

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26

0300
GEGFÁJ ÔVÁFFÁE IG ÁJT
SÖ ÖÁUWÞVÝ
ÚWÚÖÜQÜÁÖUWÜVÁÖŠÖÜS
ÒÈÖŠÖÖ
ÔÆJÒÁKGFĚHÍ I Î ĚÁÜÖÆ

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON
FOR KING COUNTY

WILD FISH CONSERVANCY and THE
CONSERVATION ANGLER,

Petitioners,

v.

WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH
& WILDLIFE, KELLY SUSEWIND, in his
official capacity as Director of Washington
Department of Fish and Wildlife,

Respondents.

No.

PETITION FOR DECLARATORY AND
INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

1 the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Hatchery and Fishery Reform Policy (C-
2 3619) (“2009 Hatchery Reform Policy”). The 2009 Hatchery Reform Policy focused on
3 redesigning hatchery programs, and the fisheries they enable, to help recover wild salmon and
4 steelhead populations. This reform effort was done in accordance with the latest science on
5 how to protect wild fish populations, and coordinated with a congressionally-funded
6 independent body of scientists known as the Hatchery Scientific Review Group (“HSRG”).

7 5. Although it was only partially implemented, the 2009 Hatchery Reform Policy
8 was blamed for slowing the continued expansion of Washington hatchery production, and thus
9 drew significant political fire, including from powerful commercial and recreational fishing
10 interests that depend upon the production of hatchery fish. Thus, in June 2018, a new set of
11 Fish and Wildlife Commissioners ordered WDFW to undertake a review of the 2009 Hatchery
12 Reform Policy. In the meantime, the Commission voted to suspend three of the policy’s key
13 guidelines that had required hatcheries to be managed in accordance with scientific principles,
14 standards, and recommendations that had been designed to protect wild fish populations.

15 6. A few months later, the Commission abruptly approved a significant increase
16 in hatchery production—directing WDFW to immediately ramp up the hatchery production of
17 Chinook salmon, until WDFW was releasing 50 million additional salmon “smolts” annually
18 over 2018 levels (“2018 Hatchery Expansion”).

19 7. The purported reason for this abrupt increase was the “Orca Prey Initiative,” a
20 plan to immediately start to generate more Chinook salmon to feed the struggling population
21 of Southern Resident killer whales—although the Commissioner who proposed the measure
22 described it as a “win-win situation” that would also benefit fishery stocks.² What was missing,
23 however, was any scientific support for the proposition that an increase in hatchery fish would

24 ² Remarks by Commissioner Don McIsaac during the September 7, 2018 meeting of the Fish and Wildlife
25 Commission, discussion of agenda item B, “Salmon Hatcheries: Conservation, Fishery Enhancement, and Prey
26 Availability,” available at <https://wdfw.wa.gov/about/commission/meetings/2018/september-7-2018-meeting-transcript>.

1 help sustain Southern Resident killer whales, which have evolved to target larger, older
2 Chinook—which the hatcheries fail to produce. Asked if he thought if the hatchery increase
3 would help save the killer whales, one WDFW regional hatchery manager said only: “All we
4 know is that we release fish, they go out to the salt (water) and then they come back. . . .So
5 then it’s up to the whales to go ahead and eat ‘em. We think it’s going to help.”³

6 8. It was a big gamble, with the only certain payoff going to Washington’s fishing
7 industry, while the risks were borne by Washington’s fish and wildlife population. Scientists
8 now understand that hatcheries pose significant dangers to wild fish populations, and the
9 likelihood that these dangers will materialize increases as hatchery production increases. Such
10 a drastic ramp up in hatchery production could have lasting, and perhaps irreversible, adverse
11 impacts on threatened and endangered salmon and steelhead populations—as well as on the
12 critically endangered Southern Resident killer whales that the measure was purportedly
13 designed to help.

14 9. SEPA is designed to prevent state agencies from gambling away the health of
15 our environment, by requiring them to fully consider the potential environmental consequences
16 of major agency actions. SEPA thus requires agencies to make decisions that shape our
17 environment “by deliberation, not default.” *Stempel v. Dep’t of Water Res.*, 82 Wn.2d 109,
18 118, 508 P.2d 166 (1973). Under SEPA, agencies must conduct a “threshold determination”
19 of environmental significance when considering a “non-project action” like a new policy or
20 plan, and must prepare a full Environmental Impact Statement (“EIS”) whenever that policy
21 or plan is reasonably likely to have more than a “moderate effect on the quality of the
22 environment.” *Norway Hill Pres. & Prot. Ass’n v. King Cty. Council*, 87 Wn.2d 267, 278, 552 P.2d
23 674 (1976).

24
25 ³ Tom Banse, NW News Network, *Endangered Orcas Are Starving. Should We Start Feeding Them?* (January
26 24, 2018), available at: <https://www.nwnewsnetwork.org/environment-and-planning/2018-01-24/endangered-orcas-are-starving-should-we-start-feeding-them>.

1 10. While SEPA would not have mandated any particular agency action, its
2 guardrails would have ensured that WDFW, and the public, fully understood the potential
3 environmental risks of its new hatchery policy and the subsequent plan for hatchery expansion.
4 Instead, WDFW illegally chose to bypass SEPA’s requirements throughout its hatchery
5 planning process. The Commission ignored SEPA when it suspended the 2009 Hatchery
6 Reform Policy in 2018, and again when it ordered the 2018 Hatchery Expansion. Likewise,
7 WDFW staff disregarded SEPA, when, in advance of the Commission’s September 2018
8 directive, it unilaterally took action to ramp up hatchery production, and again when it
9 submitted expansion plans and funding proposals to the legislature to increase hatchery
10 production in 2018, 2019, and 2020, and when it completed a Hatchery Improvement Master
11 Plan in 2021 (“2021 Master Plan”).

12 11. WDFW has also not gone through any SEPA review in the course of taking
13 numerous, frequent, and ongoing steps to implement the planned expansion of hatchery
14 production, such as capturing and maintaining more fish as broodstock; taking more eggs
15 through the lethal spawning of wild and hatchery fish; fertilizing and incubating more embryos;
16 treating a larger quantity of ova infected with fungal and bacterial infections and/or removing
17 dead ova; discharging hatchery water that is more contaminated with pathogenic fungi,
18 bacteria, parasites, effluent, and medical treatments; feeding and tending a greater number of
19 fry and yearlings; and ultimately releasing more hatchery fish into the wild.

20 12. Earlier this year, WDFW replaced the 2009 Hatchery Reform Policy with the
21 Anadromous Salmon and Steelhead Policy (C-3624) (“2021 Hatchery Policy”). The 2021
22 Hatchery Policy sets up a process through which WDFW will design new management plans
23 for its hatcheries, which it will then individually review through SEPA in the coming years.
24 The catch is that, in the meantime, WDFW will continue the 2018 Hatchery Expansion.
25 Although this increase has never been evaluated through SEPA, WDFW nonetheless issued a
26

1 Determination of Nonsignificance (“DNS”) for the 2021 Hatchery Policy, thus bypassing the
2 preparation of an EIS that would necessitate meaningful environmental review.

3 13. Petitioners challenge a number of recent and continuing actions WDFW has
4 taken to implement the 2018 Hatchery Expansion, because neither the expansion plan, the 2018
5 policy change that enabled it, nor any of the actions taken to implement it have ever undergone
6 SEPA review.⁴ Petitioners also challenge the DNS for the 2021 Hatchery Policy, which
7 summarily ignores the potential environmental impacts of the hatchery expansion. Petitioners
8 ask the Court to enjoin WDFW from taking any further steps to implement the 2018 Hatchery
9 Expansion, or any similar hatchery expansions, unless and until it has submitted its policies,
10 plans and actions for the review of their potential adverse environmental consequences that
11 SEPA requires.

12 JURISDICTION AND VENUE

13 14. Jurisdiction is proper in this Court pursuant to RCW 7.24.010 (declaratory
14 relief), RCW 7.40.010 (injunctive relief), RCW 34.05.570 (Administrative Procedure Act),
15 and RCW 43.21C.075 (SEPA).

16 15. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to RCW 4.92.010 and
17 RCW 34.05.514(1)(b).

18 PARTIES

19 **Petitioners**

20 16. Petitioner Wild Fish Conservancy is a membership-based 501(c)(3) nonprofit
21 organization incorporated in the State of Washington with its principal place of business in
22 Duvall, Washington. Wild Fish Conservancy is dedicated to the preservation and recovery of
23
24

25 ⁴ The specific agency actions under challenge are detailed below in paragraphs 117-126, and were disclosed in
26 WDFW’s In-Season Hatchery Escapement Reports (“Escapement Reports”) for September 9, September 16,
September 23, September 30 and October 7, 2021 (Exhibits A-E).

1 the region's native fish species and the ecosystems upon which those species depend. Wild
2 Fish Conservancy brings this action on behalf of itself and its approximately 2,400 members.

3 17. Wild Fish Conservancy changed its name from "Washington Trout" in 2007.
4 As an environmental watchdog, Wild Fish Conservancy uses publications, commentary to the
5 press, and sponsorship of educational programs to actively inform the public on matters
6 affecting water quality, fish, fish habitat, and related components of marine ecosystems on
7 which wild salmon depend and which depend on wild salmon, such as Southern Resident killer
8 whales. Wild Fish Conservancy also conducts field research on wild fish populations and has
9 designed and implemented habitat restoration projects. Wild Fish Conservancy has lobbied,
10 litigated, and publicly commented on federal and state actions that affect the region's native
11 fish and ecosystems, including Southern Resident killer whales. Wild Fish Conservancy
12 routinely seeks to compel government agencies to follow the laws designed to protect native
13 fish species, particularly threatened and endangered species.

14 18. Petitioner The Conservation Angler, a subsidiary of Wild Salmon Rivers, is a
15 nonprofit 501(c)(3) organization incorporated in Washington with its principal place of
16 business in Edmonds, Washington. Conservation Angler advocates for wild fish and fisheries,
17 and advocates to protect and conserve wild steelhead, salmon, trout, and char throughout their
18 Pacific range. The Conservation Angler is a watchdog organization—holding public agencies,
19 countries, and nations accountable for protecting and conserving wild fish for present and
20 future generations—using education, legal, administrative, and political means necessary to
21 prevent their extinction and to foster a long-term recovery of wild steelhead trout, salmon, and
22 char to fishable and, ultimately, harvestable abundance. The Conservation Angler fights for
23 the protection of wild Pacific anadromous fish populations throughout the Northwest, all the
24 way to Russia's Kamchatka Peninsula. The Conservation Angler works to protect wild
25
26

1 steelhead in Washington by providing regular testimony on WDFW's harvest and hatchery
2 policies.

3 19. Petitioners' staff, members, and supporters regularly spend time in areas in and
4 around Puget Sound, the Columbia River, and its tributaries, including in and around the waters
5 occupied by Southern Resident killer whales, including waters around the San Juan Islands,
6 Strait of Juan de Fuca, and along the Pacific Coast. Petitioners' staff, members, and supporters
7 also regularly spend time in and around waters occupied by Puget Sound Chinook salmon,
8 Lower Columbia River Chinook salmon, Upper Willamette River Chinook salmon, and Snake
9 River fall run Chinook salmon. Petitioners' staff, members, and supporters have specific plans
10 to continue to visit these areas, in the coming months and beyond. These staff, members, and
11 supporters observe, study, photograph, and appreciate wildlife and wildlife habitat in and
12 around these waters. These members also fish, hike, camp, swim, and snorkel in and around
13 these waters. Petitioners' staff, members, and supporters would like to fish in these waters for
14 wild steelhead and wild Chinook salmon, or increase opportunities for such activities, if those
15 species were able to recover to a point where such activities would not impede the species'
16 conservation and recovery.

17 20. Petitioners' staff, members, and supporters derive scientific, educational,
18 recreational, health, conservation, spiritual, and aesthetic benefits from Puget Sound, the
19 Columbia River, and their tributaries, the surrounding areas, and from wild native fish species
20 and Southern Resident killer whales in those waters and from the existence of natural, wild,
21 and healthy ecosystems.

22 21. The past, present, and future enjoyment of Petitioners' staff, members, and
23 supporters, including their recreational, aesthetic, spiritual, and scientific interests, have been,
24 are being, and will continue to be harmed by WDFW's failure to comply with SEPA
25 regulations in developing hatchery plans, policies, and actions that will have a significant
26

1 adverse effect on the environment. These injuries include reduced enjoyment of time spent in
2 and around the waters described above, fewer visits to those areas than would otherwise occur,
3 and refraining from engaging in certain activities while visiting these areas, such as fishing,
4 than would otherwise occur. These injuries also include an inability to fish for wild salmonids
5 due to their depressed status.

6 22. Petitioners' members and representatives have routinely attended Commission
7 meetings and submitted comments and testimony regarding WDFW's development of its
8 hatchery policy, including the 2018 suspension of the 2009 Hatchery Reform Policy, the 2018
9 Hatchery Expansion, and the 2021 Hatchery Policy, and during the SEPA review process for
10 the 2021 Hatchery Policy.

11 23. Petitioners' staff, members, and supporters have suffered procedural and
12 informational harms connected to their substantive, conservation, recreational, and scientific
13 activities resulting from Respondents' failure to comply with SEPA regulations. Petitioners'
14 staff, members, and supporters rely, in part, on adequate SEPA evaluation processes to provide
15 information, protect threatened and endangered species, and prevent environmental harms.
16 Respondents' failure to comply with these statutes has deprived Petitioners' staff, members,
17 and supporters of public comment opportunities and information, thereby harming their efforts
18 to effectively advocate for and protect their interests.

19 24. Petitioners' staff, members, and supporters have suffered injuries that are
20 actual, concrete and/or imminent, and are fairly traceable to Respondents' violations of SEPA
21 as described herein that the Court may remedy by declaring that Respondents' actions are
22 illegal and issuing statutory and injunctive relief vacating Respondents' actions and requiring
23 Respondents to comply with their statutory obligations.

24 25. Wild Fish Conservancy's main office is at 15629 Main St NE in Duvall, within
25 King County, and its mailing address is P.O. Box 402, Duvall, WA 98019. The mailing address
26

1 and main office for The Conservation Angler is 16430 72nd Avenue W, Edmonds, WA 98026,
2 within Snohomish County. Petitioners are represented by Claire Loeb Davis of Animal &
3 Earth Advocates, whose office is at 20520 105th Ave. SW, Vashon, WA 98070.

4 **Respondents**

5 25. Respondent WDFW is an agency of the State of Washington, under the auspices
6 of the Commission. WDFW is located in the Natural Resources Building at 1111 Washington
7 Street S.E., Olympia, WA 98501, and its mailing address is P.O. Box 43200, Olympia, WA
8 98504-3200. The mission of WDFW is to “preserve, protect, and perpetuate wildlife and
9 ecosystems while providing sustainable fish and wildlife recreational and commercial
10 opportunities.”⁵ Its statutory purpose includes a command to “conserve the [state’s] wildlife .
11 . . resources in a manner that does not impair the resource.” RCW 77.04.012.

12 26. Respondent Kelly Susewind is sued in his official capacity as the Director of
13 WDFW, appointed by the Commission in accordance with RCW 77.04.055(7). The Director
14 is required to “supervise the administration and operation of the department and perform the
15 duties prescribed by law and delegated by the commission.” RCW 77.04.080.

16 **LEGAL BACKGROUND**

17 27. SEPA “is a procedural law that ensures state agencies . . . consider
18 environmental impacts and alternatives before taking certain actions.” *Cornelius v. Dep’t of*
19 *Ecology*, 182 Wn.2d 574, 598, 344 P.3d 199 (2015). SEPA has been described as an
20 “environmental full disclosure law.” *Norway Hill Pres. & Prot. Ass’n*, 87 Wn.2d at 272. By
21 forcing agencies to fully examine the environmental consequences of their actions, SEPA thus
22 “attempts to shape the state’s future environment by deliberation, not default.” *Stempel*, 82
23 Wn.2d at 118. SEPA thus requires that “presently unquantified environmental amenities and
24

25 ⁵ Washington Dep’t of Fish and Wildlife, *Mission and Goals*, About WDFW,
26 http://wdfw.wa.gov/about/mission_goals.html.

1 values will be given appropriate consideration in decision making along with economic and
2 technical considerations.” RCW 43.21C.030(2)(b).

3 28. SEPA applies to both “project actions,” involving decisions on a specific
4 project, and “nonproject actions,” including the adoption of “any policy, plan, or program that
5 will govern the development of a series of connected actions.” WAC 197-11-704(2)(a),
6 (2)(b)(iii). An agency may conduct its SEPA analysis through “phased” review, which
7 contemplates the preparation of multiple environmental impact statements for different
8 portions or phases of a project. WAC 197-11-060(5)(b). Phased review allows an agency to
9 “focus on issues that are ready for decision and exclude from consideration issues. . . not yet
10 ready.” *Id.*

11 29. In the absence of a categorical exemption, “SEPA and its implementing
12 regulations require that the government conduct environmental review, through at least a
13 threshold determination,” for any proposed action. *Pub. Util. Dist. No. 1 of Clark County v.*
14 *Pollution Control Hearings Bd.*, 137 Wn. App. 150, 158, 151 P.3d 1067 (2007). Categorical
15 exemptions are established by statute or rulemaking by the Washington Department of
16 Ecology, with some types of categorical exemptions that apply only to specific agencies. The
17 list of categorical exemptions for WDFW includes “[t]he routine release of hatchery fish or the
18 reintroduction of endemic or native species into their historical habitat where only minor
19 documented effects on other species will occur.” WAC 197-11-835(5).

20 30. For every SEPA-covered action not subject to a categorical exemption, an
21 agency must make a threshold determination of whether an action “is likely to have a probable
22 significant adverse environmental impact[.]” WAC 197-11-330(1)(b). The lead agency must
23 make its threshold determination based on information reasonably sufficient to evaluate the
24 environmental impact of a proposal. WAC 197-11-335. With some exceptions, agencies must
25 use an environmental checklist prepared by the Department of Ecology to assist them in
26

1 making threshold determinations. WAC 197-11-315. The purpose of the checklist is to ensure
2 an agency, at the earliest possible stage, fully discloses and carefully considers a proposal's
3 environmental impact before adopting it. *Spokane County v. E. Wash. Growth Mgmt. Hr'gs*
4 *Bd.*, 176 Wn. App. 555, 579, 309 P.3d 673 (2013)

5 31. The agency issues a DNS if it determines that the project will have no probable
6 significant adverse environmental impacts. WAC 197-11-340(1). However, agencies must
7 prepare an EIS for covered actions “having a probable significant, adverse environmental
8 impact.” RCW 43.21C.031(1). This means an agency must prepare an EIS whenever a policy
9 or plan is “reasonably likely” to have more than a “moderate effect on the quality of the
10 environment.” *Norway Hill Pres. & Prot. Ass'n*, 87 Wn.2d at 278. Among the factors the
11 agency must take into account are adverse impacts on endangered species. WAC 197-11-
12 330(3)(e)(ii). The cumulative effect of small environmental impacts “when considered together
13 may result in a significant adverse impact.” WAC 197-11-330(3)(c).

14 32. SEPA “mandates governmental bodies to consider the total environmental and
15 ecological factors to the fullest in deciding major matters.” *Eastlake Cmty. Council v. Roanoke*
16 *Assocs.*, 82 Wn.2d 475, 490, 513 P.2d 36 (1973); *see* RCW 43.21C.030. Agencies must thus
17 consider more than the narrow, limited environmental impact of an immediate, pending action.
18 “An agency cannot close its eyes to the ultimate probable environmental consequences of its
19 current action.” *Cheney v. Mountlake Terrace*, 87 Wn.2d 338, 344, 552 P.2d 184 (1976).

20 33. SEPA requires agencies to analyze potential environmental consequences at the
21 “earliest possible stage” of the planning process, so decisionmakers are informed of the
22 environmental consequences of a proposed action “before the project picks up momentum, not
23 after.” *King County v. Wash. State Boundary Review Bd.*, 122 Wn.2d 648, 663-34, 860 P.2d
24 1024 (1993) (emphasis in original); *see* WAC 220-600-040(3) (WDFW rule requiring that
25 SEPA procedures be initiated early in the planning process). As the courts have recognized,
26

1 the intent of SEPA would be “thwarted” were agencies allowed to delay SEPA review of their
2 plans until action is imminent, because that first step of proposed government action would
3 have a propensity to “‘snowball’ and acquire virtually unstoppable administrative inertia.”
4 *King County*, 122 Wn.2d at 663-34.

5 34. Once an agency has appropriately reviewed a plan or policy under SEPA’s
6 requirements, it need not engage in duplicative SEPA review for actions taken in accordance
7 with that plan or policy. *See, e.g., SEAPC v. Cammack II Orchards*, 49 Wn. App. 609, 613,
8 744 P.2d 1101 (1987) (an action that does not have an “environmental impact substantially
9 different from an earlier proposed action does not require either a new threshold determination
10 or a new [EIS]”).

11 35. SEPA does not provide an independent means to obtain judicial review of an
12 agency’s non-compliance but requires petitioners to assert allegations of a SEPA violation in
13 conjunction with a challenge to an agency action under the Administrative Procedure Act
14 (“APA”). *See* RCW 43.21C.075(6)(c). Policies and plans are not generally subject to
15 independent challenge under the APA but may only be challenged once they have been
16 implemented through concrete agency actions. *See Sudar v. Fish & Wildlife Comm’n*, 187 Wn.
17 App. 22, 33-35, 347 P.3d 1090 (2015).

18 36. The APA directs that a challenge to an agency action other than a rule or
19 adjudicative order must be brought within 30 days of the action, although that “time is extended
20 during any period that the petitioner did not know and was under no duty to discover or could
21 not reasonably have discovered that the agency had taken the action.” RCW 34.05.542(3).

22 37. A court will reverse a DNS if it is “clearly erroneous,” or when “although there
23 is evidence to support it, the reviewing court on the entire evidence is left with the definite and
24 firm conviction that a mistake has been committed.” *Norway Hill v. King County Council*, 87
25 Wn.2d at 274 (internal quotation and citations omitted). In cases involving reversal of a DNS,
26

1 “it is necessary to remand to the agency for preparation of an EIS and enjoin the agency action
2 until the statement is complete.” *King County*, 122 Wn.2d at 667 (internal quotation and
3 citation omitted).

4 **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

5 **Washington Hatcheries Are Prolific and Can Negatively Impact the Environment**

6 38. The first hatcheries in the Pacific Northwest were built in the 1880s, to attempt
7 to compensate for fish habitat loss, supplement weak or unstable fish runs due to overharvest,
8 and restore endangered runs. Since that time, the number of hatcheries has multiplied rapidly,
9 and now there are roughly 150 hatcheries in Washington, operated by state, federal, and tribal
10 entities. In many areas of the Northwest, hatchery fish make up the majority of salmon in rivers
11 and streams. The highest hatchery production is of Chinook salmon, with roughly 3.7 billion
12 Chinook being released into Puget Sound alone since 1950.

13 39. WDFW currently operates about 87 hatcheries, on which it expends about 25%
14 of its entire budget. In its 2018-2019 Final Hatchery Escapement Report, WDFW reported that
15 495,324 anadromous and 85,849 resident adult fish had returned to its hatcheries, for a total
16 adult “escapement”⁶ of 581,173 fish in a single year. WDFW collected 236,633 million eggs
17 from these returning fish to continue propagation of hatchery stocks.

18 40. There are also 51 tribal hatcheries and 12 federal hatcheries that produce salmon
19 and steelhead. Tagging studies indicate that hatchery fish account for more than 75% of the
20 salmon caught in Puget Sound, 90% of the salmon caught in the Columbia River, and 88% of
21 the steelhead caught statewide.

22 41. Hatchery salmon are different from wild salmon in significant ways. Healthy
23 wild fish populations are genetically diverse, shaped by natural selection to survive best in the
24

25
26 ⁶ “Escapement” refers to the number of adult fish returning to a hatchery or stream to spawn.

1 changing watersheds their ancestors have returned to for centuries. Conversely, hatchery-
2 raised fish are shaped by artificial selection, are significantly less fit for survival in the wild,
3 and generally have lower genetic diversity than wild fish. Hatchery fish are raised in an
4 industrialized setting to maximize survival regardless of fitness. They are fed processed pellets
5 by hand or by automated feed dispensers, are provided with artificial shelters that are devoid
6 of predators, and do not need to successfully spawn naturally, but are instead artificially
7 spawned in the hatchery without regard to their fitness for successful spawning and survival in
8 the wild. On the other hand, wild salmon must forage for food, find shelter, evade predators,
9 and find mates. These natural selection pressures allow salmon to adapt to an ever-changing
10 environment, creating more fit and resilient salmon with traits that are well-adapted to local
11 conditions to survive to pass on their genes, even in the face of climate change.

12 42. Hatchery fish are generally released from only a few locations during a narrow
13 period of time, which can result in an unnatural distribution of fish, and fish predators, in the
14 ecosystem. For example, a recent study determined that while South Puget Sound historically
15 accounted for only 4% of wild Chinook, Puget Sound hatcheries release 25% of their Chinook
16 into this area. The hatchery Chinook then appear to stay in the local area, unlike wild Chinook
17 that spend 2-6 years foraging in the Pacific. This influx of fish into this concentrated area may
18 add thousands of predators to the Puget Sound ecosystem, who may eat both hatchery and wild
19 salmon, as well as other species, such as steelhead, and forage fish important to the survival of
20 wild salmon.

21 43. For much of their history, hatcheries were seen as a cure-all—a technological
22 solution that would ensure a continued supply of wild fish despite overfishing and the
23 degradation of natural ecosystems. Most hatchery programs historically failed to collect
24 sufficient data to assess their environmental impacts. Within the past several decades, scientists
25 concluded that hatcheries are one of the primary factors that have contributed to the decline of
26

1 wild fish, along with overfishing, loss of habitat, and the construction of hydropower dams. In
2 1996, the National Academy of Sciences published a report that concluded that “In retrospect,
3 it is clear that hatcheries have caused biological and social problems. For example, hatcheries
4 have contributed to the more than 90% reduction in spawning densities of wild coho salmon
5 in the lower Columbia River over the past 30 years.”⁷

6 44. Hatcheries harm wild fish populations in a variety of ways, including when
7 hatchery fish spawn with wild fish and decrease their genetic fitness, adaptability, and
8 diversity; when an influx of hatchery fish overloads the carrying capacity of an ecosystem such
9 that wild fish have to compete with an influx of hatchery fish for scarce resources; and when
10 hatcheries artificially boost the fish population in a certain area, attracting more predators that
11 eat both hatchery and wild fish. Severe risks occur when diseases and pathogens are amplified
12 and spread throughout the environment through the propagation of hatchery fish. Similarly,
13 when hatchery production increases, so do catch limits for commercial and recreational fishing,
14 leading to more mortality of both hatchery and wild fish. Broadly we can categorize hatchery
15 impacts to the environment into ecological, genetic, infrastructural, and opportunity costs.
16 These harms to the environment are cumulative, and proportionate to the abundance of
17 hatchery fish relative to the abundance of wild fish. As populations of wild fish continue to
18 decline and hatchery production increases, hatchery impacts on the remaining wild fish
19 populations increase significantly.

20 **Chinook Salmon and Southern Resident Killer Whales Face Declines**

21 45. Several species of Pacific Northwest salmonids are listed as either threatened
22 or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act (“ESA”). Of the five Pacific salmon
23
24

25 ⁷ NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL, DIVISION ON EARTH AND LIFE STUDIES, COMMISSION ON LIFE
26 SCIENCES, COMMITTEE ON PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF PACIFIC NORTHWEST ANADROMOUS SALMONIDS,
Upstream: Salmon and Society in the Pacific Northwest 304 (National Academies Press 1996)

1 species in North America, Chinook salmon is the most severely depleted, with several
2 populations of Chinook listed under the ESA.

3 46. The Puget Sound Chinook salmon evolutionarily significant unit (“ESU”) is
4 listed as a threatened species under the ESA. 64 Fed. Reg. 14,308 (March 24, 1999); 70 Fed.
5 Reg. 37,160 (June 28, 2005); see also 79 Fed. Reg. 20,802 (Apr. 14, 2014) (revision to listing);
6 50 C.F.R. § 223.102.

7 47. The Puget Sound Chinook salmon ESU includes naturally spawned Chinook
8 salmon originating from rivers flowing into Puget Sound from the Elwha River eastward,
9 including rivers in the Hood Canal, South Sound, North Sound, and the Strait of Georgia. The
10 ESU also includes Chinook salmon spawned at more than two dozen hatcheries, including:
11 Kendall Creek, Marblemount, and Wallace River.

12 48. The Puget Sound distinct population segment (“DPS”) of steelhead is also listed
13 as a threatened species under the ESA. 72 Fed. Reg. 26,722 (May 11, 2007); see also 79 Fed.
14 Reg. 20,802 (Apr. 14, 2014) (revision to listing); 50 C.F.R. § 223.102.

15 49. The National Marine Fisheries Service (“NMFS”) applies Section 9 of the ESA
16 to prohibit the “take” of Puget Sound Chinook salmon or steelhead. 16 U.S.C. § 1538(a)(1)(B);
17 50 C.F.R. § 223.203(a). The ESA defines “take” to include harming, harassing, or killing a
18 listed species. 16 U.S.C. § 1532(19). In turn, “harm” is defined to include “significant habitat
19 modification” which includes activity that “kills or injures fish or wildlife by significantly
20 impairing essential behavioral patterns, including, breeding, spawning, . . . [or] feeding”
21 50 C.F.R. § 222.102.

