December 5, 2023

MEMORANDUM

TO: **Council Members**

FROM: **Kate Self, Patty O'Toole**

SUBJECT: **Overview of Pacific Ocean and Columbia River Harvest Management**

BACKGROUND:

Presenter: Ed Farley (Program Manager, Ecosystem Monitoring and Assessment Program at the Alaska Fisheries Science Center)
Tony Siniscal (Fisheries Biologist, Anadromous Harvest Management Branch of the NOAA Fisheries Sustainable Fisheries Division)
Kyle Adicks (Intergovernmental Salmon Manager, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife)
Mike Matylewich (Fisheries Management Director, Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission)

Summary: The management of Columbia River salmonid stocks and their harvest is a highly regulated and collaborative effort carried out by multiple entities on an ongoing basis. This group of federal, state, and tribal representatives will introduce the Council and the region to some of these processes through a panel presentation and discussion. It will cover where Columbia River salmon go in the ocean, some basics of their ocean experience, and an overview of agreements that require sharing the allocation of conservation responsibility, annual harvest, and related decisions or actions. Following a brief introduction of the species and entities involved, Ed Farley will present on the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission (NPAFC) and high seas fisheries, Tony Siniscal will present on the Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC), Kyle Adicks will

present on the Pacific Fisheries Management Council (PFMC) and the North of Cape Falcon (NOF) process, and Mike Matylewich will present on Columbia River harvest and the United States vs. Oregon Management Agreement (U.S. v OR).

Relevance: This panel is in response to interest by Council members and others following a recent presentation to the Council which included characterizations of ocean harvest of Columbia River Salmon and steelhead. While the Council is not responsible for managing or directly addressing salmon harvest, it is important for the Council and region to be informed on how ocean and river harvest decisions are made. These decisions are rooted in on solid scientific and technical bases to guide harvest levels along with broad representation on policy decisions. Additionally, many of the Fish and Wildlife Program's hatcheries, and others in the basin have a stated purpose of rearing and releasing fish for harvest purposes.

Background: Pacific salmon and steelhead are culturally, ecologically, and economically important to West Coast communities. Salmon fisheries are complex and require cooperation amongst many parties to ensure that the fisheries are managed sustainably (NOAA). This cooperation relies on multiple fishers, tribes, states, and international governing bodies. At the December Council meeting, the panel will cover the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission (NPAFC), the Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC), the Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC), the North of Cape Falcon (NOF) process, and the *United States v. Oregon* (U.S. v OR) process. Salmon swim long distances and cross borders and boundaries, so many communities and groups participate in their management. These groups include the United States and Canadian governments, First Nations in British Columbia, American Indian Tribes in the United States, individual states and provinces, and recreational and commercial fishing groups from Alaska to California. In addition, the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission includes the governments of Canada, Japan, Russia, and Korea.

Briefly, the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission strives to promote the conservation of anadromous stocks (Pacific salmon and steelhead trout) in the Convention Area which includes the international waters of the North Pacific Ocean and its adjacent seas north of 33° North beyond the 200-mile zone (exclusive economic zones) of the coastal States. This is done through international collaborations in both research and enforcement. The Pacific Salmon Commission enables the implementation of principles from the Pacific Salmon Treaty among cooperative participants in the international ocean waters off Alaska, Canada, Washington, and Oregon. The Pacific Fishery Management Council manages the fisheries in the coastal waters of the U.S. states of

Washington, Oregon, and California from 3 to 200 miles offshore. The North of Cape Falcon process coincides with annual PFMC pre-season planning when state, federal and tribal fishery managers gather to plan the Northwest's recreational and commercial salmon fisheries. This pre-season planning process, known as the "North of Falcon" process, involves a series of public meetings involving federal, state, tribal and industry representatives and other concerned citizens. The management authorities of U.S. Ocean waters from 0 to 3 miles offshore and inland (inside waters) fisheries are the tribes, and the Alaska, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and California Departments of Fish and Wildlife (or Fish and Game). Inland fisheries include water-influenced environments located within land boundaries such as wetlands, estuaries, bays, and rivers. The *United States v. Oregon* (U.S. v OR) process is implemented via the 2018-2027 U.S. v OR Management Agreement. This management agreement implements harvest policies that the parties have agreed should govern the amount of harvest in the Columbia River.

More Info:

- Pacific Salmon and Steelhead Glossary NOAA
- West Coast Salmon and Steelhead Fisheries Management Map
- NPAFC Background
- Pacific Salmon Treaty and the Pacific Salmon Commission
- Salmon and Steelhead Fisheries in the Mainstem Columbia River and Snake River

Pacific Ocean and Columbia River Harvest Management Overview

U.S. vs. OR
Management Agreement

Panel participants

Ed Farley

Program Manager, Ecosystem Monitoring and Assessment Program, Alaska Fisheries Science Center

Tony Siniscal

Fisheries Biologist, Anadromous Harvest, Management Branch of the NOAA Fisheries, Sustainable Fisheries Division

Kyle Adicks

Intergovernmental Salmon Manager, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

Mike Matylewich

Fisheries Management Director, Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission

Pacific Salmon and Steelhead Species

Chinook

Steelhead

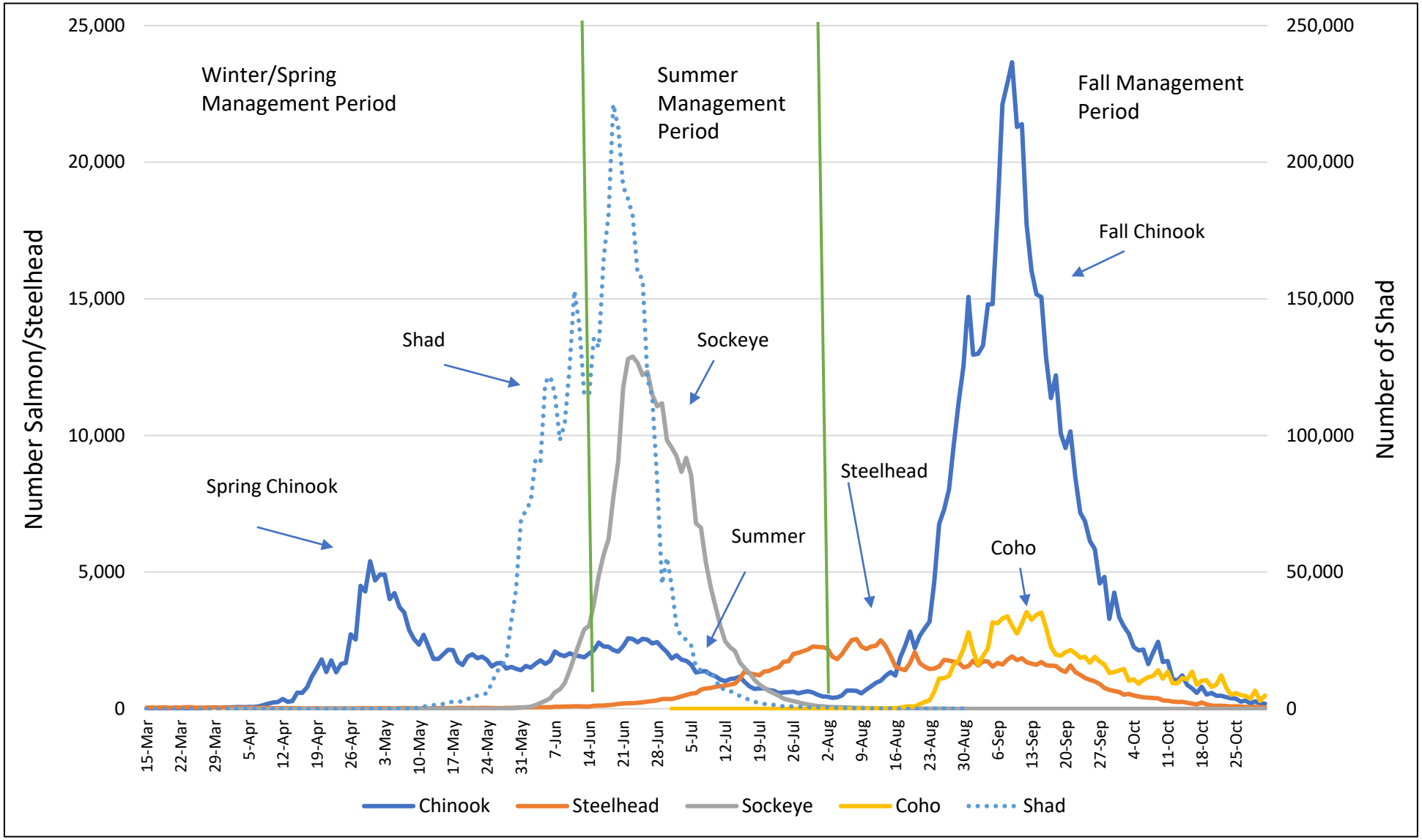
Chum

Sockeye

Coho

Pink

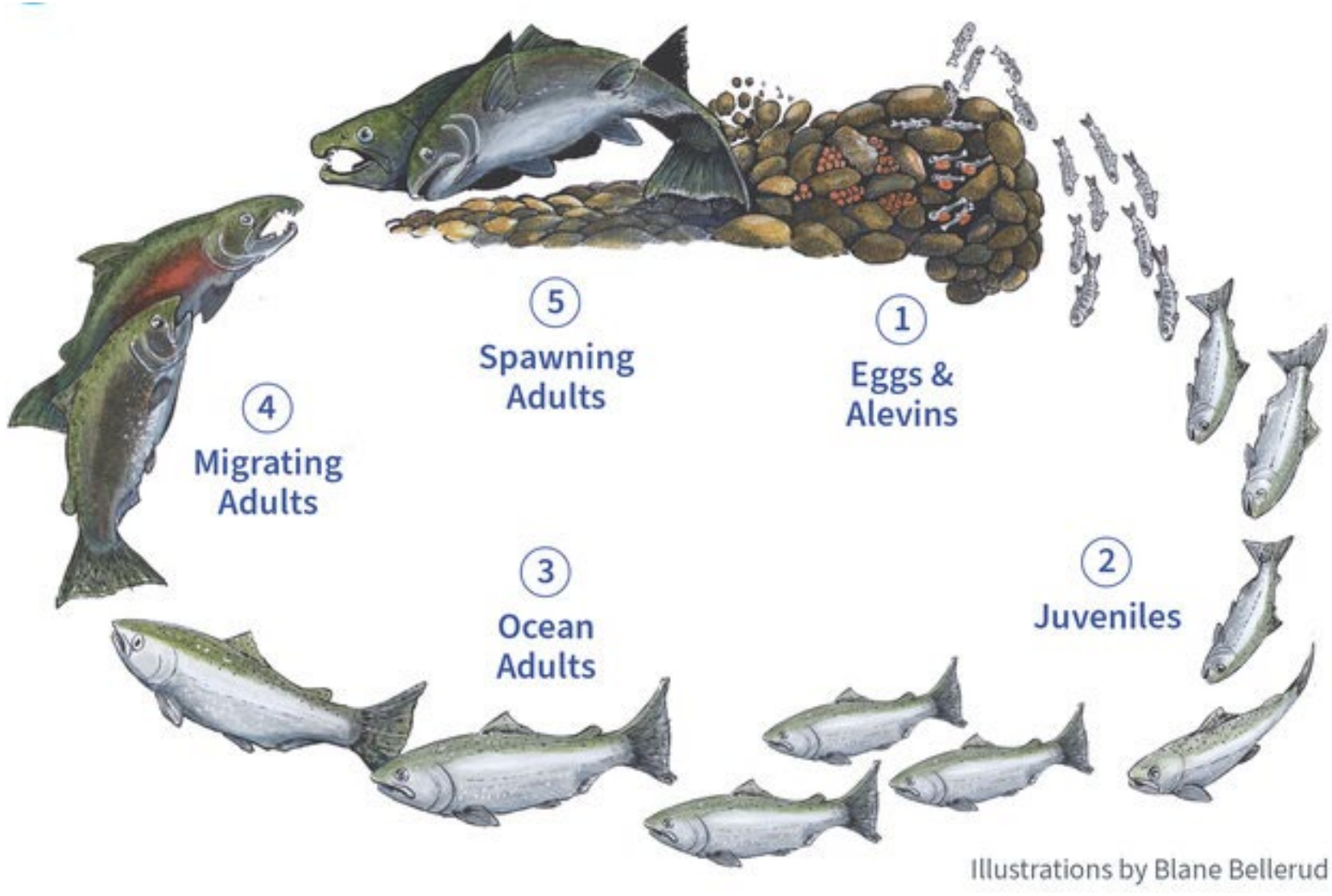
Fish runs to Bonneville Dam



Average daily counts of salmon, steelhead, coho, sockeye, and American Shad at BON Dam, 2009-2022

