PRESEASON REPORT II

PROPOSED ALTERNATIVES
AND
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PART 2
FOR 2025 OCEAN SALMON FISHERY REGULATIONS

REGULATION IDENTIFIER NUMBER 0648-BN19

Pacific Fishery Management Council
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MARCH 2025

PUBLIC HEARINGS ON SALMON ALTERNATIVES

2025 Schedule of Salmon Fishery Management Alternative Hearings					
WASHINGTON		CALIFORNIA		OREGON	
7 p.m.	**Monday, March 24**	**7 p.m.**	**Monday, March 24**	**7 p.m.**	**Tuesday, March 25**
	Chateau Westport		Courtyard by Marriot Santa Rosa		On-line
	Franklin Room		Sonoma Ballroom		Ring Central meeting platform
	710 West Hancock		175 Railroad St		Meeting ID: 513 061 244
	Westport, WA		**Santa Rosa**, CA		
	98595		95401		Listen only phone line
	360-268-9101		707-573-9000		650-419-1505, 513-061-244#

Written public comment on the Alternatives may be submitted to the PFMC (www.pcouncil.org) Public Comment Electronic Portal (E-Portal). The written public comment deadline is 5:00 p.m. Pacific Time, April 3, 2025.

Verbal and written public comment on the Alternatives will also be accepted in person or online at the April Council meeting during April 11-15, 2025 during the public comment period for all Salmon Agenda Items.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM

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The Salmon Technical Team and the Council staff express their thanks for the expert assistance provided by Ms. Stephanie Thurner (Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission); Ms. Erica Weyland, Ms. Danielle Williams, and Mr. Kyle Van de Graaf (Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife); Ms. Justine Kenyon-Benson (Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife); Mr. Ian Pritchard and Dr. Dylan Stompe (California Department of Fish and Wildlife); Dr. Ed Waters (economist on contract with Pacific Fishery Management Council); and to numerous other tribal and agency personnel in completing this report.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AABM	Aggregate Abundance Based Management
ABC	acceptable biological catch
ACL	annual catch limit
AI	abundance index
BiOp	biological opinion
BC	British Columbia
CCC	California coastal Chinook
CCIEA	California Current Integrated Ecosystem Assessment
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CFGC	California Fish and Game Commission
CO	central Oregon (South end of Heceta Bank to Humbug Mountain.)
Council	Pacific Fishery Management Council
CPUE	catch per unit effort
CYER	Calendar year exploitation rate
DPS	Distinct Population Segment
EA	Environmental Assessment
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ENSO	El Niño/Southern Oscillation
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESU	Evolutionarily Significant Unit
FB	Fort Bragg (southern boundary of California KMZ to Point Arena)
FRAM	Fishery Regulation Assessment Model
FMA	fishery management area
FMP	fishery management plan
FONSI	finding of no significant impact
GSI	genetic stock identification
IPHC	International Pacific Halibut Commission
ISBM	Individual Stock Based Management
KC	California KMZ (OR/CA border to latitude 40°10'N.)
KO	Oregon KMZ (Humbug Mountain to the OR/CA border)
KMZ	Klamath Management Zone
KRFC	Klamath River fall Chinook
LCN	Lower Columbia Natural (wild Columbia River coho below Bonneville Dam)
LCR	Lower Columbia River (wild Col. River tule fall Chinook below Bonneville Dam)
LRH	Lower River Hatchery (hatchery Col. River tule fall Chinook below Bonneville Dam)
LRW	Lower River Wild (Columbia River bright fall wild Chinook below Bonneville Dam)
MSST	minimum stock size threshold
MO	Monterey (Pigeon Point to the U.S./Mexico border)
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
MSA	Magnuson-Stevens Act
MSY	maximum sustainable yield
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NO	northern Oregon (Cape Falcon to south end of Heceta Bank)
NAO	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Administrative Order
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (continued)

ODFW	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
OCN	Oregon coastal natural (coho)
OFL	overfishing limit
OLE	Office of Law Enforcement (NOAA)
OPIH	Oregon Production Index Hatchery
OSP	Oregon State Police
PDO	Pacific (inter) Decadal Oscillation
PFMC	Pacific Fishery Management Council
PSC	Pacific Salmon Commission
PST	Pacific Salmon Treaty
S_{ABC}	spawning escapement associated with ABC
S_{ACL}	spawning escapement associated with ACL (= S_{ABC})
SCH	Spring Creek Hatchery (Col. R. tule fall Chinook returning to Spring Creek Hatchery [above Bonneville Dam])
SEAK	Southeast Alaska
S_{MSY}	MSY spawning escapement
SF	San Francisco (Point Arena to Pigeon Point)
SONCC	Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (coho ESU)
SRFC	Sacramento River fall Chinook
SRFI	Snake River fall (Chinook) Index
SRKW	Southern Resident Killer Whale
SRW	Snake River wild (fall Chinook)
SRWC	Sacramento River winter Chinook
STT	Salmon Technical Team
SWO	State Waters Only (fisheries off Oregon south of Cape Falcon)
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
WCVI	West Coast Vancouver Island
WDFW	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report, referred to as Preseason Report II, is the third in an annual series of four reports prepared by the Salmon Technical Team (STT) of the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) to document and help guide ocean salmon fishery management off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California. This report describes the Council's proposed ocean salmon management alternatives for 2025[1] (Alternatives) and characterizes the expected impacts on ocean salmon fisheries and the stocks that support them. The Council solicits public comments on the proposed Alternatives in preparation for adopting final management recommendations at its annual April meeting. Three public hearings are scheduled to provide opportunity for public comments on the proposed Alternatives (information is displayed on the inside front cover of this report). In addition, opportunity for public comments will be provided at the April Council meeting. Written public comments can be submitted to the PFMC Public Comment Electronic Portal (E-Portal). The deadline for submitting written comments is 5:00 p.m. Pacific Time, April 3, 2025. Verbal public comment on the Alternatives will also be accepted in person or online at the 2025 April Council meeting beginning April 11 during the public comment periods for Salmon Agenda Items.

This report constitutes the second part of an Environmental Assessment (EA) to comply with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements for the 2025 ocean salmon management measures. The first part of this EA (Preseason Report I; PFMC 2025b, incorporated herein by reference), includes a statement of the purpose and need for the proposed action, a description of the affected environment, a description of the No-Action Alternative, and an evaluation of the No-Action Alternative's effects on the salmon stocks included in the Council's Salmon Fishery Management Plan (FMP). This second part of the EA includes an additional description of the affected environment relevant to the Council's proposed Alternatives, a description of the Alternatives, and an analysis of the environmental consequences of the Alternatives, including short-term and long-term impacts of the Alternatives.

2.0 SELECTION OF FINAL MANAGEMENT MEASURES

The Council's final ocean salmon season recommendations will be based on the range of Alternatives presented in this report and guidance received from deliberations at management forums such as the north of Cape Falcon planning process (sponsored by the States of Washington and Oregon and the treaty Indian tribes in that area), Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC), and from public hearings sponsored by the Council and the States of Washington, Oregon, and California. Final recommendations concerning season dates, catch quotas, and exploitation rates may vary from the Alternatives presented in this report depending upon determination of allocations, allowable harvest levels, public comment, and/or the final impact analyses completed by the STT. For example, elements of the Alternatives may be recombined to alter season patterns and quotas, or measures such as bag limits, days of fishing per week, special landing restrictions, and other specific regulatory details may also change. In addition, inseason modification of management measures may be used to ensure achievement of the Council's management objectives.

Specific details pertaining to season structure and special management measures for the treaty Indian troll fishery north of Cape Falcon are established in tribal regulations. Chinook and coho quota levels for the treaty Indian troll fishery may be adjusted if substantial changes in incidental fishing mortality result from tribal regulations, preseason or inseason.

The impact analyses presented in this document reflect uncertainties and limitations of information available at the time of the March 2025 Council meeting. At this point in the planning cycle, the STT's

[1] The fishery management measures under consideration would cover the period May 16, 2025 through May 15, 2026. For ease of reference, we refer to this time period as 2025.

impact assessments reflect five key assumptions relative to stocks impacted by Canadian and Alaskan fisheries:

1) abundance levels for north and mid-Oregon coastal Chinook and Canadian Chinook and coho stocks are identical to 2024 forecasts;
2) for Chinook fisheries managed under the aggregate abundance-based management (AABM) provisions of the 2019 Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) Agreement, including Southeast Alaska (SEAK), Northern British Columbia (NBC), and West Coast Vancouver Island (WCVI), 2025 fisheries were modeled using fishing effort scalars from the final 2024 preseason model run;
3) for Canadian Chinook fisheries managed under individual stock-based management (ISBM) regimes, the 2025 fishery inputs were modeled using recent two-year average catches to reflect anticipated fishing levels consistent with the 2019 PST Agreement;
4) for Canadian coho fisheries, all fisheries were modeled using 2024 final preseason fishery inputs;
5) for Southern U.S. inside fisheries for Chinook and inside and coastal terminal fisheries for coho, the 2024 final preseason modeled fisheries were used.

In mid-March, U.S. and Canadian fishery managers exchange information regarding preseason expectations for fisheries and the status of Chinook and coho stocks. The PSC's Chinook Model will be calibrated by the PSC Chinook Technical Committee to determine the annual catch limits for each of the AABM fisheries under the 2019 PST Agreement. Abundances and fishery expectations will be adjusted in the Council's fishery planning models prior to the April Council meeting, and inside fisheries will be shaped by state and tribal co-managers both prior to and during the April Council meeting.

Any Alternative considered for adoption that deviates from Salmon FMP objectives or other applicable laws will require implementation by emergency rule. If an emergency rule appears to be necessary, the Council must clearly identify and justify the need for such an action consistent with emergency criteria established by the Council and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS).

3.0 SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM CONCERNS

Alternative II for the California Commercial troll fishery specifies a 4,200 Chinook quota in the San Francisco management area and a 4,000 Chinook quota in the Monterey management area for the month of August. In the month of September, an 8,000 Chinook quota is specified in the area from Point Reyes to Point Sur. These quota fisheries pose several issues with regard to assessing impacts during the preseason planning process. In particular, the Winter Run Harvest Model does not have the capability to assess impacts from quota fisheries. Relative to other salmon stocks in the fishery, winter Chinook have low abundance, and projections of the proportion of the total catch comprised of winter run would be highly uncertain. In addition, the spatial extent of the September fishery spans portions of two established management areas (San Francisco and Monterey) which complicates assessment of impacts for that region.

4.0 SALMON FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN REQUIREMENTS

The Council's Salmon FMP includes objectives for setting annual management measures to regulate ocean salmon fisheries between the U.S./Canada border and the U.S./Mexico border. The objectives include biological, administrative, and allocation requirements. In recommending final management measures, the Council attempts to meet all objectives in a fair and balanced manner, while maintaining established priorities.

Biological objectives for stocks originating in the Council area and impacted by Council area ocean fisheries are listed in Table 3-1 of the Salmon FMP. The objectives generally consist of meeting spawning escapement numbers associated with maximum sustainable yield (S_{MSY}), overfishing limits (OFL), acceptable biological catch (ABC), and annual catch limits (ACL), or exploitation rate limits designed to support recovery of depressed stocks or to rebuild overfished stocks, while encompassing a long-term average harvest approximating maximum sustainable yield (MSY).

Administrative objectives are requirements for meeting "other applicable law" as required by the Magnuson Stevens Act (MSA). These objectives are intended to meet the requirements of other laws including the Endangered Species Act (ESA), international treaties, and tribal treaties and executive orders. The Salmon FMP refers to measures needed to protect ESA listed species analyzed in or required by biological opinions (BiOps) issued by NMFS under ESA section 7(a)(2) as "consultation standards". Section 5.0 of this document provides greater detail on ESA listed species, while impacts of the proposed Alternatives on ESA listed species are included in Table 5.

The Salmon FMP requires compliance with relevant terms of the PST. Section 6.0 of this document provides greater detail on PST provisions and stocks, while impacts of the Council adopted proposed Alternatives on those stocks are included in Table 5.

The Salmon FMP requires the Council to abide by Court orders regarding tribal treaties and other tribal fishing rights in the *U.S. v. Washington* (Puget Sound), *Hoh v. Baldrige* (Washington coast), and *U.S. v. Oregon* (Columbia River) cases, and the Solicitor General opinion (Klamath River) governing allocation and management of shared salmon resources. Much of the North of Falcon forum is dedicated to annual negotiations establishing allocation among the tribes, non-Indian fishing sectors, and ocean and inside interests. The results of these negotiations allow the Council to complete final management measure recommendations while meeting its biological, administrative, and allocation objectives.

The Columbia River Treaty Tribes establish periodic management agreements with the state co-managers and Federal agencies. These agreements are approved pursuant to provisions of *U.S. v. Oregon* procedures. Recent agreements have included an entitlement for the treaty tribes of 50 percent of the coho return destined for areas upstream from Bonneville Dam. Council area fisheries are shaped in order to meet this requirement in some years.

The Yurok and Hoopa Valley Tribes are entitled to 50 percent of the total Klamath River fall Chinook (KRFC) harvest, which is calculated as a harvest of KRFC equal to that taken in all non-Indian fisheries. The Council must account for all harvest impacts when assessing the achievement of KRFC conservation objectives.

5.0 SALMON SPECIES LISTED UNDER THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

Since 1989, NMFS has listed the following 17 Evolutionarily Significant Units (ESUs) of salmon under the ESA:

Species	ESU	Status	Federal Register Notice			
			Most Recent		Original Listing	
	Chinook					
Chinook Salmon (*O. tshawytscha*)	Sacramento River Winter	Endangered	81 FR 33468	5/26/2016	54 FR 32085	8/1/1989
	Snake River Fall	Threatened	81 FR 33468	5/26/2016	57 FR 14653	4/22/1992
	Snake River Spring/Summer	Threatened	81 FR 33468	5/26/2016	57 FR 14653	4/22/1992
	Puget Sound	Threatened	81 FR 33468	5/26/2016	64 FR 14308	3/24/1999
	Lower Columbia River	Threatened	81 FR 33468	5/26/2016	64 FR 14308	3/24/1999
	Upper Willamette River	Threatened	81 FR 33468	5/26/2016	64 FR 14308	3/24/1999
	Upper Columbia River Spring	Endangered	81 FR 33468	5/26/2016	64 FR 14308	3/24/1999
	Central Valley Spring	Threatened	81 FR 33468	5/26/2016	64 FR 50394	9/16/1999
	California Coast	Threatened	81 FR 33468	5/26/2016	64 FR 50394	9/16/1999
	Chum					
Chum Salmon (*O. keta*)	Hood Canal Summer-Run	Threatened	81 FR 33468	5/26/2016	64 FR 14508	3/25/1999
	Columbia River	Threatened	81 FR 33468	5/26/2016	64 FR 14508	3/25/1999
	Coho					
Coho Salmon (*O. kisutch*)	Central California Coast	Endangered	81 FR 33468	5/26/2016	61 FR 56138	10/31/1996
	S. Oregon/ N. California Coast	Threatened	81 FR 33468	5/26/2016	62 FR 24588	6/5/1997
	Oregon Coast	Threatened	81 FR 33468	5/26/2016	63 FR 42587	8/10/1998
	Lower Columbia River	Threatened	81 FR 33468	5/26/2016	70 FR 37160	6/28/2005
	Sockeye					
Sockeye Salmon (*O. nerka*)	Snake River	Endangered	81 FR 33468	5/26/2016	56 FR 58619	11/20/1991
	Ozette Lake	Threatened	81 FR 33468	5/26/2016	64 FR 14528	3/25/1999

As the listings have occurred, NMFS has initiated formal consultations and issued BiOps that consider the impacts resulting from implementation of the Salmon FMP and annual management measures to listed salmonid species. NMFS has also reinitiated consultation on certain ESUs when required due to pertinent new information becoming available on the status of the stocks or on the impacts of the Salmon FMP on the stocks. The consultation standards referred to in this document are derived from and/or analyzed in those consultations and include: (1) reasonable and prudent alternatives and/or reasonable and prudent measures, (2) conservation objectives that were included as part of the proposed action subject to Section 7 consultations, and (3) NMFS requirements under ESA Section 4(d) determinations.

A list of current salmonid BiOps in effect, the species they apply to, and their duration follows:

Date	Evolutionarily Significant Unit covered and effective period
3/8/1996	Snake River spring/summer and fall Chinook and sockeye (until reinitiated)
4/28/1999	Oregon Coastal natural coho and Central California coastal coho (until reinitiated)
4/28/2000	Central Valley spring Chinook (until reinitiated)
4/27/2001	Hood Canal summer chum 4(d) limit (until reinitiated)
4/30/2001	Upper Willamette Chinook, Upper Columbia spring Chinook, Lake Ozette sockeye, Columbia River chum, and 10 steelhead ESUs (until reinitiated)
4/30/2004	Puget Sound Chinook (until reinitiated)
2/28/2023	California coastal Chinook (until reinitiated)
4/26/2012	Lower Columbia River Chinook (until reinitiated)
4/09/2015	Lower Columbia River natural coho (until reinitiated)
4/26/2018	Sacramento River winter Chinook (until reinitiated)
4/28/2022	Southern Oregon/Northern California coast coho (until reinitiated)

Amendment 12 to the Salmon FMP added the generic category "species listed under the ESA" to the list of stocks in the salmon management unit and modified respective escapement goals to include "manage consistent with NMFS jeopardy [consultation] standards or recovery plans to meet immediate conservation needs and long-term recovery of the species." Amendment 14 specified those listed ESUs and clarified which stocks in the FMP management unit were representative of the ESUs.

In a letter received by the Council (dated February 25, 2025), NMFS summarized existing consultation standards and provided guidance on measures needed to protect species listed under the ESA during the 2025 fishing season. The letter summarized the measures analyzed and/or recommended in the relevant NMFS BiOps on the effects of fisheries managed under the Salmon FMP on listed salmon and specified limits applicable for the 2025 fishing season given abundance forecasts and other season-specific information. The letter also provides NMFS recommendations for certain non-ESA listed stocks in the fishery.

The ESA consultation standards, exploitation rates, and other criteria in place for the 2025 management season are presented in Table 5. Some listed species are either rarely incidentally caught in Council fisheries (e.g., spring Chinook from the upper Columbia River) or already receive sufficient protection from measures implemented to limit impacts to other stocks (e.g., Central Valley spring Chinook). NMFS has determined that management actions designed to limit catch from these ESUs, beyond what will be provided by harvest constraints for other stocks, are not necessary.

Of the listed Chinook and coho, Council-managed fisheries have substantive impacts on the Sacramento River winter Chinook ESU (SRWC), Central Valley spring Chinook ESU, California coastal Chinook ESU (CCC), the natural component of the Snake River fall Chinook ESU (referred to in the FMP as Snake River wild fall Chinook (SRW), the fall component of the lower Columbia River (LCR) Chinook ESU, and all of the coho ESUs.

Additional listed salmonid ESUs found within the Council area, but not substantively impacted by Council managed fisheries, include:

Chinook	**Steelhead**
Snake River spring/summer (threatened)	Southern California (endangered)
Upper Willamette (threatened)	South-central California coast (threatened)
Puget Sound (threatened)	Upper Columbia River (endangered)
Upper Columbia River spring (endangered)	Middle Columbia River (threatened)
	Snake River Basin (threatened)
Sockeye	Puget Sound (threatened)
Snake River (endangered)	Central Valley, California (threatened)
Ozette Lake Sockeye (threatened)	Central California coast (threatened)
	Upper Willamette River (threatened)
Chum	Lower Columbia River (threatened)
Columbia River (threatened)	Northern California (threatened)
Hood Canal summer (threatened)	

6.0 OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE PACIFIC SALMON TREATY

In 1985 the PST was signed, setting long-term goals for the benefit of the shared salmon resources of the United States and Canada. The PSC is the body formed by the governments of Canada and the United States to implement the PST.

6.1 Chinook Salmon Management

A ten-year agreement under the PST was adopted by both the U.S. and Canada and implemented beginning with the 2019 fishing year. The 2019 Agreement includes reductions to catch ceilings for the SEAK and WCVI AABM fisheries relative to the 2009 Agreement. For SEAK, the reductions range from 1.5 percent in years of high abundance to 7.5 percent in years of low abundance. For WCVI, the reductions range from 2.4 percent in years of high abundance to 12.5 percent in years of low abundance. Additionally, with the implementation of the 2019 Agreement, the allowable catches for SEAK fisheries were no longer determined using the abundance index (AI) produced by the PSC Chinook Model, rather, they were set using a catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE) estimate from the early winter power troll fishery (see Tables 1 and 2 in Chapter 3 of the 2019 PST Agreement for specifics). Use of this approach continued through 2022, however, in 2023 the PSC agreed to suspend the use of the CPUE approach and adopted a new multivariate model for setting the 2023 SEAK AABM catch limit, which incorporates PSC Chinook Model AIs and the early winter power troll CPUE. In 2024, the PSC reverted back to use of the PSC Chinook Model AI to set the catch limit for the SEAK AABM fishery.

Fisheries not subject to AABM regimes, including Council area fisheries, are subject to a new set of ISBM obligations under the 2019 agreement. These provisions require the calendar year exploitation rate (CYER) by all U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border on specific indicator stocks to be below some level of the average 2009 – 2015 CYER if they do not achieve their management objectives (see Attachment I in Chapter 3 of the 2019 Agreement for specifics). Similar to previous ISBM obligations, these limits are taken into account during preseason planning processes, however, relative to meeting the provisions of the PST, the CYER limits are evaluated on a postseason basis only. Canadian fisheries that are not included in AABM complexes are managed under ISBM constraints, which, similar to U.S. ISBM fisheries, require the CYER by Canadian ISBM fisheries on specific indicator stocks to be below some level of the average 2009 – 2015 CYER if they do not achieve their management objectives. Expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries harvest and stock abundance forecasts are incorporated into the Chinook FRAM to estimate total exploitation rate impacts from all marine fisheries (Table 5).

Key considerations for Canadian domestic fishery management for Chinook in 2025 are expected to include: (1) meeting domestic conservation obligations for WCVI, Lower Strait of Georgia, Fraser River Spring 4.2 and 5.2, Fraser Summer 5.2, Fraser Summer 4.1 and Fraser Fall 4.1 (Harrison River) stocks; (2) meeting PST obligations (both CYER limits and escapement targets); (3) meeting First Nations Food, Social and Ceremonial and treaty obligations for Chinook harvests by First Nations; and (4) monitoring of incidental impacts during commercial and First Nations fisheries directed at sockeye, pink, and chum salmon. It is anticipated that the details of the fishery regulatory package off WCVI and in the Juan de Fuca-Strait of Georgia areas will be driven by levels of allowable impact on WCVI, Lower Strait of Georgia, and Fraser River Chinook stocks, PST obligations, Interior Fraser (Thompson River) coho, and potentially Thompson and/or Chilcotin River Steelhead. Increasing the availability of Chinook salmon in key foraging areas of Southern Resident Killer Whales in the southern British Columbia (BC) region is an additional consideration which will be supported through conservation actions implemented for Fraser River and other Chinook salmon.

6.2 Coho Salmon Management

In 2002, the PSC adopted a management plan for coho salmon originating in Washington and Southern British Columbia river systems. The plan is directed at the conservation of key management units: four

from Southern British Columbia (Interior Fraser, Lower Fraser, Strait of Georgia Mainland, and 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). Exploitation rate limits for intercepting fisheries are established for individual management units through formulas specified in the 2019 PST Southern Coho Management Plan and are based on total allowable fishery exploitation rates.

The categorical status of U.S. coho management units are reported to comply with obligations pursuant to the 2019 PST Southern Coho Management Plan. Categorical status is employed by the PSC under the 2019 PST Southern Coho Management Plan to indicate general ranges of allowable total exploitation rates for U.S. and Canadian coho management units. The following three categories are employed: low (total exploitation rate less than 20 percent), moderate (total exploitation rate 20 percent to 40 percent), and abundant (total exploitation rate greater than 40 percent). For the Puget Sound management units, the 2019 PST Southern Coho Management Plan uses the thresholds and stepped harvest rate goals from the Comprehensive Coho Agreement, developed by Washington and the Puget Sound treaty Tribes, and adopted by the Council as FMP conservation objectives in November 2009. Actual exploitation rate constraints for Canadian fisheries on U.S. coho management units are determined by formulas that specify sharing of allowable exploitation rates and a composite rule. The composite rule adjusts constraints for Canadian fishery exploitation rates based on the number of U.S. management units which fall in a given category. For example, if only one Washington coastal or Puget Sound coho management unit is in low status, Canadian fisheries are constrained to a total exploitation rate on that unit of 12 percent; if two or more Washington coastal management units are in low status, the constraint becomes 10 percent. The most restrictive exploitation rate limit for Canadian fishery impacts on U.S. coho management units is 10 percent.

For several Washington coastal coho management units, management objectives are expressed as a range of spawning escapements expected to produce MSY. Allowable exploitation rates are calculated from the forecast abundance and the lower end of the escapement range and used to classify the categorical status of the management units. This rate is the maximum allowed under the PST when the management unit is in the moderate or abundant status, but exploitation rates up to 20 percent are allowed if the management unit is in the low abundance status. The 2025 Puget Sound and Washington coast coho constraints are provided in Table 9.

Key considerations for Canadian fishery management for coho in 2025 are expected to include: (1) meeting domestic conservation obligations for Interior Fraser (including Thompson River) coho; (2) coho harvests by First Nations fisheries; (3) incidental impacts during commercial and First Nations fisheries directed at Chinook, chum, and pink salmon. The Canadian fishery regimes affecting coho are expected to be driven by Canadian domestic allowable impacts on the Thompson River component of the Interior Fraser management unit, Fraser Chinook concerns, and Fraser sockeye stocks of concern.

In years prior to 2014, Canadian fisheries were managed so as not to exceed a three percent maximum exploitation rate. In May 2014, Canada decided to permit up to a 16 percent exploitation rate on upper Fraser coho in Canadian fisheries to allow for impacts in fisheries directed at a record Fraser sockeye forecast. Since 2015, upper Fraser coho in Canadian fisheries have been managed per low status limitations. The projected status of Canadian coho management units in 2025 indicates continuing concerns for the condition of Interior Fraser coho. The Interior Fraser coho management unit is anticipated to remain in low abundance status, resulting in a requirement to constrain the total mortality fishery exploitation rate for 2025 Southern U.S. fisheries to a maximum of 10.0 percent.

