

CHAPTER III

COHO SALMON MANAGEMENT

OREGON PRODUCTION INDEX AREA COHO STOCKS

Oregon Production Index (OPI) area coho stocks include all Washington, Oregon, and California natural and hatchery stocks from streams south of Leadbetter Point, Washington, although stocks produced north of Leadbetter Point are also intercepted in the OPI area. The largest naturally produced coho stock is OCN coho, which includes coho produced from Oregon river and lake systems south of the Columbia River. OCN coho are managed as a stock aggregate with four identified components. Prior to 2000, NMFS listed three coho ESUs within the OPI area as threatened: CCC coho listed October 1996, SONCC coho listed May 1997, and OCN coho listed August 1998. In 2002, NMFS began an update of all its listing determinations and in January of 2006 concluded that the OCN ESU did not warrant listing under the ESA. That determination was overruled by a U.S. Court decision in 2007, and subsequently relisted by NMFS as threatened in February 2008. Columbia River natural coho were listed as endangered under the Oregon State ESA in 2002, and as threatened under the Federal ESA on June 28, 2005. The primary OPI hatchery stocks include a south migrating Columbia River (early) stock, a north migrating Columbia River (late) stock, public hatchery coho from the Oregon and northern California Coast, and formerly a small cooperative program along the southern Oregon Coast known as the Salmon Trout Enhancement Program (STEP), which was discontinued after the 2004 brood releases.

Management Objectives

In establishing ocean salmon fisheries that impact OPI area coho stocks, the Council was guided by the reasonable and prudent alternatives of NMFS 1999 Supplemental Biological Opinion and Incidental Take Statement for CCC and SONCC coho and the March 2012 NMFS ESA guidance letter for LCN natural and OCN coho, which required:

1. No directed coho fisheries or retention of coho in all commercial and recreational fisheries off California to protect endangered CCC coho.
2. Marine fishery impacts on endangered CCC and threatened SONCC coho must be no more than 13.0 percent as indicated by projected impacts on RK hatchery coho.
3. Fishery impacts on threatened LCN coho must not exceed a coastwide marine and mainstem Columbia River exploitation rate of 15.0 percent.
4. Fishery impacts on threatened OCN coho must not exceed a coastwide marine and freshwater exploitation rate of 15.0 percent.

Based on parent escapement levels and observed OPI smolt-to-jack survival for 2009 brood OPI smolts, the total allowable OCN coho exploitation rate for 2012 fisheries was no greater than 20.0 percent under the Salmon FMP (Amendment 13) and no greater than 15.0 percent under the matrix developed by the OCN Coho Work Group during their review of Amendment 13. The work group recommendation was accepted by the Council as expert biological advice in November 2000.

The Council was also guided by a treaty Indian/non-Indian sharing agreement for Columbia upriver coho stocks, which required passage of 50 percent of the run destined for areas above Bonneville Dam.

Regulations to Achieve Objectives

Historically, OPI area coho stocks contributed primarily to ocean fisheries off Oregon and northern California and, to a lesser degree, Washington and B.C. The Council has prohibited retention of coho in all fisheries south of the Oregon/California border since 1996. For the adopted seasons the STT projected exploitation rates of 5.6 percent for RK coho in marine fisheries, 15.0 percent for OCN coho in marine and freshwater fisheries combined, and 11.3 percent for LCN coho in marine fisheries.

Total allowable harvest set preseason for the non-Indian commercial and recreational fisheries for coho in 2012 was 83,000, a slight increase from the 80,000 quota in 2011. For the treaty Indian fishery, the overall quota of 55,000 coho was an increase from the 42,000 coho quota in 2011. Season and size limit details are presented in Tables I-1, I-2, and I-3.

Commercial Troll

Commercial troll fisheries have been closed to coho retention south of Cape Falcon since 1993 with the exception of limited fisheries in 2007 and 2009.

Non-Indian commercial troll fisheries from Cape Falcon to the U.S./Canada border in 2012 had an overall quota of 13,280 coho (Table I-1). The fisheries were primarily restricted to mark-selective coho retention but also included a non-mark-selective fishery in September.

All species treaty Indian fisheries north of Cape Falcon were not restricted to mark-selective retention of coho, and operated on an overall quota of 55,000 coho (Table I-2).

Recreational

From 1994 through 1998 coho retention was prohibited in Oregon recreational fisheries south of Cape Falcon. Retention of coho has been prohibited off California since 1996 to protect ESA-listed CCC coho. Mark-selective coho directed ocean recreational fisheries have been implemented in the OPI area since 1998. Limited non-mark-selective recreational ocean coho fisheries have occurred in recent years, one in 2004 between Leadbetter Point and the Queets River, and one in 2011 between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain. In 2012, non-mark-selective fisheries occurred between the Queets River and Cape Falcon, and between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain. Adequate abundance of marked coho in the OPI area has resulted in allowable harvests of marked coho in Oregon and Washington within constraints for OCN and LCN coho.

In 2012, after inseason adjustments, the recreational coho fisheries north of Cape Falcon operated with quotas of 8,200 in the Neah Bay subarea, 2,360 in the La Push subarea, 25,800 in the Westport subarea (with the remainder on September 1 converted to a non-mark-selective quota of 9,000), and 34,860 in the Columbia River subarea (with the remainder on September 3 converted to a non-mark-selective quota of 9,500) (Table I-3). The recreational fishery between Cape Falcon and the Oregon/California border operated with a mark-selective quota of 8,000 in July. After inseason adjustments, a non-mark-selective fishery with a quota of 11,800 occurred in September between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain. (Table I-3).

Inside Harvest

Coho retention in all California fisheries was prohibited.

The 2012 inside recreational harvest of coho in Oregon coastal streams, as in recent years, was very restricted and generally limited to areas where surplus hatchery coho returns were expected. Estimates of the 2012 inriver recreational coho harvest for most areas were not available. Historical estimates of the

recreational harvest of adult coho in Oregon coastal estuaries and rivers, derived from ODFW salmon and steelhead angler catch record cards, are reported in Table III-1.

Limited recreational fisheries for naturally-produced coho (non-mark-selective) were approved in ten estuaries and three lake systems in 2012. The total catch estimate for these fisheries was 5,894 in the estuaries, 359 in Siltcoos, 156 in Tahkenitch, and 27 in Tenmile lakes.

The 2012 Columbia River non-Indian commercial gillnet fishery harvested 18,000 adult coho, compared to 59,000 coho in 2011. Select Area fisheries in both Oregon and Washington accounted for 15,400 of the total 2012 Columbia River commercial coho catch. The Columbia River treaty Indian mainstem commercial gillnet coho catch was approximately 5,700 fish, compared to the 2011 catch of 33,300 coho. All Columbia River commercial coho fisheries were non-mark-selective. Coho harvest information for Columbia River commercial and recreational fisheries are presented in Appendix B, Table B-21.

The Buoy 10 and mainstem recreational fisheries below Bonneville Dam harvested 8,300 adult coho compared to 31,100 adult coho in 2011. All Columbia River recreational fisheries in 2012 were mark-selective for coho. In 2012 Columbia River managers opened the Buoy 10 fishery August 1 with a daily bag limit of two adult salmon with no more than one Chinook through September 3. From September 4 through September 30 the daily bag limit was two salmon with no Chinook retention. Beginning October 1 the fishery ran through December 31 with the daily bag limit of two salmon for Chinook and marked coho. The upriver boundary for the fishery was at the Tongue Point, Oregon to Rocky Point, Washington line. The 2012 Buoy 10 effort totaled 65,100 angler trips (Table III-2). Historical Buoy 10 catch and effort data are provided in Appendix B, Table B-22. Recreational coho harvest estimates for Columbia River tributaries were not available.

Escapement and Management Performance

The overall abundance estimate for OPI area stocks in 2012 was 325,000 compared to 836,400 in 2011 and to the recent ten-year average of 887,500 (Table III-3; Figure III-1). All Council area coho fisheries complied with quota limits. (Table I-6).

Central California Coast and Northern California Coho

For CCC coho, redd counts have been made for the Lagunitas Creek basin since 1995 and are reported in Table B-7. As of January 29, 2013, 239 redds were counted. However, the spawning season for this watershed may not be complete and the final redd count may change. Estimates were available for escapement to Klamath River Basin hatcheries, but not for coho spawning in natural areas. In 2012, a total of 7,289 adult coho returned to Trinity River Hatchery and 281 adult coho returned to Iron Gate Hatchery. These values compare to a combined goal of 2,000 adults.