22 50. The ESA requires managers of hatcheries that could result in a “take” of listed
23 salmonid species to submit Hatchery Genetic Management Plans (“HGMPs”) to NMFS.
24 HGMPs are intended to evaluate the possible impacts from a hatchery and the fish produced
25 on ESA-listed species and describe strategies to minimize them.
26

1 51. The impacts evaluated in an HGMP include potential adverse genetic effects,
2 competition and predation, disease risk, and impacts from the hatchery facility. An HGMP
3 contains details about the operations of the hatchery, including water source, brood collection,
4 rearing and release of hatchery stock, and monitoring and evaluation. Before an HGMP is
5 approved, NMFS will run risk models and work with hatchery managers on changes to the
6 HGMP as needed. Once NMFS approves an HGMP, hatchery managers must follow its
7 protocols to monitor potential impacts on endangered species, and report regularly to NMFS.

8 52. NMFS listed Southern Resident killer whales as endangered in 2005. 50 C.F.R.
9 § 224.101(h); 70 Fed. Reg. 69,903 (Nov. 18, 2005). In 1995, there were 98 Southern Resident
10 killer whales; there are now just 73. Southern Resident killer whales are distinct from other
11 killer whales, with a unique dialect and diet. Unlike other killer whales, the Southern Residents
12 eat only fish, 80 to 90 percent of which are Chinook salmon. The salmon that Southern
13 Residents consume are, predominately wild Chinook that are older (ages 4 to 6) and larger than
14 the majority of adult hatchery-origin Chinook (predominately ages 3 and younger). In 2008,
15 NMFS issued a recovery plan for Southern Resident killer whales, which identified prey
16 availability as one of the primary threats to the population. In 2016, NMFS announced that the
17 Southern Resident killer whale is one of eight “Species in the Spotlight,” a designation
18 designed to call special attention to marine species most likely to go extinct in the near future
19 unless immediate action is taken.

20 **Commission Enacts 2009 Hatchery Reform Policy**

21 53. On November 6, 2009, the Commission responded to the developing science
22 about the threat that hatcheries may pose to the wild fish population by adopting the 2009
23 Hatchery Reform Policy. The 2009 Hatchery Reform Policy was designed to focus on the
24 “scientific and systematic redesign of hatchery programs to help recover wild salmon and
25 steelhead and support sustainable fisheries.”
26

1 54. Significantly, the 2009 Hatchery Reform Policy expressed WDFW's
2 commitment to the best available science, as well as its acknowledgment that the highest
3 priority should be on the conservation of wild fish populations. The new policy guidelines
4 applied both to hatcheries that produced fish already under the protection of the ESA,
5 hatcheries that produced salmon not listed under the ESA, as well as to fish runs that have not
6 been listed, for which the legal protections were less rigorous.

7 55. Central to the reform was a reliance on the principles, standards, and
8 recommendations of the HSRG, an independent scientific review panel that Congress
9 established in 2000 to review salmon and steelhead hatchery practices in the Pacific Northwest
10 and make recommendations in accordance with the latest science on how to reduce hatchery
11 impacts on wild fish populations. From 2000 to 2004 the HSRG conducted a review of Puget
12 Sound and the Washington Coast hatcheries, and from 2006 to 2009 the HSRG reviewed
13 hatchery operations on the Columbia River. The HSRG is currently composed of 15 members:
14 7 affiliated with agencies and tribes in the Pacific Northwest, and 8 unaffiliated biologists and
15 scientists.

16 56. The 2009 Hatchery Reform Policy included the following eleven policy
17 guidelines, which directed WDFW to:

- 18 (1) Use the principles, standards, and recommendations of the HSRG to guide WDFW's
19 hatcheries, and to enable adaptive management based on a structured monitoring,
20 evaluation, and research program.
- 21 (2) Prioritize improved broodstock management to reduce the genetic and ecological
22 impacts of hatchery fish.
- 23 (3) Develop watershed-specific action plans that implement hatchery reform as part of a
24 comprehensive strategy for meeting conservation and harvest goals.

- 1 (4) Externally mark all Chinook, coho, and steelhead hatchery fish that are intended to
2 be used for harvest.
- 3 (5) Secure funding to ensure that WDFW hatcheries comply with environmental
4 regulations.
- 5 (6) Develop a schedule for implementing hatchery reforms.
- 6 (7) Provide the Commission with an annual progress report on implementation.
- 7 (8) Develop, promote, and implement alternative fishing gear to maximize catch of
8 hatchery-origin fish with minimal mortality to native salmon and steelhead.
- 9 (9) Seek funding to implement hatchery reform and selective fisheries.
- 10 (10) Develop an implementation schedule for state-managed hatchery selective fisheries.
- 11 (11) Work with tribal co-managers to establish a network of Wild Salmonid Management
12 Zones (“WSMZ”) across the state, which would protect wild stocks from the effects
13 of same species hatchery programs.

14 57. WDFW issued a DNS for the Hatchery Reform Policy on June 2, 2009. In
15 response, some commentators insisted the policy required a full EIS, in part to show why
16 hatcheries should continue given all the damage they do to wild fish populations. WDFW
17 issued a revised DNS on June 22, 2009, in which it promised to develop Hatchery Action
18 Implementation Plans (“HAIPs”) for each region of the state, which would “move through the
19 SEPA process” upon completion.

20 58. Upon information and belief, none of these HAIPs were ever finalized or
21 submitted for SEPA review, and no subsequent SEPA review has been conducted on any of
22 the actions taken under the 2009 Hatchery Reform Policy over the past decade.

23 **2018 Commission Suspends Hatchery Reform Policy**

24 59. The 2009 Hatchery Reform Policy was never fully implemented, but
25 nonetheless began to draw increasing fire as a perceived roadblock to state hatchery
26

1 production. On June 15, 2018, the Commission directed WDFW to initiate a review of all
2 sections and aspects of the 2009 Hatchery Reform Policy, including a review of the latest
3 scientific information related to hatcheries and the performance results since the policy was
4 adopted. The Commission also directed WDFW to examine “changing the language tone about
5 the positive value of hatchery programs,” and to provide alternatives for possible policy
6 revisions, including an “accommodation of Southern Resident killer whale prey initiatives.”

7 60. Pending the completion of WDFW’s review, the Commission suspended the
8 first three key guidelines of the 2009 Hatchery Reform Policy for all salmon species other than
9 steelhead, as well as suspending any other language in the policy that “could be viewed as
10 being inconsistent with the described suspension.” The stated purpose of suspending these
11 policies was to “allow for full consideration of the maintenance or enhancement of hatchery
12 programs for chinook, coho, and chum salmon[.]”

13 61. Neither the Commission nor WDFW conducted SEPA review about the effects
14 of this significant policy change.

15 **Orca Task Force Develops the Orca Prey Initiative**

16 62. On March 14, 2018, Governor Jay Inslee issued Executive Order 18-02,
17 directing state agencies to take certain immediate actions to address the alarming decline of
18 the Southern Resident killer whale population. The executive order was prompted by alarm
19 over the decline in the Southern Resident population from 98 whales in 1995, to just 76 in
20 2018—along with recent science indicating that the remaining members were in poor condition
21 and struggling to successfully raise calves.

22 63. The executive order found that the three primary factors threatening the
23 Southern Resident population were (1) prey availability; (2) legacy and new toxic
24 contaminants, and (3) disturbance from noise and vessel traffic. It directed state agencies to
25 immediately take a number of actions, including directing WDFW to “identify the highest
26

1 priority areas and watersheds for Southern Resident prey in order to focus or adjust, as needed,
2 restoration, protection, incentives, hatcheries, harvest levels, and passage policies and
3 programs.”

4 64. The executive order also created a Southern Resident Killer Whale Recovery
5 and Task Force (“Task Force”) to draft a longer-term action plan for the recovery of the
6 Southern Resident killer whales, and present an initial report by November 2, 2018, and
7 progress report in October 2019.

8 65. The Task Force transmitted its first annual report in November 2018. The
9 report’s sixth recommendation was to “[s]ignificantly increase hatchery production and
10 programs to benefit Southern Resident orcas consistent with sustainable fisheries and stock
11 management, available habitat, recovery plans and the Endangered Species Act.” It indicated
12 that WDFW had already adopted a policy statement in 2018 supporting hatchery increases of
13 approximately 50 million smolts beyond 2018 levels, and that the Legislature provided funding
14 in fiscal year 2019 to increase hatchery production with existing infrastructure.

15 66. The Task Force presented its second, and final, report in November 2019. It
16 reported that the Legislature had provided \$13.54 million to WDFW, tribes, and public utility
17 districts to increase hatchery production by 26.84 million additional smolts each year, as well
18 as \$40 million to make capital improvements to state hatcheries.

19 67. The Task Force acknowledged the potential that increased hatchery production
20 could create “significant risk to the recovery of natural salmon stocks,” and directed WDFW
21 to conduct annual adaptive management and five-year comprehensive reviews to limit those
22 impacts. However, the report did not wrestle with the flaws inherent in its recommended
23 strategy or concede the possibility that it could backfire and cause an even more rapid decline
24 of both Chinook salmon and the fragile Southern Resident killer whale population.

1 68. Most fundamentally, the Task Force report did not cite to any scientific
2 evidence to support its assumption that Southern Resident killer whales would eat hatchery
3 fish, given that the killer whales have evolved to eat older and larger Chinook salmon, which
4 hatcheries have failed to protect or restore. While the Task Force supported full
5 implementation of the 2019-28 Pacific Salmon Treaty, it did not consider the possibility of
6 seeking to decrease the number of migrating Chinook that the treaty allows to be harvested in
7 the fisheries off southeast Alaska and northern British Columbia. Similarly, the report did not
8 address the danger that increased hatchery production would trigger automatic increases in the
9 Chinook catch allowed under the Pacific Salmon Treaty, thus resulting in increased fishery
10 mortality of wild Chinook, and a decrease in the Southern Resident’s preferred prey. Finally,
11 the Task Force report failed to discuss recent science suggesting that the billions of hatchery
12 salmon already released into the North Pacific every year were consuming the limited
13 resources that wild Chinook needed to recover.

14 **WDFW Approves and Executes 2018 Hatchery Expansion**

15 69. Through its participation in the Task Force, WDFW played a central role in
16 parlaying the plight of the Southern Resident killer whales as a rationale for dramatic increases
17 to hatchery production.

18 70. On August 11, 2018, the Commission asked WDFW staff to assess the budget
19 needed to fund increased hatchery production, including an increase of 30 million Puget Sound
20 Chinook, 20 million Columbia River Chinook, and 5.5 million Columbia River Coho salmon.

21 71. On September 7, 2018, the Commission voted to adopt a statement of general
22 policy intent, meant to provide guidance to the Task Force as it developed its
23 recommendations, and to Director Susewind as WDFW prepared funding proposals to be
24 submitted as part of Governor Inslee’s budget. The new policy recommended “a significant
25 enhancement in Chinook salmon abundance, via increases in release from hatchery programs.”
26

1 Specifically, the Commission recommended production of an additional 30 million Chinook
2 from Puget Sound locations and 20 million Chinook from Columbia River locations, for an
3 overall increase of 50 million Chinook smolts per year over 2018 levels (“2018 Hatchery
4 Expansion.”).

5 72. WDFW had already begun to seek funding to begin the 2018 Hatchery
6 Expansion, and it was successful in obtaining significant funds between 2018 and 2021 to
7 increase hatchery production at existing facilities, and to make capital improvements to enable
8 hatcheries to expand.

9 73. In the 2018 operating budget, WDFW received \$837,000 “to increase hatchery
10 production of key prey species fish throughout the Puget Sound, coast, and Columbia [R]iver.”
11 The 2018 operating budget also instructed WDFW to develop a biennial hatchery production
12 plan by December 31, 2018, to identify “hatchery programs and specific facilities to contribute
13 to the dietary needs of orca whales.” WDFW was directed to allow the HSRG to review the
14 plan prior to submission to the Legislature.

15 74. In the 2018 capital budget, WDFW received \$665,000 to make immediate
16 hatchery improvements to increase Chinook production “to support the southern resident orca
17 recovery.” WDFW was also provided with \$130,000 to “review 15 state hatcheries to identify
18 opportunities to increase salmon production with a focus on the needs of the southern resident
19 killer whale.” WDFW was required to consult the HSRG in making these recommendations.
20 In addition, the 2018 capital budget gave WDFW more than \$40 million for construction,
21 improvements, renovations, and expansion at nine specific state hatcheries.

22 75. In the 2019 capital budget, WDFW received more than \$60 million for
23 construction, expansion, and other capital projects at a dozen state hatcheries.

24 76. In the 2019-2021 biennium operating budget, WDFW received \$3.5 million in
25 fiscal year 2020 and \$3.5 million in fiscal year 2021 to increase hatchery production of salmon
26

1 throughout the Puget Sound, coast, and Columbia River, with instructions that increases should
2 be “prioritized to increase prey abundance for southern resident orcas.” The budget provided
3 that the increases shall be “done consistent with best available science, most recent hatchery
4 standards, and endangered species act requirements, and include adaptive management
5 provisions to ensure the conservation and enhancement of wild stocks.”

6 **2019 Proposal for Hatchery Expansion**

7 77. On January 7, 2019, WDFW presented the legislature with the hatchery
8 expansion plan that had been funded in the 2018 operating budget, the “Proposal to increase
9 hatchery Production to Benefit Southern Resident Killer Whales” (“2019 Expansion Plan”).
10 The 2019 Proposal indicates increases in Chinook salmon were the “top priority” for the Orca
11 Prey Initiative because Chinook make up 80-90% of the diet of the Southern Resident killer
12 whales, but it includes proposed increases in other species, including chum and coho salmon.

13 78. As directed by the Legislature, WDFW submitted the 2019 Plan to the HSRG
14 for review. The HSRG returned a letter on September 28, 2018 (“2018 HSRG Letter”), which
15 evaluated only one facet of the proposed expansion—the potential genetic impact of increased
16 hatchery production, and the corresponding loss of fitness in natural populations. The 2018
17 HSRG Letter indicated the HSRG had been unable to evaluate other potential impacts of the
18 proposed expansion due to the short timeline and the lack of information.

19 79. Although the HSRG was thus unable conduct a comprehensive analysis of the
20 proposed expansion, it urged WDFW to perform such an analysis relative to the HSRG general
21 principles, to obtain a “more accurate assessment of the benefits and risks to endangered
22 salmon and steelhead populations.” The HSRG expressed significant reservations about the
23 entire expansion plan, and skepticism about whether it would achieve the desired objective.

24 80. In particular, the HSRG urged WDFW to explicitly state its “scientific
25 rationale” for the proposed hatchery expansion: “Assuming the increase in production is for
26

1 Orca consumption, is there any biological justification that suggests how well this will work,
2 how confident we might be in these assumptions, and how those biological assumptions
3 influenced the choice of programs and sizes?" If there was any such biological justification for
4 the proposed increases, the HSRG urged that it be documented.

5 81. The 2018 HSRG Letter also recommended that WDFW should consider all the
6 impacts that the increase in hatchery fish would have on wild fish populations. For example, it
7 urged WDFW to consider the fact that increasing the production of hatchery Chinook would
8 increase the population of pinnipeds, which would also prey on wild Puget Sound salmon and
9 steelhead populations.

10 82. Given that the whole hatchery increase was being based on the "premise of
11 trade-offs between endangered Orca, threatened Chinook, and potentially endangered
12 steelhead," the HSRG letter also questioned what analysis has been done to develop sufficient
13 monitoring of the effects of the expansion, to allow managers to quantify the risks and make
14 informed decisions. The 2018 HSRG letter noted that such a monitoring program was essential,
15 so WDFW could discontinue the hatchery expansion if it discovered that the risks outweigh
16 the benefits. It emphasized that "[i]f this is all as uncertain as it seems, then this principle has
17 to be the most important one."

18 83. Of the ten hatchery expansions provided to the HSRG for review, the 2018
19 HSRG Letter advised WDFW to conduct additional analysis before proceeding with six of
20 them, finding that increasing production in the Kendall, Whatcom Creek, Samish, Wallace,
21 Marblemount and Sol Duc hatcheries would risk "genetic introgression," and a corresponding
22 loss of fitness, or the loss of genetic integrity of naturally spawning fish with a high
23 conservation value.

24 84. However, the 2019 Proposal indicated that by the time the proposed hatcheries
25 programs were submitted to the HSRG for review, WDFW had already ramped up its
26

1 production by 47% from the 2017-2018 season, by propagating 7.7 million more hatchery fish
2 in 2018 for release in 2019, including through the hatcheries where the HSRG recommended
3 that there should be further analysis before WDFW proceeded with its plan.

4 Kendall Creek Hatchery

5 85. The Kendall Creek hatchery releases fish into the Nooksack River, which flows
6 into Bellingham Bay. WDFW's goal is a 250% increase in the production of spring-run
7 Chinook at the Kendall Creek hatchery, increasing the hatchery's annual production from
8 200,000 smolts to 700,000 smolts. The 2019 Proposal indicated WDFW had already increased
9 its eggtake at the Kendall Creek hatchery in 2018, so it would be prepared to release more fish
10 in 2019.

11 86. Operations at the Kendall Creek hatchery cause the "take" of ESA-listed Puget
12 Sound Spring Chinook, including both wild fish and hatchery fish. Nevertheless, WDFW has
13 been operating the hatchery without an approved HGMP, and it did not obtain an HGMP before
14 expanding hatchery operations. As of September 11, 2020, WDFW indicated that this HGMP
15 was still "under co-manager review."

16 87. The 2018 HSRG Letter advised additional analysis before WDFW expanded
17 the Kendall Creek hatchery, because both the North and the South Fork Nooksack River spring
18 Chinook populations have been designated as "primary" populations, to be protected from the
19 influence of hatchery fish, and the National and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric
20 Administration ("NOAA") has designated them as a Tier 1 populations that are "essential for
21 recovery." The HSRG also noted that the Kendall Creek hatchery has a long history of pHOS⁸
22 being very high, and the North Fork Nooksack Spring Chinook are known to stray into the
23 South Fork, causing a concern of hybridization. The HSRG concluded that the increased
24

25 ⁸pHOS is the proportion of hatchery-origin fish that are spawning naturally among the wild fish populations. A
26 high pHOS indicates that there is a high proportion of hatchery fish spawning in the wild, meaning an increased
likelihood of gene flow between wild fish and hatchery populations.

1 production “could delay the benefits of local adaption (improved fitness and reproductive
2 success) of the North and South Fork spring Chinook natural populations.”

3 Marblemount Hatchery

4 88. The Marblemount hatchery releases fish into the Cascade River, within the
5 Skagit River system. The 2019 Proposal indicated WDFW had already begun increasing the
6 production at the Marblemount hatchery, with plans for a 51% increase in Puget Sound spring-
7 run Chinook, bringing production up from 787,500 smolts in the 2017-2018 season to 1.19
8 million smolts in later years. The 2019 Proposal also provided for a 50% increase in the
9 production of Coho salmon at the Marblemount hatchery, adding 250,000 smolts for a total
10 production of 750,000 smolts per year.

11 89. Operations at the Marblemount hatchery cause the “take” of ESA-listed Puget
12 Sound Spring Chinook, including both wild fish and hatchery fish. Nevertheless, WDFW
13 increased hatchery production at Marblemount without having completed an HGMP, on which
14 WDFW indicated it was still “in consultation” as of September 11, 2020.

15 90. The 2018 HSRG Letter advised additional analysis before WDFW expanded
16 the Marblemount hatchery because the current program has had difficulty meeting the HSRG
17 recommendations for pHOS in the Cascade River. NOAA has designated the wild fish
18 population in the Cascade as a Tier 1 population, and the hatchery spring Chinook used at
19 Marblemount are not native to the Cascade River but were taken from the Suiattle/Sauk Rivers.
20 The Marblemount spring-run Chinook program is thus supposed to run as a “segregated”
21 program, with pHOS values below 5% to protect the genetic integrity of the listed wild
22 Chinook population, but it has regularly exceeded that level, with values as high as 17.4%.

23 Sol Duc Hatchery

24 91. WDFW co-manages the Sol Duc hatchery with the Quileute Tribe, releasing
25 fish into the Sol Duc River near Beaver. The 2019 Proposal describes a 757% increase in the
26

1 production of smaller coastal summer-run Chinook, at 50 fish per pound, from 70,000 smolts
2 in the 2017-2018 season to 600,000 smolts. In addition, the 2019 Proposal indicates a 20%
3 increase in larger summer Chinook at 8 fish per pound, from 250,000 to 300,000 smolts. The
4 2018 HSRG Letter recommended additional analysis before making these increases. Although
5 WDFW had recently modeled the program and indicated that there was an available increase
6 in production, HSRG indicated that the increase needed to be further quantified.

7 Samish Hatchery

8 92. The Samish hatchery releases fish into Friday Creek and the Samish River. The
9 2019 Proposal indicated WDFW had already begun a 25% increase in the production of ESA-
10 listed Puget Sound fall-run Chinook salmon from the Samish hatchery, increasing total
11 production from 4 million smolts in the 2017-2018 season to 5 million. Although the Samish
12 hatchery affects ESA-listed Puget Sound Chinook, including fish from the hatchery, WDFW
13 has not completed an HGMP for the hatchery, which as of September 2020, is listed as being
14 “under co-manager review.”

15 93. The 2018 HSRG Letter advised additional analysis before WDFW expanded
16 the Samish hatchery because in the past Samish hatchery fall Chinook have strayed into the
17 Nooksack River and established a non-native fall Chinook population that endangers the Tier
18 1 spring-run wild Chinook population there. The HSRG indicated that the expansion could
19 delay the benefits of local adaptation, including improved fitness and reproductive success, of
20 spring-run Chinook natural population in the Nooksack.

21 Wallace River Hatchery

22 94. For the Wallace River hatchery, the 2019 Proposal describes a 40% increase in
23 the production of smaller Puget Sound summer-run Chinook, at 70 fish per pound, from 1
24 million smolts in the 2017-2018 season to 1.4 million smolts. In addition, the 2019 Proposal
25 indicates a 20% increase in larger Puget Sound summer Chinook at 8 fish per pound, from
26

1 500,000 to 600,000 smolts a year. The Wallace River hatchery completed an HGMP in
2 February 2013. The 2018 HSRG Letter recommended additional analysis before making these
3 increases, because the Wallace River hatchery already had a low rate of ponding-to-release
4 survivals and adding more fish to the program could increase rearing mortality. A recent HSRG
5 analysis also showed a high adult pre-spawning mortality, indicating that an increase in
6 production would increase pre-spawning mortality, hatchery surplus, and strays into the
7 Snohomish Chinook populations.

8 **WDFW Biologists Complete Requested Review of Hatchery Reform**

9 95. On January 23, 2020, WDFW biologists completed a report, which had been
10 independently reviewed by the Washington Academy of Natural Sciences, “A Review of
11 Hatchery Reform Science in Washington State” (“2020 Reform Study”), which was responsive
12 to the Commission’s 2018 request to review and update the science of hatchery reform.

13 96. The 2020 Reform Study warned that large-scale hatchery production “can
14 magnify the political pressure to take advantage of abundant hatchery runs at the expense of
15 natural populations.” Since increasing program size can raise both “ecological and genetic
16 risks,” the authors of the paper suggested that “a rigorous justification for program size is
17 essential for implementing scientifically defensible hatchery programs.”

18 97. The authors of the 2020 Reform Study recommended that WDFW conduct a
19 “more rigorous, consistent and intentional evaluation of cumulative hatchery effects across
20 multiple hatchery programs operating within a geographic region.” In particular, they said that
21 the “justification for hatchery program size should consider aggregate effects of multiple
22 hatchery programs operating within a geographic region.” They noted that it was critical to
23 perform an “empirical assessment of habitat carrying capacity,” to determine whether hatchery
24 releases might overwhelm a habitat’s carrying capacity, consuming scarce resources needed
25 by wild fish populations.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26

98. Among the 2020 Reform Study’s other key findings:
- Hatcheries have potential for large magnitude ecological impacts on natural populations that are not well understood, not typically evaluated, and not measured
 - Excessive hatchery program size requires more careful scrutiny and scientific justification because it affects virtually every aspect of hatchery risks.
 - In WDFW’s hatchery system, a focus on efficiency and maximizing abundance prevents widespread implementation of risk reduction measures.
 - Hatchery risks include fishery risks, ecological risks, and genetic risks. Fisheries targeting abundant hatchery runs can unintentionally increase mortality of co-mingled natural populations.
 - Research on ecological interactions lags far behind the attention devoted to genetic risks of hatcheries. Importantly, research suggests the potential for ecological interactions in marine environments shared between multiple hatchery and natural populations, yet very little is known about the likelihood or magnitude of population scale ecological impacts of hatcheries.”
 - Any hatchery reform management action should emphasize HSRG’s fundamental principles of reducing pHOS (the proportion of hatchery-origin fish spawning naturally) and increasing pNOB (the proportion of natural-origin fish used as hatchery broodstock) to achieve fitness gains in wild populations.
 - Studies comparing the number of offspring produced by hatchery-origin fish and natural origin fish when both groups spawn in the wild (relative reproductive success, RRS) have demonstrated a general pattern of lower reproductive success of hatchery-origin fish.

- WDFW invests considerable effort into population monitoring, yet this information does not often achieve its potential as a hatchery evaluation tool because analysis, reporting, and synthesis are typically underfunded. Furthermore, for many hatchery programs, the absence of a clear framework for application of monitoring data in decision making precludes clearly articulated risk tolerance thresholds.

99. On August 11, 2020, WDFW staff submitted the WDFW Hatchery and Fishery Reform Policy Implementation Assessment Final Report, 2009-2019 (“Reform Policy Assessment”) in response to the Commission’s request to review the performance of hatchery reform policies over the past 10 years.

100. However, after initial scoping, WDFW staff found that the agency did not have enough data to assess policy performance, so it instead focused its report on assessing the degree to which WDFW had implemented hatchery policy reforms. It found that although WDFW had made “steady progress” in implementing hatchery reforms over the past decade, “more work was needed in all areas,” and in many cases implementation had been stalled by a lack of funding. WDFW staff identified as “areas of special concern” the agency’s “[l]ack of quantifiable harvest program goals and a comprehensive statewide monitoring and evaluation program.” It also said that the hatcheries program was missing the “critical” components of a system for “[d]efining program success and collecting and analyzing data to adaptively manage our programs.”

2021 Master Plan Describes New Hatchery Construction

101. In the 2020 supplemental budget, WDFW was awarded \$500,000 to conduct a master planning process to assess and prioritize hatchery improvements based on the recommendations of the Task Force, to be submitted by January 15, 2021. Unlike previous

1 budget allocations for planning, this allocation did not include a requirement to consult with
2 the HSRG.⁹

3 102. On January 1, 2021, WDFW published its Hatchery Improvement Master Plan
4 – Southern Resident Killer Whale Prey Enhancement (“Master Plan”). The Master Plan
5 consists of more than 600 pages, including tables, figure, and appendices, but nowhere
6 mentions either the HSRG guidelines, or any HSRG review. The Master Plan describes
7 WDFW’s plan to achieve the goal of producing 50 million more smolts a year above the 2018
8 production levels, through a combination of the steps already described in the 2019 Proposal,
9 and additional actions that require the expansion of existing hatcheries and the construction of
10 two new hatcheries, including one on the Cowlitz River.

11 103. The Master Plan acknowledges that:

12 Upon finalization, and as determined by the SEPA lead agency (i.e., WDFW),
13 the Master Plan would be subject to review under the State Environmental
14 Policy Act (SEPA). WDFW’s SEPA coordinator would determine the most
15 appropriate SEPA compliance pathway and determine if the Master Plan would
16 be subject to SEPA review. Alternatively, individual projects conducted as part
17 of the Master Plan may be subject to project-specific SEPA analysis.

18 104. However, the Master Plan does not lay out any further steps that are necessary
19 to finalize the Master Plan. To the contrary, the Master Plan indicates that WDFW had already
20 requested funding for some of the Master Plan improvements in the 2021-2023 budget,
21 including requests for money to expand the Kendall Creek, Voights Creek, and Sol Duc
22 hatcheries, and money to construct the Cowlitz Hatchery. And the Legislature has already
23 responded to this request in the 2021-2023 capital budget, which grants WDFW \$4.32 million
24 for modifications to the Kendall Creek hatchery, \$3.5 million for modifications to the Voights
25 Creek hatchery, \$200,000 for modifications to the Sol Duc hatchery, and \$300,000 to begin

26 ⁹ The 2019-2021 budget established a legislative task force to recommend an entity to substitute for the HSRG in reviewing WDFW’s hatchery budget requests.

1 construction of the new Cowlitz River hatchery—with projected final costs for the project
2 estimated at \$38.78 million.

3 105. Upon information and belief, WDFW has not made any arrangements to submit
4 the Master Plan through SEPA review.

5 **Commission Adopts New Hatchery Policy**

6 106. Although WDFW had not performed SEPA review before suspending the key
7 portions of the 2009 Hatchery Reform Policy, or implementing the 2018 Hatchery Expansion,
8 it went through the motions of SEPA review when setting a new hatchery policy.

9 107. Throughout 2020, the Commission considered multiple versions of revisions to
10 Policy C-3619, releasing one draft for public review at its August 2020 meeting, and another
11 at its November 2020 meeting. WDFW issued a DNS on the proposed policy on September
12 14, 2020, but withdrew it on January 11, 2021, following harsh criticism, including comments
13 filed by both Petitioners.

