

TABLE 5. Projected **key stock escapements** (thousands of fish) or management criteria collated by the STT for ocean fishery options, 2005.<sup>a/</sup> (Page 1 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement <sup>b/</sup> or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)				Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
	Option I	Option II	Option III	Option IV	
<b>CHINOOK</b>					
Columbia Upriver Brights	352.6	352.8	354.5	354.5	57.3 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 46.0 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest.
Mid-Columbia Brights	89.5	89.6	90.0	90.0	16.6 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 5.75 adults for Bonneville Hatchery and 2.0 for Little White Salmon Hatchery egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest.
Columbia Lower River Hatchery Tules	74.4	75.9	78.5	78.5	31.1 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 14.1 adults for hatchery egg-take, with average conversion and no lower river mainstem or tributary harvest.
Columbia Lower River Natural Tules <sup>c/</sup> (threatened)	45.9%	43.8%	40.8%	40.8%	#49.0% ESA guidance met by a total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate on Coweeman tules (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Columbia Lower River Wild (threatened)	20.4 <sup>d/</sup>	20.3 <sup>d/</sup>	20.5 <sup>d/</sup>	20.5 <sup>d/</sup>	5.7 MSY spawner goal for North Lewis River fall chinook (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Spring Creek Hatchery Tules	110.8	116.6	122.5	122.5	11.1 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 7.0 adults for Spring Creek Hatchery egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest.
Snake River Fall (threatened) SRFI	<b>73.6%</b> <sup>e/</sup>	68.6%	62.4%	62.6%	#70.0% Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Klamath River Fall	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0 Minimum number of adult spawners to natural spawning areas.
Federally recognized tribal harvest	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0% Equals 8.4, 8.4, 8.3, and 8.5 (thousand) adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa tribal fisheries.
Age 4 ocean harvest rate	7.6%	7.5%	7.1%	7.9%	#16.0% NMFS ESA consultation standard for threatened California coastal chinook.
KMZ sport fishery share	17.0%	16.9%	16.5%	17.5%	- None specified for 2005.
CA:OR troll fishery share	50:50	51:49	48:52	54:46	51:49 2004 KFMC recommendation; <b>none specified for 2005.</b>
River recreational fishery allocation	15.0%	15.0%	20.0%	10.0%	15.0% 2004 California Fish and Game Commission specification; <b>none specified for 2005.</b> Equals 1.3, 1.3, 1.7, and 0.9 (thousand) adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries.

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<b>CHINOOK</b> (continued)					
	Option I	Option II	Option III	Option IV	
Sacramento River Winter (endangered)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Recreational season between Point Arena and Pigeon Point shall open no earlier than the first Saturday in April and close no later than the second Sunday in November; the recreational season between Pigeon Point and the U.S./Mexico Border shall open no earlier than the first Saturday in April and close no later than the first Sunday in October. The minimum size limit shall be at least 20 inches total length. Commercial seasons between Point Arena and the U.S./Mexico border shall open no earlier than May 1 and close no later than September 30, with the exception of an October season conducted Monday through Friday between Point Reyes and Point San Pedro, which shall end no later than October 15. The minimum size limit shall be at least 26 inches total length. (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Sacramento River Fall	975.6	964.2	997.6	949.8	122.0- 180.0 Sacramento River fall natural and hatchery adult spawners.
<b>COHO</b>					
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)	<b>12.3%</b> <sup>f/</sup> (4.9%)	<b>11.7%</b> <sup>f/</sup> (4.4%)	<b>10.5%</b> <sup>f/</sup> (3.2%)	<b>10.5%</b> <sup>f/</sup> (3.2%)	# 10.0% Total exploitation rate for all U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border based on 2002 PSC coho agreement.
Skagit	35.0%(4.5%) 47.8	35.0%(3.9%) 48.1	34.0%(2.9%) 48.7	34.0%(2.9%) 48.7	# 35.0% 2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement <sup>cl</sup> 30.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Stillaguamish	45.0%(6.3%) 40.4	45.0%(5.4%) 40.8	44.0%(4.0%) 41.4	44.0%(4.0%) 41.4	# 50.0% 2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement <sup>cl</sup> 17.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Snohomish	42.0%(6.3%) 172.2	41.0%(5.5%) 174.0	40.0%(4.0%) 176.8	40.0%(4.0%) 176.8	# 60.0% 2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement <sup>cl</sup> 70.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Hood Canal	36.0%(4.1%) 78.7	36.0%(3.5%) 79.4	35.0%(2.7%) 80.2	35.0%(2.7%) 80.2	# 65.0% 2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement <sup>cl</sup> 21.5 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Strait of Juan de Fuca	12.0%(4.7%) 18.5	12.0%(4.0%) 18.7	11.0%(2.9%) 18.9	11.0%(2.9%) 18.9	# 40.0% 2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement <sup>cl</sup> 12.8 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Quillayute Fall	16.0	16.2	16.6	16.6	6.3-15.8 MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Hoh	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.7	2.0-5.0 MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Queets Wild	13.9	14.2	14.6	14.6	5.8-14.5 MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Queets Supplemental	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	-

