

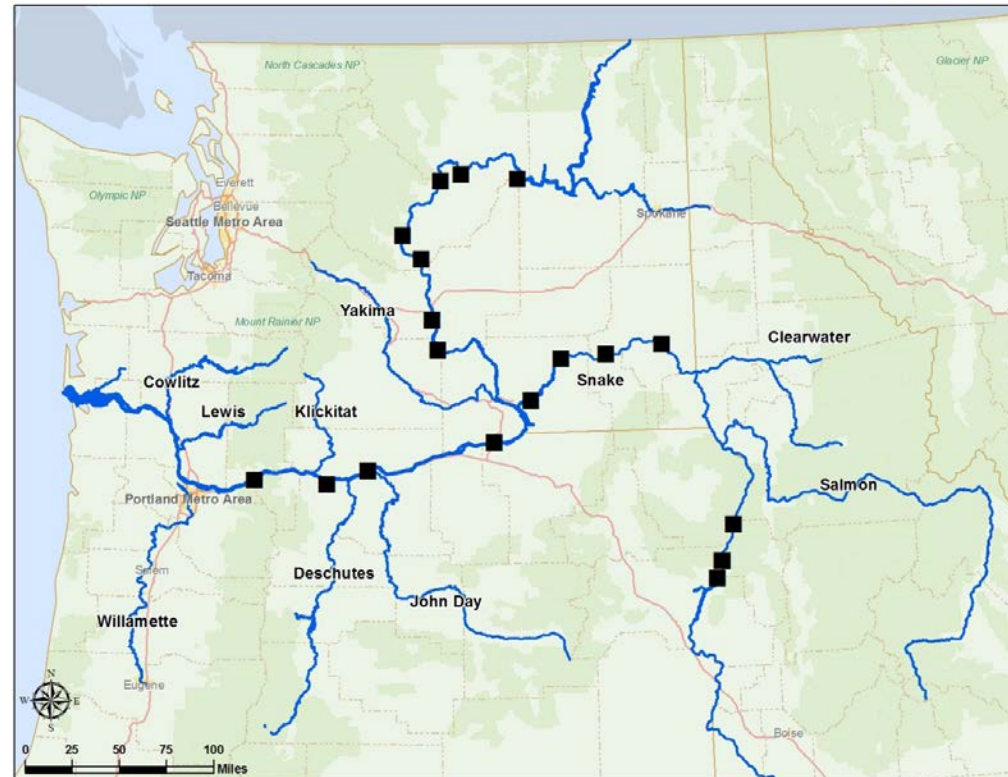
Columbia River Salmon and Steelhead Fishery Management - An Overview

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

August 1, 2019

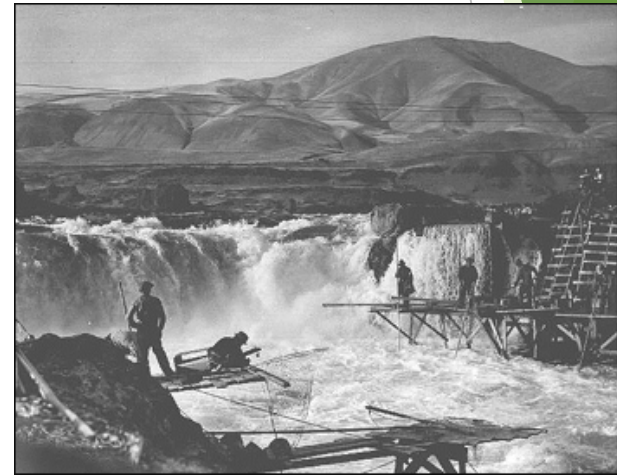
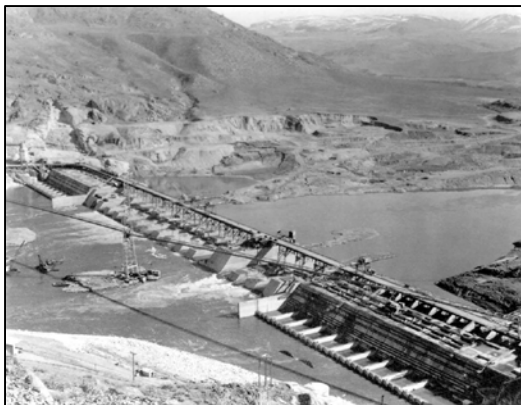
Outline

- Historical Perspective
- Management Framework
- Fisheries



Historical Perspective

- ▶ Salmon migrated 1,200 miles into Canada and 600 miles into Idaho (and into Nevada)
- ▶ Tribes harvested salmon prior to European arrival
- ▶ Commercial fishing became significant in about 1861
- ▶ Dam construction began in 1933
 - ▶ 1933-1968 - Four dams on lower Columbia
 - ▶ 1941- Grand Coulee Dam
 - ▶ 1958 - Brownlee Dam (Snake River)
 - ▶ 1961-1975 - Four dams on Snake River



