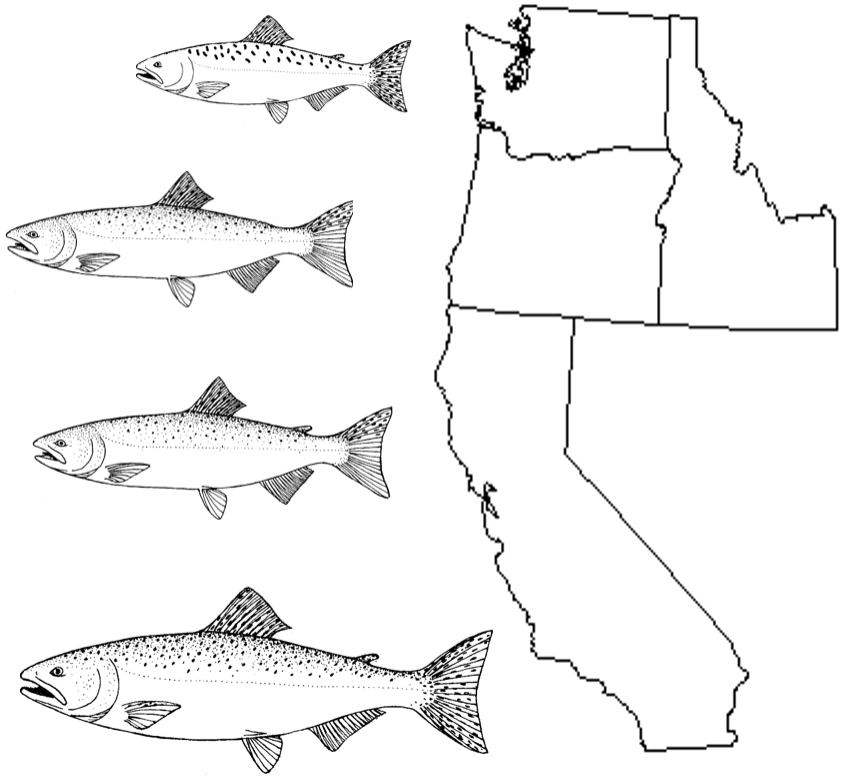
PRESEASON REPORT III

COUNCIL ADOPTED MANAGEMENT MEASURES
AND
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PART 3
FOR
2025 OCEAN SALMON FISHERY REGULATIONS

REGULATION IDENTIFIER NUMBER 0648-BN19



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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AABM	Aggregate Abundance Based Management
ABC	Acceptable Biological Catch
ACL	Annual Catch Limit(s)
AI	Abundance Index
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Council	Pacific Fishery Management Council
CPUE	catch per unit effort
CYER	Calendar year exploitation rate
EA	Environmental Assessment
EEZ	Economic Exclusive Zone
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESU	Evolutionarily Significant Unit
FMP	fishery management plan
FONSI	finding of no significant impact
FRAM	Fishery Regulation Assessment Model
GSI	genetic stock identification
IPHC	International Pacific Halibut Commission
ISBM	Individual Stock Based Management
KMZ	Klamath Management Zone (Humbug Mountain to Horse Mountain)
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
MSY	maximum sustainable yield
NBC	Northern British Columbia
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
ODFW	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
OCN	Oregon coastal natural (coho)
OFL	Overfishing Limit
OPI	Oregon Production Index
PSC	Pacific Salmon Commission
PST	Pacific Salmon Treaty
SAS	Salmon Advisory Subpanel
SCH	Spring Creek Hatchery (Col. R. tule fall Chinook returning to Spring Creek Hatchery [above Bonneville Dam])
SEAK	Southeast Alaska
S_{MSY}	Spawning escapement associated with maximum sustainable yield
SONCC	Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (coho ESU)
SRFC	Sacramento River fall Chinook
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)
TAC	Total Allowable Catch
WCVI	West Coast Vancouver Island
WDFW	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report, referred to as Preseason Report III, is the last 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 development of ocean salmon fishery management measures for fisheries off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California. This report describes the Council's 2025[1] ocean salmon management measures adopted for submission to the U.S. Secretary of Commerce and characterizes the expected impacts on ocean salmon fisheries and the stocks which support them.

This report also constitutes portions of an Environmental Assessment (EA) to comply with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements for the 2025 ocean salmon regulations and includes a description and analysis of the Proposed Action. An EA is used to determine whether an action being considered by a Federal agency has significant impacts. The first part of this EA (Preseason Report I; PFMC 2025b), includes a statement of the purpose and need for the proposed action, a description of the affected human 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 Fishery Management Plan (FMP). The second part of the EA (Preseason Report II; PFMC 2025c), includes an additional description of the affected human environment relevant to the Council's proposed Alternatives, a description of the Alternatives, and an analysis of the consequences of the Alternatives, including short term and long-term impacts of the Alternatives. Along with the description and analysis of the Proposed Action in this report (Preseason Report III), these three parts of the EA will provide the necessary components to determine if a finding of no significant impact (FONSI) or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is warranted.

The Council's Proposed Action for the 2025 ocean salmon fishery regulations meet all objectives of the FMP (Section 3), including Annual Catch Limits (ACLs) set according to the FMP and described in Preseason Report I; the level of protection required by all consultation standards for salmon species listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) (Section 4); and the obligations under the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) (Section 5).

Under the Council's recommended management measures, salmon stocks originating from Washington, Oregon, and California meet all the applicable conservation objectives in the FMP where possible.

The STT evaluated salmon stock status based on spawning escapement data published in the *Review of 2024 Ocean Salmon Fisheries* (PFMC 2025a) and provided the following information on Chinook and coho stocks:

- Klamath River fall Chinook (KRFC) were found to meet the criteria for being classified as overfished in the PFMC *Review of 2017 Ocean Salmon Fisheries*, released in February 2018. The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) subsequently published an overfished designation in June 2018, and a rebuilding plan was developed and adopted by the Council in 2019. This stock continues to meet the criteria for overfished status based on the most recent three-year geometric mean of spawning escapement (2022-2024).

- Queets River spring/summer Chinook were found to meet the criteria for being classified as overfished in the *PFMC Review of 2022 Ocean Salmon Fisheries*, released in February 2023. NMFS subsequently published an overfished designation in October 2023 and a rebuilding plan was developed and adopted by the Council in 2024. This stock now meets the criteria for '*not overfished-rebuilding*' status based on the most recent three-year geometric mean of spawning escapement (2021-2023).

[1] The fishery management measures under consideration would cover the period May 16, 2025, through May 15, 2026 (86 FR 26426). For ease of reference, we refer to this time period as 2025.

2.0 SELECTION OF FINAL MANAGEMENT MEASURES

The following figures and tables describe the Council-adopted management measures covering the period from May 16, 2025 through May 15, 2026 unless modified inseason:

Table 1 - Non-Indian commercial ocean salmon management measures;

Figure 1 - Geographic outline of commercial troll (non-Indian) ocean salmon seasons;

Table 2 - Recreational ocean salmon management measures;

Figure 2 - Geographic outline of recreational ocean salmon seasons;

Table 3 - Treaty Indian commercial ocean management measures; and

Table 4 - Allowable catch quotas for Chinook and coho.

In addition, Tables 5, 6, and 7 provide information on the biological impacts and landing estimates for the Council's management recommendations. Table 8 displays the expected mark (healed adipose fin-clip) rate for coho encountered in Council adopted mark-selective fisheries. Tables 9 and 10, and Figures 3 and 4 provide information on the economic impacts of the proposed fisheries. Table 11 summarizes effects of the Proposed Action and Alternatives. The assessment of stock status with regard to overfished, overfishing, and approaching an overfished condition is described in Table 12.

The 2025 seasons are constrained primarily by Fraser River (Canada) coho, Washington coastal coho, and lower Columbia River natural coho, lower Columbia River natural tule Chinook, and Puget Sound Chinook in the area north of Cape Falcon and Klamath River fall Chinook and Sacramento River fall Chinook in the area south of Cape Falcon.

Regulations and expected fishing patterns for the treaty Indian ocean fisheries were developed by the Hoh, S'Klallam, Makah, Quileute, and Quinault Tribes for their respective fisheries.

2.1 Inseason Management

Inseason changes are made to meet the preseason intent of the management measures described in this document, but must also meet the Council's FMP goals, especially in regard to conservation and allocation goals, Federally-recognized Indian fishing rights, consultation standards for ESA-listed salmon stocks, and obligations under the PST. Inseason action authority is described at 50 CFR § 660.409.

Inseason actions that are anticipated for the 2025-2026 management season include, but are not limited to, the following possibilities:

1. Adjustments in landing limits and days open for non-Indian commercial fisheries.
2. Changing the days or number of days of fishing allowed per calendar week for recreational fisheries.
3. Transfer of coho quotas among recreational port areas north of Cape Falcon.
4. Trading portions of Chinook and coho quotas between recreational and non-Indian commercial sectors north of Cape Falcon.
5. Routine openings and closings, and other management measures associated with quota management, including modifying open areas, bag and size limits, species retention limits, and mark-selective retention restrictions.
6. Transferring unused or exceeded quota to subsequent fisheries on an impact neutral, fishery equivalent basis.

7. Closing or postponing Oregon recreational and commercial fisheries scheduled to open March 15, 2026, if necessary to meet 2026 management objectives.
8. Closing or postponing California recreational fisheries scheduled to open April 4 or May 1, 2026, or commercial fisheries scheduled to open April 16 or May 1, 2026, if necessary to meet 2026 management objectives.
9. Implementing and/or modifying landing limits for the California commercial fishery scheduled to open April 16 or May 1, 2026.
10. Closing or postponing commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon scheduled to open May 15, 2026, if necessary to meet 2026 management objectives.
11. Adjustments to incidental Pacific halibut catch regulations in commercial fisheries, including landing and possession ratios and landing and possession limits per trip.

Inseason action will generally be accomplished through NMFS sponsored conference calls attended by representatives of affected tribal and state management agencies, the Council, the Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS), and the STT. The Council may also make recommendations for inseason actions at any of its regularly scheduled meetings.

2.2 State Waters Fisheries

In addition to the seasons shown in Tables 1 and 2, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) may permit fall fisheries for salmon in certain areas within state marine waters. Potential seasons off the Oregon coast typically include commercial and recreational fisheries at the mouths of the Chetco, Elk, and other rivers. Washington may also establish limited recreational salmon fisheries in state marine waters if additional impacts on coho and/or Chinook stocks can be accommodated within management constraints. California will not establish any additional state marine water salmon fisheries in 2025.

3.0 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. These objectives are intended to meet the requirements of the MSA and regulations implementing the statute, and "other applicable law" including the Endangered Species Act (ESA), international treaties, and tribal treaties and other tribal fishing rights.

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. Annual negotiations and shaping of fisheries result in the Council being able to complete final management measure recommendations that are consistent with the exercise of these tribal fishing rights.

In addition to the allocation objectives associated with sharing between treaty Indian and non-Indian sectors, the Salmon FMP includes formulas for sharing Chinook and coho quotas. North of Cape Falcon, there are sharing formulas between and within non-tribal sectors for sharing of Chinook and coho quotas that adhered to FMP sharing formulas or other provisions of the FMP. The 2025 salmon management measures adopted by the Council meet all allocation requirements.

4.0 SPECIES LISTED UNDER THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

Since 1989, NMFS has listed 17 Evolutionarily Significant Units (ESUs) of salmon under the ESA. As the listings have occurred, NMFS has issued biological opinions 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 over time as needed. Additional details for species listed under the ESA, including the ESUs listed under the ESA and a current list of Biological Opinions, are provided in Section 5 of the most recent Preseason II document.

The ESA consultation standards, exploitation rates, and other criteria in place for the 2025 management season are presented in Table 5.

5.0 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 Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC) is the body formed by the governments of Canada and the United States to implement the PST. Details on the Chinook and coho management aspects and allowable exploitation rates for the current year are included in Section 6 of the most recent Preseason II report.

6.0 CHINOOK SALMON MANAGEMENT

6.1 North of Cape Falcon

Abundance projections important to Chinook harvest management north of Cape Falcon in 2025 are:

- *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.

6.1.1 Objectives

Key Chinook salmon management objectives shaping management measures north of Cape Falcon are:

- Consultation standards for ESA listed species as provided in Section 5.0 in Preseason Report II (PFMC 2025c). Relevant ESUs (may be referred to as stocks in this document) for the area north of Cape Falcon include LCR Chinook (natural tule component and referred to as LCR natural tule fall Chinook in this document), Lower Columbia River wild fall Chinook (natural component and referred to as LRW fall Chinook in this document), and SRW fall Chinook.
- Minimize impacts on Puget Sound Chinook and the LCR natural tule fall Chinook ESU.