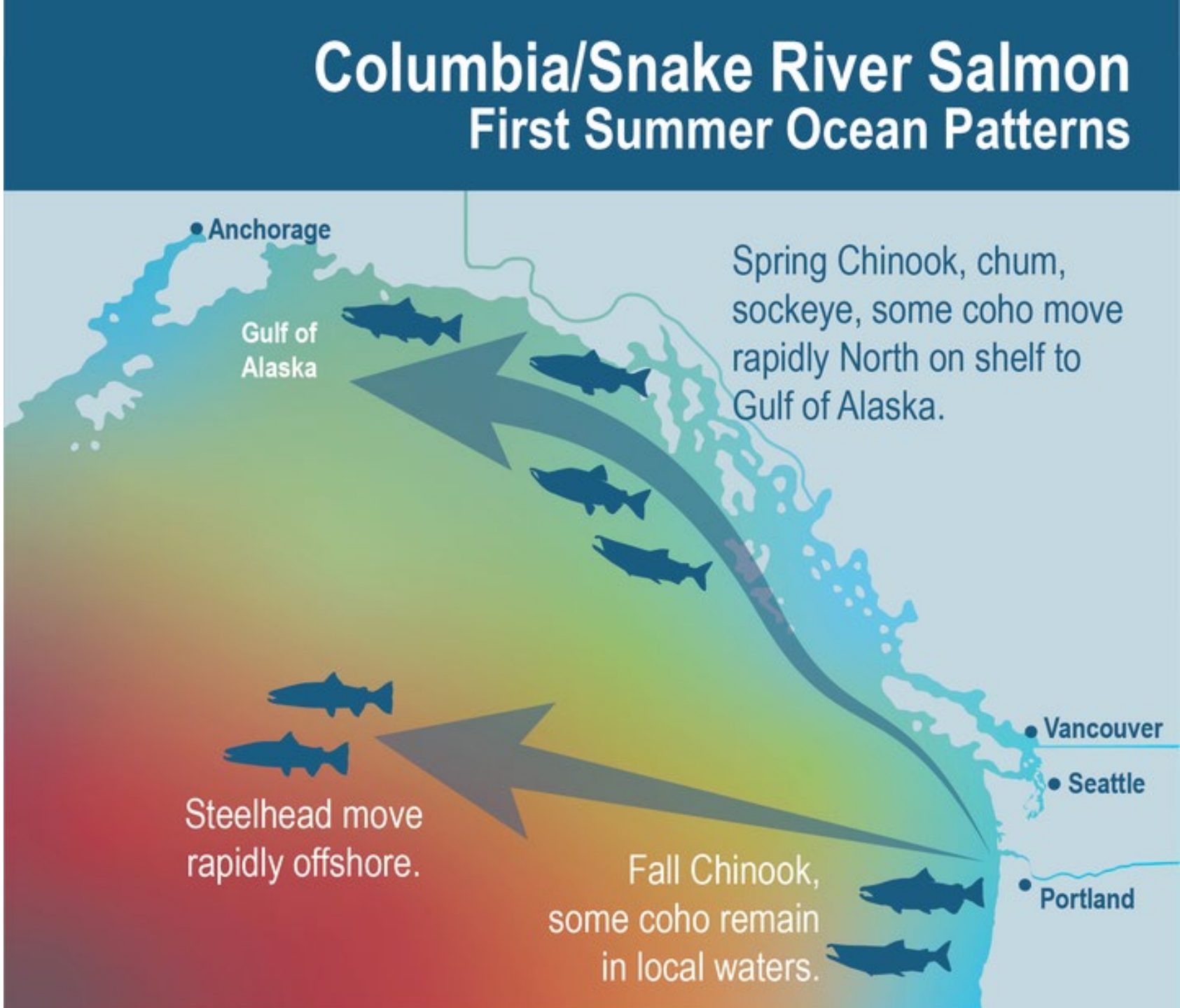
Figure courtesy of Stuart Ellis, CRITFC

On average, Pacific salmon and steelhead spend 2-4 years in the ocean as adults before returning to freshwater to spawn.



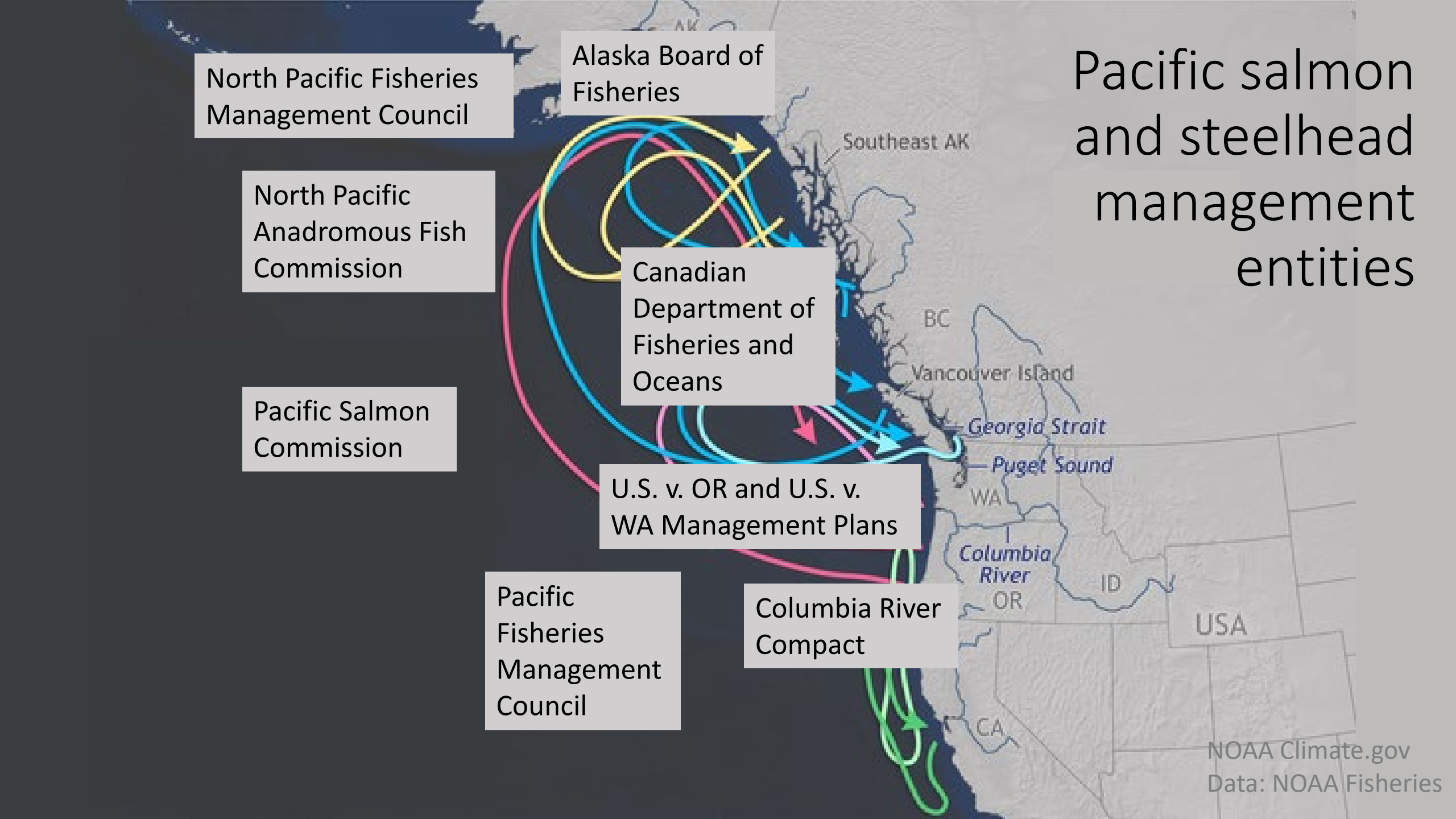
First Summer Ocean Patterns

All species



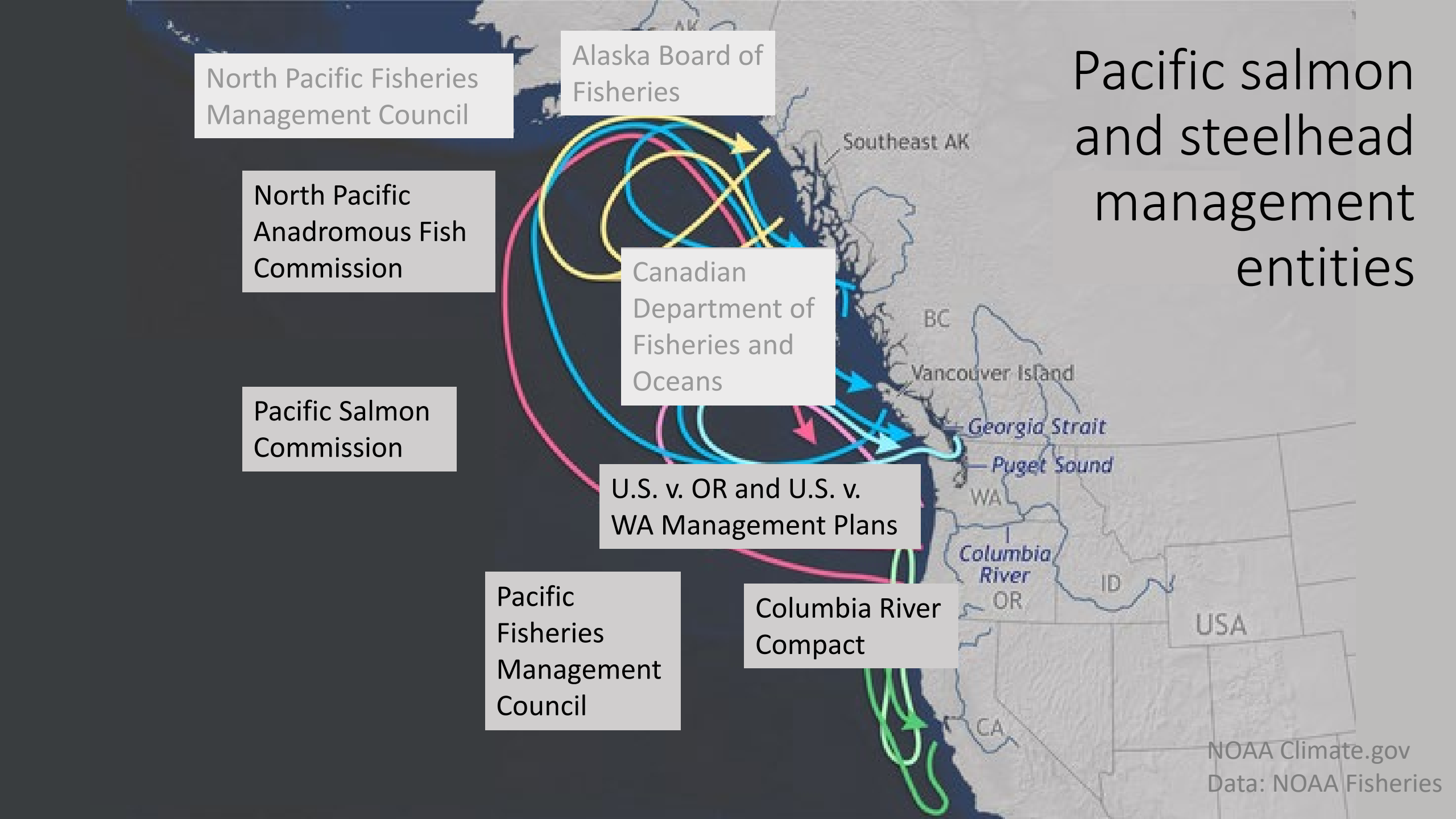

AK
Southeast AK
CANADA
BC
Vancouver Island
Georgia Strait
Puget Sound
WA
Columbia River
OR
ID
USA
CA
Southeast Alaska and Transboundary River stocks
Northern BC stocks
Puget Sound stocks
Far north migrating Columbia, Snake River and Oregon coastal stocks
Lower Columbia stocks
Klamath stocks
Central Valley stocks
NOAA Climate.gov
Data: NOAA Fisheries

Pacific salmon and steelhead management entities



NOAA Climate.gov
Data: NOAA Fisheries

Pacific salmon and steelhead management entities



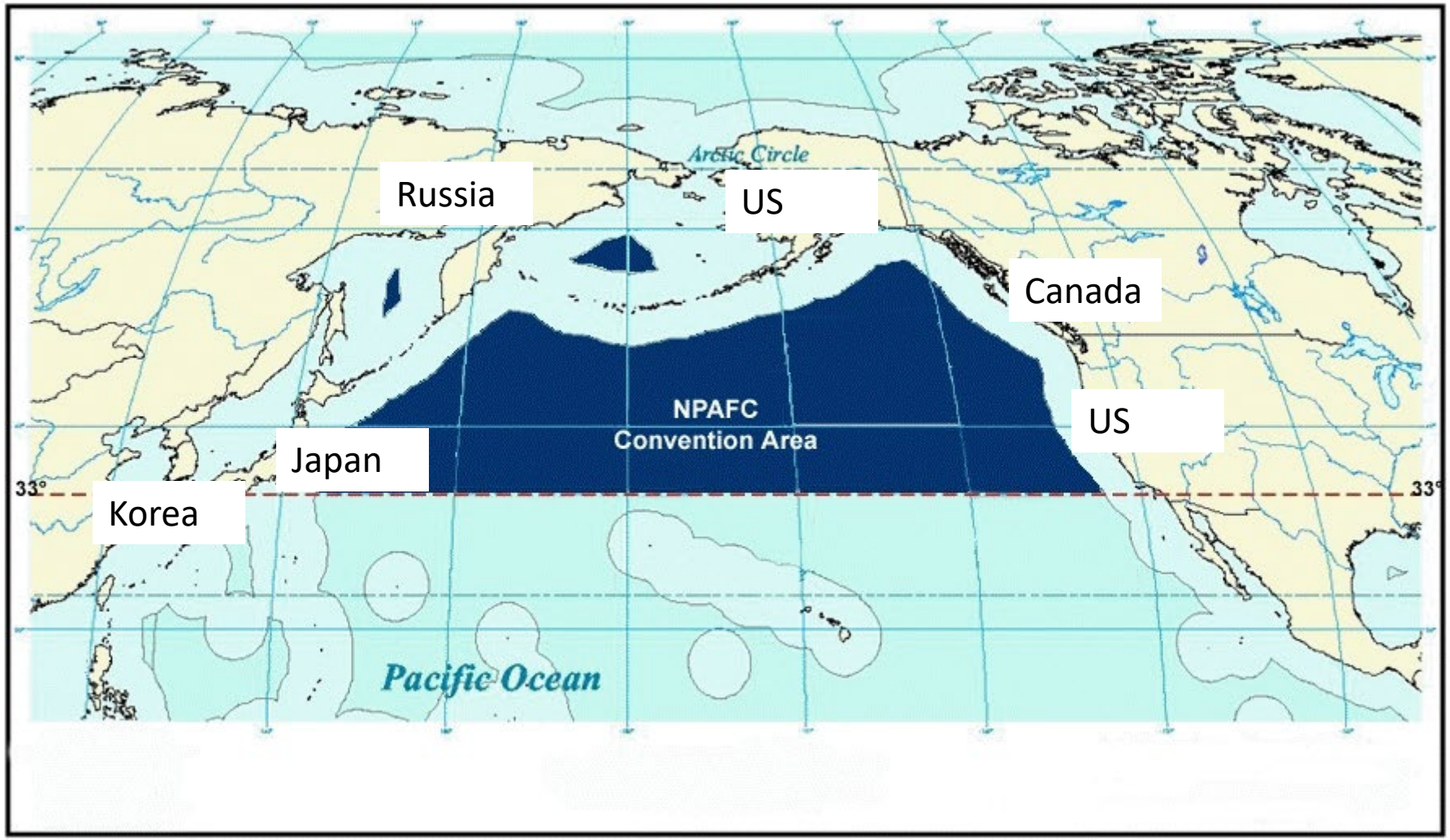
NOAA Climate.gov
Data: NOAA Fisheries

North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission: International Research Towards Stewardship of Anadromous fishes in the North Pacific Ocean.

