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
- \textit{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?