6.1.2 Achievement of Objectives

Fishery quotas under the adopted management measures are presented in Table 4. Stock-specific management criteria and their forecast values are provided in Table 5. Projected fishery landings, bycatch, and bycatch mortality estimates are summarized in Table 6. Table 7 provides a breakdown of impacts by fishery and area for LCR natural tule fall Chinook. Descriptions pertaining to the achievement of key objectives for Chinook salmon management north of Cape Falcon are as follows:

- *LCR natural tule fall Chinook*. The Council adopted management measures have a projected total exploitation rate of 41.0 percent, which is within the 41.0 percent maximum for 2025.

- *LRW fall Chinook*. The Council adopted management measures have a projected ocean escapement of 14,500, which exceeds the 6,900 minimum ocean escapement needed to attain the ESA consultation standard of 5,700 spawners to the North Fork Lewis River.

- *SRW fall Chinook*. The Council adopted management measures have an ocean exploitation rate that is 54.3 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.

The adopted management measures for Council-area Chinook fisheries north of Cape Falcon satisfy ESA consultation standards and NMFS annual guidance, FMP conservation objectives, and all other objectives for relevant Chinook stocks (Table 5).

6.2 South of Cape Falcon

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

- *Sacramento River fall Chinook (SRFC)*. The Sacramento Index forecast is 165,655, which is lower than the 2024 forecast of 213,600.
- *KRFC*. The ocean abundance forecast for this stock is 82,672, including 14,333 age-4 fish. These compared to the 2024 forecasts of 180,700, 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 1,081.

6.2.1 Objectives

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

- A KRFC natural area spawner escapement of at least 19,417 adults, which is produced, in expectation, by a maximum exploitation rate of 10.0 percent (FMP control rule).
- A SRFC hatchery and natural area spawner escapement of at least 122,000 adults (FMP control rule).
- Consultation standards for ESA listed stocks as provided in Section 5.0 of Preseason Report II. Relevant ESA listed stocks for the area south of Cape Falcon include SRWC, California coastal Chinook, SRW fall Chinook, and LCR natural tule fall Chinook.

For 2025, the Klamath River fall Chinook (KRFC) harvest control rule specifies a *de minimis* maximum allowable exploitation rate of 10.0 percent. The 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 and the Council considered these circumstances, with the exception minimal needs for tribal fisheries.

Potential for low KRFC spawner abundance
The potential for critically low natural spawner abundance could be considered high. The 2025 minimum natural-area adult spawner escapement of 19,417 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 19,417 adults would represent the seventh lowest value over the past 49 years of data.

KRFC 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 19,417 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 0.53.

Recent KRFC 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 21,574 adults, which is lower than S_{MSY} and the MSST. If fishing seasons are structured such that the maximum allowable exploitation rate of 10.0 percent is met, the natural-area adult spawner expectation is 19,417, 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 but will not constrain ocean fisheries in 2025.

Indicators of marine and freshwater environmental conditions
The 2024-2025 California Current 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.

6.2.2 Achievement of Objectives

Fishery quotas under the adopted management measures are presented in Table 4. Stock-specific management criteria and their forecast values under the adopted management measures are provided in Table 5. Projected fishery landings, bycatch, and bycatch mortality estimates are summarized in Table 6. Table 7 provides a breakdown of impacts by fishery and area for LCR tule Chinook. Table 12 provides an assessment of stock status. Descriptions pertaining to the achievement of key objectives for Chinook salmon management south of Cape Falcon are found below.

- *KRFC*. The projected natural-area adult escapement is 19,417, which is equivalent to the 2025 objective of 19,417, and which is produced, in expectation, by a maximum exploitation rate of 10.0 percent.
- *SRFC*. The adopted management measures result in a projected escapement of 147,733, which is higher than the 2025 objective of 122,000 hatchery and natural area adult spawners.
- *SRWC*. The adopted management measures result in a projected age-3 impact rate of 1.6 percent, which is consistent with the ESA consultation standard that (1) limits the age-3 impact rate in 2025 fisheries south of Point Arena to a maximum of 20.0 percent and (2) specifies time/area closures and minimum size limit constraints south of Point Arena.
- *California coastal Chinook*. The adopted management measures result in a projected KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate of 1.6 percent, which is consistent with the application of the conservation objective and management measures for this stock to limit the forecast KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate to a maximum of 7.7 percent.
- *SRW fall Chinook*. The adopted management measures have an ocean exploitation rate of 54.3 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.
- *LCR natural tule fall Chinook.* The projected exploitation rate in the adopted management measures is 41.0 percent and meets the 41.0 percent maximum for 2025.

The adopted management measures for Chinook fisheries south of Cape Falcon satisfy ESA consultation standards. However, KRFC does not meet its conservation objective of 40,700 natural area adult spawners (Table 5).

7.0 COHO SALMON MANAGEMENT

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

- *Oregon Production Index (OPI) Hatchery coho.* The forecast for hatchery coho from the Columbia River and the coast south of the Columbia River of 493,600 is greater 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.
- *Oregon coastal natural (OCN) coho.* The OCN forecast is 289,000 compared to the 2024 forecast of 233,200.
- *Lower Columbia natural (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, Hood Canal, and Strait of Juan de Fuca coho are in the low 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 coho stocks as an aggregate are decreased for natural and increased for hatchery stocks compared to 2024. Among Washington coastal natural stocks, Quillayute fall, Hoh, and Grays Harbor coho are all in the abundant category, and Queets coho are in the moderate category under the PST Southern Coho Management Plan.

7.1 Objectives

Key coho management objectives shaping management measures in 2025 Council area fisheries are:

- Consultation standards for ESA listed stocks as provided in Section 5.0 in Preseason Report II (PFMC 2025c). 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, most of the exploitation on these stocks occurs in Puget Sound and has been addressed in development of fishing seasons for inside waters during the North of Falcon co-management process by the state and treaty tribes of Washington. Because of their abundance status (low), 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.
- Fisheries north of Cape Falcon were shaped to minimize impacts on Interior Fraser, Washington coastal natural, and LCN coho.

7.2 Achievement of Objectives

Fishery quotas under the adopted management measures are presented in Table 4. Stock-specific management criteria and their forecast values are provided in Table 5. Projected fishery landings, bycatch, and bycatch mortality are summarized in Table 6. Table 7 provides a breakdown of impacts by fishery and area for LCN, OCN, and SONCC coho populations. Table 8 provides expected coho mark rates for west coast mark-selective coho fisheries by month. Table 12 provides an assessment of stock status, including expected spawning escapement and exploitation rates under the adopted management measures.

- *SONCC coho.* The adopted management measures satisfy the maximum 16 percent exploitation rate for the Trinity River component of the SONCC coho ESU and 15 percent for all other components when projected marine impacts are combined with projected freshwater impacts. The marine exploitation rate is 1.6 percent for all SONCC coho components. The freshwater exploitation rates are 13.6 percent, 5.9 percent, 4.9 percent, and 0.0 percent for Trinity, Klamath, Rogue, and other SONCC coho ESU components, respectively.
- *OCN coho*. The adopted management measures satisfy the maximum 30.0 percent exploitation rate for combined marine and freshwater fisheries, with a marine exploitation rate of 15.1 percent and a freshwater exploitation rate of 10.0 percent.
- *LCN coho.* The adopted management measures satisfy the maximum 23.0 percent exploitation rate for combined marine and mainstem Columbia River fisheries, with a marine exploitation rate of 14.1 percent and a mainstem (including Buoy 10) Columbia River exploitation rate of 7.4 percent.
- *Washington coastal natural coho*. The adopted management measures provide ocean escapement numbers of 10,309, 4,624, 7,614, and 64,368 for Quillayute fall, Hoh, Queets, and Grays Harbor natural coho, respectively. These ocean escapement levels, when combined with scheduled in-river fisheries, meet FMP management objectives or objectives agreed to by the treaty tribes and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) for those coho stocks. Expected exploitation rates are 29.0 percent, 46.5 percent, 35.6 percent, and 48.7 percent for Quillayute, Hoh, Queets, and Grays Harbor natural coho, respectively, which comply with both the FMP and the PST Southern Coho Management Plan (Section 5.2 and Table 12).

- *Interior Fraser coho*. The Southern U.S. exploitation rates in the adopted management measures total 9.9 percent, which complies with the 10.0 percent maximum required by the PST Southern Coho Management Plan.

The adopted management measures for coho fisheries satisfy ESA consultation standards and FMP objectives, and all other objectives for relevant coho stocks including those listed in Table 5.

8.0 PINK SALMON MANAGEMENT

Pink salmon merit management consideration in 2025. In odd numbered years, 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.

9.0 IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THE ADOPTED MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Significant changes from recent seasons are highlighted below, but this section is not intended to be a comprehensive description of the adopted management measures. For detailed information on the adopted ocean salmon seasons see Table 1 (non-Indian commercial), Table 2 (recreational), and Table 3 (treaty Indian).

Adopted management measures in the area north of Cape Falcon were shaped to meet consultation standards, comply with Council-adopted rebuilding plans, and take into consideration year-specific circumstances. The 2025 Chinook total allowable catch (TAC) is comparatively higher to the 2024 TAC due to higher forecasted abundances of Columbia River fall Chinook. The 2025 coho TAC is comparatively increased compared to last year's TAC mainly due to higher abundance forecasts for Columbia River hatchery coho stocks.

Fisheries south of Cape Falcon are heavily constrained by KRFC and SRFC. KRFC are being managed under the *de minimis* portion of its harvest control rule, which in 2025 specifies a maximum allowable exploitation rate of 10.0 percent and a minimum escapement of 19,417 natural area adult spawners.

9.1 Commercial

North of Cape Falcon, the non-Indian troll Chinook quota is split between the spring (May - June) fishery and the summer fishery (July - September). A preseason trade of 9,000 marked coho from the commercial fishery allocation to the recreational fishery in exchange for 2,250 Chinook from the recreational allocation is in place. The non-Indian commercial Chinook quota of 61,250 is increased compared to the 41,000 Chinook quota in 2024. The non-Indian commercial coho quota of 8,280 is decreased compared to the 2024 quota of 15,200 coho. All landed coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. North of Cape Falcon, the non-Indian commercial troll Chinook quota is split 62 percent in the spring (May-June) fishery and 38 percent in the summer fishery (July-September) prior to accounting for preseason trades.

The spring fishery in the area north of Cape Falcon will be open for all salmon except coho seven days per week May 16 through June 29. A catch limit of 8,000 Chinook is in effect from the U.S./Canada border to the Queets River, and a catch limit of 6,000 Chinook is in effect from Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon. Chinook weekly (defined as Thursday through Wednesday) landing and possession limits in effect are: 100 Chinook in the U.S/Canada border to Queets subarea and 80 Chinook in the Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon subarea. In the Queets River to Leadbetter Point subarea, there is no weekly landing and possession limit for Chinook. In 2026, the season is scheduled to open May 1 for all salmon except coho consistent with preseason regulations as described for this area and subareas for May 16 through June 29, 2025.

The summer fishery in the area north of Cape Falcon will be open for all salmon seven days per week for subareas north of Leadbetter Point, July 1 through September 15. The subarea south of Leadbetter Point will be open for all salmon, seven days per week, July 1 through September 30. July 1 through 9, landing and possession limit of 60 marked coho per vessel per landing period. Beginning July 10, 60 marked coho per vessel per landing week.

In the area between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain the commercial fishery will be open for all salmon except coho from mid-May through the end of the month and in October. In the same area, September will be open for all salmon with a non-mark-selective coho quota of 7,500 and a limit of no more than 75 coho per vessel per landing week is in place. In the months of September and October, a limit of no more than 75 Chinook per vessel per landing week is in place. From Cape Falcon to Heceta Bank Line, an all-salmon except coho fishery will open for approximately three weeks in June and two weeks in July.

Commercial salmon fisheries will be closed from the Oregon/California border to the U.S./Mexico border in 2025.

9.2 Recreational

North of Cape Falcon, the recreational Chinook quota of 53,750 is increased from the 2024 quota of 41,000 Chinook. The recreational coho quota of 99,720 is increased from the 2024 quota of 79,800 coho. All landed coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. A preseason trade of 2,250 Chinook from the recreational fishery allocation to the commercial troll fishery in exchange for 9,000 marked coho from the commercial fishery allocation to the recreational fishery is in place.