7.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE ALTERNATIVES

Detailed information on the proposed 2025 ocean salmon management measure Alternatives is presented in Table 1 (non-Indian commercial), Table 2 (recreational), and Table 3 (treaty Indian). Notable changes from recent seasons that are reflected in the action Alternatives are highlighted below. Table 5 and Appendix A also include information on the Alternatives. The 'no action' Alternative (2024 fishery structure) are detailed in Preseason Report I (PFMC 2025b).

Fisheries scheduled to occur prior to May 16, 2025[2], which were adopted as part of the 2024 management measures, may have been modified by inseason action at the March 2025 Council meeting. The Alternatives under consideration by the Council are from May 16, 2025 through May 15, 2026.

On March 10, 2025, NMFS took inseason action to close the non-tribal commercial troll fisheries between Cape Falcon, OR and Humbug Mountain, OR through April 9 and between Humbug Mountain and the Oregon/California border through April 14, as well as all non-tribal commercial troll and recreational fisheries planned prior to May 16 off the California coast[3]. The modeled impacts for March, April, and May 1-15, as displayed in Table 5, Table 7, and Appendix A, reflect potential pre-May 16 season structures. In each alternative, commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon, OR are open from May 1-May 15. In Alternative 1, from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain the commercial fishery would be open from April 10 to May 15 and the recreational fishery would be open from March 15 to May 15. In Alternative 2, from Cape Falcon to the Oregon/California border, the commercial fishery would be open from April 15 to May 15 and the recreational fishery would be open from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain from March 15 to April 30. In Alternative 3, from Cape Falcon to the Heceta Bank Line, the commercial fishery would be open from April 15 to May 15 and from Humbug Mountain to the OR/CA border from April 15-30. At the time this document was published, inseason actions could still modify fisheries prior to May 16. The purpose of modeling the various impacts is to provide the Council and the public with an understanding of how potential pre-May 16 season structures would affect the impacts to stocks of concern.

For the April 2025 Council meeting and Preseason Report III, impact assessments will project impacts for pre-May 16 fisheries based on regulations in place at the time, including the 2024 regulations that authorized fisheries through May 16, 2025 and any inseason actions to date. Any changes to the model runs will reflect the management measures being considered by the Council for the May 16, 2025 through May 15, 2026 ocean salmon fishery regulatory period.

7.1 Commercial

Alternatives for the area north of Cape Falcon reflect increased total abundances of Columbia River Chinook and Columbia River hatchery coho compared to 2024 forecasts. In 2025, allowable harvest of Chinook will likely be increased from 2024 due to higher predicted returns for Lower Columbia River tule Chinook. Coho quotas will be comparatively higher in 2025 due to higher forecasted abundance of Oregon Production Index Hatchery (OPIH) stocks.

Alternative I north of Cape Falcon assigns 67 percent of the troll Chinook quota to the May-June Chinook directed fishery; Alternative II assigns 67 percent of the troll Chinook quota to the May-June Chinook directed fishery; Alternative III assigns 50 percent of the troll Chinook quota to the May-June Chinook directed fishery. In all Alternatives, the May-June fishery opens on May 16, seven days per week and sub-quotas in the areas north of the Queets River and in the area south of Leadbetter Point are in place during

[2]See March 2025 Agenda Item E.3 Attachment 4. Available at https://www.pcouncil.org/documents/2025/02/e-3-attachment-4-list-of-2025-salmon-fisheries-scheduled-to-occur-prior-to-may-16-2025.pdf/

[3] See Inseason Action #17-18 in Ocean Salmon Fisheries, South of Cape Falcon, OR, to the U.S./Mexico border. Available at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/bulletin/inseason-actions-17-18-ocean-salmon-fisheries-south-cape-falcon-or-us-mexico-border

the May-June time period. In Alternative I, there is a per week (Thursday-Wednesday) landing and possession limit in the area south of Leadbetter Point. In Alternatives II and III, there is a per week (Thursday-Wednesday) landing and possession limit in all areas. The summer all-salmon fishery in Alternatives I and II opens seven days per week beginning July 1 through September 30 while Alternative III opens seven days per week beginning July 1 through September 22 with Chinook landing and possession limits in place for Alternatives II and III and coho landing and possession limits in place for all Alternatives. Also, in all Alternatives, the Chinook minimum size limit is 27 inches total length, all retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip, and the fishery is scheduled to open in 2026 on May 1.

Commercial fisheries south of Cape Falcon will again be heavily constrained or closed owing to low abundance forecasts for Sacramento River fall Chinook (SRFC) and KRFC. Conservation concerns for ESA listed CCC and Southern Oregon/Northern California (SONCC) coho will also limit fisheries in 2025. All Alternatives were structured to achieve Council guidance for a maximum KRFC exploitation rate of 10 percent, NMFS guidance for implementing regulations addressing California Coastal Chinook for a maximum KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate of 7.7 percent, and a minimum hatchery and natural-area escapement of 122,000 adult SRFC.

For the area between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain the fishery would open on May 16 for Alternatives I and II. In Alternative III, the fishery would open from Cape Falcon to Heceta Bank Line on May 16. Periods allowing retention of all salmon except coho are included for May, June, July, and October with number of days and areas open differing for each alternative. All Alternatives provide for an all salmon season with a non-mark-selective coho quota in September.

The commercial fishery in the area between Humbug Mountain and the OR/CA border (Oregon KMZ) would be open for Chinook retention for the last two weeks of May under Alternative II. The Oregon KMZ would be closed under Alternative I and III.

The area between the Oregon/California border to latitude 40°10’N. (California KMZ) is closed under Alternatives I and III, but open under a 550 Chinook quota under Alternative II.

The three management areas south of latitude 40°10’N include Fort Bragg (40°10’N to Point Arena), San Francisco (Point Arena to Pigeon Point), and Monterey (Pigeon Point to the U.S.-Mexico border). Alternative I would allow for 12 days of fishing, split between three short periods in May, for each of these management areas. Harvest limits differ by management area. Alternative II specifies August quotas that vary by management area. Following the August quota fisheries, part of the San Francisco and Monterey management areas from Point Reyes to Point Sur would be open for a portion of September with landing and possession limits.

All commercial salmon fisheries in California would be closed under Alternative III.

7.2 Recreational

North of Cape Falcon under Alternative I, areas north of the Queets River would open June 21 through June 30 for an all salmon species except coho with a daily bag limit of two salmon, and areas south of the Queets River would open June 21 through June 27 for an all salmon species except coho with a daily bag limit of one salmon. The areas north of the Queets River would then be open July 1 for all salmon species with a daily bag limit of two salmon, and areas south of the Queets River would be open June 28 for all salmon species with a daily bag limit of two salmon, only one of which may be a Chinook. The closing date for all areas in Alternative I is September 30.

North of Cape Falcon under Alternative II, the areas south of Leadbetter Point would open June 25 while the areas north of Leadbetter Point would open June 28. All areas would be open for all salmon species, seven days per week,except the area between the Queets River and Leadbetter Point, which would be open 5 days per week (Sunday-Thursday) beginning August 3. The daily bag limits in the areas north of the Queets River would be two salmon, only one of which may be a Chinook through July 6, two salmon beginning July 7. The daily bag limit in the areas south of the Queets River in all open periods would be two salmon, only one of which may be a Chinook. The closing date in the areas north of the Queets River would be September 14, the closing date in the area between the Queets River and Leadbetter point would be September 28, and the closing date in the area south of Leadbetter Point would be September 30.

In Alternative III, the areas north of the Queets River and the area south of Leadbetter Point would open June 28. The area between the Queets River and Leadbetter Point would open June 29. Areas north of the Queets River would be open for all salmon species, seven days per week, with a daily bag limit of two salmon. The area south of Leadbetter Point would be open for all salmon species, seven days per week, with a daily bag limit of two salmon, only one may be a Chinook. The area between the Queets River and Leadbetter Point would be open five days per week (Sunday-Thursday) through July 24 and open seven days per week beginning on July 25. The closing date in the areas north of the Queets River would be September 8, the closing date in the area south of Leadbetter Point would be September 15, and the closing date in the area between the Queets River and Leadbetter Point would be September 21.

In all Alternatives north of Cape Falcon, all retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip.

South of Cape Falcon in the area between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain under Alternative I, the season would be open for all salmon except coho salmon from May 16-31 and for the month of October. In Alternative II and III, the fishery would be open for all salmon except coho salmon for the month of October. An all salmon fishery with a non-mark-selective coho quota would be open in this area for the month of September in all three Alternatives. In all three Alternatives, the fishery is open shoreward of the 40-fathom regulatory line during the month of October.

In the area between Cape Falcon and the OR/CA border, a mark-selective coho fishery world be open early- to late June through mid- to late August with a marked coho quota in each Alternative.

In the area between Humbug Mountain and the OR/CA border, Alternative I is open May 16 through June 4 for an all salmon except coho fishery.

For the California management areas (California KMZ, Fort Bragg, San Francisco, and Monterey), Alternative I would allow fishing for four days in June and five days in July. In August, The KMZ and Fort Bragg areas would be open for seven days, while the San Francisco and Monterey areas would be open for 10 days. In September, The California KMZ and Fort Bragg areas would be closed, while the portion of the San Francisco and Monterey areas from Point Reyes to Point Sur would be open for 10 days. In October, the portion of the San Francisco management area from Point Reyes to Pigeon Point would be open for 5 days.

Alternative II is similar to Alternative I, except that the September and October fisheries in the San Francisco and Monterey management areas would be closed and the August fishery is lengthened by three days.

7.3 Treaty Indian

Tribal troll Alternatives were proposed and will be evaluated during the North of Falcon process.

The proposed Alternatives include a May-June Chinook directed fishery and an all-species fishery targeting coho and Chinook from July 1 to an end date of no later than September 30. Season structure with regard to the closing date is still under discussion among the tribes. All Alternatives assign 50 percent of the Chinook quota to each fishing season. The May-June Chinook fishery opens May 1 and allows for the retention of all salmon except coho. The minimum total lengths for Chinook and Coho are 24 inches and 16 inches, respectively.

Any balance of fish remaining from the Chinook directed fishery may be transferred to the all-species fishery on an impact neutral basis.

8.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND ANALYSIS OF IMPACTS

The affected environment consists of the following components:

- Target (FMP) species
- Social or economic environments
- Non-target species, including ESA listed salmonids
- Essential Fish Habitat
- Public health or safety
- ESA listed non-salmonid species or critical habitat, including ESA listed marine mammals
- Non-ESA listed marine mammals
- Biodiversity or ecosystem function

8.1 Salmon Stocks in the Fishery

Target stocks include Chinook, coho, and pink salmon stocks identified in Appendix A, Table A-1 of Preseason Report I (Part 1 of this EA; PFMC 2025b). ESA listed Chinook and coho species are not targeted in Council area salmon fisheries but will be included in the analysis of effects on target species because they are impacted coincidentally with targeted salmon stocks and frequently constrain access to targeted stocks. Impacts to other ESA listed species (e.g., marine mammals) from the Alternatives will be analyzed in a later section of this EA.

A description of the historical baseline for this component of the affected environment is presented in the Review of 2024 Ocean Salmon Fisheries (PFMC 2025a). The current status (2025 ocean abundance forecasts) of the environmental components expected to be affected by the 2025 ocean salmon fisheries regulation Alternatives (FMP salmon stocks) are described in the 2025 Preseason Report I (PFMC 2025b). The criteria used to evaluate whether there are significant effects from the Alternatives on target stocks are achievement of conservation objectives, ACLs, and rebuilding criteria For ESA listed species (also referred to as 'stocks' in this document) impacted by the fishery, the ESA consultation standards are considered to help determine whether there are significant effects. The Salmon FMP conservation objectives are based on the best available science and are intended to prevent overfishing while achieving optimum sustainable yield from West Coast salmon fisheries as required by the MSA. The ESA consultation standards are likewise based on the best available science and are intended to ensure that fishery impacts do not appreciably reduce the likelihood of survival and recovery of listed species. FMP conservation objectives also include criteria for rebuilding overfished stocks. Therefore, conservation objectives and consultation standards are appropriate considerations for determining the significance of fishery management actions. In addition, NMFS has conducted NEPA analysis for most of these standards and has concluded that their effects are insignificant.

8.1.1 Chinook Salmon

Fishery quotas under all of the Alternatives are presented in Table 4. Stock-specific management criteria and their forecast values under the Alternatives are provided in Table 5. Projected fishery landings, bycatch,

and bycatch mortality under the Alternatives are summarized in Table 6. Table 7 provides a breakdown of impacts by fishery and area for LCR natural tule Chinook. Appendix A presents tables of adult SRFC impacts, KRFC impacts, and the SRWC age-3 impact rate, stratified by fishery, month, and management area under the three Alternatives.

8.1.1.1 North of Cape Falcon

The abundance projection important to Chinook harvest management north of Cape Falcon in 2025 is:

- *Columbia River hatchery tules*. Combined production of Lower River Hatchery (LRH) and Spring Creek Hatchery (SCH) stocks returning to the Columbia River is forecasted to be 306,200, which is greater than the 2024 preseason expectation of 215,300. The LRH forecast is 121,500, which is greater than the forecast of 85,500 in 2024. The SCH forecast is 184,700, which is greater than the 2024 forecast of 129,800.

The primary Chinook salmon management objective shaping the Alternatives north of Cape Falcon is:

- Consultation standards and NMFS annual guidance for ESA listed stocks as provided in Section 5.0 above. Relevant ESA listed stocks for the area north of Cape Falcon include LCR natural tule Chinook, LRW fall Chinook, and SRW fall Chinook.

Descriptions pertaining to the achievement of key objectives for Chinook salmon management north of Cape Falcon are:

- *LCR natural tule fall Chinook*. The Alternatives have exploitation rates on LCR natural tule fall Chinook that range from 38.5 percent to 41.9 percent when combined with 2024 preseason harvest rates for Columbia River fisheries. In-river fisheries have yet to be shaped. In Alternative I, the exploitation rate exceeds the NMFS ESA guidance for 2025 (41 percent). Additional shaping of PSC and in-river fisheries prior to the April Council meeting may result in changes to the anticipated exploitation rates presented in the Alternatives. LCR tules are a constraining Chinook stock for fisheries north of Cape Falcon in 2025.

- *LRW fall Chinook*. The Alternatives have ocean escapement values ranging from 14,100 to 14,300, which exceed the 6,900 minimum ocean escapement needed to attain the ESA consultation standard of 5,700 spawners to the North Fork Lewis River. LRW Chinook will not constrain ocean fisheries north of Cape Falcon in 2025.

- *SRW fall Chinook*. The Alternatives have ocean exploitation rates ranging from 47.4 percent to 59.4 percent of the base period exploitation rate, which is less than the ESA consultation standard of no more than 70 percent of the 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries. SRW Chinook will not constrain ocean fisheries north of Cape Falcon in 2025.

For Chinook fisheries north of Cape Falcon, Alternatives II and III satisfy all consultation standards and NMFS guidance, FMP conservation objectives, and all other objectives for relevant Chinook stocks (Table 5). The NMFS 2025 ESA guidance for LCR natural tule fall Chinook is exceeded in Alternative I.

8.1.1.2 South of Cape Falcon

Status of Chinook stocks important to 2025 Chinook harvest management south of Cape Falcon are:

- *SRFC*. The Sacramento Index forecast is 165,655, which is lower than the 2024 forecast of 213,622.

- *KRFC*. The ocean abundance forecast for this stock is 82,672, including 14,333 age-4 fish, which is lower than the 2024 forecasts of 180,681, including 39,531 age-4 fish.
- *SRWC*. The forecast of age-3 escapement absent fishing is 4,507, which is higher than the 2024 forecast of 1,013.

Key Chinook salmon management objectives shaping the Alternatives south of Cape Falcon are:

- A KRFC maximum exploitation rate of 10.0 percent (FMP control rule).
- A KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate of 7.7 percent (regulatory framework for California Coastal Chinook and NMFS guidance).
- A SRFC hatchery and natural area spawner escapement of at least 122,000 adults (FMP control rule and NMFS guidance).
- Consultation standards and NMFS annual guidance for ESA listed stocks as provided in Section 5.0 above. Relevant ESA listed stocks for the area south of Cape Falcon include SRWC, California coastal Chinook, SRW fall Chinook, and LCR natural tule Chinook.

For 2025, the Klamath River fall Chinook (KRFC) harvest control rule specifies a *de minimis* maximum allowable exploitation rate of 10 percent. The Salmon Fishery Management Plan (FMP) requires consideration of several factors when recommending *de minimis* exploitation rates. From the Salmon FMP:

> "When recommending an allowable *de minimis* exploitation rate in a given year, the Council shall also consider the following circumstances:
>
> - The potential for critically low natural spawner abundance, including considerations for substocks that may fall below crucial genetic thresholds;
> - Spawner abundance levels in recent years;
> - The status of co-mingled stocks;
> - Indicators of marine and freshwater environmental conditions;
> - Minimal needs for tribal fisheries;
> - Whether the stock is currently in an approaching an overfished condition;
> - Whether the stock is currently overfished;
> - Other considerations as appropriate."

The Salmon Technical Team has assessed these circumstances, with the exception of minimal needs for tribal fisheries.

Potential for low spawner abundance
The potential for critically low natural spawner abundance could be considered high. The 2025 minimum natural-area adult spawner escapement of 18,687 adults is lower than the minimum stock size threshold (MSST; 30,525) and S_{MSY} (40,700 natural-area adult spawners). A natural-area adult escapement of 18,687 adults would represent the seventh lowest value over the past 49 years of data.

Substocks
To assess the potential for critically low abundance of substocks, a statistical model (PFMC 2007, Appendix D) was applied to historical run size data to assess the probability that escapement to either the Salmon, Scott, or Shasta rivers would fall below 720 adults, given a total, basin-wide natural area escapement of 18,687 adults in 2025. The 720 adult escapement threshold for these substocks was based on effective

population size (genetic) considerations. Application of the model suggested that at least one of the substocks would fall below the 720 adult threshold with a probability of 0.56.

Recent spawner abundance
The natural-area adult spawner escapement has been lower than the MSST in eight of the last ten years and four of the last five years. The 2025 forecast of natural-area adult spawners in the absence of fishing is 20,763 adults, which is lower than S_{MSY} and the MSST. If fishing seasons are structured such that the maximum allowable exploitation rate of 10 percent is met, the natural-area adult spawner expectation is 18,687, which is lower than the MSST and S_{MSY}.

Comingled stocks
With regard to co-mingled stocks, Sacramento River fall Chinook have a low abundance forecast and are likely to constrain ocean fisheries in 2025. SONCC coho may also constrain 2025 ocean fisheries in California and Oregon.

Indicators of marine and freshwater environmental conditions
The 2024-2025 California Current Integrated Ecosystem Assessment (CCIEA) Ecosystem Status Report (CCIEA 2025) provides indicator-based outlooks for KRFC for the 2025 and 2026 return years. The indicator-based outlook is "consistent with low returns in 2025". Appendix J of the CCIEA report provides more detailed information on the habitat indicators relevant to the 2025 return year.

Approaching an overfished condition
KRFC currently meets the criteria for being at risk of approaching an overfished condition.

Overfished status
KRFC was declared overfished following the 2017 escapement and continues to meet the criteria for overfished status in 2025.

Descriptions pertaining to the achievement of key objectives for Chinook salmon management south of Cape Falcon are found below.

- *SRFC*. The minimum of 122,000 hatchery and natural area adult spawners is met by each of the Alternatives.
- *KRFC*. The minimum natural area adult spawners of 18,687 natural area adult spawners is met by each of the Alternatives.
- *SRWC*. The ESA consultation standard that (1) limits the forecast age-3 impact rate in 2025 fisheries south of Point Arena to a maximum of 20 percent and (2) specifies time/area closures and minimum size limit constraints south of Point Arena is met by each of the Alternatives.
- *California coastal Chinook*. Limiting the forecast KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate to a maximum of 7.7 percent is met by each of the Alternatives.

Each of the Alternatives for Chinook fisheries south of Cape Falcon satisfies NMFS ESA consultation standards and guidance. The projected exploitation rate for KRFC is lower than the maximum level specified by the control rule for 2025. However, KRFC does not meet its conservation objective of 40,700 natural area adult spawners under any of the Alternatives (Table 5).

8.1.2 Coho Salmon

Fishery quotas under the Alternatives are presented in Table 4. Stock-specific management criteria and their forecast values under the Alternatives are provided in Table 5. Projected fishery landings, bycatch,

and bycatch mortality under the Alternatives are summarized in Table 6. Table 7 provides a breakdown of impacts by fishery and area for Lower Columbia Natural (LCN), Oregon Coastal Natural (OCN), and SONCC coho populations. Table 8 provides expected coho mark rates for west coast fisheries by month.

Abundance projections important to coho harvest management in Council area fisheries in 2025 are:

- *OPIH coho.* At the March 2025 Council meeting, Council adopted an alternative OPIH forecast for preseason management use in 2025 than what was presented in Pre-I. The adopted forecast of 493,600 is higher than the 2024 forecast of 403,100. The Columbia River early coho forecast is 338,100 compared to the 2024 forecast of 227,500, and the Columbia River late coho forecast is 141,600 compared to the 2024 forecast of 173,600.
- *OCN coho.* The OCN forecast is 289,000 compared to the 2024 forecast of 233,200.
- *LCN coho.* The LCN forecast is 72,000 compared to the 2024 forecast of 87,800.
- *Puget Sound coho.* Among Puget Sound natural stocks, Skagit and Stillaguamish coho are in the normal category, Snohomish and Strait of Juan de Fuca coho are in the low category, and Hood Canal coho are in the critical category.
- *Interior Fraser (Thompson River) coho.* This Canadian stock continues to be depressed and will likely continue to constrain ocean coho fisheries north of Cape Falcon.
- *Washington coastal coho.* Forecasts for Washington coastal natural coho stocks are a mixed bag. As an aggregate, the hatchery stock components increased compared to 2024 while the natural stock components decreased compared to 2024, with the exception of Quillayute fall coho which increased compared to 2024. Among Washington coastal natural stocks, Hoh and Grays Harbor coho are in the abundant category. Quillayute fall coho are also in the abundant category for 2025, compared to their moderate category in 2024 under the PST Southern Coho Management Plan. Queets coho are in the moderate category.

Key coho salmon management objectives shaping the Alternatives are:

- Consultation standards and NMFS annual guidance for ESA listed stocks as provided in Section 5.0 above. Relevant stocks include Central California Coast coho (south of the Oregon/California border), SONCC coho, OCN coho, and LCN coho. The maximum allowable exploitation rates for 2025 are: (1) a combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate not to exceed 30.0 percent for OCN coho, (2) a combined exploitation rate in marine-area and mainstem Columbia River fisheries not to exceed 23.0 percent for LCN coho, and (3) a total exploitation rate not to exceed 16.0 percent for the Trinity River component of SONCC coho and a total exploitation rate not to exceed 15.0 percent for all other components of the SONCC coho ESU. Furthermore, coho retention is prohibited in all California ocean fisheries.
- Salmon FMP conservation objectives and obligations under the PST Southern Coho Management Plan for stocks originating along the Washington coast, Puget Sound, and British Columbia as provided in Section 6.2 above. The forecasts for Washington coastal coho stocks are mixed, but mostly categorized as abundant in 2025; these stocks contribute to fisheries off Washington. Forecasts for some Puget Sound and Interior Fraser coho stocks in 2025 are low; however, the majority of the exploitation on these stocks occurs in Puget Sound and will be addressed in development of fishing seasons for inside waters during the North of Falcon co-management process by the state and tribes of Washington prior to the April Council meeting. Because of their abundance status, Interior Fraser coho are subject to an exploitation rate ceiling of 10.0 percent in southern U.S. fisheries under the PST Southern Coho Management Plan.

Descriptions pertaining to the achievement of key objectives for coho salmon management are found below and provided in Table 5.

- *SONCC coho*. All Alternatives satisfy the maximum 16.0 percent total exploitation rate ceiling for the Trinity Natural component and the maximum 15.0 percent total exploitation rate ceiling for the Klamath, Rogue, and Other Natural SONCC components.
- *OCN coho.* All Alternatives satisfy the maximum 30.0 percent exploitation rate when 2025 projected marine impacts are combined with preliminary 2025 freshwater impacts. Total exploitation rates projected for 2025 Alternatives range from 23.5 percent to 25.8 percent.
- *LCN coho.* All Alternatives satisfy the maximum 23.0 percent exploitation rate when 2025 projected marine impacts are combined with projected impacts, based on historic sharing agreements, for mainstem Columbia River fisheries. In-river fisheries have yet to be shaped for 2025. Marine exploitation rates projected for the 2025 Alternatives range from 15.3 percent to 10.9 percent.
- *Interior Fraser coho*. Alternatives II and III satisfy the 10.0 percent Southern U.S. exploitation rate limit required by the PST Southern Coho Management Plan when 2025 projected marine impacts are combined with the 2024 preseason modeled impacts for Puget Sound fisheries. Shaping of the State and Tribal inside fisheries will occur during the North of Falcon process, and ocean fisheries may require further shaping before final management measures are adopted in order to comply with the PST limit.
- *Washington Coast coho.* For all stocks except Grays Harbor coho, total exploitation rates in all Alternatives fall below the FMP and PST constraints when 2025 projected marine impacts are combined with 2024 preseason modeled impacts for Washington coastal freshwater fisheries. For Grays Harbor coho, the total exploitation rate exceeds the PST total exploitation rate constraint in all three Alternatives. Shaping of the State and Tribal inside fisheries will occur during the North of Falcon process, and ocean fisheries may require further shaping before final management measures are adopted in order to comply with the PST limits.
- *Puget Sound coho*. All Alternatives fall below the total exploitation rates allowed for all Puget Sound natural stocks, except for Hood Canal coho in all Alternatives, under the FMP matrix when 2025 projected marine impacts are combined with the 2024 preseason modeled impacts for Puget Sound fisheries. Shaping of the State and Tribal inside fisheries will occur during the North of Falcon process, and ocean fisheries may require further shaping before final management measures are adopted in order to comply with the FMP limits.