- Convention for the Conservation of Anadromous Stocks in the North Pacific Ocean – signed February 1992
- Parties to the convention include: Canada, Japan, Korea, Russia, and US

Ed Farley
Program Manager, Ecosystem Monitoring and Assessment Program, Alaska Fisheries Science Center

Convention Area (Outside of the Exclusive Economic Zones)



There is no directed commercial fishing for anadromous stocks within the convention area; except for research purposes

NPAFC Structure

Science

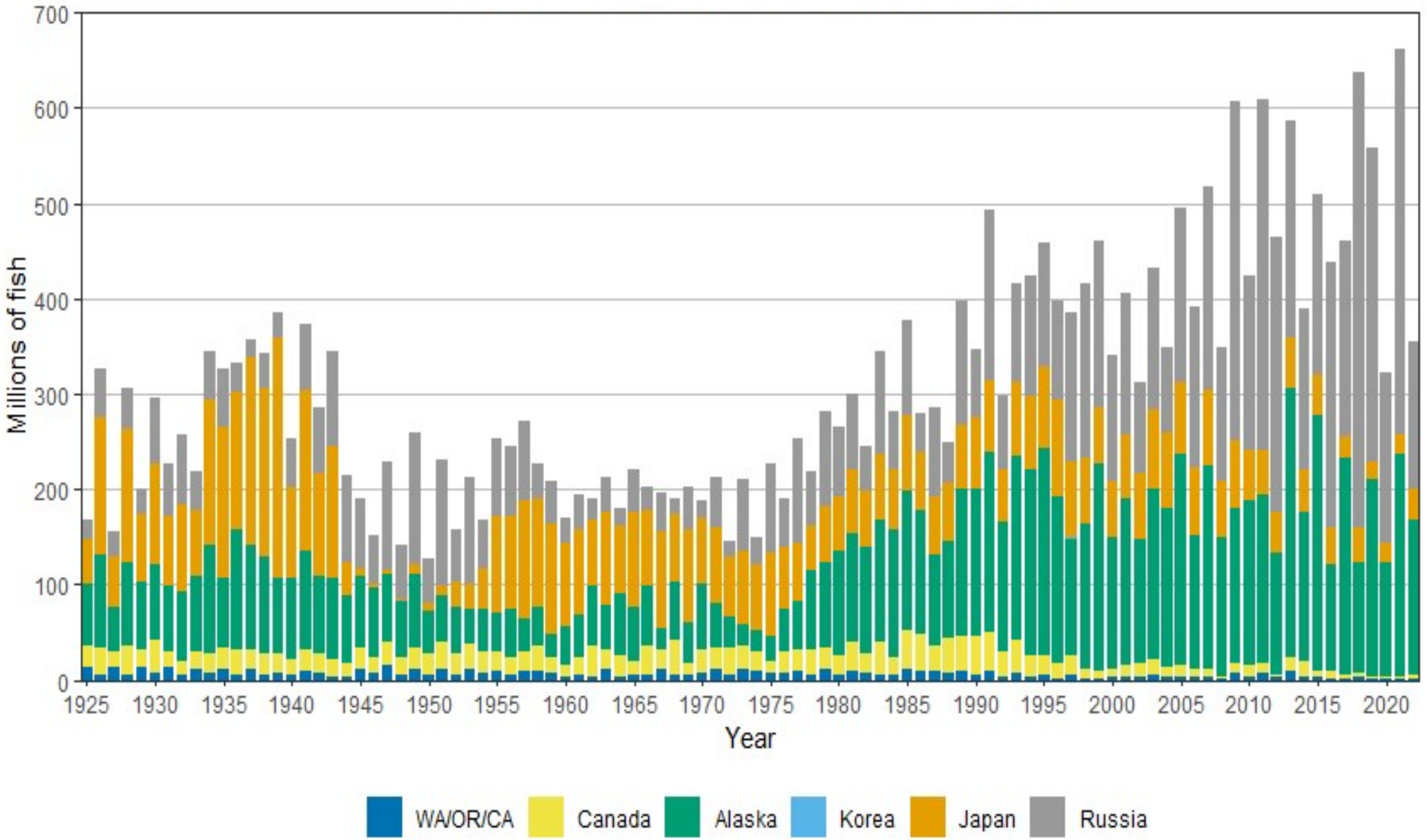
- Science Sub Committee
- Working Group on Stock Assessment
- Working Group on Salmon Marking
- Working Group on Stock Identification

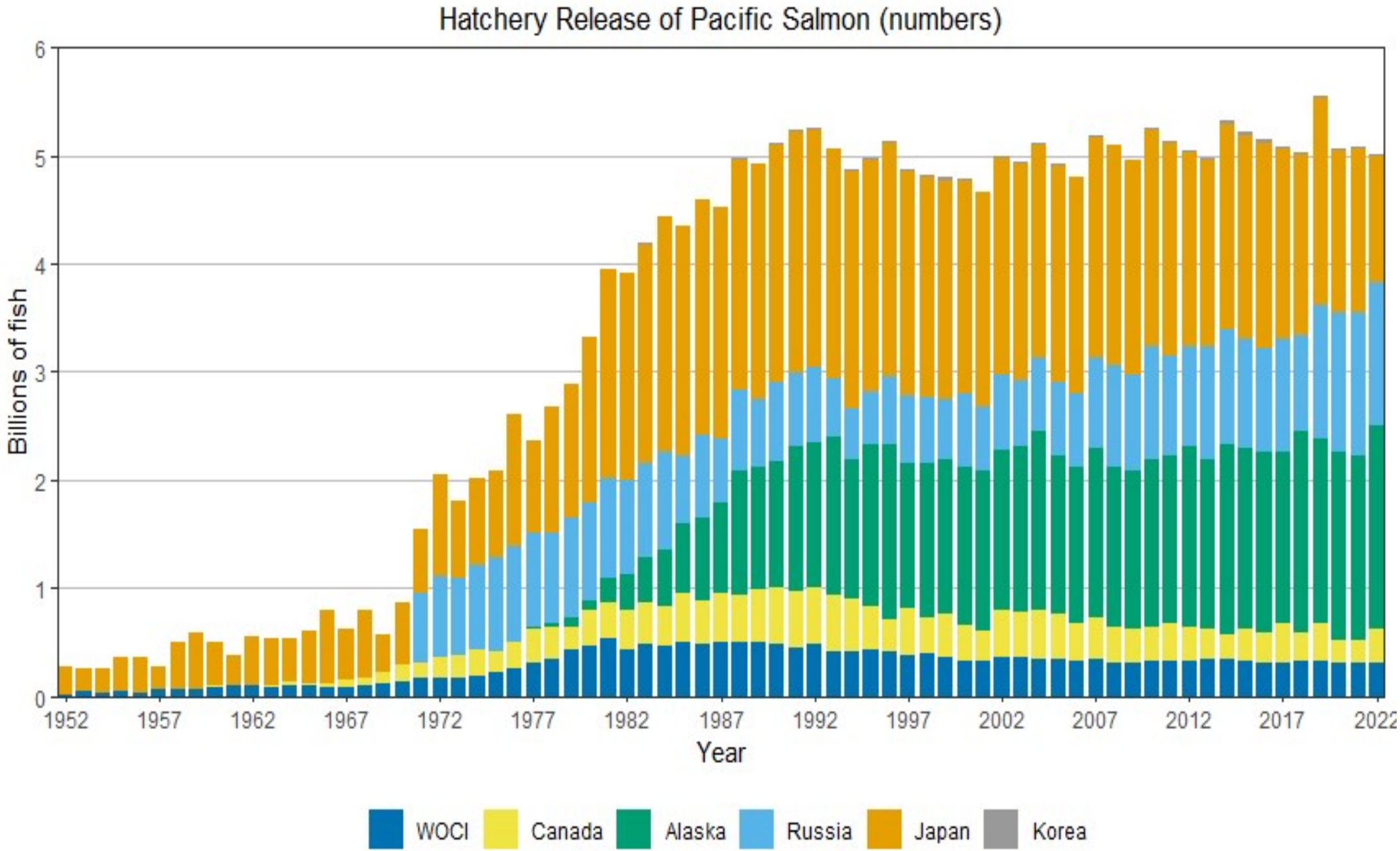
Enforcement

- Annual coordination to combat IUU Fishing in the convention area
- Joint Science/Enforcement

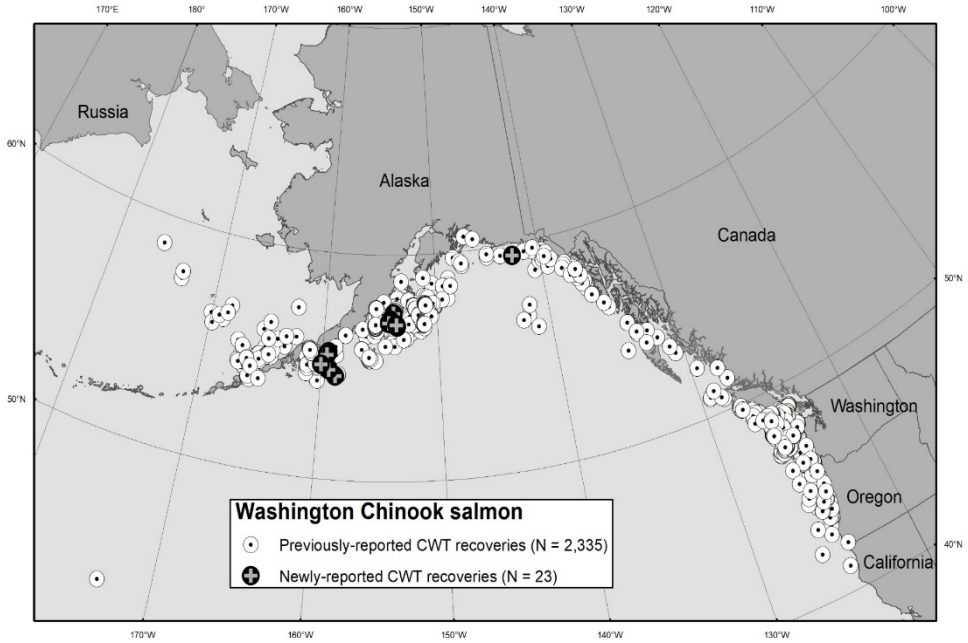
Finance and Admin

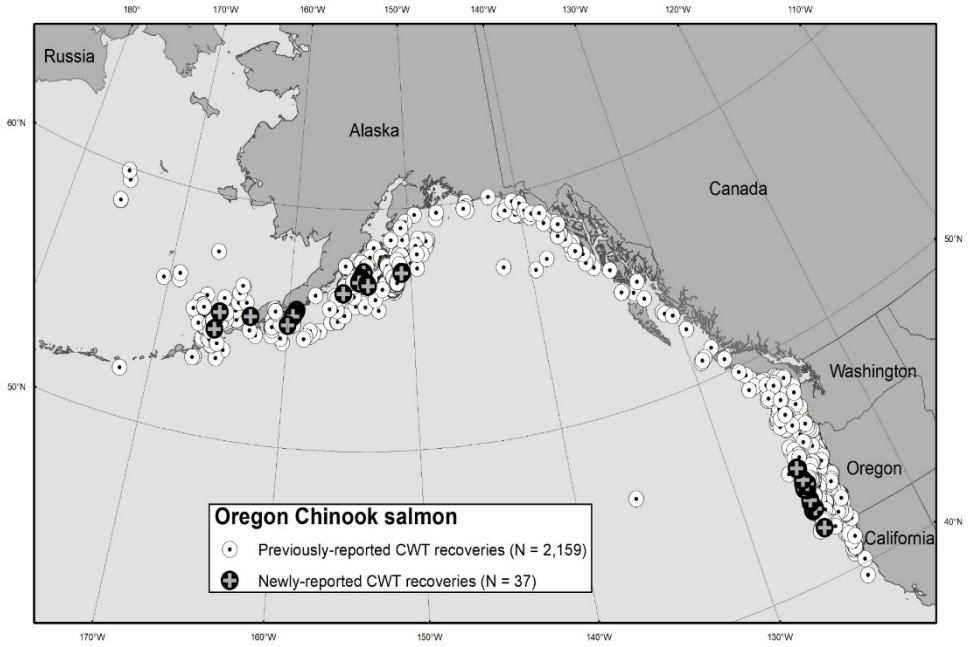
Commercial Catch **within** the Exclusive Economic Zones for each Party