Oregon Coast Natural Coho

The preliminary estimate of natural spawner escapement in 2012 to Oregon coastal river and lake systems from the Sixes River north (Oregon coast ESU) was 101,300 adult coho. This compares to 356,200 adults in 2011. Historical spawner escapement estimates of naturally produced coho are reported in Table III-1.

Preliminary information indicates the lowest total natural spawning population on the Oregon coast since 2007 when the current random sampling protocol went into effect. The estimate of the natural spawning population in 2012 was 106,800, including estimates from the Rogue River, which is part of the SONCC ESU (Table III-4, Figure III-2).

Preliminary postseason estimates of combined marine and freshwater exploitation on OCN coho was 18.1 percent, more than the preseason projection of 15.0 percent, and above the 15.0 percent maximum allowed under the FMP and the OCN work group matrix. Preliminary postseason estimates of marine exploitation on RK coho was 10.8 percent, over the preseason projection of 5.6 percent, and below the 13.0 percent maximum ESA consultation standard.

Oregon Coastal Hatchery Coho

The preliminary estimate of total coho returns to Oregon coastal public hatcheries was 2,200 adults (Table III-1). Hatchery egg-take goals were expected to be met at all public hatchery stations.

Columbia River Coho

The 2012 ocean escapement of adult early and late Columbia River coho stocks was 135,300 fish, compared to 356,800 adults in 2011 (Appendix B, Table B-21). The 2012 Columbia River coho abundance was sufficient to meet all hatchery brood stock escapement needs.

Preliminary postseason estimates of marine exploitation on LCN coho was 9.9 percent, less than the preseason projected 11.3 percent.

WASHINGTON COASTAL COHO STOCKS

Washington coastal coho stocks include all natural and hatchery stocks originating in Washington coastal streams north of the Columbia River to the western Strait of Juan de Fuca (west of the Sekiu River). The stocks in this group most pertinent to ocean salmon fishery management were Willapa Bay (hatchery), Grays Harbor, Quinalt (hatchery), Queets, Hoh, and Quillayute coho. Those stocks contribute primarily to ocean fisheries off Washington and B.C.

Management Objectives

Preseason Management goals in 2012 for Grays Harbor and Olympic Peninsula coho stocks included achieving natural spawning escapement objectives and treaty Indian allocation requirements. The Council's preseason conservation objectives for stocks managed for natural production were based on maximum sustainable yield (MSY) spawner escapements established pursuant to the U.S. District Court order in *Hoh v. Baldrige*. The conservation objectives for the Queets, Hoh, and Quillayute rivers were developed as ranges intended to bracket estimates of MSY escapement. The range reflected the inherent uncertainty by using the high estimate of recruits-per-spawner and the low estimate of carrying capacity for the lower bound, and the low estimate of recruits-per-spawner and the high estimate of smolt carrying capacity for the upper end of the range. The ranges were further adjusted upward by 26 to 184 percent for risk aversion and habitat considerations. Annual targets for natural spawning escapement and total escapement were established by WDFW and treaty Indian tribes under the provisions of *U.S. v. Washington* and subsequent U.S. District Court orders. After an annual agreement was reached, ocean fishery escapement objectives were established for each river, or region of origin. Agreements included provisions for treaty Indian allocation requirements and inside non-Indian fishery needs. No agreements on annual spawning targets for Washington coastal coho other than those in the FMP in place during the preseason process were made in 2012.

In December 2011, Amendment 16 to the FMP was approved, which established new conservation objectives and SDC for Washington coastal coho based on either S_{MSY} estimates derived from FRAM run reconstruction programs or existing conservation objectives.

Regulations to Achieve Objectives

Washington coastal coho stocks did not play a primary role in 2012 Council area ocean fishery management because of greater constraints on Interior Fraser (Thompson River, B.C.) and LCN coho stocks. Overall harvest quotas were limited to levels well below those of the late 1980s and early 1990s. All non-Indian ocean coho fisheries were mark-selective except for a September recreational coho fishery south of Cape Falcon and the September recreational coho fishery in the Columbia River and the Westport areas. There was a nontreaty troll nonselective coho fishery in September as well. Treaty Indian fisheries were not mark-selective. Season and size limit details are presented in Tables I-1, I-2, and I-3.

Willapa Bay Coho

Inside Harvest

Historical terminal run size, harvest and escapement data for Willapa Bay coho are presented in Appendix B, Table B-24. The 2012 gillnet coho harvest in Willapa Bay totaled 25,891 fish. Based on the preseason forecast for a terminal run of 170,100 fish, the scheduled commercial fisheries were expected to harvest approximately 109,683 total coho.

From June 9, 2012 through July 31, 2012, Willapa Bay (Marine Area 2-1) was open for recreational fishing concurrent with the Ocean Marine Area 2 (ocean rules applied). From August 1, 2012 through January 31, 2013, Willapa Bay was open to recreational fishing with a daily-bag-limit of six salmon, no more than three adults. Chum and unmarked Chinook retention was prohibited. Barbed hooks were prohibited when fishing for salmon. Anglers were allowed to fish with two poles if they had a Two-Pole Endorsement. Expected harvest in recreational fisheries based on preseason forecast abundance was 5,273 hatchery and wild coho. Marine and freshwater recreational harvest estimates were unavailable for 2012, but for 2011, Marine Area 2-1 and freshwater recreational harvest estimates totaled 5,636 fish.

Freshwater recreational fisheries in the Willapa Bay watersheds varied in duration but were generally open for salmon fishing from August 1, 2012 through January 31, 2013 with a daily-bag-limit of six salmon, and no more than two or three adults. Chum and unmarked Chinook retention was prohibited. Single-point barbless hooks were required in all areas.

Escapement and Management Performance

Willapa Bay coho were managed primarily for natural production. Estimates of natural spawning escapement for 2012 were unavailable. The most recent but still preliminary natural escapement estimate available was 26,122 in 2011, which met the WDFW escapement objective of 13,090 natural spawners. Escapement to Willapa Bay hatcheries in 2011 was estimated at 25,653 coho, which met the WDFW escapement objective of 6,100 spawners. FMP conservation objectives remain undefined for Willapa Bay coho.

The FMP conservation objective for Willapa Bay natural coho is undefined so a determination of overfished status could not be made. Estimates of exploitation rates were not available so an assessment of overfishing status was not possible, but based on exploitation rates for other Washington coastal coho stocks, it is unlikely that Willapa Bay coho were subject to overfishing (Table III-6).

Grays Harbor Coho

Inside Harvest

Historical terminal run size, harvest, and escapement data for Grays Harbor coho are presented in Appendix B, Table B-26. The 2012 run size forecast for Grays Harbor coho, after accounting for ocean fishery impacts, was 198,012 fish (150,208 natural and 47,804 hatchery). Treaty Indian and non-Indian gillnet fisheries harvested 40,916 coho (natural, hatchery, and net-pen origin) in 2012. Recreational harvest estimates for 2012 are not available at this time.

The Quinault Indian Nation operated two separately scheduled gillnet fisheries for Chinook, coho, and chum in the area of the Lower Humptulips and in the area of the Lower Chehalis, as described in Chapter II under the section labeled Grays Harbor Chinook. The expected coho fishery impacts were limited by the expected abundance and harvest of Chinook in the Lower Chehalis side of the fishery. The Chehalis area Treaty fishery caught 26,953 coho, while the Humptulips area Treaty fishery catch was 3,712 coho. The combined Grays Harbor Treaty coho catch of 30,665 was 74 percent of expected harvest.

The non-Indian gillnet fishery in Humptulips commercial Area 2-C was open for six days mid-August through mid-September. Retention of fall Chinook, coho, and chum were allowed. Live boxes were not required. Catches totaled 1,139 Chinook and 393 coho. The non-Indian gillnet fishery in the Chehalis River commercial Areas 2A and 2D was open for six 12-hour periods and one 24-hour period in October; live boxes were required, and wild Chinook could not be retained. Catches totaled 9,923 coho. The total coho harvest during non-Indian gillnet fisheries in Grays Harbor was 10,316 fish, 46.2 percent less than the forecasted harvest estimate.