The Neah Bay and La Push subareas will open seven days per week. June 21 through July 3, all salmon except coho, one salmon per day. Beginning July 4 through the earlier of September 15 or when Chinook subarea guideline or coho subarea quota is attained. Open for all salmon, except no chum beginning August 1, the daily bag limit in both subareas is two salmon.

The Westport subarea will open seven days per week. June 21-28, all salmon except coho, one salmon per day. Beginning June 29, Westport subarea will open for all salmon species through September 15 or when Chinook subarea guideline or coho subarea quota is attained. The daily bag limit is two salmon, of which only one may be a Chinook.

The Columbia River subarea will open seven days per week for all salmon species June 25 through the earlier of September 30 or when Chinook subarea guideline or coho subarea quota is attained. The daily bag limit is two salmon, of which only one may be a Chinook.

In Oregon, from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain, all salmon except coho is open until June 6. From Humbug Mountain to the Oregon/California border, all salmon except coho may be retained from mid-May through June 6. A mark-selective coho season with a quota of 44,000 marked coho will be open in Cape Falcon to the Oregon/California border from June 7 through late-August. During the mark-selective coho season, from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain, Chinook may also be retained from June 7 through July 15 and from Humbug Mountain to the Oregon/California border from June 30 through July 15. An all salmon season with a quota of 30,000 coho will open for the month of September from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain. Coho retention may end sooner if the quota is met prior to the scheduled end dates. From Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain, the all salmon except coho season resumes in October but it is only open shoreward of the 40-fathom regulatory line.

The area from the Oregon/California border to the US/Mexico border (California KMZ, Fort Bragg, San Francisco, and Monterey management areas) will be open for two days in June and two days in July. The fishery will be open again from July 31 through August 3 and August 25 through 31. Inseason action to close these fisheries could occur if total harvest approaches a statewide guideline of 7,000 Chinook.

Fall fisheries are planned for the Pigeon Point to Point Sur subarea in September and in the Point Reyes to Pigeon Point subarea in September and October. These fisheries could be closed if the total harvest approaches a 7,500 Chinook statewide guideline.

Heavily constrained or closed ocean fisheries in California and Oregon result in low allowable ocean fishery exploitation rates in 2025. Low ocean exploitation rates lead to relatively more salmon projected to return to the river.

The STT received guidance at the April PFMC meeting to "adjust the Klamath River recreational fishery share such that the projected natural area adult spawner escapement equals 19,417." This guidance resulted in 50:50 tribal:non-tribal harvest sharing and a non-tribal river recreational share of 978 adult KRFC.

The Klamath river recreational salmon fishery is managed by the California Fish and Game Commission. Tribal fisheries are managed by the Yurok Tribe and Hoopa Valley Tribe. The final Klamath Basin tribal and non-tribal salmon fishery management measures are not known at this time, and changes to river fishery management measures could result in changes to projected harvest and escapement in the Klamath Basin.

9.3 Treaty Indian

The treaty Indian ocean troll Chinook quota is split evenly between the spring (May - June) fishery and the summer fishery (July - September). The Chinook-only spring fishery runs from May 1 through June 30 with a sub-quota of 22,500. The summer fishery opens on July 1 and runs through the earlier of a date in September, to be established in tribal regulations, or 22,500 Chinook quota or 37,500 coho quota are obtained. A non-retention experimental fishery for performing genetic stock identification (GSI) may also be conducted through the month of September to inform the treaty Indian ocean troll fishery in future years. The treaty Indian fishery management areas are located between the U.S./Canada border and Pt. Chehalis, Washington (Table 3, C.1).

10.0 SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS OF THE ADOPTED MANAGEMENT MEASURES

10.1 Economic Impacts

The short-term economic effects of the Council-adopted management measures for non-Indian fisheries are shown in Tables 9 and 10. Table 9 shows projected commercial troll impacts by management (catch) area expressed in terms of estimated potential exvessel value. Table 10 shows projected recreational fishery impacts by management area in terms of the number of projected angler-trips and community personal income impacts generated by those activities. Note that exvessel revenue values shown for the commercial troll fishery in Table 9 and income impact values shown for the recreational fishery in Table 10 are not directly comparable. More directly comparable measures of short-term economic impacts from commercial and recreational salmon fisheries appear in Figures 3 and 4, which show estimated community income impacts under the Council-adopted commercial troll and recreational fishery management measures, respectively, compared to historic levels in real (inflation-adjusted) dollars. Income impacts indicate the amount of income generated by the economic linkages associated with commercial and recreational fishing. 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 may vary from what is indicated by the short-term impact estimates from ocean fisheries activities reported in Tables 9 and 10 and Figures 3 and 4. Salmon that remain unharvested in the ocean do not necessarily represent an economic loss, as they may augment inside harvest or provide additional spawning escapement that contributes to ocean abundance in subsequent years. Restricting ocean harvests may increase opportunities for inside harvesters (e.g., higher commercial revenue or more angler trips) or contribute to higher inside CPUE representing lower costs for commercial harvesters and/or higher success rates for recreational fishers. Salmon that remain unharvested by both ocean fisheries and inside fisheries may impact future production, although the magnitude and direction of this effect varies depending on the biology of the affected stocks, habitat, and environmental factors.

Exvessel revenues in Table 9 are based on estimated harvest by catch area, while commercial income impacts in Figure 3 are based on projected deliveries by landing area. Historically there has been a divergence between catch and deliveries (landings) associated with a particular area. The difference is due

to salmon caught in certain management areas being delivered to ports in neighboring management areas. In an attempt to account for this effect and assign income impacts to the "correct" landing area, adjustments are made based on historical patterns. The patterns are typically inferred from recent year's catch and landings data. In this case, since the area from the Oregon/California border to the U.S./Mexico border was closed to ocean commercial salmon fishing in 2023 and 2024, data patterns from the 2022 season were used. For example, 2022 data show 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) 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 occurring in the state-waters-only (SWO) fishery off southern Oregon. Projected total commercial harvest combined with a prior year's average Chinook and coho weights per fish caught and exvessel prices per pound were assumed to be the best indicators of expected revenues in the coming season. Since the area from the Oregon/California border to the U.S./Mexico border was closed to ocean commercial salmon fishing in 2023 and 2024, averages from the 2022 season were used. Coastwide average Chinook weight per fish in 2022 was approximately seven percent below the prior year and three percent below the five-year (2018-2022) average, while coastwide average Chinook exvessel prices in 2022 were 14 percent below the prior year and 10 percent below the 2018-2022 average in inflation-adjusted terms. Coastwide average coho weight per fish in 2022 was approximately five percent below the prior year but roughly equal to the 2018-2022 average, while coastwide average coho exvessel prices in 2022 were 30 percent below the prior year and 15 percent below the 2018-2022 average in inflation-adjusted terms. If this year's actual average weights per fish or exvessel prices diverge significantly from what was observed in recent 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 Chinook biological impacts. STT estimates for recreational Chinook fisheries south of Cape Falcon use multi-year averages to predict effort for the coming 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 fisheries off central and southern Oregon. In order to account for an expected largely coho-driven recreational effort in the region from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain, additional parameters were calculated using the historical relationship between observed catch and effort in that region. Those parameters were then applied to projected salmon availability to estimate the distribution of recreational catch and effort under the adopted Alternative in that region.

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 adopted Alternative. Projections of recreational catch north of Cape Falcon were made by multiplying the proposed quotas for Chinook and coho by historic ratios of actual catch to actual quotas. Effort and economic impacts were then estimated by summing recent year weighted average coho and Chinook angler success rates multiplied by projected coho and Chinook recreational catch.

Unless otherwise noted, economic effects of the proposed commercial and recreational fisheries actions summarized below are compared in terms of estimated community income impacts.

10.2 Community Impacts

Two types of impacts are discussed in this section. "Income impacts" are the measures of economic activity as described in the previous section. "Impacts" of the action, from a NEPA perspective, are the change from a baseline. In this case, the baseline is the 2024 fishery, but information is also provided comparing projections to 2019-2023 five-year averages. When referencing impacts of the action from a NEPA perspective, either a comparison to the baseline is provided or the generic term "impacts" is used. An overall summary of impacts from the Proposed Action (adopted Alternative) is provided in the following section.

Projected income impacts under the Proposed Action in coastal communities adjacent to commercial and recreational salmon fishery management areas are shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4; and comparisons of income impacts under the Proposed Action with income impacts under Alternatives I, II and III are summarized in Table 11. For an assessment of the impact of the Proposed Action, comparisons to 2024 and 2019-2023 average income impacts are provided below.

Projected coastwide income impacts from **commercial** salmon landings and processing under the Proposed Action are within the range analyzed under the Alternatives and will result in an increase of approximately 41 percent in estimated total coastwide commercial fisheries income impacts compared to last year, but a reduction of approximately 63 percent compared with the recent five-year (2019-2023) average (Figure 3 and Table 11). Regionally the picture is mixed, with income impacts from commercial salmon fisheries under the Proposed Action projected to be above last year's level north of Cape Falcon and between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain, but essentially zero once again between Humbug Mountain and the Oregon/California border and in all areas south of the Oregon/California border due to closures of commercial salmon fisheries in those areas as was the case in 2023 and 2024. With respect to the 2019-2023 inflation-adjusted average, income impacts from commercial salmon fisheries under the Proposed Action are projected to be more than double the recent average level north of Cape Falcon, 48 percent above the recent average between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain, but essentially 100 percent below the average in all regions south of Humbug Mountain due to closures of commercial salmon fisheries in those areas (Figure 3 and Table 11).

Projected coastwide income impacts resulting from expenditures by **recreational** salmon anglers under the Proposed Action are within the range analyzed under the Alternatives and are projected to result in an increase of approximately 36 percent in total coastwide recreational fisheries income impacts compared to last year's activity, but also 29 percent below the recent five-year (2019-2023) average (Table 11 and Figure 4). Regionally the picture is mixed, with income impacts from recreational salmon fisheries under the Proposed Action projected to be 12 percent above last year's level north of Cape Falcon, 35 percent above last year's level between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain, 59 percent below last year's level between Humbug Mountain and the Oregon/California border, and, perhaps most notably, income impacts are projected to be non-zero in all four areas south of the Oregon/California border due to proposed recreational salmon openings in those areas for the first time since 2022. With respect to the 2019-2023 inflation-adjusted average, income impacts from recreational salmon fisheries under the Proposed Action are projected to be 17 percent above the recent average level north of Cape Falcon, 31 percent above the recent average between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain, but at least 57 percent below the recent average in all areas between Humbug Mountain and the U.S./Mexico border (Figure 4, and Tables 10 and 11).

10.3 Social Impacts

The effect of the Proposed Action on other indicators of community social welfare (e.g., poverty, divorce rates, graduation/dropout rates, incidents of domestic violence, etc.) cannot be directly measured. Change in personal income in communities may be used as a rough proxy for other socioeconomic effects. However, changes in the broader regional economy ("reasonably foreseeable effects") and long-term trends

in fishery-related employment are more likely to drive these indicators of social wellbeing than the short-term economic effects of the Proposed Action.

To the extent practicable, social impacts were considered when tribal and non-tribal commercial and recreational salmon seasons were shaped. To minimize regulatory complexity in recreational fisheries, season dates and regulations were kept as consistent as possible within major management areas. Bag limits allow a greater number of fishers to participate in the fishery. Minimum size limits generally remain consistent throughout the season in most areas, which, in addition to biological benefits, tends to increase regulatory compliance. Where size limits do change in-season, the size limits decrease, such that anglers complying with earlier size limits will still be in compliance with the smaller size limits. Efforts are made to accommodate important cultural events such as Memorial Day, Independence Day, and Labor Day holidays as well as traditional fishing derby events. Commercial fisheries often include vessel limits per trip or per open period to stretch quota attainment over a longer period of time. Doing so can provide greater access for smaller vessels, increase safety at sea by limiting the incentive to fish during inclement weather, improve marketing opportunities, and extend the period during which consumers have access to fresh, wild caught salmon. Notification mechanisms by phone, text, email or social media allow commercial vessels greater flexibility in choosing a port of landing to take advantage of markets or to access better infrastructure. That being said, closure of all commercial salmon fisheries in California for the third year in a row can be expected to contribute to significantly adverse social impacts on fishing communities and economically linked businesses in those areas. While the limited openings for California recreational salmon fisheries under the Proposed Action should provide limited economic relief to salmon fishing communities south of the Oregon/California border, there may be a slight negative impact on angler safety in the event of inclement weather during one or more of the few, brief scheduled opening periods compared to previous years.

