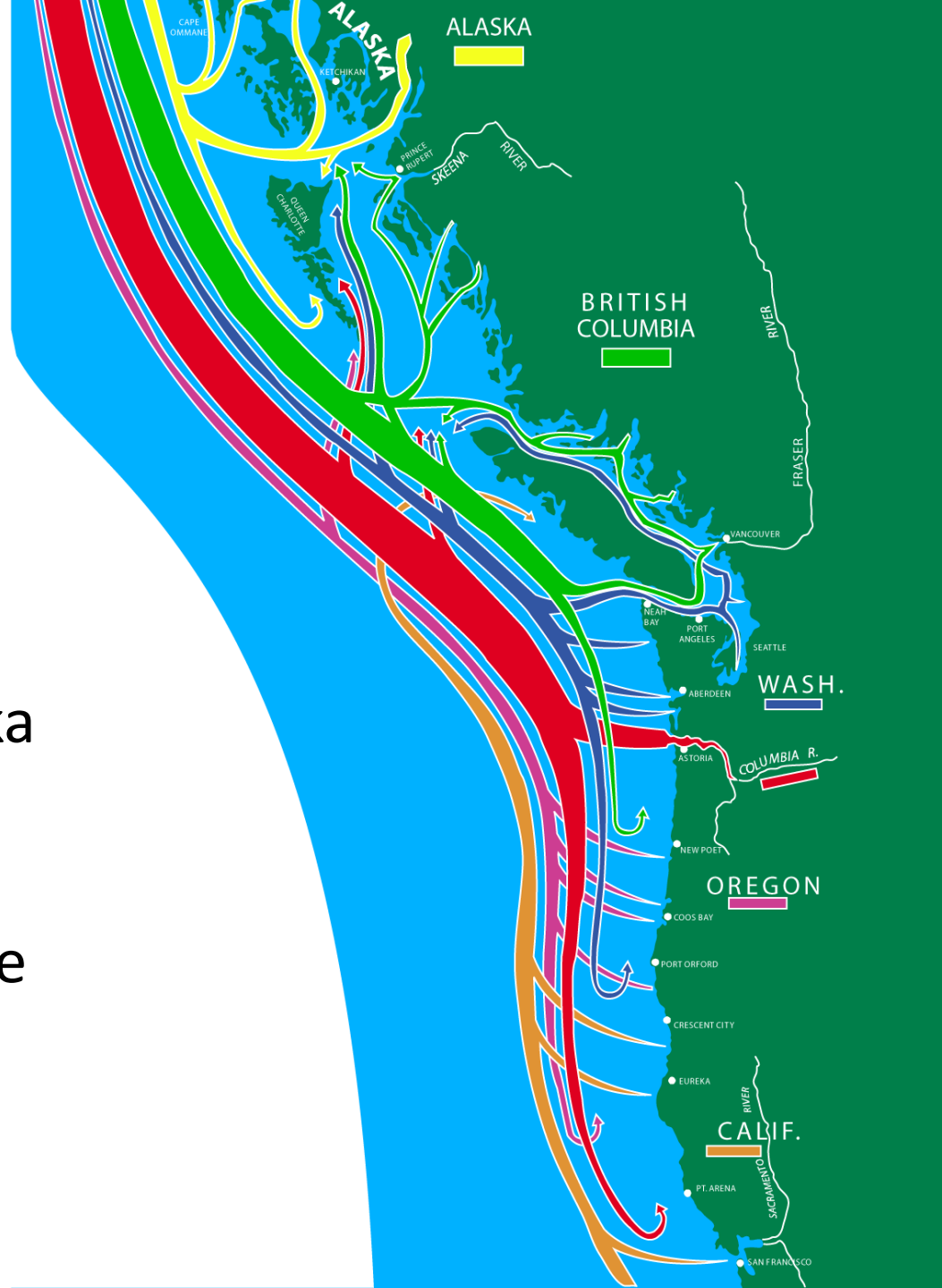
2015 Endowment Fund – \$75 million

# Consequences of Failure - What's at Stake

- Alaska's ESA coverage for its incidental take of ESA listed species that originate in Washington/Oregon/Idaho subject to re-consultation.
- North – South sharing agreement under the Yakima v. Baldrige Stipulation at risk. Both U.S. v. Washington and U.S. v. Oregon tribes are party to the Stipulation.

# Pacific Salmon Treaty

- It is critical to the future of our salmon stocks and fisheries
- It will require new money from Federal sources
- Reaching agreement with Alaska and Canada is a formidable challenge
- Compromises by all sides will be required to be successful



# Questions