8.1.3 Pink Salmon

Pink salmon merit management consideration in 2025. Impacts on Chinook and coho in pink-directed fisheries may be part of negotiations to reach a final agreement in North of Cape Falcon ocean and Puget Sound fisheries.

8.1.4 Summary of Impacts on Target Stocks

Stock forecasts for some Canadian Chinook and coho stocks, Oregon Coast Chinook stocks, and the annual catch limits for the SEAK, NBC, and WCVI AABM Chinook fisheries are not known at this time, and preliminary values have been used in the analyses presented in this report. These forecasts and catch limits are expected to be available prior to the April Council meeting. Negotiations in the North of Falcon process will not be completed until the April Council meeting. These negotiations affect allocation of stock impacts primarily among inside fisheries (State, Tribal, recreational, various commercial sectors, etc.) but also between inside and ocean fisheries.

Environmental impacts on salmon stocks are assessed based on compliance with conservation objectives, ACLs, rebuilding plans, and ESA consultation standards. As noted in the description of the Alternatives (Tables 1, 2, and 3), if analyses using the updated values and the results of these negotiations do not result in compliance with FMP conservation objectives or ESA consultation standards, some Alternatives will not

be viable and impacts in Council area fisheries will need to be modified to comply with all applicable objectives and standards. If updated values and negotiations result in compliance with applicable objectives and standards, Council area fishery impacts would not increase; therefore, the analysis of effects would include the upper bound of a reasonable range of effects under the Alternatives considered for 2025 Council area ocean salmon fisheries.

8.1.4.1 Targeted Salmon Stocks

Based on current assumptions regarding Canadian and inside fishery impacts, all target salmon stocks (non-ESA listed) meet their FMP conservation objectives under Alternatives I, II, and III, with the exceptions of Interior Fraser coho in Alternative I and Hood Canal coho and Grays Harbor coho in all three Alternatives (Table 5).

8.1.4.2 ESA Listed Salmon Species

Based on current assumptions regarding Canadian and inside fishery impacts, impacts on all ESA listed salmon species meet their ESA consultation standards and guidance, with the exception of LCR natural tule fall Chinook in Alternative I (Table 5).

Council area fisheries have a minor impact on ESA listed Puget Sound Chinook and on most Chinook stocks subject to the 2019 PST Agreement. At this point there appears to be sufficient flexibility within Council and inside area fisheries as a whole to achieve protection for the Puget Sound Chinook ESU.

8.2 Socioeconomics

In general, Council-area ocean salmon fisheries are managed to meet conservation objectives for stocks that are expected to achieve optimum yields while limiting impacts on depressed stocks. While analysis of biological impacts is organized around salmon stocks that spawn in particular rivers, socioeconomic impacts under the regulatory Alternatives are analyzed by ocean fishery management areas as described in the Salmon FMP. Although most stocks range across several areas, the abundance of individual stocks varies by time and area, thus the use of management areas facilitates more optimal management of each stock than would be possible with coastwide regulations. From north to south, the fishery management areas are: (1) from the U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon (45°46' N. lat.), which is on the Oregon coast south of the Columbia River mouth; (2) between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain (42°40' N. lat.) on Oregon's southern coast; (3) the Oregon KMZ, which covers ocean waters from Humbug Mountain to the Oregon/California border (42° N. lat.); (4) the California KMZ includes the area from the Oregon/California border to Latitude 40°10' N. in northern California, (5) from Latitude 40°10' N. to Point Arena (38°57' N. lat.) in Mendocino County; (6) from Point Arena to Pigeon Point (37°11' N. lat.) north of Santa Cruz; and (7) from Pigeon Point to the U.S./Mexico border. There are also numerous subdivisions within these areas that are used to further balance stock conservation and harvest allocation needs. The following analysis of impacts on users of the resource and fishing communities is organized around these seven broad management areas. Figure 3 provides a map of the boundaries of these areas, also showing the main salmon ports.

Tribal ocean fisheries (including Washington State statistical area 4B) occur only in the area north of Cape Falcon. The Lower Elwha Klallam, Jamestown S'Klallam, Port Gamble S'Kallam, Makah, Quileute, Hoh, and Quinault Tribes all have fishery areas in the northern part of the area north of Cape Falcon (Table 3). Other federally-recognized tribes participate in in-river fisheries.

The Review of 2024 Ocean Salmon Fisheries (PFMC 2025a) provides historical description of the salmon fishery affected environment. In addition to stock status assessments, the document reports socioeconomic impacts of historical fisheries and analyzes the current socioeconomic status of West Coast salmon fisheries. For the purpose of characterizing the socioeconomic impact of non-tribal Council-area ocean

salmon fisheries, commercial exvessel value, recreational fishing trips, and community level personal income impacts resulting from both commercial and recreational fishing activities are used.

The short-term economic effects of the regulatory Alternatives for non-Indian fisheries are shown in Tables 10 and 11. Table 10 shows projected commercial troll impacts expressed in terms of estimated potential exvessel value by catch area. Table 11 shows projected recreational fisheries impacts in terms of the number of projected angler-trips and community personal income impacts associated with those activities by port area. Note that exvessel values shown under the Alternatives for the commercial troll fishery in Table 10 and income impact values shown for the recreational fishery in Table 11 are not directly comparable. More directly comparable measures of short-term economic impacts from commercial and recreational salmon fisheries appear in Figures 1 and 2, which show estimated community income impacts under the respective sets of commercial troll and recreational fishery Alternatives, compared to historical impacts in real (inflation-adjusted) dollars. Both commercial and recreational income impact estimates provided in these figures are based on landing ports. In general, income impacts are estimates of the amount of personal income associated with the economic linkages related to a particular activity (see Chapter IV of the Review of 2024 Ocean Salmon Fisheries for additional description of income impact estimates). Income impacts are a measure of relative economic activity. Differences in income impacts between an Alternative and the value for the 2024 fishery indicate the expected short-term impact of the Alternative compared with taking no action, (i.e., if 2024 regulations were to remain in place). Differences in income impacts between an Alternative and recent inflation-adjusted average values provide context for the current estimates within recent historical trends. While reductions in income impacts associated with an activity may not necessarily reflect net losses in a particular community (depending on the degree to which there is compensating activity), they are likely to indicate losses to the community's businesses and individuals that depend on the lost activity for their livelihood.

Total economic effects for non-Indian fisheries under the Alternatives may vary more or less than is indicated by the short-term impacts on ocean fisheries reported below. Salmon that are not harvested in the ocean do not necessarily result in an economic loss, as they may become available for additional inside harvest in non-Indian commercial, tribal, and recreational fisheries or may provide additional spawning escapement. Thus, Alternatives that restrict ocean harvests may increase opportunities for inside harvesters (e.g., higher commercial revenue or more angler trips) or contribute to higher inside CPUE (i.e., lower costs for commercial harvesters and/or higher success rates for recreational fishers). Additionally, harvest forgone by both ocean fisheries and inside fisheries may impact future production, although the magnitude of that effect is uncertain and depends on the resulting escapement level compared to MSY escapement and the nature of the spawner-recruit relationship, both of which are influenced by habitat conditions in the ocean and in the spawning grounds.

Exvessel revenues in Table 10 are based on estimated harvest by catch area while commercial income impacts in Figure 1 are based on projected deliveries by landing area. Historically, there has been a divergence between these two measures. The difference is due to salmon caught in certain catch areas being delivered to ports in neighboring catch areas. In an attempt to account for this effect and assign income impacts to the "correct" landing area, adjustments to projections are made based on historical patterns. The patterns are typically inferred from the most recent year's catch and landings data, however in this case since many areas had no landings in 2024 (or 2023), these patterns were inferred from 2022 data. For example, landings data typically shows there were deliveries of salmon: (1) caught north of Cape Falcon to landing ports between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain; (2) caught between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain to landing ports in the Oregon KMZ region; (3) caught between 40°10' N. Lat. and Point Arena (Fort Bragg Region) to landing ports in the California KMZ region (Crescent City and Eureka); (4) small amounts caught between Point Arena and Pigeon Point (San Francisco Region) to landing ports south of Pigeon Point (Monterey region); and (5) caught south of Pigeon Point to landing ports in the San Francisco region, and also a small amount delivered in the California KMZ region.

The expected harvest levels used to model commercial fishery impacts are taken from Table 6. Estimated harvests do not include a relatively small amount that often occurs in the state-waters-only (SWO) fishery off southern Oregon. These total harvest estimates combined with a recent prior year's average Chinook weights per fish and exvessel prices per pound were assumed to be the best indicators of expected revenues per fish in the coming season. In cases where areas had no landings in 2024 (or 2023), harvest parameters were inferred from 2022 data. Coastwide average Chinook weight per fish in 2022 was approximately seven percent below the prior year and three percent below the recent five-year average weight; while coastwide average Chinook exvessel prices in 2022 were 14 percent below the prior year and 12 percent below the recent five-year average in inflation-adjusted terms. If the current year's actual average weight per fish or exvessel prices diverge significantly from what was observed in prior years, then salmon exvessel revenues and resulting commercial fisheries income impacts projected in this document may prove to be correspondingly biased.

Fishing effort estimates for the recreational fishery south of Cape Falcon are based on measures developed by the STT for modeling biological impacts. STT estimates for south of Cape Falcon use multi-year averages to predict effort for the current year. Consequently, if the multi-year average for a particular time period and area happens to be higher than last year's effort level, then the model may forecast an increase in effort for the coming year even if management measures did not change from the previous year. Estimated recreational effort does not include a relatively small amount that often occurs in the SWO fishery off southern Oregon. Recreational fishery effort north of Cape Falcon was estimated using historical CPUE estimates ("success rates") applied to salmon quotas and expected harvest levels under the Alternatives. Projections of recreational catch north of Cape Falcon were made by multiplying the proposed quotas for coho and Chinook salmon under each Alternative by the historic ratios of actual catch to the actual quotas. Effort and economic impacts were then estimated by summing recent year weighted average coho and Chinook angler success rates multiplied by the projected coho and Chinook catch under each Alternative. Unless otherwise noted, the economic effects of the commercial and recreational fisheries Alternatives summarized below are compared in terms of estimated community income impacts.

8.2.1 Alternative I

Under Alternative I, total coastwide community personal income impacts from commercial salmon fisheries are projected to be 64 percent greater than last year's (2024) level but 57 percent below the recent (2019-2023) inflation-adjusted average. Coastwide income impacts from recreational fishing are projected to be 36 percent above last year's level but 29 percent below the 2019-2023 inflation-adjusted average.

Commercial fishery income impacts north of Cape Falcon are projected to be 58 percent above last year and 139 percent above the 2019-2023 inflation-adjusted average.

South of Cape Falcon, total commercial fishery income impacts are projected to exceed last year's historically low or zero levels by 76 percent but fall below the 2019-2023 inflation-adjusted average by 81 percent. Areas between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain account for most of the projected salmon landings and associated income impacts south of Cape Falcon. The near complete closure of commercial Chinook harvest south of Humbug Mountain in 2024 would largely continue with all areas projected to see very low or zero income impacts from commercial salmon fishing. Relative to 2024 and the 2019-2023 inflation-adjusted average, increases in commercial fishery income impacts are projected overall between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain. Areas south of Humbug Mountain would generally see increases in commercial fishery income impacts compared with 2024 but decreases are projected for all areas south of Humbug Mountain compared with the 2019-2023 inflation-adjusted average. Based on historical landings patterns, small amounts of commercial landings and associated income impacts are projected to occur in the California KMZ but not in the Oregon KMZ area.

Income impacts from recreational fisheries north of Cape Falcon are projected to be 14 percent above last year and 19 percent above the 2019-2023 inflation-adjusted average.

Total recreational fishery income impacts south of Cape Falcon are projected to be 78 percent above last year but 53 percent below the 2019-2023 inflation-adjusted average. Due to the complete closure of recreational Chinook harvest in California in 2024, all areas south of the Oregon/California Border are projected to see very slight increases in recreational fishery income impacts compared with last year's historically low or zero levels. However, relative to the 2019-2023 inflation-adjusted average, large decreases in recreational fishery income impacts are projected for all areas south of Humbug Mountain.

Under Alternative I overall coastwide income impacts for combined non-Indian commercial and recreational ocean salmon fisheries are projected to be 46 percent above last year's level but 44 percent below the 2019-2023 inflation-adjusted average. Combined income impacts north of Cape Falcon are projected to be 29 percent above last year's level and 50 percent above the 2019-2023 inflation-adjusted average. In aggregate, combined income impacts south of Cape Falcon are projected to be 77 percent above last year's level but 69 percent below the 2019-2023 inflation-adjusted average. Due to the near complete closure of commercial and recreational Chinook harvest south of the Oregon/California border in 2024, combined income impacts in all areas in California are projected to be at least somewhat above last year's levels. However, relative to the 2019-2023 inflation-adjusted average, large decreases in combined commercial and recreational income impacts are projected for all areas south of Humbug Mountain.

Tribal ocean fisheries north of Cape Falcon would be allocated 55,000 Chinook and 50,000 coho for ocean area harvest under Alternative I. This compares with the actual 2024 allocation of 42,500 Chinook and 42,500 coho.

8.2.2 Alternative II

Under Alternative II, total coastwide community personal income impacts from commercial salmon fisheries are projected to be 49 percent greater than last year's (2024) level but 61 percent below the recent (2019-2023) inflation-adjusted average. Coastwide income impacts from recreational fishing are projected to be 28 percent above last year's level but 33 percent below the 2019-2023 inflation-adjusted average.

Commercial fishery income impacts north of Cape Falcon are projected to be 43 percent above last year and 117 percent above the 2019-2023 inflation-adjusted average.

South of Cape Falcon, total commercial fishery income impacts are projected to exceed last year's historically low or zero levels by 61 percent but fall below the 2019-2023 inflation-adjusted average by 83 percent. Areas between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain account for nearly half of the projected salmon landings and associated income impacts south of Cape Falcon. The near complete closure of commercial Chinook harvest south of Humbug Mountain in 2024 would largely continue in all areas (with the exception of Point Arena to Pigeon Point), with very low or zero projected income impacts from commercial salmon fishing in those areas. Relative to the 2019-2023 inflation-adjusted average, decreases in commercial fishery income impacts are projected for all areas south of Cape Falcon. Based on historical landings patterns, very small amounts of commercial landings and associated income impacts are projected to occur in both the California KMZ and Oregon KMZ areas.

Income impacts from recreational fisheries north of Cape Falcon are projected to be 9 percent above last year and 14 percent above the 2019-2023 inflation-adjusted average.

Total recreational fishery income impacts south of Cape Falcon are projected to be 64 percent above last year but 56 percent below the 2019-2023 inflation-adjusted average. Due to the complete closure of recreational Chinook fishing in California in 2024, all areas south of the Oregon/California border are projected to see very slight increases in recreational fishery income impacts compared with last year's historically low or zero levels. However relative to the 2019-2023 inflation-adjusted average, large decreases in recreational fishery income impacts are projected for all areas south of Humbug Mountain.

Under Alternative II overall coastwide income impacts for combined non-Indian commercial and recreational ocean salmon fisheries are projected to be 35 percent above last year's level but 48 percent below the 2019-2023 inflation-adjusted average. Combined income impacts north of Cape Falcon are projected to be 20 percent above last year's level and 40 percent above the 2019-2023 inflation-adjusted average. In aggregate, combined income impacts south of Cape Falcon are projected to be 63 percent above last year's level but 72 percent below the 2019-2023 inflation-adjusted average. Due to the near complete closure of commercial and recreational Chinook harvest south of the Oregon/California border in 2024, combined income impacts in all areas in California are projected to be above last year's levels. However, relative to the 2019-2023 inflation-adjusted average, large decreases in combined commercial and recreational income impacts are projected for all areas south Humbug Mountain.

Tribal ocean fisheries north of Cape Falcon would be allocated 45,000 Chinook and 37,500 coho for ocean area harvest under Alternative II. This compares with the actual 2024 allocation of 42,500 Chinook and 42,500 coho.

8.2.3 Alternative III

Under Alternative III, total coastwide community personal income impacts from commercial salmon fisheries are projected to be 6 percent below last year's (2024) level and 76 percent below the recent (2019-2023) inflation-adjusted average. Coastwide income impacts from recreational fishing are projected to be 15 percent below last year's level and 55 percent below the 2019-2023 inflation-adjusted average.

Commercial fishery income impacts north of Cape Falcon are projected to be 15 percent above last year and 74 percent above the 2019-2023 inflation-adjusted average. This is the only area projected to see increases relative both to last year and the 2019-2023 inflation-adjusted average.

South of Cape Falcon, total commercial fishery income impacts are projected to fall below last year's historically low or zero levels by 43 percent and below the 2019-2023 inflation-adjusted average by 94 percent. Areas between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain account for nearly all the projected salmon landings and associated income impacts south of Cape Falcon. The near complete closure of commercial Chinook harvest south of Humbug Mountain in 2024 would continue in all areas, with near zero projected income impacts from commercial salmon landings in all areas south of Humbug Mountain.

Income impacts from recreational fisheries north of Cape Falcon are projected to be 18 percent below last year and 14 percent below the 2019-2023 inflation-adjusted average.

Total recreational fishery income impacts south of Cape Falcon are projected to be 9 percent below last year and 76 percent below the 2019-2023 inflation-adjusted average. As in 2024, all areas south of the Oregon/California border are projected to see zero recreational fishery income impacts resulting in essentially 100 percent decreases in recreational fishery income impacts relative to the 2019-2023 inflation-adjusted average projected for all areas south of Humbug Mountain.

Under Alternative III overall coastwide income impacts for combined non-Indian commercial and recreational ocean salmon fisheries are projected to be 12 percent below last year's level and 66 percent

below the 2019-2023 inflation-adjusted average. Combined income impacts north of Cape Falcon are projected to be 7 percent below last year's level but 9 percent above the 2019-2023 inflation-adjusted average. In aggregate, combined commercial and recreational income impacts south of Cape Falcon are projected to be 21 percent below last year's level and 86 percent below the 2019-2023 inflation-adjusted average. The near complete closure of commercial and recreational salmon fishing south of the Oregon/California border in 2024 would continue in all areas in California, with essentially zero projected income impacts from commercial or recreational salmon fishing in those areas. Essentially no commercial landings or recreational trips or associated income impacts are projected to occur in the California KMZ and Oregon KMZ areas.

Tribal ocean fisheries north of Cape Falcon would be allocated 35,000 Chinook and 20,000 coho for ocean area harvest under Alternative III. This compares with the actual 2024 allocation of 42,500 Chinook and 42,500 coho.

8.2.4 Summary of Impacts on the Socioeconomic Environment

Coastwide combined commercial and recreational salmon fishery income impacts under the Alternatives are projected to range from 46 percent above (Alternative I) to 12 percent below (Alternative III) last year's (2024) historically low levels. Projected levels under the Alternatives also represent reductions relative to the recent (2019-2023) inflation-adjusted averages of 44 percent under Alternative I, 48 percent under Alternative II, and 66 percent under Alternative III.

Coastwide income impacts from commercial salmon fisheries are projected to exceed last year's historically low level under Alternative I and Alternative II but fall below last year under Alternative III. Coastwide income impacts from commercial salmon fisheries are projected to be below the 2019-2023 inflation-adjusted average by at least 57 percent (Alternative I) under all three Alternatives. North of Cape Falcon, commercial salmon fisheries income impacts are projected to be above last year and the 2019-2023 inflation-adjusted average under all three Alternatives. All areas south of Cape Falcon with the exception of Humbug Mountain to the Oregon/California border would see some increase in commercial fisheries income impacts compared with last year under Alternative I and, with the additional exception of South of Pigeon Point, also under Alternative II. With respect to the 2019-2023 inflation-adjusted average, reductions are projected for all areas south of Cape Falcon under all three Alternatives (with the exception of Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain under Alternative I). Coastwide commercial fisheries income impacts under Alternative III are projected to be even lower than last year's historically low levels.

Coastwide income impacts from recreational salmon fisheries are projected to be above last year under Alternative I (36 percent) and Alternative II (28 percent), but below last year by 15 percent under Alternative III, and below the 2019-2023 inflation-adjusted average by at least 29 percent (Alternative I) under all three Alternatives. Income impacts from recreational salmon fisheries north of Cape Falcon are projected to be above last year under Alternative I (14 percent) and Alternative II (9 percent) but below last year under Alternative III (18 percent). Compared with the 2019-2023 inflation-adjusted average, areas north of Cape Falcon are projected to see increases in recreational salmon fisheries income impacts under Alternative I (19 percent) and Alternative II (14 percent) but fall below the recent average by 14 percent under Alternative III. The combined areas south of Cape Falcon would see increases in recreational fisheries income impacts compared with last year under Alternative I (78 percent) and Alternative II (64 percent),but fall below last year's value by 9 percent under Alternative III. All areas south of Humbug Mountain would see projected recreational salmon fisheries income impacts of zero under Alternative III due to closure of the recreational salmon fishery in those areas.

Among the Alternatives, projections for Alternative I show the most positive or least negative coastwide combined commercial and recreational fisheries income impacts overall and for management areas north

of Humbug Mountain, between 40°10' N. Lat. and Point Arena, and south of Pigeon Point. Projections for Alternative II show the most positive or least negative combined commercial and recreational fisheries income impacts for management areas between the Oregon/California border and 40°10' N. Lat., and between Point Arena and Pigeon Point. Projections for Alternative III include the least positive or most negative combined commercial and recreational fisheries income impacts coastwide and for all areas. All commercial and recreational ocean salmon fisheries south of Humbug Mountain would essentially be closed under Alternative III.

Under the three action Alternatives, ocean tribal fisheries occurring north of Cape Falcon would be allocated a maximum of 55,000 Chinook and 50,000 coho under Alternative I, 45,000 Chinook and 37,500 coho under Alternative II, and 35,000 Chinook and 20,000 coho under Alternative III. These compare with the no-action Alternative, which is the actual 2024 allocation of 42,500 Chinook and 42,500 coho.

8.3 Non-target, Non-ESA Listed, Fish Species

Prior NEPA analyses have considered the effects of the ocean salmon fisheries on non-target, non-ESA listed fish species (see, for example, NMFS 2024; NMFS 2023). Since then, ocean salmon fisheries have not changed substantially in terms of season length, areas, depth, bag limits, etc. Nor is there any new information to suggest that the incidental nature of encounters of non-target species in ocean salmon fisheries has changed. Therefore, conclusions from previous EAs indicating that effects on non-target fish species are low and not significant are still applicable, as discussed below. The differences between the Alternatives for the 2025 salmon fishery are not discernible with respect to their effect on non-target fish species.

Impacts to groundfish stocks from salmon troll fisheries continue to be managed as part of the open access groundfish fishery sector and are at similar levels compared to recent years. Previous EAs concluded that the amount of groundfish taken incidentally in the salmon fishery is very low and is not substantially altered by changes in the salmon fishery. The 2025 ocean salmon regulation Alternatives are not expected to differ substantially from fisheries analyzed previously with respect to groundfish impacts; therefore, effects from the Alternatives to groundfish stocks are not significant.

Impacts to Pacific halibut from salmon troll fisheries continue to be managed under limits established through the International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) process and under the Area 2A (Council area) catch sharing plan (NMFS 2022). Previous EAs stated that data on the commercial segment of salmon fisheries show the co-occurrence rates for salmon and halibut, coastal pelagic species, highly migratory species, and non-Council managed fish species are low. The 2025 ocean salmon regulation Alternatives include Pacific halibut landing restrictions within ranges considered in the past and are not expected to differ substantially from earlier analyses with respect to Pacific halibut impacts; therefore, effects from the Alternatives to Pacific halibut are not significant. Likewise, there are no changes to the salmon fishery for 2025 that would change impacts to other non-salmon fish species compared to previous analyses, therefore, effects from the Alternatives to these species are not expected to be significant.

8.4 Non-ESA Listed Marine Mammals

The commercial salmon troll fisheries off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California are classified as Category III fisheries, indicating a remote or no likelihood of causing incidental mortality or serious injury to marine mammals (89 FR 12257, February 16, 2024). Recreational salmon fisheries use similar gear and techniques as the commercial fisheries and are assumed to have similar encounter rates and impacts. The non-ESA listed marine mammal species that are known to interact with ocean salmon fisheries are California sea lion and harbor seals. Populations of both these species are at stable and historically high levels. There is no new information to suggest that the nature of interactions between California sea lions or harbor seals in ocean salmon fisheries has changed since the Category III

determination. Therefore, the impacts from the 2025 salmon regulation Alternatives to non-ESA listed marine mammals are not expected to be significant, and there is no discernible difference between the effects of the Alternatives on these resources.

8.5 ESA Listed Species

ESA listed salmonid species present in Council area waters are described in Chapter 5 of this document. ESA listed sockeye and chum salmon and steelhead trout are rarely encountered in ocean salmon fisheries, and the Alternatives for Council area ocean salmon fisheries are in consistent with applicable BiOps for listed ESUs of these species as listed in Chapter 4 of this document. Because anticipated impacts are negligible, there are no significant impacts expected on listed sockeye or chum salmon or steelhead trout from the Alternatives analyzed in this EA, and there is no discernible difference between the effects of the Alternatives on these resources.

There is no record of injury or mortality of Guadalupe fur seals in Pacific Coast salmon fisheries. No sea turtles have been reported taken by the ocean salmon fisheries off Washington, Oregon, or California, and NMFS has determined that commercial fishing by Pacific Coast salmon fisheries would pose a negligible threat to Pacific turtle species. There is no discernible difference between the effects of the Alternatives on these resources.

