

TABLE 5. Projected **key stock escapements** (thousands of fish) or management criteria adopted by the Council for ocean fishery options, 2004.^{a/} (Page 1 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)			Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted	
	CHINOOK				
	Option I	Option II	Option III		
Columbia Upriver Brights	291.7	293.4	295.1	57.3	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 46.0 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest.
Mid-Columbia Brights	90.2	90.7	91.3	16.6	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 5.75 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	80.0	82.6	85.1	31.1	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 14.1 adults for hatchery egg-take, with average conversion and no lower river mainstem or tributary harvest.
Columbia Lower River Natural Tules ^{c/}	45%	41%	37%	#49%	ESA guidance met by a total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate on Coweeman tules (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Columbia Lower River Wild (threatened)	24.3 ^{d/}	24.6 ^{d/}	24.7 ^{d/}	5.7	MSY spawner goal for North Lewis River fall chinook (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Spring Creek Hatchery Tules	144.2	157.0	167.6	11.1	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	74% ^{e/}	68%	63%	#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.
Federally recognized tribal harvest	50%	50%	50%	50.0%	Equals 31.1, 31.1, and 31.1 (thousand) adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa tribal fisheries.
Age 4 ocean harvest rate	14.9%	15.0%	14.9%	#16.0%	NMFS ESA consultation standard for threatened California coastal chinook.
KMZ sport fishery allocation	14.1%	14.1%	14.1%	-	None specified for 2004.
CA:OR troll fishery allocation	52:48	51:49	51:49	51:49	KFMC recommendation for 2004.
River recreational fishery allocation	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	\$15.0%	Agreed to by California Fish and Game Commission; Equals 4.7, 4.7, and 4.7 (thousand) adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries.
Sacramento River Winter (endangered)	Yes	Yes	Yes		Recreational season between Point Arena and Pigeon Point shall open no earlier than the first Saturday in April and close no later than the second Sunday in November; the recreational season between Pigeon Point and the U.S./Mexico Border shall open no earlier than the first Saturday in April and close no later than the first Sunday in October. The minimum size limit shall be at least 20 inches total length. Commercial seasons between Point Arena and the U.S./Mexico border shall open no earlier than May 1 and close no later than September 30, with the exception of an October season conducted Monday through Friday between Point Reyes and Point San Pedro, which shall end no later than October 15. The minimum size limit shall be at least 26 inches total length. (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Sacramento River Fall	454.5	454.5	454.5	122.0-180.0	Sacramento River fall natural and hatchery adult spawners.

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	COHO				
	Option I	Option II	Option III		
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)	12.0%(6.5%)	10.9%(5.5%)	10.0%(4.4%)	#10%	Total exploitation rate for all U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border based on 2002 PSC coho agreement. ^{c/}
Skagit	35%(4.6%) 130.4	35%(4.7%) 131.7	34%(3.9%) 132.9	#60%	2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/} MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Stillaguamish	37%(8.0%) 27.3	36%(6.7%) 27.7	35%(5.5%) 28.1	#50%	2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/} MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Snohomish	35%(8.0%) 133.2	34%(6.7%) 135.3	33%(5.5%) 137.3	#60%	2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/} MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Hood Canal	34%(5.6%) 80.7	31%(4.9%) 81.4	33%(3.9%) 82.3	#65%	2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/} MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Strait of Juan de Fuca	12%(6.1%) 31.9	11%(5.0%) 32.4	10%(4.0%) 32.7	#60%	2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/} MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
COASTAL NATURAL:					
Quillayute Fall	17.6	18.1	18.5	6.3-15.8	MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Hoh	6.5	6.7	6.9	2.0-5.0	MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Queets Wild	14.6	15.0	15.4	5.8-14.5	MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Queets Supplemental	1.5	1.6	1.7	-	
Grays Harbor	102.1	104.0	103.8	35.4	MSP level of adult spawners. Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Oregon Coastal Natural (threatened)	14.8%	13.2%	12.3%	#15.0%	Marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate.
Northern California (threatened)	8.6%	8.5%	8.1%	#13.0%	Marine fishery exploitation rate for R/K hatchery coho (NMFS ESA consultation standard).

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Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)			Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted	
COHO (continued)					
COLUMBIA RIVER:					
Upper Columbia ^{f/}	45%	53%	58%	50%	Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam.
Columbia River Hatchery Early	155.9	179.2	194.7	38.7	Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 16.0 early adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.
Columbia River Hatchery Late	83.3	110.4	135.3	19.4	Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 11.3 late adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.

- a/ Projections in the table assume a WCVI mortality for coho of the 2003 level; Southeast Alaska TAC of 355,000 chinook per PST agreement; WCVI troll catch of 151,826 chinook (includes chinook in the fall of 2003).
- 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 OCN coho include impacts of freshwater fisheries.
- c/ 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.
- d/ includes minor contributions from East Fork Lewis River and Sandy River.
- e/ The fisheries in this option will need to be restructured if negotiations in the North of Falcon forum or final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries do not result in an SRFI at or below 0.70 as required by the NMFS ESA consultation standard.
- f/ Includes projected impacts of inriver fisheries that have not yet been shaped, but have been reduced from 2003 preseason levels based on 2004 abundance.