Salmon are an important part of tribal culture and have been since time immemorial. Salmon provide economic, cultural, ceremonial, and subsistence benefits to west coast tribal communities. Under the Proposed Action, based on the adopted Chinook and coho quotas, Washington coastal treaty tribes are projected to have slightly more opportunity to harvest ocean Chinook and slightly less opportunity to harvest coho compared with last year. Tribal ocean fisheries north of Cape Falcon would be allocated 45,000 Chinook (compared to 42,500 in 2024) and 37,500 coho (compared to 42,500 in 2024) for ocean-area harvest (Table 3 and Table 6). The Klamath River tribal share under the Proposed Action is 1,385 adult KRFC, a 78 percent reduction from the 2024 allocation of 6,434 adult KRFC (Table 5). Note that as with the non-tribal commercial and recreational salmon fisheries described in Section 10.1, restricting ocean salmon harvests may allow increased opportunities for inside harvest and escapement (and vice versa).

11.0 EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

The Proposed Action, adoption of the 2025 ocean salmon management measures, was assessed relative to the environmental components and criteria established in Preseason Report II (PFMC 2025c; Part 2 of this EA). The impacts of the Proposed Action on most target stocks and ESA-listed salmon fall within the range of impacts analyzed for the Alternatives in Preseason Report II. For stocks where the impacts of the Proposed Action may fall outside the range of impacts under the Alternatives in Preseason Report II, such impacts result from the shaping of fisheries that occur outside of the Council area, and are within the impact limitations of the FMP, ESA consultation standards, and PST (Table 11). Economic impacts of the Proposed Action fall within the range of impacts projected for the Alternatives in Preseason Report II as summarized in Table 11.

Under No Action, the seasons would be the same as in 2024. For the **commercial** fishery, the regional picture varies when comparing the Proposed Action to No Action (2024 values). Income impacts north of Cape Falcon and between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain are projected to be larger than last year. In

contrast, the areas between Humbug Mountain and the Oregon/California border, as well as all regions south of the border, are expected to see little or no income impact again this year due to continued closures of commercial salmon fisheries south of the Oregon/California border, as was the case in 2023 and 2024, and the additional closure of the region between Humbug Mountain and the Oregon/California border in 2025 (Table 1, Table 11).

For the **recreational** fishery, regional impacts also vary. North of Cape Falcon, income impacts from the recreational salmon fishery are projected to be slightly higher than last year and are also expected to increase between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain. Between Humbug Mountain and the Oregon/California border, recreational fishery income impacts are projected to be smaller than last year. Notably, in all areas south of the Oregon/California border, income impacts from recreational salmon fishing are expected to return to non-zero levels for the first time since 2022, due to proposed reopening of the fisheries in those regions (Table 11).

As stated in Preseason Report II (PFMC 2025c), it was not possible to discern differences in the effects of the Alternatives on other components of the human environment (non-target fish species, marine mammals, other ESA-listed species, sea birds, biodiversity and ecosystem function, and public health and safety). The Proposed Action is within the range of Alternatives analyzed in Preseason Report II. The effects on the human environment were not expected to be significant under any of the Alternatives and therefore not expected to be significant under the Proposed Action.

12.0 REFERENCES

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TABLE 1. 2025 Commercial troll management measures for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries - Council adopted. (Page 1 of 6)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS

North of Cape Falcon

Supplemental Management Information

1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 115,000 Chinook and 108,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).
2. Trade: Commercial troll traded 9,000 marked coho to the recreational fishery for 2,250 Chinook.
3. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 61,250 Chinook and 8,280 marked coho: all retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip.
4. For fisheries scheduled prior to May 16, 2025: See 2024 management measures, which are subject to inseason action.

U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon

- *May 1-15. See 2024 management measures, which are subject to inseason action.*
- May 16 through the earlier of June 29, or 36,800 Chinook.

Catch limits in place for the following areas (C.8):

U.S./Canada border to Queets River -
No more than 8,000 Chinook.

Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon -
No more than 6,000 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 -
100 Chinook per vessel per landing week.

Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. -
No weekly Chinook landing and possession limit.

Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon -
80 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. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March and/or April 2026 meetings.

U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon

- U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Point: July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or the U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon quotas of 24,450 Chinook or 8,280 marked coho (C.8).
- Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon: July 1 through the earlier of September 30, or the U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon quotas of 24,450 Chinook or 8,280 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).

July 1-9: landing and possession limit of 60 marked coho per vessel for the open period (C.6).

Beginning July 10: landing and possession limit of 60 marked coho per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.) (C.6).

Landing limits will be evaluated weekly, inseason (C.1, C.8.f).

For all commercial troll fisheries north of Cape Falcon:

Mandatory closed areas include Cape Flattery Control Zone, Salmon Troll Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, 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 (C.11).

TABLE 1. 2025 Commercial troll management measures for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 2 of 6)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS North of Cape Falcon (continued)

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, 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 (C.11). 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).

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS

South of Cape Falcon

Supplemental Management Information

1. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 147,733 hatchery and natural area adults.
2. Sacramento Index exploitation rate of 10.8%.
3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 978 adult Klamath River fall Chinook.
4. Klamath tribal allocation: 1,385 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.

Cape Falcon to Heceta Bank Line

- June 9-30;
- 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).

All fishers landing Chinook salmon south of the Heceta Bank Line are required 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 Chinook salmon, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery.

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 (C.8, C.9.a).

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).

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 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.

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.

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).

TABLE 1. 2025 Commercial troll management measures for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 3 of 6)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS South of Cape Falcon

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.*
- Starting May 16, 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).

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.

Humboldt South Jetty to Latitude 40°10' N.

- Closed.

Latitude 40°10' N. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)

- Closed.

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.

Point 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 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.

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.

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	-	-	-	-	-
Latitude 40°10' N. to Pt. Arena	-	-	-	-	-
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	-	-	-	-	-
Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border	-	-	-	-	-

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 fishing 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.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.).

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

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.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: 1-800-662-9825 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, 2026 unless otherwise modified by inseason action at the March 2026 Council meeting.

d. 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 license 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 no more than 35 halibut may be possessed or landed per trip.

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

a. "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.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.

FIGURE 1. 2025 non-Indian commercial salmon seasons – Council adopted.

March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	
								U.S./Canada Border
		May 16-June 29		July 1-Sept. 15				**Cape Alava**
								Queets River
								Leadbetter Pt.
				July 1-Sept. 30				**Cape Falcon**
		May 16-31	June 9-30	July 16-31		Sept. 1-Oct. 31 (non-mark-selective coho Sept 1-30)		**Heceta Bank Line**
								Humbug Mt.
								(OR KMZ) **OR/CA Border**
								(CA KMZ) **Humboldt South Jetty (HSJ)** **HSJ - 40°10 ' N. lat.**
								(Fort Bragg area) **Pt. Arena**
								(San Francisco area) Pt. Reyes Pt. San Pedro **Pigeon Pt.**
								Pt. Sur ***(Monterey area)***
								U.S./Mexico Border

TABLE 2. 2025 Recreational management measures for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries - Council adopted. (Page 1 of 6)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS
North of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 115,000 Chinook and 108,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Trade: Commercial troll traded 9,000 marked coho to the recreational fishery for 2,250 Chinook. 3. Recreational TAC: 53,750 Chinook and 99,720 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. 4. Buoy 10 fishery opens August 1 with an expected landed catch of 30,000 marked coho in August and September.
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay Subarea) • June 21 through the earlier of September 15, with a subarea guideline of 12,600 Chinook (C.5). Open seven days per week, June 21-July 3, all salmon except coho, one salmon per day. Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). Beginning July 4, open seven days per week, all salmon, with a 10,370 marked coho subarea quota, 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 during Council managed ocean fishery (C.4.a).
Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea) • June 21 through the earlier of September 15, with a subarea guideline of 2,280 Chinook (C.5). Open seven days per week, June 21-July 3, all salmon except coho, one salmon per day. Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). Beginning July 4, open seven days per week, all salmon, with a 2,590 marked coho subarea quota, 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).
Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea) • June 21 through the earlier of September 15, with a subarea guideline of 22,270 Chinook (C.5). Open seven days per week, June 21-28, all salmon except coho, one salmon per day. Chinook minimum size limit of 22 inches total length (B). Beginning June 29, open seven days per week, all salmon, with a 36,900 marked coho subarea quota, 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).
Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea) • June 25 through the earlier of September 30, or 49,860 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 16,600 Chinook (C.5). 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. Chinook minimum size limit of 22 inches total length (B). Prior to June 25, possession of salmon on board a vessel is prohibited on days when the subarea is closed to salmon retention. 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).

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

South of Cape Falcon

Supplemental Management Information

1. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 147,733 hatchery and natural area adults.
2. Sacramento Index exploitation rate of 10.8%.
3. Sacramento River fall Chinook river recreational impacts: 8,000.
4. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 978 adult Klamath River fall Chinook.
5. Klamath tribal allocation: 1,385 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.

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.

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS

South of Cape Falcon

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-July 15;
- September 1-October 31 (C.6).

Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho, except during the mark-selective coho fishery and the non-mark-selective coho fishery as described below (C.5), two salmon per day (C.1). Starting June 7, two salmon limit, of which only one may be a Chinook (C.1). After September 30 or attainment of the non-mark-selective coho quota, all salmon except coho, one salmon per day. 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).

Non-mark-selective coho fishery:

- 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).

Beginning October 1, the fishery is only open shoreward of the 40-fathom management line (C.4.e).

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, two salmon per day (C.1). When Chinook retention is allowed, only one may be a Chinook (C.1). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (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).

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.

Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border

May 16-June 6;
June 30-July 15 (C.6).

Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho, except during the mark-selective coho fishery (C.5). From May 16-June 6, two salmon per day (C.1). From June 30-July 15, two salmon per day, of which only one may be Chinook (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 measures for non-tribal ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 3 of 6)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS

OR/CA Border to latitude 40°10' N. (California KMZ)

- June 7-8;
- July 5-6;
- 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.

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.

Latitude 40°10' N. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)

- June 7-8;
- July 5-6;
- 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.

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.

Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)

- June 7-8;
- July 5-6;
- 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 Reyes to Pigeon Point Subarea

- September 4-7, 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.**

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.

TABLE 2. 2025 Recreational management measures for non-tribal ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 4 of 6)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS

Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)

- June 7-8;
- July 5-6;
- 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.

Pigeon Point to Point Sur Subarea

- September 4-7, 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.**

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.

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 (Neah Bay and La Push)	24	16	none
North of Cape Falcon (Westport and Col R.)	22	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).

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 Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS) recreational representatives north of Cape Falcon, and 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 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.

FIGURE 2. 2025 recreational salmon seasons – Council adopted.

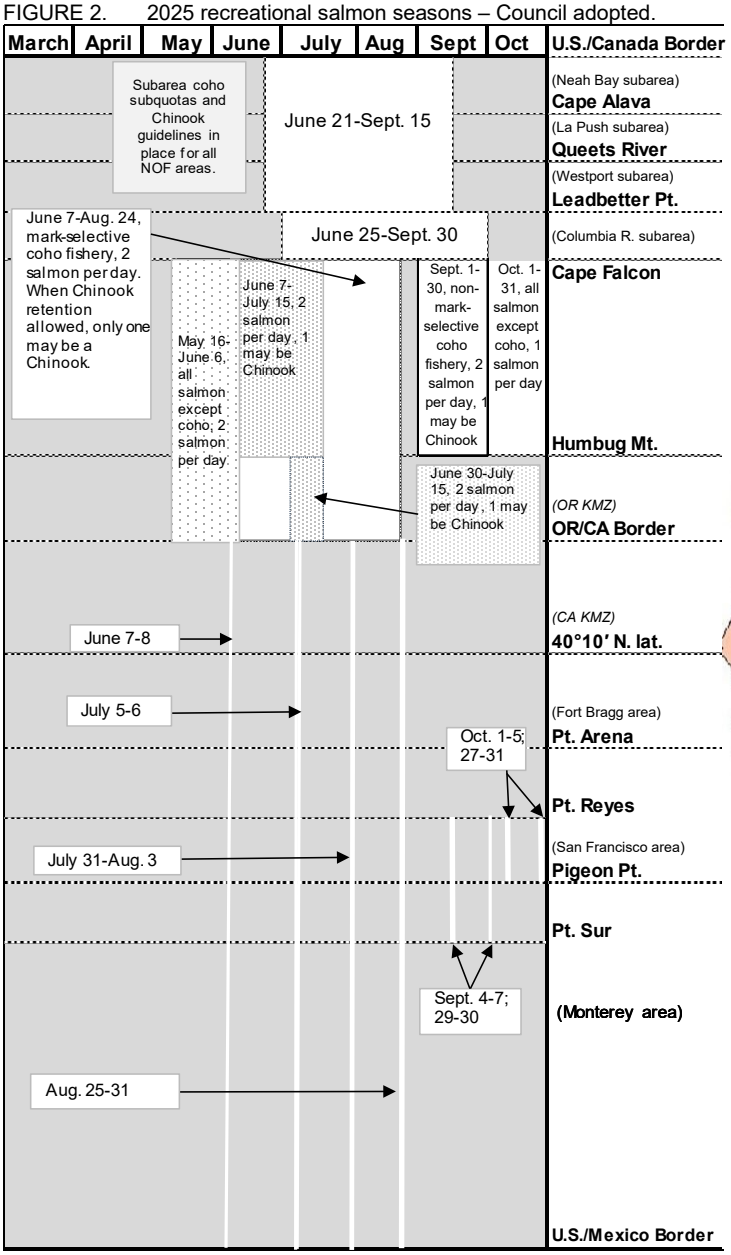


TABLE 3. 2025 Treaty Indian ocean troll management measures for ocean salmon fisheries - Council adopted. (Page 1 of 2)

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

Supplemental Management Information

1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 45,000 Chinook and 37,500 coho.
2. 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 2026 meetings.