Of the ESA listed marine mammals that occur in Council area waters, only Southern Resident killer whales (SRKW), a distinct population segment (DPS) of *Orcinus orca*, are likely to be affected by salmon fisheries. The "resident" killer whale ecotype is dependent on fish as a prey item; the primary prey for the SRKW DPS is Chinook salmon. The SRKW DPS occurs regularly throughout the coastal waters of the states of Washington, Oregon, and Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada; individuals are known to travel as far south as central California and as far north as Southeast Alaska (SRKW Workgroup 2020).

Salmon fisheries conducted under the FMP may directly affect SRKW through interactions with vessels and gear and indirectly affect them by reducing prey availability. The risk assessment report, prepared by the Council's Ad-Hoc Southern Resident Killer Whale Workgroup (SRKW Workgroup 2020) presented at the Council's March 2020 meeting, provides information on SRKW and their predator-prey interaction with Pacific salmon.

At its November 2020 meeting, based on the information compiled and analysis developed by the SRKW Workgroup, the Council adopted a final preferred Alternative for a subsequent amendment to the FMP to include management provisions responsive to the needs of SRKW. These management provisions were incorporated into Amendment 21 of the FMP and set a Chinook salmon annual abundance management threshold below which the Council and NMFS would implement specific steps to limit ocean salmon fishery impacts on Chinook salmon in order to increase salmon prey availability for SRKW. This threshold is compared to the projected pre-fishing Chinook abundance in the north of Cape Falcon area calculated annually using forecasts compiled by the STT. The specific steps the Council would implement should the threshold be triggered include time and area closures and temporal shifts in fishing. In April 2020, NMFS completed a BiOp on the effects of implementing Amendment 21 of the FMP and concluded that the effects were not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the SRKW DPS or destroy or adversely modify its designated or proposed critical habitat (NMFS 2021a). Amendment 21 also provides for technical review and consideration of new data by the Council, the STT, and the SSC that may result in an updated threshold (NMFS 2021b).

At their March 2022 meeting, the Council was informed of recent updates to models that may warrant an update to the numerical value of the Chinook abundance threshold. Based on these developments, the Council followed the process outlined in Amendment 21 to the FMP and adopted a change to numerical

value of the Chinook abundance threshold at their November 2022 Council meeting. The change was informed by a technical review of recent updates to models, and the STT provided a report to aid the Council in determining the appropriate numerical value of the threshold. The threshold continues to be based on the arithmetic mean of the seven years identified in section 6.6.8 of the Salmon FMP representing pre-fishing Chinook salmon abundance in the area North of Cape Falcon (1994-1996, 1998-2000, and 2007). The current Chinook abundance threshold is 623,000 Chinook.

The annual management measures for Council salmon fisheries are developed to be consistent with the Salmon FMP. In 2025, the projected pre-fishing Chinook abundance in the north of Cape Falcon area is 928,800, which is greater than the threshold value (Table 5).

8.6 Seabirds

The types of vessels used in ocean salmon fisheries and the conduct of the vessels are not conducive to collisions or the introduction of rats or other non-indigenous species to seabird breeding colonies. Other types of accidental bird encounters are a rare event for commercial and recreational ocean salmon fisheries. Therefore, there are no significant impacts expected on seabirds from the Alternatives analyzed in this EA, and there is no discernible difference between the effects of the Alternatives on seabirds.

8.7 Biodiversity and Ecosystem Function

The removal of adult salmon by the ocean fisheries is not considered to significantly affect the lower trophic levels or the overall marine ecosystem because salmon are not the only or primary predator in the marine environment. Therefore, no significant impacts are expected on biodiversity or ecosystem function from the Alternatives analyzed in this EA, and there is no discernible difference between the effects of the Alternatives on these resources.

8.8 Ocean and Coastal Habitats

Council Area salmon fisheries do not employ bottom contact gear, and there is no evidence of direct gear effects on fish habitat from Council-managed salmon fisheries on essential fish habitat (EFH) for salmon or other managed species. Critical habitat for ESA listed salmon does not include Council area ocean water. Because Council area salmon fisheries are conducted at sea and without bottom contact gear, there is no interaction with unique geographic characteristics or other cultural, scientific, or historical resources such as those that might be listed on the National Register of Historical Places. Therefore, no significant impacts are expected on ocean and coastal habitats from the Alternatives analyzed in this EA, and there is no discernible difference between the effects of the Alternatives on these resources.

8.9 Public Health and Safety

Fisheries management can affect safety if, for example, season openings make it more likely that fishermen will have to go out in bad weather because fishing opportunities are limited. The Salmon FMP, however, has provisions to adjust management measures if unsafe weather affected fishery access. For fisheries north of the Oregon/California border, the Alternatives for 2025 ocean salmon regulations have season structures similar to those employed in previous salmon seasons and are not expected to result in any significant increase in the risk to human health or safety at sea. There are also no discernible differences between the effects of the Alternatives on the risk to human health or safety at sea. For California fisheries, under Alternatives I and II seasons were planned to limit the risk to human health or safety at sea by spreading small openers out across the season and by/or by coinciding opener dates across management areas to avoid concentrating fishing effort in one management area. Under Alternative III for California, the fishery would be closed so there is not expected to be any significant increase in the risk to human health or safety at sea under Alternative III.

8.10 Short-term and Long-term Impacts

The purpose of long term and short-term impacts analysis is to consider the combined effects of many actions on the human environment over time that would be missed if each action were evaluated separately.

8.10.1 Consideration of the Affected Resource

The affected resources that relate to the Pacific Coast salmon fishery are described in the Affected Environment sections of Preseason Report I and in Section 8.0 of this report. The significance of impacts will be discussed in relation to these affected resources listed below.

- Fishery and Fish Resources,
- Protected Resources,
- Biodiversity/Ecosystem Function and Habitats,
- Socioeconomics.

8.10.2 Geographic Boundaries

The analysis focuses on actions related to Council-managed ocean salmon commercial and recreational fisheries. Council-managed ocean fisheries occur in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ), from three to 200 miles offshore, off the coasts of the states of Washington, Oregon, and California as well as the ports in these states that receive landings from the ocean salmon fisheries. Since salmon are anadromous and spend part of their lifecycle in fresh water, the geographic boundaries also includes internal waters (e.g., Puget Sound) and rivers that salmon use to migrate towards their spawning grounds.

8.10.3 Temporal Boundaries

The temporal scope of past and present actions considered in this analysis for the affected resources is primarily focused on actions that have occurred after framework FMP implementation (1984). The temporal scope of future actions considered for all affected resources extends about five years into the future. This period was chosen because the dynamic nature of resource management and lack of information on future projects make it very difficult to predict impacts beyond this timeframe with any certainty.

8.10.4 Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Future Actions

Fishery Actions

The Council sets management measures for ocean salmon fisheries annually based on stock forecasts and in accordance with conservation objectives set in the FMP and consultation standards for managing impacts to ESA listed stocks. The Council manages ocean salmon fisheries through an intensive preseason analysis process to shape salmon fisheries impacts on salmon stocks consistent with the requirements of the FMP.

Fisheries outside of the Council's jurisdiction also impact the Council area salmon fishery. The Council considers fisheries managed by the states and treaty Indian tribes in the North of Falcon management process and Columbia River fisheries managed under *U.S. v. Oregon* Management Plan, as well as obligations for fisheries off Alaska and Canada under the PST. Additionally, the Council and NMFS manage ocean salmon fisheries inseason to keep fisheries impacts within the constraints set preseason. The Council also conducts annual methodology reviews to improve models and other tools for assessing salmon stocks.

Non-Fishing Related Actions

Because salmon spend part of their lifecycle in fresh water, they are more vulnerable to a broad range of human activities (since humans spend most of their time on land) that affect the quantity and quality of these freshwater environments. These effects are generally well known and diverse. They include physical barriers to migration (dams), changes in water flow and temperature (often a secondary effect of dams or

water diversion projects), and degradation of spawning environments (such as increased silt in the water from adjacent land use). Non-fishing activities in the marine environment can introduce chemical pollutants and sewage; and result in changes in water temperature, salinity, dissolved oxygen, and suspended sediment which poses a risk to the affected resources. Human-induced non-fishing activities tend to be localized in nearshore areas and marine project areas. When these activities co-occur, they are likely to work additively or synergistically to decrease habitat quality and may indirectly constrain the sustainability of the managed resources, non-target species, and protected resources. Decreased habitat suitability tends to reduce the tolerance of affected species to the impacts of fishing effort. Mitigation through regulations that would reduce fishing effort could negatively impact human communities. The overall impact to the affected species and their habitats on a population level is unknown, but likely neutral to low negative, since a large portion of these species have a limited or minor exposure to the localized non-fishing perturbations.

For many of the proposed non-fishing activities to be permitted by other Federal agencies, those agencies would examine the potential impacts on the affected resources. The Magnuson-Stevens Act (50 CFR 600.930) imposes an obligation on other Federal agencies to consult with the Secretary of Commerce on actions that may adversely affect EFH. The eight fishery management councils engage in the review process by making comments and recommendations on any Federal or state action that may affect habitat, including EFH, for their managed species and by commenting on actions likely to substantially affect habitat, including EFH. In addition, under the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (Section 662), "whenever the waters of any stream or other body of water are proposed or authorized to be impounded, diverted, the channel deepened, or the stream or other body of water otherwise controlled or modified for any purpose whatever, including navigation and drainage, by any department or agency of the U.S., or by any public or private agency under Federal permit or license, such department or agency first shall consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Department of the Interior, and with the head of the agency exercising administration over the wildlife resources of the particular state wherein the" activity is taking place. This act provides another avenue for review of actions by other Federal and state agencies that may impact resources that NMFS manages in the reasonably foreseeable future. In addition, NMFS and the USFWS share responsibility for implementing the ESA. ESA requires NMFS to designate "critical habitat", to the maximum extent prudent and determinable, for any species it lists under the ESA (i.e., areas that contain physical or biological features essential to conservation, which may require special management considerations or protection) and to develop and implement recovery plans for threatened and endangered species. The ESA provides another avenue for NMFS to review actions by other entities that may impact endangered and protected resources whose management units are under NMFS jurisdiction.

The effects of climate on the biota of the California Current ecosystem have been recognized for some time. The El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) is widely recognized to be the dominant mode of inter-annual variability in the equatorial Pacific, with impacts throughout the rest of the Pacific basin and the globe. During the negative (El Niño) phase of the ENSO cycle, jet stream winds are typically diverted northward, often resulting in increased exposure of the Pacific Coast of the U.S. to subtropical weather systems. The impacts of these events to the coastal ocean generally include reduced upwelling winds, deepening of the thermocline, intrusion of offshore (subtropical) waters, dramatic declines in primary and secondary production, poor recruitment, reduced growth, and poor survival of many resident species (such as salmon and groundfish), and northward extensions in the range of many tropical species. Concurrently, top predators such as seabirds and pinnipeds often exhibit reproductive failure. In addition to inter-annual variability in ocean conditions, the North Pacific seems to exhibit substantial inter-decadal variability, which is referred to as the Pacific (inter) Decadal Oscillation (PDO).

Anomalously warm sea surface temperatures in the northeast Pacific Ocean developed in 2013 and continued to persist into 2016; this phenomenon was termed "the Blob." During the persistence of the Blob, distribution of marine species was affected (e.g., tropical, and subtropical species were documented far north of their usual ranges), marine mammals and seabirds starved, and a coastwide algal bloom that

developed in the summer of 2015 resulted in domoic acid poisoning of animals at various trophic levels, from crustaceans to marine mammals. In 2015-2016, a very strong El Niño event disrupted the Blob. The extent of the impact of The Blob on salmon and salmon fisheries has not been fully determined. It is also uncertain if or when environmental conditions would cause a repeat of this event.

NMFS Northwest and Southwest Fisheries Science Centers presented information to the Council indicating that coho salmon that will contribute to 2025 harvest and escapement would experience generally average survival, while Chinook have encountered a mix of good and intermediate conditions (for salmon returning to the Columbia Basin). Stoplight charts for SRFC and Central Valley Spring Chinook indicate the potential for moderate returns. For Klamath River fall Chinook, indicator-base outlooks are consistent with low returns in 2025.

Within the California Current itself, scientists have described long-term warming trends in the upper 50 to 75 meters of the water column. Recent paleoecological studies from marine sediments have indicated that 20th century warming trends in the California Current have exceeded natural variability in ocean temperatures over the last 1,400 years. Statistical analyses of past climate data have improved our understanding of how climate has affected North Pacific ecosystems and associated marine species productivities.

In addition, changes in river flows and flow variability may affect population growth of anadromous fishes. Ward et al. (2015) found that increases in variability in freshwater flows may have a more negative effect than any other climate signal included in their model. Some climate change models predict that in the Pacific Northwest, there will be warmer winters and more variable river flows, which may affect the ability of anadromous fishes to recover in the future (Ward et al. 2015). However, our ability to predict future impacts on a large-scale ecosystem stemming from climate forcing events remains uncertain.

8.10.5 Magnitude and Significance of Proposed Action

The following section presents the short term and long term impacts of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions on each of the managed resources. This is followed by a discussion on the synergistic effects of the proposed action, as well as past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions.

8.10.5.1 Fishery and Fish Resources

Past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions that affect the salmon fishery and fish resources are considered annually when the Council sets management measures for ocean salmon fisheries based on stock forecasts and in accordance with the various objectives and requirements described in the FMP. The Council also considers fisheries managed by the states and treaty Indian tribes in the North of Falcon management process and Columbia River fisheries managed under *U.S. v. Oregon* Management Plan, as well as northern fisheries managed according to obligations under the PST. Additionally, the Council and NMFS manage ocean salmon fisheries inseason to keep fisheries impacts within the constraints set preseason. The Council also conducts annual methodology reviews to improve models and other tools for assessing salmon stocks. Therefore, the degree of both short term and long-term effects, including the proposed action, on the salmon fishery and fish resources are expected to be not significant.

8.10.5.2 Protected Resources

Past, present, and foreseeable future actions that affect ESA listed salmon are considered annually when the Council sets management measures for ocean salmon fisheries. The framework for managing the fisheries, including exploitation limits, escapement goals, control rules and other measures to limit effects on listed species, has been considered in BiOps and determined not likely to jeopardize listed species. NMFS provides annual guidance applying those limits to annual stock productivity information provided by the states and analyzed by the STT. Fishery management actions have been taken to manage impacts

on ESA listed salmon, and the states have developed information to better inform fishery management decisions. The Council also implements Amendment 21 to the FMP to limit the impact of the fisheries on SRKW. Therefore, the magnitude and significance of cumulative effects, including the proposed action on ESA listed species are expected to be not significant.

8.10.5.3 Biodiversity/Ecosystem Function and Habitats

Past, present, and foreseeable future actions that affect biodiversity/ecosystem function and habitats are considered to the extent practicable annually. When considering the proposed action's removal of adult salmon by the ocean fisheries in addition to past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, such removal of these salmon is not considered to significantly affect the lower trophic levels or the overall marine ecosystem because salmon are not the only primary predator. In addition, Council area salmon fisheries are conducted at sea with hook-and-line gear and thus, there is no to negligible interactions expected with EFH for salmon or other managed species.

Salmon escapement to fresh water provides for spawning and for carrying marine derived nutrients to freshwater habitats. The importance of salmon carcasses in the transport of marine derived nutrients to freshwater habitats is described in Appendix A of the FMP and the related EA (PFMC and NMFS 2014) and in the EIS for Puget Sound Chinook Harvest Resource Management Plan (NMFS 2004). Council fisheries are designed to provide escapement of salmon to provide for natural spawning and transport of marine derived nutrients.

8.10.5.4 Socioeconomic Environment

Each year the Council evaluates the socioeconomic impact of past salmon fisheries in the stock assessment and fishery evaluation document (e.g., PFMC 2025a) and also evaluates foreseeable future impacts in the annual preseason reports; these documents are also used as the basis for the NEPA analysis for the annual management measures. The magnitude and significance of cumulative effects, including the proposed action on the socioeconomic environment, is expected to be low positive or negative, and not significant.

9.0 CONCLUSION

This analysis has identified no significant impacts that would result from the 2025 ocean salmon regulation Alternatives, from final regulations selected from within the range presented in these Alternatives.

10.0 LIST OF AGENCIES AND PERSONS CONSULTED

The following public meetings were held as part of the salmon management process (Council-sponsored meetings in bold):

November 13-18, 2024: **Pacific Fishery Management Council meeting**, Costa Mesa, CA.

January 21-24, 2025:	**Salmon Technical Team meeting** (Review preparation), Portland OR.
February 12-13:	California Fish and Game Commission meeting, Sacramento, CA.
February 18-21:	**Salmon Technical Team meeting** (Preseason Report I preparation), Portland, OR.
February 26:	California Department of Fish and Wildlife public meeting, on-line.
February 28:	Oregon Ocean Salmon public meeting, hybrid meeting in Newport, OR.
February 28:	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife hybrid public meeting.
March 4-11:	**Pacific Fishery Management Council meeting**, in Vancouver, WA.
March 19:	North of Falcon hybrid meeting No 1. Discussion of management objectives and proposed fishery plans for sport and commercial fisheries in Puget Sound.
March 24-25:	**Public hearings on management options,** meetings with focused discussions in Washington, Oregon, and California. Each hearing is either in person, or on-line but not both (hybrid).
March 25:	North of Falcon hybrid meeting No 2 – Statewide fishery proposals, including Puget Sound.
April 11-15:	**Pacific Fishery Management Council meeting**, in San Jose, CA.
April 16-17:	California Fish and Game Commission meeting, Sacramento, CA.
April 18:	Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission meeting, Winchester Bay, OR.

The following organizations were consulted and/or participated in preparation of supporting documents:

Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission
Columbia River Intertribal Fish Commission
West Coast Indian Tribes

National Marine Fisheries Service, West Coast Region, Sustainable Fisheries Division
National Marine Fisheries Service, Northwest Fisheries Science Center
National Marine Fisheries Service, Southwest Fisheries Science Center
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Columbia River Fisheries Program Office
United States Coast Guard

California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

11.0 REFERENCES

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TABLE 1. 2025 Commercial troll management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries - Council adopted. (Page 1 of 14)

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
North of Cape Falcon	**North of Cape Falcon**	**North of Cape Falcon**
Supplemental Management Information	**Supplemental Management Information**	**Supplemental Management Information**
Model #: Coho-2510, Chinook-1025	Model #: Coho-2511, Chinook-1125	Model #: Coho-2512, Chinook-1225
1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 122,500 Chinook and 120,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).	1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 112,500 Chinook and 115,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).	1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 92,500 Chinook and 85,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).
2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 63,500 Chinook and 19,200 marked coho.	2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 57,500 Chinook and 18,400 marked coho.	2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 46,250 Chinook and 13,600 marked coho.
3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.	3. Trade: Same as Alternative 1.	3. Trade: Same as Alternative 1.
4. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.	4. Same as Alternative 1.	4. Same as Alternative 1.

TABLE 1. 2025 Commercial troll management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 2 of 14)

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
North of Cape Falcon	**North of Cape Falcon**	**North of Cape Falcon**
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon • *May 1-15. See 2024 management measures, which are subject to inseason action and the 2025 season described below.* • May 16 through the earlier of June 29, or 42,300 Chinook. Catch limits in place for the following areas (C.8): U.S./Canada border to Queets River - No more than 11,190 Chinook. Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon - No more than 7,430 Chinook. Landing and possession limits in place for the following areas. Landing limits will be evaluated weekly inseason. Landing week is Thursday through Wednesday (C.1, C.6, C.8). U.S./Canada border to Queets River - No landing limit. Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. - No landing limit. Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon - 100 Chinook per vessel per landing week. Open seven days per week (C.1). All salmon, except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). If the Chinook quota is exceeded, the excess will be deducted from the all-salmon season (C.8). In 2026, the season will open May 1 consistent with all preseason regulations in place in this area and subareas during May 16-June 29, 2025, including subarea salmon guidelines and quotas and weekly vessel limits except as described below for vessels fishing or in possession of salmon north of Leadbetter Point. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March and/or April 2026 meetings	**U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon** • *May 1-15. See 2024 management measures, which are subject to inseason action and the 2025 season described below.* • May 16 through the earlier of June 29, or 38,300 Chinook. Catch limits in place for the following areas (C.8): U.S./Canada border to Queets River - No more than 10,180 Chinook. Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon - No more than 6,780 Chinook. Same as Alternative 1. U.S./Canada border to Queets River - 100 Chinook per vessel per landing week. Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. - 150 Chinook per vessel per landing week. Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon - 80 Chinook per vessel per landing week. Same as Alternative 1. Same as Alternative 1. In 2026, same as Alternative 1.	**U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon** • *May 1-15. See 2024 management measures, which are subject to inseason action and the 2025 season described below.* • May 16 through the earlier of June 29, or 23,125 Chinook. Catch limits in place for the following areas (C.8): U.S./Canada border to Queets River - No more than 6,110 Chinook. Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon - No more than 4,060 Chinook. Same as Alternative 1. U.S./Canada border to Queets River - 60 Chinook per vessel per landing week. Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. - 100 Chinook per vessel per landing week. Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon 60 Chinook per vessel per landing week. Same as Alternative 1. Same as Alternative 1. In 2026, same as Alternative 1.

TABLE 1. 2025 Commercial troll management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 3 of 14)

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon *(continued)* • July 1 through the earlier of September 30, or 21,200 Chinook or 19,200 marked coho (C.8).	**U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon** *(continued)* • July 1 through the earlier of September 30, or 19,200 Chinook or 18,400 marked coho. (C.8).	**U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon** *(continued)* • July 1 through the earlier of September 22, or 23,125 Chinook or 13,600 marked coho (C.8).
Open seven days per week. All salmon. Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length. Coho minimum size limit of 16 inches total length (B, C.1). All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.8.e). No chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.4, C.7). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	Same as Alternative 1.	Same as Alternative 1.
Landing and possession limit of 150 marked coho per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.).	Landing and possession limits: July 1-9: 120 Chinook and 100 marked coho per vessel for the open period; Beginning July 10: 100 Chinook and 100 marked coho per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.).	Landing and possession limits: July 1-9: 60 Chinook and 100 marked coho per vessel for the open period; Beginning July 10: 50 Chinook and 50 marked coho per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.).
Landing limits will be evaluated weekly, inseason (C.1, C.8.f).	Same as Alternative 1.	Same as Alternative 1.

For all commercial troll fisheries north of Cape Falcon:

Mandatory closed areas include Salmon Troll Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, Cape Flattery, and Columbia Control Zone. (C.5.a, C.5.b, C.5.d).

Vessels must land and deliver their salmon within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery (C.6). Vessels may not land fish east of the Sekiu River or east of Tongue Point, Oregon.

During any single trip, only one side of the Leadbetter Point line may be fished (C.11).

Vessels fishing for or in possession of salmon north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver all species of fish in a Washington port and must possess a Washington troll and/or salmon delivery license. For delivery to Washington ports south of Leadbetter Point, vessels must notify WDFW at 360-249-1215 prior to crossing the Leadbetter Point line with area fished, total Chinook, coho, and halibut catch aboard, and destination with approximate time of delivery.

Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver all species of fish within the area and south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land all species of fish in Garibaldi, Oregon (C.11); Washington permitted vessels may also land all species of fish north of Leadbetter Point. For delivery to Washington ports north of Leadbetter Point, vessels must notify WDFW at 360-249-1215 prior to crossing the Leadbetter Point line with area fished, total Chinook, coho, and halibut catch aboard, and destination with approximate time of delivery. All Chinook caught north of Cape Falcon and being delivered by boat to Garibaldi must meet the minimum legal total length of 28 inches for Chinook for south of Cape Falcon seasons unless the season in waters off Garibaldi have been closed for Chinook retention for more than 48 hours (C.1.).

Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point, Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon to notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or prior to transport away from the port of landing by either calling 541-857-2546 or sending notification via e-mail to nfalcon.trollreport@odfw.oregon.gov (C.11). Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8).

Vessels in possession of salmon north of the Queets River may not cross the Queets River line without first notifying WDFW at 360-249-1215 with area fished, total Chinook, coho and halibut catch aboard, and destination. Vessels in possession of salmon south of the Queets River may not cross the Queets River line without first notifying WDFW at 360-249-1215 with area fished, total Chinook, coho and halibut catch aboard, and destination (C.11). Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8).

Vessels fishing in a subarea north of Cape Falcon with a higher limit may transit through and land in a subarea with a lower limit. Prior to crossing the subarea line at Leadbetter Point or Queets River, vessels must notify WDFW at 360-249-1215 with area fished, total Chinook, coho, and halibut catch aboard, and destination with approximate time of delivery (C.11).

TABLE 1. 2025 Commercial troll management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 4 of 14)		
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
South of Cape Falcon	**South of Cape Falcon**	**South of Cape Falcon**
Supplemental Management Information	**Supplemental Management Information**	**Supplemental Management Information**
1. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 141,316 hatchery and natural area adults. 2. Sacramento Index exploitation rate of 14.7%. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 532 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 1,384 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. *5. CA/OR share of Klamath River fall Chinook commercial ocean harvest: 58% /42%.* 6. Overall commercial troll coho TAC: 5,000. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission.	1. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 127,435 hatchery and natural area adults. 2. Sacramento Index exploitation rate of 23.1%. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 148 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 989 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. *5. CA/OR share of Klamath River fall Chinook commercial ocean harvest: 57%/43%.* 6. Overall commercial troll coho TAC: 5,000. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission.	1. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 156,286 hatchery and natural area adults. 2. Sacramento Index exploitation rate of 5.7%. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 7 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 44 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. *5. CA/OR share of Klamath River fall Chinook commercial ocean harvest: 0% /100%.* 6. Overall commercial troll coho TAC: 7,500. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission.
Cape Falcon to <u>Heceta Bank Line</u> • June 1-30; • July 16-31. Open seven days per week. All salmon, except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1). All vessels fishing in the area must land their salmon in the State of Oregon. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	**Cape Falcon to <u>OR/CA Border</u>** • *April 15-May 15. See 2024 management measures and 2025 inseason actions. Dates may be subject to further inseason action.* • May 16-May 31. Open seven days per week. All salmon, except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1). All vessels fishing in the area must land their salmon in the State of Oregon. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2026, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1). All vessels fishing in the area must land their salmon in the State of Oregon. Gear restrictions (C.2, C.3) same as in 2025. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2026 meeting (C.8).at its March 2026 meeting (C.8).	**Cape Falcon to <u>Heceta Bank Line</u>** • *April 15-May 15. See 2024 management measures and 2025 inseason actions. Dates may be subject to further inseason action.* • May 16-31; • June 15-30. Open seven days per week. All salmon, except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1). All vessels fishing in the area must land their salmon in the State of Oregon. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).