14 108. On January 28, 2021, WDFW released a draft of a new policy, which it had re-
15 titled the Anadromous Salmon and Steelhead Hatchery Policy, and given a new policy number,
16 C-3624. WDFW indicated that it would engage in phased SEPA review of the 2021 Hatchery
17 Policy, under WAC 197-11-060-5(c)(i). WDFW issued a DNS for the first phase of this review
18 on March 9, 2021 (Exhibit F), and the Commission adopted the 2021 Hatchery Policy at a
19 meeting on April 9, 2021 (Exhibit G).

20 109. The 2021 Hatchery Policy acknowledged that that there are significant risks and
21 benefits to hatchery programs and directs WDFW to balance these risks and benefits through
22 a structured decision-making process that includes science-based risk management. The 2021
23 Hatchery Policy directs the agency to establish the risk management framework, adaptive
24 management framework, and the structured decision-making process in a technical procedures
25
26

1 document to be produced within a year of the approval of this policy, which will be
2 implemented only after it has undergone SEPA review and been approved by the Commission.

3 110. Based on this technical procedures document, WDFW will then develop
4 management direction for each hatchery program through a Hatchery Management Plan
5 (“HMP”). The 2021 Hatchery Policy directs that all the HMPs should be completed within five
6 years, and that the highest priority shall be given to hatchery programs that may affect
7 populations listed under the ESA, starting with hatcheries associated with the Orca Prey
8 Initiative. Until HMPs are developed, approved, and implemented, the 2021 Hatchery Policy
9 provides that all “existing hatchery operational plans, goals and objectives in effect on June
10 14, 2018 shall remain intact as current policy direction.” For most hatchery management,
11 therefore, the 2021 Hatchery Policy restores all the provisions of the 2009 Hatchery Reform
12 Policy until HMPs have been developed and approved.

13 111. However, the 2021 Hatchery Policy makes massive exceptions to this policy
14 directive, providing that any watershed-specific policies or initiatives adopted by the
15 Commission since June 14, 2018, will remain intact even if they conflict with the 2009
16 Hatchery Reform Policy, including the Columbia River Salmon Fishery Management Policy,
17 the Willapa Bay Salmon Fishery Management Policy, and the hatcheries expansion under the
18 Orca Prey Initiative.

19 112. In the SEPA Environmental Checklist for the review of the 2021 Hatchery
20 Policy (Exhibit H) WDFW declined to respond the questions in Section B related to the
21 environmental impact of the policy, noting that “the policy itself is not project specific and
22 does not call for any explicit department actions that would impact the environment.” In
23 response to questions in Section D, “Supplemental sheet for nonproject actions,” WDFW
24 responded to a question about the impact the policy will have on plants, animals, fish, or marine
25 life, as follows:

26 Policy C-3624 provides no direction in terms of changes in hatchery production,

1 except with the possibility that production associated with the SRO prey
2 initiative may increase production. Therefore, the policy itself will not result in
3 effects to plants, animals, fish, or marine life. The environmental review
4 associated with the technical procedures documents will concern the likely
5 effects to plants, animals, fish, or marine life.

6 113. On the basis of this checklist, WDFW determined that the 2021 Hatchery Policy
7 “will likely not have a significant adverse impact on the environment,” and issued a DNS,
8 allowing it to bypass the requirement of a full EIS.

9 114. Petitioners praised WDFW for making progress with a policy that
10 acknowledged the risks of hatcheries and set forth a procedure for developing a risk-
11 management framework and hatchery-specific management plans. However, Petitioners
12 indicated that it was essential that WDFW restored the 2009 Hatchery Reform Policy pending
13 the implementation of the HMPs, without making an exception for any policy that had not
14 undergone separate SEPA review. The comments submitted by Petitioners noted that:

15 Without this modification, a finding of non-significance would allow a variety
16 of unnamed ‘policies or initiatives’ to evade SEPA review. This is clearly
17 unacceptable under the law, and dangerous as a matter of public policy,
18 especially given consideration of the unpredictable near-term fluctuations in
19 environmental factors that affect salmon and steelhead abundance that C-3624
20 acknowledges.

21 115. Petitioners noted that its greatest concern was the exemption for the Orca Prey
22 Initiative:

23 The environmental impacts from the substantial increase in hatchery production
24 proposed through the SRO prey initiative have yet to be assessed through
25 SEPA, and the initiative requires an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to
26 determine if its controversial actions will harm threatened and endangered fish
species—and whether they will actually help SRO [footnote excluded]. WDFW
could not permit the massive increases in hatchery chinook production provided
for under the SRO prey initiative under C-3619, because the HSRG percentage
hatchery origin spawners (pHOS) thresholds would be impossible to meet, and
such increases would inevitably undermine wild chinook recovery efforts. This
initiative thus violates the intent, guidelines, and goals of the C-3619 policy (as
it was written on June 14, 2018), and it must go through its own SEPA process
before it is put into action through the non-routine taking of adult fish for
broodstock or the release of juvenile fish.

116. In response to comments by Petitioners, WDFW responded that “[a]ny policy
or initiative taken by the [Fish and Wildlife] Commission or the agency that has the potential

1 to affect the environment will undergo a separate SEPA review process.” Regarding the
2 hatchery increases under the Orca Prey Initiative, it responded that:

3 [T]his policy does not direct the agency to increase hatchery production in an
4 effort to increase prey for SRO. Guideline 6 instructs the agency to “consult
5 with Tribal Co-Managers and work with the National Marine Fisheries Service
6 to develop an implementation plan. The guideline also requires that the agency
7 use the appropriate stocks (“genetic strains”) and for the hatchery programs to
be appropriately located and sized to effectively provide prey to endangered
SROs in concert with recovery plans for threatened wild salmon and steelhead.
This policy anticipates that the potential environmental effects of the SRO prey
initiative will be suitably reviewed by state and federal agencies.

8 **Challenged Actions**

9 117. Between 2018 and the date of this petition, WDFW has taken numerous,
10 frequent, and ongoing actions to implement the planned expansion of hatchery production,
11 including, on information and belief, undertaking hatchery construction, improvements and
12 expansion financed by millions of dollars sought and obtained from the state legislature. At
13 the hatchery level, WDFW has been removing more fish from Washington waters as
14 broodstock; taking more eggs through the lethal spawning of wild and hatchery fish; fertilizing
15 and incubating more embryos; treating a larger quantity of ova infected with fungal and
16 bacterial infections and/or removing dead ova; discharging hatchery water that is more
17 contaminated with pathogenic fungi, bacteria, parasites, effluent, and medical treatments;
18 feeding and tending a greater number of fry and yearlings; and ultimately releasing more
19 hatchery fish into the wild.

20 118. Petitioners may only challenge WDFW’s failure to obtain the required
21 environmental analysis of its plans and policies when they are implemented through an agency
22 action subject to challenge under the APA. The APA imposes a 30-day statute of limitations
23 for challenging agency action other than a rule or adjudicative order, although “that time is
24 extended during any period the petitioner did not know and was under no duty to discover or
25 could not reasonably have discovered that the agency had taken the action.” RCW 34.05.542
26 (3).

1 119. Although Respondents’ ongoing actions to expand hatchery production
2 constitute an ongoing violation of SEPA, for the purpose of this Petition, Petitioners challenge
3 the following actions that WDFW has reported within the past 30 days, all of which are detailed
4 in WDFW’s In-Season Hatchery Escapement Reports (“Escapement Reports”) for September
5 9, September 16, September 23, September 30 and October 7, 2021 (Exhibits A-E) (these
6 actions are referred to collectively as the “30-Day Hatchery Actions”).

7 Naselle Hatchery

8 120. In the September 30 and October 7, 2021 Escapement Reports, WDFW reported
9 the harvesting of 3.07 million eggs from coastal fall-run Chinook salmon at the Naselle
10 Hatchery, including through the lethal spawning of 1,927 hatchery fish and the live spawning
11 of 134 wild fish (Ex. D at 3; Ex. E at 3). This eggtake appears to be still in progress toward the
12 goal of 5.50 million listed in WDFW’s 2021 Future Brood Document and has already exceeded
13 the total eggtake of 2.59 million and the eggtake goal of 2.75 million during the 2017-2018
14 spawning cycle. The 2021 Master Plan indicates a goal of increasing the production from the
15 Naselle hatchery by 2.50 million smolts.

16 Samish Hatchery

17 121. In the October 7, 2021, Escapement Report, WDFW reported the harvesting of
18 3.01 million eggs from ESA-listed Puget Sound spring-run Chinook salmon at the Samish
19 hatchery, including through the lethal spawning of 1,527 hatchery fish (Ex. E at 1). This
20 eggtake appears to be still in progress, toward the goal of 7.60 million listed in WDFW’s 2021
21 Future Brood Document. The 2021 Master Plan indicates a goal of increasing production from
22 the Samish hatchery by 1.00 million smolts.

23 Kendall Creek Hatchery

24 122. In the September 9, 2021, Escapement Report, WDFW reported the harvesting
25 of an additional 103,000 eggs from ESA-listed spring-run Puget Sound Chinook salmon at the
26

1 Kendall Creek hatchery, bringing the total eggtake for the season to 2.313 million eggs. Ex. A
2 at 3. On September 9, WDFW also reported the lethal spawning of six wild salmon, and 34
3 hatchery salmon at the Kendall Creek hatchery. *Id.* In the September 9, September 16,
4 September 30 and October 7 Escapement Reports, WDFW reported the natural mortality of
5 764 Chinook held at the facility, and the killing and disposal of 1,711 ESA-listed Chinook as
6 “surplus.”

7 123. Spawning at this hatchery appears to be done for the season, falling short of
8 the eggtake goal of 6.00 million listed in WDFW’s 2021 Future Brood Document, but
9 exceeding the total eggtake of 960,000 during the 2017-2018 spawning cycle. The 2021 Master
10 Plan indicates a goal of increasing production from the Kendall Creek hatchery by 500,000
11 smolts, or by 250% over 2017 levels.

12 Wallace River Hatchery

13 124. In the September 9, September 16, September 30 and October 7, 2021
14 Escapement Reports, WDFW reported harvesting 8,135,958 eggs from ESA-listed summer-
15 run Puget Sound Chinook salmon at the Wallace River hatchery. Ex. A at 6; Ex. B at 6; Ex. C
16 at 7; Ex. D. at 8: Ex. E at 8. This eggtake represents more than 3 million additional eggs over
17 those harvested during the 2017-2018 season. These same reports indicate the lethal spawning
18 of 129 wild Chinook and 3,572 hatchery Chinook, the mortality of 481 hatchery Chinook and
19 17 wild Chinook, and the killing and disposal of an additional 692 hatchery Chinook as
20 “surplus.”

21 Marblemount Hatchery

22 125. The Marblemount Hatchery reported a total eggtake of 2,336,490 as of
23 September 2, 2021 (prior to the 30-day statute of limitations for an APA challenge). However,
24 the hatchery has continued to take action to dispose of the additional fish on hand, and in the
25 September 9, September 16, September 30, and October 7, 2021, Escapement Reports, WDFW
26

1 has indicated the mortality of 3 Chinook, and the killing and disposal of an additional 346
2 Chinook as “surplus.”

3 Sol Duc Hatchery

4 126. In the September 9, September 16, September 30, and October 7, 2021
5 Escapement Reports, WDFW reported harvesting 290,500 eggs from summer-run coastal
6 Chinook salmon at the Sol Duc hatchery. Ex. A at 6; Ex. B at 6; Ex. C at 7; Ex. D at 8; Ex. E
7 at 8. This brings the total eggtake for the Sol Duc hatchery to 402,500 for the current season,
8 but the process appears to be ongoing. The 2021 Master Plan indicates plans to increase
9 production at the Sol Duc Hatchery by 575,000 smolts.

10 **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

11 *Clearly Erroneous Determination of Nonsignificance for C-3624*

12 127. Petitioners incorporate by reference all preceding paragraphs.

13 128. Under SEPA, a threshold environmental determination is required before any
14 action is taken by a state agency, including the adoption of a plan or policy. WAC 197-11-310;
15 see WAC 197-11-704 (definition of “action” includes, *inter alia*, agency decisions on
16 management activities that directly modify the environment and agency adoption of any plan
17 or policy governing the development of a series of actions).

18 129. In conducting the threshold determination, an agency issues a DNS if it
19 determines that the project will have no probable significant adverse environmental
20 impacts. WAC 197-11-340(1). However, agencies must prepare an EIS for covered actions
21 “having a probable significant, adverse environmental impact.” RCW 43.21C.031(1). This
22 means an agency must prepare an EIS whenever a policy or plan is “reasonably likely” to have
23 more than a “moderate effect on the quality of the environment.” *Norway Hill Pres. & Prot.*
24 *Ass’n*, 87 Wn.2d at 278. Among the factors the agency must take into account are adverse
25 impacts on endangered species. WAC 197-11-330(3)(e)(ii). The cumulative effect of small
26

1 environmental impacts “when considered together may result in a significant adverse impact.”
2 WAC 197-11-330(3)(c).

3 130. SEPA “mandates governmental bodies to consider the total environmental and
4 ecological factors to the fullest in deciding major matters.” *Eastlake Cmty. Council v. Roanoke*
5 *Assocs.*, 82 Wn.2d 475, 490, 513 P.2d 36 (1973); *see* RCW 43.21C.030. Agencies must thus
6 consider more than the narrow, limited environmental impact of an immediate, pending action.
7 “An agency cannot close its eyes to the ultimate probable environmental consequences of its
8 current action.” *Cheney v. Mountlake Terrace*, 87 Wn.2d 338, 344, 552 P.2d 184 (1976).

9 131. WDFW’s DNS on the 2021 Hatchery Policy (C-3624) was clearly erroneous.
10 In the SEPA Checklist, WDFW acknowledged that the policy may lead to increased production
11 for the Orca Prey Initiative. The massive increase in hatchery fish through the Orca Prey
12 Initiative is clearly likely to have more than a “moderate effect on the quality of the
13 environment,” including potentially devastating impacts on wild fish populations, and on
14 populations that depend upon them, including the Southern Resident killer whales.

15 132. Because the 2021 Hatchery Policy incorporated the actions taken to increase
16 hatchery production through the Orca Prey Initiative, WDFW erred in concluding that it was
17 not likely to have a significant adverse impact on the environment.

18 133. Since the DNS, Respondents have violated SEPA by taking numerous,
19 frequent, and ongoing actions to implement the planned expansion of hatchery production
20 through the Orca Prey Initiative, including the 30-Day Hatchery Actions that Petitioners
21 specifically challenge here.

22 134. Respondents should be enjoined from taking any further actions to implement
23 the Orca Prey Initiative until they have conducted an EIS on the 2021 Hatchery Policy,
24 including the full Orca Prey Initiative and other policy actions that are incorporated therein.
25
26

1 135. Petitioners are entitled to an award of costs, attorneys' fees, and other expenses
2 associated with this litigation pursuant to the Equal Access to Justice Act, RCW 4.84.350.

3 **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

4 *Failure to Perform a Threshold Determination for 2018 Policy Changes*

5 136. Petitioners incorporate by reference all preceding paragraphs.

6 137. Under SEPA, a threshold environmental determination is required before any
7 action is taken by a state agency, including the adoption of policy or plans. WAC 197-11-310;
8 *see* WAC 197-11-704 (definition of "action" includes, *inter alia*, agency decisions on
9 management activities that directly modify the environment and agency adoption of any plan
10 or policy governing the development of a series of actions).

11 138. A threshold environmental determination requires an agency to determine
12 whether a proposed action is likely to have a probable significant adverse environmental
13 impact and to consider mitigation measures. The threshold determination is "critical for full
14 implementation of SEPA's mandate." *Lassila v. Wenatchee*, 89 Wn.2d 804, 813, 576 P.2d 54
15 (1978).

16 139. On information and belief, WDFW did not perform a threshold environmental
17 determination on a number of plans and policies that fundamentally changed its hatchery
18 operations and expanded its hatchery production, including the Commission's decision to
19 suspend the 2009 Hatchery Reform Policy in September 2018, the 2018 Hatchery Expansion,
20 the Orca Prey Initiative, the 2019 Expansion Plan, and the 2021 Expansion Master Plan.
21 WDFW has taken numerous, frequent, and ongoing actions to implement these changes in
22 policies and plans, including the 30-Day Hatchery Actions that Petitioners specifically
23 challenge here.

24 140. Respondents' failure to conduct a threshold environmental determination is a
25 violation of SEPA.

26

1 141. WDFW should be enjoined from taking any further action to implement any of
2 the above policies and plans, until it has conducted the required threshold determination on
3 each of these actions.

4 142. Petitioners are entitled to an award of costs, attorneys' fees, and other expenses
5 associated with this litigation pursuant to the Equal Access to Justice Act, RCW 4.84.350.

6 **PETITIONERS' PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

7 *Petitioners respectfully request that this Court:*

8 1. Declare that WDFW's DNS for the 2021 Hatchery Policy (C-3624) was clearly
9 erroneous;

10 2. Direct WDFW to perform an EIS on the 2021 Hatchery Policy (C-3624);

11 3. Declare that WDFW violated SEPA by failing to make a threshold
12 determination of the effects the Commission's decision to suspend the 2009 Hatchery Reform
13 Policy in September 2018, the 2018 Hatchery Expansion, the Orca Prey Initiative, the 2019
14 Expansion Plan, and the 2021 Expansion Master Plan;

15 4. Invalidate the 2018 Hatchery Expansion, the Orca Prey Initiative, the 2019
16 Expansion Plan, the 2021 Expansion Master Plan, and the 2021 Hatchery Policy (C-3624);

17 5. Declare that all past, ongoing, and planned state hatchery expansions under the
18 2018 Hatchery Expansion, the Orca Prey Initiative, the 2019 Expansion Plan, the 2021
19 Expansion Master Plan, and the 2021 Hatchery Policy (C-3624), and any other similar plans
20 and policies that have not undergone SEPA review, are invalid unless and until WDFW
21 complies with SEPA;

22 6. Enjoin WDFW and its agents from taking any action to implement any element
23 of any past, ongoing, or planned state hatchery expansion under the 2018 Hatchery Expansion,
24 the Orca Prey Initiative, the 2019 Expansion Plan, the 2021 Expansion Master Plan and the
25
26


1 2021 Hatchery Policy (C-3624), and any other similar plans and policies that have not
2 undergone SEPA review, unless and until WDFW complies with SEPA;

3 7. Award Petitioners their costs of suit and attorneys' fees; and

4 8. Grant Petitioners such other relief as the Court deems just and equitable.

5 DATED: October 11, 2021

6
7 ANIMAL & EARTH ADVOCATES PLLC

8
9 By 
10 Claire Loeb Davis, WSBA No. 39812
11 claire@animalearthlaw.com
12 Telephone: 206.601.8476
13 Facsimile: 206.223.7107

14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
Attorney for Petitioners

EXHIBIT A

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Fall Chinook

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
GEORGE ADAMS HATCHERY	Skokomish River- H	7,288	3,845	1,868,200	3,988	1,952	1,044	-	-	-	31	4,118	09/08/21	
GEORGE ADAMS HATCHERY	Skokomish River- W	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	08/23/21	
HOODSPORT HATCHERY	Hoodsport Hatchery Stock- H	2,240	3,207	-	2,211	3,083	-	-	-	-	31	122	09/07/21	
SOOS CREEK HATCHERY	Big Soos Creek- H	179	29	-	179	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/07/21	
SOOS CREEK HATCHERY	Big Soos Creek- W	50	25	-	50	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/07/21	
VOIGHTS CR HATCHERY	Puyallup River- H	1,800	-	-	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/04/21	
GARRISON HATCHERY	Garrison Springs Hatchery Stock- H	275	60	-	211	21	-	-	-	-	-	103	09/08/21	
TUMWATER FALLS HATCHERY	Deschutes River Hatchery Stock- H	325	75	-	325	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/08/21	
MINTER CR HATCHERY	Minter Creek Hatchery Stock- H	3,565	905	-	2,427	323	-	-	-	-	59	1,661	09/08/21	
ELWHA HATCHERY	Elwha River- H	251	12	-	250	12	-	-	-	-	1	-	09/06/21	
LK ABERDEEN HATCHERY	Wynoochee River- H	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/06/21	
NASELLE HATCHERY	Naselle River- H	158	13	-	137	13	-	-	-	-	21	-	09/08/21	
NASELLE HATCHERY	Naselle River- W	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	08/23/21	
FOSTER RD TRAP	Elochoman River- W	11	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/03/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Fall Chinook

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
FOSTER RD TRAP	Unknown Stock- H	22	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/05/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- H	59	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/07/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River Hatchery Stock- H	107	3	-	103	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	09/07/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- W	164	5	-	43	1	-	-	123	-	2	-	09/08/21	
NORTH TOUTLE HATCHERY	Toutle River- H	607	-	-	574	-	-	-	-	-	6	27	09/07/21	
NORTH TOUTLE HATCHERY	Toutle River- W	113	1	-	39	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	09/07/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Kalama Hatchery Stock- H	2,959	52	-	2,815	38	-	-	-	-	91	67	09/08/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Kalama River- W	36	5	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	1	-	09/03/21	
MODROW TRAP	Kalama Hatchery Stock- H	8,528	248	-	400	-	-	-	1	3,210	24	5,141	09/08/21	Shipped to Kalama Falls Hatchery.
MODROW TRAP	Kalama River- W	855	45	-	-	-	-	-	898	-	2	-	09/08/21	
LEWIS RIVER HATCHERY	Lewis River- W	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	09/02/21	
LEWIS RIVER HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- H	33	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	7	09/07/21	
MERWIN DAM FCF	Lewis River- W	29	1	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	09/07/21	
MERWIN DAM FCF	Unknown Stock- H	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	08/26/21	
WASHOUGAL HATCHERY	Washougal River- H	96	1	-	96	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/03/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Fall Chinook

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
WASHOUGAL HATCHERY	Washougal River- W	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	08/31/21	
WASHOUGAL RIVER FISH WEIR	Washougal River- H	118	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	97	-	20	09/03/21	Shipped to Washougal Hatchery.
WASHOUGAL RIVER FISH WEIR	Washougal River- W	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	08/31/21	Shipped to Washougal Hatchery.

Spring Chinook

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
KENDALL CR HATCHERY	Nooksack River- H	4,650	119	-	702	-	1,121	-	-	-	228	2,718	09/01/21	
KENDALL CR HATCHERY	Nooksack River- M	-	-	2,313,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/01/21	
KENDALL CR HATCHERY	Nooksack River- W	11	1	-	1	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	09/01/21	
MARBLEMOUNT HATCHERY	Cascade River Stock- W	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	09/02/21	
MARBLEMOUNT HATCHERY	Marblemount Hatchery Stock- H	2,415	400	2,336,490	-	12	1,116	-	-	-	85	1,602	09/02/21	
MINTER CR HATCHERY	White River- H	1,466	173	248,118	1,200	144	148	-	-	-	49	98	09/08/21	
HURD CR HATCHERY	Dungeness River- H	45	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	09/06/21	
HURD CR HATCHERY	Dungeness River- W	30	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/06/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Spring Chinook

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
FORKS CREEK HATCHERY	Kalama Hatchery Stock-H	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	07/30/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River Hatchery Stock- H	2,668	2,459	1,301,727	662	21	762	-	3,344	3	104	231	09/08/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- W	542	57	-	-	-	-	-	598	-	1	-	09/07/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Kalama Hatchery Stock-H	1,201	121	461,697	576	46	251	-	172	-	51	226	09/07/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Kalama River- W	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	-	3	-	08/30/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Lewis River Hatchery Stock- H	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	8	08/16/21	Shipped to Speelyai Hatchery.
LEWIS RIVER HATCHERY	Lewis River Hatchery Stock- H	288	41	-	-	-	-	-	282	47	-	-	08/05/21	Shipped to Speelyai Hatchery.
LEWIS RIVER HATCHERY	Lewis River- W	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	07/13/21	
MERWIN DAM FCF	Lewis River Hatchery Stock- H	1,669	696	-	-	-	-	-	521	1,457	6	381	09/07/21	Shipped to Speelyai Hatchery.
MERWIN DAM FCF	Lewis River- W	254	18	-	-	-	-	-	271	-	1	-	09/07/21	
SPEELYAI HATCHERY	Lewis River Hatchery Stock- H	1,190	83	684,000	715	78	445	-	-	-	35	-	09/01/21	
LYONS FERRY HATCHERY	Tucannon River Stock-H	17	11	-	17	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	06/30/21	
LYONS FERRY HATCHERY	Tucannon River Stock-W	74	13	-	74	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	07/01/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Spring Chinook

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
TUCANNON HATCHERY	Tucannon River Stock-H	30	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	25	08/23/21	Shipped to Lyons Ferry Hatchery.
TUCANNON HATCHERY	Tucannon River Stock-W	75	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	-	-	08/30/21	Shipped to Lyons Ferry Hatchery.
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Chiwawa River- H	48	-	-	1	-	-	-	47	-	-	-	07/30/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Chiwawa River- W	87	-	136,300	29	-	54	5	-	-	4	-	09/08/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Nason Creek- H	60	-	72,000	28	-	32	4	-	-	-	-	08/31/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Nason Creek- W	76	-	92,000	37	-	36	6	2	-	1	-	08/31/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- H	27	15	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	08/29/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- W	34	22	-	-	-	-	-	56	-	-	-	09/05/21	
CHIWAHA HATCHERY	Chiwawa River- H	151	7	-	-	-	-	-	158	-	-	-	07/19/21	
CHIWAHA HATCHERY	Chiwawa River- W	66	24	-	-	-	-	-	33	57	-	-	07/19/21	Shipped to Eastbank Hatchery.

Summer Chinook

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
WHITEHORSE POND	Stillaguamish River- H	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	09/08/21	
WHITEHORSE POND	Stillaguamish River- W	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	09/08/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Summer Chinook

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
SUNSET FALLS FCF	Skykomish River- H	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	08/05/21	
SUNSET FALLS FCF	Skykomish River- W	74	3	-	-	-	-	-	77	-	-	-	09/02/21	
WALLACE R HATCHERY	Skykomish River- H	2,751	92	-	1,655	57	241	-	-	-	345	545	09/08/21	
WALLACE R HATCHERY	Skykomish River- M	-	-	508,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/07/21	
WALLACE R HATCHERY	Skykomish River- W	20	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	09/06/21	
WALLACE R HATCHERY	South Fork Skykomish River- W	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	09/08/21	
SOLDUC HATCHERY	Sol Duc River- H	438	129	-	305	50	67	-	-	-	32	113	08/26/21	
SOLDUC HATCHERY	Sol Duc River- M	-	-	112,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	08/26/21	
SOLDUC HATCHERY	Sol Duc River- W	4	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	08/25/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Chelan Falls Channel Eastbank- H	419	-	-	410	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	08/26/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Methow Okanogan Mixed- W	109	-	-	108	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	08/08/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wells- H	200	-	-	199	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	07/16/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- H	196	39	-	-	-	-	-	235	-	-	-	09/05/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- W	300	15	-	255	-	-	-	56	-	4	-	09/08/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Coho

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
BAKER LK HATCHERY	Baker River- U	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/06/21	
MARBLEMOUNT HATCHERY	Skagit River- H	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	09/02/21	
SUNSET FALLS FCF	South Fork Skykomish River- W	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	-	-	-	09/03/21	
GEORGE ADAMS HATCHERY	George Adams Hatchery Stock- H	18	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	08/23/21	
VOIGHTS CR HATCHERY	Puyallup River- H	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/01/21	
MINTER CR HATCHERY	Minter Creek- H	189	4	-	176	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	09/07/21	
NASELLE HATCHERY	Naselle River- H	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/07/21	

Summer Coho

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
SOLDUC HATCHERY	SolDuc Hatchery- H	1,444	391	-	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,691	08/25/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Type N Coho

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
FOSTER RD TRAP	Elochoman River- H	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	08/31/21	
FOSTER RD TRAP	Elochoman River- W	12	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/02/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River Hatchery Stock- H	45	2	-	13	1	-	-	33	-	-	-	09/07/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- W	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	09/07/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Upper Cowlitz River- H	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	09/07/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Upper Cowlitz River- W	13	-	-	7	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	09/07/21	

Type S Coho

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
NORTH TOUTLE HATCHERY	Toutle River- H	30	8	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	09/07/21	
NORTH TOUTLE HATCHERY	Toutle River- W	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	09/07/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Kalama River- W	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	09/01/21	
MODROW TRAP	Kalama River- W	34	1	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	09/08/21	
MODROW TRAP	Unknown Stock- H	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	09/07/21	
LEWIS RIVER HATCHERY	Lewis River Hatchery Stock- H	3,674	1,536	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	262	4,840	09/07/21	Shipped to Speelyai Hatchery.