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<b>COHO (continued)</b>					
	Option I	Option II	Option III	Option IV	
Grays Harbor	78.1	79.1	80.7	80.7	35.4 MSP level of adult spawners. Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Oregon Coastal Natural (threatened)	11.6%	10.4%	9.2%	9.2%	# 15.0% Marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate.
Northern California (threatened)	5.6%	5.3%	4.6%	4.6%	# 13.0% Marine fishery exploitation rate for R/K hatchery coho (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
<b>COLUMBIA RIVER:</b>					
Lower Columbia River Natural (Proposed threatened; Oregon state endangered)	10.2%	9.0%	7.8%	8.4%	# 15.0% Marine fishery exploitation rate.
Upper Columbia <sup>g/</sup>	65%	71%	72%	74%	50% Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam.
Columbia River Hatchery Early	159.4	178.8	191.4	191.2	38.7 Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 16.0 early adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.
Columbia River Hatchery Late	22.9	30.7	38.5	38.5	15.2 Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 9.7 late adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.

- a/ Projections in the table assume a WCVI mortality for coho of the 2004 observed level; Southeast Alaska 2004 ceiling of 383,500 PST treaty chinook; North Coast BC 2004 ceiling of 243,600 chinook; WCVI troll ceiling of 168,800 chinook (includes chinook caught in the fall of 2004); the WCVI outside sport 2004 observed level.
- b/ Ocean escapement is the number of salmon escaping ocean fisheries and entering freshwater with the following clarifications. Ocean escapement for Puget Sound stocks is the estimated number of salmon entering Area 4B that are available to U.S. net fisheries in Puget Sound and spawner escapement after impacts from the Canadian, U.S. ocean, and Puget Sound troll and recreational fisheries have been deducted. Numbers in parentheses represent Council area exploitation rates for Puget sound coho stocks. For Columbia River early and late coho stocks, ocean escapement represents the number of coho after the Buoy 10 fishery. Exploitation rates for OCN coho include impacts of freshwater fisheries.
- c/ Annual management objectives may be different than FMP goals, and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders. Total exploitation rate includes Alaskan, Canadian, Council area, Puget Sound, and freshwater fisheries and is calculated as total fishing mortality divided by total fishing mortality plus spawning escapement. These total exploitation rates reflect the initial base package for inside fisheries developed by state and tribal comanagers. It is anticipated that total exploitation rates will be adjusted by state and tribal comanagers during the preseason planning process to comply with stock specific exploitation rate constraints.
- d/ includes minor contributions from East Fork Lewis River and Sandy River.
- e/ The fisheries in this option will need to be restructured if negotiations in the North of Falcon forum or final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries do not result in an SRFI at or below 0.700 as required by the NMFS ESA consultation standard.
- f/ The fisheries in this option will need to be restructured if negotiations in the North of Falcon forum or final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries do not result in a total exploitation rate for all U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border of no more than 10.0% as required by the 2002 PSC agreement.
- g/ Includes projected impacts of inriver fisheries that have not yet been shaped, but have been reduced from 2004 preseason levels based on 2005 abundance.