

**Columbia River Policy Review**  
**(Joint WA/OR Committee Update, Public Input, and Possible Decision)**

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

	<b>Page</b>
Summary Sheet.....	1 of 30
Joint State Columbia River Salmon Fishery Policy Review Committee Process and Schedule.....	3 of 30
Joint State Columbia River Salmon Fishery Policy Review Committee Meeting Notes and Decisions (January 17) .....	5 of 30
Joint State Columbia River Salmon Fishery Policy Review Committee Meeting Notes and Decisions (February 6) .....	8 of 30
Columbia River Basin Salmon Management Policy (C-3620).....	14 of 30

## Summary Sheet

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<b>Meeting dates:</b>	March 2, 2019
<b>Agenda item:</b>	Columbia River Policy Review – Joint WA/OR Committee Update, Public Input, and Possible 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 expires in 2023.

The objectives of the 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.” The policy recognizes uncertainty in implementation, so 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. Oregon and Washington Commissions held a joint meeting to discuss Columbia River issues and indicated interest in reaching policy and regulatory concurrency between the two states for 2019 in time for the North of Falcon salmon season setting process and, as soon as possible thereafter, for 2020 and beyond. The two commissions 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 on January 17, February 6 and February 26 and have a planned meeting on March 14, 2019; available meeting summaries are attached. The intention of these meetings were to determine the process, goals, and review fishery information, and then develop recommendations to each state’s commission to consider for adoption. The two primary focuses of the PRC were to, first, provide recommendations that will achieve concurrency for 2019, and secondly prioritize the list of ideas generated during the five-year review and PRC process and make recommendations for potential modifications in the long-term. It is expected the PRC meetings will continue into early summer 2019 to continue working on possible recommendations.

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### **Staff recommendation:**

Not applicable.

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

At this meeting, the Commission will receive a progress report from the three Commissioners on the PRC, ask questions, and individual Commissioners may provide their perspectives on the PRC efforts to date.

Depending on the outcome of the February 26 PRC meeting, the Commission may receive a recommendation from the PRC regarding achieving concurrency in 2019, and will decide whether to adopt that recommendation or respond with Commission concerns with the recommendation and potential alternatives for further consideration by the PRC.

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**Fiscal impacts of agency implementation:**

Not applicable.

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

The PRC meetings are open to the public, with materials posted on the WDFW website. Staff has provided updates to the commercial and recreational advisor groups. 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 Commission will take public input at this meeting.

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

Review progress report from the PRC and any recommendation provided.

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**Draft motion language:**

Options for motion, if one is necessary:

- 1) I move to adopt the recommendations from the PRC for concurrency in 2019 as provided in the report from their recent meeting and request the PRC begin work on the next step of developing for other potential modifications to each state's policy.
- 2) I move to recommend the PRC continue to work on recommendations for concurrency in 2019, taking the following concerns into account and considering the following alternatives to their initial recommendation.

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**Post decision communications plan:**

If a decision is made, staff will disseminate information through a news release and communicate directly with both recreational and commercial advisory groups. Staff will continue make a record of the PRC process and engage with stakeholders as necessary.

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*Form revised 2-15-18*

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

January 30, 2019

**Detailed Process and Schedule**

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

**Draft**

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

# Joint-State Columbia River Fishery Policy Review Committee

January 17, 2019

10am to 5pm

Location: ODFW Office, Salem Oregon

Meeting Summary Notes and Decisions

## ATTENDANCE:

Holly Akenson – ODFW Commissioner  
Bruce Buckmaster – ODFW Commissioner  
Bob Webber – ODFW Commissioner  
Curt Melcher – ODFW Director  
Michelle Tate – ODFW Staff  
April Mack – ODFW Staff  
Ed Bowles – ODFW Staff  
Chris Kern – ODFW Staff  
Tucker Jones – ODFW Staff  
John North – ODFW Staff

David Graybill – WDFW Commissioner  
Bob Kehoe – WDFW Commissioner  
Don Mclsaac – WDFW Commissioner  
Ron Warren – WDFW Staff  
Bill Tweit – WDFW Staff  
Ryan Lothrop – WDFW Staff  
Cindy LeFleur – WDFW Staff  
Myrtice Dobler – WDFW Staff

## NOTES:

See meeting agenda, attached.

### Agenda Item 2: Procedural Matters

#### 2a: Conducting the meetings

- Commissioner Don Mclsaac (WA) was elected Chair
- Meeting to be conducted in accordance with standard Roberts Rules of Order
- All meetings are to be open to the public
- Public Comment: These meetings won't have regular public comment, as the formal Commission meetings do.
- There will be no formal minutes written for the PRC meetings, but summary notes to include and key progress decisions and recommendations by the RRC or a PRC will be prepared in writing
- The summary notes and decisions document will be drafted by staff with consultation with the Chair and circulated to PRC Commissioners for approval.
- Reaching a committee recommendation
  - While no decisions binding to either full Commission can be made by the PRC, decisions of the PRC will strive to make a recommendation that can be taken back to the full Commissions
    - Recommendations made by the committee will be transcribed by staff and approved by the PRC as part of the summary notes process

#### 2b: Use of Fishery Advisors

- There will be no appointment of fishing industry or participant advisors, but fishery experts may be called on situationally as desired by the PRC