TABLE 1. 2025 Commercial troll management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 5 of 14)		
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. • *April 10-May 15. See 2024 management measures and 2025 inseason actions. Dates may be subject to further inseason action.* • May 16-31; • September 1-October 31.	**Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.** • June 15-30; • July 26-30; • September 1-October 31.	**Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.** • September 1-October 31
Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7), except during the non-mark-selective coho fishery as described below (C.5). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length, coho minimum size limit of 16 inches total length (B, C.1). All vessels fishing in the area must land their salmon in the State of Oregon. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	Same as Alternative 1.	Same as Alternative 1.
Beginning September 1, all salmon until the earlier of September 30 or a 5,000 non-mark-selective coho quota met. If the coho quota is met prior to September 30, then all salmon except coho season continues (C.4, C.7). No more than 75 coho per vessel per landing week when retention allowed and no more than 75 Chinook allowed per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.). Vessel limits may be modified inseason.	Beginning September 1, all salmon until the earlier of September 30 or a 5,000 non-mark-selective coho quota met. If the coho quota is met prior to September 30, then all salmon except coho season continues (C.4, C.7). No more than 50 coho per vessel per landing week when retention allowed and no more than 75 Chinook allowed per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.). Vessel limits may be modified inseason.	Beginning September 1, all salmon until the earlier of September 30 or a 7,500 non-mark-selective coho quota met. If the coho quota is met prior to September 30, then all salmon except coho season continues (C.4, C.7). No more than 25 coho per vessel per landing week when retention allowed and no more than 75 Chinook allowed per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.). Vessel limits may be modified inseason.
Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing coho salmon into Oregon from any fishery between Cape Falcon, OR and Humbug Mountain to notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or prior to transport away from the port of landing by either calling 541-857-2546 or sending notification via e-mail to nfalcon.trollreport@odfw.oregon.gov (C.11.). Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery.	Same as Alternative 1.	Same as Alternative 1.
In 2026, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1). All vessels fishing in the area must land their salmon in the State of Oregon. Gear restrictions (C.2, C.3) same as in 2025. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2026 meeting (C.8).	Same as Alternative 1.	Same as Alternative 1.

TABLE 1. 2025 Commercial troll management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 6 of 14)		
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. • Closed. In 2026, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1). Gear restrictions (C.2, C.3) same as in 2024. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2026 meeting (C.8).		**Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border.** • *April 15-30. See 2024 management measures and 2025 inseason actions. Dates may be subject to further inseason action* (C.9.a). Open seven days per week. All salmon, except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1). All vessels fishing in the area must land their salmon in the State of Oregon. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2026, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1). Gear restrictions (C.2, C.3) same as in 2025. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2026 meeting (C.8).

TABLE 1. 2025 Commercial troll management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 7 of 14)		
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ) • Closed. In 2026, the season will open May 1 through the earlier of May 31, or a 3,000 Chinook quota. Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B, C.1). Landing and possession limit of 20 Chinook per vessel per week (C.8.f). Open five days per week (Fri.-Tue.). All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Any remaining portion of Chinook quotas may be transferred inseason on an impact neutral basis to the next open quota period (C.8.b). All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area, within 24 hours of any closure of the fishery (C.6), and prior to fishing outside the area (C.10). Electronic Fish Tickets must be submitted within 24 hours of landing (C.12). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed (C.5.e). See California State regulations for an additional closure adjacent to the Smith River. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March and/or April 2026 meetings.	**OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)** • August 1-29 or a 550 Chinook quota. Landing and possession limit of 10 Chinook per vessel per landing week (C.8.f). Open five days per week (Fri.-Tue.). All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length. See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed (C.5.e). See California State regulations for an additional closure adjacent to the Smith River. All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area, within 24 hours of any closure of the fishery (C.6), and prior to fishing outside the area (C.10). Electronic Fish tickets must be submitted within 24-hours of landing (C.12) Inseason action may be considered when total harvest is approaching the quota. Fishery will close upon reaching the quota. In 2026, Same as Alternative 1.	**OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)** • Closed. In 2026, Same as Alternative 1.
Humboldt South Jetty to Latitude 40°10' N. • Closed.	**Humboldt South Jetty to Latitude 40°10' N.** • Closed.	**Humboldt South Jetty to Latitude 40°10' N.** • Closed.

TABLE 1. 2025 Commercial troll management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 8 of 14)

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Latitude 40°10' N. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg) • May 16-20; 23-27; 30-31 (C.9.b), or attainment of a harvest limit of 4,500 Chinook.	**Latitude 40°10' N. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)** • August 1-29 (C.9.b), or attainment of a 2,100 Chinook quota.	**Latitude 40°10' N. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)** • Closed.
Landing and possession limit of 10 Chinook per vessel per landing week (C.8.f).	Landing and possession limit of 10 Chinook per vessel per landing week (C.8.f). Open five days per week (Fri.-Tue.).	
All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B, C.1).	Same as Alternative 1.	
All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area, within 24 hours of any closure of the fishery (C.6), and prior to fishing outside the area (C.11). Electronic Fish tickets must be submitted within 24 hours of landing (C.12).	Same as Alternative 1.	
Inseason action may be considered when total harvest is approaching the harvest limit. Fishery will close upon reaching the harvest limit.	Inseason action may be considered when total harvest is approaching the quota. Fishery will close upon reaching the quota.	
In 2026, the season opens April 16 for all salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B, C.1). Gear restrictions same as in 2025 (C.2, C.3). Harvest guidelines and vessel-based landing and possession limits will be considered inseason (C.8.f). Inseason action to close fisheries, modify season dates, or modify vessel-based landing and possession limits may be considered when total commercial harvest in this management area is approaching its harvest guideline (C.8). Electronic Fish Tickets must be submitted within 24 hours of landing (C.12). This opening could be modified following Council review at its March and/or April 2026 meeting.	In 2026, Same as Alternative 1.	In 2026, the season opens April 16 for all salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B, C.1). Gear restrictions same as in 2022 (C.2, C.3). Harvest guidelines and vessel-based landing and possession limits will be considered inseason (C.8.f). Inseason action to close fisheries, modify season dates, or modify vessel-based landing and possession limits may be considered when total commercial harvest in this management area is approaching its harvest guideline (C.8). Electronic Fish Tickets must be submitted within 24 hours of landing (C.12). This opening could be modified following Council review at its March and/or April 2026 meeting.

TABLE 1. 2025 Commercial troll management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 9 of 14)

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco) • May 16-20; 23-27; 30-31 (C.9.b), or attainment of a harvest limit of 2,500 Chinook. Landing and possession limit of 10 Chinook per vessel per landing week (C.8.f). All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B, C.1). All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area, within 24 hours of any closure of the fishery (C.6), and prior to fishing outside the area (C.11). Electronic Fish tickets must be submitted within 24 hours of landing (C.12). Inseason action may be considered when total harvest is approaching the harvest limit. Fishery will close upon reaching the harvest limit.	**Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)** • August 1-29 (C.9.b), or attainment of a 4,200 Chinook quota. Landing and possession limit of 10 Chinook per vessel per landing week (C.8.f). Open five days per week (Fri.-Tue.). All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B, C.1). All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area, within 24 hours of any closure of the fishery (C.6), and prior to fishing outside the area (C.11). Electronic Fish tickets must be submitted within 24 hours of landing (C.12). Inseason action may be considered when total harvest is approaching the quota. Fishery will close upon reaching the quota.	**Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)** • Closed.
In 2026, the season opens May 1 for all salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B, C.1). Gear restrictions same as in 2025 (C.2, C.3). Harvest guidelines and vessel-based landing and possession limits will be considered inseason (C.8.f). Inseason action to close fisheries, modify season dates, or modify vessel-based landing and possession limits may be considered when total commercial harvest in this management area is approaching its harvest guideline (C.8). Electronic Fish Tickets must be submitted within 24 hours of landing (C.12). This opening could be modified following Council review at its March and/or April 2026 meeting.	In 2026, Same as Alternative 1.	In 2026, the season opens May 1 for all salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B, C.1). Gear restrictions same as in 2022 (C.2, C.3). Harvest guidelines and vessel-based landing and possession limits will be considered inseason (C.8.f). Inseason action to close fisheries, modify season dates, or modify vessel-based landing and possession limits may be considered when total commercial harvest in this management area is approaching its harvest guideline (C.8). Electronic Fish Tickets must be submitted within 24 hours of landing (C.12). This opening could be modified following Council review at its March and/or April 2026 meeting.

TABLE 1. 2025 Commercial troll management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 10 of 14)		
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
	Point Reyes to Point Sur (San Francisco and Monterey Subarea) • September 1-30, or attainment of an 8,000 Chinook quota (C.9.b). Landing and possession limit of 15 Chinook per vessel per landing week (C.8.f). Open five days per week (Fri.-Tue.). All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Chinook minimum size limit of 26 inches total length (B, C.1). All salmon caught in this area must be landed within the area, within 24 hours of any closure of the fishery (C.6, C.11). Electronic Fish tickets must be submitted within 24 hours of landing (C.12). Inseason action may be considered when total harvest is approaching the quota. Fishery will close upon reaching the quota.	
Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey) • May 16-20; 23-27; 30-31 (C.9.b), or attainment of a harvest limit of 3,500 Chinook. Landing and possession limit of 10 Chinook per vessel per landing week (C.8.f). All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B, C.1). All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area, within 24 hours of any closure of the fishery (C.6), and prior to fishing outside the area (C.11). Electronic Fish tickets must be submitted within 24 hours of landing (C.12). Inseason action may be considered when total harvest is approaching the harvest limit. Fishery will close upon reaching the harvest limit. In 2026, the season opens May 1 for all salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B, C.1). Gear restrictions same as in 2025 (C.2, C.3). Harvest guidelines and vessel-based landing and possession limits will be considered inseason (C.8.f). Inseason action to close fisheries, modify season dates, or modify vessel-based landing and possession limits may be considered when total commercial harvest in this management area is approaching its harvest guideline (C.8). Electronic Fish Tickets must be submitted within 24 hours of landing (C.12). This opening could be modified following Council review at its March and/or April 2026 meeting.	**Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)** • August 1-29 (C.9.b), or attainment of the 4,000 Chinook quota. Landing and possession limit of 10 Chinook per vessel per landing week (C.8.f). Open five days per week (Fri.-Tue.). Same as Alternative 1. Same as Alternative 1. Inseason action may be considered when total harvest is approaching the quota. Fishery will close upon reaching the quota. In 2026, Same as Alternative 1.	**Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)** • Closed. In 2026, the season opens May 1 for all salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B, C.1). Gear restrictions same as in 2022 (C.2, C.3). Harvest guidelines and vessel-based landing and possession limits will be considered inseason (C.8.f). Inseason action to close fisheries, modify season dates, or modify vessel-based landing and possession limits may be considered when total commercial harvest in this management area is approaching its harvest guideline (C.8). Electronic Fish Tickets must be submitted within 24 hours of landing (C.12). This opening could be modified following Council review at its March and/or April 2026 meeting.

TABLE 1. 2025 Commercial troll management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 11 of 14)

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

When the fishery is closed from Humbug Mountain to the OR/CA Border and open to the south, vessels with fish on board caught in the open area off California may seek temporary mooring in Brookings, Oregon prior to landing in California only if such vessels first notify the Chetco River Coast Guard Station via VHF channel 22A between the hours of 0500 and 2200 and provide the vessel name, number of fish on board, and estimated time of arrival (C.6).
California State regulations require all salmon be made available to a CDFW representative for sampling immediately at port of landing. Any person in possession of a salmon with a missing adipose fin, upon request by an authorized agent or employee of the CDFW, shall immediately relinquish the head of the salmon to the State (California Fish and Game Code §8226).

B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches) (See C.1)

Area (when open)	Chinook		Coho		Pink
	Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	
North of Cape Falcon	27	20.5	16	12	None
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	28	21.5	16	12	None
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	28	21.5	-	-	None
OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty	27	-	-	-	27
Latitude 40°10' N. to Pt. Arena	27	-	-	-	27
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	27	-	-	-	27
Pt. Reyes to Pt San Pedro	26	-	-	-	26
Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border	27	-	-	-	27

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

C.1. Compliance with Minimum Size or Other Special Restrictions: All salmon on board a vessel must meet the minimum size, landing/possession limit, or other special requirements for the area being fished and the area in which they are landed if the area is open or has been closed less than 48 hours for that species of salmon. Salmon may be landed in an area that has been closed for a species of salmon more than 48 hours only if they meet the minimum size, landing/possession limit, or other special requirements for the area in which they were caught. Salmon may not be filleted prior to landing.

Any person who is required to report a salmon landing by applicable state law must include on the state landing receipt for that landing both the number and weight of salmon landed by species. States may require fish landing/receiving tickets be kept on board the vessel for 90 days or more after landing to account for all previous salmon landings.

C.2. Gear Restrictions:
- a. Salmon may be taken only by hook and line using single point, single shank, barbless hooks.
- b. Cape Falcon, Oregon, to the OR/CA border: No more than 4 spreads are allowed per line.
- c. OR/CA border to U.S./Mexico border: No more than 6 lines are allowed per vessel, and barbless circle hooks are required when fishing with bait by any means other than trolling.

C.3. Gear Definitions:
Trolling defined: Fishing from a boat or floating device that is making way by means of a source of power, other than drifting by means of the prevailing water current or weather conditions.
Troll fishing gear defined: One or more lines that drag hooks behind a moving fishing vessel engaged in trolling. In that portion of the fishery management area off Oregon and Washington, the line or lines must be affixed to the vessel and must not be intentionally disengaged from the vessel at any time during the fishing operation.
Spread defined: A single leader connected to an individual lure and/or bait.
Circle hook defined: A hook with a generally circular shape and a point which turns inward, pointing directly to the shank at a 90º angle.

C.4. Vessel Operation in Closed Areas with Salmon on Board:
- a. Except as provided under C.4.b below, it is unlawful for a vessel to have troll or recreational gear in the water while in any area closed to fishing for a certain species of salmon, while possessing that species of salmon; however, fishing for species other than salmon is not prohibited if the area is open for such species, and no prohibited salmon are in possession.
- b. When Genetic Stock Identification (GSI) samples will be collected in an area closed to commercial salmon fishing, the scientific research permit holder shall notify NOAA OLE, USCG, CDFW, WDFW, ODFW, and OSP at least 24 hours prior to sampling and provide the following information: the vessel name, date, location, and time collection activities will be done. Any vessel collecting GSI samples in a closed area shall not possess any salmon other than those from which GSI samples are being collected. Salmon caught for collection of GSI samples must be immediately released in good condition after collection of samples.

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (continued)

C.5. Control Zone Definitions:

a. *Cape Flattery Control Zone* - The area from Cape Flattery (48º23'00" N. lat.) to the northern boundary of the U.S. EEZ; and the area from Cape Flattery south to Cape Alava (48º10'00" N. lat.) and east of 125º05'00" W. long.

b. *Salmon Troll Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area* – The area in Washington Marine Catch Area 3 from 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long. to 48°02.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long. to 48°02.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. and connecting back to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long.

c. *Grays Harbor Control Zone* - The area defined by a line drawn from the Westport Lighthouse (46° 53'18" N. lat., 124° 07'01" W. long.) to Buoy #2 (46° 52'42" N. lat., 124°12'42" W. long.) to Buoy #3 (46° 55'00" N. lat., 124°14'48" W. long.) to the Grays Harbor north jetty (46° 55'36" N. lat., 124°10'51" W. long.)

d. *Columbia Control Zone* - An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09' N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat.,124°03'07" W. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°15'48" N. lat., 124°05'20" W. long.), and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and, on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N. lat., 124°04'05" W. long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.

e. *Klamath Control Zone* - The ocean area at the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles north of the Klamath River mouth); on the west by 124°23'00" W. long. (approximately 12 nautical miles off shore); and on the south by 41°26'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).

f. Waypoints for the 40 fathom regulatory line from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. (50 CFR 660.71 (o) (12)-(62)), when in place.

45°46.00′ N. lat., 124°04.49′ W. long.;	44°44.96′ N. lat., 124°14.39′ W. long.;	43°40.49′ N. lat., 124°15.74′ W. long.;
45°44.34′ N. lat., 124°05.09′ W. long.;	44°43.44′ N. lat., 124°14.78′ W. long.;	43°38.77′ N. lat., 124°15.64′ W. long.;
45°40.64′ N. lat., 124°04.90′ W. long.;	44°42.26′ N. lat., 124°13.81′ W. long.;	43°34.52′ N. lat., 124°16.73′ W. long.;
45°33.00′ N. lat., 124°04.46′ W. long.;	44°41.68′ N. lat., 124°15.38′ W. long.;	43°28.82′ N. lat., 124°19.52′ W. long.;
45°32.27′ N. lat., 124°04.74′ W. long.;	44°34.87′ N. lat., 124°15.80′ W. long.;	43°23.91′ N. lat., 124°24.28′ W. long.;
45°29.26′ N. lat., 124°04.22′ W. long.;	44°33.74′ N. lat., 124°14.44′ W. long.;	43°20.83′ N. lat., 124°26.63′ W. long.;
45°20.25′ N. lat., 124°04.67′ W. long.;	44°27.66′ N. lat., 124°16.99′ W. long.;	43°17.96′ N. lat., 124°28.81′ W. long.;
45°19.99′ N. lat., 124°04.62′ W. long.;	44°19.13′ N. lat., 124°19.22′ W. long.;	43°16.75′ N. lat., 124°28.42′ W. long.;
45°17.50′ N. lat., 124°04.91′ W. long.;	44°15.35′ N. lat., 124°17.38′ W. long.;	43°13.97′ N. lat., 124°31.99′ W. long.;
45°11.29′ N. lat., 124°05.20′ W. long.;	44°14.38′ N. lat., 124°17.78′ W. long.;	43°13.72′ N. lat., 124°33.25′ W. long.;
45°05.80′ N. lat., 124°05.40′ W. long.;	44°12.80′ N. lat., 124°17.18′ W. long.;	43°12.26′ N. lat., 124°34.16′ W. long.;
45°05.08′ N. lat., 124°05.93′ W. long.;	44°09.23′ N. lat., 124°15.96′ W. long.;	43°10.96′ N. lat., 124°32.33′ W. long.;
45°03.83′ N. lat., 124°06.47′ W. long.;	44°08.38′ N. lat., 124°16.79′ W. long.;	43°05.65′ N. lat., 124°31.52′ W. long.;
45°01.70′ N. lat., 124°06.53′ W. long.;	44°08.30′ N. lat., 124°16.75′ W. long.;	42°59.66′ N. lat., 124°32.58′ W. long
44°58.75′ N. lat., 124°07.14′ W. long.;	44°01.18′ N. lat., 124°15.42′ W. long.;	42°54.97′ N. lat., 124°36.99′ W. long
44°51.28′ N. lat., 124°10.21′ W. long.;	43°51.61′ N. lat., 124°14.68′ W. long.;	42°53.81′ N. lat., 124°38.57′ W. long.;
44°49.49′ N. lat., 124°10.90′ W. long.;	43°42.66′ N. lat., 124°15.46′ W. long.;	42°50.00′ N. lat., 124°39.68′ W. long.;

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (continued)

C.6. Notification When Unsafe Conditions Prevent Compliance with Regulations: If prevented by unsafe weather conditions or mechanical problems from meeting special management area landing restrictions, vessels must notify the U.S. Coast Guard and receive acknowledgment of such notification prior to leaving the area. This notification shall include the name of the vessel, port where delivery will be made, approximate number of salmon (by species) on board, the estimated time of arrival, and the specific reason the vessel is not able to meet special management area landing restrictions.

In addition to contacting the U.S. Coast Guard, vessels fishing south of the Oregon/California border must notify CDFW within one hour of leaving the management area by calling 800-889-8346 and providing the same information as reported to the U.S. Coast Guard. All salmon must be offloaded within 24 hours of reaching port.

C.7. Incidental Pacific Halibut Harvest: License applications for incidental harvest for Pacific halibut during commercial salmon fishing must be obtained from NMFS.

a. Pacific halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches (81.3 cm) in total length, measured from the tip of the lower jaw with the mouth closed to the extreme end of the middle of the tail, and must be landed with the head on.

b. During the salmon troll season, incidental harvest is allowed if quota is available. WDFW, ODFW, and CDFW will monitor landings. NMFS may make inseason adjustments to the landing restrictions to assure that the incidental harvest rate is appropriate for salmon and halibut availability, does not encourage target fishing on halibut, and does not increase the likelihood of exceeding the quota for this fishery, and may prohibit retention of halibut in the non-tribal salmon troll fishery if there is risk in exceeding the subquota for the salmon troll fishery or the non-tribal commercial fishery allocation. Inseason adjustments will be announced on the NMFS hotline (phone: 800-662-9825 or 206-526-6667). See the most current Pacific Halibut Catch Sharing Plan for more details.

c. Incidental Pacific halibut catch regulations in the commercial salmon troll fishery adopted for 2025, prior to any 2025 inseason action, will be in effect when incidental Pacific halibut retention opens on April 1, 2025 unless otherwise modified by inseason action at the March 2025 Council meeting.

d. At the 2025 March meeting, the Council considered the following options for public review:
Beginning May 16, 2025, through the end of the 2025 salmon troll fishery, and beginning April 1, 2026, until modified through inseason action or superseded by the 2026 management measures, permit holders may land or possess no more than one Pacific halibut per two Chinook, except one Pacific halibut may be possessed or landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and:

Option I - no more than 35 halibut may be possessed or landed per trip.

Option II - no more than 40 halibut may be possessed or landed per trip.

Option III - no more than 30 halibut may be possessed or landed per trip.

Option IV – no more than 25 halibut may be possessed or landed per trip.

e. “C-shaped" yelloweye rockfish conservation area is an area to be voluntarily avoided for salmon trolling. NMFS and the Council request salmon trollers voluntarily avoid this area in order to protect yelloweye rockfish. The area is defined in the Pacific Council Halibut Catch Sharing Plan in the North Coast subarea (Washington Marine Area 3), with the following coordinates in the order listed:
48°18' N. lat.; 125°18' W. long.;
48°18' N. lat.; 124°59' W. long.;
48°11' N. lat.; 124°59' W. long.;
48°11' N. lat.; 125°11' W. long.;
48°04' N. lat.; 125°11' W. long.;
48°04' N. lat.; 124°59' W. long.;
48°00' N. lat.; 124°59' W. long.;
48°00' N. lat.; 125°18' W. long.;
and connecting back to 48°18' N. lat.; 125°18' W. long.

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (continued)

C.8. Inseason Management: In addition to standard inseason actions or modifications already noted under the season description, the following inseason guidance is provided to NMFS:

a. Chinook remaining from the May through June non-Indian commercial troll harvest guideline north of Cape Falcon may be transferred to the July through September harvest guideline if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
b. Chinook remaining from May, June, and/or July non-Indian commercial troll quotas in the Oregon or California KMZ may be transferred to the Chinook quota for the next open period if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
c. NMFS may transfer salmon between the recreational and commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon if there is agreement among the areas' representatives on the Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS), and if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
d. The Council will consider inseason recommendations for special regulations for any experimental fisheries annually in March; proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November the year prior.
e. If retention of unmarked coho (adipose fin intact) is permitted by inseason action, the allowable coho quota will be adjusted to ensure preseason projected impacts on all stocks is not exceeded.
f. Landing limits may be modified inseason to sustain season length and keep harvest within overall quotas.
g. Deviations from the allocation of allowable ocean harvest of coho salmon in the area south of Cape Falcon may be allowed to meet consultation standards for ESA-listed stocks (FMP 5.3.2). Therefore, if fisheries are constrained to meet ESA-conservation objectives as described in the preamble to the rule, then any rollovers resulting in a deviation from the south of Cape Falcon coho allocation schedule would fall underneath this exemption.

C.9. State Waters Fisheries: Consistent with Council management objectives:

a. The State of Oregon may establish additional late-season fisheries in state waters.
b. The State of California may establish limited fisheries in selected state waters.
c. Check state regulations for details.

C.10. For the purposes of California Fish and Game Code, Section 8232.5, the definition of the Klamath Management Zone (KMZ) for the ocean salmon season shall be that area from Humbug Mountain, Oregon, to Latitude 40°10' N.

C.11. Latitudes for geographical reference of major landmarks along the west coast. Data source: 2024 West Coast federal salmon regulations, Chapter 5

https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/05/21/2024-11046/fisheries-off-west-coast-states-west-coast-salmon-fisheries-2024-specifications-and-management

U.S. / Canada border	49°00′00″ N lat.	Humboldt South Jetty, CA	40°45′53″ N lat.
Cape Flattery, WA	48°23′00″ N lat.	40°10′ line (near Cape Mendocino, CA)	40°10′00″ N lat.
Cape Alava, WA	48°10′00″ N lat.	Horse Mountain, CA	40°05′00″ N lat.
Queets River, WA	47°31′42″ N lat.	Point Arena, CA	38°57′30″ N lat.
Leadbetter Point, WA	46°38′10″ N lat.	Point Reyes, CA	37°59′44″ N lat.
Cape Falcon, OR	45°46′00″ N lat.	Point San Pedro, CA	37°35′40″ N lat.
South end Heceta Bank line, OR	43°58′00″ N lat.	Pigeon Point, CA	37°11′00″ N lat.
Humbug Mountain, OR	42°40′30″ N lat.	Point Sur, CA	36°18′00″ N lat.
Oregon-California border	42°00′00″ N lat.	Point Conception, CA	34°27′00″ N lat.