Chehalis Tribe Chehalis River mainstem fisheries occurred in the fall of 2012. The total harvest in 2012 is not available at this time as fisheries targeting coho are still on-going. The most recent five-year average (2007 to 2011) of reported coho harvest during Chehalis Tribe fisheries has been about 1,200 fish.

Estimates of catch in recreational fisheries for 2012 were unavailable, however, fisheries were conducted in three general areas: Marine Area 2.2, the Chehalis River and its tributaries, and the Humptulips River. The recreational fishery in Marine Area 2.2 was open from September 16 through November 30. From September 16 to October 7, one Chinook and up to 2 wild coho per day were allowed. From October 8 to the end of the season, only coho retention was allowed.

The Chehalis River and its tributaries were open for coho fishing on the following dates and areas:

- Downstream of the high bridge on Weyerhaeuser 1000 line approximately 400 yards downstream from Roger Creek: September 16 through November 30, 2012 with a daily limit of 6 salmon, up to 3 adults may be retained, of which 2 may be wild coho. December 1, 2012 through January 31, 2013 with a daily limit of 6 salmon, up to 2 adults, with no Chinook, chum, or unmarked coho retention.

The Humptulips River recreational fishery was open for coho fishing on the following dates and areas, with a bag limit of two adult salmon daily.

- From the mouth to Ocean Beach Road from October 1 through November 30, 2012: a daily limit of 6 salmon, up to 3 adults may be retained, of which 1 may be a wild coho. From December 1, 2012 through January 31, 2013: a daily limit of 6 salmon, up to 2 adults may be retained, release wild coho.
- From the Ocean Beach Road to the confluence of the East and West forks: September 16 through November 30, 2012: a daily limit of 6 salmon, up to 3 adults may be retained; of which 1 may be a wild coho. From December 1, 2012 through January 31, 2013: a daily limit of 6 salmon, up to 2 adults may be retained, release wild coho.

Escapement and Management Performance

Grays Harbor coho are managed for natural production with a spawning escapement goal of 35,400. The 2012 terminal run forecast for natural spawning coho was 150,208 adult fish and 47,804 hatchery-origin coho. A preliminary escapement estimate for 2011 is 64,433 natural spawning coho. An estimate for 2012 Grays Harbor coho was not available. The returns of hatchery-origin coho to Grays Harbor hatchery programs were sufficient to provide for 2013 coho production goals. For the last three returns, natural origin escapement was estimated in 2009 at 64,994, from which 892 were taken for hatchery brood stock; 86,876 in 2010, from which 755 were taken for hatchery brood stock; and 59,432 in 2011, from which 363 were taken for hatchery brood stock.

The geometric mean of Grays Harbor coho escapement in 2009, 2010, and 2011 was 76,970, which was above the MSST of 18,320; therefore, Grays Harbor coho should not be considered overfished. Estimates of Grays Harbor coho exploitation rates were not available for 2010 or 2011; however, fisheries in earlier years resulted in exploitation rates well below the MFMT (0.65); therefore, Grays Harbor coho should not be considered subject to overfishing (Table III-6).

Quinault River Coho

Inside Harvest

Historical terminal run size, harvest, and escapement for Quinault River coho are presented in Appendix B, Table B-28. The treaty Indian gillnet fishery targeted hatchery Chinook and coho from early September through mid-November. A total of 19,166 coho were harvested by the gillnet fishery during the 2012 season.

Escapement and Management Performance

Quinault River coho were managed for hatchery production. Escapement estimates for Quinault River coho in 2012 were unavailable. The Quinault National Fish Hatchery egg take objectives for 2012 were achieved.

Queets River Coho

Inside Harvest

Historical terminal run size, harvest, and escapement for Queets River coho are presented in Appendix B, Table B-31. Queets River fisheries were managed according to preseason abundance estimates and planned Council ocean fisheries. The fishery was structured to target returning hatchery and natural coho while limiting total freshwater Chinook harvest to a maximum rate of 40 percent. The total harvest of coho in the Treaty Indian gillnet fishery was 6,118 commercially-landed fish, which was less than the preseason modeled catch of 21,631. The gillnet harvest was comprised of a mix of early-timed hatchery fish and normal/late-timed natural fish and the harvest of both was substantially less than anticipated. A final estimate of the hatchery/natural mix in the catch is currently unavailable. Coho catch estimates in the treaty Ceremonial and Subsistence fishery are not yet available. Recreational fisheries operated with standard September 1 through November 30 schedules in the Queets, Clearwater, and Salmon Rivers, and a standard bag limit in the Clearwater and Queets. A third adult coho was allowed in the Salmon River in Park and State waters. Recreational fisheries for Chinook operated in a similar manner as coho, except within Olympic National Park waters, where only mark-selective Chinook retention was allowed. Estimates of the non-Indian and treaty Indian recreational catches were not available.

Escapement and Management Performance

The 2012 natural escapement estimate is unavailable. The expected natural coho escapement for 2012 based on preseason modeling was 15,488, with a preseason escapement objective range of 5,800 to

14,500 natural coho. Actual escapement is anticipated to be below the preseason expectation because actual catches were well below the preseason modeled catches.

The geometric mean of Queets River coho escapement in 2009, 2010, and 2011 was 9,689, which was above the MSST of 4,350; therefore, Queets River coho should not be considered overfished. Estimates of Queets River coho exploitation rates were not available for 2010 or 2011; however, fisheries in earlier years resulted in exploitation rates well below the MFMT (0.65); therefore, Queets River coho should not be considered subject to overfishing (Table III-6).

Hoh River Coho

Inside Harvest

Historical terminal run size, catch, and escapement data for Hoh River coho are presented in Appendix B, Table B-34. The 2012 terminal run size of Hoh River natural coho was projected to be 12,296. The tribal fishery targeted 35.8 percent of the terminal run. The treaty Indian gillnet fishery occurred from the week of September 1 to the week of December 31 (which included weeks 49-52 of steelhead management), as described in Chapter II under the section labeled Hoh River Chinook. The tribal fishery harvested approximately 1,585 wild coho, and 78 hatchery-origin coho. The non-Indian recreational fishery extended from September 1 through November 30, with the area below Willoughby Creek open and a daily-bag-limit of six salmon, two of which could be adults and no mark-selective coho restriction. The portion of the river between Willoughby Creek and Morgan's Crossing opened October 16 to reduce impacts on spawning spring/summer Chinook in that reach. The river above Morgan's Crossing did not open for recreational salmon fishing. A catch estimate for the 2012 recreational fishery was 1,210 wild coho.

Escapement and Management Performance

The preliminary 2012 spawning escapement estimate for coho in the Hoh River is 4,179. Tribal catch and expected harvest rates indicate the fall coho terminal run size was only 51 percent of the level anticipated preseason. The escapement goal range established for this stock is 2,000 to 5,000. The geometric mean of Hoh River coho escapement in 2009, 2010, and 2011 was 7,983, which was above the MSST of 6,418; therefore, Hoh River coho should not be considered overfished. Estimates of Hoh River coho exploitation rates were not available for 2010 or 2011; however, fisheries in earlier years resulted in exploitation rates well below the MFMT (0.65); therefore, Hoh River coho should not be considered subject to overfishing (Table III-6).

Quillayute River Coho

Inside Harvest

Historical terminal run size, catch, and escapement data for Quillayute River summer and fall coho are presented in Appendix B, Table B-37. The recreational and tribal fisheries for coho were established by preseason agreement between WDFW and the Quileute Tribe. A total of 430 (117 natural) summer coho were harvested in the Quileute Tribe's commercial, ceremonial, and subsistence fisheries. An estimate of the 2012 recreational catch was unavailable.

Tribal harvest of fall coho in 2012 was 10,719. The Quileute Tribal net fishery harvested 8,352 natural fall coho and 2,367 hatchery fall coho. One natural and one hatchery fall coho were taken in the ceremonial and subsistence fishery. An estimate of the 2012 recreational catch was unavailable.

WDFW reduced the impacts of the recreational fishery on natural summer and fall coho by requiring mark-selective fisheries for coho through October. The Quileute Tribe did not have a closure in their fishery this year, but, as in past years, limited their fishery to 29 hours per week during July and August.

Escapement and Management Performance

The summer coho run in the Quillayute is managed primarily for its hatchery component, which returns in August and September. The summer coho hatchery rack return was 1,588, well above the goal of 300. Natural summer brood stock was not collected for the Sol Duc hatchery. The preliminary estimate for 2012 natural summer coho escapement was 672.

