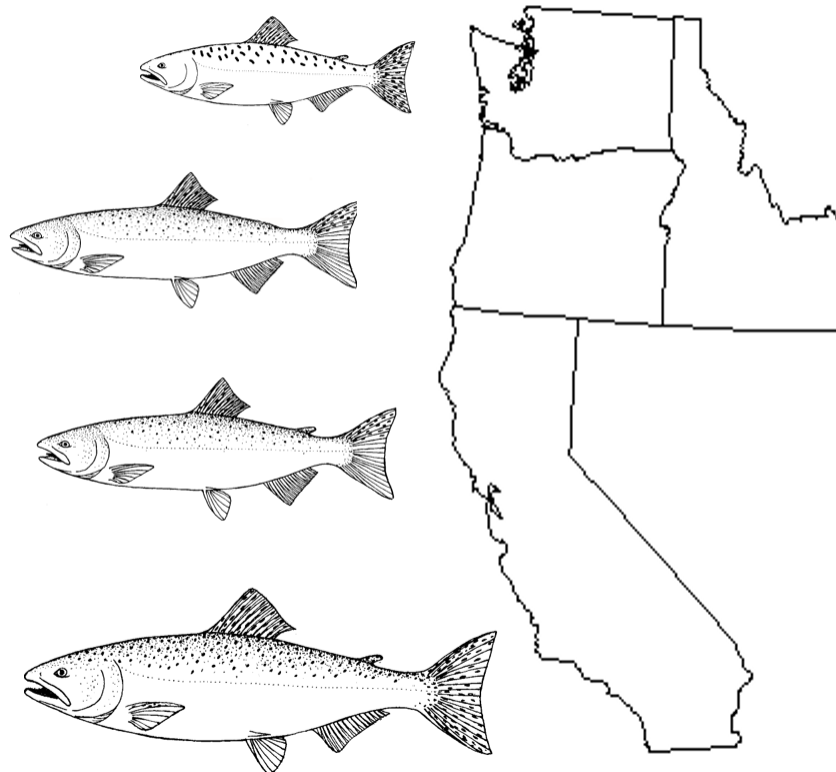


PRESEASON REPORT III
COUNCIL ADOPTED MANAGEMENT MEASURES
AND
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PART 3
FOR
2024 OCEAN SALMON FISHERY REGULATIONS
REGULATION IDENTIFIER NUMBER 0648-BM47



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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
BiOp	biological opinion
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 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 2024¹ 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 2024 ocean salmon regulations and includes a description and analysis of the Proposed Action. This EA applies the Council on Environmental Quality's NEPA regulations currently in effect. See 50 C.F.R. § 1506.13.” An EA is used to determine whether an action being considered by a Federal agency has significant environmental impacts. The first part of this EA (Preseason Report I; PFMC 2024b, incorporated herein by reference), includes a statement of the purpose and need for the proposed action, a description of the affected environment, a description of the No-Action Alternative, and an evaluation of the No-Action Alternative's effects on the salmon stocks included in the Council's Fishery Management Plan (FMP). The second part of the EA (Preseason Report II; PFMC 2024c, incorporated herein by reference), includes an additional description of the affected environment relevant to the Council's proposed Alternatives, a description of the Alternatives, and an analysis of the environmental consequences of the Alternatives, including short term and long-term impacts of the Alternatives. 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 2024 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 2023 Ocean Salmon Fisheries* (PFMC 2024a) 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 (2021-2023).

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 is under development. This

¹ The fishery management measures under consideration would cover the period May 16, 2023, through May 15, 2024 (86 FR 26426). For ease of reference, we refer to this time period as 2023.

stock continues to meet the criteria for overfished status based on the most recent three-year geometric mean of spawning escapement (2020-2022).

Queets River natural coho and Strait of Juan de Fuca natural coho were found to meet the criteria for overfished in the PFMC *Review of 2017 Ocean Salmon Fisheries*, released in February 2018. NMFS subsequently published an overfished designation in June 2018, and rebuilding plans were developed and adopted by the Council in 2019. These stocks meet the criteria for rebuilt status based on the most recent three-year geometric mean of escapement estimates (2020-2022).

2.0 SELECTION OF FINAL MANAGEMENT MEASURES

The following figures and tables describe the Council-adopted management measures covering the period from May 16, 2024, through May 15, 2025 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 environmental 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 2024 seasons are constrained primarily by: Klamath River fall Chinook, Sacramento River fall Chinook and the Trinity Natural component of Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast coho in the area south of Cape Falcon, and Puget Sound Chinook, lower Columbia River natural tule Chinook, lower Columbia River natural coho, and WA coastal natural coho in the area north 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 actions that are anticipated for the 2024-2025 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, 2025, if necessary to meet 2025 management objectives.
8. Closing or postponing California recreational fisheries scheduled to open April 5, 2025, or commercial fisheries scheduled to open April 16 or May 1, 2025, if necessary to meet 2025 management objectives.
9. Implementing and/or modifying landing limits for the California commercial fishery scheduled to open April 16 or May 1, 2025.
10. Closing or postponing commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon scheduled to open May 1, 2025, if necessary to meet 2025 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 2024.