C.12. California 24-hour reporting requirements: Salmon harvested under quota or harvest limit regulations must be reported within 24-hours of landing via electronic fish tickets. Electronic fish tickets shall be completed at the time of the receipt, purchase, or transfer of fish, whichever occurs first, and shall contain the number of salmon landed. Once transfer of fish begins, all fish aboard the vessel are counted as part of the landing. The electronic fish ticket is a web-based form submitted through the "E-Tix" application, managed by the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission (PSMFC) and located at https://etix.psmfc.org

TABLE 2. 2025 Recreational management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries - Council adopted. (Page 1 of 11)

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
North of Cape Falcon	**North of Cape Falcon**	**North of Cape Falcon**
Supplemental Management Information	**Supplemental Management Information**	**Supplemental Management Information**
1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 122,500 Chinook and 120,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Recreational TAC: 59,000 Chinook and 100,800 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked. 3. Various daily limits and species combinations of one and two salmon will be considered. Including one fish, two fish only, one of which may be a Chinook, and two fish only one of which may be a coho. 4. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting. 5. No Area 4B add-on fishery. 6. Buoy 10 fishery opens August 1 with an expected landed catch of 20,000 marked coho in August and September. 7. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.	1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 112,500 Chinook and 115,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Recreational TAC: 55,000 Chinook and 96,600 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked. 3. Same as Alternative 1. 4. Trade: Same as Alternative 1. 5. Same as Alternative 1. 6. Buoy 10 fishery opens August 1 with an expected landed catch of 25,000 marked coho in August and September. 7. Same as Alternative 1.	1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 92,500 Chinook and 85,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Recreational TAC: 46,250 Chinook and 71,400 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked. 3. Same as Alternative 1. 4. Trade: Same as Alternative 1 5. Same as Alternative 1. 6. Buoy 10 fishery opens August 1 with an expected landed catch of 30,000 marked coho in August and September. 7. Same as Alternative 1.

TABLE 2. 2025 Recreational management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 2 of 11)

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay Subarea) • June 21 through earlier of September 30, or 10,480 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 14,330 Chinook (C.5). Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho June 21-30, two salmon per day. Beginning July 1, all salmon, two salmon per day. No chum retention beginning August 1. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook and coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon (C.5). Beginning August 1, Chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.4.a) during Council managed ocean fishery.	**U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay Subarea)** • June 28 through earlier of September 14, or 10,050 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 13,360 Chinook (C.5). Open seven days per week. All salmon, two salmon per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook through July 6. Beginning July 7, two Chinook allowed as part of the daily limit. No chum retention beginning August 1. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). Same as Alternative 1. Same as Alternative 1.	**U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay Subarea)** • June 28 through earlier of September 8, or 7,420 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 11,230 Chinook (C.5). Open seven days per week, All salmon, two salmon per day. No chum retention beginning August 1. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). Same as Alternative 1. Same as Alternative 1.
Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea) • June 21 through earlier of September 30, or 2,620 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 2,400 Chinook (C.5). Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho June 21-30, two salmon per day. Beginning July 1, all salmon, two salmon per day. No chum retention beginning August 1. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook and coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	**Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)** • June 28 through earlier of September 14, or 2,510 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 2,230 Chinook (C.5). Open seven days per week. All salmon, two salmon per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook through July 6. Beginning July 7, two Chinook allowed as part of the daily limit. No chum retention beginning August 1. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). Same as Alternative 1.	**Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)** • June 28 through earlier of September 8, or 1,860 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 1,880 Chinook (C.5). Open seven days per week, All salmon, two salmon per day. No chum retention beginning August 1. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). Same as Alternative 1.

TABLE 2. 2025 Recreational management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 3 of 11)

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)	**Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)** *The following seasons will be managed for a total subarea quota of 35,740 marked coho or subarea guideline of 22,320 Chinook (C.5).*	**Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)** *The following seasons will be managed for a total subarea quota 26,420 marked coho or subarea guideline of 18,770 Chinook (C.5).*
• June 21 through earlier of September 30, or 37,300 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 23,940 Chinook (C.5).	• June 28 through August 2, or until subarea guideline/quota is met (C.5).	• June 29 through July 24, or until subarea guideline/quota is met (C.5).
Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho June 21-27, one salmon per day. Beginning June 28, all salmon, two salmon per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 22 inches total length (B).	Open seven days per week. All salmon, two salmon per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 22 inches total length (B).	Open five days per week (Sun – Thur.). All salmon, two salmon per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 22 inches total length (B).
	• August 3 through September 28, or until subarea guideline/quota is met (C.5).	• July 25 through September 21 or until subarea guideline/quota is met (C.5)
	Open five days per week (Sun.-Thurs.). All salmon, two salmon per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 22 inches total length (B).	Open seven days per week. All salmon, two salmon per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 22 inches total length (B).
See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook and coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	Same as Alternative 1.	Same as Alternative 1.
Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)	**Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)**	**Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)**
• June 21 through the earlier of September 30, or 50,400 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 18,330 Chinook (C.5).	• June 25 through the earlier of September 30, or 48,300 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 17,090 Chinook (C.5).	• June 28 through the earlier of September 15 or 35,700 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 14,370 Chinook (C.5).
Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho June 21-27, one salmon per day. Beginning June 28, all salmon, two salmon per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 22 inches total length (B).	Same as Alternative 1.	Open seven days per week. All salmon, two salmon per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 22 inches total length (B).
Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.b). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook and coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	Same as Alternative 1.	Same as Alternative 1.

TABLE 2. 2025 Recreational management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 4 of 11)

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

South of Cape Falcon	**South of Cape Falcon**	**South of Cape Falcon**
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Supplemental Management Information	**Supplemental Management Information**	**Supplemental Management Information**
1. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 141,316 hatchery and natural area adults.	1. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 127,435 hatchery and natural area adults.	1. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 156,286 hatchery and natural area adults.
2. Sacramento Index exploitation rate of 14.7%.	2. Sacramento Index exploitation rate of 23.1%.	2. Sacramento Index exploitation rate of 5.7%.
3. Sacramento River fall Chinook river recreational impacts: 6,548	3. Sacramento River fall Chinook river recreational impacts: 21,612	3. Sacramento River fall Chinook river recreational impacts: 6,548
4. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 532 adult Klamath River fall Chinook.	4. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 148 adult Klamath River fall Chinook.	4. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 7 adult Klamath River fall Chinook.
5. Klamath tribal allocation: 1,384 adult Klamath River fall Chinook.	5. Klamath tribal allocation: 989 adult Klamath River fall Chinook.	5. Klamath tribal allocation: 44 adult Klamath River fall Chinook.
6. Overall recreational coho TAC: 44,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked), and 30,000 coho in the non-mark-selective coho fishery.	6. Overall recreational coho TAC: 42,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked), and 27,500 coho in the non-mark-selective coho fishery.	6. Overall recreational coho TAC: 40,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked), and 25,000 coho in the non-mark-selective coho fishery.
Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the CFGC.	Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the CFGC.	Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the CFGC.
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. • *March 15-May 15. See 2024 management measures, and 2025 inseason actions. Dates may be subject to further inseason action.* • May 16-31; • September 1-October 31 (C.6).	**Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.** • *March 15-April 30. See 2024 management measures, and 2025 inseason actions. Dates may be subject to further inseason action.* • September 1-October 31 (C.6).	**Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.** • September 1-October 31 (C.6).
Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho, except as provided below during the mark-selective coho fishery and the non-mark-selective coho fishery (C.5), two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length, coho minimum size limit of 16 inches total length (B, C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	Same as Alternative 1.	Same as Alternative 1.
<u>Non-mark-selective coho fishery:</u> • September 1 through the earlier of September 30, or a 30,000 non-mark-selective coho quota (C.6). Open days may be modified inseason (C.5).	<u>Non-mark-selective coho fishery:</u> • September 2 through the earlier of September 30, or a 27,500 non-mark-selective coho quota (C.6). Open days may be modified inseason (C.5).	<u>Non-mark-selective coho fishery:</u> • September 6 through the earlier of September 30, or a 25,000 non-mark-selective coho quota (C.6). Open days may be modified inseason (C.5).
Beginning October 1, the fishery is only open shoreward of the 40-fathom management line (C.4.e).	Same as Alternative 1.	Same as Alternative 1.

For Recreational Fisheries from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.: Fishing in the Stonewall Bank yelloweye rockfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open (call the halibut fishing hotline 1-800-662-9825 for specific dates) (C.3.b, C.4.c).

TABLE 2. 2025 Recreational management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 5 of 11)

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border. Mark-selective coho fishery: • June 7 through the earlier of August 24, or 44,000 marked coho quota (C.6). Open seven days per week. All salmon except Chinook, two salmon per day. All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). See minimum size limits (B, C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Any remainder of the mark-selective coho quota may be transferred inseason on an impact neutral basis to the September non-mark-selective coho fishery from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain (C.5). In 2026, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B, C.1); and the same gear restrictions as in 2025 (C.2, C.3). This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2026 meeting.	**Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border.** Mark-selective coho fishery: • June 14 through August 24 or the Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border quota of 42,000 marked coho (C.6). Same as Alternative 1. Same as Alternative 1. In 2026, same as Alternative 1.	**Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border.** Mark-selective coho fishery: • June 21 through August 16 or the Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border quota of 40,000 marked coho (C.6). Same as Alternative 1. Same as Alternative 1. In 2026, same as Alternative 1.
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border • May 16-June 4 (C.6). Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length (B, C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).		
For Recreational Fisheries from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.: Fishing in the Stonewall Bank yelloweye rockfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open (call the halibut fishing hotline 1-800-662-9825 for specific dates) (C.3.b, C.4.c).		

TABLE 2. 2025 Recreational management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 6 of 11)

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
OR/CA Border to latitude 40°10' N. (California KMZ) • June 5-8; • July 3-6; • July 31-August 3; • August 28-31 (C.6). Inseason action may be taken to close open days when total harvest is approaching a statewide harvest guideline of 6,500 Chinook. Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.d). See California State regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith, Eel, and Klamath Rivers. In 2026, the season opens May 1 for all salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B); and the same gear restrictions as in 2025 (C.2, C.3). Harvest guidelines and bag limits may be considered inseason (C.5). Inseason action to close fisheries, modify season dates, or modify the bag limit may be considered when sport harvest is approaching a harvest guideline. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March and/or April 2026 meeting.	**OR/CA Border to latitude 40°10' N. (California KMZ)** • June 5-8; • July 3-6; • July 31-August 3; • August 28-31 (C.6). Inseason action may be taken to close open days when total harvest is approaching a statewide harvest guideline of 7,000 Chinook. Same as Alternative 1. Same as Alternative 1. In 2026, same as Alternative 1.	**OR/CA Border to latitude 40°10' N. (California KMZ)** • Closed (C.7). In 2026, season opens May 1 for all salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B); and the same gear restrictions as in 2022 (C.2, C.3). Harvest guidelines and bag limits may be considered inseason (C.5). Inseason action to close fisheries, modify season dates, or modify the bag limit may be considered when sport harvest is approaching a harvest guideline. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March and/or April meeting.

TABLE 2. 2025 Recreational management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 7 of 11)		
A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Latitude 40°10' N. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg) • June 5-8; • July 3-6; • July 31-August 3; • August 28-31 (C.6). Inseason action may be taken to close open days when total harvest is approaching a statewide harvest guideline of 6,500 Chinook. Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2026, season opens April 4 for all salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B); and the same gear restrictions as in 2025 (C.2, C.3). Harvest guidelines and bag limits may be considered inseason (C.5). Inseason action to close fisheries, modify season dates, or modify the bag limit may be considered when sport harvest is approaching a harvest guideline. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2026 meeting.	**Latitude 40°10' N. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)** • June 5-8; • July 3-6; • July 31-August 3; • August 28-31 (C.6). Inseason action may be taken to close open days when total harvest is approaching a statewide harvest guideline of 7,000 Chinook. Same as Alternative 1. In 2026, same as Alternative 1.	**Latitude 40°10' N. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)** • Closed (C.7). In 2026, season opens April 4 for all salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B); and the same gear restrictions as in 2022 (C.2, C.3). Harvest guidelines and bag limits may be considered inseason (C.5). Inseason action to close fisheries, modify season dates, or modify the bag limit may be considered when sport harvest is approaching a harvest guideline. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2026 meeting.

TABLE 2. 2025 Recreational management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 8 of 11)

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco) • June 5-8; • July 3-6; • July 31-August 3; • August 28-31 (C.6). Inseason action may be taken to close open days when total harvest is approaching a statewide harvest guideline of 6,500 Chinook. **Point Reyes to Pigeon Point Subarea** • September 1-8; 29-30; • October 1-5; 27-31 (C.6). Inseason action may be taken to close open days when total harvest is approaching a statewide harvest guideline of 7,500 Chinook, **applicable to the September and October open dates between Point Reyes and Point Sur.**	**Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)** • June 5-8; • July 3-6; • July 31-August 3; • August 25-31 (C.6). Inseason action may be taken to close open days when total harvest is approaching a statewide harvest guideline of 7,000 Chinook.	**Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)** • Closed (C.7).
Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	Same as Alternative 1.	
In 2026, season opens April 4 for all salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B); and the same gear restrictions as in 2025 (C.2, C.3). Harvest guidelines and bag limits may be considered inseason (C.5). Inseason action to close fisheries, modify season dates, or modify the bag limit may be considered when sport harvest is approaching a harvest guideline. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2026 meeting.	In 2026, same as Alternative 1.	In 2026, season opens April 4 for all salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B); and the same gear restrictions as in 2022 (C.2, C.3). Harvest guidelines and bag limits may be considered inseason (C.5). Inseason action to close fisheries, modify season dates, or modify the bag limit may be considered when sport harvest is approaching a harvest guideline. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2026 meeting.

TABLE 2. 2025 Recreational management Alternatives for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 9 of 11)

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey) • June 5-8; • July 3-6; • July 31; August 1-3; • August 28-31 (C.6). Inseason action may be taken to close open days when total harvest is approaching a statewide harvest guideline of 6,500 Chinook. Pigeon Point to Point Sur Subarea • September 1-8; 29-30 (C.6). Inseason action may be taken to close open days when total harvest is approaching a statewide harvest guideline of 7,500 Chinook, **applicable to the September and October open dates between Point Reyes and Point Sur**. Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2026, season opens April 4 for all salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B); and the same gear restrictions as in 2025 (C.2, C.3). Harvest guidelines and bag limits may be considered inseason (C.5). Inseason action to close fisheries, modify season dates, or modify the bag limit may be considered when sport harvest is approaching a harvest guideline. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2026 meeting.	**Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)** • June 5-8; • July 3-6; • July 31; August 1-3; • August 25-31 (C.6). Inseason action may be taken to close open days when total harvest is approaching a statewide harvest guideline of 7,000 Chinook. In 2026, same as Alternative 1.	**Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)** • Closed (C.7). In 2026, season opens April 4 for all salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B); and the same gear restrictions as in 2022 (C.2, C.3). Harvest guidelines and bag limits may be considered inseason (C.5). Inseason action to close fisheries, modify season dates, or modify the bag limit may be considered when sport harvest is approaching a harvest guideline. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2026 meeting.

California State regulations require all salmon be made available to a CDFW representative for sampling immediately at port of landing. Any person in possession of a salmon with a missing adipose fin, upon request by an authorized agent or employee of the CDFW, shall immediately relinquish the head of the salmon to the State (California Code of Regulations Title 14 Section 1.73).

B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches) (See C.1)

Area (when open)	Chinook	Coho	Pink
North of Cape Falcon (Westport and Col R)	22	16	none
North of Cape Falcon (Neah Bay and La Push)	24	16	none
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	24	16	none
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	24	16	none
OR/CA Border to Latitude 40°10' N.	20	-	20
Latitude 40°10' N. to Point Arena	20	-	20
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	20	-	20
Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border	20	-	20

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

C.1. Compliance with Minimum Size and Other Special Restrictions: All salmon on board a vessel must meet the minimum size or other special requirements for the area being fished and the area in which they are landed if that area is open. Salmon may be landed in an area that is closed only if they meet the minimum size or other special requirements for the area in which they were caught. Salmon may not be filleted, or salmon heads removed prior to landing.
Ocean Boat Limits: Off the coast of Washington, Oregon, and California, each fisher aboard a vessel may continue to use angling gear until the combined daily limits of Chinook and coho salmon for all licensed and juvenile anglers aboard have been attained (additional state restrictions may apply).

C.2. Gear Restrictions: Salmon may be taken only by hook and line using barbless hooks. All persons fishing for salmon, and all persons fishing from a boat with salmon on board must meet the gear restrictions listed below for specific areas or seasons.

a. *U.S./Canada Border to Pt. Conception, California*: No more than one rod may be used per angler; and no more than two single point, single shank, barbless hooks are required for all fishing gear.

b. *Latitude 40°10' N. to Pt. Conception, California:* Single point, single shank, barbless circle hooks (see gear definitions below) are required when fishing with bait by any means other than trolling, and no more than two such hooks shall be used. When angling with two hooks, the distance between the hooks must not exceed five inches when measured from the top of the eye of the top hook to the inner base of the curve of the lower hook, and both hooks must be permanently tied in place (hard tied). Circle hooks are not required when artificial lures are used without bait.

C.3. Gear Definitions:

a. *Recreational fishing gear defined*: Off Oregon and Washington, angling tackle consists of a single line that must be attached to a rod and reel held by hand or closely attended; the rod and reel must be held by hand while playing a hooked fish. No person may use more than one rod and line while fishing off Oregon or Washington. Off California, the line must be attached to a rod and reel held by hand or closely attended; weights directly attached to a line may not exceed four pounds (1.8 kg). While fishing off California north of Pt. Conception, no person fishing for salmon, and no person fishing from a boat with salmon on board, may use more than one rod and line. Fishing includes any activity which can reasonably be expected to result in the catching, taking, or harvesting of fish.

b. *Trolling defined*: Angling from a boat or floating device that is making way by means of a source of power, other than drifting by means of the prevailing water current or weather conditions.

c. *Circle hook defined*: A hook with a generally circular shape and a point which turns inward, pointing directly to the shank at a 90° angle.

C.4. Control Zone Definitions:

a. *The Bonilla-Tatoosh Line*: A line running from the western end of Cape Flattery to Tatoosh Island Lighthouse (48°23'30" N. lat., 124°44'12" W. long.) to the buoy adjacent to Duntze Rock (48°24'37" N. lat., 124°44'37" W. long.), then in a straight line to Bonilla Pt. (48°35'39" N. lat., 124°42'58" W. long.) on Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

b. *Columbia Control Zone*: An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09' N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" W. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°15'48" N. lat., 124°05'20" W. long. and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N. lat., 124°04'05" W. long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.

c. *Stonewall Bank Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area*: The area defined by the following coordinates in the order listed:
44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°24.92' W. long.
44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°23.63' W. long.
44°28.71' N. lat.; 124°21.80' W. long.
44°28.71' N. lat.; 124°24.10' W. long.
44°31.42' N. lat.; 124°25.47' W. long.
and connecting back to 44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°24.92' W. long.

d. *Klamath Control Zone*: The ocean area at the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles north of the Klamath River mouth); on the west by 124°23'00" W. long. (approximately 12 nautical miles offshore); and, on the south by 41°26'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (continued)

e. Waypoints for the 40 fathom regulatory line from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. (50 CFR 660.71 (o) (12)-(62), when in place.

45°46.00′ N. lat., 124°04.49′ W. long.;	44°44.96′ N. lat., 124°14.39′ W. long.;	43°40.49′ N. lat., 124°15.74′ W. long.;
45°44.34′ N. lat., 124°05.09′ W. long.;	44°43.44′ N. lat., 124°14.78′ W. long.;	43°38.77′ N. lat., 124°15.64′ W. long.;
45°40.64′ N. lat., 124°04.90′ W. long.;	44°42.26′ N. lat., 124°13.81′ W. long.;	43°34.52′ N. lat., 124°16.73′ W. long.;
45°33.00′ N. lat., 124°04.46′ W. long.;	44°41.68′ N. lat., 124°15.38′ W. long.;	43°28.82′ N. lat., 124°19.52′ W. long.;
45°32.27′ N. lat., 124°04.74′ W. long.;	44°34.87′ N. lat., 124°15.80′ W. long.;	43°23.91′ N. lat., 124°24.28′ W. long.;
45°29.26′ N. lat., 124°04.22′ W. long.;	44°33.74′ N. lat., 124°14.44′ W. long.;	43°20.83′ N. lat., 124°26.63′ W. long.;
45°20.25′ N. lat., 124°04.67′ W. long.;	44°27.66′ N. lat., 124°16.99′ W. long.;	43°17.96′ N. lat., 124°28.81′ W. long.;
45°19.99′ N. lat., 124°04.62′ W. long.;	44°19.13′ N. lat., 124°19.22′ W. long.;	43°16.75′ N. lat., 124°28.42′ W. long.;
45°17.50′ N. lat., 124°04.91′ W. long.;	44°15.35′ N. lat., 124°17.38′ W. long.;	43°13.97′ N. lat., 124°31.99′ W. long.;
45°11.29′ N. lat., 124°05.20′ W. long.;	44°14.38′ N. lat., 124°17.78′ W. long.;	43°13.72′ N. lat., 124°33.25′ W. long.;
45°05.80′ N. lat., 124°05.40′ W. long.;	44°12.80′ N. lat., 124°17.18′ W. long.;	43°12.26′ N. lat., 124°34.16′ W. long.;
45°05.08′ N. lat., 124°05.93′ W. long.;	44°09.23′ N. lat., 124°15.96′ W. long.;	43°10.96′ N. lat., 124°32.33′ W. long.;
45°03.83′ N. lat., 124°06.47′ W. long.;	44°08.38′ N. lat., 124°16.79′ W. long.;	43°05.65′ N. lat., 124°31.52′ W. long.;
45°01.70′ N. lat., 124°06.53′ W. long.;	44°08.30′ N. lat., 124°16.75′ W. long.;	42°59.66′ N. lat., 124°32.58′ W. long
44°58.75′ N. lat., 124°07.14′ W. long.;	44°01.18′ N. lat., 124°15.42′ W. long.;	42°54.97′ N. lat., 124°36.99′ W. long
44°51.28′ N. lat., 124°10.21′ W. long.;	43°51.61′ N. lat., 124°14.68′ W. long.;	42°53.81′ N. lat., 124°38.57′ W. long.;
44°49.49′ N. lat., 124°10.90′ W. long.;	43°42.66′ N. lat., 124°15.46′ W. long.;	42°50.00′ N. lat., 124°39.68′ W. long.;

C.5. Inseason Management: Regulatory modifications may become necessary inseason to meet preseason management objectives such as quotas, harvest guidelines, and season duration. In addition to standard inseason actions or modifications already noted under the season description, the following inseason guidance is provided to NMFS:

a. Actions could include modifications to bag limits, or days open to fishing, and extensions or reductions in areas open to fishing.

b. Coho may be transferred inseason among recreational subareas north of Cape Falcon to help meet the recreational season duration objectives (for each subarea) after conferring with representatives of the affected ports and the Council's SAS recreational representatives north of Cape Falcon, and if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.

c. Chinook and coho may be transferred between the recreational and commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon if there is agreement among the representatives of the SAS, and if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.

d. Fishery managers may consider inseason action modifying regulations restricting retention of unmarked (adipose fin intact) coho. To remain consistent with preseason expectations, any inseason action shall consider, if significant, the difference between observed and preseason forecasted (adipose-clipped) mark rates. Such a consideration may also include a change in bag limit of two salmon, no more than one of which may be a coho.

e. Marked coho remaining from the Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border. A recreational mark-selective coho quota may be transferred inseason to the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. non-mark-selective recreational fishery if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.

f. Deviations from the allocation of allowable ocean harvest of coho salmon in the area south of Cape Falcon may be allowed to meet consultation standards for ESA-listed stocks (FMP 5.3.2). Therefore, any rollovers resulting in a deviation from the south of Cape Falcon coho allocation schedule would fall underneath this exemption.

C.6. Additional Seasons in State Territorial Waters: Consistent with Council management objectives, the States of Washington, Oregon, and California may establish limited seasons in state waters. Check state regulations for details.

C.7. Vessel Operation in Closed Areas with Salmon on Board:

a. Except as provided under C.7.b and C.7.c below, it is unlawful for a vessel to fish while in any area closed to fishing for a certain species of salmon, while possessing that species of salmon; however, fishing for species other than salmon is not prohibited if the area is open for such species, and no prohibited salmon are in possession.

b. It is unlawful to possess a salmon species within the Oregon KMZ when the fishing for that salmon species is prohibited within the Oregon KMZ regardless of where taken.

c. It is unlawful to possess a salmon species within the California KMZ when the fishing for that salmon species is prohibited within the California KMZ regardless of where taken.

TABLE 3. 2025 Treaty Indian troll management Alternatives for ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 1 of 2)

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS		
ALTERNATIVE I	ALTERNATIVE II	ALTERNATIVE III
Supplemental Management Information	**Supplemental Management Information**	**Supplemental Management Information**
1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 55,000 Chinook and 50,000 coho. 2. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries. 3. In 2026, the season will open May 1, consistent with all preseason regulations in place for Treaty Indian Troll fisheries during May 16-June 30, 2025. All catch in May 2026 applies against the 2026 Treaty Indian Troll fisheries quota. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March and/or April 2025 meetings.	**1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 45,000 Chinook and 37,500 coho.** 2. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries. 3. In 2026, the season will open May 1, consistent with all preseason regulations in place for Treaty Indian Troll fisheries during May 16-June 30, 2025. All catch in May 2026 applies against the 2026 Treaty Indian Troll fisheries quota. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March and/or April 2025 meetings.	**1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 35,000 Chinook and 20,000 coho.** 2. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries. 3. In 2026, the season will open May 1, consistent with all preseason regulations in place for Treaty Indian Troll fisheries during May 16-June 30, 2025. All catch in May 2026 applies against the 2026 Treaty Indian Troll fisheries quota. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March and/or April 2025 meetings.
• May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or **27,500 Chinook quota**. All salmon may be retained except coho. If the Chinook quota is exceeded, the excess will be deducted from the later all-salmon season (C.5). See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C). • **July 1 through a season end date of no later than September XX (TBD), or 27,500 Chinook quota, or 50,000 coho quota.** All Salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).	• May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or **22,500 Chinook quota**. All salmon may be retained except coho. If the Chinook quota is exceeded, the excess will be deducted from the later all-salmon season (C.5). See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C). • **July 1 through a season end date of no later than September XX (TBD), or 22,500 Chinook quota or 37,500 coho quota** All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).	• May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or **17,500 Chinook quota**. All salmon may be retained except coho. If the Chinook quota is exceeded, the excess will be deducted from the later all-salmon season (C.5). See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C). • **July 1 through a season end date of no later than September XX (TBD), or 17,500 Chinook quota or 20,000 coho quota** All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).