Hatchery Release of Pacific Salmon (numbers)
Billions of fish
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
1952
1957
1962
1967
1972
1977
1982
1987
1992
1997
2002
2007
2012
2017
2022
Year
WOCI
Canada
Alaska
Russia
Japan
Korea

High Seas Salmonid Coded-Wire Tag Recoveries (Masuda et al. 2023; NPAFC Doc 2069)

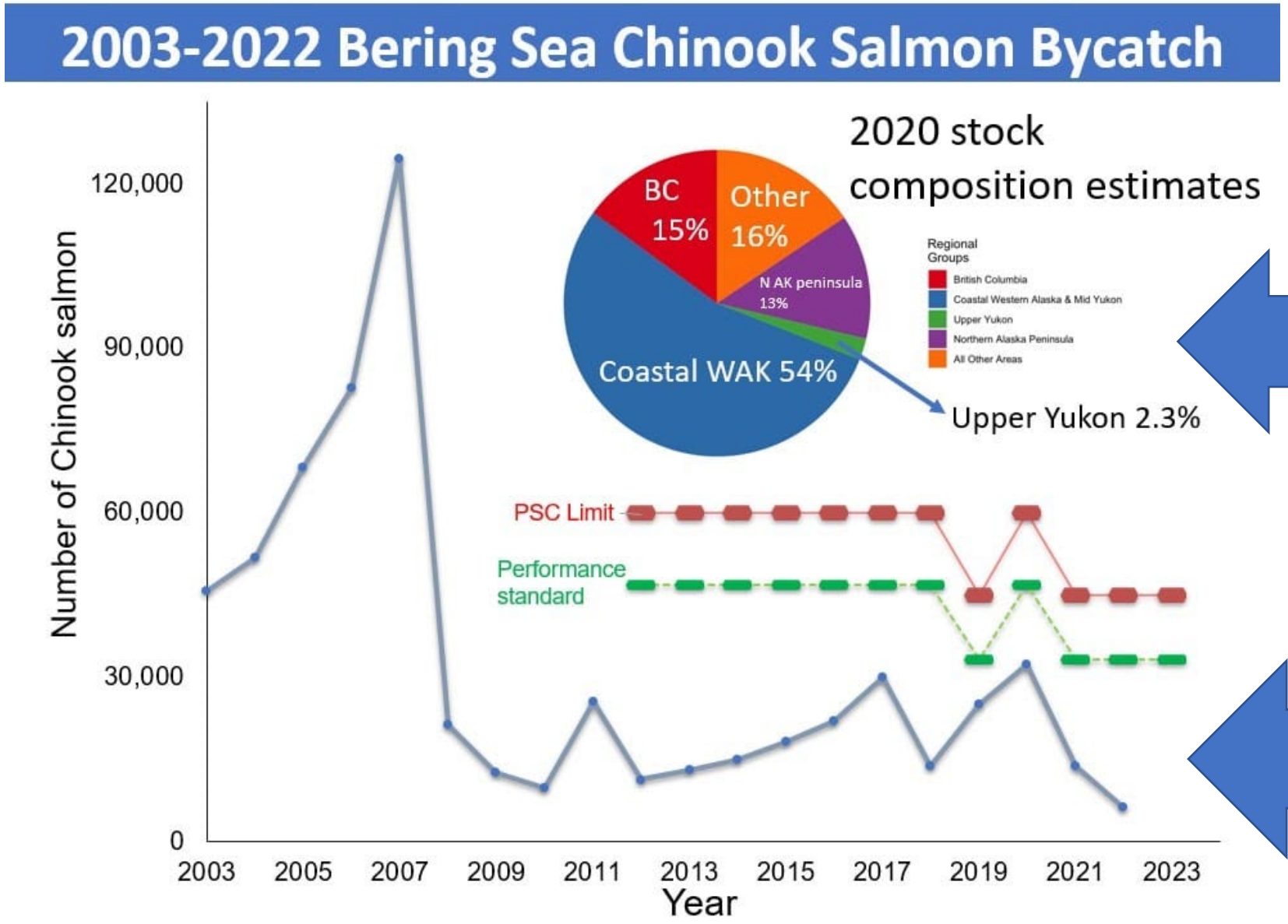


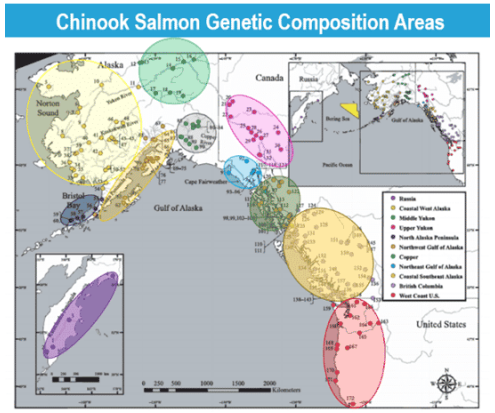


Examples from the report for Chinook Salmon

Stock Location	Release Location	State	Agency	Brood Year
	White Salmon	WA	USFWS	2017
Okanogan	Chief Joseph	WA	CCT	2017
Priest Rapids	Ringold Springs	WA	WDFW	2018
Chelan Falls	Chelan Falls	WA	WDFW	2018
Wells	Wells	WA	DCPUD	2017
Santiam R SFK	CEDC Net Pens	OR	CCF	2018
Mid Willamette	Dexter Ponds	OR	ODFW	2018
Santiam R NFK	CEDC Net Pens	OR	CCF	2018
Wells	Entiat NFH	WA	USFWS	2018
Santiam R SFK	South Santiam	OR	ODFW	2018

Incidental Catches of Salmonids by US Groundfish Fisheries. Schnaittacher 2023; NPAFC Doc. 2103

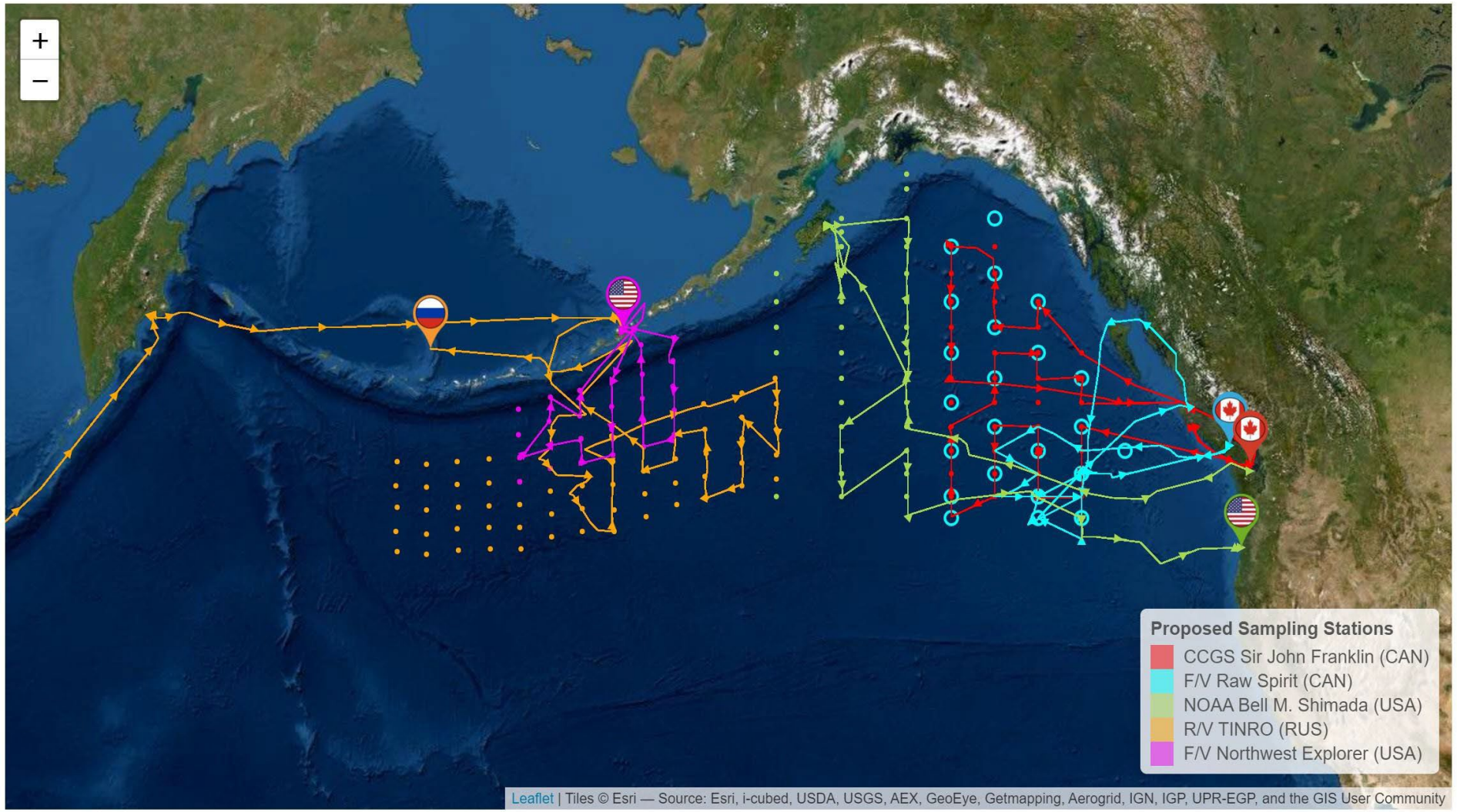




Stock composition is reported to the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council https://www.npfmc.org/fisheries-issues/bycatch/salmon-bycatch/
(Other = Pac NW stocks/GOA stocks)

Numbers are reported in the NPAFC Doc.

International Research Collaboration
International Year of the Salmon



To learn more about the winter ecology of Pacific salmon; a critical period in their life history

UNDOS: **B**asin **E**vents to **C**oastal **I**mpacts Program (BECI)

- **Objective:** Implement an international ocean intelligence system of monitoring, research and analytical approaches that provides timely advice to decision makers about the impact of current and future climate conditions on socio-ecological systems.
- Salmon will be an exemplar species while a modular approach will include all species of interest.

Basin-scale **E**vents to **C**oastal **I**mpacts (**BECI**)

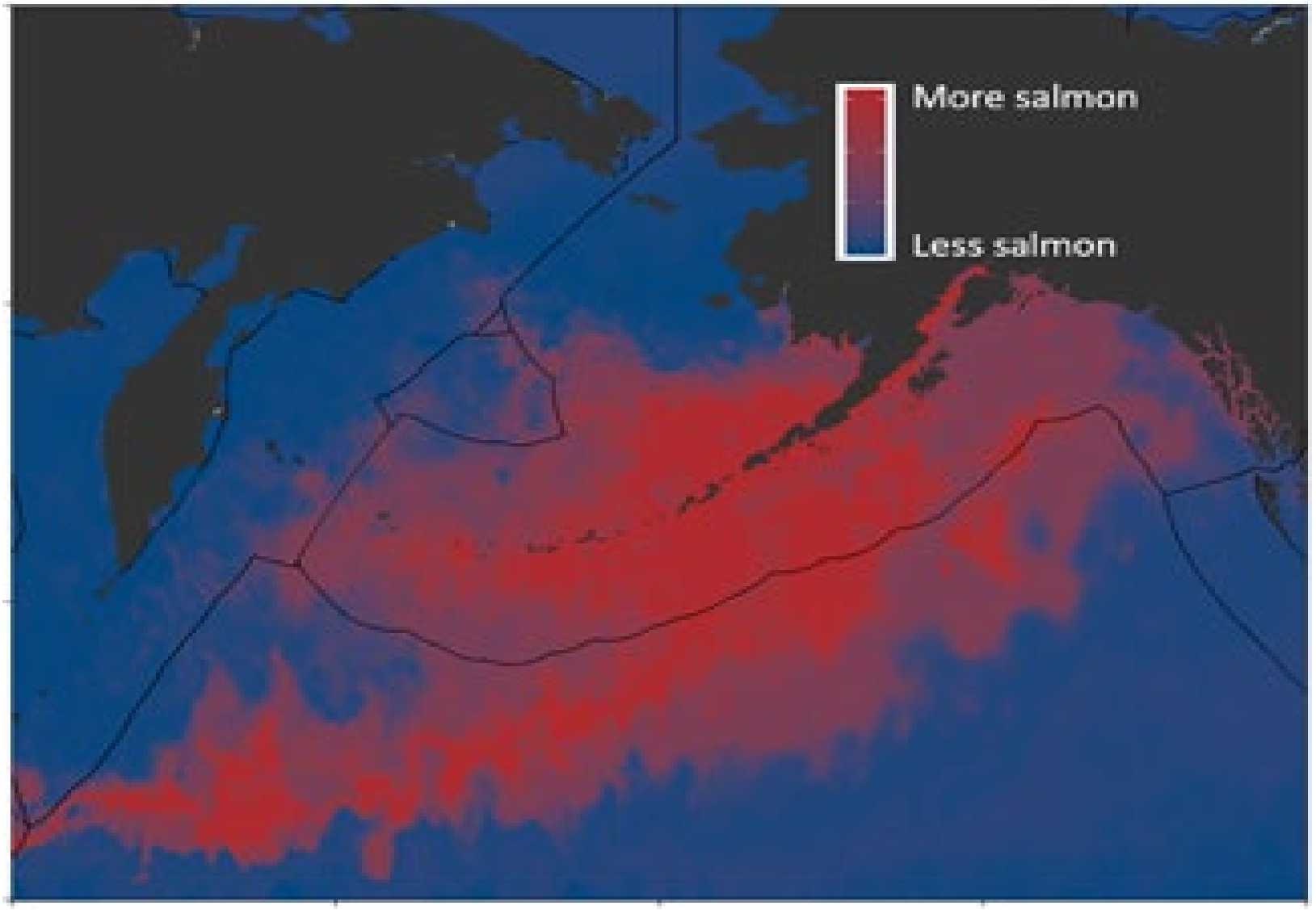
Enforcement

US Coast Guard photo by Chief Petty Officer Sara Mooe

The most common illegal fishing activity in the NPAFC Convention Area is large-scale driftnet fishing, which can deplete marine stocks of target and non-target species.