- 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 the earlier of a date in September, to be established in tribal regulations, or 22,500 Chinook quota or 37,500 coho quota are obtained.

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 a date in September or when quotas are obtained.
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 2024 season (estimated harvest during the October ceremonial and subsistence fishery: 20 Chinook; 40 coho).
c. The treaty troll tribes may conduct an experimental fishery through the month of September for gathering genetic stock identification (GSI) data to inform the treaty troll fishery in future years. Impacts from this non-retention fishery are accounted for in the modeling associated with the treaty troll fishery.

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

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. Chinook and coho harvest quotas and guidelines for 2025 ocean salmon fishery management measures - Council adopted.

Fishery or Quota Designation	Chinook	Coho
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON		
TREATY INDIAN OCEAN TROLL[a/]		
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho)	22,500	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Species)	22,500	37,500
Subtotal Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	45,000	37,500
NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL[b/]		
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Species Except Coho)	36,800	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Species)	24,450	8,280
Subtotal Non-Indian Commercial Troll	61,250	8,280
RECREATIONAL		
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava[b/]	12,600	10,370
Cape Alava to Queets River[b/]	2,280	2,590
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt.[b/]	22,270	36,900
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon[b/c/]	16,600	49,860
Subtotal Recreational	53,750	99,720
TOTAL NORTH OF CAPE FALCON	160,000	145,500
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON		
COMMERCIAL TROLL[a/]		
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	-	7,500
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	-	-
OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty	-	-
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	-	-
Pt. Arena to Pigeon pt.	-	-
Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border	-	-
Subtotal Troll	0	7,500
RECREATIONAL		
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border[d/e/]	-	74,000 [d/]
OR/CA Border to U.S./Mexico Border	14,500	-
TOTAL SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON	14,500	81,500

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 of 35,000 Chinook and 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 non-mark-selective fishery is only open from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.

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

Key Stock/Criteria	PROJECTED	2025 Criteria	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted [b/]
CHINOOK	**CHINOOK**		**CHINOOK**
SRKW PREY ABUNDANCE:			
North of Falcon	917.0	≥ 623.0	Oct 1 starting abundance of age 3+ Chinook from U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon.
Oregon Coast	427.5	NA	Oct 1 starting abundance of age 3+ Chinook from Cape Falcon to Horse Mt.
California Coast	240.5	NA	Oct 1 starting abundance of age 3+ Chinook south of Horse Mt.
Southwest WCVI	759.7	NA	Oct 1 starting abundance of age 3+ Chinook off Southwest Vancouver Island.
Salish Sea	1,167.7	NA	Oct 1 starting abundance of age 3+ Chinook in the Salish Sea.
PUGET SOUND:			
Elwha Summer/Fall	3.7%	≤ 10.0%	Southern U.S. exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Dungeness Spring	3.4%	≤ 10.0%	Southern U.S. exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Mid-Hood Canal Summer/Fall	15.8%	≤ 15.8%	Preterminal Southern U.S. exploitation rate consistent with NMFS guidance.
Skokomish Summer/Fall	49.7%	≤ 50.0%	Total exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Nooksack Spring	10.9%	≤ 10.9%	Southern U.S. exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
	0.96	≤ 1.00	ISBM obligation applicable, as this stock lacks a CTC agreed escapement goal. Compliance assessed postseason by the PSC.
Skagit Summer/Fall	17.0%	≤ 17.0%	Southern U.S. exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
	--	≤ 0.95	ISBM obligation applicable, escapement goal not expected to be met. Compliance assessed postseason by the PSC.
Skagit Spring	28.7%	≤ 36.0%	Total exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
	--	≤ 0.95	ISBM obligation not applicable, escapement goal expected to be met. Compliance assessed postseason by the PSC.
Stillaguamish Summer/Fall	9.0%	≤ 9.0%	Southern U.S. exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
	0.65	≤ 1.00	ISBM obligation applicable, as this stock lacks a CTC agreed escapement goal. Compliance assessed postseason by the PSC.
Snohomish Summer/Fall	8.0%	≤ 8.3%	Southern U.S. exploitation rate limit (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
	0.83	≤ 1.00	ISBM obligation applicable, as this stock lacks a CTC agreed escapement goal. Compliance assessed postseason by the PSC.
Lake Washington Summer/Fall	0.796	≥ 0.500	Natural spawning escapement in the Cedar River (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Green River Summer/Fall	3.388	≥ 2.744	Natural spawning escapement in the Green River (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
White River Spring	17.4%	≤ 22.0%	Southern U.S. exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Puyallup Summer/Fall	3.251	> 1.170	Natural spawning escapement in the Puyallup River (NMFS ESA consutation standard).
Nisqually River Summer/Fall	46.1%	≤ 47.0%	Total exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Puget Sound Spring	2.0%	≤ 3.0%	Exploitation rate in PFMC fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Puget Sound Summer/Fall	5.9%	≤ 6.0%	Exploitation rate in PFMC fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard).

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

Key Stock/Criteria	PROJECTED CHINOOK	2025 Criteria	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted [b/]
CHINOOK	**CHINOOK**		**CHINOOK**
WASHINGTON COAST:			
Hoko Fall	1.614	0.85	FMP MSY spawning escapement objective.
	2.1%	≤ 10.0%	Calendar year exploitation rate ISBM obligation. Compliance assessed postseason by the PSC.
Quillayute Fall	>3.0	3.0	FMP MSY spawning escapement objective.
	--	≤ 0.85	ISBM obligation applicable when escapement goal is not met. Compliance assessed postseason by the PSC.
Hoh Fall	>1.2	1.2	FMP MSY spawning escapement objective.
	--	≤ 0.85	ISBM obligation applicable when escapement goal is not met. Compliance assessed postseason by the PSC.
Queets Fall	>2.5	2.5	FMP MSY spawning escapement objective.
	--	≤ 0.85	ISBM obligation applicable when escapement goal is not met. Compliance assessed postseason by the PSC.
Grays Harbor Fall	>13.3	13.3	FMP MSY spawning escapement objective.
	--	≤ 0.85	ISBM obligation applicable when escapement goal is not met. Compliance assessed postseason by the PSC.
COLUMBIA RIVER:			
Columbia Upriver Brights	328.2	74.0	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 60.0 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest.
Mid-Columbia Brights	87.2	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	121.8	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 (threatened)	41.0%	≤ 41.0%	Total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate (2025 NMFS ESA guidance).
Columbia Lower River Wild[e/] (threatened)	14.5	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	183.5	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	38.0	29.0	Aggregate escapement to mouth of Columbia River.
Snake River Fall (threatened) SRFI	54.3%	≤ 70.0%	Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard).

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

Key Stock/Criteria	PROJECTED	2025 Criteria	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted [b/]
CHINOOK	**CHINOOK**		**CHINOOK**
OREGON COAST:			
Nehalem Fall	--	≤ 0.85	ISBM obligation applicable when escapement goal is not met. Compliance assessed postseason by the PSC.
Siletz Fall	--	≤ 0.85	ISBM obligation applicable when escapement goal is not met. Compliance assessed postseason by the PSC.
Siuslaw Fall	--	≤ 0.85	ISBM obligation applicable when escapement goal is not met. Compliance assessed postseason by the PSC.
South Umpqua	--	≤ 0.85	ISBM obligation applicable, as this stock lacks a CTC agreed escapement goal. Compliance assessed postseason by the PSC.
Coquille	--	≤ 0.85	ISBM obligation applicable, as this stock lacks a CTC agreed escapement goal. Compliance assessed postseason by the PSC.
CALIFORNIA:			
Klamath River Fall	19.417	≥ 19.417	2025 minimum natural area adult escapement (FMP control rule).
Federally recognized tribal harvest	50.0%	50.0%	Equals 1,385 adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa Valley tribal fisheries.
Exploitation (spawner reduction) rate	10.0%	≤ 10.0%	FMP control rule.
Adult river mouth return	28.6		Total adults.
Age-4 ocean harvest rate	1.6%	≤ 7.7%	NMFS guidance for implementing regulations addressing CCC.
KMZ sport fishery share	8.8%		
River recreational fishery share[g/]	70.6%		Equals 978 adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries.
Sacramento River Winter (endangered)	1.6%	≤ 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	147.733	≥ 122	2025 minimum hatchery and natural area adult escapement (FMP).
Sacramento Index Exploitation Rate	10.8%	≤ 26.4%	FMP control rule.
Ocean commercial impacts	6.529		Includes fall (Sept-Dec) 2024 impacts (30 SRFC).
Ocean recreational impacts	3.393		Includes fall (Sept-Dec) 2024 impacts (126 SRFC).
River recreational impacts[g/]	8		Council guidance

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2025 ocean fishery management measures - Council adopted.[a/] (Page 4 of 5)

Key Stock/Criteria	PROJECTED	2025 Criteria	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted [b/]
COHO	**COHO**		**COHO**
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)	9.9%(3.9%)	≤ 10.0%	2025 Southern U.S. exploitation rate ceiling; PSC coho agreement.
Skagit	44.1%(3.4%)	≤ 60.0%	2025 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix[d/]
Stillaguamish	25.7%(2.4%)	≤ 50.0%	2025 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix[d/]
Snohomish	31.6%(2.4%)	≤ 40.0%	2025 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix[d/]
Hood Canal	35.7%(3.8%)	≤ 45.0%	2025 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix[d/]
Strait of Juan de Fuca	10.4%(3.5%)	≤ 40.0%	2025 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix[d/]
Quillayute Fall	10.3	6.3	FMP MSY adult spawner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
	29.0%	≤ 42%	PST total exploitation rate constraint for 2025.[d/f/]
Hoh	4.6	2.0	FMP MSY adult spawner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
	46.5%	≤ 63%	PST total exploitation rate constraint for 2025.[d/f/]
Queets Wild	7.6	5.8	FMP MSY adult spawner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
	35.6%	≤ 36%	PST total exploitation rate constraint for 2025.[d/f/]
Grays Harbor	64.4	35.4	FMP MSP natural area adult spawner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
	48.7%	≤ 50%	PST total exploitation rate constraint for 2025.[d/f/]
Willapa Bay	34.1	17.2	FMP MSY natural area adult spawner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Lower Columbia River Natural (threatened)	21.5%	≤23.0%	Total marine and mainstem Columbia R. fishery exploitation rate (2025 NMFS ESA guidance).
Upper Columbia	59%	≥ 50%	Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam.
Columbia River Hatchery Early	224.3	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	83.5	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[c/]	25.1%	≤ 30.0%	Marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (threatened)			
Trinity Natural	15.2%	≤ 16.0%	Total exploitation rate ceiling (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Klamath Natural	7.5%	≤ 15.0%	Total exploitation rate ceiling (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Rogue Natural	6.5%	≤ 15.0%	Total exploitation rate ceiling (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Other Natural	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 management measures - Council adopted.[a/] (Page 5 of 5)

a/ Reflects 2025 fisheries and abundance estimates.

b/ ISBM obligation is assessed as a proportion of the 2009-2015 average calendar year exploitation rate. 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. Exploitation rates for LCN coho, OCN coho, SONCC coho, and LCR natural tule fall Chinook represent marine and freshwater impacts. Values reported for Klamath River fall Chinook, Grays Harbor coho, and Willapa Bay coho 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.

g/ Projected impacts of inriver fisheries that have not yet been shaped. California's inland fishery regulations are developed by the California Fish and Game Commission.