The preliminary 2012 escapement estimate for natural fall coho was 5,526. This was below the MSY spawner escapement objective of 6,300. for this stock. Sol Duc Hatchery collected no additional natural fall coho for integration in their fall coho program.

The geometric mean of Quillayute fall coho escapement in 2009, 2010, and 2011 was 7,598, which was above the MSST of 4,725; therefore, Quillayute fall coho should not be considered overfished. The MFMT for Quillayute fall coho was undefined; therefore an assessment of overfishing was not possible for Quillayute fall coho; however, fisheries in earlier years resulted in exploitation rates similar to other Washington coastal coho stocks, and it is unlikely that Quillayute fall coho were subject to overfishing (Table III-6).

PUGET SOUND COHO STOCKS

Puget Sound coho salmon stocks include natural and hatchery stocks originating from U.S. tributaries in Puget Sound and the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The primary stocks in this group that are most pertinent to ocean salmon fishery management were Strait of Juan de Fuca, Hood Canal, Skagit, Stillaguamish, Snohomish, and South Puget Sound (hatchery) coho. Those stocks contribute primarily to ocean fisheries off Washington and B.C.

Management Objectives

The Council's previous conservation objectives were based on the Puget Sound Salmon Management Plan, which defined management objectives and long-term goals for these stocks as developed by representatives from Federal, state, and tribal agencies. Conservation objectives for specific stocks were based on either maximum sustainable production for stocks managed primarily for natural production or on hatchery escapement needs for stocks managed for artificial production. The original conservation objectives were developed by a State/Tribal Management Plan Development Team following the Boldt Decision with the goal for natural spawning stocks defined as "the adult spawning population that will, on the average, maximize biomass of juvenile outmigrants subsequent to incubation and freshwater rearing under average environmental conditions." The methodology used to develop the objectives was based on assessment of the quantity and quality of rearing habitat and the number of adult spawners required to fully seed the habitat. Some objectives were subsequently modified by the U.S. District Court Fisheries Advisory Board and later determinations of the WDFW/Tribal Technical Committee. However, annual natural management objectives may vary from the FMP conservation objectives if agreed to by WDFW and the treaty Indian tribes under the provisions of *U.S. versus Washington* and subsequent U.S. District Court orders. (see "Memorandum Adopting Salmon Management Plan"; *U.S. versus Washington*, 626 F. Supp. 1405 [1985]).

The PSC adopted a management plan for coho salmon originating in Washington and southern B.C. river systems in 2002. The plan was directed at the conservation of key management units, four from Southern B.C. (Interior Fraser, Lower Fraser, Strait of Georgia Mainland, Strait of Georgia Vancouver Island) and nine from Washington (Skagit, Stillaguamish, Snohomish, Hood Canal, Strait of Juan de Fuca,

Quillayute, Hoh, Queets, and Grays Harbor). Under the plan, the U.S. and Canada were required to constrain total fishery exploitation rates to levels associated with the categorical status and target exploitation rates of the key management units as determined by domestic managers. Ceilings on exploitation rates by intercepting fisheries were established through formulas specified in the plan. Categorical status was employed by the PST under the 2002 Coho Agreement to indicate general ranges of allowable total exploitation rates for U.S. and Canadian coho management units in 2012. Three categories were employed: low (total exploitation rate <20 percent), moderate (total exploitation rate 20-40 percent), and abundant (total exploitation rate >40 percent).

In 2012, the Council adopted management objectives for Puget Sound coho as recommended by WDFW and tribal co-managers under provisions of *U.S. v. Washington*. The annual objectives were based on the Comprehensive Coho Agreement categorical status and associated maximum exploitation rate limits. The Council formally adopted exploitation rate management objectives for Puget Sound coho in November 2009, which were generally consistent with PSC objectives, and replaced the longstanding FMP spawning escapement objectives in 2010. For 2012, the objectives were as follows:

- Strait of Juan de Fuca (East and West): Moderate status 40 percent maximum exploitation rate
- Hood Canal: Abundant status 65 percent maximum exploitation rate
- Skagit: Moderate status 35 percent maximum exploitation rate
- Stillaguamish: Abundant status 50 percent maximum exploitation rate
- Snohomish: Moderate status 40 percent maximum exploitation rate

Regulations to Achieve Objectives

Puget Sound coho stocks did not play a primary role in 2012 ocean fishery management considerations, since management of impacts to Interior Fraser (Thompson River, B.C. Canada) and LCN coho were more constraining. Inside fisheries, primarily in Puget Sound, were constrained to meet PSC objectives for Interior Fraser coho. The mark-selective regulations in ocean and Puget Sound recreational fisheries served to increase harvest of marked hatchery fish while minimizing impacts on natural Puget Sound coho, LCN coho, OCN coho, and Interior Fraser coho. Season and size limit details are presented in Tables I-1, I-2, and I-3.

Inside Harvest

Inside harvest of Puget Sound coho was managed on the basis of the six regional management units. Harvest of coho for each management unit is regulated according to the natural spawning escapement or hatchery program escapement goal for that unit. Commercial net and troll harvest (treaty Indian and non-Indian) for all coho stocks combined is presented in Appendix B, Table B-39. The 2012 total Puget Sound commercial catch of coho was 382,810 fish, compared to a catch of 255,292 coho in 2011. Non-Indian harvest was 35,628 coho, compared to 28,849 coho in 2011. Treaty Indian net and troll fisheries harvested 347,182 coho, compared to 226,443 coho in 2011.

Historical coho catches in the Puget Sound recreational fishery beginning in 1971 are listed in Appendix B, Table B-40. Catch estimates for the 2012 Puget Sound recreational fishery were unavailable.

Escapement and Management Performance

Puget Sound FMP conservation objectives were updated to reflect exploitation rate management objectives adopted by the Council in 2009. No 2012 postseason estimates were available for southern U.S. (SUS) harvest impacts on Puget Sound coho stocks; therefore, the 2012 preseason exploitation rate objectives could not be evaluated, although none of the Puget Sound coho management units have exceeded their annual exploitation rate limits in recent years. Preliminary 2012 escapement information indicates natural Puget Sound coho escapements were generally average, but actual escapement numbers were unavailable.

Adult spawning escapements for Western Strait of Juan de Fuca coho in 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008 were lower than the FMP conservation objective in place at the time, and therefore an Overfishing Concern was triggered, which resulted in a NMFS determination that the stock was overfished. The geometric mean of Strait of Juan de Fuca coho escapement (combined Western and Eastern; the current stock designation) in 2009, 2010, and 2011 was 23,154, which was above the MSST of 7,000 identified in FMP Amendment 16 and above the S_{MSY} estimate of 11,000; therefore, Strait of Juan de Fuca coho should be considered rebuilt. Estimates of Strait of Juan de Fuca coho exploitation rates were not available for 2011 or 2012; however, fisheries in earlier years resulted in an exploitation rates well below the MFMT (0.60); therefore, Strait of Juan de Fuca coho should not be considered subject to overfishing (Table III-6).

The geometric mean of Hood Canal coho escapement in 2009, 2010, and 2011 was 14,647, which was above the MSST of 10,750; therefore, Hood Canal coho should not be considered overfished. Estimates of Hood Canal coho exploitation rates were not available for 2011 or 2012; however, fisheries in earlier years resulted in exploitation rates below the MFMT (0.65); therefore, Hood Canal coho should not be considered subject to overfishing (Table III-7).

The geometric mean of Skagit coho escapement in 2009, 2010, and 2011 was 43,331, which was above the MSST of 14,875; therefore, Skagit coho should not be considered overfished. Estimates of Skagit coho exploitation rates were not available for 2011 or 2012; however, fisheries in earlier years resulted in exploitation rates well below the MFMT (0.60); therefore, Skagit coho should not be considered subject to overfishing (Table III-7).

The geometric mean of Stillaguamish coho escapement in 2009, 2010, and 2011 was 25,623, which was above the MSST of 6,100; therefore, Stillaguamish coho should not be considered overfished. Estimates of Stillaguamish coho exploitation rates were not available for 2011 or 2012; however, fisheries in earlier years resulted in exploitation rates well below the MFMT (0.50); therefore, Stillaguamish coho should not be considered subject to overfishing (Table III-7).