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Type S Coho

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
LEWIS RIVER HATCHERY	Lewis River- W	80	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/07/21	
MERWIN DAM FCF	Lewis River Hatchery Stock- H	596	47	-	-	-	-	-	583	-	1	59	09/07/21	
MERWIN DAM FCF	Lewis River- W	77	30	-	-	-	-	-	107	-	-	-	09/07/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Sockeye

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
BAKER LK HATCHERY	Baker River- U	8,900	-	-	8,886	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	08/31/21	
SUNSET FALLS FCF	Unknown Stock- U	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	-	-	-	09/03/21	
CEDAR RIVER HATCHERY	Cedar River- U	279	-	-	277	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	08/30/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- U	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	09/03/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- W	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	07/14/21	
MERWIN DAM FCF	Unknown Stock- U	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	08/12/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Lake Wenatchee- W	2,111	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,111	-	-	-	09/08/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Chum

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- W	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	08/30/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Odd Year Pink

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
MARBLEMOUNT HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- W	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	08/18/21	
SUNSET FALLS FCF	Skykomish River- W	324	-	-	-	-	-	-	324	-	-	-	09/03/21	
HOODSPORT HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- U	6,574	-	13,685	2,698	-	102	-	-	-	262	3,512	09/06/21	
MINTER CR HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- W	17	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/07/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- W	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	09/07/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Summer Steelhead

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
SUNSET FALLS FCF	Reiter Ponds Hatchery Stock- H	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	08/19/21	Shipped to Reiter Ponds.
SUNSET FALLS FCF	South Fork Skykomish River- W	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	16	-	-	09/02/21	Shipped to Reiter Ponds.
WALLACE R HATCHERY	Reiter Ponds Hatchery Stock- H	17	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	07/14/21	
REITER PONDS	Reiter Ponds Hatchery Stock- H	91	-	-	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	08/26/21	
REITER PONDS	South Fork Skykomish River- W	14	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	08/27/21	
SOOS CREEK HATCHERY	Soos Creek Hatchery Stock- H	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	08/26/21	
BOGACHIEL HATCHERY	Bogachiel River Hatchery Stock- H	28	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	08/13/21	
LK ABERDEEN HATCHERY	Lake Aberdeen Hatchery Stock- H	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/06/21	
NASELLE HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- H	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	08/31/21	
NASELLE HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- W	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	08/13/21	
FOSTER RD TRAP	Skamania Hatchery Stock- H	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/01/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River Hatchery Stock- H	1,520	-	-	664	-	-	-	591	-	9	256	09/07/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Summer Steelhead

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- W	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	07/22/21	
NORTH TOUTLE HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- W	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	09/02/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Kalama River- H	326	-	-	101	-	-	-	-	13	51	161	09/03/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Kalama River- W	59	-	-	13	-	-	-	45	-	1	-	09/07/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Skamania Hatchery Stock- H	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	08/06/21	
MODROW TRAP	Kalama River- H	245	-	-	-	-	-	-	242	3	-	-	09/08/21	Shipped to Kalama Falls Hatchery.
MODROW TRAP	Kalama River- W	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	-	1	-	09/08/21	
LEWIS RIVER HATCHERY	Merwin Hatchery Stock- H	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	22	-	68	09/07/21	Shipped to Merwin Hatchery.
MERWIN HATCHERY	Merwin Hatchery Stock- H	242	-	-	231	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	09/07/21	
MERWIN DAM FCF	Lewis River- W	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	08/04/21	
MERWIN DAM FCF	Merwin Hatchery Stock- H	675	-	-	-	-	-	-	169	235	1	270	09/03/21	Shipped to Merwin Hatchery.
WASHOUGAL HATCHERY	Washougal River- W	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	07/28/21	
WASHOUGAL RIVER FISH WEIR	Skamania Hatchery Stock- H	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	09/03/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Summer Steelhead

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
WASHOUGAL RIVER FISH WEIR	Washougal River- W	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	09/03/21	
SKAMANIA HATCHERY	Skamania Hatchery Stock- H	219	-	-	150	-	-	-	36	-	31	2	09/04/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- H	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/05/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- W	47	-	-	20	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	09/08/21	
CHIWAWA HATCHERY	Chiwawa River- W	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	07/16/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Anadromous Coastal Cutthroat

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River Hatchery Stock- H	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	08/31/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- W	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	-	1	-	09/03/21	
MERWIN DAM FCF	Lewis River- W	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	09/07/21	

Westslope Cutthroat

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
CHIWAHA HATCHERY	Chiwawa River- W	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	07/16/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Dolly/Bull Trout

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
SUNSET FALLS FCF	Skykomish River- W	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	08/24/21	
TUCANNON HATCHERY	Tucannon River Stock-W	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	-	-	-	07/28/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- W	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	08/03/21	
CHIWAWA HATCHERY	Chiwawa River- W	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	07/19/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Whitefish

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
SUNSET FALLS FCF	Skykomish River- W	116	-	-	-	-	-	-	116	-	-	-	08/27/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- W	1,736	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,736	-	-	-	08/24/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- W	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	08/30/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Sucker: General

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- W	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	07/30/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- W	293	-	-	-	-	-	-	293	-	-	-	09/08/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Northern Pikeminnow

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- W	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	07/20/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- W	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	08/19/21	

EXHIBIT B

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Fall Chinook

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
GEORGE ADAMS HATCHERY	Skokomish River- H	11,219	5,676	1,868,200	1,680	845	2,061	-	-	-	31	12,278	09/14/21	
GEORGE ADAMS HATCHERY	Skokomish River- M	-	-	1,827,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/13/21	
GEORGE ADAMS HATCHERY	Skokomish River- W	28	24	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	50	09/13/21	
HOODSPORT HATCHERY	Hoodspport Hatchery Stock- H	2,527	3,397	-	2,382	3,155	-	-	-	-	117	270	09/14/21	
ISSAQUAH HATCHERY	Issaquah Creek- H	400	25	-	383	24	-	-	-	-	18	-	09/15/21	
ISSAQUAH HATCHERY	Issaquah Creek- W	30	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	09/15/21	
SOOS CREEK HATCHERY	Big Soos Creek- H	179	29	-	179	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/07/21	
SOOS CREEK HATCHERY	Big Soos Creek- W	50	25	-	50	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/07/21	
VOIGHTS CR HATCHERY	Puyallup River- H	1,800	-	-	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/04/21	
GARRISON HATCHERY	Garrison Springs Hatchery Stock- H	435	205	-	315	36	-	-	-	-	-	289	09/15/21	
TUMWATER FALLS HATCHERY	Deschutes River Hatchery Stock- H	2,825	575	-	1,908	385	-	-	-	-	5	1,102	09/15/21	
MINTER CR HATCHERY	Minter Creek Hatchery Stock- H	4,206	1,027	941,464	2,393	431	440	-	-	-	164	1,805	09/14/21	
ELWHA HATCHERY	Elwha River- H	577	29	-	571	29	-	-	-	-	6	-	09/14/21	
LK ABERDEEN HATCHERY	Wynoochee River- H	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/11/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Fall Chinook

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
NASELLE HATCHERY	Naselle River- H	406	29	-	385	29	-	-	-	-	21	-	09/15/21	
NASELLE HATCHERY	Naselle River- W	17	1	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	09/14/21	
FOSTER RD TRAP	Elochoman River- W	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	09/13/21	
FOSTER RD TRAP	Unknown Stock- H	58	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	09/14/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- H	95	1	-	95	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/13/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River Hatchery Stock- H	205	9	-	195	3	-	-	13	-	3	-	09/13/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- W	251	12	-	75	2	-	-	184	-	2	-	09/13/21	
NORTH TOUTLE HATCHERY	Toutle River- H	829	4	-	477	4	-	-	-	-	34	318	09/13/21	
NORTH TOUTLE HATCHERY	Toutle River- W	164	3	-	56	1	-	-	110	-	-	-	09/13/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Kalama Hatchery Stock- H	3,358	65	-	3,182	38	-	-	-	-	122	81	09/15/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Kalama River- W	95	8	-	-	1	-	-	101	-	1	-	09/15/21	
MODROW TRAP	Kalama Hatchery Stock- H	10,338	312	-	277	15	-	-	4	3,590	29	6,735	09/15/21	Shipped to Kalama Falls Hatchery.
MODROW TRAP	Kalama River- W	1,086	77	-	-	-	-	-	1,161	-	2	-	09/15/21	
LEWIS RIVER HATCHERY	Lewis River- W	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	09/02/21	
LEWIS RIVER HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- H	33	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	7	09/07/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Fall Chinook

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
MERWIN DAM FCF	Lewis River- W	31	2	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	09/10/21	
MERWIN DAM FCF	Unknown Stock- H	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	08/26/21	
WASHOUGAL HATCHERY	Washougal River- H	175	1	-	175	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/12/21	
WASHOUGAL HATCHERY	Washougal River- W	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/07/21	
WASHOUGAL RIVER FISH WEIR	Washougal River- H	200	7	-	-	-	-	-	4	176	-	27	09/12/21	Shipped to Washougal Hatchery.
WASHOUGAL RIVER FISH WEIR	Washougal River- W	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	3	-	-	09/10/21	Shipped to Washougal Hatchery.

Spring Chinook

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
KENDALL CR HATCHERY	Nooksack River- H	4,841	161	-	100	-	1,120	-	-	-	987	2,795	09/14/21	
KENDALL CR HATCHERY	Nooksack River- M	-	-	2,313,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/01/21	
KENDALL CR HATCHERY	Nooksack River- W	11	1	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	09/06/21	
MARBLEMOUNT HATCHERY	Cascade River Stock- W	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	09/09/21	
MARBLEMOUNT HATCHERY	Marblemount Hatchery Stock- H	2,427	403	2,336,490	-	-	1,116	-	-	-	85	1,629	09/09/21	
MINTER CR HATCHERY	White River- H	1,466	173	248,118	1,179	144	148	-	-	-	64	104	09/14/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Spring Chinook

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
HURD CR HATCHERY	Dungeness River- H	50	-	-	48	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	09/13/21	
HURD CR HATCHERY	Dungeness River- M	-	-	6,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	08/25/21	
HURD CR HATCHERY	Dungeness River- W	35	-	-	33	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	09/10/21	
FORKS CREEK HATCHERY	Kalama Hatchery Stock- H	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	07/30/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River Hatchery Stock- H	2,681	2,477	2,002,458	226	9	1,166	-	3,366	3	157	231	09/14/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- W	545	59	-	-	-	-	-	603	-	1	-	09/13/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Kalama Hatchery Stock- H	1,221	143	1,005,089	283	41	546	-	172	-	54	268	09/15/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Kalama River- W	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	-	3	-	09/10/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Lewis River Hatchery Stock- H	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	8	08/16/21	Shipped to Speelyai Hatchery.
LEWIS RIVER HATCHERY	Lewis River Hatchery Stock- H	288	41	-	-	-	-	-	282	47	-	-	08/05/21	Shipped to Speelyai Hatchery.
LEWIS RIVER HATCHERY	Lewis River- W	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	07/13/21	
MERWIN DAM FCF	Lewis River Hatchery Stock- H	1,678	696	-	-	-	-	-	530	1,457	6	381	09/10/21	Shipped to Speelyai Hatchery.
MERWIN DAM FCF	Lewis River- W	254	18	-	-	-	-	-	271	-	1	-	09/07/21	
SPEELYAI HATCHERY	Lewis River Hatchery Stock- H	1,190	83	1,386,000	260	73	897	-	-	-	43	-	09/08/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Spring Chinook

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
LYONS FERRY HATCHERY	Tucannon River Stock-H	17	11	-	17	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	06/30/21	
LYONS FERRY HATCHERY	Tucannon River Stock-W	74	13	-	74	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	07/01/21	
TUCANNON HATCHERY	Tucannon River Stock-H	30	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	25	08/23/21	Shipped to Lyons Ferry Hatchery.
TUCANNON HATCHERY	Tucannon River Stock-W	75	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	-	-	08/30/21	Shipped to Lyons Ferry Hatchery.
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Chiwawa River- H	48	-	-	1	-	-	-	47	-	-	-	07/30/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Chiwawa River- W	87	-	136,300	29	-	54	5	-	-	4	-	08/31/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Nason Creek- H	60	-	72,000	28	-	32	4	-	-	-	-	08/31/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Nason Creek- W	76	-	92,000	37	-	36	6	2	-	1	-	08/31/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- H	27	15	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	08/29/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- W	35	22	-	1	-	-	-	56	-	-	-	09/13/21	
CHIWAWA HATCHERY	Chiwawa River- H	151	7	-	-	-	-	-	158	-	-	-	07/19/21	
CHIWAWA HATCHERY	Chiwawa River- W	66	24	-	-	-	-	-	33	57	-	-	07/19/21	Shipped to Eastbank Hatchery.

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Summer Chinook

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
WHITEHORSE POND	Stillaguamish River- H	7	39	-	1	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	09/15/21	
WHITEHORSE POND	Stillaguamish River- W	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	09/14/21	
SUNSET FALLS FCF	Skykomish River- H	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	08/05/21	
SUNSET FALLS FCF	Skykomish River- W	74	3	-	-	-	-	-	77	-	-	-	09/02/21	
WALLACE R HATCHERY	Skykomish River- H	2,934	92	-	777	39	1,136	-	-	-	391	683	09/15/21	
WALLACE R HATCHERY	Skykomish River- M	-	-	2,402,504	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/15/21	
WALLACE R HATCHERY	Skykomish River- W	20	-	-	2	-	11	-	-	-	7	-	09/15/21	
SOLDUC HATCHERY	Sol Duc River- H	706	178	-	366	76	230	-	-	-	34	178	09/14/21	
SOLDUC HATCHERY	Sol Duc River- M	-	-	399,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/09/21	
SOLDUC HATCHERY	Sol Duc River- W	12	2	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	1	-	09/13/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Chelan Falls Channel Eastbank- H	419	-	-	410	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	08/26/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Methow Okanogan Mixed- W	109	-	-	108	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	08/08/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wells- H	200	-	-	199	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	07/16/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- H	198	42	-	-	1	-	-	239	-	-	-	09/14/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- W	300	15	-	254	-	-	-	57	-	4	-	09/13/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Coho

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
BAKER LK HATCHERY	Baker River- U	18	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/12/21	
MARBLEMOUNT HATCHERY	Skagit River- H	33	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	09/09/21	
SUNSET FALLS FCF	South Fork Skykomish River- W	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	-	-	-	09/03/21	
GEORGE ADAMS HATCHERY	George Adams Hatchery Stock- H	226	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	248	09/13/21	
GEORGE ADAMS HATCHERY	Skokomish River- W	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	09/09/21	
VOIGHTS CR HATCHERY	Puyallup River- H	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/01/21	
GARRISON HATCHERY	Chambers Creek- W	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	09/13/21	
GARRISON HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- H	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	09/13/21	
MINTER CR HATCHERY	Minter Creek- H	612	46	-	599	41	-	-	-	-	1	17	09/14/21	
NASELLE HATCHERY	Naselle River- H	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/14/21	

Summer Coho

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
SOLDUC HATCHERY	Solduc Hatchery- H	2,474	757	-	308	17	-	-	-	-	-	2,906	09/14/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Type N Coho

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
FOSTER RD TRAP	Elochoman River- H	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	09/14/21	Shipped to Beaver Creek Hatchery.
FOSTER RD TRAP	Elochoman River- W	19	7	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	09/13/21	
BEAVER CR HATCHERY	Elochoman River- H	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/01/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River Hatchery Stock- H	301	56	-	60	1	-	-	294	-	2	-	09/13/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- W	51	5	-	-	-	-	-	56	-	-	-	09/13/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Upper Cowlitz River- H	32	16	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	-	09/13/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Upper Cowlitz River- W	74	1	-	34	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	09/13/21	

Type S Coho

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
NORTH TOUTLE HATCHERY	Toutle River- H	60	41	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	94	09/13/21	
NORTH TOUTLE HATCHERY	Toutle River- W	11	1	-	3	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	09/13/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Kalama River- W	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	09/15/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- H	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	09/15/21	
MODROW TRAP	Kalama River- W	49	4	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	09/15/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Type S Coho

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
MODROW TRAP	Unknown Stock- H	37	2	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	09/14/21	
LEWIS RIVER HATCHERY	Lewis River Hatchery Stock- H	3,674	1,536	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	262	4,840	09/07/21	Shipped to Speelyai Hatchery.
LEWIS RIVER HATCHERY	Lewis River- W	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	09/09/21	
MERWIN DAM FCF	Lewis River Hatchery Stock- H	679	47	-	-	-	-	-	666	-	1	59	09/10/21	
MERWIN DAM FCF	Lewis River- W	122	36	-	-	-	-	-	158	-	-	-	09/10/21	
SPEELYAI HATCHERY	Lewis River Hatchery Stock- H	107	1	-	107	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/07/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Sockeye

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
BAKER LK HATCHERY	Baker River- U	8,900	-	-	8,886	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	08/31/21	
SUNSET FALLS FCF	Unknown Stock- U	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	-	-	-	09/03/21	
CEDAR RIVER HATCHERY	Cedar River- U	406	-	-	404	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	09/15/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- U	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	09/03/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- W	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	07/14/21	
MERWIN DAM FCF	Unknown Stock- U	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	08/12/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Lake Wenatchee- W	2,144	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,144	-	-	-	09/15/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Chum

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
NASELLE HATCHERY	Naselle River- U	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	09/15/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- W	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	08/30/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Odd Year Pink

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
MARBLEMOUNT HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- W	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	09/09/21	
SUNSET FALLS FCF	Skykomish River- W	324	-	-	-	-	-	-	324	-	-	-	09/03/21	
HOODSPORT HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- U	6,574	-	638,357	783	-	1,342	-	-	-	572	3,877	09/14/21	
MINTER CR HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- W	43	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/13/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- W	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	09/13/21	
MODROW TRAP	Unknown Stock- W	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	09/15/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Summer Steelhead

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
SUNSET FALLS FCF	Reiter Ponds Hatchery Stock- H	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	08/19/21	Shipped to Reiter Ponds.
SUNSET FALLS FCF	South Fork Skykomish River- W	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	16	-	-	09/02/21	Shipped to Reiter Ponds.
WALLACE R HATCHERY	Reiter Ponds Hatchery Stock- H	17	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	09/15/21	
REITER PONDS	Reiter Ponds Hatchery Stock- H	94	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	1	33	09/13/21	
REITER PONDS	South Fork Skykomish River- W	14	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	08/27/21	
SOOS CREEK HATCHERY	Soos Creek Hatchery Stock- H	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	08/26/21	
BOGACHIEL HATCHERY	Bogachiel River Hatchery Stock- H	32	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/08/21	
LK ABERDEEN HATCHERY	Lake Aberdeen Hatchery Stock- H	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/11/21	
NASELLE HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- H	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	08/31/21	
NASELLE HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- W	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	09/15/21	
FOSTER RD TRAP	Skamania Hatchery Stock- H	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	09/11/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River Hatchery Stock- H	1,539	-	-	683	-	-	-	591	-	9	256	09/13/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Summer Steelhead

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- W	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	07/22/21	
NORTH TOUTLE HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- W	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	09/02/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Kalama River- H	350	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	13	51	214	09/15/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Kalama River- W	63	-	-	13	-	-	-	49	-	1	-	09/13/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Skamania Hatchery Stock- H	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	08/06/21	
MODROW TRAP	Kalama River- H	254	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	4	-	-	09/13/21	Shipped to Kalama Falls Hatchery.
MODROW TRAP	Kalama River- W	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	1	-	09/14/21	
LEWIS RIVER HATCHERY	Merwin Hatchery Stock- H	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	22	-	68	09/07/21	Shipped to Merwin Hatchery.
MERWIN HATCHERY	Merwin Hatchery Stock- H	271	-	-	258	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	09/10/21	
MERWIN DAM FCF	Lewis River- W	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	08/04/21	
MERWIN DAM FCF	Merwin Hatchery Stock- H	704	-	-	-	-	-	-	169	264	1	270	09/10/21	Shipped to Merwin Hatchery.
WASHOUGAL HATCHERY	Washougal River- W	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	07/28/21	
WASHOUGAL RIVER FISH WEIR	Skamania Hatchery Stock- H	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	09/07/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Summer Steelhead

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
WASHOUGAL RIVER FISH WEIR	Washougal River- W	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	09/09/21	
SKAMANIA HATCHERY	Skamania Hatchery Stock- H	219	-	-	150	-	-	-	36	-	31	2	09/04/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- H	11	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/15/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- W	62	-	-	25	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	09/15/21	
CHIWAWA HATCHERY	Chiwawa River- W	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	07/16/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Anadromous Coastal Cutthroat

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River Hatchery Stock- H	24	-	-	6	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	09/13/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- W	119	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	-	1	-	09/13/21	
MERWIN DAM FCF	Lewis River- W	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	09/07/21	

Westslope Cutthroat

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
CHIWAWA HATCHERY	Chiwawa River- W	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	07/16/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Dolly/Bull Trout

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
SUNSET FALLS FCF	Skykomish River- W	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	08/24/21	
TUCANNON HATCHERY	Tucannon River Stock-W	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	-	-	-	07/28/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- W	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	08/03/21	
CHIWAWA HATCHERY	Chiwawa River- W	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	07/19/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Whitefish

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
SUNSET FALLS FCF	Skykomish River- W	116	-	-	-	-	-	-	116	-	-	-	08/27/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- W	1,736	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,736	-	-	-	08/24/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- W	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	09/10/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Kokanee

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
SPEELYAI HATCHERY	Lake Merwin- U	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/09/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Sucker: General

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- W	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	09/10/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- W	294	-	-	-	-	-	-	294	-	-	-	09/15/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Northern Pikeminnow

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- W	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	07/20/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- W	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	08/19/21	

EXHIBIT C

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Fall Chinook

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
SAMISH HATCHERY	Samish River Hatchery Stock- H	1,869	-	-	1,869	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/22/21	
TOKUL CR HATCHERY	Snoqualmie River Stock- W	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	09/22/21	
TOKUL CR HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- H	24	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	09/22/21	
GEORGE ADAMS HATCHERY	Skokomish River- H	16,918	7,527	1,868,200	400	95	3,055	-	-	-	140	20,755	09/22/21	
GEORGE ADAMS HATCHERY	Skokomish River- M	-	-	3,678,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/22/21	
GEORGE ADAMS HATCHERY	Skokomish River- W	59	27	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	79	09/22/21	
HOODSPORT HATCHERY	Hoodsport Hatchery Stock- H	2,668	3,596	-	2,473	3,347	-	-	-	-	174	270	09/19/21	
ISSAQUAH HATCHERY	Issaquah Creek- H	2,400	25	-	1,960	20	84	-	-	-	87	274	09/22/21	
ISSAQUAH HATCHERY	Issaquah Creek- M	-	-	179,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/21/21	
ISSAQUAH HATCHERY	Issaquah Creek- W	30	-	-	28	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	09/21/21	
CEDAR RIVER HATCHERY	Cedar River- W	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	09/22/21	
CEDAR RIVER HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- H	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	09/22/21	
SOOS CREEK HATCHERY	Big Soos Creek- H	3,179	279	-	2,166	242	-	-	-	-	-	1,050	09/22/21	
SOOS CREEK HATCHERY	Big Soos Creek- W	350	75	-	350	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/20/21	
VOIGHTS CR HATCHERY	Puyallup River- H	1,800	-	-	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/04/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Fall Chinook

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
GARRISON HATCHERY	Garrison Springs Hatchery Stock- H	435	205	-	315	36	-	-	-	-	-	289	09/15/21	
TUMWATER FALLS HATCHERY	Deschutes River Hatchery Stock- H	5,825	1,325	1,141,000	2,315	378	635	-	-	-	21	3,801	09/22/21	
MINTER CR HATCHERY	Minter Creek Hatchery Stock- H	4,826	1,098	2,508,118	1,614	257	1,180	-	-	-	257	2,616	09/22/21	
ELWHA HATCHERY	Elwha River- H	1,063	44	-	1,013	40	-	-	34	-	20	-	09/22/21	
HUMPTULIPS HATCHERY	Humptulips River- H	50	5	-	50	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/20/21	
LK ABERDEEN HATCHERY	Wynoochee River- H	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/11/21	
NEMAH HATCHERY	Nemah River Hatchery Stock- H	2,000	9	180,000	1,047	-	120	-	-	-	195	647	09/21/21	
NEMAH HATCHERY	Nemah River- W	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	09/21/21	
NASELLE HATCHERY	Naselle River- H	3,461	31	-	3,440	31	-	-	-	-	21	-	09/20/21	
NASELLE HATCHERY	Naselle River- W	22	1	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	09/18/21	
FOSTER RD TRAP	Elochoman River- W	40	1	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	09/21/21	
FOSTER RD TRAP	Unknown Stock- H	114	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117	09/21/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- H	193	2	-	192	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	09/21/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River Hatchery Stock- H	416	12	-	405	3	-	-	16	-	4	-	09/21/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Fall Chinook

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- W	462	25	-	134	2	-	-	349	-	2	-	09/21/21	
NORTH TOUTLE HATCHERY	Toutle River- H	1,077	8	-	532	7	-	-	-	-	197	349	09/22/21	
NORTH TOUTLE HATCHERY	Toutle River- W	226	3	-	75	1	-	-	151	-	2	-	09/21/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Kalama Hatchery Stock-H	3,840	76	488,994	3,340	42	250	-	-	-	162	122	09/22/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Kalama River- W	223	12	-	-	-	-	-	234	-	1	-	09/22/21	
MODROW TRAP	Kalama Hatchery Stock-H	11,846	315	-	426	-	-	-	4	3,805	40	7,886	09/22/21	Shipped to Kalama Falls Hatchery.
MODROW TRAP	Kalama River- W	1,320	92	-	-	-	-	-	1,409	-	3	-	09/22/21	
LEWIS RIVER HATCHERY	Lewis River- W	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	09/14/21	
LEWIS RIVER HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- H	61	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	36	09/21/21	
MERWIN DAM FCF	Lewis River- W	31	2	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	09/10/21	
MERWIN DAM FCF	Unknown Stock- H	116	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	126	09/21/21	
WASHOUGAL HATCHERY	Washougal River- H	208	1	-	208	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/14/21	
WASHOUGAL HATCHERY	Washougal River- W	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/07/21	
WASHOUGAL RIVER FISH WEIR	Washougal River- H	233	13	-	-	-	-	-	4	209	-	33	09/14/21	Shipped to Washougal Hatchery.
WASHOUGAL RIVER FISH WEIR	Washougal River- W	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	3	-	-	09/10/21	Shipped to Washougal Hatchery.

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Fall Chinook

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
----------	----------	-------------	------------	---------------	----------------	---------------	----------------	--------------	----------	--------------	-----------	---------	------	----------

Spring Chinook

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
KENDALL CR HATCHERY	Nooksack River- H	4,891	161	-	150	-	1,120	-	-	-	987	2,795	09/17/21	
KENDALL CR HATCHERY	Nooksack River- M	-	-	2,313,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/01/21	
KENDALL CR HATCHERY	Nooksack River- W	11	1	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	09/06/21	
MARBLEMOUNT HATCHERY	Cascade River Stock- W	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	09/09/21	
MARBLEMOUNT HATCHERY	Marblemount Hatchery Stock- H	2,441	439	2,336,490	-	-	1,116	-	-	-	87	1,677	09/22/21	
MINTER CR HATCHERY	White River- H	1,466	173	931,029	707	137	568	-	-	-	96	131	09/22/21	
HURD CR HATCHERY	Dungeness River- H	59	-	-	57	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	09/20/21	
HURD CR HATCHERY	Dungeness River- M	-	-	6,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	08/25/21	
HURD CR HATCHERY	Dungeness River- W	37	-	-	35	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	09/20/21	
FORKS CREEK HATCHERY	Kalama Hatchery Stock- H	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	09/21/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River Hatchery Stock- H	2,708	2,519	2,241,958	81	-	1,292	-	3,390	3	230	231	09/22/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- W	551	60	-	-	-	-	-	610	-	1	-	09/20/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Spring Chinook

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Kalama Hatchery Stock- H	1,222	148	1,460,665	50	35	778	-	172	-	61	274	09/21/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Kalama River- W	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	-	3	-	09/10/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Lewis River Hatchery Stock- H	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	8	08/16/21	Shipped to Speelyai Hatchery.
LEWIS RIVER HATCHERY	Lewis River Hatchery Stock- H	288	41	-	-	-	-	-	282	47	-	-	08/05/21	Shipped to Speelyai Hatchery.
LEWIS RIVER HATCHERY	Lewis River- W	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	07/13/21	
MERWIN DAM FCF	Lewis River Hatchery Stock- H	1,678	696	-	-	-	-	-	530	1,457	6	381	09/10/21	Shipped to Speelyai Hatchery.
MERWIN DAM FCF	Lewis River- W	254	18	-	-	-	-	-	271	-	1	-	09/07/21	
SPEELYAI HATCHERY	Lewis River Hatchery Stock- H	1,190	83	1,684,000	70	66	1,085	-	-	-	52	-	09/15/21	
LYONS FERRY HATCHERY	Tucannon River Stock- H	17	11	-	17	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	06/30/21	
LYONS FERRY HATCHERY	Tucannon River Stock- W	74	13	-	74	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	07/01/21	
TUCANNON HATCHERY	Tucannon River Stock- H	30	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	25	08/23/21	Shipped to Lyons Ferry Hatchery.
TUCANNON HATCHERY	Tucannon River Stock- W	75	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	-	-	08/30/21	Shipped to Lyons Ferry Hatchery.
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Chiwawa River- H	48	-	-	1	-	-	-	47	-	-	-	07/30/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Spring Chinook

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Chiwawa River- W	87	-	136,300	29	-	54	5	-	-	4	-	08/31/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Nason Creek- H	60	-	72,000	28	-	32	4	-	-	-	-	08/31/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Nason Creek- W	76	-	92,000	37	-	36	6	2	-	1	-	08/31/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- H	27	15	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	08/29/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- W	35	22	-	1	-	-	-	56	-	-	-	09/13/21	
CHIWAWA HATCHERY	Chiwawa River- H	151	7	-	-	-	-	-	158	-	-	-	07/19/21	
CHIWAWA HATCHERY	Chiwawa River- W	66	24	-	-	-	-	-	33	57	-	-	07/19/21	Shipped to Eastbank Hatchery.

