

**Tribal and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife 2017
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 2017 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 2017-18 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 2017-18 seasons will be consistent with these objectives. The 2017-18 Puget Sound Harvest Management plan will be reviewed by NOAA Fisheries and is consistent with the NOAA Guidance Letter presented in Agenda item E.3.b, Supplemental NOAA Report 2.

Table 1. Exploitation rate ceilings, low abundance thresholds and critical exploitation rate ceilings for Puget Sound Chinook management units for the 2017-2018 season.

Management Unit	Exploitation Rate Ceiling	Upper Management Threshold	Low Abundance Threshold	Critical Exploitation Rate Ceiling
Nooksack		4,000		
North Fork	Minimum Fishing Regime Applies	2,000	1,000 ^{1/}	10% SUS
South Fork		2,000	1,000 ^{1/}	
Skagit Summer/Fall		14,500	4,800	
Upper Skagit	50%		2,200	15% SUS even-years 17% SUS odd-years
Sauk			400	
Lower Skagit			900	
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 Washington⁴	20% SUS			10% PT SUS
Cedar River		1,680	200	
Green River⁴	15% PT	5,800	1,800	12% PT SUS
White River Spring	22% SUS	1,000	200	15% SUS
Puyallup Fall⁴	50%	500 (South Prairie Cr.)	500	12% PT SUS
Nisqually	47%		700	SUS ER = 50% of remaining allowable ER ^{3/}
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 an aggregate escapement of 1,300 total fish of at least 800 Natural spawners and 500 escapement to the hatchery.

3/ SUS CERC will be 50% of the difference between 47% and the expected ER associated with fisheries in Alaska and British Columbia

4/ Hatchery rack needs are also considered for these units. The comanagers' hatchery rack escapement goals are 2,300 for Issaquah Creek Hatchery, 4,500 for Soos Creek hatchery and 2,000 for Voights Creek hatchery.

Table 2. 2017 Puget Sound Primary Natural Coho Management Unit Exploitation Rate Ceilings

Management Unit	Preseason Forecast Of Abundance (Ocean Age Three)	Management Status	Total Exploitation Rate Ceiling
Strait of Juan de Fuca	13,058	Low	40%
Hood Canal	115,606	Normal	65%
Skagit	11,160	Critical*	20%
Stillaguamish	7,622	Critical*	20%
Snohomish	107,325	Low	40%

* Comanagers are discussing appropriate southern U.S. exploitation rate ceilings given critical stock status.