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. The objectives include biological, administrative, and allocation requirements. In recommending final management measures, the Council attempts to meet all objectives in a fair and balanced manner, while maintaining established priorities.

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

Administrative objectives are requirements for meeting other applicable law outside of the Salmon FMP. These requirements include the ESA, international treaties, and tribal trust responsibilities. The Salmon FMP defers to measures needed to protect ESA-listed species analyzed in or required by biological opinions (BiOps) issued by NMFS under ESA section 7(a)(2) or developed through other ESA processes (referred

to in the Salmon FMP as “consultation standards”). Section 5.0 of this document provides greater detail on ESA listed species, while impacts of the proposed Alternatives on ESA listed species are described in Table 5.

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

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

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

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

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 commercial and recreational sectors, and among recreational port subareas; the recreational subarea sharing formula may be modified with the support of recreational port representatives. North of Falcon recreational subarea sharing was developed with the support of port area representatives, and all other sharing of Chinook and coho quotas adhered to FMP sharing formulas or other provisions of the FMP. Therefore, 2024 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:

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

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

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

Date	Evolutionarily Significant Unit covered and effective period
3/8/1996	Snake River spring/summer and fall Chinook and sockeye (until reinitiated)
4/28/1999	Oregon Coastal natural coho, Southern Oregon/ Northern California coastal coho, Central California coastal coho (until reinitiated)
4/28/2000	Central Valley spring Chinook (until reinitiated)
4/27/2001	Hood Canal summer chum 4(d) limit (until reinitiated)
4/30/2001	Upper Willamette Chinook, Upper Columbia spring Chinook, Lake Ozette sockeye, Columbia River chum, and 10 steelhead ESUs (until reinitiated)
4/30/2004	Puget Sound Chinook (until reinitiated)
2/28/2023	California coastal Chinook (until reinitiated)
4/26/2012	Lower Columbia River Chinook (until reinitiated)
4/9/2015	Lower Columbia River natural coho (until reinitiated)
4/26/2018	Sacramento River winter Chinook (until reinitiated)

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

In a letter received by the Council (dated February 29, 2024), NMFS summarized existing consultation standards and provided guidance on measures needed to protect species listed under the ESA during the 2024 fishing season. The letter summarized the measures analyzed and/or recommended in the relevant NMFS’ BiOps on the effects of fisheries managed under the salmon FMP on listed salmon and specified limits applicable for the 2024 fishing season given abundance forecasts and other season-specific information. The letter also provides NMFS’ recommendations for certain non-ESA listed stocks in the fishery.

The ESA consultation standards, exploitation rates, and other criteria in place for the 2024 management season are presented in Table 5. Some listed species are either rarely incidentally caught in Council fisheries (e.g., spring Chinook from the upper Columbia River) or already receive sufficient protection from measures implemented to limit impacts to other stocks (e.g., Central Valley spring Chinook). NMFS has determined that management actions designed to limit catch from these ESUs, beyond what will be provided by harvest constraints for other stocks, are not necessary.

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

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

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

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.

5.1 Chinook Salmon Management

A new ten-year agreement under the PST was adopted by both the U.S. and Canada and implemented beginning with the 2019 fishing year. The new agreement includes reductions to catch ceilings for the Southeast Alaska (SEAK) and West Coast Vancouver Island (WCVI) aggregate abundance-based management (AABM) fisheries relative to the prior 2009 Agreement. For SEAK, the reductions range from 1.5 percent in years of high abundance to 7.5 percent in years of low abundance. For WCVI, the reductions range from 2.4 percent in years of high abundance to 12.5 percent in years of low abundance. Additionally, beginning with the 2019 Agreement, while annual catch limits continue to be determined using the abundance index (AI) from the PSC Chinook Model for the Northern British Columbia (NBC) and WCVI AABM fisheries, the annual catch limits for SEAK fisheries between 2019 and 2022 were set using a catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE) estimate from the early winter power troll fishery (see Tables 1 and 2 in Chapter 3 of the 2019 Agreement for specifics). In 2023, the PSC suspended use of the CPUE-based approach and approved the use of an alternative method for setting the annual catch limit in the SEAK AABM fishery, which incorporates both the empirical CPUE information in addition to PSC Chinook Model-based abundance projections in a multivariate approach. In 2024, however, the PSC did not agree to continued use of the alternative approach, thus, per the terms of the Agreement, the AI from the PSC Chinook Model will be used to set annual catch limits in the SEAK AABM fishery moving forward.