Coast Guard crew members uncover an approximately 5.6-mile drift net onboard the fishing vessel Run Da in the North Pacific Ocean, 860 miles east of Hokkaido, Japan, June 16, 2018. Photo credit: PO1 William

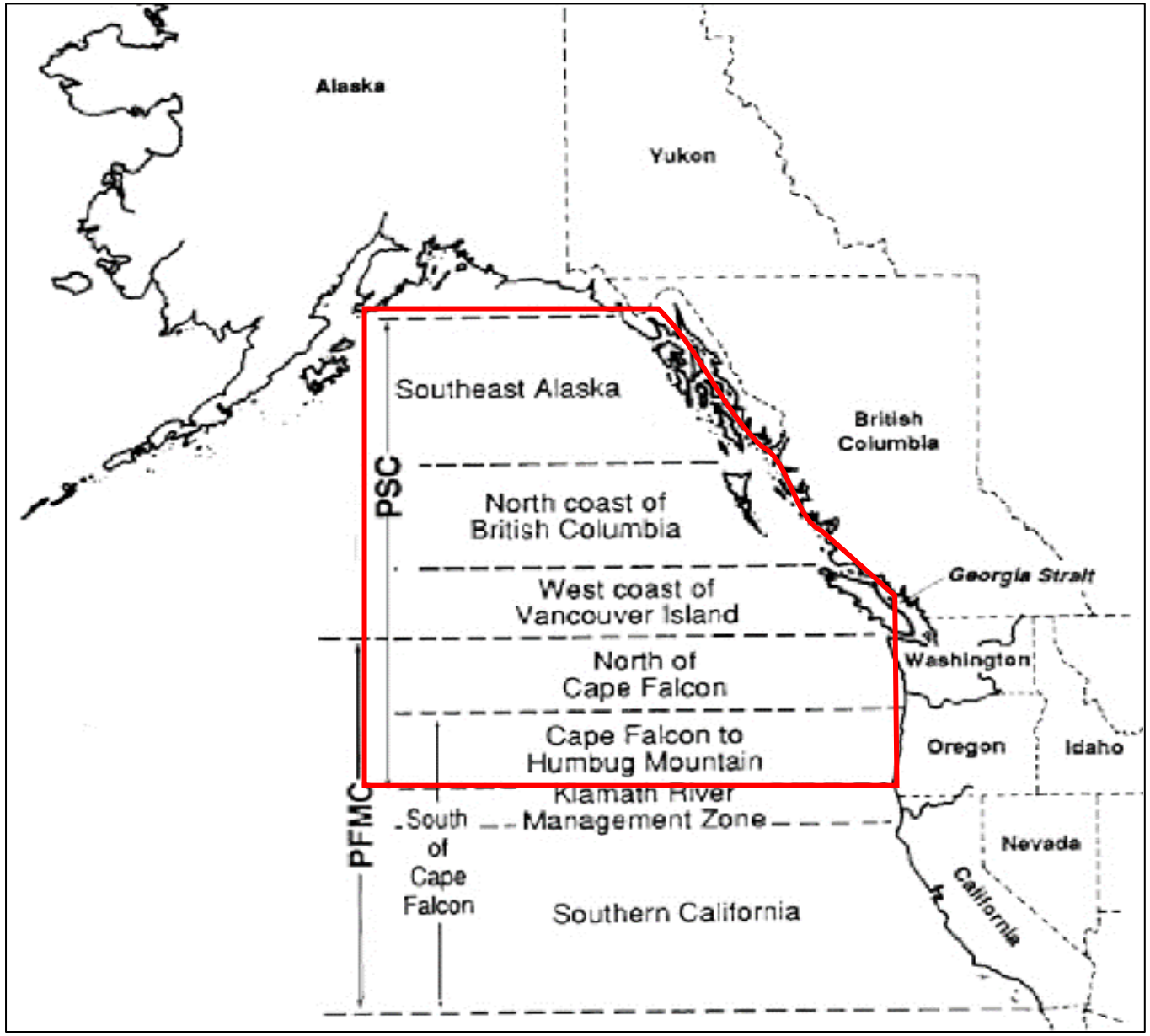
Dynamic ocean management for enforcement of illegal, unreported, and unregulated salmon fishing in the North Pacific Ocean



- Predictive modeling of salmon distributions
- Integrates historical data on salmon catches (space/time) with environmental data

The Pacific Salmon Treaty and The Pacific Salmon Commission

Anthony Siniscal
Sustainable Fisheries Division
NOAA Fisheries – West Coast Region
Anthony.siniscal@noaa.gov


Alaska
Yukon
British Columbia
Southeast Alaska
PSC
North coast of British Columbia
West coast of Vancouver Island
North of Cape Falcon
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain
Klamath River Management Zone
PFMC
South of Cape Falcon
Southern California
Georgia Strait
Washington
Oregon
Idaho
Nevada
California

The Pacific Salmon Treaty (1985)

- International agreement between the U.S. and Canada
- Principles
  - Prevent overfishing and provide for optimum production
  - Benefits commensurate with production of each country
- Why the treaty?
  - Competitive fisheries leading to overfishing
  - Complex biology of salmon
- Implementation - Tribes, States, and Feds
- Pacific Salmon Treaty Act

What does the Treaty Do?

- The Pacific Salmon Commission
- Administrative rules (e.g., meetings)
- Research Recommendations
- Responsibilities of Technical Committee and Panels
- Fisheries Management Guidelines
- Chapters

The Pacific Salmon Commission

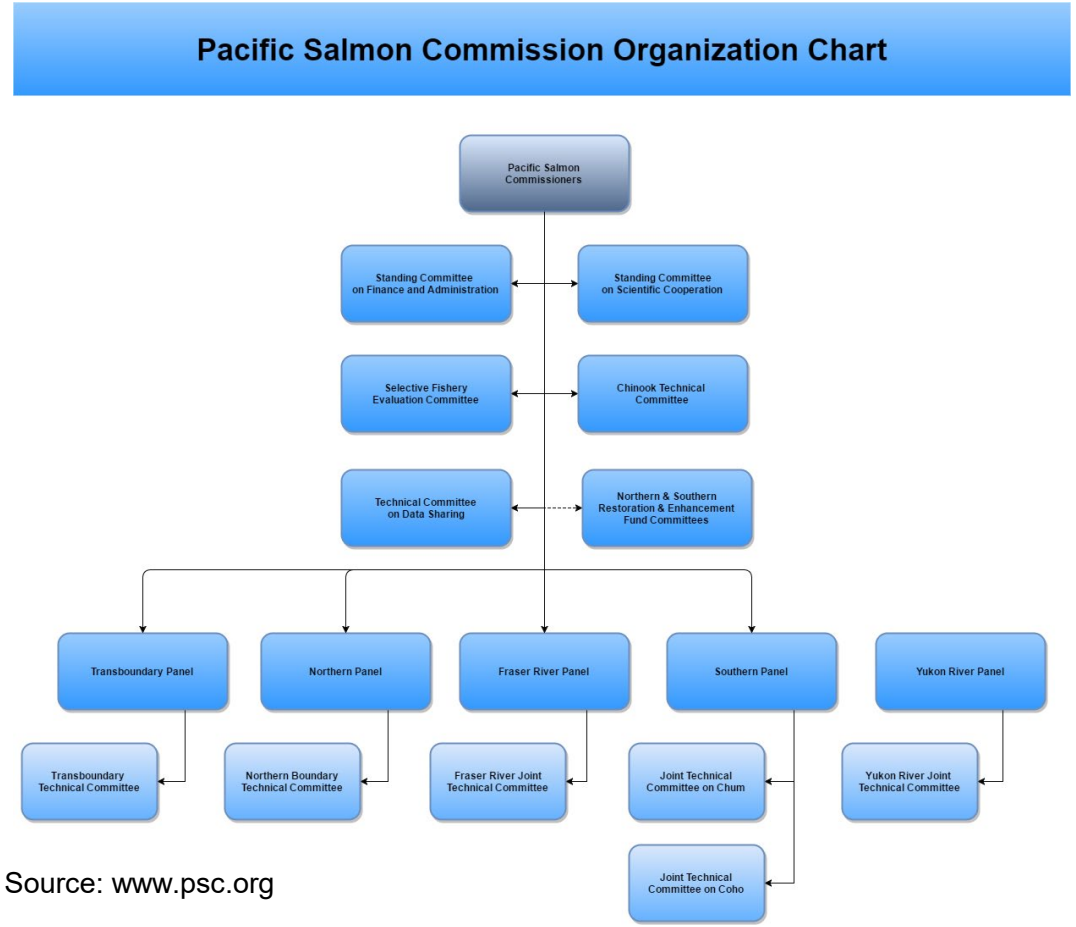
- Regional Fishery Management Organization
- 8 Commissioners and 8 Alternates

Source: www.fisheries.noaa.gov

Source: www.psc.org

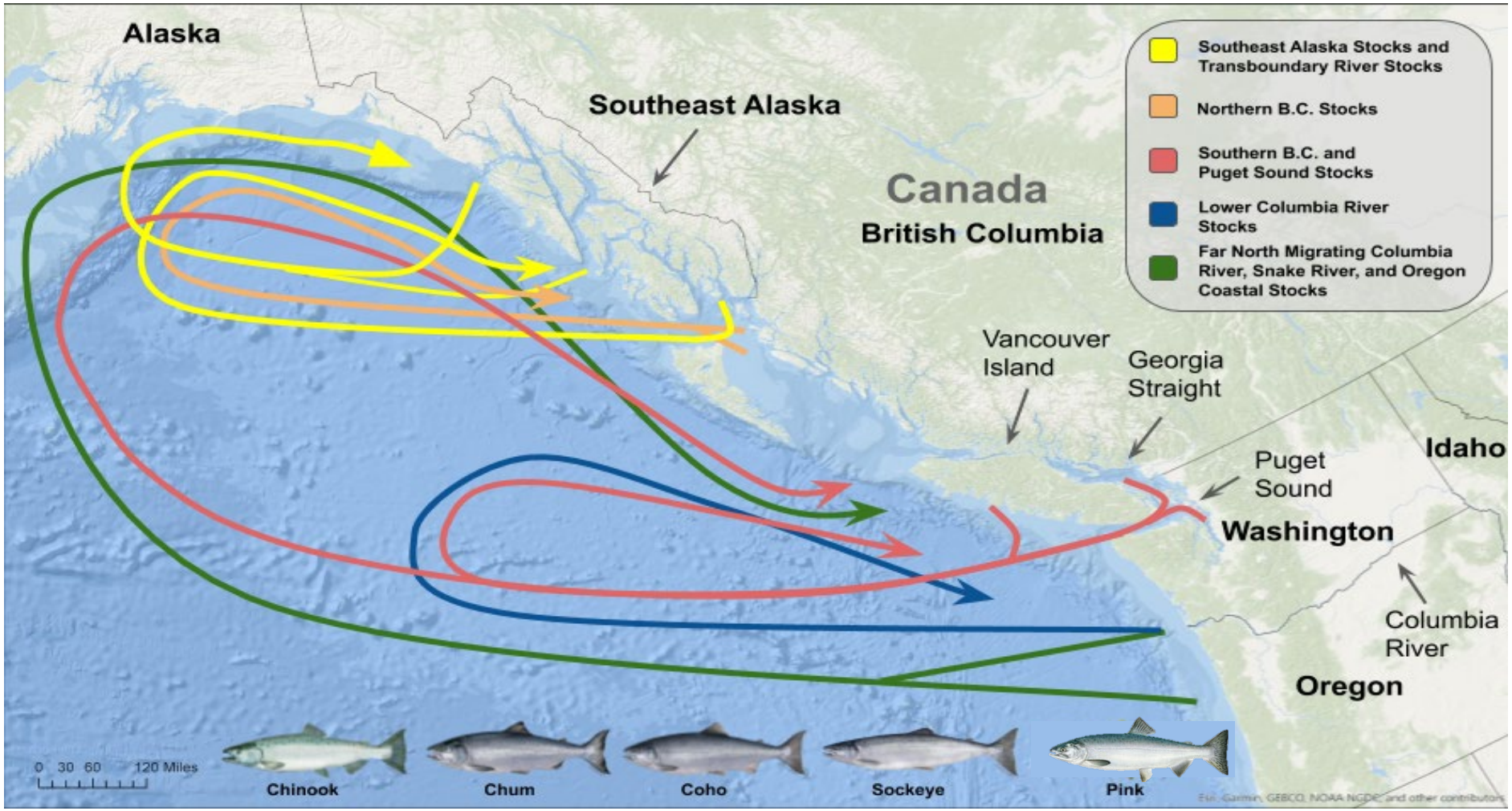
Panels and Technical Committees

- Panels
  - Technical and regulatory advice
  - Recommendations to the PSC
  - Consensus decisions
- Technical Committees
  - Scientific data and information
  - Informed by tribal, state, and federal agencies
- >200 Participants



