

**Tribal and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife 2014
Management Objectives for
Puget Sound Chinook and Coho Salmon**

As provided for in Amendment 14, and pursuant to rules and procedures established under U.S. v. Washington, WDFW and the affected Tribes have established management objectives for Puget Sound Chinook and coho salmon. The management objectives applicable to the 2014 regulation setting process are presented in the following tables. They are based on a similar management approach and methodologies as the objectives provided to the Council the past several years. The management objectives define the maximum impact levels allowed for 2014-15 salmon fisheries.

For Puget Sound Chinook salmon, the management objectives in Table 1 are part of the current harvest management plan developed by the Puget Sound Tribes and WDFW. The state and tribal co-managers expect that fishing considered by the Council for the 2014-15 seasons will be consistent with these objectives. The Puget Sound Harvest Management plan is in the process of being approved by NOAA Fisheries and is consistent with the NOAA Guidance Letter presented in Agenda item F.2.c.

2014 Puget Sound Primary Natural Coho Management Unit Exploitation Rate Ceilings

<u>Management Unit</u>	<u>Preseason Forecast Of Abundance</u> (Ocean Age Three)	<u>Management Status</u>	<u>Total Exploitation Rate Ceiling</u>
Strait of Juan de Fuca	12,540	low	40%
Hood Canal	47,600	normal	65%
Skagit	112,440	normal	60%
Stillaguamish	32,450	normal	50%
Snohomish	150,000	normal	60%

Table 1. Exploitation rate ceilings, low abundance thresholds and critical exploitation rate ceilings for Puget Sound Chinook management units for the 2014-2015 season.

Management Unit	Exploitation Rate	Upper Management Threshold	Low Abundance Threshold	Critical Exploitation Rate Ceiling
Nooksack		4,000		
North Fork		2,000	1,000 ^{1/}	7% / 9% SUS ^{3/}
South Fork		2,000	1,000 ^{1/}	
Skagit Summer/Fall		14,500	4,800	15% SUS even-years 17% SUS odd-years
Upper Skagit	50%		2,200	
Sauk			400	
Lower Skagit			900	
Skagit Spring			2,000	576
Upper Sauk	38%		130	
Upper Cascade			170	
Suiattle			170	
Stillaguamish			900	700 ^{1/}
North Fork Summer	25%	600	500 ^{1/}	
South Fk & MS Fall		300	200 ^{1/}	
Snohomish		4,600	2,800 ^{1/}	15% SUS
Skykomish	21%	3,600	1,745 ^{1/}	
Snoqualmie		1,000	521 ^{1/}	
Lake Washington	20% SUS			10% PT SUS
Cedar River		1,680	200	
Green	15% PT SUS	5,800	1,800	12% PT SUS
White River Spring	20%	1,000	200	15% SUS
Puyallup Fall		500 (South Prairie Cr.)	500	12% PT SUS
	50%			
Nisqually	52%		700	50% reduction of SUS ER ^{4/}
Skokomish	50%	3,650	1,300 ^{2/}	12% PT SUS
Mid-Hood Canal	15% PT SUS	750	400	12% PT SUS
Dungeness	10% SUS	925	500	6% SUS
Elwha	10% SUS	2,900	1,000	6% SUS
Western JDF	10% SUS	850	500	6% SUS

1/ Natural-origin spawners

2/ Skokomish LAT comprises natural escapement of 800 and/or 500 hatchery

3/ SUS ER will not exceed 7% in 4 out of 5 years

4/ SUS ER ceiling will be 50% of the difference between 52% and the expected ER associated with fisheries in Alaska and British Columbia