

**WDFW and Tribal 2012 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 effected tribes have established management objectives for Puget Sound Chinook and coho salmon. The management objectives applicable to the 2012 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 2012-13 salmon fisheries.

For Puget Sound Chinook salmon, the management objectives in Table 1 are part of the current harvest management plan developed by WDFW and the Puget Sound Tribes. The state and tribal co-managers expect that fishing considered by the Council for the 2012-13 seasons will be consistent with these objectives. This plan has been approved by NOAA Fisheries under Limit 6 (State and tribal resource management plans) of the 4(d) rule (50 CFR 223) for ESA compliance.

2012 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	12,630	low	40%
Hood Canal	73,410	normal	65%
Skagit	48,310	low	35%
Stillaguamish	47,510	normal	50%
Snohomish	109,000	low	40%

Table 1. Exploitation rate ceilings, expressed as total, southern US (SUS) or pre-terminal (PT SUS) exploitation rates, and upper management and low abundance thresholds, 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	15% SUS even-years 17% SUS odd-years
Upper Skagit	50%		2,200	
Sauk			400	
Lower Skagit			900	
Skagit Spring		2,000	576	18% SUS
Upper Sauk	38%		130	
Upper Cascade			170	
Suiattle			170	
Stillaguamish			900 ^{1/}	700 ^{1/}
North Fork Summer	25%	600 ^{1/}	500 ^{1/}	
South Fk & MS Fall		300 ^{1/}	200 ^{1/}	
Snohomish			4,600 ^{1/}	2,800 ^{1/}
Skykomish	21%	3,600 ^{1/}	1,745 ^{1/}	
Snoqualmie		1,000 ^{1/}	521 ^{1/}	
Lake Washington		20% 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	65-56-47% ^{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 is escapement of 800 natural spawners and/or 500 escapement to the hatchery

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

4/ Nisqually ER ceiling 65% for 2010-2011; 56% for 2012-2013; 47% for 2014.