For the 2024 fishing season, the annual calibration of the PSC Chinook Model produced AIs of 1.44 for the SEAK AABM fishery, 1.48 for the NBC AABM fishery, and 0.92 for the WCVI AABM fishery. These AIs correspond to catch limits of 211,400, 179,400, and 105,000 for the SEAK, NBC, and WCVI AABM fisheries, respectively.

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

Key considerations for Canadian domestic fishery management for Chinook in 2024 are expected to include: (1) meeting domestic conservation obligations for WCVI, Lower Strait of Georgia, Fraser River Spring 4.2 and 5.2, Fraser Summer 5.2, Fraser Summer 4.1 and Fraser Fall 4.1 (Harrison River) stocks; (2) meeting First Nations Food, Social and Ceremonial and treaty obligations for Chinook harvests in native fisheries; and (3) monitoring of incidental impacts during commercial and native fisheries directed at sockeye, and chum salmon. It is anticipated that the details of the fishery regulatory package off WCVI and in the Juan de Fuca-Strait of Georgia areas will be driven by levels of allowable impact on WCVI, Lower Strait of Georgia and Fraser River Chinook stocks, in addition to Interior Fraser (Thompson River) coho, and potentially Thompson and/or Chilcotin River Steelhead. Increasing the availability of Chinook salmon in key foraging areas of Southern Resident Killer Whales in the southern British Columbia (BC) region is an additional consideration which will be supported through conservation actions implemented for Fraser River and other Chinook salmon.

5.2 *Coho Salmon Management*

In 2002, the PSC adopted a management plan for coho salmon originating in Washington and Southern British Columbia river systems. The plan is directed at the conservation of key management units, four from Southern British Columbia (Interior Fraser, Lower Fraser, Strait of Georgia Mainland, and Strait of Georgia Vancouver Island) and nine from Washington (Skagit, Stillaguamish, Snohomish, Hood Canal, Strait of Juan de Fuca, Quillayute, Hoh, Queets, and Grays Harbor). Exploitation rate limits for intercepting fisheries are established for individual management units through formulas specified in the 2019 PST Southern Coho Management Plan and are based on total allowable fishery exploitation rates.

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

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

For 2024, Puget Sound and Washington coast coho constraints are as follows:

FMP

FMP Stock	Total Exploitation Rate Constraint ^{a/}	Categorical Status ^{a/}
Skagit	60%	Normal
Stillaguamish	50%	Normal
Snohomish	40%	Low
Hood Canal	45%	Low
Strait of Juan de Fuca	40%	Low
Quillayute Fall	59%	
Hoh	65%	
Queets	65%	
Grays Harbor	65%	

PST Southern Coho Management Plan

U.S. Management Unit	Total Exploitation Rate Constraint ^{b/}	Categorical Status ^{c/}
Skagit	60%	Abundant
Stillaguamish	50%	Abundant
Snohomish	40%	Moderate
Hood Canal	45%	Moderate
Strait of Juan de Fuca	40%	Moderate
Quillayute Fall ^{c/}	39%	Moderate
Hoh ^{c/}	59%	Abundant
Queets ^{c/}	55%	Abundant
Grays Harbor ^{c/d/}	57%	Abundant

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

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

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

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

Key considerations for Canadian fishery management for coho in 2024 are expected to include: (1) meeting domestic conservation obligations for Interior Fraser (including Thompson River) coho; (2) coho harvests by First Nations fisheries; (3) incidental impacts during commercial and First Nations fisheries directed at Chinook, chum, and especially Fraser sockeye salmon which will see a dominant late run return in 2024. The Canadian fishery regimes affecting coho are expected to be driven by Canadian domestic allowable impacts on the Thompson River component of the Interior Fraser management unit, Fraser Chinook concerns and Fraser sockeye stocks of concern co-migrating with the late run.

In years prior to 2014, Canadian fisheries were managed so as not to exceed a three percent maximum exploitation rate. In May 2014, Canada decided to permit up to a 16 percent exploitation rate on upper Fraser coho in Canadian fisheries to allow for impacts in fisheries directed at a record Fraser sockeye forecast. Since 2015, upper Fraser coho in Canadian fisheries have been managed per low status limitations. The projected status of Canadian coho management units in 2024 indicates continuing concerns for the condition of Interior Fraser coho. The Interior Fraser coho management unit is anticipated to remain in low abundance status, resulting in a requirement to constrain the total mortality fishery exploitation rate for 2024 Southern U.S. fisheries to a maximum of 10.0 percent.