The geometric mean of Snohomish coho escapement in 2009, 2010, and 2011 was 81,487, which was above the MSST of 31,000; therefore, Snohomish coho should not be considered overfished. Estimates of Snohomish coho exploitation rates were not available for 2011 or 2012; however, fisheries in earlier years resulted in exploitation rates well below the MFMT (0.60); therefore, Snohomish coho should not be considered subject to overfishing (Table III-7).

BRITISH COLUMBIA COHO STOCKS

Management Objectives

B.C. coho stocks were managed under the PSC management plan as described in the previous section on Puget Sound coho.

Regulations to Achieve Objectives

In 2012, Interior Fraser coho were in the “low” status category, which required the total exploitation rate in SUS fisheries not to exceed 10.0 percent. This requirement constrained both Council area and inside fisheries. The preseason expectation was that the total SUS fishery exploitation rate on Interior Fraser coho would be 10.0 percent (4.8 percent in Council area fisheries). The mark-selective regulations in ocean and Puget Sound recreational fisheries served to increase harvest of marked hatchery fish while minimizing impacts on natural Interior Fraser coho.

Inside Harvest

Harvest of coho in inside waters affecting B.C. coho stocks occurred in Puget Sound fisheries, which were described in the previous section of this chapter.

Escapement and Management Performance

Postseason estimates of SUS inside harvest impacts on coho stocks subject to the PSC coho management plan were unavailable. Preseason expectations were for an exploitation rate of 5.1 percent for inside fisheries on Interior Fraser coho.

COASTWIDE GOAL ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

Preliminary assessment indicates that ESA consultation standards for Lower Columbia natural coho and Oregon Coast natural coho were exceeded. FMP Conservation objectives for Council managed coho stocks in effect during the preseason planning process of 2012 were met for all other stocks with available estimates (Table III-6) except Quillayute fall coho. Information to assess compliance with FMP conservation objectives and ESA consultation standards in 2012 was unavailable for Grays Harbor, and Queets River, and Puget Sound coho stocks.

Stock Status Determinations

In 2011 the Council adopted new SDC for overfishing, overfished, not overfished/rebuilding, and rebuilt under FMP Amendment 16. These criteria, approved and implemented in December 2011, were:

- Overfishing occurs when a single year exploitation rate exceeds the MFMT (F_{MSY});
- Overfished status occurs when a 3-year geometric mean spawning escapement is less than the MSST;
- Not overfished/rebuilding status occurs when the most recent a 3-year geometric mean spawning escapement is greater than the MSST but less than S_{MSY} ;
- A stock is rebuilt when the most recent a 3-year geometric mean spawning escapement exceeds S_{MSY} .

All criteria rely on the most recent estimates available, which in some cases may be a year or more in the past because of incomplete broods or data availability. The above criteria for rebuilt status are the default criteria provided in the FMP; however, alternative criteria may be developed through a rebuilding plan if warranted by stock specific circumstances. All relevant stocks were evaluated relative to these new SDC as required by the FMP. Stock specific reference points and recent year estimates for relevant stocks are presented in Table III-6.

The 2009-2011 geometric mean spawning escapement for Strait of Juan de Fuca coho was 17,879 which is above the S_{MSY} estimate of 11,000. The Western Strait of Juan de Fuca had been considered to be overfished prior to Amendment 16. That stock is now a component of the present Strait of Juan de Fuca coho stock, and should now be considered rebuilt. All other relevant coho stocks were not overfished. Exploitation rate estimates were not available for coho stocks in 2011. Preliminary estimates suggest that Hood Canal coho were subject to overfishing in 2010.

TABLE III-1. Estimated returns to Oregon coastal streams and lakes in thousands of adult coho.

Year	Returns to Hatcheries			Winchester Dam			Total	Inside	Ocean
	Private	Public	STEP ^{b/}	Count ^{c/} (North Umpqua)	Number of OCN Spawners ^{a/}			Harvest Impacts ^{d/}	Escapement to Oregon Coast ^{a/}
					Lakes	Rivers			
1970-75	-	22.8	-	0.4	14.9	40.3	55.2	20.5	98.8
1976	-	38.7	-	0.3	1.5	39.2	40.7	19.6	99.3
1977	4.2	6.5	-	0.4	5.8	13.7	19.5	13.5	44.1
1978	12.3	5.6	-	0.5	1.6	18.2	19.8	4.5	42.7
1979	49.2	22.2	-	0.4	6.6	38.4	45.0	1.5	118.3
1980	38.7	21.9	-	0.2	4.7	23.5	30.3	6.3	95.3
1981	117.8	21.2	-	0.1	2.5	25.5	32.6	9.9	177.0
1982	184.7	14.8	-	2.7	7.9	68.0	76.2	14.7	292.8
1983	133.9	9.5	-	1.2	3.4	18.9	22.7	6.8	173.7
1984	115.4	28.6	-	3.2	14.8	52.6	74.4	17.4	232.0
1985	332.0	15.8	-	4.0	7.6	65.3	73.9	15.7	440.3
1986	453.7	35.8	2.5	9.6	11.8	57.2	70.0	30.3	600.8
1987	119.3	12.3	0.2	2.1	4.2	25.3	30.1	7.7	171.1
1988	116.1	33.7	1.2	1.2	5.8	45.7	56.8	13.3	217.0
1989	46.9	37.3	1.2	3.0	4.8	40.6	46.4	15.1	148.9
1990	35.6	15.5	1.6	1.9	4.4	16.8	20.9	9.5	85.3
1991	35.1	39.6	4.9	3.9	7.2	33.8	41.0	31.5	156.0
1992	-	23.3	0.6	4.4	2.0	44.7	46.7	18.7	93.7
1993	-	20.2	2.0	2.3	10.1	49.2	59.3	13.3	97.1
1994	-	23.4	1.8	2.0	5.8	41.7	47.5	2.4	77.1
1995	-	25.2	0.4	2.7	11.2	50.1	61.4	3.6	93.2
1996	-	23.4	1.0	5.1	13.5	69.2	82.7	4.0	116.3
1997	-	17.7	0.2	1.8	8.6	15.2	23.9	4.3	47.8
1998	-	15.3	0.2	4.6	11.1	21.5	32.6	5.2	57.9
1999	-	13.3	0.4	3.3	13.4	34.7	48.1	2.8	68.0
2000	-	15.0	0.5	9.7	12.7	61.0	73.8	4.4	103.3
2001	-	37.4	1.4	16.0	19.7	143.1	162.8	10.1	227.7
2002	-	30.9	2.6	7.4	22.2	236.4	258.6	8.0	307.5
2003	-	15.9	3.6	10.7	16.7	213.3	230.0	6.8	267.0
2004	-	13.2	0.8	7.3	18.6	154.1	172.8	6.2	200.3
2005	-	10.0	0.3	9.0	14.7	139.9	154.6	6.1	180.0
2006	-	9.8	0.1	7.1	24.1	104.7	128.8	2.5	148.4
2007	-	3.6	0.0	2.7	9.0	57.3	66.3	1.3	73.9
2008	-	7.0	0.0	0.2	23.6	156.1	179.7	3.1	189.9
2009	-	6.1	0.0	0.7	17.3	245.4	262.7	7.4	276.9
2010	-	7.9	0.0	1.7	38.7	244.7	283.4	5.7	298.7
2011	-	4.6	0.0	0.3	20.3	336.0	356.2	12.9	374.0
2012 ^{e/}	-	2.2	0.0	0.7	18.8	82.5	101.3	7.7	111.9

a/ Does not include estimates for the southern OCN component (Rogue River). Spawner escapements to rivers prior to 1990 were estimated by a nonrandom standard index of streams north of the Rogue River. A total coastwide spawner escapement methodology based on stratified random sampling (SRS) was initiated in 1990 and used through 1997 and was implemented concurrently with the standard index methodology. The SRS methodology indicated that actual escapements were less than estimated by the standard rivers index. The spawner index data for years prior to 1990 have been recalibrated in this table to be comparable with the SRS estimates. Since 1998 a random site selection procedure based on the EPA's Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP) has been used.

b/ Oregon coastal Salmon Trout Enhancement Program (STEP) production from hatchery smolt rearing sites only.

c/ Natural and hatchery fish prior to 1990, marked fish only thereafter.

d/ Freshwater sport catch from ODFW salmon/steelhead angler catch record card information and represents only those coho greater than 24 inches total length through 1993, and those coho with a total length greater than 20 inches from 1994 on. Includes estimated mortality from hook-and-release..

e/ Preliminary.