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

Area and Fishery	Catch Projection	Bycatch Mortality[a/] Projection	Bycatch Projection[b/]	Observed in 2024 Catch	Observed in 2024 Bycatch Mortality
OCEAN FISHERIES:		**CHINOOK (thousands of fish)**			
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	45.0	4.6	11.5	18.8	1.9
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	61.3	22.5	79.2	38.8	15.2
Recreational	53.7	6.5	30.0	24.5	3.0
CAPE FALCON TO HUMBUG MT.[c/]					
Commercial Troll	19.1	3.8	10.6	15.9	3.2
Recreational	1.6	1.0	5.1	3.0	0.3
HUMBUG MT. TO OR/CA BORDER					
Commercial Troll	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Recreational	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.0 [d/]
OR/CA BORDER TO 40°10′ N. LAT.					
Commercial Troll	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Recreational	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0 [d/]
40°10′ N. LAT. TO PT. ARENA					
Commercial Troll	-	-	-	0.0	0.0 [d/]
Recreational	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0 [d/]
PT. ARENA TO PIGEON PT.					
Commercial Troll	-	-	-	0.0	0.0 [d/]
Recreational	4.1	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.0 [d/]
SOUTH OF PIGEON PT.					
Commercial Troll	-	-	-	0.0	0.0 [d/]
Recreational	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0 [d/]
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES					
Commercial Troll	125.3	30.9	101.3	73.6	20.3
Recreational	60.7	8.3	37.8	27.7	3.3
INSIDE FISHERIES:					
Area 4B	-	-	-	-	-
Buoy 10	35.0	5.7	23.7	18.1	4.3 [d/]

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

Area and Fishery	Catch Projection	Bycatch Mortality[a/] Projection	Bycatch Projection[b/]	Observed in 2024 Catch	Observed in 2024 Bycatch Mortality
OCEAN FISHERIES:		**COHO (thousands of fish)**			
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll[e/]	37.5	3.1	6.7	42.8	2.3
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	8.3	8.0	28.6	11.2	12.4
Recreational	99.7	23.5	107.7	77.3	17.9
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Commercial Troll	7.5	2.0	6.6	1.4	2.8
Recreational[e/]	74.0	19.6	91.9	52.6	11.1
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES					
Commercial Troll	53.3	13.2	41.9	55.3	17.6
Recreational	173.7	43.1	199.7	129.9	29.0
INSIDE FISHERIES:					
Area 4B	-	-	-	-	-
Buoy 10	30.0	7.1	32.5	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 measures 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)		
Fishery	LCN Coho	OCN Coho	LCR Tule Chinook
SOUTHEAST ALASKA	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
BRITISH COLUMBIA	0.2%	0.7%	12.9%
PUGET SOUND/STRAIT	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON			
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	1.8%	0.4%	2.0%
Recreational	5.9%	1.1%	4.3%
Non-Indian Troll	1.0%	0.3%	7.6%
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON			
Recreational:			0.2%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	4.1%	10.8%	-
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.1%	0.3%	-
OR/CA border to Lat.40°10' N. (KMZ)	0.0%	0.0%	-
Fort Bragg	0.0%	0.0%	-
South of Pt. Arena	0.0%	0.0%	-
Troll:			1.2%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	0.9%	1.3%	-
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.0%	0.0%	-
OR/CA border to Lat. 40°10' N. (KMZ)	0.0%	0.0%	-
Fort Bragg	0.0%	0.0%	-
South of Pt. Arena	0.0%	0.0%	-
BUOY 10	2.3%	0.1%	11.2%
ESTUARY/FRESHWATER	5.1%	10.0%	
TOTAL[a/]	21.5%	25.1%	41.0%

TABLE 7. Expected coastwide exploitation rates by fishery for 2025 ocean fisheries management measures for lower Columbia Natural (LCN) coho, Oregon coastal natural (OCN) coho, 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)			
Fishery	Trinity Natural	Klamath Natural	Rogue Natural	Other SONCC
SOUTHEAST ALASKA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
BRITISH COLUMBIA	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
PUGET SOUND/STRAIT	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON				
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Recreational	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Non-Indian Troll	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%
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
OR/CA border to Lat.40°10' N. (KMZ)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Fort Bragg	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
South of Pt. Arena	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Troll:				
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border (KMZ)	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%
Fort Bragg	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
South of Pt. Arena	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
BUOY 10	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
ESTUARY/FRESHWATER	13.6%	5.9%	4.9%	0.0%
TOTAL[a/]	15.2%	7.5%	6.5%	1.6%

a/ Estuary/freshwater catch is included in the total for LCN coho, OCN coho , SONCC coho, and LCR natural tule fall Chinook populations. Bolded values identify ocean exploitation rates that would exceed the total allowable exploitation rate.

TABLE 8. Projected coho mark rates for mark-selective fisheries under 2025 Council adopted management measures (percent marked).

Area	Fishery	June	July	August	Sept
Canada					
Johnstone Strait	Recreational	29%	25%	20%	--
West Coast Vancouver Island	Recreational	47%	44%	44%	42%
North Georgia Strait	Recreational	45%	44%	41%	33%
South Georgia Strait	Recreational	49%	49%	40%	41%
Juan de Fuca Strait	Recreational	46%	47%	44%	41%
Johnstone Strait	Troll	--	--	--	--
NW Vancouver Island	Troll	--	44%	43%	41%
SW Vancouver Island	Troll	57%	51%	--	--
Georgia Strait	Troll	--	--	--	--
Puget Sound					
Strait of Juan de Fuca (Area 5)	Recreational	--	51%	49%	48%
Strait of Juan de Fuca (Area 6)	Recreational	--	50%	51%	45%
San Juan Island (Area 7)	Recreational	--	55%	46%	31%
North Puget Sound (Areas 6 & 7A)	Net	--	--	47%	35%
Council Area					
Neah Bay (Area 4/4B)	Recreational	--	52%	50%	53%
LaPush (Area 3)	Recreational	--	54%	56%	49%
Westport (Area 2)	Recreational	59%	57%	53%	51%
Columbia River (Area 1)	Recreational	60%	59%	52%	50%
Tillamook	Recreational	54%	47%	38%	--
Newport	Recreational	48%	42%	35%	--
Coos Bay	Recreational	36%	31%	19%	--
Brookings	Recreational	30%	19%	16%	--
Neah Bay (Area 4/4B)	Troll	--	53%	50%	46%
LaPush (Area 3)	Troll	--	54%	49%	49%
Westport (Area 2)	Troll	--	55%	53%	54%
Columbia River (Area 1)	Troll	--	57%	51%	45%
Tillamook	Troll	--	--	--	--
Newport	Troll	--	--	--	--
Coos Bay	Troll	--	--	--	--
Brookings	Troll	--	--	--	--
Columbia River					
Buoy 10	Recreational	--	--	--	53%

TABLE 9. Preliminary projected salmon exvessel value by catch area under Council-adopted 2025 non-Indian commercial troll salmon management measures compared with 2024 and the 2019-2023 average (in inflation-adjusted dollars).

	Exvessel Value (thousands of dollars)[a/]			Percent Change	
Management Area	2025 Projected[b/]	2024	2019-2023 Average	From 2024 (Modeled)	From 2019-2023 Average
North of Cape Falcon	5,082	3,839	2,310	+32%	+120%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	2,526	2,297	1,896	+10%	+33%
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (OR KMZ)	0.7	1	91	-26%	-99%
OR/CA Border to 40º10' N. Lat. (CA KMZ)	0	0	76	c/	-100%
40º10' N. Lat. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)	0	0	1,246	c/	-100%
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (SF)	0	0	9,021	c/	-100%
South of Pigeon Pt. (MO)	0	0	5,209	c/	-100%
Total South of Cape Falcon	2,527	2,298	17,540	+10%	-86%
West Coast Total	7,609	6,137	19,850	+24%	-62%

a/ All dollar amounts are inflation-adjusted 2024 values. Exvessel value estimates are not comparable to the community income impacts shown in Table 10.

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.

c/ Denominator equals zero (There were no recorded commercial landings in 2024).

TABLE 10. Preliminary projected angler trips and associated state-level personal income impacts under Council-adopted 2025 recreational ocean salmon fishery management measures compared with estimated 2024 and the 2019-2023 average (in inflation-adjusted dollars).

				Coastal Community Income Impacts[a/]				
	Angler Trips (thousands)			(thousands of dollars)[b/]			Percent Change in Income Impacts	
Management Area	2025 Projected	2024	2019-2023 Avg.	2025 Projected	2024	2019-2023 Avg.	Compared to 2024	Compared to 2019-2023 Avg.
North of Cape Falcon	83.1	74.4	68.6	12,792	11,456	10,976	+12%	+17%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	82.1	61.0	67.7	7,624	5,664	5,840	+35%	+31%
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (OR KMZ)	1.5	3.6	4.0	106	258	247	-59%	-57%
OR/CA Border to 40º10' N. Lat. (CA KMZ)	1	0	4.0	120	0	563	c/	-79%
40º10' N. Lat. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)	1	0	5.6	224	0	1,028	c/	-78%
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (SF)	9	0	42.4	2,464	0	11,741	c/	-79%
South of Pigeon Pt. (MO)	2	0	18.2	243	340	2,949	-29%	-92%
Total South of Cape Falcon	96.5	64.7	142.0	10,780	6,262	22,368	+72%	-52%
West Coast Total	179.6	139.1	210.5	23,572	17,718	33,344	+33%	-29%

a/ Income impacts are not comparable to exvessel values shown in Table 9.

b/ Dollar amounts are in inflation-adjusted 2024 values.

c/ Denominator equals zero (There were no recorded angler trips in 2024).

TABLE 11. Environmental effects of the Proposed Action relative to criteria and Alternatives analyzed in Preseason Reports I and II.[a/] (Page 1 of 2)

Environmental Component	No-Action Alternative[b/g/]	Alternative I	Alternative II	Alternative III	Proposed Action	2025 Criteria	Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
Chinook							
KRFC Spawning Escapement	24,032	18,687	19,341	20,694	19,417	≥ 19,417	2025 minimum natural area adult escapement (FMP control rule).
Exploitation (spawner reduction) rate	**42.0%**	10.0%	6.9%	0.3%	10.0%	≤ 10.0%	FMP control rule.
SRFC Spawning Escapement	133,281	141,300	127,400	156,300	147,733	≥ 122,000	2025 minimum hatchery and natural area adult escapement (FMP).
Exploitation Rate	20.0%	14.7%	23.1%	5.7%	10.8%	≤ 26.4%	FMP control rule
Canadian Stocks							
Interior Fraser Coho	9.8%(4.3%)	**10.6%(5.1%)**	9.6%(4.0%)	8.0%(2.4%)	9.9%(3.9%)	≤ 10.0%	2025 Southern U.S. exploitation rate ceiling; PSC coho agreement.
Puget Sound Coho							
Skagit	44.9%(3.7%)	45.4%(4.4%)	44.8%(3.5%)	43.9%(2.1%)	44.1%(3.4%)	≤ 60.0%	2025 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix[d/]
Stillaguamish	29.8%(2.6%)	30.3%(3.2%)	29.7%(2.6%)	28.9%(1.6%)	25.7%(2.4%)	≤ 50.0%	2025 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix[d/]
Snohomish	30.9%(2.6%)	31.5%(3.2%)	30.9%(2.6%)	30.0%(1.6%)	31.6%(2.4%)	≤ 40.0%	2025 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix[d/]
Hood Canal	**48.9%(4.0%)**	**49.5%(4.8%)**	**48.9%(3.9%)**	**47.8%(2.4%)**	35.7%(3.8%)	≤ 45.0%	2025 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix[d/]
Strait of Juan de Fuca	12.1%(3.7%)	12.8%(4.5%)	12.0%(3.7%)	10.7%(2.4%)	10.4%(3.5%)	≤ 40.0%	2025 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix[d/]
Washington Coastal Coho (in thousands of fish)							
Quillayute Fall Coho	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.3	6.3	FMP MSY adult spawner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
	25.7%	26.5%	25.9%	24.9%	29.0%	≤ 42%	PST total exploitation rate constraint for 2025.[d/f/]
Hoh Coho	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	2.0	FMP MSY adult spawner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
	52.3%	53.7%	52.7%	50.8%	46.5%	≤ 63%	PST total exploitation rate constraint for 2025.[d/f/]
Queets Wild Coho	7.6	7.3	7.5	7.8	7.6	5.8	FMP MSY adult spawner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
	32.6%	34.8%	33.5%	30.8%	35.6%	≤ 36%	PST total exploitation rate constraint for 2025.[d/f/]
Grays Harbor Coho	64.4	63.2	63.9	65.4	64.4	35.4	FMP MSP natural area adult spawner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
	54.0%	**54.8%**	**54.3%**	**53.2%**	48.7%	≤ 50%	PST total exploitation rate constraint for 2025.[d/f/]
Willapa Bay Natural Coho	34.1	33.3	33.7	34.9	34.1	17.2	FMP MSY natural area adult spawner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
ESA-Listed Salmon							
California Coastal Chinook	2.1%	4.0%	3.2%	0.1%	1.6%	≤ 7.7%	NMFS guidance (age-4 ocean harvest rate on KRFC)
SRWC	0.0%	2.1%	3.7%	0.0%	1.6%	≤ 20%	SRWC age-3 ocean impact rate in fisheries south of Pt. Arena.
LCR Natural Tule Chinook[e/]	NA	**41.9%**	40.4%	38.5%	41.0%	≤ 41.0%	Total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate (NMFS ESA guidance).
LCN Coho[e/f/]	**19.5%**	15.3%	14.0%	10.9%	21.5%	≤23.0%	Total marine and mainstem Columbia R. fishery exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
OCN coho[e/]	20.1%	25.8%	24.6%	23.5%	25.1%	≤ 30.0%	Marine and freshwater exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
SONCC coho							
Trinity Natural[f/]	15.2%	15.6%	15.5%	15.2%	15.2%	≤ 16.0%	Total exploitation rate ceiling (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Klamath Natural[f/]	7.5%	8.0%	7.8%	7.5%	7.5%	≤ 15.0%	Total exploitation rate ceiling (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Rogue Natural[f/]	6.5%	7.0%	6.8%	6.5%	6.5%	≤ 15.0%	Total exploitation rate ceiling (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Other Natural[f/]	1.6%	2.1%	1.9%	1.6%	1.6%	≤ 15.0%	Total exploitation rate ceiling (NMFS ESA consultation standard).