6.0 CHINOOK SALMON MANAGEMENT

6.1 North of Cape Falcon

Abundance projections important to Chinook harvest management north of Cape Falcon in 2024 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 215,300, which is similar to the 2023 preseason expectation of 213,200. The LRH forecast is 85,500, which is greater than the forecast of 77,100 in 2023. The SCH forecast is 129,800, which is less than the 2023 forecast of 136,100.

6.1.1 Objectives

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

- NMFS consultation standards and annual guidance for ESA listed species as provided in Section 4.0 above. 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.
- Fisheries north of Cape Falcon were shaped to 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 40.2 percent, which is within the 41.0 percent maximum for 2024.
- *LRW fall Chinook*. The Council adopted management measures have a projected ocean escapement of 10,500, which is projected to be sufficient to meet the ESA consultation standard of an adult spawning escapement of at least 5,700 in the North Fork Lewis River.
- *SRW fall Chinook*. The Council adopted management measures have an ocean exploitation rate that is 53.0 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 NMFS ESA consultation standards and 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 2024 Chinook harvest management south of Cape Falcon are:

- *Sacramento River fall Chinook (SRFC)*. The Sacramento Index forecast is 213,600, which is higher than the 2023 forecast of 169,767.
- *KRFC*. The ocean abundance forecast for this stock is 180,700, including 39,531 age-4 fish. These compare to the 2023 forecasts of 103,800, including 27,198 age-4 fish.

- *SRWC*. The forecast of age-3 escapement absent fishing is 1,100, which is lower than the 2023 forecast of 4,540.

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 36,511 adults, which is produced, in expectation, by a maximum exploitation rate of 20.0 percent (Council guidance).
- A SRFC hatchery and natural area spawner escapement of at least 180,000 adults (FMP control rule and NMFS guidance).
- NMFS consultation standards and annual guidance for ESA listed stocks as provided in Section 5.0 above. Relevant ESA listed stocks for the area south of Cape Falcon include SRWC, California coastal Chinook, SRW fall Chinook, and LCR natural tule fall Chinook.

The maximum allowable exploitation rate for KRFC in 2024 is 20.0 percent, which is a *de minimis* exploitation rate. In such cases, the FMP stipulates:

“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 STT has assessed these circumstances, with the exception of minimal needs for tribal fisheries.

Potential for low spawner abundance

The potential for critically low natural spawner abundance could be considered moderate. The 2024 minimum natural-area spawner escapement of 36,511 adults (the minimum natural-area adult escapement under an exploitation rate of 0.20) is above the minimum stock size threshold (MSST; 30,525) but lower than S_{MSY} (40,700 natural-area adult spawners). A natural-area adult escapement of 36,511 adults would represent the 26th lowest value over the past 47 years of data.

Substocks

To assess the potential for critically low abundance of substocks, a statistical model (PFMC 2007, Appendix D) was applied to historical run size data to assess the probability that escapement to either the Salmon, Scott, or Shasta rivers would fall below 720 adults, given a total, basin-wide natural area escapement of 36,511 adults in 2024. The 720 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 0.17.

Recent spawner abundance

The natural-area adult spawner escapement has been lower than the MSST in seven of the last ten years and four of the last five years. The 2024 forecast of natural-area spawners in the absence of fishing is 45,639 adults, which is above the maximum sustainable yield spawner escapement (S_{MSY} ; 40,700) and the MSST. If fishing seasons are structured such that the maximum allowable exploitation rate of 20 percent is met, the natural-area adult spawner expectation is 36,511, which is greater than the MSST but lower than S_{MSY} .

Comingled stocks

With regard to co-mingled stocks, Sacramento River fall Chinook have a low abundance forecast and will constrain fisheries in 2024. In addition, Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (SONCC) coho south of Cape Falcon will be an ocean fishery constraint.

Indicators of marine and freshwater environmental conditions

Indicators of marine and freshwater conditions encountered by KRFC broods in the 2024 fisheries [primarily brood years 2020 (age-4 in 2024) and 2021 (age-3 in 2024)] were provided in the [CCIEA Team Report](#) from the March 2024 PFMC meeting.

Brood year 2020 KRFC were the progeny of an abundance of spawners near the mean level. Flows were favorable for the incubation stage of this brood, and neutral with regard to temperature and freshwater survival. Freshwater conditions following egg incubation were generally poor with low flows and high temperatures. Hatchery releases were well below average. Early marine survival indicators were neutral, with the exception of the North Pacific Index, which was favorable.