Summer Chinook

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
MARBLEMOUNT HATCHERY	Skagit River- H	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	09/21/21	
MARBLEMOUNT HATCHERY	Skagit River- M	-	-	83,461	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/21/21	
MARBLEMOUNT HATCHERY	Skagit River- W	65	-	-	33	-	30	-	-	-	2	-	09/21/21	
WHITEHORSE POND	Stillaguamish River- H	99	219	-	-	-	-	-	318	-	-	-	09/22/21	
WHITEHORSE POND	Stillaguamish River- W	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	09/21/21	
SUNSET FALLS FCF	Skykomish River- H	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	09/20/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Summer Chinook

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
SUNSET FALLS FCF	Skykomish River- W	125	3	-	-	-	-	-	128	-	-	-	09/21/21	
WALLACE R HATCHERY	Skykomish River- H	3,384	152	-	1,152	95	1,136	-	-	-	470	683	09/22/21	
WALLACE R HATCHERY	Skykomish River- M	-	-	2,402,504	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/15/21	
WALLACE R HATCHERY	Skykomish River- W	50	-	-	29	-	11	-	-	-	10	-	09/19/21	
SOLDUC HATCHERY	Sol Duc River- H	789	188	-	446	86	233	-	-	-	34	178	09/20/21	
SOLDUC HATCHERY	Sol Duc River- M	-	-	402,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/09/21	
SOLDUC HATCHERY	Sol Duc River- W	12	2	-	1	-	12	-	-	-	1	-	09/13/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Chelan Falls Channel Eastbank- H	419	-	-	410	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	08/26/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Methow Okanogan Mixed- W	109	-	-	108	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	08/08/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wells- H	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	07/16/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- H	199	43	-	-	-	-	-	242	-	-	-	09/17/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- W	300	15	-	254	-	-	-	57	-	4	-	09/13/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Coho

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
BAKER LK HATCHERY	Baker River- U	18	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/12/21	
MARBLEMOUNT HATCHERY	Skagit River- H	33	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	09/09/21	
SUNSET FALLS FCF	South Fork Skykomish River- W	3,316	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,316	-	-	-	09/21/21	
WALLACE R HATCHERY	Skykomish River- H	200	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/20/21	
GEORGE ADAMS HATCHERY	George Adams Hatchery Stock- H	7,761	85	-	1,844	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,002	09/22/21	
GEORGE ADAMS HATCHERY	Skokomish River- W	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	09/20/21	
ISSAQUAH HATCHERY	Issaquah Creek- H	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/20/21	
VOIGHTS CR HATCHERY	Puyallup River- H	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/01/21	
GARRISON HATCHERY	Chambers Creek- W	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	09/13/21	
GARRISON HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- H	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	09/13/21	
MINTER CR HATCHERY	Minter Creek- H	1,730	51	-	1,001	36	-	-	-	-	6	738	09/21/21	
FORKS CREEK HATCHERY	Willapa River- H	173	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	215	09/22/21	
FORKS CREEK HATCHERY	Willapa River- W	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	09/22/21	
NEMAH HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- H	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	09/21/21	
NASELLE HATCHERY	Naselle River- H	304	2	-	304	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/20/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Summer Coho

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
SOLDUC HATCHERY	SoldDuc Hatchery- H	3,419	886	-	308	17	-	-	-	-	-	3,980	09/21/21	

Type N Coho

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
FOSTER RD TRAP	Elochoman River- H	65	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	-	2	09/21/21	Shipped to Beaver Creek Hatchery.
FOSTER RD TRAP	Elochoman River- W	254	7	-	-	-	-	-	246	14	1	-	09/21/21	Shipped to Beaver Creek Hatchery.
BEAVER CR HATCHERY	Elochoman River- H	65	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/21/21	
BEAVER CR HATCHERY	Elochoman River- W	14	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/19/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River Hatchery Stock- H	918	308	-	193	1	-	-	1,030	-	2	-	09/21/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- W	139	17	-	-	-	-	-	156	-	-	-	09/21/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Upper Cowlitz River- H	116	116	-	-	-	-	-	232	-	-	-	09/21/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Upper Cowlitz River- W	208	21	-	86	8	-	-	135	-	-	-	09/21/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Type S Coho

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
NORTH TOUTLE HATCHERY	Toutle River- H	100	61	-	20	1	-	-	-	-	-	140	09/20/21	
NORTH TOUTLE HATCHERY	Toutle River- W	15	2	-	4	1	-	-	12	-	-	-	09/20/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Kalama River- W	12	4	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	09/22/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- H	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	09/15/21	
MODROW TRAP	Kalama River- W	76	7	-	-	-	-	-	83	-	-	-	09/22/21	
MODROW TRAP	Unknown Stock- H	63	2	-	-	-	-	-	64	-	1	-	09/22/21	
LEWIS RIVER HATCHERY	Lewis River Hatchery Stock- H	8,141	3,712	-	-	-	-	-	-	447	360	11,046	09/21/21	Shipped to Speelyai Hatchery.
LEWIS RIVER HATCHERY	Lewis River- W	144	-	-	18	-	-	-	124	-	2	-	09/21/21	
MERWIN DAM FCF	Lewis River Hatchery Stock- H	3,272	1,400	-	-	-	-	-	666	-	97	3,909	09/21/21	
MERWIN DAM FCF	Lewis River- W	122	36	-	-	-	-	-	158	-	-	-	09/10/21	
SPEELYAI HATCHERY	Lewis River Hatchery Stock- H	434	13	-	434	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/21/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Sockeye

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
BAKER LK HATCHERY	Baker River- U	8,900	-	-	8,886	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	08/31/21	
SUNSET FALLS FCF	Unknown Stock- U	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	-	-	-	09/03/21	
CEDAR RIVER HATCHERY	Cedar River- U	898	-	-	891	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	09/22/21	
MINTER CR HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- U	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	09/17/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- U	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	09/03/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- W	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	07/14/21	
MERWIN DAM FCF	Unknown Stock- U	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	08/12/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Lake Wenatchee- W	2,149	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,149	-	-	-	09/20/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Chum

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
NASELLE HATCHERY	Naselle River- U	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	09/15/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- W	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	08/30/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Odd Year Pink

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
MARBLEMOUNT HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- W	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	09/09/21	
SUNSET FALLS FCF	Skykomish River- W	1,095	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,095	-	-	-	09/21/21	
WALLACE R HATCHERY	Skykomish River- W	900	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/20/21	
HOODSPORT HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- U	6,574	-	638,357	708	-	1,342	-	-	-	647	3,877	09/19/21	
MINTER CR HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- W	65	-	-	3	-	-	-	61	-	1	-	09/21/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- W	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	09/15/21	
MODROW TRAP	Unknown Stock- W	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	09/19/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- U	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	09/20/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Summer Steelhead

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
SUNSET FALLS FCF	Reiter Ponds Hatchery Stock- H	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	08/19/21	Shipped to Reiter Ponds.
SUNSET FALLS FCF	South Fork Skykomish River- W	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	16	-	-	09/21/21	Shipped to Reiter Ponds.
WALLACE R HATCHERY	Reiter Ponds Hatchery Stock- H	17	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	09/22/21	
WALLACE R HATCHERY	Skykomish River- W	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	09/15/21	
REITER PONDS	Reiter Ponds Hatchery Stock- H	104	-	-	68	-	-	-	-	-	3	33	09/20/21	
REITER PONDS	South Fork Skykomish River- W	14	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	08/27/21	
SOOS CREEK HATCHERY	Soos Creek Hatchery Stock- H	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	08/26/21	
BOGACHIEL HATCHERY	Bogachiel River Hatchery Stock- H	70	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/19/21	
HUMPTULIPS HATCHERY	Humptulips Hatchery Stock- H	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/20/21	
LK ABERDEEN HATCHERY	Lake Aberdeen Hatchery Stock- H	30	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/21/21	
NASELLE HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- H	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	08/31/21	
NASELLE HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- W	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	09/15/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Summer Steelhead

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
FOSTER RD TRAP	Skamania Hatchery Stock- H	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	09/11/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River Hatchery Stock- H	1,563	-	-	707	-	-	-	591	-	9	256	09/21/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- W	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	07/22/21	
NORTH TOUTLE HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- W	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	09/02/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Kalama River- H	386	-	-	107	-	-	-	-	13	52	214	09/22/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Kalama River- W	73	-	-	15	-	-	-	57	-	1	-	09/22/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Skamania Hatchery Stock- H	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	08/06/21	
MODROW TRAP	Kalama River- H	263	-	-	-	-	-	-	257	6	-	-	09/22/21	Shipped to Kalama Falls Hatchery.
MODROW TRAP	Kalama River- W	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	1	-	09/21/21	
MODROW TRAP	Skamania Hatchery Stock- H	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	09/22/21	
LEWIS RIVER HATCHERY	Merwin Hatchery Stock- H	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	26	1	68	09/21/21	Shipped to Merwin Hatchery.
MERWIN HATCHERY	Merwin Hatchery Stock- H	271	-	-	258	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	09/10/21	
MERWIN DAM FCF	Lewis River- W	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	08/04/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Summer Steelhead

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
MERWIN DAM FCF	Merwin Hatchery Stock-H	725	-	-	18	-	-	-	169	264	1	273	09/16/21	Shipped to Merwin Hatchery.
WASHOUGAL HATCHERY	Washougal River- W	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	07/28/21	
WASHOUGAL RIVER FISH WEIR	Skamania Hatchery Stock- H	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	09/07/21	
WASHOUGAL RIVER FISH WEIR	Washougal River- W	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	09/14/21	
SKAMANIA HATCHERY	Skamania Hatchery Stock- H	219	-	-	150	-	-	-	36	-	31	2	09/04/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- H	17	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/20/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- W	73	-	-	31	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	09/19/21	
CHIWAWA HATCHERY	Chiwawa River- W	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	07/16/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Anadromous Coastal Cutthroat

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River Hatchery Stock- H	42	-	-	24	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	09/21/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- W	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	129	-	1	-	09/20/21	
MERWIN DAM FCF	Lewis River- W	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	09/07/21	

Westslope Cutthroat

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
CHIWAWA HATCHERY	Chiwawa River- W	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	07/16/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Dolly/Bull Trout

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
SUNSET FALLS FCF	Skykomish River- W	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	08/24/21	
TUCANNON HATCHERY	Tucannon River Stock-W	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	-	-	-	07/28/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- W	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	08/03/21	
CHIWAWA HATCHERY	Chiwawa River- W	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	07/19/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Whitefish

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
SUNSET FALLS FCF	Skykomish River- W	116	-	-	-	-	-	-	116	-	-	-	08/27/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- W	1,736	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,736	-	-	-	08/24/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- W	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	09/20/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Kokanee

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
SPEELYAI HATCHERY	Lake Merwin- U	200	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/22/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Sucker: General

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- W	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	09/10/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- W	294	-	-	-	-	-	-	294	-	-	-	09/15/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Northern Pikeminnow

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- W	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	07/20/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- W	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	09/20/21	

EXHIBIT D

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Fall Chinook

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
SAMISH HATCHERY	Samish River Hatchery Stock- H	6,469	25	-	4,261	25	-	-	-	-	62	2,146	09/28/21	
TOKUL CR HATCHERY	Snoqualmie River Stock- W	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	09/27/21	
TOKUL CR HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- H	36	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	09/27/21	
GEORGE ADAMS HATCHERY	Skokomish River- H	17,785	8,117	1,868,200	260	126	3,157	-	-	-	243	22,116	09/28/21	
GEORGE ADAMS HATCHERY	Skokomish River- M	-	-	3,869,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/28/21	
GEORGE ADAMS HATCHERY	Skokomish River- W	64	30	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	87	09/28/21	
HOODSPORT HATCHERY	Hoodsport Hatchery Stock- H	3,207	3,621	2,232,395	-	2,482	1,182	-	-	-	507	2,657	09/29/21	
ISSAQUAH HATCHERY	Issaquah Creek- H	2,700	225	-	572	195	745	-	654	-	485	274	09/29/21	
ISSAQUAH HATCHERY	Issaquah Creek- M	-	-	1,547,099	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/29/21	
ISSAQUAH HATCHERY	Issaquah Creek- W	45	-	-	11	-	27	-	-	-	7	-	09/29/21	
CEDAR RIVER HATCHERY	Cedar River- W	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	09/22/21	
CEDAR RIVER HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- H	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	09/22/21	
SOOS CREEK HATCHERY	Big Soos Creek- H	7,179	529	-	3,360	453	1,883	-	-	-	96	1,916	09/29/21	
SOOS CREEK HATCHERY	Big Soos Creek- M	-	-	3,641,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/29/21	
SOOS CREEK HATCHERY	Big Soos Creek- W	350	75	-	346	75	-	-	-	-	4	-	09/29/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Fall Chinook

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
VOIGHTS CR HATCHERY	Puyallup River- H	2,800	143	-	776	-	716	-	-	-	409	1,042	09/22/21	
VOIGHTS CR HATCHERY	Puyallup River- M	-	-	1,261,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/21/21	
VOIGHTS CR HATCHERY	Puyallup River- W	10	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	2	-	09/21/21	
GARRISON HATCHERY	Garrison Springs Hatchery Stock- H	465	210	-	332	41	-	-	-	-	13	289	09/27/21	
TUMWATER FALLS HATCHERY	Deschutes River Hatchery Stock- H	6,825	1,525	2,835,596	1,962	279	1,627	-	-	-	58	4,424	09/29/21	
MINTER CR HATCHERY	Minter Creek Hatchery Stock- H	4,946	1,098	3,046,410	1,310	254	1,424	-	-	-	424	2,632	09/29/21	
GLENWOOD SPRINGS	Glenwood Springs- H	235	8	-	232	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	09/30/21	
ELWHA HATCHERY	Elwha River- H	1,169	46	-	966	32	11	-	167	-	39	-	09/28/21	
ELWHA HATCHERY	Elwha River- M	-	-	23,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	08/31/21	
HUMPTULIPS HATCHERY	Humptulips River- H	75	10	-	75	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/27/21	
LK ABERDEEN HATCHERY	Wynoochee River- H	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/11/21	
NEMAH HATCHERY	Nemah River Hatchery Stock- H	4,500	29	1,947,000	582	-	1,309	-	-	-	1,323	1,315	09/29/21	
NEMAH HATCHERY	Nemah River- W	369	4	-	-	-	-	-	356	-	17	-	09/29/21	
NASELLE HATCHERY	Naselle River- H	4,423	31	-	3,000	10	598	-	-	-	141	705	09/28/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Fall Chinook

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
NASELLE HATCHERY	Naselle River- M	-	-	999,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/28/21	
NASELLE HATCHERY	Naselle River- W	146	3	-	-	-	-	78	149	-	-	-	09/28/21	
FOSTER RD TRAP	Elochoman River- W	48	1	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	09/29/21	
FOSTER RD TRAP	Unknown Stock- H	151	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	154	09/29/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- H	279	3	-	275	3	-	-	-	-	4	-	09/29/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River Hatchery Stock- H	633	17	-	606	6	-	-	18	-	20	-	09/29/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- W	547	33	-	156	5	-	-	415	-	4	-	09/29/21	
NORTH TOUTLE HATCHERY	Toutle River- H	1,666	12	-	551	8	-	-	-	-	233	886	09/23/21	
NORTH TOUTLE HATCHERY	Toutle River- W	361	4	-	115	1	-	-	240	-	9	-	09/23/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Kalama Hatchery Stock- H	4,002	104	2,555,693	2,403	39	1,248	-	-	-	222	194	09/29/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Kalama River- W	337	15	-	-	-	-	-	351	-	1	-	09/29/21	
MODROW TRAP	Kalama Hatchery Stock- H	12,832	332	-	444	-	-	-	4	3,923	47	8,746	09/28/21	Shipped to Kalama Falls Hatchery.
MODROW TRAP	Kalama River- W	1,571	105	-	-	-	-	-	1,673	-	3	-	09/29/21	
LEWIS RIVER HATCHERY	Lewis River- W	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	09/14/21	
LEWIS RIVER HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- H	71	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	46	09/28/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Fall Chinook

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
MERWIN DAM FCF	Lewis River- W	156	29	-	-	-	-	-	185	-	-	-	09/29/21	
MERWIN DAM FCF	Unknown Stock- H	266	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	287	09/28/21	
WASHOUGAL HATCHERY	Washougal River- H	801	6	-	801	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/27/21	
WASHOUGAL HATCHERY	Washougal River- W	37	2	-	37	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/27/21	
WASHOUGAL RIVER FISH WEIR	Washougal River- H	1,589	78	-	-	-	-	-	8	807	-	852	09/27/21	Shipped to Washougal Hatchery.
WASHOUGAL RIVER FISH WEIR	Washougal River- W	105	11	-	-	-	-	-	77	39	-	-	09/27/21	Shipped to Washougal Hatchery.
LYONS FERRY HATCHERY	Snake River- H	1,194	-	-	1,194	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/25/21	
LYONS FERRY HATCHERY	Snake River- U	1,258	-	-	1,258	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/25/21	
PRIEST RAPIDS HATCHERY	Priest Rapids- H	3,601	1,023	-	770	-	-	-	-	-	104	3,750	09/28/21	

Late Chinook

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
GEORGE ADAMS HATCHERY	Skokomish River- H	115	54	-	115	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/29/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Spring Chinook

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
KENDALL CR HATCHERY	Nooksack River- H	4,891	161	-	150	-	1,120	-	-	-	987	2,795	09/17/21	
KENDALL CR HATCHERY	Nooksack River- M	-	-	2,313,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/01/21	
KENDALL CR HATCHERY	Nooksack River- W	11	1	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	09/06/21	
MARBLEMOUNT HATCHERY	Cascade River Stock- W	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	09/09/21	
MARBLEMOUNT HATCHERY	Marblemount Hatchery Stock- H	2,475	516	2,336,490	-	-	1,116	-	-	-	88	1,787	09/28/21	
MINTER CR HATCHERY	White River- H	1,466	173	931,029	660	132	568	-	-	-	148	131	09/29/21	
HURD CR HATCHERY	Dungeness River- H	59	-	-	49	-	6	-	-	-	4	-	09/23/21	
HURD CR HATCHERY	Dungeness River- M	-	-	29,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/01/21	
HURD CR HATCHERY	Dungeness River- W	37	-	-	30	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	09/22/21	
FORKS CREEK HATCHERY	Kalama Hatchery Stock- H	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	09/21/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River Hatchery Stock- H	2,711	2,537	2,241,958	74	-	1,292	-	3,392	3	256	231	09/28/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- W	551	60	-	-	-	-	-	610	-	1	-	09/20/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Kalama Hatchery Stock- H	1,249	116	1,624,665	-	-	854	-	172	-	65	274	09/27/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Kalama River- W	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	-	3	-	09/10/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Spring Chinook

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Lewis River Hatchery Stock- H	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	8	08/16/21	Shipped to Speelyai Hatchery.
LEWIS RIVER HATCHERY	Lewis River Hatchery Stock- H	288	41	-	-	-	-	-	282	47	-	-	08/05/21	Shipped to Speelyai Hatchery.
LEWIS RIVER HATCHERY	Lewis River- W	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	07/13/21	
MERWIN DAM FCF	Lewis River Hatchery Stock- H	1,753	696	-	-	-	-	-	605	1,457	6	381	09/22/21	Shipped to Speelyai Hatchery.
MERWIN DAM FCF	Lewis River- W	266	18	-	-	-	-	-	283	-	1	-	09/22/21	
SPEELYAI HATCHERY	Lewis River Hatchery Stock- H	1,292	53	1,842,000	-	-	1,197	-	-	-	105	43	09/29/21	
LYONS FERRY HATCHERY	Tucannon River Stock- H	17	11	-	17	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	06/30/21	
LYONS FERRY HATCHERY	Tucannon River Stock- W	76	13	-	76	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	08/30/21	
TUCANNON HATCHERY	Tucannon River Stock- H	30	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	25	08/23/21	Shipped to Lyons Ferry Hatchery.
TUCANNON HATCHERY	Tucannon River Stock- W	75	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	-	-	08/30/21	Shipped to Lyons Ferry Hatchery.
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Chiwawa River- H	48	-	-	1	-	-	-	47	-	-	-	07/30/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Chiwawa River- W	87	-	136,300	29	-	54	5	-	-	4	-	08/31/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Nason Creek- H	60	-	72,000	28	-	32	4	-	-	-	-	08/31/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Spring Chinook

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Nason Creek- W	76	-	92,000	37	-	36	6	2	-	1	-	08/31/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- H	27	15	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	08/29/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- W	35	22	-	1	-	-	-	56	-	-	-	09/13/21	
CHIWAHA HATCHERY	Chiwawa River- H	151	7	-	-	-	-	-	158	-	-	-	07/19/21	
CHIWAHA HATCHERY	Chiwawa River- W	66	24	-	-	-	-	-	33	57	-	-	07/19/21	Shipped to Eastbank Hatchery.

Summer Chinook

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
MARBLEMOUNT HATCHERY	Skagit River- H	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	09/21/21	
MARBLEMOUNT HATCHERY	Skagit River- M	-	-	141,980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/28/21	
MARBLEMOUNT HATCHERY	Skagit River- W	65	-	-	11	-	50	-	-	-	4	-	09/28/21	
WHITEHORSE POND	Stillaguamish River- H	110	274	-	-	-	-	-	384	-	-	-	09/29/21	
WHITEHORSE POND	Stillaguamish River- W	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	09/28/21	
SUNSET FALLS FCF	Skykomish River- H	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	09/23/21	
SUNSET FALLS FCF	Skykomish River- W	152	4	-	-	-	-	-	156	-	-	-	09/29/21	
WALLACE R HATCHERY	Skykomish River- H	5,534	152	-	239	76	3,571	-	428	-	680	692	09/29/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Summer Chinook

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
WALLACE R HATCHERY	Skykomish River- M	-	-	8,135,958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/29/21	
WALLACE R HATCHERY	Skykomish River- W	180	1	-	12	-	129	-	24	-	16	-	09/29/21	
SOLDUC HATCHERY	Sol Duc River- H	789	188	-	446	86	233	-	-	-	34	178	09/20/21	
SOLDUC HATCHERY	Sol Duc River- M	-	-	402,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/09/21	
SOLDUC HATCHERY	Sol Duc River- W	12	2	-	1	-	12	-	-	-	1	-	09/13/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Chelan Falls Channel Eastbank- H	419	-	-	410	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	08/26/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Methow Okanogan Mixed- W	109	-	-	108	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	08/08/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wells- H	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	07/16/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- H	201	43	-	-	-	-	-	244	-	-	-	09/26/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- W	302	17	-	255	1	-	-	59	-	4	-	09/29/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Coho

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
SAMISH HATCHERY	Samish- W	868	-	-	868	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/28/21	
BAKER LK HATCHERY	Baker River- U	147	-	-	146	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	09/28/21	
MARBLEMOUNT HATCHERY	Skagit River- H	783	4	-	307	-	-	-	-	-	-	480	09/27/21	
MARBLEMOUNT HATCHERY	Skagit River- W	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	09/27/21	
SUNSET FALLS FCF	South Fork Skykomish River- W	9,228	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,228	-	-	-	09/29/21	
WALLACE R HATCHERY	Skykomish River- H	2,400	-	-	2,396	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	09/29/21	
GEORGE ADAMS HATCHERY	George Adams Hatchery Stock- H	12,458	198	-	1,364	32	-	-	-	-	5	11,255	09/29/21	
GEORGE ADAMS HATCHERY	Skokomish River- W	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	09/20/21	
HOODSPORT HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- H	28	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	35	09/21/21	
ISSAQUAH HATCHERY	Issaquah Creek- H	220	-	-	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/27/21	
VOIGHTS CR HATCHERY	Puyallup River- H	10	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	09/21/21	
GARRISON HATCHERY	Chambers Creek- W	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	09/13/21	
GARRISON HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- H	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	09/13/21	
MINTER CR HATCHERY	Minter Creek- H	3,767	64	-	3,014	49	-	-	-	-	30	738	09/29/21	
MINTER CR HATCHERY	Minter Creek- W	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	09/29/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Coho

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
DUNGENESS HATCHERY	Dungeness River Hatchery Stock- H	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/28/21	
HUMPTULIPS HATCHERY	Humptulips River- H	50	15	-	50	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/27/21	
FORKS CREEK HATCHERY	Willapa River- H	173	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	215	09/22/21	
FORKS CREEK HATCHERY	Willapa River- W	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	09/22/21	
NEMAH HATCHERY	Nemah River- W	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	09/29/21	
NEMAH HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- H	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	09/29/21	
NASELLE HATCHERY	Naselle River- H	2,179	299	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	978	09/28/21	
NASELLE HATCHERY	Naselle River- W	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	09/28/21	

Summer Coho

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
SOLDUC HATCHERY	Solduc Hatchery- H	3,419	886	-	308	17	-	-	-	-	-	3,980	09/21/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Type N Coho

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
FOSTER RD TRAP	Elochoman River- H	184	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	183	2	2	09/29/21	Shipped to Beaver Creek Hatchery.
FOSTER RD TRAP	Elochoman River- W	380	7	-	-	-	-	-	360	26	1	-	09/29/21	Shipped to Beaver Creek Hatchery.
BEAVER CR HATCHERY	Elochoman River- H	182	1	-	181	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	09/29/21	
BEAVER CR HATCHERY	Elochoman River- W	26	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	09/29/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River Hatchery Stock- H	3,096	1,233	-	302	1	-	-	4,023	-	3	-	09/29/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- W	461	61	-	-	-	-	-	522	-	-	-	09/29/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Upper Cowlitz River- H	620	491	-	-	-	-	-	1,111	-	-	-	09/29/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Upper Cowlitz River- W	776	57	-	138	10	-	-	685	-	-	-	09/29/21	
WASHOUGAL RIVER FISH WEIR	Washougal River- H	49	3	-	-	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	09/27/21	
WASHOUGAL RIVER FISH WEIR	Washougal River- W	13	3	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	09/24/21	

Type S Coho

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
NORTH TOUTLE HATCHERY	Toutle River- H	193	69	-	20	1	-	-	-	-	-	241	09/23/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Type S Coho

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
NORTH TOUTLE HATCHERY	Toutle River- W	24	5	-	8	1	-	-	20	-	-	-	09/23/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Kalama River- W	23	5	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	09/29/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- H	5	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	09/29/21	
MODROW TRAP	Kalama River- W	94	9	-	-	-	-	-	103	-	-	-	09/29/21	
MODROW TRAP	Unknown Stock- H	121	12	-	-	-	-	-	132	-	1	-	09/29/21	
LEWIS RIVER HATCHERY	Lewis River Hatchery Stock- H	10,048	4,383	-	-	-	-	-	-	716	366	13,349	09/28/21	Shipped to Speelyai Hatchery.
LEWIS RIVER HATCHERY	Lewis River- W	227	3	-	101	3	-	-	124	-	2	-	09/28/21	
MERWIN DAM FCF	Lewis River Hatchery Stock- H	6,033	2,167	-	-	-	-	-	1,564	-	107	6,529	09/29/21	
MERWIN DAM FCF	Lewis River- W	593	107	-	-	-	-	-	700	-	-	-	09/29/21	
SPEELYAI HATCHERY	Lewis River Hatchery Stock- H	696	20	-	696	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/28/21	
PRIEST RAPIDS HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- H	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	09/21/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Sockeye

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
BAKER LK HATCHERY	Baker River- U	8,900	-	-	8,868	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	09/30/21	
SUNSET FALLS FCF	Unknown Stock- U	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	-	-	-	09/03/21	
WALLACE R HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- U	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	09/29/21	
CEDAR RIVER HATCHERY	Cedar River- U	898	-	-	891	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	09/22/21	
MINTER CR HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- U	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	09/17/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- U	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	09/03/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- W	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	07/14/21	
MERWIN DAM FCF	Unknown Stock- U	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	08/12/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Lake Wenatchee- W	2,157	-	-	4	-	-	-	2,153	-	-	-	09/29/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Chum

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
MINTER CR HATCHERY	Minter Creek- U	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	09/29/21	
NASELLE HATCHERY	Naselle River- U	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	09/15/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- W	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	08/30/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Odd Year Pink

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
MARBLEMOUNT HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- W	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	09/27/21	
SUNSET FALLS FCF	Skykomish River- W	1,122	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,122	-	-	-	09/29/21	
WALLACE R HATCHERY	Skykomish River- W	900	-	-	333	-	-	-	522	-	45	-	09/29/21	
HOODSPORT HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- U	6,592	-	638,357	-	-	1,342	-	-	-	783	4,467	09/21/21	
MINTER CR HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- W	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	-	4	-	09/29/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- W	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	09/28/21	
MODROW TRAP	Unknown Stock- W	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	09/19/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- U	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	09/22/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Summer Steelhead

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
SUNSET FALLS FCF	Reiter Ponds Hatchery Stock- H	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	08/19/21	Shipped to Reiter Ponds.
SUNSET FALLS FCF	South Fork Skykomish River- W	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	16	-	-	09/23/21	Shipped to Reiter Ponds.
WALLACE R HATCHERY	Reiter Ponds Hatchery Stock- H	17	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	09/22/21	
WALLACE R HATCHERY	Skykomish River- W	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	09/15/21	
REITER PONDS	Reiter Ponds Hatchery Stock- H	113	-	-	77	-	-	-	-	-	3	33	09/27/21	
REITER PONDS	South Fork Skykomish River- W	14	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	08/27/21	
SOOS CREEK HATCHERY	Soos Creek Hatchery Stock- H	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	08/26/21	
BOGACHIEL HATCHERY	Bogachiel River Hatchery Stock- H	76	-	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/20/21	
HUMPTULIPS HATCHERY	Humptulips Hatchery Stock- H	15	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/27/21	
LK ABERDEEN HATCHERY	Lake Aberdeen Hatchery Stock- H	43	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/28/21	
NEMAH HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- H	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	09/27/21	
NASELLE HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- H	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	08/31/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Summer Steelhead

