

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2009 ocean fishery options adopted by the Council.^{ai} (Page 1 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{bi} or other Criteria (Council Area impacts in parens)			Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
	Option I	Option II	Option III	
CHINOOK				
Columbia Upriver Brights	269.4	269.7	271.2	88.2 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 60.0 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest.
Mid-Columbia Brights	97.5	97.8	98.4	13.2 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 4.7 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	85.2	87.9	92.4	25.5 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 12.0 adults for hatchery egg-take, with average conversion and no lower river mainstem or tributary harvest.
Columbia Lower River Natural Tules (threatened)	38.9%	38.7%	33.6%	≤ 38.0% ESA guidance met by a total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate on Coweeman tules (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Columbia Lower River Wild ^{ci} (threatened)	8.6	8.6	8.7	6.8 Minimum ocean escapement to attain MSY spawner goal of 5.7 for N. Lewis River fall Chinook (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Spring Creek Hatchery Tules	54.5	56.3	60.2	8.8 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	48.5%	47.3%	38.5%	≤ 70.0% Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Klamath River Fall	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7 Minimum number of adult spawners to natural spawning areas. 2009 Council guidance.
Federally recognized tribal harvest	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0% Equals 30.9, 30.9, and 30.9 (thousand) adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa tribal fisheries.
Spawner Reduction Rate	50.1%	50.1%	50.1%	≤ 66.7% Equals 65.2, 65.2, and 65.2 (thousand) fewer adult spawners due to fishing.
Adult river mouth return	130.2	130.3	130.3	NA
Age 4 ocean harvest rate	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	≤ 16.0% NMFS ESA consultation standard for threatened California coastal chinook.
KMZ sport fishery share	100.0%	100.0%	NA	No Council guidance for 2009.
CA:OR troll fishery share	NA	NA	NA	50:50 2006 KFMC recommendation, no guidance for 2009.
River recreational fishery share	99.6%	99.8%	100.0%	≥ 15% 2009 Council Guidance. Equals 30.8, 30.8, and 30.9 (thousand) adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries.
Sacramento River Winter (endangered)	Met	Met	Met	Recreational seasons: Point Arena to Pigeon Point between the first Saturday in April and the second Sunday in November; Pigeon Point to the U.S./Mexico Border between the first Saturday in April and the first Sunday in October. Minimum size limit ≥ 20 inches total length. Commercial seasons: Point Arena to the U.S./Mexico border between May 1 and September 30, except Point Reyes to Point San Pedro between October 1 and 15. Minimum size limit ≥ 26 inches total length. (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Sacramento River Fall	122.066	122.068	122.120	2.0-180.0 FMP objective for Sacramento River fall natural and hatchery adult spawners.
Ocean commercial impacts	0.0	0.0	0.0	All options include fall (Sept-Dec) 2008 impacts; equals 0 SRFC.
Ocean recreational impacts	0.1	0.1	0.1	All options include fall 2008 impacts (0 SRFC).
River recreational impacts	0.1	0.0	0.0	Assumes 0.000 (thousand) adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries. ^{dj}
Hatchery spawner goal	Met	Met	Met	22.0 Aggregate number of adults to achieve egg take goals at Coleman, Feather River, and Nimbus hatcheries.

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2009 ocean fishery options adopted by the Council.^{af} (Page 2 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{af} or other Criteria (Council Area impacts in parens)			Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
	Option I	Option II	Option III	
				COHO
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)	11.7%(7.0%)	11.7%(7.0%)	10.6%(5.9%)	≤ 10.0% Total exploitation rate for all U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border based on 2002 PSC coho agreement.
Skagit	33.8%(6.5%) 26.9	33.8%(6.5%) 26.9	33.0%(5.5%) 27.2	≤ 35.0% 2009 total exploitation rate ceiling; agreement by Parties to <i>U.S. v. Washington</i> ^{ef} 30.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Stillaguamish	33.7%(4.4%) 10.1	33.7%(4.4%) 10.1	33.1%(3.6%) 10.2	≤ 35.0% 2009 total exploitation rate ceiling; agreement by Parties to <i>U.S. v. Washington</i> ^{ef} 17.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Snohomish	26.8%(4.4%) 51.9	26.8%(4.4%) 51.9	26.2%(3.6%) 52.4	≤ 40.0% 2009 total exploitation rate ceiling; agreement by Parties to <i>U.S. v. Washington</i> ^{ef} 70.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Hood Canal	44.5%(6.9%) 35.9	44.5%(6.8%) 35.9	43.7%(5.8%) 36.4	≤ 65.0% 2009 total exploitation rate ceiling; agreement by Parties to <i>U.S. v. Washington</i> ^{ef} 21.5 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Strait of Juan de Fuca	12.2%(5.2%) 18.3	12.2%(5.2%) 18.3	11.3%(4.3%) 18.4	≤ 40.0% 2009 total exploitation rate ceiling; agreement by Parties to <i>U.S. v. Washington</i> ^{ef} 12.8 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Quillayute Fall	17.7	17.7	17.9	6.3-15.8 FMP objective MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual
Hoh	7.7	7.8	8.0	2.0-5.0 management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between
Queets Wild	25.1	25.2	25.9	5.8-14.5 WDFW and the Washington coastal treaty tribes under U.S. District Court
Grays Harbor	53.5	53.6	54.2	35.4 orders.
Lower Columbia River Natural (threatened)	13.4%	13.0%	10.2%	≤ 20.0% Total marine and mainstem Columbia River fishery exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard). Value depicted is ocean fishery exploitation rate only.
Upper Columbia ^{af}	≥ 50%	≥ 50%	≥ 50%	≥ 50% Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam.
Columbia River Hatchery Early	359.5	373.1	387.4	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	214.9	218.6	236.5	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.
Oregon Coastal Natural	13.4%	12.2%	9.1%	≤ 15.0% Marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate.
Northern California (threatened)	3.0%	3.0%	2.3%	≤ 13.0% Marine fishery exploitation rate for R/K hatchery coho (NMFS ESA consultation standard).

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2009 ocean fishery options adopted by the Council.^{a/} (Page 3 of 3)

a/ Projections in the table have been updated to include catch ceilings in Canadian and Alaskan Chinook AABM fisheries and 2009 forecasts of Canadian Chinook and coho stocks.

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 LCN coho include all marine impacts prior to the Buoy 10 fishery. Exploitation rates for OCN coho include impacts of freshwater fisheries.

c/ Includes minor contributions from East Fork Lewis River and Sandy River.

d/ Assumes zero SRFC harvested in Late Fall Chinook target recreational fishery in upper Sacramento River starting no earlier than November 16.

e/ 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.

f/ Includes projected impacts of inriver fisheries that have not yet been shaped.