Source: www.psc.org

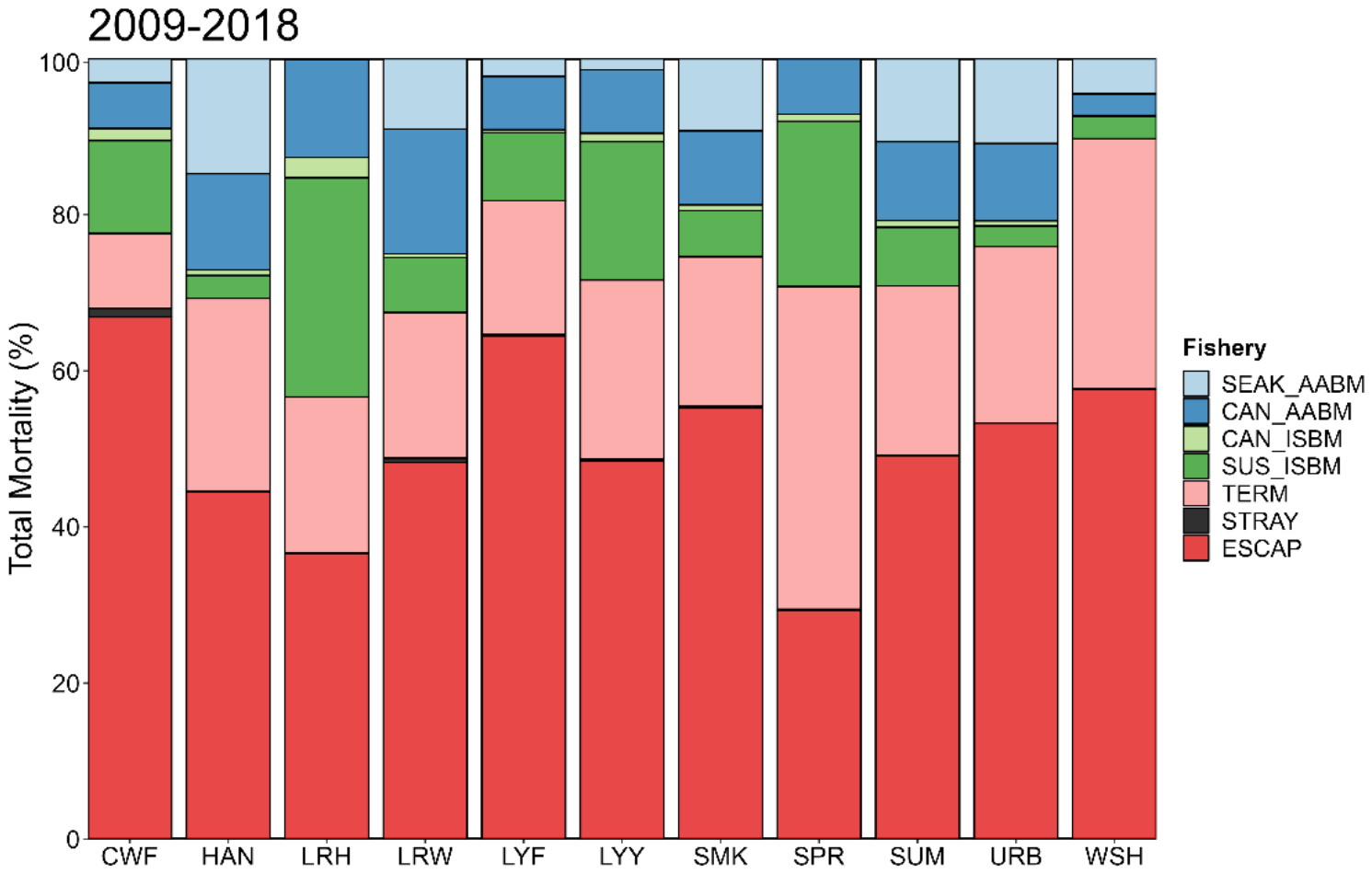
PST Area and Species



Chinook Salmon Management

- PST Chapter 3
  - Comprehensive and coordinated fishery management
  - Abundance based
  - Maintain healthy stocks rebuild depressed stock
  - Coded Wire Tag and Recovery
  - Annual Catch Limits
  - Performance Evaluation
- Chinook Technical Committee
  - Catch and escapement
  - Incidental mortality
  - Harvest / Exploitation rates
  - Annual Reports

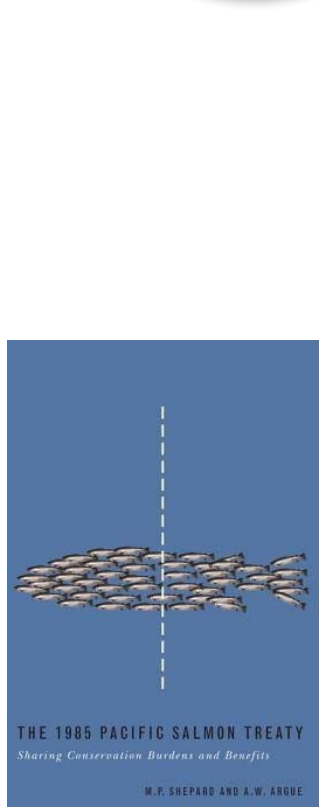
Columbia Basin Chinook – Harvest & Escapement

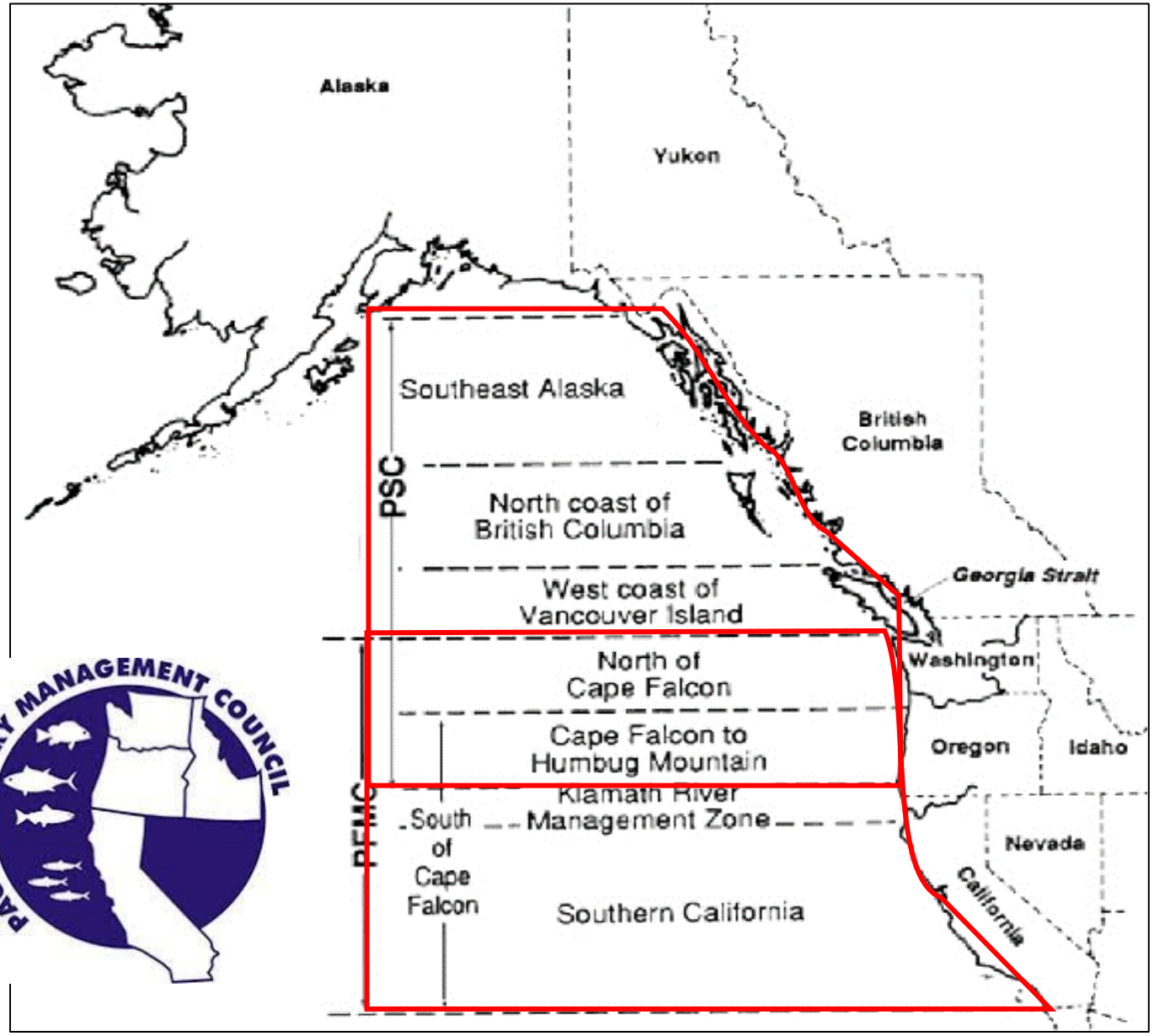


Distribution of total mortality for Columbia River basin indicator stocks from the 2009 (2009–2018) Pacific Salmon Treaty Agreement period. Source: Chinook Technical Committee 2023

For More Information

- https://www.psc.org/
- https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/west-coast/sustainable-fisheries/west-coast-salmon-and-steelhead-fisheries-management
- The Pacific Salmon Treaty of 1985




Alaska
Yukon
Southeast Alaska
PSC
North coast of
British Columbia
British
Columbia
Georgia Strait
West coast of
Vancouver Island
North of
Cape Falcon
Washington
Cape Falcon to
Humbug Mountain
Oregon
Idaho
Klamath River
Management Zone
PFMC
South
of
Cape
Falcon
Nevada
California
Southern California

Questions?