## **2c: Future meeting schedule and process.**

- The overarching goal is to achieve concurrent policies and regulations for 2019 and beyond
  - First step: Focus on the 2019 season, to have concurrency prior to the start of the North of Falcon process in mid-March
  - Secondary priority: continue the dialogue on the long term beyond 2019 and make this the primary focus after mid-March
- Next meeting scheduling
  - When and where
    - Feb 6<sup>th</sup> @ WDFW, Ridgefield, 9am-5pm
    - Feb 26<sup>th</sup> @ ODFW, Salem, 10am-5pm
    - March 14<sup>th</sup> @ WDFW, Ridgefield, 10am-5pm
- A detailed schedule and process document should be developed for PRC review at the next PRC meeting

## **Agenda Item 3: Policy and Regulatory Concurrency in 2019**

### **3a: Initial review of issues identified at the November 1 joint Commission meeting.**

- **3a iii: Discussion of issues, next steps and staff tasking for next PRC meeting.**
  - The following criteria that should guide PRC decision-making on 2019 concurrency (from current WA Policy):
    - Maintain or enhance the economic well-being and stability of both the sport and commercial fishing industries
      - As referenced in original WA Policy language, use ex-vessel values and angler trips, in comparison to the period prior to 2013
    - Meet conservation goals for salmon and steelhead
    - Promote orderly fisheries (concurrent rules)
  - Committee Members agreed that it would be best to not return to non-concurrence after 2019.
  - Four options were identified for further staff analysis and review and the next PRC meeting:
    - i. Option 1: Transition Period Rules
      - allowance of fisheries under the allocation and gear type measures in the policy during the Transition Period years. Include the following and any others appropriate to the Transition Period.
      - 70/30 spring Chinook – tangle nets ok in mainstem
      - 70/30 summer Chinook – gill nets ok in mainstem
      - 70/30 fall Chinook – gill nets ok in mainstem
    - ii. Option 2: Approximately 2018 Status Quo
      - 80/20 spring Chinook with no mainstem commercial fishery. Unused impacts go to escapement
      - 2018 regulations for summer and fall Chinook

iii. Option 3: No Economic Loss from Base Period

- Describe allocations and gear types that provide for no economic loss to the commercial fishery across a full season (not by individual season/fishery) – (base period identified as the 2010-2012 average values)

iv. Option 4: Other Option Identified by Staff

The PRC agreed that staff could present additional approaches if applicable.

**Agenda Item 4: Policy and Regulatory Concurrency 2020 and beyond**

**4b: Initial review of List of Ideas Matrix (handout), if possible and appropriate.**

- **4b i: Discussion of issues, next steps and staff tasking for upcoming PRC meeting.**
  - For the upriver/downriver allocation of spring chinook within the sport fishery allocation, include in the listing of ideas the ideas received from the eastside stakeholders to the WFWC; for example, the “payback” options
  - For the commercial fishery license buyback program option, the PRC will need to identify and list program goals for further analysis
  - Provide example of 2010-era spring Chinook Willamette/Upriver allocation matrix (note, differences existed between WA and OR allocation policy on this matrix)

**Agenda Item 5: Conclusion**

**5a: Review of expectations for next and future meetings.**

- Staff Assignments
  - Send around draft meeting summary notes to PRC members very soon
  - Prepare a descriptive narrative of the four options described for 2019 above and analysis that PRC members should consider at the next meeting towards a goal of making progress towards a single recommendation
  - Prepare a draft schedule and process document for PRC activities, for review at the next PRC meeting
  - Provide materials for next meeting by ~February 1
- Expectations for next meeting
  - The PRC will focus first on 2019 issues, including the review the staff analysis of the four options above and further discussion of voluntary barbless hooks and the status of the Youngs Bay fishing closure sanctuary.
  - The PRC will continue dialogue on a long-term policy, as a secondary focus.



# Joint-State Columbia River Fishery Policy Review Committee

February 6, 2019

9am to 5pm

Location: WDFW Region 5 Office, Ridgefield WA

Meeting Summary Notes and Decisions

## ATTENDANCE:

Holly Akenson – ODFW Commissioner

Bruce Buckmaster – ODFW Commissioner

Bob Webber – ODFW Commissioner

Curt Melcher – ODFW Director

Ed Bowles – ODFW Staff

Tucker Jones – ODFW Staff

Chris Kern – ODFW Staff

April Mack – ODFW Staff

John North – ODFW Staff

Michelle Tate – ODFW Staff

Anika Marriot – OR AG office

David Graybill – WDFW Commissioner

Bob Kehoe – WDFW Commissioner

Don McIsaac – WDFW Commissioner

Myrtice Dobler – WDFW Staff

Cindy Lefleur – WDFW Staff

Tami Lininger – WDFW Staff

Ryan Lothrop – WDFW Staff

Ron Warren – WDFW Staff

## Opening Remarks and Adoption of the Agenda

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

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

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

## 2019 Policies and Regulations

### Analysis of Options

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

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

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

#### Option 1: Transition Period Policies

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

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

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

#### Option 2: 2018 Status Quo

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

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

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

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

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

Option 3: No Loss of Economic Benefit Potential

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Developing a Consolidated Recommendation

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Conclusion

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

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

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

# 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.