

**Tribal and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife 2022**  
**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, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) and the affected Puget Sound Tribes (Tribes) have established management objectives for Puget Sound Chinook salmon and Coho salmon, with the exception of the Mid Hood Canal Chinook management unit. That management objective is the subject of ongoing discussion among the state and tribal co-managers as well as NOAA. The management objectives applicable to the 2022 regulation setting process based on this year's forecasts are presented in the following tables. The management objectives define the maximum impact levels allowed for 2022-23 salmon fisheries and are based on a similar approach and methods as the objectives provided to the Council the past several years.

For Puget Sound Chinook salmon, the management objectives in Table 1 are part of the proposed harvest management plan developed by the Tribes and WDFW that is currently under review by NOAA. The Tribes and WDFW expect that fishing considered by the Council for the 2022-23 seasons will be consistent with these objectives.

For Puget Sound Coho salmon primary natural management units, the management objectives in Table 2 are consistent with the 2009 revision of the Puget Sound co-managers Comprehensive Coho Management Plan. The Strait of Juan de Fuca and Snohomish Management Units are currently under Rebuilding Plans and will be managed accordingly. This includes a minimum escapement target of 55,000 Snohomish Coho. While that target escapement level may not be achievable based on the forecasted abundance, it is the expectation that fisheries will be managed to promote escapement towards that level.

Table 1. Puget Sound Chinook salmon management objectives for fishery year 2022. Objectives are specified as escapement-based objectives or as either Total, Southern U.S. (SUS), or pre-terminal SUS (PT SUS) exploitation rate limits.

Management Unit	Exploitation Rate Ceiling
Nooksack River North/Middle Fork South Fork	10.9% SUS ER
Skagit Summer/Fall Upper Skagit summer-run Sauk summer-run Lower Skagit fall-run	52% Total if above LAT 15% SUS if below LAT
Skagit spring-run Upper Sauk Upper Cascade Suiattle	36% Total
Stillaguamish River - Unmarked - Marked	9% SUS max 14% SUS
Snohomish River <sup>1</sup> Skykomish summer-run Snoqualmie fall-run	< 8.3% SUS ER <sup>2</sup>
Lake Washington – Cedar River fall-run <sup>3</sup>	15% PT SUS
Green River fall-run <sup>3</sup>	15% PT SUS
White River spring-run	22% SUS
Puyallup fall-run <sup>3</sup>	15% PT SUS
Nisqually	49% Total (47% + ≤2% for experimental selective fishery)
Skokomish fall-run	50% Total
Mid-Hood Canal <sup>1</sup>	PS marine fisheries limited by the exploitation rate limits of the 14 other management units. <sup>4</sup> MHC FW fisheries directed at Chinook salmon closed. LAT = 200 UMT = 1,250
Dungeness	10% SUS
Elwha	10% SUS
Western Strait of Juan de Fuca – Hoko River <sup>5</sup>	10.6% SUS

<sup>1</sup> In 2022, these stocks are below their LAT and, in addition to the ER limits presented, conservation considerations are an additional management expectation to improve stock status.

<sup>2</sup>Co-managers will discuss the appropriate ceiling.

<sup>3</sup> Hatchery Escapement goals are an additional management consideration for harvest of these stocks.

<sup>4</sup> The exploitation rate limit in Puget Sound marine fisheries for Mid-Hood Canal Chinook salmon will be the exploitation rate associated with achieving the management objectives for the 14 other management units.

<sup>5</sup> Although not part of the Puget Sound Chinook salmon ESU, Hoko River Chinook management objectives are a management consideration for Puget Sound co-managers.

Table 2. 2022 Puget Sound Primary Natural Coho Management Unit Exploitation Rate Ceilings.

Puget Sound Stocks	2022 Adult Forecast (Ocean Age 3)	2022 Assigned FMP Status	Total ER Ceiling
Strait of Juan de Fuca <sup>1</sup>	7,297	Critical	20 %
Hood Canal	20,196	Low	45 %
Skagit	80,378	Normal	60 %
Stillaguamish	24,892	Normal	50 %
Snohomish <sup>1,2</sup>	64,200	Low	40 %

<sup>1</sup> Strait of Juan de Fuca and Snohomish stocks are under Rebuilding Plans.

<sup>2</sup> Snohomish is also managed to meet a minimum escapement target of 55,000. While that escapement may not be achievable based on the forecasted abundance, fisheries will be managed to promote escapement towards that target.