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
NASELLE HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- W	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	09/15/21	
FOSTER RD TRAP	Skamania Hatchery Stock- H	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	09/29/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River Hatchery Stock- H	1,589	-	-	733	-	-	-	591	-	9	256	09/29/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- W	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	07/22/21	
NORTH TOUTLE HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- W	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	09/02/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Kalama River- H	410	-	-	131	-	-	-	-	13	52	214	09/29/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Kalama River- W	84	-	-	18	-	-	-	65	-	1	-	09/29/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Skamania Hatchery Stock- H	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	09/27/21	
MODROW TRAP	Kalama River- H	273	-	-	-	-	-	-	266	7	-	-	09/29/21	Shipped to Kalama Falls Hatchery.
MODROW TRAP	Kalama River- W	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	-	1	-	09/25/21	
MODROW TRAP	Skamania Hatchery Stock- H	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	09/23/21	
LEWIS RIVER HATCHERY	Merwin Hatchery Stock- H	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	26	1	73	09/28/21	Shipped to Merwin Hatchery.
MERWIN HATCHERY	Merwin Hatchery Stock- H	347	-	-	326	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	09/28/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Summer Steelhead

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
MERWIN DAM FCF	Lewis River- W	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	09/22/21	
MERWIN DAM FCF	Merwin Hatchery Stock- H	791	-	-	-	-	-	-	169	336	1	285	09/28/21	Shipped to Merwin Hatchery.
WASHOUGAL HATCHERY	Washougal River- W	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	07/28/21	
WASHOUGAL RIVER FISH WEIR	Skamania Hatchery Stock- H	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	09/27/21	
WASHOUGAL RIVER FISH WEIR	Washougal River- W	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	09/27/21	
SKAMANIA HATCHERY	Skamania Hatchery Stock- H	237	-	-	168	-	-	-	36	-	31	2	09/25/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- H	30	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/29/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- W	102	-	-	53	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	09/28/21	
CHIWAWA HATCHERY	Chiwawa River- W	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	07/16/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Anadromous Coastal Cutthroat

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River Hatchery Stock- H	74	-	-	56	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	09/29/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- W	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	139	-	1	-	09/29/21	
MERWIN DAM FCF	Lewis River- W	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	09/07/21	

Westslope Cutthroat

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
CHIWAHA HATCHERY	Chiwawa River- W	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	07/16/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Dolly/Bull Trout

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
SUNSET FALLS FCF	Skykomish River- W	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	08/24/21	
TUCANNON HATCHERY	Tucannon River Stock-W	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	-	-	-	07/28/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- W	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	08/03/21	
CHIWAWA HATCHERY	Chiwawa River- W	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	07/19/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Whitefish

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
SUNSET FALLS FCF	Skykomish River- W	116	-	-	-	-	-	-	116	-	-	-	08/27/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- W	1,736	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,736	-	-	-	08/24/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- W	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	09/29/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Kokanee

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
SPEELYAI HATCHERY	Lake Merwin- M	-	-	54,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/27/21	
SPEELYAI HATCHERY	Lake Merwin- U	450	-	-	270	-	180	-	-	-	-	-	09/29/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Sucker: General

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- W	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	09/10/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- W	294	-	-	-	-	-	-	294	-	-	-	09/15/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Northern Pikeminnow

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- W	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	07/20/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- W	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	09/20/21	

EXHIBIT E

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Fall Chinook

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
SAMISH HATCHERY	Samish River Hatchery Stock- H	9,519	50	3,012,000	325	30	1,527	-	-	-	1,366	6,321	10/06/21	
TOKUL CR HATCHERY	Snoqualmie River Stock- W	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	09/27/21	
TOKUL CR HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- H	36	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	09/27/21	
GEORGE ADAMS HATCHERY	Skokomish River- H	17,562	7,997	1,868,200	-	-	3,157	-	-	-	286	22,116	10/02/21	
GEORGE ADAMS HATCHERY	Skokomish River- M	-	-	3,869,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/28/21	
GEORGE ADAMS HATCHERY	Skokomish River- W	66	30	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	89	10/05/21	
HOODSPORT HATCHERY	Hoodspport Hatchery Stock- H	3,207	3,621	2,232,395	-	2,482	1,182	-	-	-	507	2,657	09/29/21	
ISSAQUAH HATCHERY	Issaquah Creek- H	3,200	225	-	217	39	1,347	-	654	-	894	274	10/06/21	
ISSAQUAH HATCHERY	Issaquah Creek- M	-	-	2,818,199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/05/21	
ISSAQUAH HATCHERY	Issaquah Creek- W	60	-	-	8	-	42	-	-	-	10	-	10/06/21	
CEDAR RIVER HATCHERY	Cedar River- W	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	09/22/21	
CEDAR RIVER HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- H	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	09/22/21	
SOOS CREEK HATCHERY	Big Soos Creek- H	7,179	529	-	1,220	396	3,012	-	-	-	374	2,706	10/06/21	
SOOS CREEK HATCHERY	Big Soos Creek- M	-	-	6,321,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/06/21	
SOOS CREEK HATCHERY	Big Soos Creek- W	650	75	-	267	68	200	-	-	-	190	-	10/06/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Fall Chinook

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
VOIGHTS CR HATCHERY	Puyallup River- H	2,800	143	-	776	-	716	-	-	-	409	1,042	09/22/21	
VOIGHTS CR HATCHERY	Puyallup River- M	-	-	1,261,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/21/21	
VOIGHTS CR HATCHERY	Puyallup River- W	10	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	2	-	09/21/21	
GARRISON HATCHERY	Garrison Springs Hatchery Stock- H	465	210	183,000	183	40	134	-	-	-	21	297	10/05/21	
TUMWATER FALLS HATCHERY	Deschutes River Hatchery Stock- H	7,075	1,725	3,838,672	1,537	328	2,231	-	-	-	112	4,592	10/04/21	
MINTER CR HATCHERY	Minter Creek Hatchery Stock- H	5,056	1,098	3,046,410	-	128	1,424	-	-	-	591	4,011	10/06/21	
GLENWOOD SPRINGS	Glenwood Springs- H	329	8	162,750	249	-	76	-	-	-	4	-	10/06/21	
ELWHA HATCHERY	Elwha River- H	1,212	48	-	1,000	31	11	-	178	-	40	-	10/06/21	
ELWHA HATCHERY	Elwha River- M	-	-	23,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	08/31/21	
HUMPTULIPS HATCHERY	Humptulips River- H	75	10	-	75	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/27/21	
LK ABERDEEN HATCHERY	Wynoochee River- H	18	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	09/30/21	
SATSOP SPRINGS PONDS	Satsop River- H	15	1	-	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/06/21	
SATSOP SPRINGS PONDS	Satsop River- W	26	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/06/21	
NEMAH HATCHERY	Nemah River Hatchery Stock- H	6,400	31	2,976,000	1,229	-	2,010	-	-	-	1,745	1,447	10/04/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Fall Chinook

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
NEMAH HATCHERY	Nemah River- W	739	6	-	-	-	-	-	724	-	21	-	10/04/21	
NASELLE HATCHERY	Naselle River- H	4,423	64	-	1,119	-	1,927	-	-	-	260	1,181	10/05/21	
NASELLE HATCHERY	Naselle River- M	-	-	3,072,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/05/21	
NASELLE HATCHERY	Naselle River- W	240	3	-	-	-	-	134	235	-	8	-	10/05/21	
FOSTER RD TRAP	Elochoman River- W	54	1	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	10/03/21	
FOSTER RD TRAP	Unknown Stock- H	161	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164	10/04/21	
BEAVER CR HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- H	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	09/30/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- H	397	4	-	290	3	102	16	-	-	6	-	10/05/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River Hatchery Stock- H	887	19	-	695	2	151	-	19	-	39	-	10/05/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- M	-	-	697,935	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/05/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- W	645	33	-	152	2	32	13	486	-	6	-	10/05/21	
NORTH TOUTLE HATCHERY	Toutle River- H	2,259	21	-	187	1	403	-	-	-	327	1,362	10/05/21	
NORTH TOUTLE HATCHERY	Toutle River- M	-	-	1,093,451	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/05/21	
NORTH TOUTLE HATCHERY	Toutle River- W	593	15	-	34	1	134	-	405	-	34	-	10/05/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Kalama Hatchery Stock- H	4,044	110	4,755,995	1,242	39	2,346	-	-	-	285	242	10/06/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Kalama River- W	478	16	-	-	-	-	-	493	-	1	-	10/06/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Fall Chinook

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
MODROW TRAP	Kalama Hatchery Stock- H	13,311	339	-	240	-	-	-	4	3,997	53	9,356	10/06/21	Shipped to Kalama Falls Hatchery.
MODROW TRAP	Kalama River- W	1,668	112	-	-	-	-	-	1,776	-	4	-	10/06/21	
LEWIS RIVER HATCHERY	Lewis River- W	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	09/14/21	
LEWIS RIVER HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- H	72	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	47	10/05/21	
MERWIN DAM FCF	Lewis River- W	187	41	-	-	-	-	-	228	-	-	-	10/06/21	
MERWIN DAM FCF	Unknown Stock- H	266	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	287	09/28/21	
WASHOUGAL HATCHERY	Washougal River- H	1,300	12	-	408	1	546	-	-	-	45	312	10/05/21	
WASHOUGAL HATCHERY	Washougal River Hatchery Stock- M	-	-	1,010,424	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/05/21	
WASHOUGAL HATCHERY	Washougal River- W	70	4	-	23	1	22	-	27	-	-	1	10/05/21	
WASHOUGAL RIVER FISH WEIR	Washougal River- H	2,045	89	-	-	-	-	-	12	984	1	1,137	10/04/21	Shipped to Washougal Hatchery.
WASHOUGAL RIVER FISH WEIR	Washougal River- W	150	13	-	-	-	-	-	117	46	-	-	10/04/21	Shipped to Washougal Hatchery.
LYONS FERRY HATCHERY	Snake River- H	1,194	-	-	1,194	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/25/21	
LYONS FERRY HATCHERY	Snake River- U	1,258	-	-	1,258	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/25/21	
PRIEST RAPIDS HATCHERY	Priest Rapids- H	5,080	1,387	-	952	-	-	-	-	-	130	5,385	10/05/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Late Chinook

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
GEORGE ADAMS HATCHERY	Skokomish River- H	467	174	-	32	51	200	-	-	-	89	269	10/06/21	
GEORGE ADAMS HATCHERY	Skokomish River- M	-	-	348,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/05/21	

Spring Chinook

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
KENDALL CR HATCHERY	Nooksack River- H	4,891	161	-	150	-	1,120	-	-	-	987	2,795	09/17/21	
KENDALL CR HATCHERY	Nooksack River- M	-	-	2,313,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/01/21	
KENDALL CR HATCHERY	Nooksack River- W	11	1	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	09/06/21	
MARBLEMOUNT HATCHERY	Cascade River Stock- W	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	09/09/21	
MARBLEMOUNT HATCHERY	Marblemount Hatchery Stock- H	2,524	628	2,336,490	-	-	1,116	-	-	-	88	1,948	10/06/21	
MINTER CR HATCHERY	White River- H	1,501	173	931,029	-	59	568	-	-	-	437	610	10/06/21	
HURD CR HATCHERY	Dungeness River- H	59	-	-	7	-	48	-	-	-	4	-	09/29/21	
HURD CR HATCHERY	Dungeness River- M	-	-	183,950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/29/21	
HURD CR HATCHERY	Dungeness River- W	37	-	-	5	-	29	-	-	-	3	-	09/29/21	
FORKS CREEK HATCHERY	Kalama Hatchery Stock- H	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	09/21/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Spring Chinook

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River Hatchery Stock- H	2,711	2,545	2,274,872	39	-	1,312	-	3,392	3	279	231	09/28/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- W	551	60	-	-	-	-	-	610	-	1	-	09/20/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Kalama Hatchery Stock- H	1,249	116	1,624,665	-	-	854	-	172	-	65	274	09/27/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Kalama River- W	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	-	3	-	09/10/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Lewis River Hatchery Stock- H	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	8	08/16/21	Shipped to Speelyai Hatchery.
LEWIS RIVER HATCHERY	Lewis River Hatchery Stock- H	288	41	-	-	-	-	-	282	47	-	-	08/05/21	Shipped to Speelyai Hatchery.
LEWIS RIVER HATCHERY	Lewis River- W	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	07/13/21	
MERWIN DAM FCF	Lewis River Hatchery Stock- H	1,753	696	-	-	-	-	-	605	1,457	6	381	09/22/21	Shipped to Speelyai Hatchery.
MERWIN DAM FCF	Lewis River- W	266	18	-	-	-	-	-	283	-	1	-	09/22/21	
SPEELYAI HATCHERY	Lewis River Hatchery Stock- H	1,292	53	1,842,000	-	-	1,197	-	-	-	105	43	09/29/21	
LYONS FERRY HATCHERY	Tucannon River Stock- H	17	11	-	17	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	06/30/21	
LYONS FERRY HATCHERY	Tucannon River Stock- W	76	13	-	76	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	08/30/21	
TUCANNON HATCHERY	Tucannon River Stock- H	30	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	25	08/23/21	Shipped to Lyons Ferry Hatchery.

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Spring Chinook

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
TUCANNON HATCHERY	Tucannon River Stock-W	75	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	-	-	08/30/21	Shipped to Lyons Ferry Hatchery.
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Chiwawa River- H	48	-	-	1	-	-	-	47	-	-	-	07/30/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Chiwawa River- W	87	-	136,300	29	-	54	5	-	-	4	-	08/31/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Nason Creek- H	60	-	72,000	28	-	32	4	-	-	-	-	08/31/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Nason Creek- W	76	-	92,000	37	-	36	6	2	-	1	-	08/31/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- H	27	15	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	08/29/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- W	35	22	-	1	-	-	-	56	-	-	-	09/13/21	
CHIWAHA HATCHERY	Chiwawa River- H	151	7	-	-	-	-	-	158	-	-	-	07/19/21	
CHIWAHA HATCHERY	Chiwawa River- W	66	24	-	-	-	-	-	33	57	-	-	07/19/21	Shipped to Eastbank Hatchery.

Summer Chinook

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
MARBLEMOUNT HATCHERY	Skagit River- H	6	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	10/06/21	
MARBLEMOUNT HATCHERY	Skagit River- M	-	-	243,644	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/06/21	
MARBLEMOUNT HATCHERY	Skagit River- W	109	-	-	17	-	87	-	-	-	4	1	10/06/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Summer Chinook

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
WHITEHORSE POND	Stillaguamish River- H	113	287	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	10/06/21	
WHITEHORSE POND	Stillaguamish River- W	3	13	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	10/01/21	
SUNSET FALLS FCF	Skykomish River- H	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	09/30/21	
SUNSET FALLS FCF	Skykomish River- W	163	5	-	-	-	-	-	168	-	-	-	10/01/21	
WALLACE R HATCHERY	Skykomish River- H	5,534	152	-	184	72	3,571	-	428	-	739	692	10/06/21	
WALLACE R HATCHERY	Skykomish River- M	-	-	8,135,958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/29/21	
WALLACE R HATCHERY	Skykomish River- W	180	1	-	8	-	129	-	24	-	20	-	10/06/21	
SOLDUC HATCHERY	Sol Duc River- H	796	188	-	453	73	233	-	-	-	34	191	09/27/21	
SOLDUC HATCHERY	Sol Duc River- M	-	-	402,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/09/21	
SOLDUC HATCHERY	Sol Duc River- W	12	2	-	1	-	12	-	-	-	1	-	09/13/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Chelan Falls Channel Eastbank- H	419	-	-	410	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	08/26/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Methow Okanogan Mixed- W	109	-	-	108	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	08/08/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wells- H	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	07/16/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- H	209	46	-	3	-	-	-	252	-	-	-	10/04/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- W	302	17	-	255	1	-	-	59	-	4	-	09/29/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Coho

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
KENDALL CR HATCHERY	Nooksack River- H	15	2	-	15	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/04/21	
KENDALL CR HATCHERY	Nooksack River- W	43	1	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	10/05/21	
SAMISH HATCHERY	Samish- W	1,471	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,471	-	-	-	10/06/21	
BAKER LK HATCHERY	Baker River- U	266	-	-	265	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	10/04/21	
MARBLEMOUNT HATCHERY	Skagit River- H	1,383	4	-	903	-	-	-	-	-	-	484	10/06/21	
MARBLEMOUNT HATCHERY	Skagit River- W	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	09/27/21	
SUNSET FALLS FCF	South Fork Skykomish River- W	12,649	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,479	170	-	-	10/05/21	Shipped to Wallace River Hatchery.
WALLACE R HATCHERY	Skykomish River- H	3,100	20	-	2,461	19	-	-	-	-	640	-	10/06/21	
WALLACE R HATCHERY	Skykomish River- W	50	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	10/06/21	
WALLACE R HATCHERY	South Fork Skykomish River- W	170	-	-	169	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	10/01/21	
GEORGE ADAMS HATCHERY	George Adams Hatchery Stock- H	14,132	250	-	598	22	-	-	-	-	5	13,757	10/06/21	
GEORGE ADAMS HATCHERY	Skokomish River- W	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10/05/21	
HOODSPORT HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- H	28	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	35	09/21/21	
ISSAQUAH HATCHERY	Issaquah Creek- H	3,920	40	-	2,484	13	-	-	1,463	-	-	-	10/06/21	
VOIGHTS CR HATCHERY	Puyallup River- H	10	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	09/21/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Coho

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
GARRISON HATCHERY	Chambers Creek- W	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	09/13/21	
GARRISON HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- H	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	09/13/21	
MINTER CR HATCHERY	Minter Creek- H	6,339	143	-	5,469	124	-	-	-	-	141	748	10/06/21	
MINTER CR HATCHERY	Minter Creek- W	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	10/05/21	
DUNGENESS HATCHERY	Dungeness River Hatchery Stock- H	300	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/02/21	
HUMPTULIPS HATCHERY	Humptulips River- H	50	15	-	50	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/27/21	
WYNOOCHEE R DAM TRAP	Wynoochee River- W	40	53	-	-	-	-	-	93	-	-	-	10/06/21	
SATSOP SPRINGS PONDS	Satsop River- H	10	20	-	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/06/21	
FORKS CREEK HATCHERY	Willapa River- H	173	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	215	09/22/21	
FORKS CREEK HATCHERY	Willapa River- W	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	09/22/21	
NEMAH HATCHERY	Nemah River- W	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	10/04/21	
NEMAH HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- H	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	10/04/21	
NASELLE HATCHERY	Naselle River- H	4,999	951	-	500	-	-	-	29	-	8	5,413	10/05/21	
NASELLE HATCHERY	Naselle River- W	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	09/30/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Summer Coho

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
SOLDUC HATCHERY	SoldDuc Hatchery- H	3,728	941	-	419	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,250	09/28/21	

Type N Coho

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
FOSTER RD TRAP	Elochoman River- H	272	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	270	3	2	10/04/21	Shipped to Beaver Creek Hatchery.
FOSTER RD TRAP	Elochoman River- W	443	7	-	-	-	-	-	423	26	1	-	10/04/21	Shipped to Beaver Creek Hatchery.
BEAVER CR HATCHERY	Elochoman River- H	269	23	-	255	13	-	-	-	-	14	10	10/06/21	
BEAVER CR HATCHERY	Elochoman River- W	26	1	-	24	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	10/06/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River Hatchery Stock- H	5,880	2,034	-	411	6	-	-	7,491	-	6	-	10/05/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- W	780	76	-	-	-	-	-	856	-	-	-	10/05/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Upper Cowlitz River- H	1,580	912	-	-	-	-	-	2,492	-	-	-	10/05/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Upper Cowlitz River- W	1,503	91	-	195	12	-	-	1,387	-	-	-	10/05/21	
MODROW TRAP	Kalama Hatchery Stock- H	230	19	-	-	-	-	-	249	-	-	-	10/06/21	
MODROW TRAP	Kalama River- W	20	1	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	10/06/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Type N Coho

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
WASHOUGAL RIVER FISH WEIR	Washougal River- H	1,349	26	-	-	-	-	-	1,374	-	1	-	10/04/21	
WASHOUGAL RIVER FISH WEIR	Washougal River- W	29	4	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	10/03/21	

Type S Coho

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
NORTH TOUTLE HATCHERY	Toutle River- H	2,421	254	-	43	6	-	-	-	-	1	2,625	10/04/21	
NORTH TOUTLE HATCHERY	Toutle River- W	275	19	-	24	3	-	-	267	-	-	-	10/04/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Kalama River- W	34	8	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	10/06/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- H	16	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	10/04/21	
MODROW TRAP	Kalama River- W	103	9	-	-	-	-	-	112	-	-	-	10/04/21	
MODROW TRAP	Unknown Stock- H	192	14	-	-	-	-	-	205	-	1	-	10/06/21	
LEWIS RIVER HATCHERY	Lewis River Hatchery Stock- H	12,630	4,878	-	84	-	-	-	-	1,013	372	16,039	10/05/21	Shipped to Speelyai Hatchery.
LEWIS RIVER HATCHERY	Lewis River- W	294	3	-	67	-	-	-	228	-	2	-	10/05/21	
MERWIN DAM FCF	Lewis River Hatchery Stock- H	6,560	2,167	-	-	-	-	-	2,091	-	107	6,529	10/06/21	
MERWIN DAM FCF	Lewis River- W	722	128	-	-	-	-	-	850	-	-	-	10/06/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Type S Coho

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
SPEELYAI HATCHERY	Lewis River Hatchery Stock- H	696	20	-	696	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/28/21	
PRIEST RAPIDS HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- H	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	09/21/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Sockeye

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
BAKER LK HATCHERY	Baker River- U	8,900	-	-	8,868	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	09/30/21	
SUNSET FALLS FCF	Unknown Stock- U	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	-	-	-	09/03/21	
WALLACE R HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- U	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	09/29/21	
CEDAR RIVER HATCHERY	Cedar River- M	-	-	508,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/30/21	
CEDAR RIVER HATCHERY	Cedar River- U	1,881	-	-	1,421	-	334	-	-	-	126	-	10/02/21	
MINTER CR HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- U	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	09/17/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- U	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	09/03/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- W	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	07/14/21	
MERWIN DAM FCF	Unknown Stock- U	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	08/12/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Lake Wenatchee- W	2,158	-	-	4	-	-	-	2,154	-	-	-	10/03/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Chum

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
MINTER CR HATCHERY	Minter Creek- U	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	09/29/21	
NASELLE HATCHERY	Naselle River- U	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	10/05/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- W	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	09/30/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Odd Year Pink

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
MARBLEMOUNT HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- W	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	09/27/21	
SUNSET FALLS FCF	Skykomish River- W	1,157	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,157	-	-	-	10/01/21	
WALLACE R HATCHERY	Skykomish River- W	900	-	-	323	-	-	-	522	-	55	-	10/04/21	
HOODSPORT HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- U	6,592	-	638,357	-	-	1,342	-	-	-	783	4,467	09/21/21	
MINTER CR HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- W	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	-	13	-	10/05/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- W	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	10/05/21	
MODROW TRAP	Unknown Stock- H	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	09/30/21	
MODROW TRAP	Unknown Stock- W	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	09/19/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- U	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	09/22/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Summer Steelhead

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
SUNSET FALLS FCF	Reiter Ponds Hatchery Stock- H	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	08/19/21	Shipped to Reiter Ponds.
SUNSET FALLS FCF	South Fork Skykomish River- W	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	16	-	-	09/23/21	Shipped to Reiter Ponds.
WALLACE R HATCHERY	Reiter Ponds Hatchery Stock- H	17	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	10/04/21	
WALLACE R HATCHERY	Skykomish River- W	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	09/15/21	
REITER PONDS	Reiter Ponds Hatchery Stock- H	117	-	-	81	-	-	-	-	-	3	33	10/05/21	
REITER PONDS	South Fork Skykomish River- W	14	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	08/27/21	
SOOS CREEK HATCHERY	Soos Creek Hatchery Stock- H	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	08/26/21	
BOGACHIEL HATCHERY	Bogachiel River Hatchery Stock- H	85	-	-	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/01/21	
HUMPTULIPS HATCHERY	Humptulips Hatchery Stock- H	15	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/27/21	
LK ABERDEEN HATCHERY	Lake Aberdeen Hatchery Stock- H	51	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/05/21	
WYNOOCHEE R DAM TRAP	Lake Aberdeen Hatchery Stock- H	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	10/06/21	
NEMAH HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- H	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	09/27/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Summer Steelhead

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
NASELLE HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- H	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10/05/21	
NASELLE HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- W	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	09/15/21	
FOSTER RD TRAP	Skamania Hatchery Stock- H	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	09/29/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River Hatchery Stock- H	1,616	-	-	737	-	-	-	591	-	32	256	10/05/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- W	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	07/22/21	
NORTH TOUTLE HATCHERY	Skamania Hatchery Stock- H	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10/04/21	
NORTH TOUTLE HATCHERY	Unknown Stock- W	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	09/02/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Kalama River- H	428	-	-	147	-	-	-	-	13	54	214	10/06/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Kalama River- W	90	-	-	20	-	-	-	69	-	1	-	10/06/21	
KALAMA FALLS HATCHERY	Skamania Hatchery Stock- H	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	09/30/21	
MODROW TRAP	Kalama River- H	276	-	-	-	-	-	-	269	7	-	-	10/06/21	Shipped to Kalama Falls Hatchery.
MODROW TRAP	Kalama River- W	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	-	1	-	10/05/21	
MODROW TRAP	Skamania Hatchery Stock- H	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	09/23/21	
LEWIS RIVER HATCHERY	Merwin Hatchery Stock- H	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	26	1	77	10/05/21	Shipped to Merwin Hatchery.

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Summer Steelhead

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
MERWIN HATCHERY	Merwin Hatchery Stock-H	347	-	-	326	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	09/28/21	
MERWIN DAM FCF	Lewis River- W	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	09/22/21	
MERWIN DAM FCF	Merwin Hatchery Stock-H	791	-	-	-	-	-	-	169	336	1	285	09/28/21	Shipped to Merwin Hatchery.
WASHOUGAL HATCHERY	Washougal River- W	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	07/28/21	
WASHOUGAL RIVER FISH WEIR	Skamania Hatchery Stock- H	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	10/04/21	
WASHOUGAL RIVER FISH WEIR	Washougal River- W	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	09/30/21	
SKAMANIA HATCHERY	Skamania Hatchery Stock- H	244	-	-	175	-	-	-	36	-	31	2	10/02/21	
SKAMANIA HATCHERY	Washougal River- W	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	10/06/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- H	44	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/05/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- W	106	-	-	53	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	10/04/21	
CHIWAWA HATCHERY	Chiwawa River- W	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	07/16/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Anadromous Coastal Cutthroat

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River Hatchery Stock- H	110	-	-	92	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	10/05/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- W	145	-	-	2	-	-	-	142	-	1	-	10/05/21	
MERWIN DAM FCF	Lewis River- W	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	09/07/21	

Westslope Cutthroat

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
CHIWAWA HATCHERY	Chiwawa River- W	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	07/16/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Dolly/Bull Trout

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
SUNSET FALLS FCF	Skykomish River- W	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	08/24/21	
TUCANNON HATCHERY	Tucannon River Stock-W	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	-	-	-	07/28/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- W	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	08/03/21	
CHIWAWA HATCHERY	Chiwawa River- W	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	07/19/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Whitefish

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
SUNSET FALLS FCF	Skykomish River- W	116	-	-	-	-	-	-	116	-	-	-	08/27/21	
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- W	1,736	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,736	-	-	-	08/24/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- W	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	09/30/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Kokanee

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
SPEELYAI HATCHERY	Lake Merwin- M	-	-	126,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09/29/21	
SPEELYAI HATCHERY	Lake Merwin- U	600	-	-	140	-	460	-	-	-	-	-	09/29/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Sucker: General

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- W	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	09/10/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- W	294	-	-	-	-	-	-	294	-	-	-	09/15/21	

WDFW In-Season Hatchery Escapement Report

CAUTION - All Numbers represent preliminary estimates only

Northern Pikeminnow

Facility	Stock-BO	Adult Total	Jack Total	Total Eggtake	On Hand Adults	On Hand Jacks	Lethal Spawned	Live Spawned	Released	Live Shipped	Mortality	Surplus	Date	Comments
COWLITZ SALMON HATCHERY	Cowlitz River- W	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	07/20/21	
EASTBANK HATCHERY	Wenatchee River- W	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	09/20/21	

EXHIBIT F



State of Washington
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 43200, Olympia, WA 98504-3200 • (360) 902-2200 • TDD (360) 902-2207
Main Office Location: Natural Resources Building, 1111 Washington Street SE, Olympia, WA

DETERMINATION OF NONSIGNIFICANCE (DNS)

Name of Proposal: DNS 21-008: ANADROMOUS SALMON AND STEELHEAD
HATCHERY POLICY C-3624 SUPERCEDES POLICY C-3619

Description of Proposal:

This proposal is non-project specific and will guide the management of WDFW hatcheries in Washington state using the best available science and adaptive management practices. The purpose of policy C-3624 is to guide hatcheries and their individual rearing programs to advance the conservation and recovery of wild salmon and steelhead by continuing to implement hatchery reform measures; to perpetuate salmon and steelhead in accordance with existing mitigation programs and agreements for permanently lost habitat; and to provide sustainable economic and stability benefits to recreational, commercial and tribal fisheries in Washington State as appropriate. Policy C-3624 implements the following elements:

- 1) Establishes an overall philosophy as to the purpose, intent, and goals of anadromous salmon and steelhead hatchery production from WDFW-operated hatchery facilities. This philosophy establishes the conservation of natural resources as the highest priority for the policy. The policy also directs WDFW to “safely perpetuate salmon and steelhead resources to support sustainable fisheries.”
- 2) The policy directs WDFW to establish “clear goals for each hatchery program, conducting scientifically defensible-operations, and using a well-informed monitoring and evaluation program to make adaptive changes to achieve hatchery program goals.”
- 3) Hatchery programs will be designated as either conservation, mitigation, or fishery supplementation programs.
- 4) WDFW will operate hatcheries consistent with all applicable state and federal laws and state-tribal fishery management agreements, and by maintaining strong working relationships with tribes.
- 5) Makes clear that this policy is not a “Tribal Co-Manager-agreed joint policy agreement, an element of Tribal fishing rights case law, or a component of the Puget Sound Salmon Management Plan.” However, the policy does direct WDFW to work with Tribal Co-managers to establish a joint hatchery policy that would supersede all or parts of C-3624. The new joint policy would require a separate SEPA environmental review.
- 6) The policy makes clear that there exist significant risks and benefits to hatchery programs, and that hatchery operations should be conducted by balancing these risks and benefits. The Policy directs WDFW to achieve balance through a structured decision-making process that includes science-based risk management and adaptive management frameworks. The policy does not define how risks and benefits will be balanced, but directs the agency to establish the risk management framework, adaptive management framework, and the structured decision making process in a technical procedures document to be produced within a year of the approval of this policy.