Brood year 2021 KRFC were the progeny of an abundance of spawners near the mean level. Indicators for incubation and freshwater juvenile life stages were neutral. Hatchery releases were below average. The early marine residence indicators were neutral as well.

The mean status scores for brood years 2020 and 2021, for both freshwater and marine status, were within one standard deviation of the mean.

Approaching an overfished condition

The KRFC stock does not meet the criteria for being at risk of approaching an overfished condition.

Overfished status

KRFC were declared overfished following the 2017 escapement and continues to meet the criteria for overfished status in 2024.

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 36,511, which is equivalent to the 2024 objective of 36,511 which is produced, in expectation, by a maximum exploitation rate of 20.0 percent.

- *SRFC*. The adopted management measures result in a projected escapement of 180,061, which exceeds the 2024 objective of 180,000 hatchery and natural area adult spawners.
- *SRWC*. The adopted management measures result in a projected age-3 impact rate of zero percent, which is consistent with the ESA consultation standard that (1) limits the age-3 impact rate in 2024 fisheries south of Point Arena to a maximum of 12.3 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 2.2 percent, which is consistent with the 2024 NMFS guidance to limit the forecast KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate to a maximum of 6.0 percent.
- *SRW fall Chinook*. The adopted management measures have an ocean exploitation rate of 53.0 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 40.2 percent and meets the 41.0 percent maximum for 2024.

The adopted management measures for Chinook fisheries south of Cape Falcon satisfy NMFS ESA consultation standards and guidance. 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 2024 are:

- *Oregon Production Index (OPI) Hatchery coho*. The forecast for hatchery coho from the Columbia River and the coast south of Cape Falcon of 403,100 is lower than the 2023 forecast of 896,900. The Columbia River early coho forecast is 227,500 compared to the 2023 forecast of 481,800, and the Columbia River late coho forecast is 173,600 compared to the 2023 forecast of 404,300.
- *Oregon coastal natural (OCN) coho*. The OCN forecast is 233,200 compared to the 2023 forecast of 238,800.
- *Lower Columbia natural (LCN) coho*. The LCN forecast is 87,800 compared to the 2023 forecast of 45,500.
- *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 hatchery stocks compared to 2023. Among Washington coastal natural stocks, Queets, Hoh and Grays Harbor coho are all in the abundant category, and Quillayute fall coho are in the moderate category under the PST Southern Coho Management Plan.

7.1 Objectives

Key coho management objectives shaping management measures in 2024 Council area fisheries are:

- NMFS consultation standards and annual guidance for ESA listed stocks as provided in Section 5.0 above. Relevant stocks include Central California Coast coho (south of the Oregon/California border), SONCC coho, OCN coho, and LCN coho. The maximum allowable exploitation rates for 2024 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 2024; these stocks contribute to fisheries off Washington. Forecasts for some Puget Sound and Interior Fraser coho stocks in 2024 are low; however, the majority 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 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 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 2.0 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 16.0 percent and a freshwater exploitation rate of 8.9 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 15.4 percent and a mainstem Columbia River exploitation rate of 7.7 percent.
- *Washington coastal natural coho.* The adopted management measures provide ocean escapement numbers of 9,608, 4,117, 10,623, and 74,378 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 26.0 percent, 52.8 percent, 33.3 percent, and 54.5 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 10.0 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 NMFS ESA consultation standards and guidance, FMP objectives, and all other objectives for relevant coho stocks including those listed in Table 5.

8.0 PINK SALMON MANAGEMENT

Pink salmon do not merit management consideration in 2024, as it is an even-numbered year. 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 NMFS consultation standards, comply with Council-adopted rebuilding plans, and follow annual guidance for Chinook and coho stocks of concern. The 2024 Chinook total allowable catch (TAC) is similar to the 2023 TAC due to similar abundances of Columbia River Chinook. The 2024 coho TAC is decreased compared to last year's TAC mainly due to lower 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 2024 specifies a maximum allowable exploitation rate of 20.0 percent and a minimum escapement of 36,511 natural area adult spawners.

9.1 Commercial

The non-Indian commercial Chinook quota of 41,000 is increased compared to the 39,000 Chinook quota in 2023. The non-Indian commercial coho quota of 15,200 is decreased compared to the 2023 quota of 30,400 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 60 percent in the spring (May-June) fishery and 40 percent in the summer fishery (July-September).

The spring fishery in the area north of Cape Falcon will be open for all salmon except coho seven days per week May 1 through June 29. A catch limit of 5,600 Chinook is in effect from the U.S./Canada border to the Queets River, and a catch limit of 5,710 Chinook is in effect from Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon. Chinook weekly (defined as Thursday through Wednesday) landing and possession limits in effect are: 150 Chinook combined across all subareas, 60 Chinook from the U.S./Canada border to the Queets River, 150 Chinook between the Queets River and Leadbetter Point, and 60 Chinook from Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon. In 2025, 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-June 29, 2024.