Management Framework

- Endangered Species Act (ESA)
 - ESA-listed fish in every major tributary
 - First Columbia River listing in 1992
 - Includes all salmonid species
- *U.S. v Oregon*
 - Includes 3 states, 4 tribes, 2 federal agencies
 - First Court ordered Management Plan in 1977
 - Conservation-Based Management

Management Framework

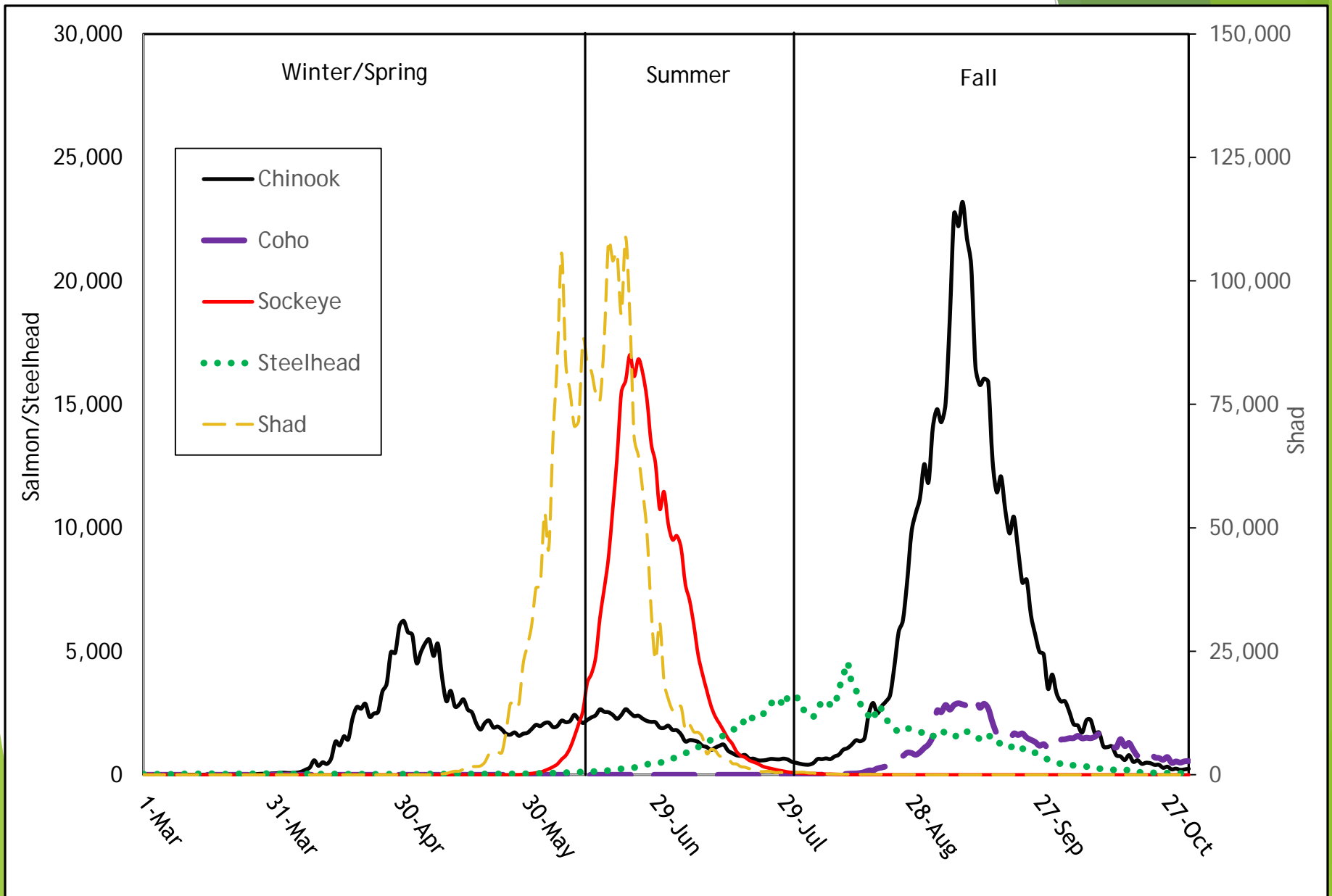
- Columbia River Compact
 - Established by Congress in 1918
 - Joint management of Columbia River fisheries
- Agency Policies
 - Allocation
 - First spring Chinook allocation policy in 2002
- North of Falcon/PFMC
 - Ocean/In-river process to set pre-season fisheries/sharing
 - Columbia River stocks major component of ocean fisheries

Fisheries

- ▶ Managed to meet ESA, *U.S. v Oregon*, Agency policies
- ▶ Complex management framework - meeting all objectives
- ▶ Very important to state economies and very popular
- ▶ Salmonid recreational trips 2010-2017 averaged 405,100
- ▶ Commercial ex-vessel values 2010-2017 averaged \$4.8 million
- ▶ During 2010-2017, the return of Chinook and coho to the Columbia River averaged nearly 1.6 million fish



Ten-year average (2009-2018) of daily fish counts at Bonneville Dam.



Questions?