Salmon Management Framework
Pacific Fishery Management Council/
North of Falcon

Kyle Adicks
Intergovernmental Salmon Manager, Fish Program

Washington Department of FISH and WILDLIFE

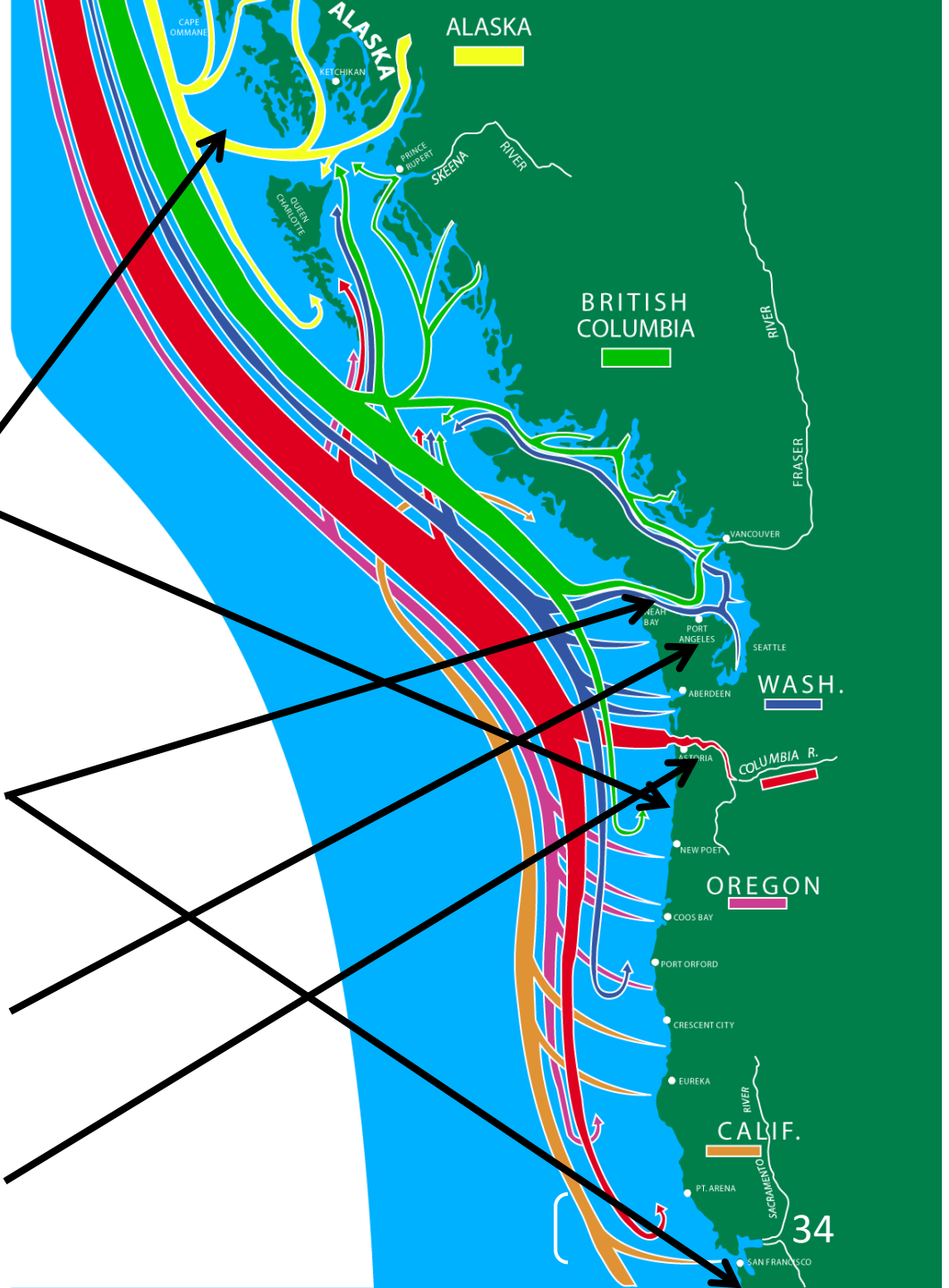
Complex, multi-jurisdictional processes

Pacific Salmon Treaty

Pacific Fishery Management Council

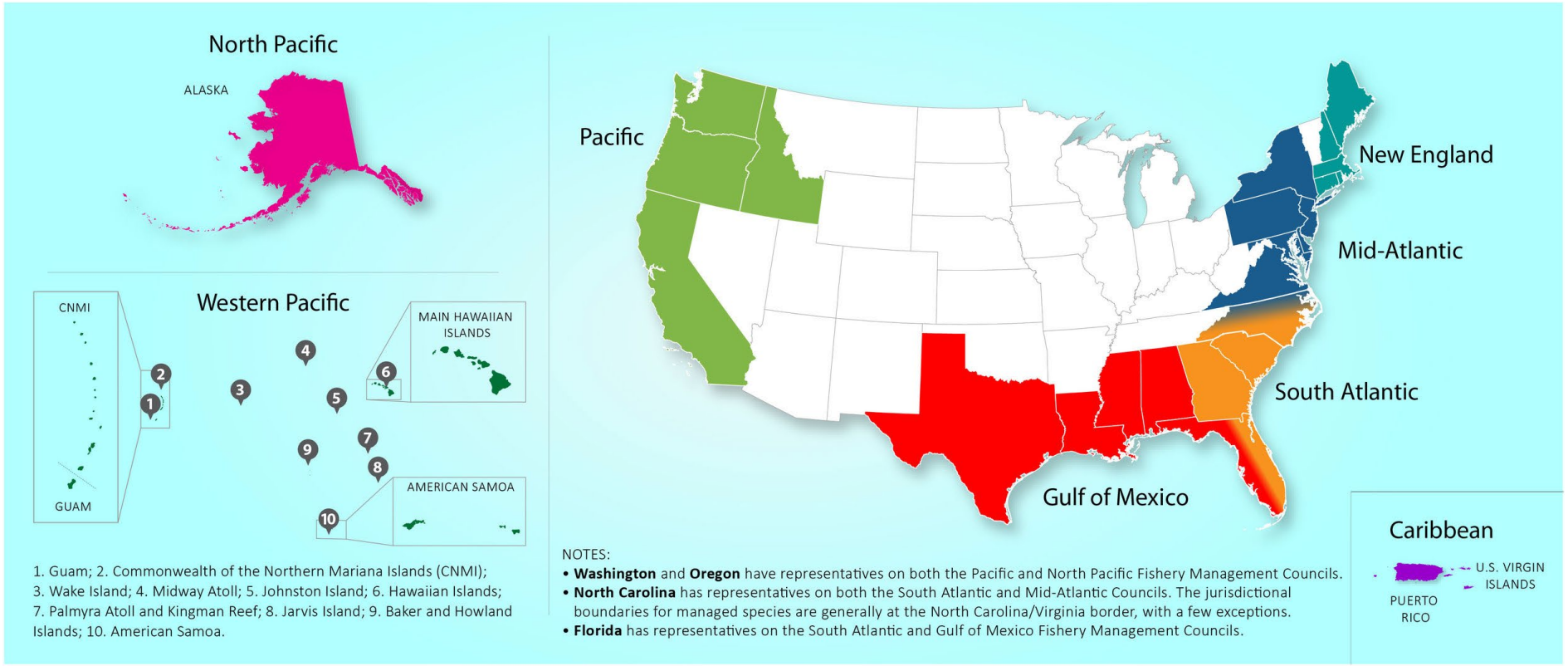
U.S. v Washington

U.S. v Oregon



Pacific Fishery Management Council

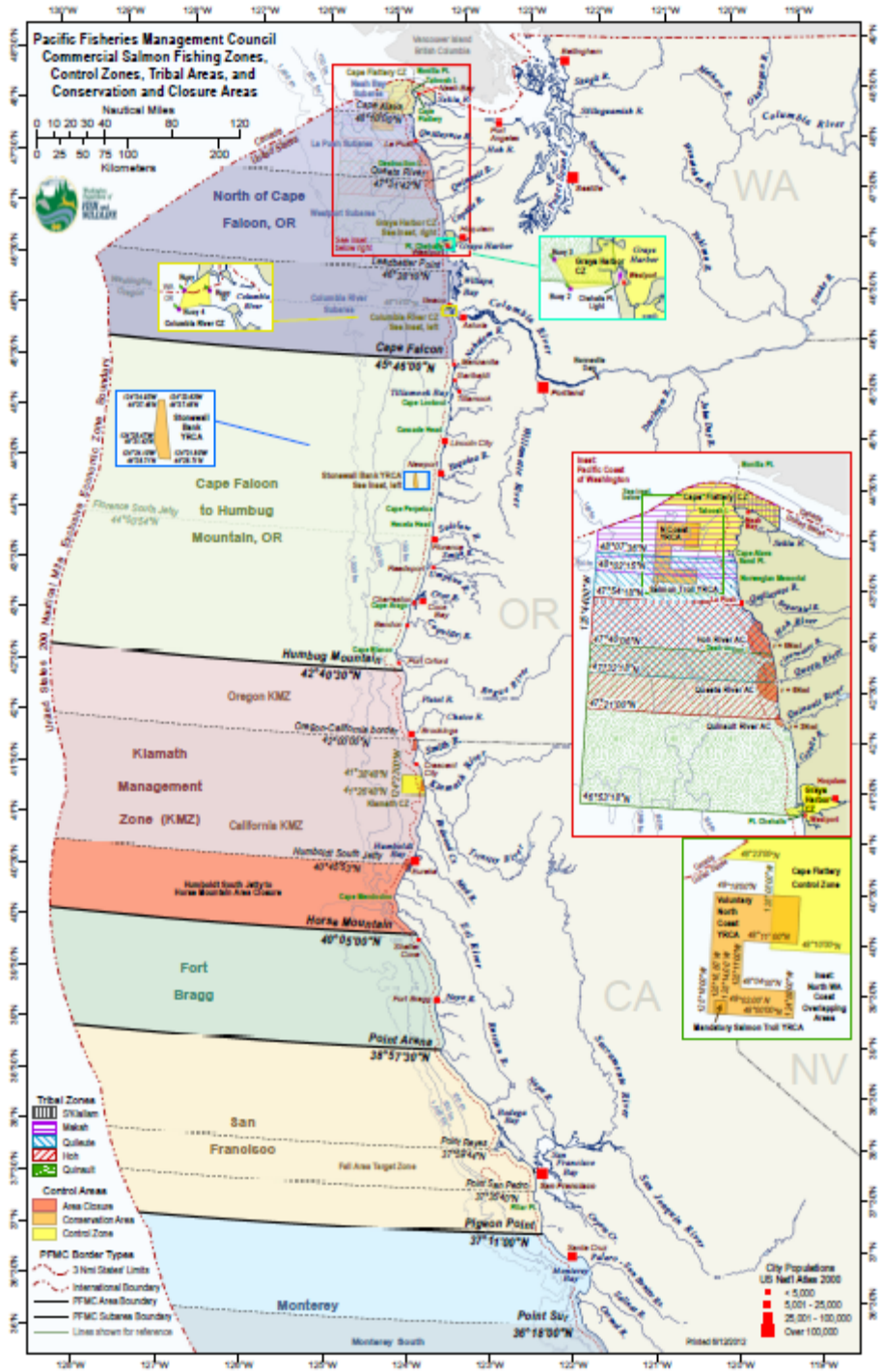
- Regional Councils established by Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act in 1976



https://www.fisherycouncils.org/about-the-councils

Pacific Fishery Management Council

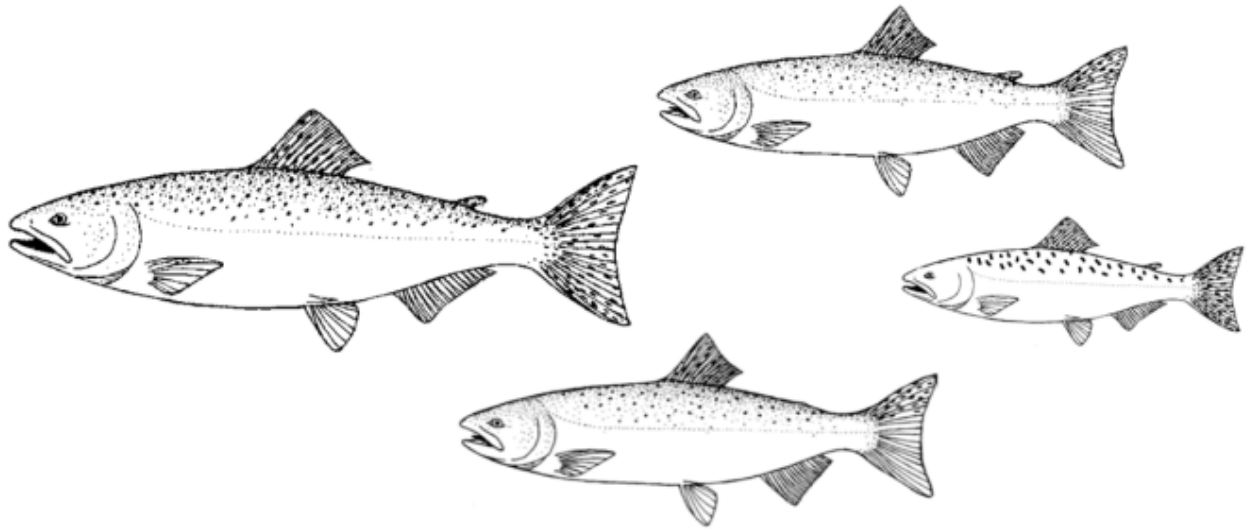
- Regional Councils established by Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act in 1976
  - Prevent overfishing
  - Rebuild overfished stocks
  - Increase long-term economic and social benefits
  - Ensure a safe and sustainable supply of seafood
  - Protect habitat for fish
  - Extended U.S. jurisdiction from 12 to 200 miles offshore
- Pacific Council has jurisdiction over fisheries in the EEZ – 3-200 miles offshore of the west coast
- Oregon, Washington, California and Idaho have government and constituent representatives on the Council
- Tribes, NOAA, USFWS, PSMFC, State of Alaska, US Coast Guard and the State Department are also represented


Pacific Fisheries Management Council
Commercial Salmon Fishing Zones, Control Zones, Tribal Areas, and Conservation and Closure Areas
Nautical Miles
0 10 20 30 40 80 120
0 25 50 75 100 200
Kilometers
North of Cape Falcon, OR
Cape Falcon
45°46'00"N
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain, OR
Humbug Mountain
42°40'30"N
Oregon KMZ
Oregon-California border
42°00'00"N
Klamath Management Zone (KMZ)
California KMZ
Humboldt South Jetty
40°45'53"N
Horse Mountain
40°05'00"N
Fort Bragg
Point Arena
38°57'30"N
San Francisco
Pigeon Point
37°11'00"N
Monterey
Point Sur
36°18'00"N
WA
OR
CA
NV
Tribal Zones
S'Klallam
Makah
Quileute
Hoh
Quinault
Control Areas
Area Closure
Conservation Area
Control Zone
PFMC Border Types
3 Nmi States' Limits
International Boundary
PFMC Area Boundary
PFMC Subarea Boundary
Lines shown for reference
City Populations
US Natl Atlas 2000
< 5,000
5,001 - 25,000
25,001 - 100,000
Over 100,000

Pacific Fishery Management Council

PACIFIC COAST SALMON
FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR COMMERCIAL AND RECREATIONAL SALMON FISHERIES
OFF THE COASTS OF WASHINGTON, OREGON, AND CALIFORNIA
AS REVISED THROUGH AMENDMENT 23



https://www.pcouncil.org/documents/2022/12/pacific-coast-salmon-fmp.pdf/

Pacific Fishery Management Council

- Pacific Coast Salmon Fishery Management Plan

  - Establishes conservation criteria, harvest controls, fishery objectives, allocation frameworks, etc.