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. Landing and possession limits of 70 Chinook and 100 marked coho per vessel are in effect for the July 1 – 10 open period, beginning July 11 the landing and possession limits will be 120 Chinook and 100 marked coho per vessel per landing week.

Commercial fisheries south of Cape Falcon have increased in the area from Cape Falcon to the OR/CA border and remained the same for areas south of the OR/CA border relative to the 2023 management measures. In the area between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain the commercial fishery will be open for all salmon except coho from mid-April through late May, shifting to a series of short openers in June, July, and August. The fishery will be open for all salmon for the month of September with a non-mark selective coho quota of 2,500 and a limit of no more than 25 coho per vessel per landing week is in place. For the month of October all salmon except coho may be retained. In the months of September and October, a limit of no more than 75 Chinook per vessel per landing week is in place.

For the Oregon portion of the Klamath Management Zone (KMZ), from Humbug Mountain to the Oregon/California border, the season will be open from April 16-30 in 2024.

Commercial salmon fisheries will be closed from the Oregon/California border to the U.S./Mexico border in 2024.

9.2 Recreational

North of Cape Falcon, the recreational Chinook quota of 41,000 is increased from the 2023 quota of 39,000 Chinook. The recreational coho quota of 79,800 is decreased from the 2023 quota of 159,600 coho. All landed coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip.

The Neah Bay and La Push subareas will open seven days per week for all salmon species, except no chum beginning August 1, June 22 through the earlier of September 15 or when Chinook subarea guidelines or coho subarea quotas are attained. The daily bag limit in both subareas is two salmon, of which only one may be a Chinook.

The Westport subarea will open five days per week (Sunday – Thursday) for all salmon species June 30 through July 11. Beginning July 14, the Westport subarea will be open seven days per week through the earlier of September 15 or when Chinook subarea guidelines or coho subarea quotas are 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 22 through the earlier of September 30 or when Chinook subarea guidelines or coho subarea quotas are 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 may be retained from mid-March through October. From Humbug Mountain to the Oregon/California border, all salmon except coho may be retained from mid-May through the end of August. Coho retention is allowed during the mark-selective and non-mark-selective coho seasons. A mark-selective season with a quota of 45,000 marked coho will be open in Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain from mid-June 15 through late-August and from Humbug Mountain to the Oregon/California border from mid-June through early-August. A non-mark-selective coho season with a quota of 25,000 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. In October, the fishery is open shoreward of the 40-fathom regulatory line.

The area from the Oregon/California border to the U.S./Mexico border will be closed to ocean salmon fishing in 2024.

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 21,250. The summer fishery opens on July 1 and runs through September 15 with a Chinook sub-quota of 21,250 and a coho quota of 42,500. 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 the most 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, 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, 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 recent 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 recent five-year (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 recent five-year (2018-2022) average, while coastwide average coho exvessel prices in 2022 were 30 percent below the prior year and

15 percent below the recent five-year (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 2023 fishery, but information is also provided comparing projections to 2018-2022 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 2023 and 2018-2022 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 40 percent in estimated total coastwide commercial fisheries income impacts compared to last year, but a reduction of approximately 80 percent compared with the recent five-year (2018-2022) 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 slightly above last year's level north of Cape Falcon, and well above last year's *de minimis* level in the region between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain, but well below last year's level between Humbug Mountain and the Oregon/California border, and zero, as was the case

last year, in all areas south of the Oregon/California border due to closures of commercial salmon fisheries in those areas. With respect to the 2018-2022 inflation-adjusted average, income impacts from commercial salmon fisheries under the Proposed Action are projected to be 46 percent above the recent average level north of Cape Falcon, but below the average in all six regions south of Cape Falcon, including a reduction of 30 percent between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain, a reduction of 85 percent between Humbug Mountain and the Oregon/California border, and reductions of 100 percent in all areas south of the Oregon/California border 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 approximately nine percent reduction in total recreational fisheries income impacts compared to last year's activity coastwide (Table 11 and Figure 4), which is also 54 percent below the recent five-year (2018-2022) average. Regionally the picture is somewhat mixed, with income impacts from recreational salmon fisheries under the Proposed Action projected to be slightly below last year's level north of Cape Falcon, and 32 percent below last year between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain, but well above last year's *de minimis* level between Humbug Mountain and the Oregon/California border, and zero, as was the case last year, in all areas south of the Oregon/California border due to closures of recreational salmon fisheries in those areas. With respect to the 2018-2022 inflation-adjusted average, income impacts from recreational salmon fisheries under the Proposed Action are projected to be 26 percent above the recent average level north of Cape Falcon, and seven percent above the average between Humbug Mountain and the Oregon/California border, but below the recent average by 34 percent between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain, and zero, as was the case last year, in all areas south of the Oregon/California border due to closures of recreational salmon fisheries in those areas (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 ("cumulative 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 in inclement weather, improve marketing opportunities, and extend the period during which consumers have access to fresh, wild caught salmon. Notification mechanisms by phone, text or email allow commercial vessels greater flexibility in choosing a port of landing to take advantage of better markets or to access better infrastructure. That being said, closure of all commercial and recreational salmon fisheries in California for the second year in a row can be expected to have significantly adverse social impacts on fishing communities and economically linked businesses in those areas.