B. MINIMUM LENGTH (TOTAL INCHES)

	Chinook		Coho		
Area (when open)	Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	Pink
North of Cape Falcon	24.0 (61.0 cm)	18.0 (45.7 cm)	16.0 (40.6 cm)	12.0 (30.5 cm)	None

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

C.1. Tribe and Area Boundaries. All boundaries may be changed to include such other areas as may hereafter be authorized by a Federal court for that tribe's treaty fishery.

S'KLALLAM - Washington State Statistical Area 4B (defined to include those waters of Puget Sound easterly of a line projected from the Bonilla Point light on Vancouver Island to the Tatoosh Island light, thence to the most westerly point on Cape Flattery and westerly of a line projected true north from the fishing boundary marker at the mouth of the Sekiu River [WAC 220-301-030]).

MAKAH - Washington State Statistical Area 4B and that portion of the FMA north of 48°02'15" N. lat. (Norwegian Memorial) and east of 125°44'00" W. long.

QUILEUTE - A polygon commencing at Cape Alava, located at latitude 48°10'00" north, longitude 124°43'56.9" west; then proceeding west approximately forty nautical miles at that latitude to a northwestern point located at latitude 48°10'00" north, longitude 125°44'00" west; then proceeding in a southeasterly direction mirroring the coastline at a distance no farther than forty nautical miles from the mainland Pacific coast shoreline at any line of latitude, to a southwestern point at latitude 47°31'42" north, longitude 125°20'26" west; then proceeding east along that line of latitude to the Pacific coast shoreline at latitude 47°31'42" north, longitude 124°21'9.0" west.

HOH - That portion of the FMA between 47°54'18" N. lat. (Quillayute River) and 47°21'00" N. lat. (Quinault River) and east of 125°44'00" W. long.

QUINAULT - A polygon commencing at the Pacific coast shoreline near Destruction Island, located at latitude 47°40'06" north, longitude 124°23'51.362" west; then proceeding west approximately thirty nautical miles at that latitude to a northwestern point located at latitude 47°40'06" north, longitude 125°08'30" west; then proceeding in a southeasterly direction mirroring the coastline no farther than thirty nautical miles from the mainland Pacific coast shoreline at any line of latitude, to a southwestern point at latitude 46°53'18" north, longitude 124°53'53" west; then proceeding east along that line of latitude to the pacific coast shoreline at latitude 46°53'18" north, longitude 124°7'36.6" west.

C.2. Gear restrictions

a. Single point, single shank, barbless hooks are required in all fisheries.
b. No more than eight fixed lines per boat.
c. No more than four hand-held lines per person in the Makah area fishery (Washington State Statistical Area 4B and that portion of the FMA north of 48°02'15" N. lat. (Norwegian Memorial) and east of 125°44'00" W. long.)

C.3. Quotas

a. The quotas include troll catches by the S'Klallam and Makah Tribes in Washington State Statistical Area 4B from May 1 through September 15.
b. The **Quileute Tribe may continue a ceremonial and subsistence fishery** during the time frame of October 1 through October 15 in the same manner as in 2004-2015. Fish taken during this fishery are to be counted against treaty troll quotas established for the 2025 season (estimated harvest during the October ceremonial and subsistence fishery: 20 Chinook; 40 coho).

C.4. Area Closures

a. The area within a six nautical mile radius of the mouths of the Queets River (47°31'42" N. lat.) and the Hoh River (47°45'12" N. lat.) will be closed to commercial fishing.
b. A closure within two nautical miles of the mouth of the Quinault River (47°21'00" N. lat.) may be enacted by the Quinault Nation and/or the State of Washington and will not adversely affect the Secretary of Commerce's management regime.

C.5. Inseason Management: In addition to standard inseason actions or modifications already noted under the season description, the following inseason guidance is provided to NMFS:

a. Chinook remaining from the May through June treaty-Indian ocean troll harvest guideline north of Cape Falcon may be transferred to the July through September harvest guideline on a fishery impact equivalent basis.

TABLE 4. 2025 Chinook and coho harvest quotas and guidelines (*) for ocean salmon fishery management Alternatives - Council adopted.

Fishery or Quota Designation	Chinook for Alternative I	Chinook for Alternative II	Chinook for Alternative III	Coho for Alternative I	Coho for Alternative II	Coho for Alternative III
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON						
TREATY INDIAN OCEAN TROLL[a/]						
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho)	27,500	22,500	17,500	-	-	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Species)	27,500	22,500	17,500	50,000	37,500	20,000
Subtotal Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	55,000	45,000	35,000	50,000	37,500	20,000
NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL[b/]						
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho)	42,300	38,300	23,125	-	-	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Species)	21,200	19,200	23,125	19,200	18,400	13,600
Subtotal Non-Indian Commercial Troll	63,500	57,500	46,250	19,200	18,400	13,600
RECREATIONAL						
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava[b/]	14,330 *	13,360 *	11,230 *	10,480	10,050	7,420
Cape Alava to Queets River[b/]	2,400 *	2,230 *	1,880 *	2,620	2,510	1,860
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt.[b/]	23,940 *	22,320 *	18,770 *	37,300	35,740	26,420
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon[b/c/]	18,330 *	17,090 *	14,370 *	50,400	48,300	35,700
Subtotal Recreational	59,000	55,000	46,250	100,800	96,600	71,400
TOTAL NORTH OF CAPE FALCON	177,500	157,500	127,500	170,000	152,500	105,000
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON						
COMMERCIAL TROLL[a/]						
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	-	-	-	5,000	5,000	7,500
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	-	-		-	-	-
OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty	-	550	-	-	-	-
LAT 40°10' N. to Pt. Arena	4,500	2,100	-	-	-	-
Pt. Arena to Pigeon pt.	2,500	8,200	-	-	-	-
Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border	3,500	8,000	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Commercial Troll	10,500	18,850	-	5,000	5,000	7,500
RECREATIONAL						
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border	-	-	-	74,000 [d/]	69,500 [e/]	65,000 [f/]
OR/CA Border to U.S./Mexico Border	14,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
TOTAL SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON	24,500	25,850	-	79,000	74,500	72,500

a/ Quotas are non-mark selective for both Chinook and coho.

b/ Quotas are non-mark-selective for Chinook and mark-selective for coho.

c/ Does not include Buoy 10 fishery. Expected catch in August and September: Alternative I - 20,000 marked coho; Alternative II - 25,000 marked coho; Alternative III - 30,000 marked coho.

d/ The quota consists of both mark-selective and non-mark-selective coho quotas: 44,000 and 30,000 respectively.

e/ The quota consists of both mark-selective and non-mark-selective coho quotas: 42,000 and 27,500 respectively.

f/ The quota consists of both mark-selective and non-mark-selective coho quotas: 40,000 and 25,000 respectively.

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2025 ocean fishery Alternatives - Council adopted [a/] (Page 1 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	PROJECTED Alt I	Alt II	Alt III	2025 Criteria	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted [b/]
CHINOOK					**CHINOOK**
Columbia Upriver Brights	311.2	314.2	317.5	74.0	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 60.0 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest.
Mid-Columbia Brights	82.6	83.5	84.3	14.9	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 7.9 for Little White Salmon egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest.
Columbia Lower River Hatchery Tules	119.9	122.2	124.7	25.0	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 11.1 adults for hatchery egg-take, with average conversion and no lower river mainstem or tributary harvest.
Columbia Lower River Natural Tules[c/] (threatened)	**41.9%**	40.4%	38.5%	≤ 41.0%	Total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate (2025 NMFS ESA guidance).
Columbia Lower River Wild[e/] (threatened)	14.1	14.2	14.3	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	180.8	186.0	191.2	8.2	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 7.0 adults for Spring Creek Hatchery egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest.
Upper Columbia River Summer	37.1	38.1	38.5	29.0	Aggregate escapement to mouth of Columbia River.
Snake River Fall (threatened) SRFI	59.4%	53.5%	47.4%	≤ 70.0%	Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Klamath River Fall	18,687	19,341	20,694	≥ 18,687	2025 minimum natural area adult escapement (FMP control rule).
Federally recognized tribal harvest	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	Equals 1,384, 989, and 44 adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa Valley tribal fisheries.
Exploitation (spawner reduction) rate	10.0%	6.9%	0.3%	≤ 10.0%	FMP control rule.
Adult river mouth return	27.2	27.3	27.8	NA	Total adults in thousands.
Age-4 ocean harvest rate	4.0%	3.2%	0.1%	≤ 7.7%	NMFS guidance for implementing regulations addressing CCC.
KMZ sport fishery share	5.3%	4.5%	0.0%		
River recreational fishery share	38.4%	15.0%	15.0%		Equals 532, 148, and 7 adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries.
Sacramento River Winter (endangered)	2.1%	3.7%	0.0%	≤ 20%	Age-3 ocean impact rate in fisheries south of Pt. Arena. In addition, the following season restrictions apply: Recreational- Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. between the first Saturday in April and the second Sunday in November; Pigeon Pt. 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. Commercial- Pt. Arena to the U.S./Mexico border between May 1 and September 30, except Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro between October 1 and 15 (Monday-Friday). Minimum size limit ≥ 26 inches total length (NMFS 2025 ESA Guidance).
Sacramento River Fall	141.3	127.4	156.3	≥ 122,000	2025 minimum hatchery and natural area adult escapement (FMP).
Sacramento Index Exploitation Rate	14.7%	23.1%	5.7%	≤ 26.4%	FMP control rule.
Ocean commercial impacts	14.0	12.4	2.6		Includes fall (Sept-Dec) 2024 impacts (30 SRFC).
Ocean recreational impacts	3.7	4.2	0.2		Includes fall (Sept-Dec) 2024 impacts (126 SRFC).
River recreational impacts	6,548	21,609	6,548		Alt I and III equals 15.0% of the total harvestable surplus (Council guidance), Alt II based on default model projections of 14.5% of the river run size.
SRKW Prey Abundance					
North of Falcon	928.8	928.9	928.9	≥ 623.0	Oct 1 starting abundance of age 3+ Chinook from U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon
Oregon Coast	410.1	410.2	410.4	NA	Oct 1 starting abundance of age 3+ Chinook from Cape Falcon to Lat. 40°10' N.
California Coast	239.5	239.9	240.2	NA	Oct 1 starting abundance of age 3+ Chinook south of Lat. 40°10' N.
Southwest WCVI	774.7	774.7	774.7	NA	Oct 1 starting abundance of age 3+ Chinook off Southwest Vancouver Island
Salish Sea	1,229.8	1,229.8	1,229.8	NA	Oct 1 starting abundance of age 3+ Chinook in the Salish Sea

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2025 ocean fishery Alternatives - Council adopted[a/] (Page 2 of 3).

Key Stock/Criteria	PROJECTED Alt I	Alt II	Alt III	2025 Criteria	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted [b/]
COHO	**COHO**				**COHO**
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)	**10.6%(5.1%)**	9.6%(4.0%)	8.0%(2.4%)	≤ 10.0%	2025 Southern U.S. exploitation rate ceiling; PSC coho agreement.
Skagit	45.4%(4.4%)	44.8%(3.5%)	43.9%(2.1%)	≤ 60.0%	2025 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix[d/]
Stillaguamish	30.3%(3.2%)	29.7%(2.6%)	28.9%(1.6%)	≤ 50.0%	2025 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix[d/]
Snohomish	31.5%(3.2%)	30.9%(2.6%)	30.0%(1.6%)	≤ 40.0%	2025 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix[d/]
Hood Canal	**49.5%(4.8%)**	**48.9%(3.9%)**	**47.8%(2.4%)**	≤ 20.0%	2025 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix[d/]
Strait of Juan de Fuca	12.8%(4.5%)	12.0%(3.7%)	10.7%(2.4%)	≤ 40.0%	2025 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix[d/]
Quillayute Fall	10.1	10.2	10.3	6.3	FMP MSY adult spawner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
	26.5%	25.9%	24.9%	≤ 42%	PST total exploitation rate constraint for 2025.[d/f/]
Hoh	4.5	4.6	4.7	2.0	FMP MSY adult spawner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
	53.7%	52.7%	50.8%	≤ 63%	PST total exploitation rate constraint for 2025.[d/f/]
Queets Wild	7.3	7.5	7.8	5.8	FMP MSY adult spawner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
	34.8%	33.5%	30.8%	≤ 36%	PST total exploitation rate constraint for 2025.[d/f/]
Grays Harbor	63.2	63.9	65.4	35.4	FMP MSP natural area adult spawner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
	54.8%	**54.3%**	**53.2%**	≤ 50%	PST total exploitation rate constraint for 2025.[d/f/]
Willapa Bay	33.3	33.7	34.9	17.2	FMP MSY natural area adult spawner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Lower Columbia River Natural (threatened)	15.3%	14.0%	10.9%	≤23.0%	Total marine and mainstem Columbia R. fishery exploitation rate (2025 NMFS ESA guidance). Value depicted is marine ER before Buoy 10.
Upper Columbia[c/]	60%	60%	64%	≥ 50%	Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam.
Columbia River Hatchery Early	230.4	230.7	241.1	77.2	Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 21.7 early adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.
Columbia River Hatchery Late	81.1	83.5	93.5	9.7	Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 6.4 late adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.
Oregon Coastal Natural	25.8%	24.6%	23.5%	≤ 30.0%	Marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (threatened)					
Trinity Natural	15.6%	15.5%	15.2%	≤ 16.0%	Total exploitation rate ceiling (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Klamath Natural	8.0%	7.8%	7.5%	≤ 15.0%	Total exploitation rate ceiling (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Rogue Natural	7.0%	6.8%	6.5%	≤ 15.0%	Total exploitation rate ceiling (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Other Natural	2.1%	1.9%	1.6%	≤ 15.0%	Total exploitation rate ceiling (NMFS ESA consultation standard).

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2025 ocean fishery Alternatives -Council adopted[a/] (Page 3 of 3).

a/ Coho projections in the table are based on 2024 pre-season stock and fishery inputs for Canadian fisheries. Model results for Chinook in this table used 2024 preseason effort scalars for SEAK, NBC, and WCVI AABM fisheries, recent 2-yr average catches for BC ISBM fisheries, and 2024 preseason catches for Puget Sound fisheries. Assumptions for these fisheries will be changed prior to the April meeting as new information becomes available.

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 ERs 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. Values reported for Klamath River fall Chinook are natural area adult spawners. Values reported for Sacramento River fall Chinook are hatchery and natural area adult spawners.

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

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. It is anticipated that fishery management will be adjusted by state and tribal comanagers during the preseason planning process to comply with stock management objectives.

e/ Includes minor contributions from East Fork Lewis River and Sandy River.

f/ Management criteria depicted represent the lower of the FMP and PST Southern Coho Management Plan ER constraints in a given year (see Table III-5 in most recent Preseason Report I). PST ER constraints represent an approximation of the maximum ER associated with achieving the escapement goal. Per the provisions of the PST Southern Coho Management Plan, Parties may request increases to management unit specific ER caps, so long as it occurs prior to March 31 in a given year.

TABLE 6. Preliminary projections of Chinook and coho harvest impacts for 2025 ocean salmon fishery management Alternatives - Council adopted. (Page 1 of 2)

	2025 Catch Projection			2025 Bycatch Mortality[a/] Projection			2025 Bycatch Projection[b/]			Observed in 2024	
Area and Fishery	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	Catch	Bycatch Mortality
OCEAN FISHERIES:	**CHINOOK (thousands of fish)**										
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON											
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	55.0	45.0	35.0	5.6	4.6	3.6	14.1	11.5	9.0	18.8	1.9
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	63.5	57.5	46.2	24.1	21.9	16.7	85.4	77.4	58.6	38.8	15.2
Recreational	59.0	55.0	46.3	7.2	6.7	5.7	33.2	31.1	26.1	24.5	3.0
CAPE FALCON TO HUMBUG MT.[c/]											
Commercial Troll	20.9	10.1	6.6	4.2	2.0	1.3	11.6	5.6	3.7	15.9	3.2
Recreational	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.5	3.4	3.4	2.6	3.0	0.3
HUMBUG MT. TO OR/CA BORDER											
Commercial Troll	-	0.9	0.0	-	0.2	0.0	-	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Recreational	0.2	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0 [d/]
OR/CA BORDER TO to LAT 40°10' N.											
Commercial Troll	-	0.6	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.3	-	0.0	0.0
Recreational	0.4	0.4	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	0.0 [d/]
LAT 40°10' N. TO PT. ARENA											
Commercial Troll	3.5	2.1	-	0.7	0.4	-	1.9	1.2	-	0.0	0.0 [d/]
Recreational	0.5	0.5	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.0	0.0 [d/]
PT. ARENA TO PIGEON PT.											
Commercial Troll	2.6	8.2	-	0.5	1.6	-	1.4	4.5	-	0.0	0.0 [d/]
Recreational	5.1	4.1	-	0.6	0.5	-	1.9	1.5	-	0.0	0.0 [d/]
SOUTH OF PIGEON PT.											
Commercial Troll	3.3	8.0	-	0.7	1.6	-	1.8	4.4	-	0.0	0.0 [d/]
Recreational	0.5	0.6	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.0	0.0 [d/]
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES											
Commercial Troll	148.7	132.3	87.9	35.8	32.4	21.6	116.2	105.5	71.2	73.6	20.3
Recreational	66.9	61.7	47.4	8.8	8.1	6.3	39.8	37.1	29.0	27.7	3.3
INSIDE FISHERIES:											
Area 4B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buoy 10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	18.1	4.3 [d/]

TABLE 6. Preliminary projections of Chinook and coho harvest impacts for 2025 ocean salmon fishery management Alternatives - Council adopted. (Page 2 of 2).

Area and Fishery	2025 Catch Projection I	II	III	2025 Bycatch Mortality[a/] Projection I	II	III	2025 Bycatch Projection[b/] I	II	III	Observed in 2024 Catch	Bycatch Mortality
OCEAN FISHERIES:	**COHO (thousands of fish)**										
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON											
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll[e/]	50.0	37.5	20.0	3.6	2.7	1.6	6.6	5.2	3.4	42.8	2.3
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	19.2	18.4	13.6	12.8	11.8	7.9	43.6	40.2	26.7	11.2	12.4
Recreational	100.8	96.6	71.4	23.9	22.5	16.3	110.0	102.6	74.1	77.3	17.9
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON											
Commercial Troll	5.0	5.0	7.5	2.5	1.5	1.1	8.7	4.9	3.1	1.4	2.8
Recreational[e/]	74.0	69.5	65.0	19.7	18.7	17.5	92.7	87.7	82.2	52.6	11.1
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES											
Commercial Troll	74.2	60.9	41.1	18.8	16.0	10.6	59.0	50.4	33.2	55.3	17.6
Recreational	174.8	166.1	136.4	43.6	41.2	33.8	202.7	190.3	156.3	129.9	29.0
INSIDE FISHERIES:											
Area 4B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buoy 10	20.0	25.0	30.0	4.7	5.9	6.8	21.5	26.8	30.7	35.2	5.9 [d/]

a/ The bycatch mortality reported in this table consists of drop-off mortality (includes predation on hooked fish) plus hook-and-release mortality of Chinook and coho salmon in Council-area fisheries. Drop-off mortality for both Chinook and coho is assumed to be equal to 5% of total encounters. The hook-and-release mortality (HRM) rates used for both Chinook and coho are:

Commercial: 26%.

Recreational, north of Pt. Arena: 14%.

Recreational, south of Pt. Arena: 16% (based on the expected proportion of fish that will be caught using mooching versus trolling gear, and the HRMs of 42.2% and 14% for these two respective gear types).

b/ Bycatch calculated as dropoff mortality plus fish released.

c/ Includes Oregon territorial water, late season Chinook fisheries.

d/ Based on reported released Chinook or coho. Reported releases in California fisheries are used as a surrogate in Oregon fisheries.

e/ Includes fisheries that allow retention of all legal sized coho.

TABLE 7. Expected coastwide exploitation rates by fishery for 2025 ocean fisheries management Alternatives for lower Columbia Natural (LCN), Oregon coastal natural (OCN), Lower Columbia River (LCR) tule Chinook, and Southern Oregon Northern California Coastal (SONCC) coho salmon by natural-origin subcomponent - Council adopted (Page 1 of 2)

	Exploitation Rate (Percent)								
	LCN Coho			OCN Coho			LCR Tule Chinook		
Fishery	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III
SOUTHEAST ALASKA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%
BRITISH COLUMBIA	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	13.4%	13.6%	13.9%
PUGET SOUND/STRAIT	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON									
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	2.4%	1.8%	1.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	2.4%	2.0%	1.6%
Recreational	6.0%	5.7%	4.1%	0.8%	1.0%	0.8%	4.7%	4.4%	3.7%
Non-Indian Troll	1.7%	1.6%	1.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	7.6%	6.9%	5.6%
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON									
Recreational:							0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	4.1%	3.8%	3.5%	9.3%	10.1%	9.3%	-	-	-
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	-	-	-
OR/CA border to Lat. 40°10' N. (KMZ)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-
Fort Bragg	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-
South of Pt. Arena	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-
Troll:							1.4%	0.7%	0.6%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	1.2%	0.9%	1.2%	-	-	-
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-
OR/CA border to Lat. 40°10' N. (KMZ)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-
Fort Bragg	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-
South of Pt. Arena	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-
BUOY 10	1.5%	1.9%	2.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	10.3%	10.5%	10.9%
ESTUARY/FRESHWATER	NA	NA	NA	10.9%	10.8%	10.9%			
TOTAL[a/]	15.3%	14.0%	10.9%	23.5%	24.6%	23.5%	**41.9%**	40.4%	38.5%

TABLE 7. Expected coastwide exploitation rates by fishery for 2025 ocean fisheries management Alternatives for lower Columbia Natural (LCN), Oregon coastal natural (OCN), Lower Columbia River (LCR) tule Chinook, and Southern Oregon Northern California Coastal (SONCC) coho salmon by natural-origin subcomponent - Council adopted (Page 2 of 2).

	Exploitation Rate (Percent)											
	Trinity Natural			Klamath Natural			Rogue Natural			Other SONCC		
Fishery	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III
SOUTHEAST ALASKA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
BRITISH COLUMBIA	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
PUGET SOUND/STRAIT	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON												
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Recreational	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Non-Indian Troll	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON												
Recreational:												
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
OR/CA border to Lat. 40°10' N. (KMZ)	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Fort Bragg	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
South of Pt. Arena	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Troll:												
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
OR/CA border to Lat. 40°10' N. (KMZ)	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Fort Bragg	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
South of Pt. Arena	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
BUOY 10	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
ESTUARY/FRESHWATER	13.5%	13.6%	13.6%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL	15.6%	15.5%	15.2%	8.0%	7.8%	7.5%	7.0%	6.8%	6.5%	2.1%	1.9%	1.6%

a/ Totals do not include Buoy 10 and estuary/freshwater for LCN. For OCN, SONCC, and LCR Tule Chinook, includes projected impacts of inriver fisheries that have not yet been shaped. Bolded values identify ocean exploitation rates that, when combined with freshwater harvest rates, would exceed the total allowable exploitation rate.

TABLE 8. Projected coho mark rates for 2025 fisheries under base period fishing patterns (percent marked).

Area	Fishery	June	July	August	Sept
Canada					
Johnstone Strait	Recreational	--	17%	14%	--
West Coast Vancouver Island	Recreational	38%	37%	37%	38%
North Georgia Strait	Recreational	35%	35%	34%	27%
South Georgia Strait	Recreational	40%	44%	37%	38%
Juan de Fuca Strait	Recreational	41%	45%	44%	42%
Johnstone Strait	Troll	42%	30%	23%	27%
NW Vancouver Island	Troll	45%	38%	39%	38%
SW Vancouver Island	Troll	53%	49%	50%	50%
Georgia Strait	Troll	46%	45%	45%	39%
Puget Sound					
Strait of Juan de Fuca (Area 5)	Recreational	51%	50%	50%	50%
Strait of Juan de Fuca (Area 6)	Recreational	48%	50%	52%	49%
San Juan Island (Area 7)	Recreational	56%	51%	45%	33%
North Puget Sound (Areas 6 & 7A)	Net	--	42%	44%	35%
Council Area					
Neah Bay (Area 4/4B)	Recreational	51%	51%	52%	56%
LaPush (Area 3)	Recreational	50%	54%	58%	55%
Westport (Area 2)	Recreational	59%	58%	57%	57%
Columbia River (Area 1)	Recreational	60%	61%	57%	59%
Tillamook	Recreational	54%	50%	44%	29%
Newport	Recreational	48%	44%	41%	27%
Coos Bay	Recreational	36%	33%	23%	12%
Brookings	Recreational	30%	21%	19%	7%
Neah Bay (Area 4/4B)	Troll	54%	53%	52%	52%
LaPush (Area 3)	Troll	54%	55%	52%	53%
Westport (Area 2)	Troll	52%	56%	57%	60%
Columbia River (Area 1)	Troll	59%	59%	56%	52%
Tillamook	Troll	53%	50%	49%	48%
Newport	Troll	48%	46%	40%	39%
Coos Bay	Troll	36%	33%	28%	17%
Brookings	Troll	28%	29%	32%	52%
Columbia River					
Buoy 10	Recreational	--	--	--	60%

TABLE 9. Status categories and constraints for Puget Sound and Washington Coast coho under the FMP and PST Southern Coho Management Plan.