TABLE III-2. Estimated weekly effort (in angler trips) and catches of Chinook and coho in the 2012 Buoy 10 recreational fisheries (all data are preliminary).^{a/}

Week Number	Ending Date of Period	Angler Trips	Catch ^{b/}		Catch Per Trip
			Chinook	Coho	
32	Aug.-5	1,327	99	36	0.10
33	Aug.-12	5,553	1,917	172	0.38
34	Aug.-19	14,453	4,287	418	0.33
35	Aug.-26	22,469	8,781	1,916	0.48
36	Sept.-2	14,119	3,305	2,187	0.39
37	Sept.-9	3,231	149	1,301	0.45
38	Sept.-16	1,881	12	389	0.21
39	Sept.-23	1,223	0	510	0.42
40	Sept.-30	758	0	432	0.57
Total		65,014	18,550	7,361	0.40

a/ Includes boat-based and shore-based fisheries from the upstream boundary at the Tongue Point/Rocky Point line (2000), downstream to the Buoy 10 line including Clatsop Spit, the South Jetty of the Columbia River, and the North Jetty of the Columbia River after the ocean closed. Fishery was open August 1-September 3 for Chinook and marked coho, with the daily-bag-limit of two adult salmon, only one of which may be a Chinook. From September 4 -September 30, the fishery was open for marked coho with the daily-bag-limit of two adult salmon, Chinook retention was not allowed. From October 1-December 31, the fishery was open for Chinook and marked coho, with the daily-bag-limit of two adult

b/ Includes adults and jacks as determined by CWT analysis.

TABLE III-3. Oregon production index (OPI) area coho harvest impacts, spawning, abundance, and exploitation rate estimates in thousands of fish.^{a/}

Year or Avg.	Oregon and California Coastal Returns							
	Ocean Fisheries ^{b/}		Hatcheries and			Columbia River Returns	Abundance ^{e/}	Ocean Exploitation Rate Based on OPI Abundance ^{f/}
	Troll	Sport	Freshwater Harvest ^{c/}	OCN Spawners ^{d/}	Private Hatcheries			
1970-1975	1,629.6	558.4	45.8	55.2	-	460.4	2,749.3	0.80
1976-1980	1,253.6	555.0	31.2	31.1	26.1	263.3	2,154.2	0.85
1981-1985	451.2	274.0	37.2	56.0	176.8	305.3	1,328.6	0.63
1986	638.9	320.6	79.3	70.0	453.7	1,549.1	3,195.4	0.35
1987	468.2	296.2	45.1	30.1	119.3	316.5	1,272.4	0.66
1988	844.7	297.2	61.1	56.8	116.1	670.9	1,918.9	0.63
1989	645.1	425.5	61.1	46.4	46.9	709.0	2,176.5	0.50
1990	275.9	357.1	28.7	22.5	35.6	196.7	987.4	0.67
1991	448.4	469.9	77.8	38.1	35.1	955.1	2,040.4	0.46
1992	67.4	256.5	51.0	44.2	-	216.1	629.6	0.51
1993	13.1	140.8	38.6	56.1	-	114.2	315.9	0.49
1994	2.7	3.0	28.2	48.5	-	169.2	267.5	0.02
1995	5.4	43.5	37.5	57.3	-	74.8	204.1	0.24
1996	7.0	31.8	45.7	79.3	-	113.0	260.3	0.15
1997	5.5	22.4	26.9	31.6	-	149.1	230.5	0.12
1998	3.5	12.8	29.4	34.3	-	168.4	270.8	0.06
1999	3.6	36.5	22.6	51.2	-	274.1	432.0	0.09
2000	25.2	74.6	33.2	81.1	-	548.2	762.4	0.13
2001	38.1	216.8	75.8	185.2	-	1,108.3	1,673.2	0.15
2002	15.0	118.7	54.0	269.0	-	499.9	972.2	0.14
2003	28.8	252.4	45.1	235.3	-	677.7	1,266.9	0.22
2004	26.2	159.3	38.1	197.2	-	442.6	904.5	0.21
2005	10.5	58.2	42.8	164.6	-	341.0	629.9	0.11
2006	4.5	47.5	29.6	132.7	-	386.2	674.1	0.08
2007	26.2	128.5	10.9	71.4	-	336.9	631.3	0.25
2008	0.6	26.4	16.0	180.1	-	494.3	769.8	0.04
2009	27.7	201.2	16.7	265.3	-	729.8	1,341.3	0.17
2010	5.8	48.8	19.6	286.5	-	440.7	848.4	0.06
2011	4.2	54.7	20.2	360.2	-	352.4	836.4	0.07
2012 ^{g/}	4.7	45.5	18.1	106.8	-	133.8	313.0	0.16

a/ The OPI area includes ocean and inside harvest impacts and escapement to streams and lakes south of Leadbetter Pt., Washington.

b/ Incl. est. nonretention mort.: troll: release mort.(1982-present) and drop-off mort.(all yrs.); sport --release mort.(1994-present) and drop-off mort.(all yrs.).

c/ Includes STEP smolt releases through the 2007 return year, after which the program was terminated.

d/ Includes Rogue River.

e/ FRAM post season runs used after 1985 and includes OPI origin stock catches in all fisheries.

f/ Private hatchery stocks are excluded in calculating the OPI area stock aggregate ocean exploitation rate index.

g/ Preliminary.

TABLE III-4. Oregon Coast Natural (OCN) adult coho salmon spawner escapement.

Year	Adjusted SRS Adult Coho Spawner Population Estimates in Thousands of Spawners by Stock Component ^{a/}					Adult Coho Spawners Per Spawner Habitat Mile				
	Northern ^{b/}	North Central ^{c/}	South Central ^{d/}	Southern ^{e/}	Coastwide	Northern ^{b/}	North Central ^{c/}	South Central ^{d/}	Southern ^{e/}	Coastwide Average
	1990	2.2	5.6	13.5	1.2	22.5	2	5	8	3
1991	9.3	6.7	21.6	0.5	38.1	10	6	13	1	9
1992	2.4	15.4	24.4	2.0	44.2	3	13	15	5	11
1993	4.5	7.8	43.1	0.8 ^{f/}	55.7	5	7	27	1 ^{i/}	14
1994	3.5	9.8	30.9	4.3	48.5	4	8	19	11	12
1995	3.9	13.6	36.5	3.4	57.3	4	12	22	8	14
1996	3.3	18.1	52.6	5.2	79.3	4	16	32	13	19
1997	2.1	2.8	18.4	8.2	31.6	2	2	11	20	8
1998	2.6	3.3	26.1	2.3	34.3	3	3	16	6	8
1999	8.9	11.8	29.2	1.4	51.2	10	10	18	3	13
2000	17.9	14.3	37.9	11.0	81.1	20	12	23	27	20
2001	33.5	25.2	113.9	12.6	185.2	37	22	70	31	45
2002	52.5	104.0	104.1	8.4	269.0	58	89	64	20	66
2003	59.6	68.9	100.1	6.8	235.3	66	59	62	16	57
2004	28.8	42.1	101.9	24.5	197.2	32	36	63	60	48
2005	16.5	51.4	86.7	10.0	164.6	18	44	53	24	40
2006	24.1	21.2	83.5	3.9	132.8	27	18	51	10	32
2007	17.5	12.3	36.5	5.2	71.5	19	11	22	13	17
2008	25.6	68.1	86.0	0.4	180.1	28	59	53	1	44
2009	48.1	86.4	128.2	2.6	265.3	54	74	79	6	65
2010	55.0	56.5	171.9	3.1	286.5	61	49	106	7	70
2011	45.9	119.0	191.3	3.9	360.1	51	102	118	10	88
2012 ^{g/}	7.1	37.3	56.9	5.4	106.8	8	32	35	13	26

a/ A spawner escapement methodology study based on SRS had been in effect from 1990 to 1997 in which coho salmon population estimates have been made for Oregon coastal river systems from the Sixes River and north. Since 1998 a random site selection procedure based on the EPA's Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP) has been used. Spawner population estimates include an adjustment for observation error.

b/ Estimate based on 899 miles of spawner habitat within Nehalem, Tillamook, and Nestucca Rivers and other direct ocean tributaries from Necanicum River through Neskowin Creek.

c/ Estimate based on 1,163 miles of spawner habitat within Siletz, Yaquina, Alsea, and Siuslaw Rivers and other direct ocean tributaries

d/ Estimate based on 1,622 miles of spawner habitat within Umpqua, Coos, and Coquille Rivers. Also includes spawners using tributaries

e/ Estimate based on a mark-recapture methodology and 410 miles of spawner habitat within the Rogue River.

f/ Unreliable estimate.

g/ Preliminary.