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 somewhat less opportunities to harvest ocean Chinook and coho compared with last year. Tribal ocean fisheries north of Cape Falcon would be allocated 42,500 Chinook and 42,500 coho for ocean-area harvest compared with the actual 2023 allocations of 45,000 Chinook and 57,000 coho (Table 3 and Table 6). The Klamath River tribal share under the Proposed Action is 6,434 adult KRFC, a 32 percent reduction from the 2022 allocation of 9,434 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 ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

The Proposed Action, adoption of the 2024 ocean salmon management measures, was assessed relative to the environmental components and criteria established in Preseason Report II (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 2023. Although not true for all regions, relative to No Action (as represented by the 2023 values) the Proposed Action would provide greater overall coastwide income impacts from commercial fishing but lower overall coastwide income impacts from recreational fishing. Areas south of the Oregon/California border would experience no commercial and no recreational salmon fishing opportunities again this year due to closures of all salmon fisheries in California, as was the case last year (Table 11).

As stated in Preseason Report II (PFMC, 2024c), it was not possible to discern differences in the effects of the Alternatives or Proposed Action on other components of the environment (non-target fish species, marine mammals, other ESA-listed species, sea birds, biodiversity and ecosystem function, and public health and safety), and the effects were not expected to be significant under any of the Alternatives.

12.0 REFERENCES

- PFMC. 2007. Final Environmental Assessment for Pacific Coast Salmon Plan Amendment 15: An Initiative to Provide for De Minimis Fishing Opportunity for Klamath River Fall-run Chinook Salmon. (Document prepared by the Pacific Fishery Management Council and National Marine Fisheries Service.) Pacific Fishery Management Council, 7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101, Portland, Oregon 97220-1384.
- PFMC. 2024a. Review of 2023 ocean salmon fisheries. Pacific Fishery Management Council, Portland, Oregon. <https://www.pcouncil.org/>
- PFMC. 2024b. Preseason Report I: Stock abundance analysis and environmental assessment part 1 for 2024 ocean salmon fishery regulations. Pacific Fishery Management Council, Portland, Oregon. <https://www.pcouncil.org/>
- PFMC. 2024c. Preseason Report II: Proposed alternatives and environmental assessment part 2 for 2024 ocean salmon fishery regulations. Pacific Fishery Management Council, Portland, Oregon. <https://www.pcouncil.org/>

TABLE 1. 2024 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
<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 82,000 Chinook and 95,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 41,000 Chinook and 15,200 marked coho. 3. For fisheries scheduled <u>prior</u> to May 16, 2024: See 2023 management measures, which are subject to inseason action and the 2024 season description described below.</p>
<i>Model run: Coho-2425, Chinook-2527</i>
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 16 through the earlier of June 29, or 24,600 Chinook <p>Catch limits in place for the following areas (C.8):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –U.S./Canada border to Queets River - No more than 5,600 Chinook. –Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon - No more than 5,710 Chinook. <p>Landing and possession limits in place for the following areas. Landing week is Thursday through Wednesday (C.1, C.6, C.8). Landing limits will be evaluated weekly inseason.</p> <p>Landing and possession limit of 150 Chinook per vessel combined across all subareas per landing week.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –U.S./Canada border to Queets River - 60 Chinook per vessel per landing week. –Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. - 150 Chinook per vessel per landing week. –Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon - 60 Chinook per vessel per landing week. <p>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).</p> <p>If the Chinook quota is exceeded, the excess will be deducted from the all-salmon season (C.8).</p> <p>In 2025, the season will open May 1 consistent with all preseason regulations in place in this area and subareas during May 16-June 30, 2024, including subarea salmon guidelines and quotas and weekly vessel limits except as described below for vessels fishing or in possession of salmon north of Leadbetter Point. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March and/or April 2025 meetings.</p>
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 16,400 Chinook or 15,200 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 16,400 Chinook or 15,200 marked coho (C.8). <p>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).</p> <p>July 1-10: Landing possession limits of 70 Chinook and 100 marked coho per vessel for the open period. Beginning July 11: Landing possession limits of 120 Chinook and 100 marked coho per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.).</p> <p>Landing limits will be evaluated weekly, inseason (C.1, C.8.f).</p>
<p>For all commercial troll fisheries north of Cape Falcon:</p> <p>Mandatory closed areas include Salmon Troll Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, Cape Flattery, and Columbia Control Zone. Grays Harbor Control Zone closed beginning August 12 (C.5.a, C.5.b, C.5.c, C.5.d).</p> <p>Vessels must land and deliver their salmon within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery (C.6).</p> <p>Vessels may not land fish east of the Sekiu River or east of Tongue Point, Oregon.</p> <p>Vessels fishing for or in possession of salmon <u>north</u> 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. <u>For delivery to Washington ports south of Leadbetter Point</u>, 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. During any single trip, only one side of the Leadbetter Point line may be fished (C.11).</p>