TABLE 11. Environmental effects of the Proposed Action relative to criteria and Alternatives analyzed in Preseason Reports I and II.[a/] (Page 2 of 2)

Environmental Component	No-Action Alternative[b/]	Alternative I	Alternative II	Alternative III	Proposed Action
Socioeconomics					
Commercial Community Personal Income Impacts (thousands of dollars)					
North of Cape Falcon	5,716	9,012	8,184	6,555	8,462
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	3,029	4,393	2,469	1,852	4,158
Humbug to OR/CA border (OR KMZ)	212	-	119	1	1
OR/CA border to 40º10' N. Lat. (CA KMZ	-	40	111	-	-
40º10' N. Lat. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)	-	333	202	-	-
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)	-	794	2,303	-	-
South of Pigeon Pt. (Monterey)	-	158	-	-	-
West Coast Total	8,956	14,731	13,388	8,408	12,621
Recreational Community Personal Income Impacts (thousands of dollars)					
North of Cape Falcon	11,456	13,104	12,501	9,449	12,792
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	5,664	7,714	7,332	6,538	7,624
Humbug to OR/CA border (OR KMZ)	258	32	-	-	106
OR/CA border to 40º10' N. Lat. (CA KMZ	-	165	165	-	120
40º10' N. Lat. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)	-	251	251	-	224
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)	-	2,852	2,405	-	2,464
South of Pigeon Pt. (Monterey)	-	340	357	-	243
West Coast Total	17,378	24,459	23,011	15,987	23,572

a/ Impacts assumed when Alternatives were adopted in March may have changed due to updated information from the PSC, North of Falcon process, or other sources or data corrections.

b/ Socioeconomic impacts under the No-Action Alternative are assumed equal to 2024 estimates.

c/ Annual management objectives may be different than FMP goals, and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders. Values in parentheses indicate impacts in Council-area fisheries.

d/ Value depicted is ocean escapement.

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

f/ Values depicted for Alternatives I, II, and III are ocean exploitation rates only.

g/ Coho modeling results for the No-Action Alternative were updated to incorporate the revised OPIH forecast adopted by the Council at the March 2025 meeting.

TABLE 12. Stock status relative to overfished and overfishing criteria. A stock is approaching an overfished condition if the 3-year geometric mean of the most recent two years and the forecasted spawning escapement is less than the minimum stock size threshold (MSST); a stock would experience overfishing if the total annual exploitation rate exceeds the maximum fishing mortality threshold (MFMT). Occurrences of stocks approaching an overfished condition, or experiencing overfishing, are indicated in bold. 2024 spawning escapement and exploitation rate estimates are based on 2025 preseason abundance forecasts and 2025 adopted Council regulations.

	Estimated Adult Spawning Escapement									Estimated Exploitation Rate						
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024[a/]	Forecast 2025[b/]	3-yr Geo Mean	MSST	S_{MSY}	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024[a/]	2025[b/]	MFMT
Chinook																
Sacramento Fall	138,091	105,584	61,862	133,783	99,274	147,733	125,190	91,500	122,000	0.61	0.67	0.76	0.04	0.04	0.11	0.58[g/]
Klamath River Fall	26,185	29,942	21,956	41,370	24,032	19,417	**26,826**	30,525	40,700	0.30	0.38	0.46	0.04	0.23	0.10	0.71
Southern Oregon[c/]	29,387	48,979	17,609	29,555	53,342	NA	30,279	20,500	34,992	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.54
Central and Northern OR[d/]	137	85	105	118	123	NA	115	30 fish/mile	150k-200k	0.38	0.44	0.49	NA	NA	NA	0.78
Upper River Bright - Fall[d/]	98,401	86,644	53,961	64,450	57,580	NA	58,505	19,812	39,625	0.37	0.46	0.44	NA	NA	NA	0.86
Upper River - Summer[d/]	70,654	52,076	64,497	49,410	41,142	NA	50,802	6,071	12,143	0.31	0.42	0.52	NA	NA	NA	0.75
Willapa Bay - Fall[e/]	3,585	2,966	2,351	2,095	NA	NA	2,445	1,697	3,393	0.57	0.70	0.63	NA	NA	NA	0.78
Grays Harbor Fall[d/e/]	20,879	13,207	14,259	10,943	NA	NA	12,726	6,663	13,326	0.59	**0.68**	0.61	NA	NA	NA	0.63
Grays Harbor Spring	2,828	2,573	1,348	2,175	NA	NA	1,961	700	1,400	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.78
Queets - Fall[d/]	3,622	3,364	1,784	2,246	NA	NA	2,380	1,250	2,500	0.74	0.76	0.86	NA	NA	NA	0.87
Queets - Sp/Su	342	280	434	540	NA	NA	403	350	700	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.78
Hoh - Fall[d/e/]	2,273	2,622	1,866	2,323	NA	NA	2,248	600	1,200	0.70	0.74	0.65	NA	NA	NA	0.90
Hoh Sp/Su	1,248	817	1,055	980	NA	NA	945	450	900	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.78
Quillayute - Fall[d/e/]	8,672	5,568	8,369	6,682	5,378	NA	6,700	1,500	3,000	0.61	0.68	0.63	NA	NA	NA	0.87
Quillayute - Sp/Su	942	1,082	1,574	2,087	1,275	NA	1,612	600	1,200	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.78
Hoko -Su/Fa[d/]	2,102	1,165	1,386	4,393	NA	1,614	2,142	425	850	0.34	0.14	0.21	NA	NA	NA	0.78
Coho																
Willapa Bay[f/]	16,476	31,369	24,197	18,693	NA	16,101	19,383	8,600	17,200	0.33	0.24	0.31	0.27	NA	0.60	0.74
Grays Harbor[f/]	23,814	62,789	61,057	49,877	NA	36,284	47,986	18,320	24,426	0.29	0.23	0.29	0.26	NA	0.49	0.65
Queets	4,181	5,752	12,083	4,375	NA	5,870	6,770	4,350	5,800	0.22	0.10	0.32	0.41	NA	0.36	0.65
Hoh	2,840	6,396	8,224	3,879	NA	2,892	4,519	1,890	2,520	0.49	0.18	0.30	0.41	NA	0.46	0.65
Quillayute Fall	7,695	9,938	16,643	7,734	NA	7,744	9,989	4,725	6,300	0.16	0.04	0.22	0.29	NA	0.29	0.59
Juan de Fuca	8,548	20,837	16,977	13,887	NA	12,607	14,378	7,000	11,000	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.07	NA	0.10	0.60
Hood Canal	16,832	34,388	9,192	32,934	NA	12,836	15,722	10,750	14,350	0.29	0.25	0.54	0.34	NA	0.36	0.65
Skagit	23,808	75,532	92,306	54,443	NA	37,232	57,196	14,857	25,000	0.43	0.33	0.26	0.27	NA	0.44	0.60
Stillaguamish	21,555	38,176	53,828	37,962	NA	20,415	34,682	6,100	10,000	0.13	0.11	0.10	0.18	NA	0.26	0.50
Snohomish	42,675	97,523	85,692	63,042	NA	40,414	60,214	31,000	50,000	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.21	NA	0.32	0.60

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Estimates based on preseason forecasts and Council adopted management measures.

c/ MSST 18,440 (20,500 as measured at Huntley Park).

d/ CWT based exploitation rates from PSC-CTC 2024 Exploitation Rate Analysis (TCCHINOOK (25)-01).

e/ Queets River fall Chinook coded-wire-tag (CWT) exploitation rates used as a proxy. Adjustments made to terminal fishery impacts to account for differential harvest rates.

f/ Willapa Bay and Grays Harbor coho escapement and exploitation rate estimates based on natural area adult spawners.

g/ Sacramento Fall MFMT updated for use starting in 2025. Prior to 2025, MFMT of 0.78 was in place.

FIGURE 3. Projected community income impacts associated with projected landings in the non-Indian commercial troll ocean salmon fishery under Council adopted 2025 management measures compared to 2022, 2024 and the 2019-2023 average (in inflation-adjusted dollars).