TABLE III-5. Oregon Coastal Natural and Lower Columbia Natural adult coho salmon cons. objective and fishery impacts.

Year	OCN Fishery Impact (Total Marine and Freshwater Exploitation Rate)			LCN Fishery Impact (Total Marine and Freshwater Exploitation Rate)		
	Conservation Objective ^{a/}	Preseason Projection	Postseason Estimate ^{b/}	Conservation Objective ^{c/}	Preseason Projection	Postseason Estimate ^{b/}
	1990	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	0.460	0.639	-	-	-
1992	-	0.420	0.626	-	-	-
1993	-	0.260	0.396	-	-	-
1994	≤0.20	0.111	0.064	-	-	-
1995	≤0.20	0.118	0.106	-	-	-
1996	≤0.20	0.125	0.062	-	-	-
1997	≤0.20	0.110	0.091	-	-	-
1998	≤0.13	0.119	0.076	-	-	-
1999	≤0.15	0.087	0.073	-	-	-
2000	≤0.15	0.082	0.042	-	-	-
2001	≤0.08	0.074	0.035	-	-	-
2002	≤0.15	0.123	0.049	-	-	-
2003	≤0.15	0.144	0.080	-	-	-
2004	≤0.15	0.147	0.077	-	-	-
2005	≤0.15	0.111	0.044	≤0.15	0.10 ^{d/}	0.179
2006	≤0.15	0.096	0.076	≤0.15	0.10 ^{d/}	0.146
2007	≤0.20	0.113	0.118	≤0.20	0.13 ^{d/}	0.208
2008	≤0.08	0.069	0.019	≤0.08	0.08	0.073
2009	≤0.15	0.130	0.067	≤0.20	0.20	0.187
2010	≤0.15	0.112	0.045	≤0.15	0.15	0.107
2011 ^{e/}	≤0.15	0.132	0.059	≤0.15	0.15	0.111
2012 ^{e/}	≤0.15	0.150	0.181	≤0.15	0.15	0.151

a/ Prior to 1994, the conservation objective was expressed in terms of the total escapement of OCN spawners in index numbers rather than as an exploitation rate. The index escapement objectives from 1981 through 1993 are provided in Table III-2 of the Review of 1998 Ocean Salmon Fisheries and Table 1 of Amendment 11. From 1994 through 1997, Amendment 11 specified that at low stock sizes, only incidental harvest of OCN coho could occur and that impacts could not exceed 20%. Beginning in 1998, the OCN conservation objective has been as specified in Amendment 13 which is also the basis for the NMFS jeopardy standards under the Endangered Species Act

b/ From the coho FRAM.

c/ In 2005, the NMFS conservation objective was in terms of marine area fisheries. In 2006, the NMFS conservation objective was in terms of Council area and mainstem Columbia River fisheries; thereafter in terms of all marine area and mainstem Columbia.

d/ The preseason projection was in terms of a marine exploitation rate.

e/ Preliminary.

TABLE III-6. Performance of coho salmon stocks in relation to 2012 preseason conservation objectives (preliminary data).
(Page 1 of 2)

System and Stock	2012 FMP Conservation Objective	Achievement
OPI Area Coho		
(Columbia River and coastal stocks south of Leadbetter Point)	Natural spawner escapement objectives as provided below ; meet hatchery egg-take goals; meet treaty Indian obligations.	Hatchery egg-take goals achieved. No information available on catch allocation.
Northern California (Threatened) and CCC (Endangered)	No directed coho fisheries or retention of coho south of the OR/CA border. Marine exploitation rate $\leq 13.0\%$ as indicated by R/K hatchery stocks.	No coho retention south of the California/Oregon border. Preliminary postseason estimate of 10.8%.
OCN	Combined marine and freshwater exploitation rate $\leq 15.0\%$.	Preliminary post-season estimate of 18.1%.
Columbia River Natural (Threatened)	Combined marine and mainstem Columbia River exploitation rate $\leq 15.0\%$.	Preliminary postseason estimate of 15.1% exploitation rate in marine and mainstem Columbia River fisheries.
Washington Coast Coho		
	Natural spawner escapement objectives as provided below and in state/tribal agreements; meet hatchery egg-take goals; meet treaty Indian obligations.	Hatchery egg-take goals achieved. No information available on catch allocation.
Grays Harbor	35,400 natural adult spawners.	Escapement estimate was unavailable; pre-season projection was 137,300 ocean escapement.
Queets	5,800 to 14,500 natural adult spawners.	Escapement estimate was unavailable; pre-season projection was 29,300 ocean escapement.
Hoh	2,000 to 5,000 natural adult spawners.	Preliminary postseason escapement estimate was 4,179 spawners.
Quillayute Fall	6,300 to 15,800 natural adult spawners.	Preliminary postseason escapement estimates was 5,526.

TABLE III-6. Performance of coho salmon stocks in relation to 2012 preseason conservation objectives (preliminary Page 2 of 2)

System and Stock	2012 FMP Conservation Objective	Achievement
Puget Sound Coho	Stepped exploitation rate objectives; meet hatchery egg-take goals; meet treaty Indian obligations and inside non-Indian fishery needs for six management units.	Data not available for 2012 natural spawner escapements. Hatchery egg-take goals likely will be met.
Strait of Juan de Fuca	≤40% total exploitation rate.	Preseason expectation of an 12.8% total exploitation rate; postseason estimate unavailable.
Hood Canal	≤65% total exploitation rate.	Preseason expectation of a 49.5% total exploitation rate; postseason estimate unavailable.
Skagit	≤35% total exploitation rate.	Preseason expectation of a 31.2% total exploitation rate; postseason estimate unavailable.
Stillaguamish	≤50% total exploitation rate.	Preseason expectation of a 28.8% total exploitation rate; postseason estimate unavailable.
Snohomish	≤40% total exploitation rate.	Preseason expectation of a 28.4% total exploitation rate; postseason estimate unavailable.

TABLE III-7. Coho stock status relative to overfished and overfishing criteria. A stock is overfished if the 3-year geometric mean spawning escapement is less than the minimum stock size threshold (MSST); a stock experiences overfishing if the total annual exploitation rate exceeds the maximum fishing mortality threshold (MFMT).

Coho Stock	Spawning Escapement									Total Exploitation Rate						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Geo			2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	MFMT
							Mean	MSST	S _{MSY}							
Willapa Bay	18,009	16,419	47,333	84,565	26,122	NA	47,111	Undef	Undef	0.34	0.33	0.59	0.27	NA	NA	Undef
Grays Harbor	25,121	34,054	69,222	102,237	64,433	NA	76,970	18,320	24,426	0.31	0.31	0.33	0.22	NA	NA	0.65
Queets	4,680	4,629	9,404	11,261	8,588	NA	9,689	4,350	5,800	0.35	0.37	0.43	0.42	NA	NA	0.65
Hoh	3,072	2,461	6,595	7,864	8,043	4,179	6,418	1,890	2,520	0.48	0.43	0.52	0.33	NA	NA	0.65
Quillayute Fall	6,252	6,947	7,863	9,837	8,070	5,526	7,598	4,725	6,300	0.42	0.37	0.50	0.43	NA	NA	0.59
Juan de Fuca	8,045	3,339	14,957	19,282	43,042	NA	23,154	7,000	11,000	0.21	0.13	0.30	0.08	NA	NA	0.60
Hood Canal	46,658	11,756	26,927	4,697	24,844	NA	14,647	10,750	14,350	0.52	0.63	0.59	0.68	NA	NA	0.65
Skagit	51,972	24,093	60,798	31,090	43,042	NA	43,331	14,875	25,000	0.37	0.32	0.31	0.50	NA	NA	0.60
Stillaguamish	38,732	12,938	22,179	15,172	49,991	NA	25,623	6,100	10,000	0.25	0.23	0.28	0.09	NA	NA	0.50
Snohomish	117,736	36,015	98,945	49,100	111,374	NA	81,487	31,000	50,000	0.25	0.28	0.26	0.09	NA	NA	0.60