- 7) Requires that management direction for each hatchery program be described in a Hatchery Management Plan (HMP). The HMPs will be based on the technical procedures document described above. The policy establishes a priority order for the production of HMPs, including the fact that HMPs cannot be implemented until the technical procedures document has been subjected to an appropriate SEPA environmental review, and approved by the Commission.
- 8) Consistent with Governor Inslee's Executive Order, the Governor's Southern Resident Orca (SRO) Task Force, and the Fish and Wildlife Commission's SRO Prey Initiative, WDFW is to consult with "Tribal Co-Managers and work with the National Marine Fisheries Service to develop an implementation plan for the SRO prey initiative."
- 9) All Chinook, Coho, and steelhead propagated in WDFW operated hatcheries will be externally marked, except where exempt by the policy.
- 10) WDFW should seek funding to accomplish specific tasks, including the identification of wild populations that would receive "an elevated level of protection," and compliance with environmental regulations.
- 11) WDFW will plan and implement methods to "separate hatchery and natural origin salmon and steelhead below natural spawning grounds where scientifically justified, logistically feasible, and agreed to with area-specific Tribal Co-Managers."
- 12) Finally, until HMPs are developed, approved, and implemented, which first requires the development and environmental review of the technical procedures document, all "existing hatchery operational plans, goals and objectives in effect on June 14, 2018 shall remain intact as current policy direction." There are three exceptions to this policy directive: The SRO prey initiative described above, Columbia River Salmon Fishery Management Policy, and the Willapa Bay Salmon Fishery Management Policy, will take precedent on any issues where they may be inconsistent with the hatchery policy and objectives in effect on June 14, 2018.

The environmental review of this Policy will be through a phased approach in accordance with WAC 197-11-060-5(c)(i). This SEPA determination concerns the first phase of environmental review – a review of the actions specified in the Policy C-3624. The second phase will concern an environmental review of a technical procedures document, to be developed as a requirement of Policy C-3624.

Proponent/Applicant: Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW)
Contact: Eric Kinne, Hatchery Division Manager
1111 Washington St SE
Olympia, WA 98501
(360) 902-2418
Eric.Kinne@dfw.wa.gov

Location of Proposal, including street, if any: This is a statewide policy. The scope or range for implementation will be conducted by geographic regions such as Puget Sound, Washington Coast, Lower Columbia River, Middle Columbia River, Upper Columbia River and Snake River that match or are similar to the federal ESA salmon recovery units (ESU/DPS) and will be addressed during Phase 2.

Lead Agency: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW)

WDFW has determined that this proposal will likely not have a significant adverse impact on the environment. Therefore, state law¹ does not require an environmental impact statement (EIS). WDFW made this determination of nonsignificance (DNS) after we reviewed the environmental checklist and other information on file with us.

We issued this DNS according to state rules.² **We will not act on this proposal for 14 days** from the date we issued the DNS. Agencies, affected tribes, and members of the public are invited to comment on this proposal or DNS. We must receive your comments within 14 days of the date of this letter. The comment period will end at **5:00 pm on March 23, 2021**.

Method of Comment:

The following procedures shall govern the method to comment on agency SEPA proposals. Comments received through these procedures are part of the official SEPA record for this proposal.

You can submit your comments any one of the following ways:

- Email to SEPAdesk2@dfw.wa.gov
- Online at the WDFW SEPA website comment link at: <http://wdfw.wa.gov/licenses/environmental/sepa/open-comments>
- Fax to (360) 902-2946
- Mail to the address below.

Responsible Official: Lisa Wood

Position/Title: SEPA/NEPA Coordinator, WDFW Habitat Program, Protection Division

Address: P.O. Box 43200, Olympia, WA 98504-3200

After the comment period closes, applicants may view the updated status of this proposal on the WDFW SEPA website: <https://wdfw.wa.gov/licenses/environmental/sepa/closed-final>. Once the status is posted as final, applicants and permittees may take action on the proposal. When a proposal is modified or withdrawn, notice will be given in accordance with state law.¹

If you have questions about this DNS or the details of the proposal, contact Lisa Wood at the address above or email SEPADesk2@dfw.wa.gov.

DATE OF ISSUE: March 9, 2021

SIGNATURE: 

Footnotes

1. RCW 43.21C.030(2)(c)
2. WAC 197-11-340(2).

SEPA Log Number: 21-008.dns

Individuals who need to receive this information in an alternative format or language, or who need reasonable accommodations to participate in WDFW-sponsored public meetings or other activities may contact Dolores Noyes at (360-902-2349), or TTY 771, or email (dolores.noyes@dfw.wa.gov). For more information https://wdfw.wa.gov/accessibility/reasonable_request.html.

EXHIBIT G

FISH AND WILDLIFE COMMISSION

POLICY DECISION

POLICY TITLE: Anadromous Salmon and Steelhead Hatchery Policy

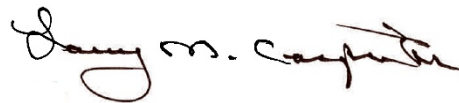
POLICY NUMBER: C-3624

Effective Date: April 9, 2021

Termination Date: N/A

Supersedes: Policy C-3619 Adopted November 5, 2009

Approved by:



Chair, Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission

Purpose

The purpose of the Anadromous Salmon and Steelhead Hatchery Policy (Policy) is to guide hatcheries and their individual rearing programs to advance the conservation and recovery of wild salmon and steelhead by implementing hatchery reform measures; to perpetuate salmon and steelhead in accordance with existing mitigation programs and agreements for permanently lost or impaired habitat; and to provide sustainable economic and stability benefits to recreational, commercial and tribal fisheries in Washington State as appropriate.

Authority Definition and Intent

This Policy is applicable to hatcheries operated by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (Department) with programs for anadromous salmon and steelhead. The intent of this Policy is to provide direction, goals, and objectives to improve hatchery effectiveness and ensure compatibility between hatchery salmon and steelhead production and wild salmon and steelhead conservation and recovery in a manner that optimally achieves the stated purpose of this Policy.

General Policy Statement

The Department shall operate salmon and steelhead hatchery facilities in a manner that optimally achieves the three tenants of the Policy's purpose statement. The highest priority policy commitment shall be the conservation of natural resources, including the conservation and recovery of depressed coincident wild salmon and steelhead populations, the maintenance or recovery of wild salmon and steelhead life history diversity, the maintenance of wild populations currently in a healthy condition, the conservation of genetic resources found in hatchery populations, and providing critical ecological benefits such as prey to endangered Southern Resident Orca (SRO) and marine nutrient re-cycling.

Hatchery programs shall also have the policy directive to safely perpetuate salmon and steelhead resources to support sustainable fisheries that are managed to achieve conservation goals for wild stocks, and to support reintroduction of salmon and steelhead above currently blocked habitat where feasible, thereby providing important socio-cultural benefits and satisfying legal obligations. The Policy purpose shall be accomplished by establishing clear goals for each hatchery program, conducting scientifically defensible operations, and using a well-informed monitoring and evaluation program to make adaptive changes to achieve hatchery program goals.

Hatchery programs are to be implemented as part of an “all-H” strategy that integrates hatchery, harvest, hydropower and habitat actions and allows for the recovery of depressed wild populations consistent with the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA). Although this Policy focuses on hatchery operations, in no way does it diminish the significance of habitat protection and restoration, nor does it replace or reduce the need for full restoration of currently damaged or impaired habitat. Hatchery programs should not detract from efforts to protect and rehabilitate currently damaged salmon or steelhead habitat capable of being improved for the benefit of both wild and hatchery salmon and steelhead. This Policy is also not intended to alter current harvest management policies, goals or strategies that pursue and implement mark-selective fishing on hatchery propagated salmon and steelhead.

Hatchery programs will be designated as one of the following in accordance with its primary purpose:

- Conservation Programs. Conservation hatchery programs are implemented with a conservation objective to achieve a net aggregate benefit for the diversity, spatial structure, productivity, and abundance of one or more depressed target wild salmon or steelhead populations that are in need of rebuilding or recovery to carrying capacity abundance.
- Mitigation Programs. Mitigation hatchery programs are implemented in accordance with existing agreements and programs to produce salmon or steelhead to offset adverse impacts from projects or events associated with permanently lost or impaired salmon or steelhead habitat.
- Fishery Supplementation Programs. Fishery supplementation hatchery programs are implemented with an objective to provide supplemental fishery benefits while allowing watershed-specific goals for the diversity, spatial structure, productivity, and abundance of coincident wild populations to be met.

It is recognized that there may be hatchery program initiatives that may serve more than one designation category. A hatchery program with a primary conservation goal of providing additional prey to endangered SRO and a secondary objective of providing incidental fishery benefits to existing fisheries is an example of such a hatchery program initiative; another example is hatchery production with a primary mitigation goal of producing a number of fish from inundated and blocked habitat behind a dam built without fish ladders and a secondary conservation objective of supporting successful reintroduction to salmon and steelhead to their historic habitat above reservoirs created by the dam

Salmon and steelhead released into the wild from many state operated hatcheries are subject to Treaty-reserved Indian fishing rights. The Department shall manage hatchery programs in a manner that is consistent with *U.S. v. Washington*, *U.S. v. Oregon*, and other

applicable state or federal laws or State-Tribal fishery management agreements. The Department shall maintain a strong Tribal Co-Manager working relationship with affected Tribes that is characterized by open and frequent communication, full consideration of scientific and policy perspectives, and a cooperative approach to decision-making on salmon and steelhead hatchery program matters that directly affect Treaty-reserved fishing rights. This State Policy is not to be considered a Tribal Co-Manager-agreed joint policy agreement, an element of Tribal fishing rights case law, or a component of the Puget Sound Salmon Management Plan.

Upon adoption of this Policy by the Commission, the Director is tasked to begin development of a joint policy agreement on salmon and steelhead hatchery programs with Tribal Co-Managers that has similar development and joint commitment provisions to those in "The Salmonid Disease Control Policy of the Fisheries Co-Managers of Washington State." This Hatchery Policy serves as the State's interim guidance until a joint policy agreement is developed with Puget Sound, Coastal, or Columbia River Tribal Co-Managers. When completed and approved by Tribal Co-Managers and the Commission, new Tribal Co-Manager joint policy agreements shall supersede the provisions of this Policy in the geographic area applicable to the particular agreement.

Policy Guidelines

The Department shall apply the following policy guidelines in managing salmon and steelhead hatcheries to promote achievement of the purpose of this Policy.

1. It is recognized that there can be significant genetic risks to wild salmon and steelhead populations that accompany the operation of a salmon or steelhead hatchery program. Genetic risks can include direct negative effects from the interbreeding of hatchery-origin propagated salmon and steelhead with wild salmon and steelhead, such as reduction in genetic diversity or fitness, and indirect effects that may result in genetic selection, such as disease transmission, competition, or predation. Genetic risks shall be minimized in accordance with the provisions of Hatchery Management Plans (HMP) developed under Policy Guideline 4.
2. It is recognized that there can be significant ecological risks to wild salmon and steelhead populations that accompany the operation of a salmon or steelhead hatchery program. Ecological risks include such effects as direct or induced predation, competition, disease transmission, and hatchery facility effects. Ecological risks shall be minimized in accordance with the provisions of HMPs developed under Policy Guideline 4.
3. It is recognized there can be many benefits from well-managed hatchery programs that propagate salmon or steelhead. Production from hatcheries can boost the recovery of depressed wild populations; maintain important genetic traits of salmon and steelhead; aid in reintroducing and re-establishing natural production above blocked habitat; provide ecosystem services such as marine nutrient transfer and Southern Resident Killer Whale support; and support sustainable fisheries. Benefits

shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of HMPs developed under Policy Guideline 4.

4. An HMP shall be developed for every anadromous salmon and steelhead hatchery program under the authority of this Policy and each hatchery program shall operate in accordance with the provisions of its HMP. Each HMP shall be based on the best available science on the risks of hatchery production on wild salmon and steelhead and contain the essential elements of operational planning that will control aspects such as broodstock collection, mating protocols, and juvenile rearing and release strategies. See Appendix 1 to this Policy document with a 2020 prototype HMP table of contents as a contemporary example. HMP provisions are to reflect a balance between minimizing genetic and ecological risks to coincident wild populations and providing for the ecological and societal benefits of hatchery propagated salmon and steelhead.

Balance will be achieved through a structured decision-making process. This process makes use of a science-based risk management framework to quantitatively address risks and benefits of hatchery production and incorporates uncertainty in the estimates of the risks and benefits. Hatchery production will be adaptively managed through a monitoring and evaluation program that attempts to reduce uncertainty, updates assumptions, and, if needed, modifies hatchery goals. An example of a structured decision-making process is shown in Figure 1. The details of this process will be included in a technical procedures document to be developed in consultation with Tribal Co-Managers after this Policy has been adopted. The technical procedures document will be subjected to an environmental review separate from an environmental review of this Policy. HMPs will be developed after the completion and approval of the technical procedures document and will be based on the structured decision-making process described in that document. The Director shall strive to complete the technical procedures document within one year following the adoption of this Policy and provide the Commission with periodic briefings on its content as it is developed. The HMPs should be completed within five years following the adoption of this Policy.

HMP development shall begin with hatchery programs that may potentially affect populations listed under the ESA and have had Hatchery Genetic Management Plans (HGMPs) approved by the National Marine Fisheries Service at the time this Policy is adopted. These HMPs shall be completed prior to the development of all other HMPs. The highest priority to be completed are HMPs associated with the Southern Resident Orca (SRO) prey initiative (see Policy Guideline 6).

The Director shall approve new HMPs that are consistent with the provisions of this Policy and compliant with science-based risk management framework and structured decision-making processes described in the technical procedures document when it is completed. Until the HMPs are prepared and approved in accordance with this Policy, existing hatchery operational plans, goals and objectives in effect on June 14, 2018 shall remain intact as current policy direction, except as modified in accordance with watershed specific policies or initiatives adopted or modified by the Commission since that date, such as the Columbia River Salmon Fishery Management Policy, the Willapa Bay Salmon Fishery Management Policy, and the 2018 SRO prey initiative.

5. It is the intent of this policy that hatchery production levels are based on the deliberative, transparent, and science-based process to be described in the technical procedures document discussed in Policy Guideline 4. As a result of this deliberative process, there may be increases in hatchery production and there may be decreases in hatchery production. See Figure 1 caption for an example.
6. Hatchery programs associated with the Southern Resident Orca (SRO) Prey Initiative shall have high priority. Following the Governor's Executive Order of March 2018 calling for measures to benefit SRO, the Commission adopted an initiative for approximately 50 million additional chinook smolts from hatchery programs in Puget Sound and the Columbia River for a primary purpose of providing more preferred prey for SRO. Subsequently, the final report of the Governor's SRO Task stated in Recommendation 6: "Significantly increase hatchery production and programs to benefit SROs consistent with sustainable fisheries and stock management, available habitat, recovery plans and the Endangered Species Act. Hatchery increases need to be done in concert with significantly increased habitat protection and restoration measures." The Director shall consult with Tribal Co-Managers and work with the National Marine Fisheries Service to develop an implementation plan for the SRO prey initiative. Hatchery production increases resulting from this initiative are to use suitable genetic strains and be appropriately located and sized to effectively provide prey to endangered SROs in concert with recovery plans for threatened wild salmon and steelhead.
7. All chinook, coho, and steelhead propagated in hatcheries shall be externally marked, except:
 - a. as modified by state-tribal agreements;
 - b. for conservation or other management purposes; or
 - c. to fulfill other research needs.
8. The Department shall strive to secure necessary funding to ensure that Department-operated hatchery facilities:
 - a. comply with environmental regulations for hatchery operations, including passage facilities, water intake screening, and pollutant and disease control systems; and
 - b. achieve the administrative necessities of this Policy.
9. A special, high level of protection from possible negative effects of hatchery programs to wild populations shall be provided to those wild populations that have not had substantial genetic modification from past hatchery practices, are now in a healthy condition with little or no same species/run hatchery influence and exist in relatively high-quality habitat enabling natural selection to climate change. The intent of this policy guideline is to provide an elevated level of protection to the relatively few populations that meet this premium status so as to prevent negative coincident hatchery-related impacts; there is no policy intent in this policy guideline to detract from or diminish conservation measures in place for ESA-listed or other salmon and steelhead populations. The Department shall seek funding for a process to identify

such populations. The Commission shall approve any proposed populations associated with this Policy Guideline. The approval process shall include consultation with appropriate Tribal Co-Managers in an open, transparent, public input process.

10. The Department shall plan for and implement an expanded use of methods to separate hatchery and natural origin salmon and steelhead below natural spawning grounds where scientifically justified, logistically feasible, and agreed to with area-specific Tribal Co-Managers. These methods shall include various weir designs, alternative methods that are less intrusive than weirs, and emerging technology. Expanded use of such methods are to be included in the annual update to the Commission described below.

Adaptive Management

The Commission recognizes that there is considerable uncertainty in the how and when the implementation of the policy will secure the benefits from achieving its stated purpose. In addition to the uncertainty of various scientific estimates of the negative effects of genetic and ecological risks and estimates of the positive ecological and fishery benefits, it is also recognized that there are likely to be unpredictable near-term fluctuations in environmental factors that affect salmon and steelhead abundance, including changes in short-term environmental patterns, long-term climate change, possible environmental disasters, and management implementation processes. Therefore, the Commission acknowledges that adaptive management procedures will be essential to achieve the purpose of this Policy. Therefore, the technical procedures document described in Guideline 4 above must include an adaptive management component. In addition, the Department will track policy implementation and provide the Commission with annual written reports updating progress. If the policy purpose, guidelines, directives, and hatchery program specific goals are not being achieved, efforts will be made to determine why and to identify actions necessary to correct course.

It is important to align the purposes, goals, and objectives of this Policy, and any changes resulting from implementing its provisions, with state and federally adopted recovery and rebuilding plans. Recognizing the authority of the federal government in federal ESA implementation, the Department shall meet with the appropriate federal representatives to promote consideration of ESA compliance for any hatchery production changes associated with implementing this Policy. The Department shall also meet with the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office and individual Salmon Recovery Boards to discuss the dynamic and adaptive nature of recovery planning and the best way to reach population recovery targets identified in contemporary salmon and steelhead recovery plans while also integrating any changes in hatchery programs as result of implementing this Policy. The Department shall include Tribal Co-Managers in all such efforts to coalesce salmon recovery policy implementation processes in areas of regional Tribal Co-Manager authority.

Appendix 1. Prototype Example of a Table of Contents to a Hatchery Management Plan for a Washington State Hatchery Program.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SECTION 1. GENERAL PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

- 1.1 Name of hatchery or program.
- 1.2 Species and population (or stock) under propagation, and ESA status.
- 1.3 Responsible organization and individuals
- 1.4 Funding source, staffing level, and annual hatchery program operational costs.
- 1.5 Location(s) of hatchery and associated facilities.
- 1.6 Type of program.
- 1.7 Purpose (Goal) of program.
- 1.8 Justification for the program.
- 1.9 List of program "Performance Standards".
- 1.10 List of program "Performance Indicators", designated by "benefits" and "risks."
- 1.11 Expected size of program.
- 1.12 Current program performance, including estimated smolt-to-adult survival rates, adult production levels, and escapement levels. Indicate the source of these data.
- 1.13 Date program started (years in operation), or is expected to start.
- 1.14 Expected duration of program.
- 1.15 Watersheds targeted by program.
- 1.16 Indicate alternative actions considered for attaining program goals, and reasons why those actions are not being proposed.

SECTION 2. PROGRAM EFFECTS ON FEDERAL ESA-LISTED SALMONID POPULATIONS AND NON-LISTED WILD SALMONID POPULATIONS. (USFWS ESA-Listed Salmonid Species and Non-Salmonid Species are addressed in Addendum A)

- 2.1 List all ESA permits or authorizations in hand for the hatchery program.
- 2.2 Provide descriptions, status, and projected take actions and levels for NMFS ESA-listed natural populations in the target area, as well as viable non-listed wild populations as appropriate.

SECTION 3. RELATIONSHIP OF PROGRAM TO OTHER MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 Describe alignment of the hatchery program with any ESU-wide hatchery plan (e.g. Hood Canal Summer Chum Conservation Initiative) or other regionally accepted policies (e.g. the NPPC Annual Production Review Report and Recommendations - NPPC document 99-15). Explain any proposed deviations from the plan or policies.
- 3.2 List all existing cooperative agreements, memoranda of understanding, memoranda of agreement, agency policies, or other management plans or court orders under which program operates.
- 3.3 Relationship to harvest objectives.
- 3.4 Relationship to habitat protection and recovery strategies.
- 3.5 Ecological interactions.
- 3.6 Relationship to existing state and federal adopted recovery plans and regional sustainability plans for wild salmon and steelhead, and associated goals, objectives, targets, measures, and actions.
Explain any proposed deviations from the plan(s).

SECTION 4. WATER SOURCE

- 4.1 Provide a quantitative and narrative description of the water source (spring, well, surface), water quality profile, and natural limitations to production attributable to the water

source.

4.2 Indicate risk aversion measures that will be applied to minimize the likelihood for the take of listed natural fish as a result of hatchery water withdrawal, screening, or effluent discharge.

SECTION 5. FACILITIES

5.1 Broodstock collection facilities (or methods).

5.2 Fish transportation equipment (description of pen, tank truck, or container used).

5.3 Broodstock holding and spawning facilities.

5.4 Incubation facilities.

5.5 Rearing facilities.

5.6 Acclimation/release facilities.

5.7 Describe operational difficulties or disasters that led to significant fish mortality.

5.8 Indicate available back-up systems, and risk aversion measures that will be applied, that minimize the likelihood for the take of listed natural fish that may result from equipment failure, water loss, flooding, disease transmission, or other events that could lead to injury or mortality.

SECTION 6. BROODSTOCK ORIGIN AND IDENTITY

6.1 Source.

6.2 Supporting information.

6.3 Indicate risk aversion measures that will be applied to minimize the likelihood for adverse genetic or ecological effects to listed natural fish that may occur as a result of broodstock selection practices.

SECTION 7. BROODSTOCK COLLECTION

7.1 Life-history stage to be collected (adults, eggs, or juveniles).

7.2 Collection or sampling design.

7.3 Identity.

7.4 Proposed number to be collected:

7.5 Disposition of hatchery-origin fish collected in surplus of broodstock needs. 7.6 Fish transportation and holding methods.

7.7 Describe fish health maintenance and sanitation procedures applied.

7.8 Disposition of carcasses.

7.9 Indicate risk aversion measures that will be applied to minimize the likelihood for adverse genetic or ecological effects to listed natural fish resulting from the broodstock collection program.

SECTION 8. MATING

8.1 Selection method.

8.2 Males.

8.3 Fertilization.

8.4 Cryopreserved gametes.

8.5 Indicate risk aversion measures that will be applied to minimize the likelihood for adverse genetic or ecological effects to listed natural fish resulting from the mating scheme.

SECTION 9. INCUBATION AND REARING -Specify any management goals (e.g. “egg to smolt survival”) that the hatchery is currently operating under for the hatchery stock in the appropriate sections below. Provide data on the success of meeting the desired hatchery goals.

9.1 Incubation:

9.2 Rearing:

SECTION 10. RELEASE

10.1 Proposed fish release levels.

10.2 Specific location(s) of proposed release(s).

10.3 Actual numbers and sizes of fish released by age class through the program. 10.4 Actual dates of release and description of release protocols.

10.5 Fish transportation procedures, if applicable.

10.6 Acclimation procedures (methods applied and length of time).

10.7 Marks applied, and proportions of the total hatchery population marked, to identify hatchery adults.

10.8 Disposition plans for fish identified at the time of release as surplus to programmed or approved levels.

10.9 Fish health certification procedures applied pre-release.

10.10 Emergency release procedures in response to flooding or water system failure.

10.11 Indicate risk aversion measures that will be applied to minimize the likelihood for adverse genetic and ecological effects to listed fish resulting from fish releases.

SECTION 11. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

11.1 Monitoring and evaluation of “Performance Indicators” presented in Section 1.10.

11.2 Indicate risk aversion measures that will be applied to minimize the likelihood for adverse genetic and ecological effects to listed fish and unlisted wild populations resulting from monitoring and evaluation activities.

11.3 Risk management/assessment framework and mechanism for adaptive management designed to achieve the specific goals of the programs based on the monitoring and evaluation program.

SECTION 12. RESEARCH

12.1 Objective or purpose.

12.2 Cooperating and funding agencies.

12.3 Principle investigator or project supervisor and staff.

12.4 Status of stock, particularly the group affected by project, if different than the stock(s) described in Section 2.

12.5 Techniques: include capture methods, drugs, samples collected, tags applied.

12.6 Dates or time period in which research activity occurs.

12.7 Care and maintenance of live fish or eggs, holding duration, transport methods.

12.8 Expected type and effects of take and potential for injury or mortality.

12.9 Level of take of listed fish: number or range of fish handled, injured, or killed by sex, age, or size, if not already indicated in Section 2 and the attached “take table” (Table 1).

12.10 Alternative methods to achieve project objectives.

12.11 List species similar or related to the threatened species; provide number and causes of mortality related to this research project.

12.12 Indicate risk aversion measures that will be applied to minimize the likelihood for adverse ecological effects, injury, or mortality to listed fish as a result of the proposed research activities.

SECTION 13. ATTACHMENTS AND CITATIONS

SECTION 14. CERTIFICATION LANGUAGE AND SIGNATURE OF RESPONSIBLE PARTY ADDENDUM A. PROGRAM EFFECTS ON OTHER (AQUATIC OR TERRESTRIAL) ESA-LISTED POPULATIONS. (Anadromous salmonid effects are addressed in Section 2).

15.1 List all ESA permits or authorizations for USFWS ESA-listed, proposed, and candidate salmonid and non-salmonid species associated with the hatchery program.

15.2 Describe USFWS ESA-listed, proposed, and candidate salmonid and non-salmonid species and habitat that may be affected by hatchery program.