  - Council sets ocean salmon fishing seasons annually consistent with FMP and annual abundance forecasts

  - Amendment 21 incorporated management measures for ocean fisheries to enhance protection for SRKW in years of low Chinook abundance

Pacific Fishery Management Council

- Salmon season planning process occurs around the March and April Council meetings

  - March meeting – Fishing alternatives for ocean developed based on preseason forecasts, allocation formulas and management objectives
  - Late March – Public hearings in each state (in Westport for Washington)
  - April meeting– Final fishing package developed and approved, transmitted as recommendation to the Secretary of Commerce for adoption

Pacific Fishery Management Council

- Salmon season planning process occurs around the March and April Council meetings
  - Final package of planned ocean fisheries must be consistent with Pacific Salmon Treaty limits, Endangered Species Act consultations, and Fishery Management Plan requirements to be adopted, and “inside” fisheries must be planned concurrently to meet same obligations
  - Salmon regulations / seasons generally concurrent in adjacent state ocean waters

Pacific Fishery Management Council

- North of Falcon ocean area sport and troll fisheries managed intensively in-season to not exceed pre-season quotas or subarea guidelines for Chinook and coho

- Large coordinated effort required to estimate fishery effort and harvest, and to sample catch

- 19,500 fisher interviews conducted and 44,750 salmon sampled in 2023 by WDFW's ocean sampling staff

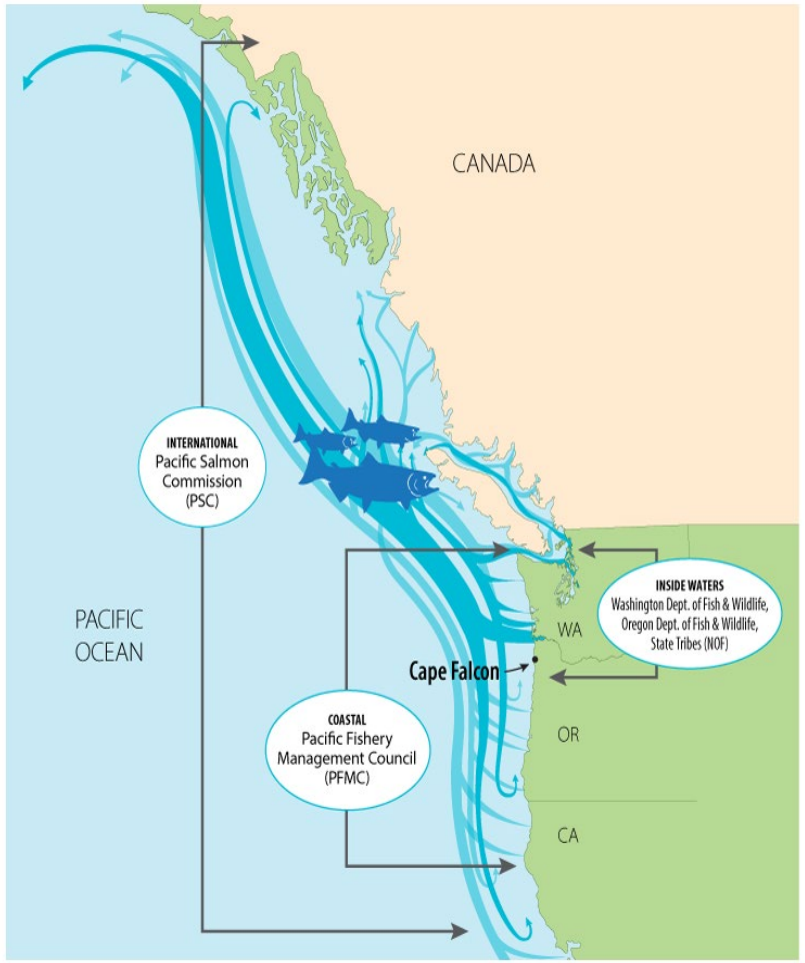
North of Falcon process

- Planning process that runs concurrently with the PFMC process, focused on marine and inland waters North of Cape Falcon, Oregon
- Started as part of the move towards cooperative management between the State of Washington and Western Washington tribes in the mid-1980's
- State of Washington works with tribal comanagers and constituents to plan 'inside' fisheries that meet conservation objectives for each stock when linked with PST and PFMC fisheries
    - US vs Washington - Puget Sound, Strait of Juan de Fuca and Washington Coast
    - US vs Oregon – Columbia River

What guides North of Falcon?

Fishery managers must weigh many factors when developing salmon seasons, including:

- Endangered Species Act (ESA) constraints
- Pacific Salmon Treaty obligations
- PFMC Salmon Fishery Management Plan
- Tribal co-management
- State law
- WDFW Commission policies
- Public input
- Extensive monitoring and evaluation of fisheries statewide



Puget Sound Comanagement Framework

- Puget Sound Salmon Management Plan (1985)
- Hood Canal Salmon Management Plan (1986)
- Stipulation on Mass Marking (1997)
- Comprehensive Coho Management Plan (1998)
- Puget Sound Chinook Harvest Management Plan (2004, 2010, 2022)
- Summer Chum Salmon Conservation Initiative (2000)
- Equilibrium/Future Brood Document
- Annual List of Agreed Fisheries
- Annual watershed management plans / MOUs
- Misc. MOUs

North of Falcon – Public involvement

- Public meetings during the 2023 North of Falcon process

Geographic Area	Date(s)	Location
Willapa/Grays	March 1	Hybrid
All	March 3	Hybrid
Ocean - PFMC	March 5-10	Hybrid
All	March 15	Hybrid
North Coast, Straits, and Hood Canal	March 20	Zoom webinar
Columbia River	March 21	Zoom webinar
Willapa Bay	March 21	Zoom webinar
Grays Harbor	March 22	Zoom webinar
Puget Sound	March 23	Zoom webinar
All	March 29	Hybrid
Upper Columbia and Snake River	March 29	Kennewick Irrigation District
Grays Harbor and Willapa Bay	March 30	Zoom webinar
All / PFMC	April 2-7	Zoom webinar
Grays Harbor and Willapa Bay	April 12	Zoom webinar

Puget Sound Chinook Harvest Management Plan

Table 4-1. Exploitation rate ceilings, low abundance thresholds and critical exploitation rate ceilings for Puget Sound Chinook management units. Exploitation Rates are Total ER's, unless specified (i.e. SUS or Pre-terminal SUS).

Management Unit	Upper Exploitation Rate Ceiling	Upper Management Threshold	Exploitation Rate Ceiling or Moderate Management Exploitation Rate	Low Abundance Threshold	Critical Exploitation Rate Ceiling	Point of Instability
Nooksack River [4]					10.9% SUS ER, 14.1% SUS ER[1]	
North/Middle Fork		1,000 [2]		400 [2]		
South Fork		500 [2]		200 [2]		
Skagit Summer/Fall		14,500 [2]	52%	7,844 [2]	15% SUS even-years/17% SUS odd-years	4,800
Upper Skagit summer-run				2,200 [2]		
Sauk summer-run				400 [2]		
Lower Skagit fall-run				900 [2]		
Skagit spring-run		2,000 [2]	36%	1,024 [2]	10.7% SUS	470
Upper Sauk				130 [2]		
Upper Cascade				170 [2]		
Suiattle				170 [2]		
Stillaguamish River [3]	13% SUS	1,500	9% SUS	900	see MUP [3]	
Snohomish River	10.3% SUS	4,900 [2]	9.3% SUS	3,250 [2]	8.3% SUS	
Skykomish summer-run		3,600 [2]		2,015 [2]		1,745
Snoqualmie fall-run		1,300 [2]		1,132 [2]		700
Lake Washington – Cedar River fall-run [4]	14%-15% PT SUS[5]	500	18% SUS	200	12% SUS	
Green River fall-run [4]	14%-15% PT SUS[5]	4,500	18% SUS	1,098	12% SUS	
White River spring-run		1,000	22% SUS	400	15% SUS	
Puyallup fall-run [4]	14%-15% PT SUS[5]	1,538	30% SUS	468	15% SUS	
Nisqually			47%	6,300 [6]	see MUP [6]	
Skokomish fall-run [7]		3,650	50% [7]	1,300	12% PT SUS	
Skokomish River spring-run [8]						
Mid-Hood Canal [9]		1,250	See MUP	200	See MUP	
Dungeness		925	10% SUS	500	6% SUS	
Elwha		5,789	10% SUS	2,000	6% SUS	1,500
Western Strait of Juan de Fuca – Hoko River		916	10.6% SUS	633	6.3% SUS	

Coho Management Objectives

2023 Puget Sound Primary Natural Coho Management Units - Status and Exploitation Rates

Management Unit	2023 Preseason Forecast (Ocean Age Three)	CC Management Status[2]	PST Management Status[2,3]	Total Exploitation Rate (ER) Ceiling	2022 Fisheries with 2023 US Forecasts Exploitation Rate
Strait of Juan de Fuca (Eastern and Western Natural Stocks)	**15,625**	**Low**	**Moderate**	**40%**	**8.0% SUS ER**
Hood Canal (12/12B, 12C/12D, and Skokomish River Natural Stocks)	**37,888**	**Low**	**Moderate**	**45%**	**39.9% Total ER**
Skagit (Skagit and Baker Natural Stocks)	**43,146**	**Low**	**Moderate**	**35%**	**47.6% Total ER**
Stillaguamish	**30,238**	**Normal**	**Abundant**	**50%**	**23.9% Total ER**
Snohomish	**76,500**	**Low**	**Moderate**	**40%**	**20.7% Total ER**

2023 Washington Coastal Natural Coho Management Units - PST Status/PFMC Coho Management Guidelines

Management Unit	2023 Preseason Forecast (Ocean Age Three)	CC Management Status[2]	PST Management Status[2,3]	PFMC Escapement Range	2022 Fisheries with 2023 US Forecasts Terminal Run Size
Quillayute Fall	**13,475**		**Abundant**	**6,300 - 15,800**	**12,566**
Hoh	**6,531**		**Abundant**	**2,000 - 5,000**	**5,481**
Queets	**12,414**		**Abundant**	**5,800 - 14,500**	**10,369**
Grays Harbor (Chehalis, Humptulips, and Grays Harbor Misc. Natural Stocks)	**102,841**		**Abundant**	**35,400**	**94,849**
Willapa Bay	**42,663**			**(Nat Area Ocean Escp)**	**37,895**

Interior Fraser Coho (Upper Fraser Wild)

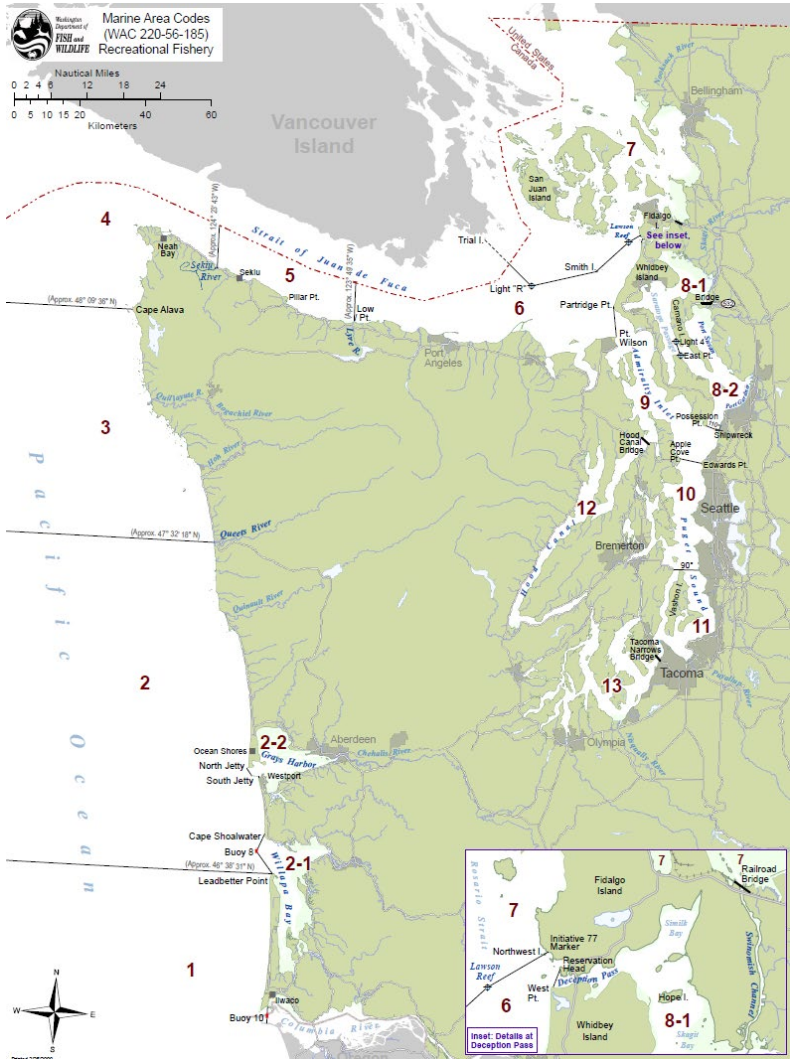
SUS = Southern US (up to 10% ER)	2022 Fisheries with 2023 US Forecasts
2022 Preseason SUS ER	SUS ER
9.5%	9.4%

Other Ocean Coho Stocks

	Goal 2023 Total ER	2022Fish/2023Forc Total ER
Lower Columbia River Natural (LCN)	**23%**	**18.8%**
Oregon Coast Natural (OCN)	**20%**	**15.4%**
Rogue/Kalamath	**13%**	**3.2%**

What guides North of Falcon?

All North of Falcon salmon fisheries are planned and implemented to meet the long list of PST, PFMC, ESA and other requirements



Questions?

Columbia River Harvest Management

Mike Matylewich
Fisheries Management Director,
Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission

Columbia River Compact

- Established in 1915
- Ratified by Congress in 1918
- One vote for Oregon (Oregon Fish & Wildlife Commission) and one vote for Washington (Director WDFW)
- Applies to Commercial Fisheries in Concurrent Waters
- Does Not Apply to Recreational Fisheries but States Use Process to Coordinate Fisheries in Concurrent Waters
- Adoption of Tribal Commercial Fisheries Allows Non-Indians to Buy
- Does Not Apply to Tribal Ceremonial and Subsistence Fisheries

- 1957 – The Dalles Dam Inundates Celilo Falls
- 1957 – Columbia River Compact Restricts Commercial Fishing Between Bonneville Dam and Miller Island and Prohibits All Commercial Fishing Upstream of Miller Island

Treaty Fishing Rights Litigation

- 1968 – SoHappy vs. Smith
  - Fourteen Yakama tribal members filed suit against Oregon for discriminatory fishing regulations.
- 1968 – United States vs Oregon
  - Federal Government and Yakama, Warm Springs, Umatilla, and Nez Perce tribes sue to enforce Indian off-reservation fishing rights.
- Federal Court combines the cases.

Treaty Fishing Rights Litigation

- Belloni Decision (1969)
  - Tribes entitled to “fair share” of the fish runs.
- Boldt Decision (1974)
  - “Fair share” means 50 percent of the harvestable fish destined to pass the tribes’ usual and accustomed fishing places.

U.S. vs. Oregon Management Plans

- Five Year Plan (1977) Established an in-river harvest sharing formula between non-Indian and Indian fisheries. Did not include ocean harvest impacts or specific mitigation measures, including hatchery production.
- Columbia River Fish Management Plan (1988) Established new, detailed harvest and fish production processes.
- U.S. vs. Oregon Management Agreement (2008) 10-year agreement established harvest rate schedules that conserve weak populations while providing harvest opportunities on healthy runs. Revised in 2018 for another 10 years. Expires at the end of 2027.

Questions?