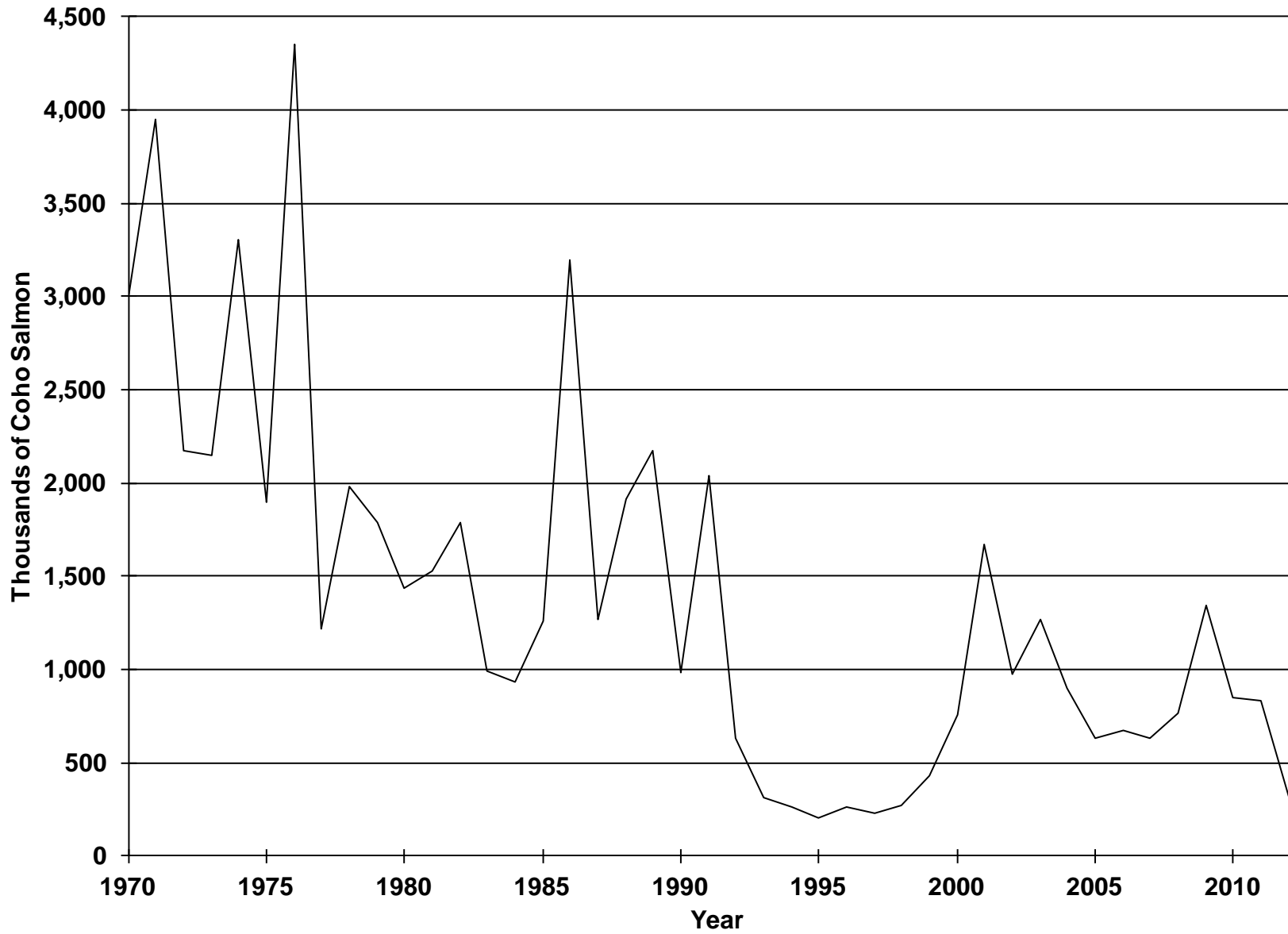


Figure III-1. Oregon Production Index (OPI) area coho abundance estimates by stratified random surveys (SRS) accounting methods, 1970-2012.

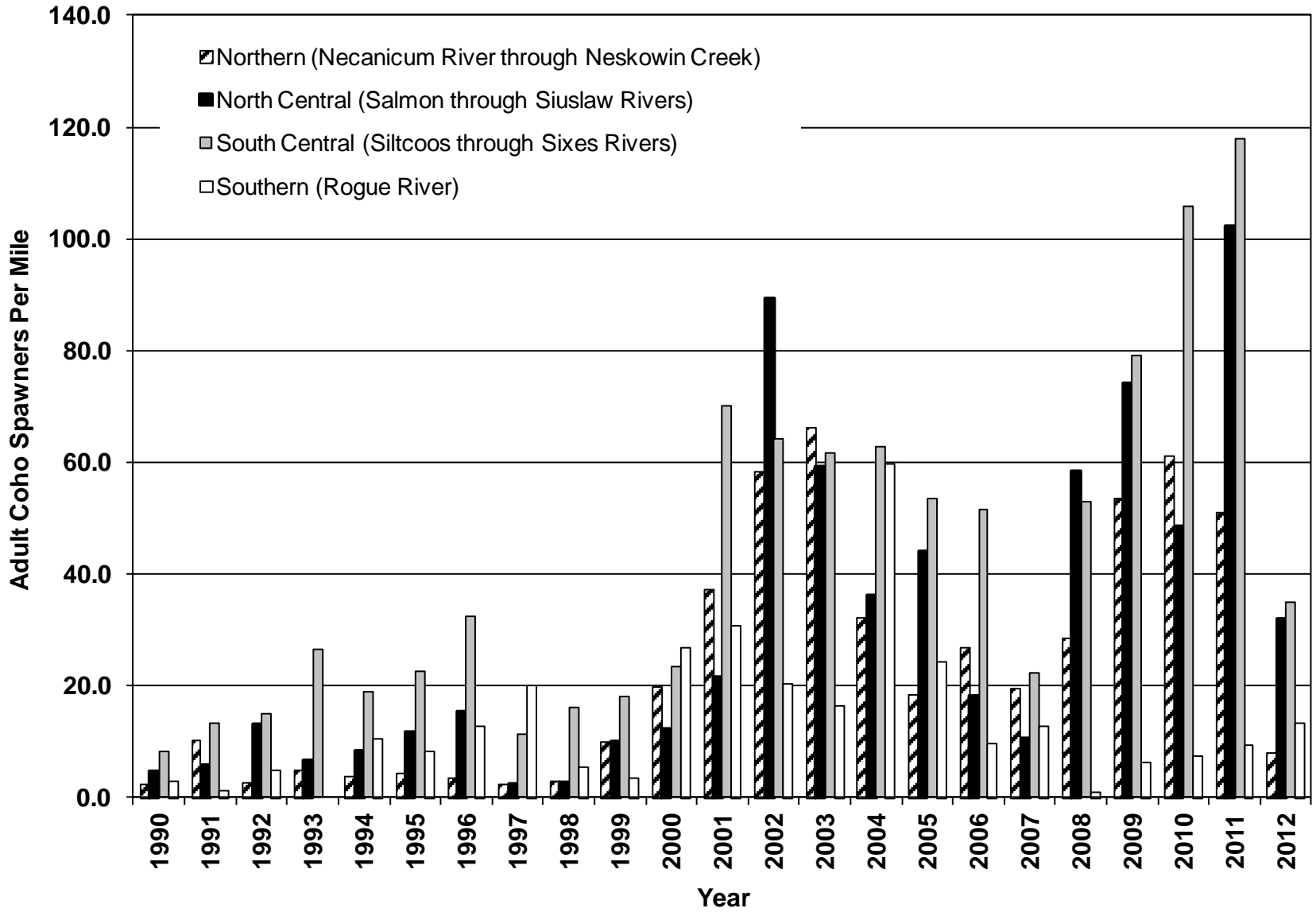


Figure III-2. Oregon coastal natural (OCN) adult coho spawners per habitat mile by coastal region based on SRS accounting methods, 1990-2012.