FMP

FMP Stock	Total Exploitation Rate Constraint[a/]	Categorical Status[a/]
Skagit	60%	Normal
Stillaguamish	50%	Normal
Snohomish	40%	Low
Hood Canal	20%	Critical
Strait of Juan de Fuca	40%	Low
Quillayute Fall	59%	
Hoh	65%	
Queets	65%	
Grays Harbor	65%	

PST Southern Coho Management Plan

U.S. Management Unit	Total Exploitation Rate Constraint[b/]	Categorical Status[c/]
Skagit	60%	Abundant
Stillaguamish	50%	Abundant
Snohomish	40%	Moderate
Hood Canal	20%	Low
Strait of Juan de Fuca	40%	Moderate
Quillayute Fall[c/]	42%	Abundant
Hoh[c/]	63%	Abundant
Queets[c/]	36%	Moderate
Grays Harbor[c/d/]	50%	Abundant

a/ Preliminary. For Puget Sound stocks, the exploitation rate constraints and categorical status (Normal, Low, Critical) reflect application of Comprehensive Coho Agreement rules, as adopted in the FMP. For Washington Coast stocks, exploitation rate constraints represent MFMT. Note that under *U.S. v. Washington* and *Hoh v. Baldrige* case law, the management objectives can differ from FMP objectives provided there is an annual agreement among the state and tribal comanagers; therefore, the exploitation rates used to report categorical status do not necessarily represent maximum allowable rates for these stocks.

b/ Preliminary. For Puget Sound and Washington Coast management units, the exploitation rate constraints reflect application of the 2019 PST Southern Coho Management Plan.

c/ Categories (Abundant, Moderate, Low) correspond to the general exploitation rate ranges depicted in paragraph 8(b)(iii) of the 2019 PST Southern Coho Management Plan. For Washington Coast stocks, categorical status is determined by the exploitation rate associated with meeting the escapement goal (or the lower end of the escapement goal range). As Washington Coast stocks are managed to achieve agreed escapment goals, this exploitation rate also becomes an approximation of the maximum allowable rate unless the stock is in the "Low" status. In that case, an ER of up to 20% is allowed.

d/ Based on projected natural area spawners (wild plus hatchery strays) and MSP escapement goal of 35,400. Exploitation rate constraint subject to change should comanagers agree to a modified escapement goal under *U.S. v. Washington* and *Hoh v. Baldrige* case law.

TABLE 10. Preliminary projected exvessel value under Council-adopted 2025 non-Indian commercial troll salmon Alternatives compared to 2024 and the 2019-2023 average (in inflation-adjusted dollars).

		Exvessel Value (thousands of dollars)[a/]				
Management Area	Alternative	2025 Projected[b/]	2024 Actual	Percent Change from 2024	2019-2023 Average	Percent Change From 2019-2023 Average
North of Cape Falcon	I	5,405	3,839	+41%	2,310	+134%
	II	4,907		+28%		+112%
	III	3,932		+2%		+70%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	I	2,678	2,297	+17%	1,896	+41%
	II	1,368		-40%		-28%
	III	1,005		-56%		-47%
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	I	0	1	-100%	91	-100%
	II	101		+10,334%		+11%
	III	1		-26%		-99%
OR/CA Border to 40º10' N. Lat.	I	0	0	-	76	-100%
	II	66		-		-13%
	III	0		-		-100%
40º10' N. Lat. to Pt. Arena	I	254	0	-	1,246	-80%
	II	154		-		-88%
	III	0		-		-100%
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	I	222	0	-	9,021	-98%
	II	706		-		-92%
	III	0		-		-100%
South of Pigeon Pt.	I	314	0	-	5,209	-94%
	II	761		-		-85%
	III	0		-		-100%
Total South of Cape Falcon	I	3,467	2,298	+51%	17,540	-80%
	II	3,156		+37%		-82%
	III	1,006		-56%		-94%
West Coast Total	I	8,872	6,137	+45%	19,850	-55%
	II	8,063		+31%		-59%
	III	4,938		-20%		-75%

a/ Values are inflation-adjusted to 2024 dollars. Exvessel values are not comparable with the income impacts shown in Table 11.

b/ Projections are based on expected catches in the Council management area and estimated 2024 (or 2022 in cases where there were no landings in 2024 or 2023) average weights and exvessel prices.

TABLE 11. Preliminary angler trips and community income impacts projected under Council-adopted 2025 recreational ocean salmon fishery Alternatives compared to 2024 and the 2019-2023 average (in inflation-adjusted dollars).

		Angler Trips (thousands)			Community Income Impacts (thousands of dollars)[a/]			Percent Change in Income	
Management Area	Alternative	Estimates Based on the Options	2024 Actual	2019-2023 Avg.	Estimates Based on the Options	2024 Actual	2019-2023 Avg.	Compared to 2024	Compared to 2019-2023 Avg.
North of Cape Falcon[b/]	I	85.1	74.4	68.6	13,104.5	11,456	10,976	+14%	+19%
	II	81.2			12,500.9			+9%	+14%
	III	61.4			9,448.7			-18%	-14%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	I	74.1	61.0	67.7	6,874.1	5,664	5,840	+21%	+18%
	II	70.7			6,557.1			+16%	+12%
	III	58.2			5,405.3			-5%	-7%
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	I	0.4	3.6	4.0	31.8	258	247	-88%	-87%
	II	0.0			0.0			-100%	-100%
	III	0.0			0.0			-100%	-100%
OR/CA Border to 40º10' N. Lat.	I	1.2	0.0	4.0	164.9	0	563	-	-71%
	II	1.2			164.9			-	-71%
	III	0.0			0.0			-	-100%
40º10' N. Lat. to Pt. Arena	I	1.4	0.0	5.6	251.3	0	1,028	-	-76%
	II	1.4			251.3			-	-76%
	III	0.0			0.0			-	-100%
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	I	10.7	0.0	42.4	2,851.6	0	11,741	-	-76%
	II	9.1			2,405.2			-	-80%
	III	0.0			0.0			-	-100%
South of Pigeon Pt.	I	2.1	0.0	18.2	340.0	0	2,949	-	-88%
	II	2.2			356.6			-	-88%
	III	0.0			0.0			-	-100%
Total South of Cape Falcon	I	90.0	64.7	142.0	10,514	5,922	22,368	+78%	-53%
	II	84.5			9,735			+64%	-56%
	III	58.2			5,405			-9%	-76%
West Coast Total	I	175.1	139.1	210.5	23,618	17,378	33,344	+36%	-29%
	II	165.7			22,236			+28%	-33%
	III	119.6			14,854			-15%	-55%

a/ Income impacts are not comparable to the exvessel values shown in Table 9. All dollar values are expressed in inflation-adjusted 2024 dollars. Projections are based on expected effort (angler trips) in the Council management area and estimated 2024 (or 2022 in cases where there was no fishing in 2024 or 2023) income impacts per angler trip.

b/ Does not include Buoy 10 fishery.

FIGURE 1. Projected community income impacts associated with landings projected under the Council adopted 2025 Pacific Ocean commercial troll salmon fishery Alternatives compared to 2024 and the 2019-2023 average (in inflation-adjusted dollars).

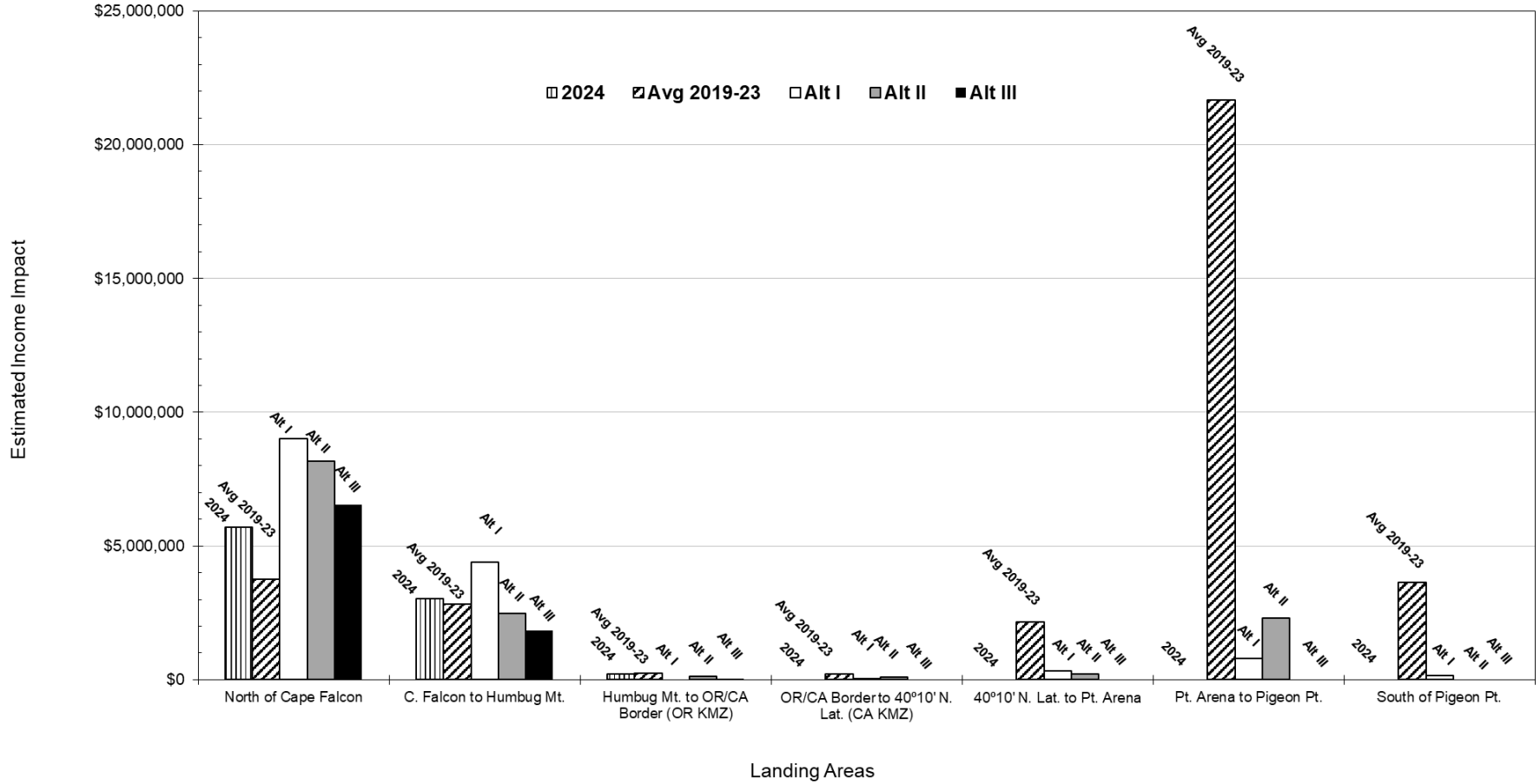
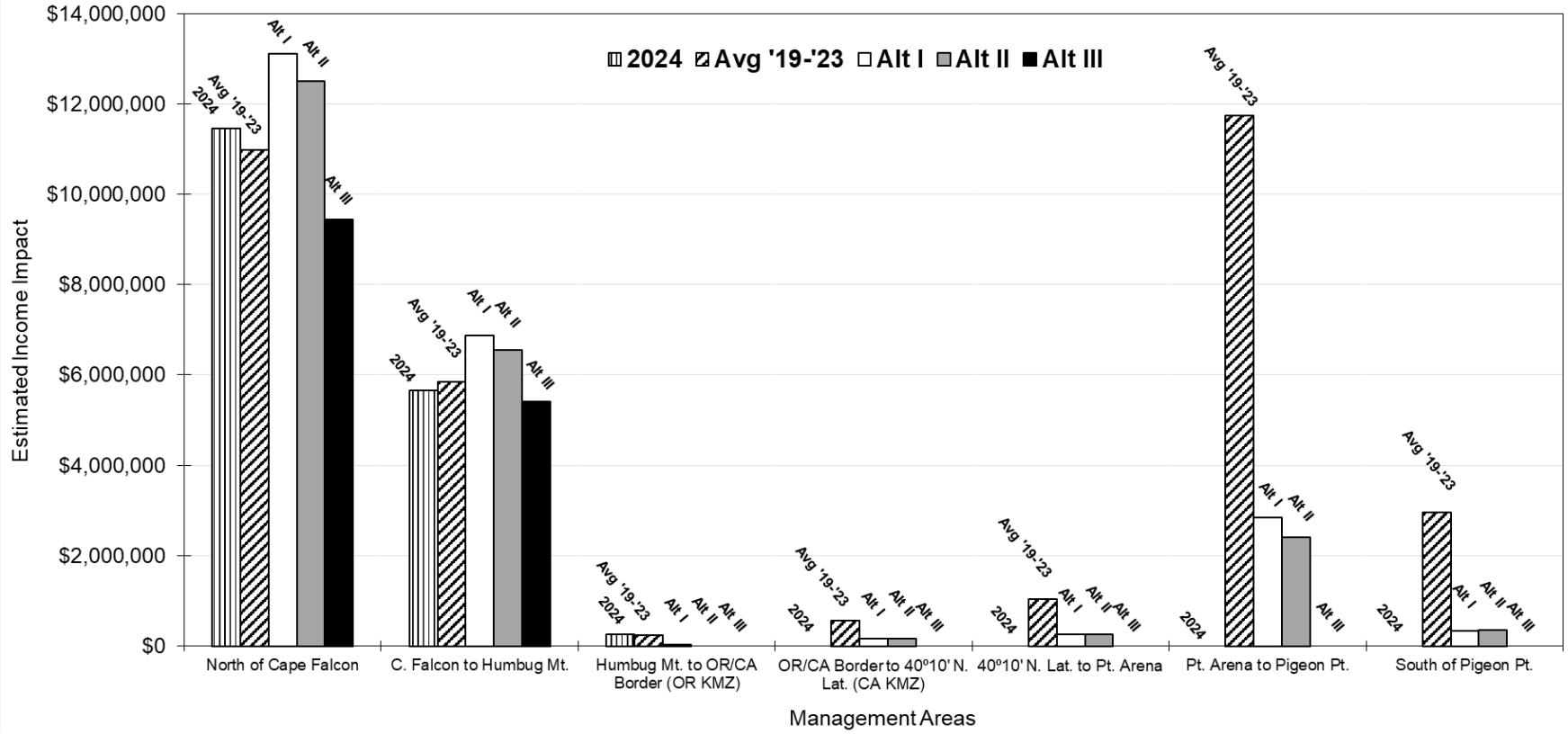


FIGURE 2. Projected coastal community personal income impacts associated with the 2025 Pacific Ocean recreational salmon fishery under Council-adopted Alternatives compared to estimated 2024 and the 2019-2023 average (in inflation-adjusted dollars).



APPENDIX A: PROJECTED IMPACTS FOR AGE-3 SACRAMENTO RIVER WINTER CHINOOK, ADULT KLAMATH RIVER FALL CHINOOK, AGE-4 KLAMATH RIVER FALL CHINOOK AND ADULT SACRAMENTO RIVER FALL CHINOOK.

Table A-1. Sacramento River winter run Chinook age-3 ocean impact rate south of Pt. Arena by fishery and Alternative. The age-3 SRWC impact rate was projected for each of the proposed 2025 fishing season Alternatives. The impacts are displayed as a percent for each Alternative by fishery, port area, and month. Max rate: 20%.

Commercial

Alternative I

Port Area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total
SF	0.04								0.04
MO	0.09								0.09
Total	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12

Alternative II

Port Area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total
SF				0.38	0.21				0.59
MO				0.88	0.09				0.97
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.26	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.56

Alternative III

Port Area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total
SF									0.00
MO									0.00
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Recreational

Alternative I

Port Area	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total
SF			0.21	0.41	0.22	0.04	0.07			0.95
MO			0.22	0.50	0.30	0.03				1.05
Total	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.91	0.53	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	2.00

Alternative II

Port Area	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total
SF			0.21	0.42	0.32					0.94
MO			0.22	0.50	0.43					1.15
Total	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.91	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.09

Alternative III

Port Area	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total
SF										0.00
MO										0.00
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

SF Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)
MO Pigeon Pt. to the U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)

Table A-2. Klamath River fall Chinook ocean impacts in numbers of fish by fishery and Alternative

Commercial

Alternative I

18,687 natural area spawners, 10% spawner reduction rate, 4% age-4 ocean harvest rate

Port	Fall 2024		Summer 2025						Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	0	0		5	3	60	229		297	297
CO	7	0		28	9				37	44
KO										
KC										
FB					355				355	355
SF					55				55	55
MO					48				48	48
Total	7	0		33	470	60	229		792	799

Alternative II

19,341 natural area spawners, 6.9% spawner reduction rate, 3.2% age-4 ocean harvest rate

Port	Fall 2024		Summer 2025						Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	0	0		4	3	9	47		63	63
CO	7	0		22	9	123	56		210	217
KO				0	61				61	61
KC								158	158	158
FB								115	115	115
SF								124	124	124
MO								44	44	44
Total	7	0		26	73	132	103	441	775	782

Alternative III

20,694 natural area spawners, 0.3% spawner reduction rate, 0.1% age-4 ocean harvest rate

Port	Fall 2024		Summer 2025						Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	0	0		3	3	33			39	39
CO	7	0								7
KO				0					0	0
KC										
FB										
SF										
MO										
Total	7	0		3	3	33			39	46

Recreational

Alternative I

Port	Fall 2024			Summer 2025						Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	0	0		0	5	0	0	2	9	16	16
CO	0	0		0	0	0	0	1	12	13	13
KO						2	11	1	4	18	18
KC							17	18	5	40	40
FB							3	9	3	15	15
SF							22	48	15	85	85
MO							0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0		0	5	2	53	79	48	187	187

Alternative II

Port	Fall 2024			Summer 2025						Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	0	0		0	5		0	2	9	16	16
CO	0	0		0	0		0	1	12	13	13
KO							4	1	4	9	9
KC							17	18	5	40	40
FB							3	10	3	16	16
SF							22	48	21	91	91
MO							0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0		0	5		46	80	54	185	185

Alternative III

Port	Fall 2024			Summer 2025						Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	0	0		0			0	2	6	8	8
CO	0	0		0			0	1	8	9	9
KO							3	1	3	7	7
KC											
FB											
SF											
MO											
Total	0	0		0			3	4	17	24	24

Table A-3. Klamath River fall Chinook age-4 ocean harvest by fishery and Alternative. In 2025, a harvest of 1104 age-4 KRFC results in a 7.7% ocean harvest rate.

Commercial

Alternative I

Port	Fall 2024		Summer 2025						Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	0	0		4	2	20	148		174	174
CO	7	0		23	7				30	37
KO										
KC										
FB					253				253	253
SF					44				44	44
MO					38				38	38
Total	7	0		27	344	20	148		539	546

Alternative II

Port	Fall 2024		Summer 2025						Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	0	0		3	2	3	30		38	38
CO	7	0		18	7	91	34		150	157
KO				0	44				44	44
KC								64	64	64
FB								50	50	50
SF								47	47	47
MO								38	38	38
Total	7	0		21	53	94	64	199	431	438

Alternative III

Port	Fall 2024		Summer 2025						Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	0	0		3	2	11			16	16
CO	7	0								7
KO				0					0	0
KC										
FB										
SF										
MO										
Total	7	0		3	2	11			16	23

Recreational

Alternative I

Port	Fall 2024			Summer 2025						Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	0	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
CO	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KO						0	1	0	0	1	1
KC							4	4	2	10	10
FB							1	2	1	4	4
SF							5	10	3	18	18
MO							0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0		0	1	0	11	16	6	34	34

Alternative II

Port	Fall 2024			Summer 2025						Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	0	0		0	1		0	0	0	1	1
CO	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	0
KO								0	0		
KC							4	4	2	10	10
FB							1	2	1	4	4
SF							5	10	4	19	19
MO							0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0		0	1		10	16	7	34	34

Alternative III

Port	Fall 2024			Summer 2025						Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	0	0		0			0	0	0	0	0
CO	0	0		0			0	0	0	0	0
KO							0	0	0	0	0
KC											
FB											
SF											
MO											
Total	0	0		0			0	0	0	0	0

Table A-4. Sacramento River fall Chinook ocean impacts in numbers of fish by fishery and Alternative.

Commercial

Alternative I

Port	Fall 2024		Summer 2025						Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	0	0		1,033	892	1,879	1,889		5,693	5,693
CO	0	30		675	632				1,307	1,337
KO										
KC										
FB					1,740				1,740	1,740
SF					2,245				2,245	2,245
MO					2,982				2,982	2,982
Total	0	30		1,708	8,491	1,879	1,889		13,967	13,997

Alternative II

Port	Fall 2024		Summer 2025						Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	0	0		787	892	276	380		2,335	2,335
CO	0	30		515	632	441	49		1,637	1,667
KO				0	104				104	104
KC								135	135	135
FB								1,070	1,070	1,070
SF								3,598	3,598	3,598
MO								3,537	3,537	3,537
Total	0	30		1,302	1,628	717	429	8,340	12,416	12,446

Alternative III

Port	Fall 2024		Summer 2025						Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	0	0		680	913	1,002			2,595	2,595
CO	0	30							0	30
KO				0					0	0
KC										
FB										
SF										
MO										
Total	0	30		680	913	1,002			2,595	2,625

Recreational

Alternative I

Port	Fall 2024			Summer 2025						Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	126	0		2	0	5	9	22	11	49	175
CO	0	0		0	5	2	4	13	5	29	29
KO						8	15	13	5	41	41
KC							43	67	60	170	170
FB							21	149	95	265	265
SF							592	1,225	859	2,676	2,676
MO							153	221	66	440	440
Total	126	0		2	5	15	837	1,710	1,101	3,670	3,796

Alternative II

Port	Fall 2024			Summer 2025						Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	126	0		2	0		6	22	11	41	167
CO	0	0		0	5		3	13	5	26	26
KO							5	13	5	23	23
KC							43	67	60	170	170
FB							21	149	95	265	265
SF							592	1,225	1,227	3,044	3,044
MO							153	221	94	468	468
Total	126	0		2	5		822	1,710	1,497	4,036	4,162

Alternative III

Port	Fall 2024			Summer 2025						Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	126	0					4	22	7	33	159
CO	0	0					2	13	3	18	18
KO							3	13	3	19	19
KC											
FB											
SF											
MO											
Total	126	0					9	48	13	70	196

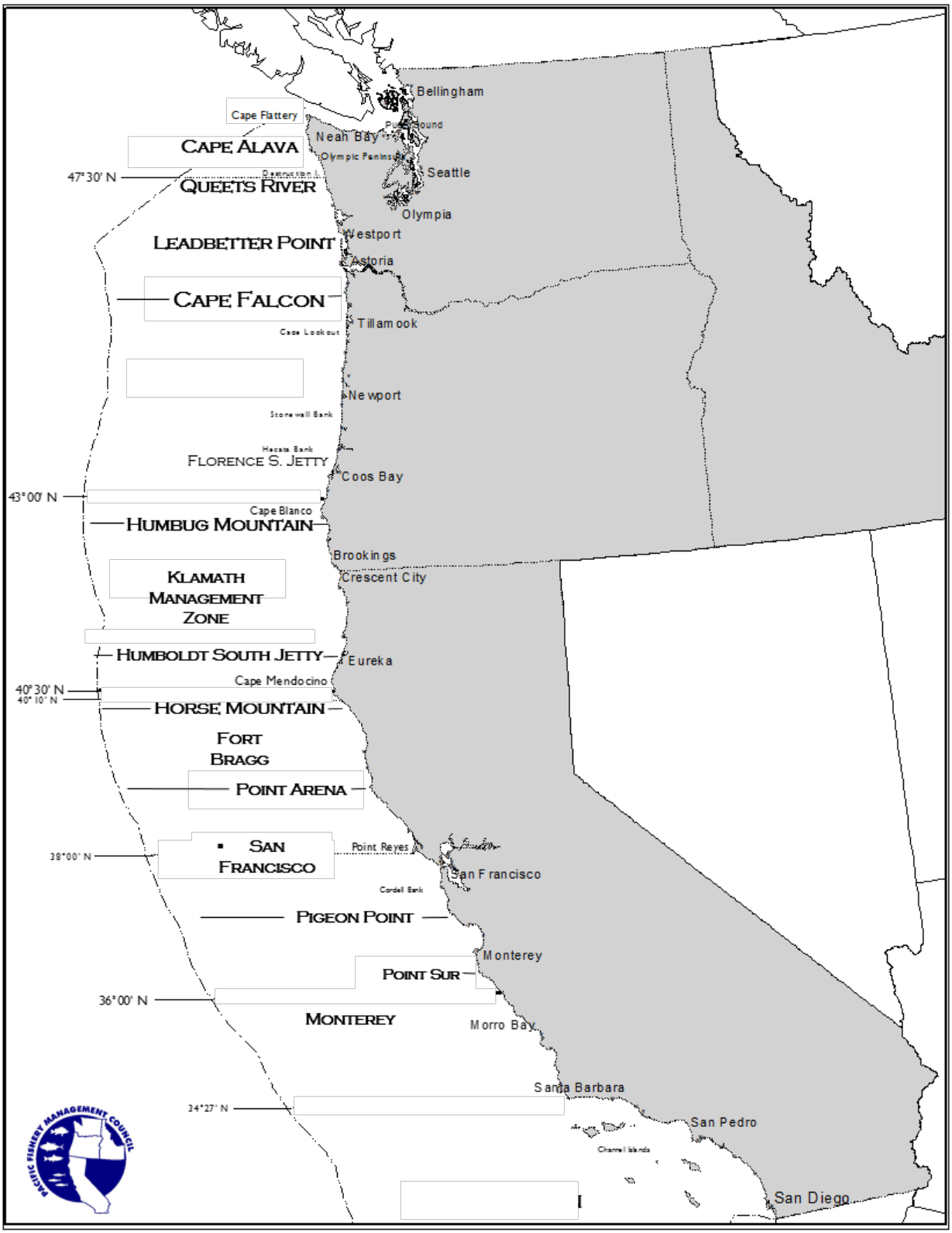


FIGURE 3. Map of Pacific West Coast with major salmon ports and management boundaries. This map is for reference only and is not intended for use in navigation or fishery regulation.