15.3 Analyze effects.

15.4 Actions taken to minimize potential effects.

15.5 References

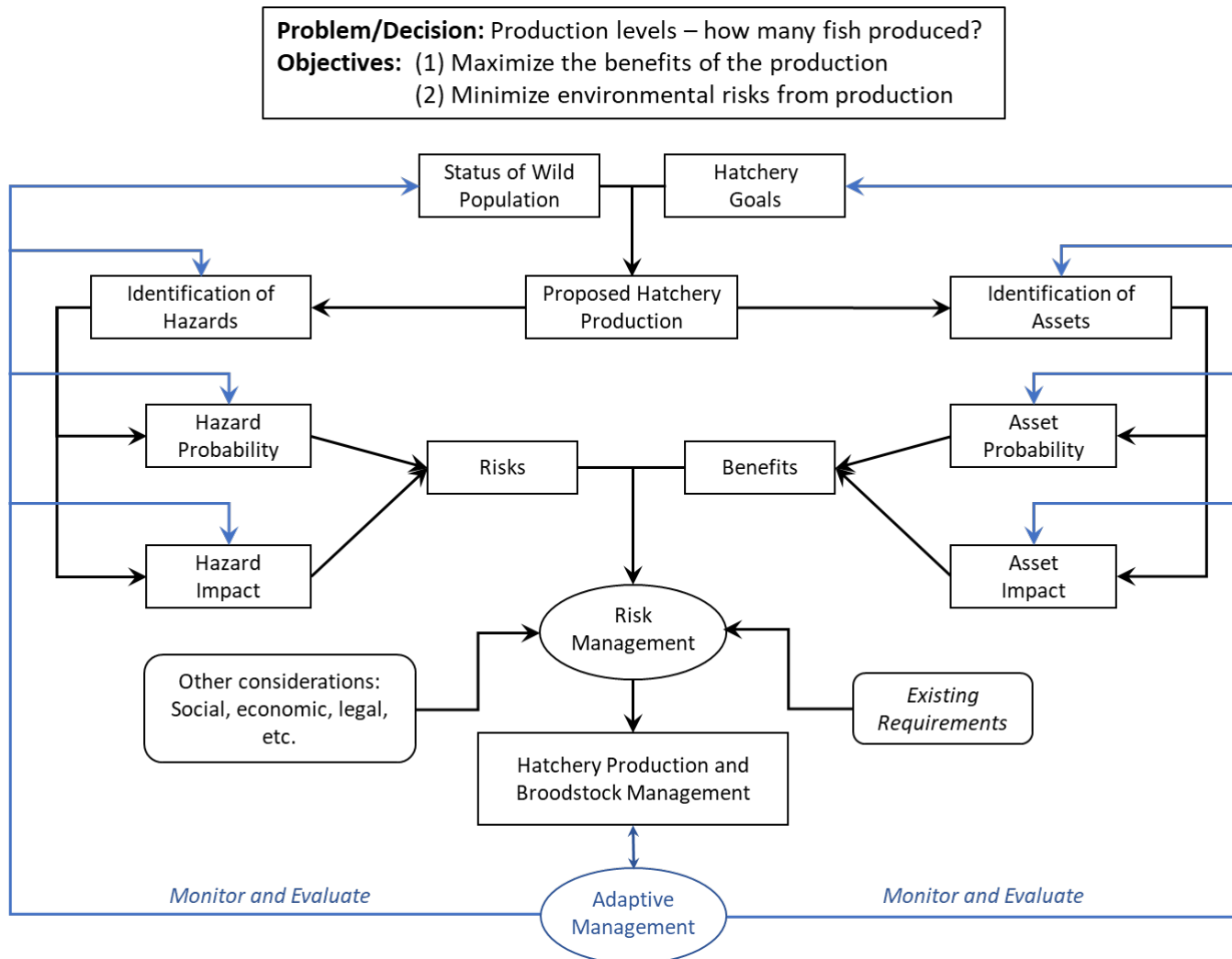


Figure 1. An example of a structured decision-making process for hatchery production, using two directed acyclic graphs or flow diagrams. This process is designed to provide the tools to make production-level decisions at salmon and steelhead hatcheries. The fish produced from each hatchery can be considered an asset when they provide benefits (e.g., harvestable fish) or a hazard when they become environmental risks (e.g., reduce fitness of wild populations). There are two fundamental objectives to this process: (1) maximize benefits from hatchery production, and (2) minimize risk to the maintenance or recovery of wild populations from hatchery production. The first graph, denoted by black arrows, represents the risk management process, and starts with a hatchery facility, with explicit goals, and wild population(s). The status of the wild population includes its ESA listing, recovery plans (if they exist), and any demographic, ecological, or genetic data relevant to the population's viability. The status of the wild population and goals of the hatchery are used to determine an initial or proposed hatchery production. The proposed production is then filtered through a quantitative and objective benefit and risk assessment, and subjective risk management process. Asset or hazard probability is the likelihood that the asset or hazard will occur, and their impact is the extent to which they result in a positive or negative effect, respectively. Risk or benefit can be thought of as a combination of the hazard's or asset's

probability and impact, respectively. Risk and benefit assessments are generally science-based processes. The risk management process may include non-science-based factors, such as social, economic, legal, or political considerations. Production levels may be set *a priori* by existing requirements. The second graph, denoted by blue arrows, flows in the opposite direction and represents the adaptive management process. Data are collected and evaluated on all components associated with the risk management process and may be used directly to change production levels and broodstock management, or indirectly through an improved understanding of the status of the wild population or by adjustments to the goals of the hatchery. Adaptive management may also decrease uncertainty associated with hazard or asset probabilities and impacts. As an example, using this Figure as a model, the Department proposes to increase production from a facility. The risks and benefits from the proposed hatchery production would be evaluated. Hazards would be assessed relative to the status of the affected wild populations and include the potential effects of hatchery-origin fish spawning naturally. Assets would include potential increases in harvest opportunities. Where possible, benefits and risks will be quantified, and compared to desired/legal outcomes such as limits to the number of hatchery fish spawning naturally, or minimum production levels legally required. Once the risk and benefits assessments are completed the Director, or designee, will consider the assessments, relative to existing production requirements, and social, economic, political, legal, and other mitigating factors. The Director, or designee would then approve or disapprove the production increase. Regardless of the decision, a broodstock management plan designed to minimize potential risks will be established or renewed. If an increase in production is approved, the adaptive management process will evaluate that increase to determine if the increase resulted in a larger than expected negative effect to the wild populations. If not, the increased production is maintained. Otherwise, production is decreased to the previously accepted level. This process should allow for the appropriate sizing of hatchery production, given the status of the affected wild populations, constraints from risks, opportunities from benefits, existing legal requirements, and different levels of risk tolerance associated with different environmental, social, economic, or political conditions.

EXHIBIT H

SEPA ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Purpose of checklist:

Governmental agencies use this checklist to help determine whether the environmental impacts of your proposal are significant. This information is also helpful to determine if available avoidance, minimization or compensatory mitigation measures will address the probable significant impacts or if an environmental impact statement will be prepared to further analyze the proposal.

Instructions for applicants:

This environmental checklist asks you to describe some basic information about your proposal. Please answer each question accurately and carefully, to the best of your knowledge. You may need to consult with an agency specialist or private consultant for some questions. You may use "not applicable" or "does not apply" only when you can explain why it does not apply and not when the answer is unknown. You may also attach or incorporate by reference additional studies reports. Complete and accurate answers to these questions often avoid delays with the SEPA process as well as later in the decision-making process.

The checklist questions apply to all parts of your proposal, even if you plan to do them over a period of time or on different parcels of land. Attach any additional information that will help describe your proposal or its environmental effects. The agency to which you submit this checklist may ask you to explain your answers or provide additional information reasonably related to determining if there may be significant adverse impact.

Instructions for Lead Agencies:

Please adjust the format of this template as needed. Additional information may be necessary to evaluate the existing environment, all interrelated aspects of the proposal and an analysis of adverse impacts. The checklist is considered the first but not necessarily the only source of information needed to make an adequate threshold determination. Once a threshold determination is made, the lead agency is responsible for the completeness and accuracy of the checklist and other supporting documents.

Use of checklist for nonproject proposals:

For nonproject proposals (such as ordinances, regulations, plans and programs), complete the applicable parts of sections A and B plus the [SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET FOR NONPROJECT ACTIONS \(part D\)](#). Please completely answer all questions that apply and note that the words "project," "applicant," and "property or site" should be read as "proposal," "proponent," and "affected geographic area," respectively. The lead agency may exclude (for non-projects) questions in Part B - Environmental Elements –that do not contribute meaningfully to the analysis of the proposal.

A. Background [\[HELP\]](#)

1. Name of proposed project, if applicable:
Anadromous Salmon and Steelhead Hatchery Policy C-3624 supersedes policy C-3619
2. Name of applicant:
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

3. Address and phone number of applicant and contact person:

Eric Kinne
Hatchery Division Manager
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
1111 Washington St SE
Olympia, WA 98501
360-902-2418

4. Date checklist prepared:

March 8, 2021

5. Agency requesting checklist:

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

6. Proposed timing or schedule (including phasing, if applicable):

Policy C-3624 is a complete revision and supersedes the original policy C-3619 adopted November 5, 2009. Pending completion of public comment period and SEPA determination, the Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission intends to vote on the implementation of C-3624 in Spring 2021. The environmental review of this Policy will be through a phased approach in accordance with WAC 197-11-060-5(c)(i). This SEPA checklist concerns the first phase of our environmental review – a review of the actions specified in the Policy C-3624. The second phase will concern an environmental review of a technical procedures document, to be developed as a requirement of Policy C-3624. A new SEPA checklist will be submitted following the completion of the technical procedures document, estimated in Spring or Summer 2022.

7. Do you have any plans for future additions, expansion, or further activity related to or connected with this proposal? If yes, explain.

This is a phased environmental review. As required by Policy C-3624 the following future additions will occur: (1) the development of a technical procedures document, and (2) following the completion of the technical procedures document the development of hatchery program specific Hatchery Management Plans (HMPs). The HMPs will be based on the technical and management requirements included in the technical procedures document. The environmental review of the technical procedures document is the second phase of this SEPA process and is estimated to occur in Spring or Summer 2022.

8. List any environmental information you know about that has been prepared, or will be prepared, directly related to this proposal.

A SEPA Determination of Non-Significance (DNS 20-045) on an earlier version of Policy C-3624 was issued and posted on September 14, 2020. This earlier version of the policy is now outdated and has been superseded by an extensively modified version of Policy C-3624. Therefore DNS 20-045 was withdrawn on January 11, 2021. When a hatchery program may affect one or more populations listed under the Federal Endangered Species Act, WDFW files a Hatchery Genetic Management Plan (HGMP) with NOAA. NOAA, in consultation with USFWS, conducts an environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) on each HGMP.

If a hatchery program operating under this policy requires an HGMP and does not have an HGMP developed, WDFW will file the HGMP with NOAA, initiating steps that will result in a NEPA assessment of

the program.

9. Do you know whether applications are pending for governmental approvals of other proposals directly affecting the property covered by your proposal? If yes, explain.

Yes, there are currently 45 HGMPs under review by NOAA or USFWS. See #8 above.

10. List any government approvals or permits that will be needed for your proposal, if known.

No government approvals are needed for the proposed policy.

11. Give brief, complete description of your proposal, including the proposed uses and the size of the project and site. There are several questions later in this checklist that ask you to describe certain aspects of your proposal. You do not need to repeat those answers on this page. (Lead agencies may modify this form to include additional specific information on project description.)

This proposal is non-project specific and will guide the management of WDFW hatcheries in Washington state using the best available science and adaptive management practices. The purpose of policy C-3624 is to guide hatcheries and their individual rearing programs to advance the conservation and recovery of wild salmon and steelhead by continuing to implement hatchery reform measures; to perpetuate salmon and steelhead in accordance with existing mitigation programs and agreements for permanently lost habitat; and to provide sustainable economic and stability benefits to recreational, commercial and tribal fisheries in Washington State as appropriate. Policy C-3624 implements the following elements:

- 1) Establishes an overall philosophy as to the purpose, intent, and goals of anadromous salmon and steelhead hatchery production from WDFW-operated hatchery facilities. This philosophy establishes the conservation of natural resources as the highest priority for the policy. The policy also directs WDFW to “safely perpetuate salmon and steelhead resources to support sustainable fisheries.”
- 2) The policy directs WDFW to establish “clear goals for each hatchery program, conducting scientifically defensible-operations, and using a well-informed monitoring and evaluation program to make adaptive changes to achieve hatchery program goals.”
- 3) Hatchery programs will be designated as either conservation, mitigation, or fishery supplementation programs.
- 4) WDFW will operate hatcheries consistent with all applicable state and federal laws and state-tribal fishery management agreements, and by maintaining strong working relationships with tribes.
- 5) Makes clear that this policy is not a “Tribal Co-Manager-agreed joint policy agreement, an element of Tribal fishing rights case law, or a component of the Puget Sound Salmon Management Plan.” However, the policy does direct WDFW to work with Tribal Co-managers to establish a joint hatchery policy that would supersede all or parts of C-3624. The new joint policy would require a separate SEPA environmental review.
- 6) The policy makes clear that there exist significant risks and benefits to hatchery programs, and that hatchery operations should be conducted by balancing these risks and benefits. The Policy directs WDFW to achieve balance through a structured decision-making process that includes science-based risk management and adaptive management frameworks. The policy does not define how risks and benefits will be balanced, but directs the agency to establish the risk management framework, adaptive management framework, and the structured decision making process in a technical procedures document to be produced within a year of the approval of this policy.
- 7) Requires that management direction for each hatchery program be described in a Hatchery Management Plan (HMP). The HMPs will be based on the technical procedures document described above. The policy establishes a priority order for the production of HMPs, including the

fact that HMPs cannot be implemented until the technical procedures document has been subjected to an appropriate SEPA environmental review, and approved by the Commission.

- 8) Consistent with Governor Inslee's Executive Order, the Governor's Southern Resident Orca (SRO) Task Force, and the Fish and Wildlife Commission's SRO Prey Initiative, WDFW is to consult with "Tribal Co-Managers and work with the National Marine Fisheries Service to develop an implementation plan for the SRO prey initiative."
- 9) All Chinook, Coho, and steelhead propagated in WDFW operated hatcheries will be externally marked, except where exempt by the policy.
- 10) WDFW should seek funding to accomplish specific tasks, including the identification of wild populations that would receive "an elevated level of protection," and compliance with environmental regulations.
- 11) WDFW will plan and implement methods to "separate hatchery and natural origin salmon and steelhead below natural spawning grounds where scientifically justified, logistically feasible, and agreed to with area-specific Tribal Co-Managers."
- 12) Finally, until HMPs are developed, approved, and implemented, which first requires the development and environmental review of the technical procedures document, all "existing hatchery operational plans, goals and objectives in effect on June 14, 2018 shall remain intact as current policy direction." There are three exceptions to this policy directive: The SRO prey initiative described above, Columbia River Salmon Fishery Management Policy, and the Willapa Bay Salmon Fishery Management Policy, will take precedent on any issues where they may be inconsistent with the hatchery policy and objectives in effect on June 14, 2018.

12. Location of the proposal. Give sufficient information for a person to understand the precise location of your proposed project, including a street address, if any, and section, township, and range, if known. If a proposal would occur over a range of area, provide the range or boundaries of the site(s). Provide a legal description, site plan, vicinity map, and topographic map, if reasonably available. While you should submit any plans required by the agency, you are not required to duplicate maps or detailed plans submitted with any permit applications related to this checklist.

This is a statewide policy. The scope or range for implementation will be conducted by geographic regions such as Puget Sound, Washington Coast, Lower Columbia River, Middle Columbia River, Upper Columbia River and Snake River that match or are similar to the federal ESA salmon recovery units (ESU/DPS) and will be addressed during Phase 2.

B. Environmental Elements [help]

This project will be implemented using a phased environmental review. Policy C-3624 provides direction for the development and implementation of internal agency tasks and documents, but the policy itself is not project specific and does not call for any explicit department actions that would impact the environment. Therefore, the environmental elements sections do not apply to this first phase of the environmental review.

1. Earth [help]

a. General description of the site:

(circle one): Flat, rolling, hilly, steep slopes, mountainous, other _____

Does not apply. Not site specific.

b. What is the steepest slope on the site (approximate percent slope)?

Does not apply. Not site specific.

- c. What general types of soils are found on the site (for example, clay, sand, gravel, peat, muck)? If you know the classification of agricultural soils, specify them, and note any agricultural land of long-term commercial significance and whether the proposal results in removing any of these soils.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

- d. Are there surface indications or history of unstable soils in the immediate vicinity? If so, describe.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

- e. Describe the purpose, type, total area, and approximate quantities and total affected area of any filling, excavation, and grading proposed. Indicate source of fill.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

- f. Could erosion occur as a result of clearing, construction, or use? If so, generally describe.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

- g. About what percent of the site will be covered with impervious surfaces after project construction (for example, asphalt or buildings)?

Does not apply. Not site specific.

- h. Proposed measures to reduce or control erosion, or other impacts to the earth, if any:

Does not apply. Not site specific.

2. Air [help]

- a. What types of emissions to the air would result from the proposal during construction, operation, and maintenance when the project is completed? If any, generally describe and give approximate quantities if known.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

- b. Are there any off-site sources of emissions or odor that may affect your proposal? If so, generally describe.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

- c. Proposed measures to reduce or control emissions or other impacts to air, if any:

Does not apply. Not site specific.

3. Water [help]

a. Surface Water: [help]

- 1) Is there any surface water body on or in the immediate vicinity of the site (including year-round and seasonal streams, saltwater, lakes, ponds, wetlands)? If yes, describe type and provide names. If appropriate, state what stream or river it flows into.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

- 2) Will the project require any work over, in, or adjacent to (within 200 feet) the described waters? If yes, please describe and attach available plans.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

- 3) Estimate the amount of fill and dredge material that would be placed in or removed from surface water or wetlands and indicate the area of the site that would be affected. Indicate the source of fill material.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

- 4) Will the proposal require surface water withdrawals or diversions? Give general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

- 5) Does the proposal lie within a 100-year floodplain? If so, note location on the site plan.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

- 6) Does the proposal involve any discharges of waste materials to surface waters? If so, describe the type of waste and anticipated volume of discharge.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

b. Ground Water: [help]

- 1) Will groundwater be withdrawn from a well for drinking water or other purposes? If so, give a general description of the well, proposed uses and approximate quantities withdrawn from the well. Will water be discharged to groundwater? Give general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

- 2) Describe waste material that will be discharged into the ground from septic tanks or other sources, if any (for example: Domestic sewage; industrial, containing the following chemicals. . . ; agricultural; etc.). Describe the general size of the system, the number of such systems, the number of houses to be served (if applicable), or the number of animals or humans the system(s) are expected to serve.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

c. Water runoff (including stormwater):

- 1) Describe the source of runoff (including storm water) and method of collection and disposal, if any (include quantities, if known). Where will this water flow? Will this water flow into other waters? If so, describe.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

- 2) Could waste materials enter ground or surface waters? If so, generally describe.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

- 3) Does the proposal alter or otherwise affect drainage patterns in the vicinity of the site? If so, describe.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

d. Proposed measures to reduce or control surface, ground, and runoff water, and drainage pattern impacts, if any:

Does not apply. Not site specific.

4. Plants [help]

- a. Check the types of vegetation found on the site:

N/A ___deciduous tree: alder, maple, aspen, other

N/A ___evergreen tree: fir, cedar, pine, other

N/A ___shrubs

N/A ___grass

N/A ___pasture

N/A ___crop or grain

N/A ___ Orchards, vineyards or other permanent crops.

N/A ___ wet soil plants: cattail, buttercup, bullrush, skunk cabbage, other

N/A ___water plants: water lily, eelgrass, milfoil, other

N/A ___other types of vegetation

- b. What kind and amount of vegetation will be removed or altered?

Does not apply. Not site specific.

- c. List threatened and endangered species known to be on or near the site.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

- d. Proposed landscaping, use of native plants, or other measures to preserve or enhance vegetation on the site, if any:

Does not apply. Not site specific.

e. List all noxious weeds and invasive species known to be on or near the site.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

5. Animals [help]

a. List any birds and other animals which have been observed on or near the site or are known to be on or near the site.

Examples include:

birds: hawk, heron, eagle, songbirds, other: N/A
mammals: deer, bear, elk, beaver, other: N/A
fish: bass, salmon, trout, herring, shellfish, other _____ N/A

b. List any threatened and endangered species known to be on or near the site.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

c. Is the site part of a migration route? If so, explain.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

d. Proposed measures to preserve or enhance wildlife, if any:

Does not apply. Not site specific.

e. List any invasive animal species known to be on or near the site.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

6. Energy and Natural Resources [help]

a. What kinds of energy (electric, natural gas, oil, wood stove, solar) will be used to meet the completed project's energy needs? Describe whether it will be used for heating, manufacturing, etc.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

b. Would your project affect the potential use of solar energy by adjacent properties? If so, generally describe.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

c. What kinds of energy conservation features are included in the plans of this proposal? List other proposed measures to reduce or control energy impacts, if any:

Does not apply. Not site specific.

7. Environmental Health [help]

a. Are there any environmental health hazards, including exposure to toxic chemicals, risk of fire and explosion, spill, or hazardous waste, that could occur as a result of this proposal? If so, describe.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

1) Describe any known or possible contamination at the site from present or past uses.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

2) Describe existing hazardous chemicals/conditions that might affect project development and design. This includes underground hazardous liquid and gas transmission pipelines located within the project area and in the vicinity.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

3) Describe any toxic or hazardous chemicals that might be stored, used, or produced during the project's development or construction, or at any time during the operating life of the project.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

4) Describe special emergency services that might be required.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

5) Proposed measures to reduce or control environmental health hazards, if any:

Does not apply. Not site specific.

b. Noise

1) What types of noise exist in the area which may affect your project (for example: traffic, equipment, operation, other)?

Does not apply. Not site specific.

2) What types and levels of noise would be created by or associated with the project on a short-term or a long-term basis (for example: traffic, construction, operation, other)? Indicate what hours noise would come from the site.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

3) Proposed measures to reduce or control noise impacts, if any:

Does not apply. Not site specific.

8. Land and Shoreline Use [help]

a. What is the current use of the site and adjacent properties? Will the proposal affect current land uses on nearby or adjacent properties? If so, describe.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

- b. Has the project site been used as working farmlands or working forest lands? If so, describe. How much agricultural or forest land of long-term commercial significance will be converted to other uses as a result of the proposal, if any? If resource lands have not been designated, how many acres in farmland or forest land tax status will be converted to nonfarm or nonforest use?

Does not apply. Not site specific.

1) Will the proposal affect or be affected by surrounding working farm or forest land normal business operations, such as oversize equipment access, the application of pesticides, tilling, and harvesting? If so, how:

Does not apply. Not site specific.

- c. Describe any structures on the site.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

- d. Will any structures be demolished? If so, what?

Does not apply. Not site specific.

- e. What is the current zoning classification of the site?

Does not apply. Not site specific.

- f. What is the current comprehensive plan designation of the site?

Does not apply. Not site specific.

- g. If applicable, what is the current shoreline master program designation of the site?

Does not apply. Not site specific.

- h. Has any part of the site been classified as a critical area by the city or county? If so, specify.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

- i. Approximately how many people would reside or work in the completed project?

Does not apply. Not site specific.

- j. Approximately how many people would the completed project displace?

Does not apply. Not site specific.

k. Proposed measures to avoid or reduce displacement impacts, if any:

Does not apply. Not site specific.

l. Proposed measures to ensure the proposal is compatible with existing and projected land uses and plans, if any:

Does not apply. Not site specific.

m. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts to agricultural and forest lands of long-term commercial significance, if any:

Does not apply. Not site specific.

9. Housing [help]

a. Approximately how many units would be provided, if any? Indicate whether high, middle, or low-income housing.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

b. Approximately how many units, if any, would be eliminated? Indicate whether high, middle, or low-income housing.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control housing impacts, if any:

Does not apply. Not site specific.

10. Aesthetics [help]

a. What is the tallest height of any proposed structure(s), not including antennas; what is the principal exterior building material(s) proposed?

Does not apply. Not site specific.

b. What views in the immediate vicinity would be altered or obstructed?

Does not apply. Not site specific.

C. Proposed measures to reduce or control aesthetic impacts, if any:

Does not apply. Not site specific.

11. Light and Glare [help]

- a. What type of light or glare will the proposal produce? What time of day would it mainly occur?

Does not apply. Not site specific.

- b. Could light or glare from the finished project be a safety hazard or interfere with views?

Does not apply. Not site specific.

- c. What existing off-site sources of light or glare may affect your proposal?

Does not apply. Not site specific.

- d. Proposed measures to reduce or control light and glare impacts, if any:

Does not apply. Not site specific.

12. Recreation [help]

- a. What designated and informal recreational opportunities are in the immediate vicinity?

Does not apply. Not site specific.

- b. Would the proposed project displace any existing recreational uses? If so, describe.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

- c. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts on recreation, including recreation opportunities to be provided by the project or applicant, if any:

Does not apply. Not site specific.

13. Historic and cultural preservation [help]

- a. Are there any buildings, structures, or sites, located on or near the site that are over 45 years old listed in or eligible for listing in national, state, or local preservation registers ? If so, specifically describe.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

- b. Are there any landmarks, features, or other evidence of Indian or historic use or occupation? This may include human burials or old cemeteries. Are there any material evidence, artifacts, or areas of cultural importance on or near the site? Please list any professional studies conducted at the site to identify such resources.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

- c. Describe the methods used to assess the potential impacts to cultural and historic resources on or near the project site. Examples include consultation with tribes and the department of archeology and historic preservation, archaeological surveys, historic maps, GIS data, etc.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

- d. Proposed measures to avoid, minimize, or compensate for loss, changes to, and disturbance to resources. Please include plans for the above and any permits that may be required.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

14. Transportation [help]

- a. Identify public streets and highways serving the site or affected geographic area and describe proposed access to the existing street system. Show on site plans, if any.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

- b. Is the site or affected geographic area currently served by public transit? If so, generally describe. If not, what is the approximate distance to the nearest transit stop?

Does not apply. Not site specific.

- c. How many additional parking spaces would the completed project or non-project proposal have? How many would the project or proposal eliminate?

Does not apply. Not site specific.

- d. Will the proposal require any new or improvements to existing roads, streets, pedestrian, bicycle or state transportation facilities, not including driveways? If so, generally describe (indicate whether public or private).

Does not apply. Not site specific.

- e. Will the project or proposal use (or occur in the immediate vicinity of) water, rail, or air transportation? If so, generally describe.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

- f. How many vehicular trips per day would be generated by the completed project or proposal? If known, indicate when peak volumes would occur and what percentage of the volume would be trucks (such as commercial and nonpassenger vehicles). What data or transportation models were used to make these estimates?

Does not apply. Not site specific.

g. Will the proposal interfere with, affect or be affected by the movement of agricultural and forest products on roads or streets in the area? If so, generally describe.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

h. Proposed measures to reduce or control transportation impacts, if any:

Does not apply. Not site specific.

15. Public Services [help]

a. Would the project result in an increased need for public services (for example: fire protection, police protection, public transit, health care, schools, other)? If so, generally describe.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

b. Proposed measures to reduce or control direct impacts on public services, if any.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

16. Utilities [help]

a. Circle utilities currently available at the site:
electricity, natural gas, water, refuse service, telephone, sanitary sewer, septic system,
other _____

Does not apply. Not site specific.

b. Describe the utilities that are proposed for the project, the utility providing the service, and the general construction activities on the site or in the immediate vicinity which might be needed.

Does not apply. Not site specific.

C. Signature [help]

The above answers are true and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that the lead agency is relying on them to make its decision.

Signature: Eric Kinne

Name of signee Eric Kinne

Position and Agency/Organization Hatchery Division Manager, WDFW

Date Submitted: 3/8/2021

D. Supplemental sheet for nonproject actions [\[HELP\]](#)

(IT IS NOT NECESSARY to use this sheet for project actions)

Because these questions are very general, it may be helpful to read them in conjunction with the list of the elements of the environment.

When answering these questions, be aware of the extent the proposal, or the types of activities likely to result from the proposal, would affect the item at a greater intensity or at a faster rate than if the proposal were not implemented. Respond briefly and in general terms.

1. How would the proposal be likely to increase discharge to water; emissions to air; production, storage, or release of toxic or hazardous substances; or production of noise?

Policy C-3624 provides no direction in terms of changes in hatchery production, except with the possibility that production may increase associated with the SRO prey initiative. Additional discharge to water may occur at hatcheries if an increase in production occurs. WDFW facilities currently operate under National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits and water quality is measured monthly at all facilities. Facilities also have settling ponds on-site to minimize sediment laden water from being discharged into waterbodies. No additional emissions to air or release of toxins into the environment will occur. This section will be addressed in more detail during Phase 2 of the SEPA process.

Proposed measures to avoid or reduce such increases are:

There are currently no measures outside what is described above to reduce additional discharges to water.

2. How would the proposal be likely to affect plants, animals, fish, or marine life?

Policy C-3624 provides no direction in terms of changes in hatchery production, except with the possibility that production associated with the SRO prey initiative may increase production. Therefore, the policy itself will not result in effects to plants, animals, fish, or marine life. The environmental review associated with the technical procedures documents will concern the likely effects to plants, animals, fish, or marine life.

Proposed measures to protect or conserve plants, animals, fish, or marine life are:

Not applicable. See above.

3. How would the proposal be likely to deplete energy or natural resources?

Would not affect any of these elements as no additional energy resources will need to be developed.

Proposed measures to protect or conserve energy and natural resources are:

Not applicable. See above.

4. How would the proposal be likely to use or affect environmentally sensitive areas or areas designated (or eligible or under study) for governmental protection; such as parks, wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, threatened or endangered species habitat, historic or cultural sites, wetlands, floodplains, or prime farmlands?

Would not affect any of these elements.

Proposed measures to protect such resources or to avoid or reduce impacts are:

Not applicable. See above.

5. How would the proposal be likely to affect land and shoreline use, including whether it would allow or encourage land or shoreline uses incompatible with existing plans?

Would not affect any of these elements.

Proposed measures to avoid or reduce shoreline and land use impacts are:

Not applicable. See above.

6. How would the proposal be likely to increase demands on transportation or public services and utilities?

Would not affect any of these elements.

Proposed measures to reduce or respond to such demand(s) are:

Not applicable. See above.

7. Identify, if possible, whether the proposal may conflict with local, state, or federal laws or requirements for the protection of the environment.

Policy is not in conflict with any local, state, or federal law in place to protect the environment.

**KING COUNTY DISTRICT COURT
DIVISION**

Wild Fish Conservancy and the Conservation Angler,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife, and Kelly
Susewind, in his official capacity as Director of
Washington Fish and Wildlife,

Defendants.

NO.

SUMMONS

Washington Department of Fish and
Wildlife and Kelly Susewind

TO THE DEFENDANT: A lawsuit has been started against you in the above-entitled court by Wild Fish Conservancy and The Conservation Angler, plaintiffs. Plaintiffs' claim is stated in the written complaint, a copy of which is served upon you with this summons.

In order to defend against this lawsuit, you must respond to the complaint by stating your defense in writing, and serve a copy upon the person signing this summons within 20 days after the service of this summons, excluding the day of service, or a default judgment may be entered against you without notice. A default judgment is one where plaintiff is entitled to what he asks for because you have not responded. If you serve a notice of appearance on the undersigned person you are entitled to notice before a default judgment may be entered.

Any response or notice of appearance which you serve on any party to this lawsuit must also be filed by you with the court within 20 days after the service of summons, excluding the day of service.

If you wish to seek the advice of an attorney in this matter, you should do so promptly so that your written response, if any, may be served on time.

This summons is issued pursuant to rule 4 of the Civil Rules for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction.



Signature

Claire Loeb Davis

Plaintiffs' Attorney

2226 Eastlake Ave E #101, Seattle, WA

Dated: October 11, 2021

Telephone: 206-601-8476