

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2011 ocean fishery Alternatives adopted by the Council.^{a/} (Page 1 of 2)

| Key Stock/Criteria | Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria (Council Area Impacts in Parens) | | | Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted |
|--|---|----------------|-----------------|---|
| | Alternative I | Alternative II | Alternative III | |
| CHINOOK | | | | |
| Columbia Upriver Brights | 417.5 | 418.5 | 419.5 | 74.0 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 60.0 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest. |
| Mid-Columbia Brights | 104.9 | 105.2 | 105.4 | 11.0 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 | 125.7 | 129.3 | 134.7 | 23.8 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 12.6 adults for hatchery egg-take, with average conversion and no lower river mainstem or tributary harvest. |
| Columbia Lower River Natural Tules (threatened) | 39.3% | 36.8% | 34.4% | ≤ 37.0% Total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate; 2011 ESA guidance (NMFS ESA consultation standard). |
| Columbia Lower River Wild ^{c/} (threatened) | 13.1 | 13.1 | 13.2 | 6.9 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 | 112.1 | 116.7 | 122.5 | 8.2 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 | 41.6% | 37.5% | 33.6% | ≤ 70.0% Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard). |
| Klamath River Fall | 35.0 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 35.0 Minimum number of adult spawners to natural spawning areas; FMP. |
| Federally recognized tribal harvest | 50.0% | 50.0% | 50.0% | 50.0% Equals 34.8, 34.6, and 34.5 (thousand) adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa tribal fisheries. |
| Spawner Reduction Rate | 53.8% | 53.8% | 53.8% | ≤ 66.7% FMP; equals 40.8, 40.8, and 40.8 (thousand) fewer adult spawners due to fishing. |
| Adult river mouth return | 101.4 | 102.5 | 102.4 | NA |
| Age 4 ocean harvest rate | 16.0% | 14.9% | 15.3% | ≤ 16.0% NMFS ESA consultation standard for threatened California Coastal Chinook. |
| KMZ sport fishery share | 13.1% | 13.2% | 12.7% | No Council guidance for 2011. |
| River recreational fishery share | 22.4% | 26.4% | 26.4% | ≥ 15% 2011 Council Guidance. Equals 7.8, 9.1, and 9.1 (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. In addition, for 2011, fisheries south of Pt. Arena must have either a minimum size limit ≥ 24 inches total length, or be closed for two consecutive months between May 1 and August 31. 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 Guidance for 2011). |
| Sacramento River Fall | 375.3 | 376.8 | 368.7 | ≥150-180 2011 Council and NMFS guidance for natural and hatchery adult spawners. |
| Ocean commercial impacts | 190.9 | 191.1 | 202.8 | All options include fall (Sept-Dec) 2010 impacts; equals 0 SRFC. |
| Ocean recreational impacts | 102.7 | 100.7 | 98.4 | All options include fall 2010 impacts (386 SRFC). |
| River recreational impacts | 61.1 | 61.3 | 60.0 | No guidance in 2011. |
| 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 2011 ocean fishery Alternatives adopted by the Council.^{a/} (Page 2 of 2)

| Key Stock/Criteria | Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria (Council Area Impacts in Parens) | | | Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted |
|--|---|---------------------|-----------------|---|
| | Alternative I | Alternative II | Alternative III | |
| COHO | | | | |
| Interior Fraser (Thompson River) | 12.2% (5.0%) | 11.0% (4.1%) | 10.0% (3.1%) | ≤ 10.0% 2011 Southern U.S. exploitation rate ceiling; 2002 PSC coho agreement. |
| Skagit | 37.8% (4.5%) | 37.2% (3.7%) | 36.5% (2.9%) | ≤ 60.0% 2011 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/} |
| Stillaguamish | 27.6% (3.2%) | 27.1% (2.6%) | 26.6% (2.0%) | ≤ 50.0% 2011 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/} |
| Snohomish | 26.3% (3.2%) | 25.8% (2.6%) | 25.3% (2.0%) | ≤ 60.0% 2011 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/} |
| Hood Canal | 41.6% (4.7%) | 41.0% (3.9%) | 40.4% (3.0%) | ≤ 65.0% 2011 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/} |
| Strait of Juan de Fuca | 12.7% (3.7%) | 12.2% (3.1%) | 11.4% (2.4%) | ≤ 40.0% 2011 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/} |
| Quillayute Fall | 26.2 | 26.5 | 26.7 | 6.3-15.8 FMP objective MSY adult spawner range ^{d/} |
| Hoh | 9.8 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 2.0-5.0 FMP objective MSY adult spawner range ^{d/} |
| Queets Wild | 10.2 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 5.8-14.5 FMP objective MSY adult spawner range ^{d/} |
| Grays Harbor | 81.0 | 81.9 | 83.0 | 35.4 FMP objective MSY adult spawner range ^{d/} |
| Lower Columbia River Natural (threatened) | 12.8% | 10.9% | 8.8% | ≤ 15.0% Total marine and mainstem Columbia River fishery exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard). Value depicted is ocean fishery exploitation rate only. |
| Upper Columbia ^{e/} | >50% | >50% | >50% | ≥ 50% Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam. |
| Columbia River Hatchery Early | 154.1 | 162.9 | 175.5 | 36.7 Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 14.2 early adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries. |
| Columbia River Hatchery Late | 93.0 | 100.9 | 110.4 | 9.6 Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 6.2 late adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries. |
| Oregon Coastal Natural | 12.9% | 12.9% | 13.0% | ≤ 15.0% Marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate. |
| Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (threatened) | 8.5% | 7.9% | 7.9% | ≤ 13.0% Marine fishery exploitation rate for R/K hatchery coho (NMFS ESA consultation standard). |

a/ Projections in the table assume a WCVI mortality for coho of the 2010 preseason level. Chinook fisheries in Southeast Alaska, North Coast BC, and WCVI troll and outside sport fisheries were assumed to have the same exploitation rates as expected preseason in 2010, as modified by the 2008 PST agreement. Assumptions for these Chinook fisheries will be changed prior to the April meeting when allowable catch levels for 2011 under the PST are known.

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/ 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.

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