

**WDFW and Tribal 2010 Management Objectives for
Puget Sound Chinook and Coho Salmon**

Amendment 14 to the Pacific Coast Salmon Plan recognizes and allows for annual management targets to be established for Puget Sound Chinook and coho salmon pursuant to rules and procedures established under U.S. v. Washington. It further recognized that WDFW and the effected tribes were establishing new objectives for coho salmon based on stepped exploitation rates, which would replace the previously defined management objectives. It also recognized that for Puget Sound Chinook salmon, which are listed as a threatened species under the ESA, additional conservation objectives would be provided by NOAA- Fisheries, WDFW, and the Tribes.

As provided for in Amendment 14, WDFW and the effected tribes have established, pursuant to their obligations and authorized under U.S. v. Washington, management objectives for Puget Sound Chinook and coho salmon. The attached tables provide the objectives for use during the 2010 regulation setting process. They are based on a similar approach to the objectives provided to the Council the past several years. The management objectives define the maximum impact levels allowed for 2010-11 salmon fisheries.

For Puget Sound Chinook salmon, the management objectives in Table 2 are part of the recent submitted 5-year harvest plan (2010 through 2014) developed by WDFW and the Puget Sound Tribes. The submitted plan is an update of the previous plan and contains revisions that set more conservative management objectives for several stocks. The state and tribal co-manager's propose that it is under this updated plan that the suite of fisheries for the 2010-11 season be developed. This plan is currently being reviewed by NOAA Fisheries under Limit 6 (State and tribal resource management plans) of the 4(d) rule (50 CFR 223) for ESA compliance.

Table 12. Exploitation rates, low abundance thresholds and critical exploitation rate ceilings for Puget Sound Chinook management units.

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	
Upper Skagit Summer	50%		2,200	15% SUS even-years
Sauk Summer			400	
Lower Skagit Fall			900	17% SUS odd-years
Skagit Spring		2,000	576	
Upper Sauk	38%		130	18% SUS
Upper Cascade			170	
Suiattle			170	
Stillaguamish		900	700 ^{1/}	
North Fork Summer	25%	600	500 ^{1/}	15% SUS
South Fk & MS Fall		300	200 ^{1/}	
Snohomish		4,600	2,800 ^{1/}	
Skykomish	21%	3,600	1,745 ^{1/}	15% SUS
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	50%	500 (South Prairie Cr.)	500	12% PT SUS
Nisqually	Stepped reduction: 65% for 2010-11; 56% for 2012-13; 47% in 2014.			
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 is escapement of 800 natural and/or 500 hatchery (see Appendix A)

3/ Nooksack SUS ER will not exceed 7% in 4 out of 5 years (see Appendix A)

2010 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	8,460	critical	20%
Hood Canal	33,190	low	45%
Skagit	95,880	normal	60%
Stillaguamish	25,900	normal	50%
Snohomish	99,400	low	40%

Note: Preseason Forecast rounded to nearest 10 fish.