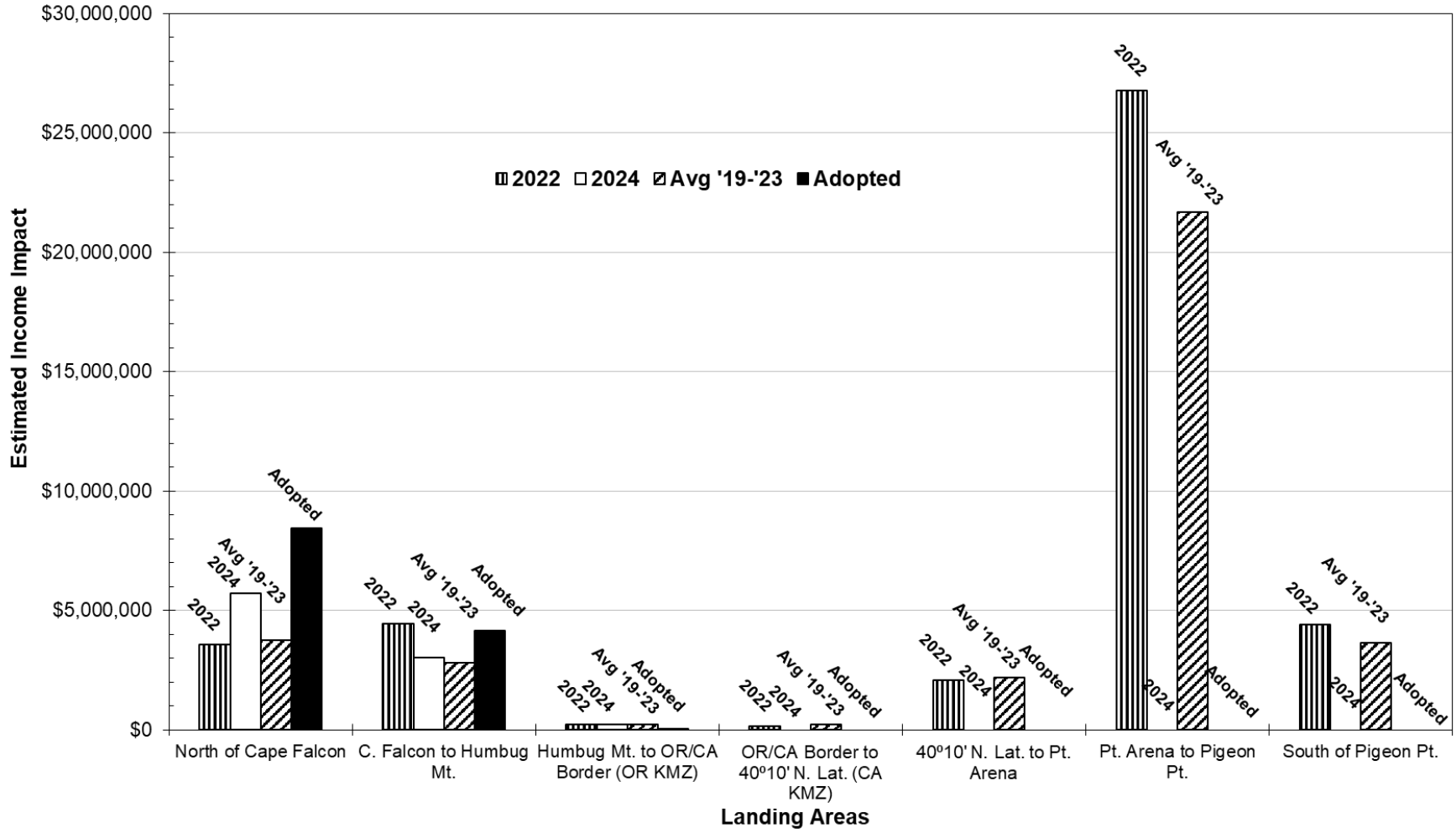
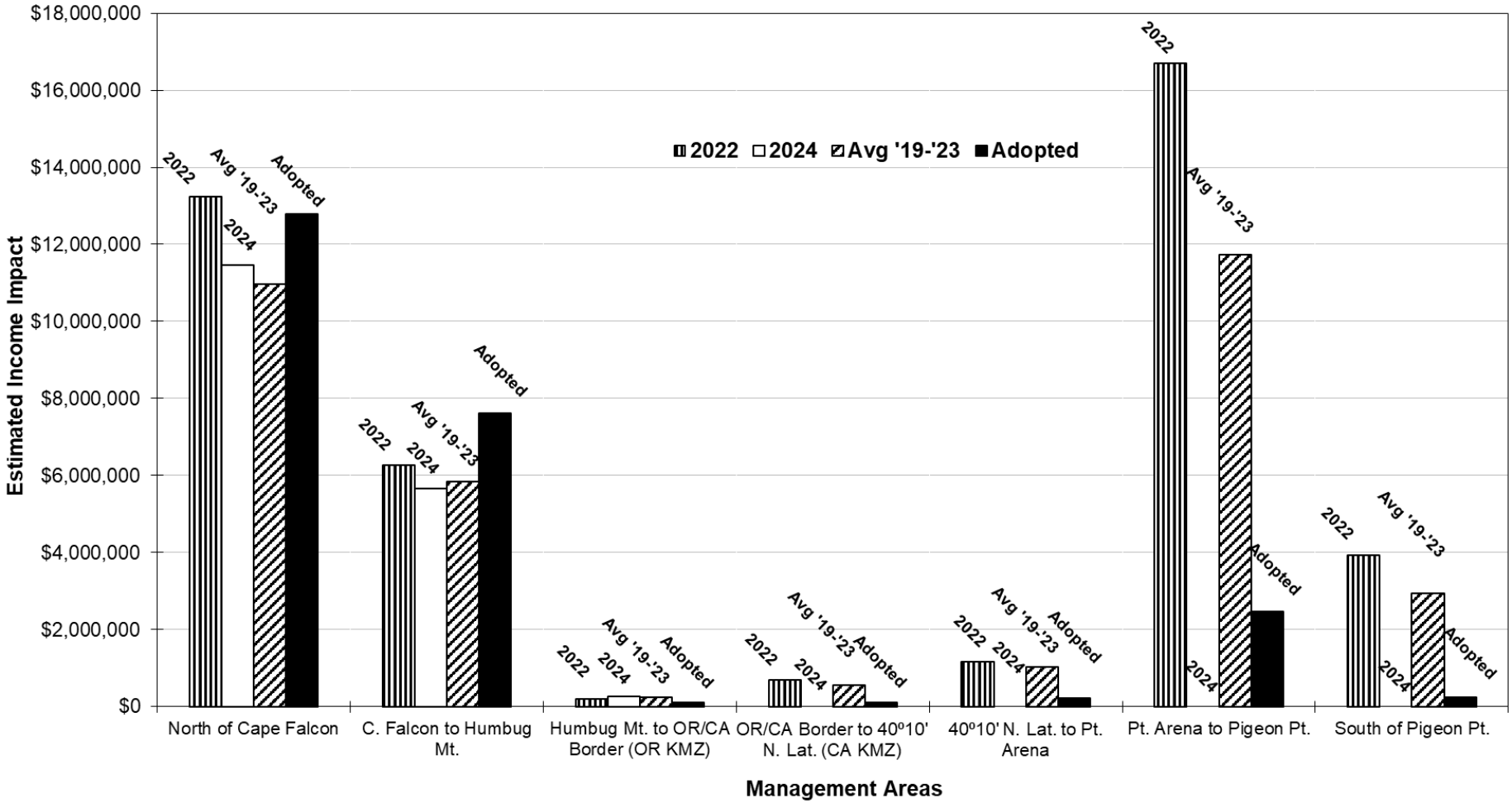


FIGURE 4. Projected coastal community personal income impacts associated with the recreational ocean salmon fishery under 2025 Council-adopted management measures compared to estimated 2022, 2024 and the 2019-2023 average (in inflation-adjusted dollars).



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

Table A-1. Sacramento River winter Chinook age-3 ocean impact rate south of Pt. Arena by month, area, and fishery. Max rate: 20.0%.

	Commercial									Recreational									
	Total																		
Port Area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total	Port Area	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total
SF									0.00	SF			0.10	0.25	0.32	0.02	0.07			0.77
MO									0.00	MO			0.11	0.30	0.43	0.02				0.86
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Total	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.55	0.76	0.04	0.07	0.00	0.00	1.63

1.6% total impact rate

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 month, area, and fishery.

Commercial

Port	Fall 2024		Summer 2025						Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	0	0		5	3	45	234		287	287
CO	7	0		28	9				37	44
KO				0					0	0
KC										
FB										
SF										
MO										
Total	7	0		33	12	45	234		324	331

Recreational

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	5	0	0	6	9	20	20
CO	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	12	16	16
KO						2	15	2	4	23	23
KC							9	11	5	25	25
FB							1	6	5	12	12
SF							11	29	21	61	61
MO							0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	5	2	38	56	57	158	158

19,417 natural area spawners, 10.0% spawner reduction rate, 1.6% age-4 ocean harvest rate

NO	Cape Falcon to S. End of Heceta Bank	FB	Southern KMZ Boundary to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)
CO	S. End of Heceta Bank to Humbug Mt.	SF	Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)
KO	Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)	MO	Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)
KC	OR/CA Border to latitude 40°10' N. (California KMZ)		

Table A-3. Klamath River fall Chinook age-4 ocean harvest by month, area, and fishery.

Commercial

Port	Fall 2024		Summer 2025						Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	0	0		4	2	15	153		174	174
CO	0	0		23	7				30	30
KO				0					0	0
KC										
FB										
SF										
MO										
Total	0	0		27	9	15	153		204	204

Recreational

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	1	0	0	1		2	2
CO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
KO						0	2	0		2	2
KC							2	2	2	6	6
FB							0	1	1	2	2
SF							2	6	4	12	12
MO							0	0	0	0	0
Total		0	0	0	1	0	6	10	7	24	24

19,417 natural area spawners, 10.0% spawner reduction rate, 1.6% age-4 ocean harvest rate

NO	Cape Falcon to S. End of Heceta Bank	FB	Southern KMZ Boundary to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)
CO	S. End of Heceta Bank to Humbug Mt.	SF	Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)
KO	Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KM	MO	Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)
KC	OR/CA Border to latitude 40°10′ N. (California KMZ)		

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

Commercial

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	1,378	1,889		5,192	5,192
CO	0	30		675	632				1,307	1,337
KO				0						
KC										
FB										
SF										
MO										
Total	0	30		1,708	1,524	1,378	1,889		6,499	6,529

Recreational

Port	Fall 2024			Summer 2025						Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	126	0	0	2	0	5	65	86	11	169	295
CO	0	0	0	0	5	2	32	50	5	94	94
KO						8	21	53	5	87	87
KC							21	40	60	121	121
FB							10	90	136	236	236
SF							296	735	1,227	2,258	2,258
MO							76	133	94	303	303
Total	126	0	0	2	5	15	521	1,187	1,538	3,268	3,394

NO	Cape Falcon to S. End of Heceta Bank	FB	Southern KMZ Boundary to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)
CO	S. End of Heceta Bank to Humbug Mt.	SF	Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)
KO	Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)	MO	Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)
KC	OR/CA Border to latitude 40°10′ N. (California KMZ)		

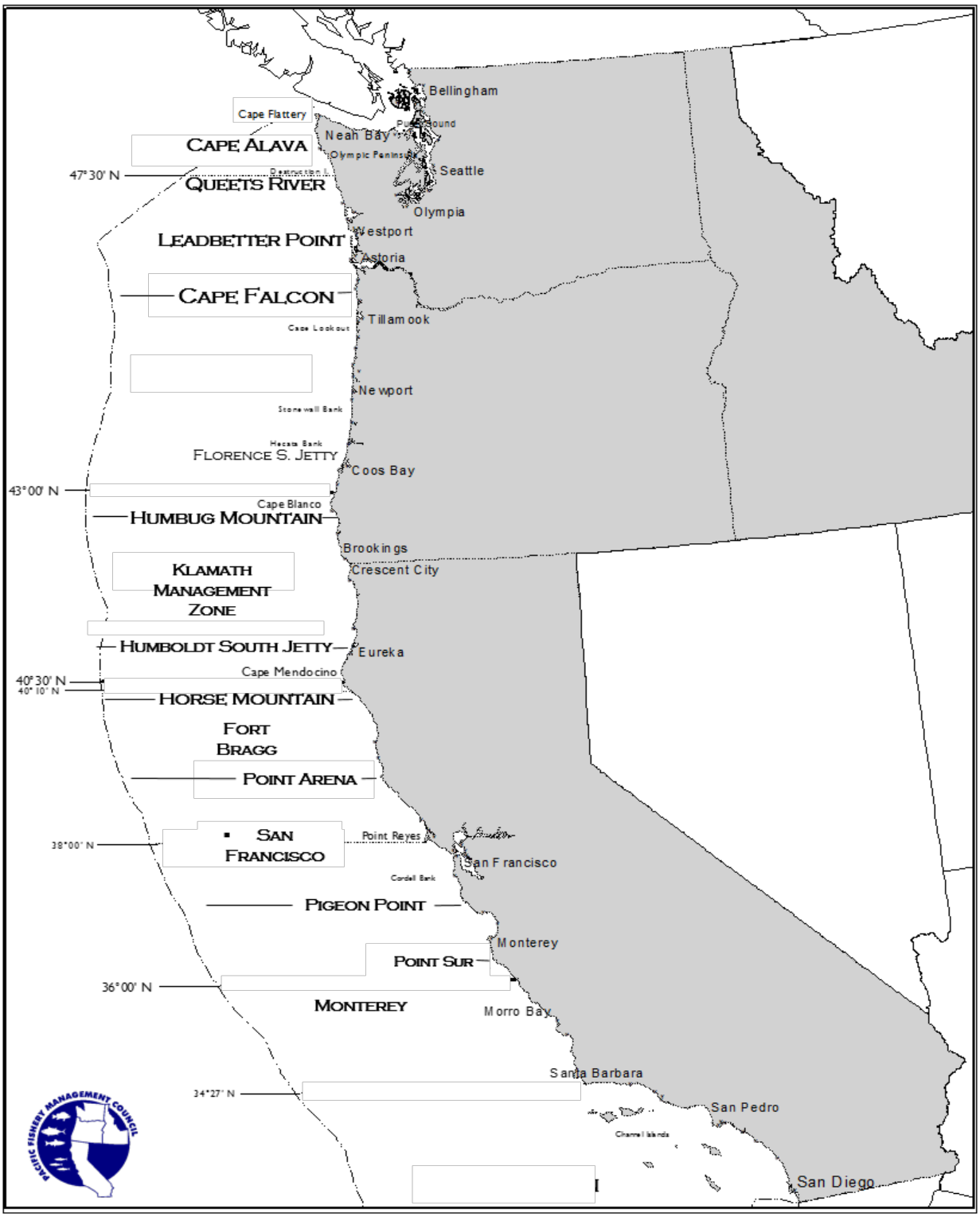


FIGURE 5. Map of Pacific West Coast with major salmon ports and management boundaries. This map is for reference only and is not intended for use in navigation or fishery regulation.