TABLE 1. 2024 Commercial troll management measures for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 2 of 6)

<p align="center">A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS North of Cape Falcon (continued)</p> <p>Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver all species of fish within the area and south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land all species of fish in Garibaldi, Oregon (C.11). 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.).</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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).</p>
<p>A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS</p>
<p>South of Cape Falcon</p>
<p>Supplemental Management Information</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 180,061 hatchery and natural area adults. 2. Sacramento Index exploitation rate of 15.7%. 3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 4,999 adult Klamath River fall Chinook. 4. Klamath tribal allocation: 6,434 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: 2,500.
<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 16-May 29; • June 1-5; 12-16; 26-30; • July 26-30; • August 4-8; • September 1-October 31 (C.9.a). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon, except coho (C.4, C.7) except for in the non-mark selective coho fishery described below. 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).</p> <p><u>Non-mark-selective coho fishery</u> September 1 through the earlier of September 30 or a 2,500 coho quota, no more than 25 coho allowed per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.). If the coho quota is met prior to September 30, then all salmon except coho season continues (C.4, C.7). Mandatory reporting required as described below:</p> <p>Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing coho in Oregon from any fishery between Cape Falcon, OR and Humbug Mountain, OR 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. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery.</p> <p>Beginning September 1, no more than 75 Chinook allowed per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.). Vessel limits may be modified inseason (C.8.f).</p> <p>In 2025, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). 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 2025 meeting (C.8).</p>

TABLE 1. 2024 Commercial troll management measures for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 3 of 6)
A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS South of Cape Falcon
<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 16-30. <p>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).</p> <p>In 2025, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). 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 2025 meeting.</p>
<p>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed <p>In 2025, 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 25 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 or April 2025 meetings.</p>
<p>Humboldt South Jetty to Latitude 40°10' N</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed.
<p>Latitude 40°10' N. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed. <p>In 2025, 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 may 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 or April 2025 meeting.</p>
<p>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed. <p>In 2025, 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 may 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 or April 2025 meeting.</p>
<p>Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed. <p>In 2025, 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 may 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 or April 2025 meeting.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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).</p>

TABLE 1. 2024 Commercial troll management measures for non-tribal ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 4 of 6)

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 90° angle.

C.4. Vessel Operation in Closed Areas with Salmon on Board:

- a. Except as provided under C.4.b below, it is unlawful for a vessel to have troll or recreational gear in the water while in any area closed to fishing for a certain species of salmon, while possessing that species of salmon; however, fishing for species other than salmon is not prohibited if the area is open for such species, and no 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 (48°23'00" N. lat.) to the northern boundary of the U.S. EEZ; and the area from Cape Flattery south to Cape Alava (48°10'00" N. lat.) and east of 125°05'00" 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 in total length (with head on).
- b. During the salmon troll season, incidental harvest is allowed as 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-Indian salmon troll fishery if there is risk in exceeding the subquota for the salmon troll fishery or the non-tribal commercial fishery allocation. Inseason adjustments will be announced on the NMFS hotline (phone: 800-662-9825 or 206-526-6667). See the most current Pacific Halibut Catch Sharing Plan for more details.
- c. Incidental Pacific halibut catch regulations in the commercial salmon troll fishery adopted for 2024, prior to any 2024 inseason action, will be in effect when incidental Pacific halibut retention opens on April 1, 2024 unless otherwise modified by inseason action at the March 2024 Council meeting.
- d. Beginning May 16, 2024, through the end of the 2024 salmon troll fishery, and beginning April 1, 2025, until modified through inseason action or superseded by the 2025 management measures license holders may land or possess no more than 1 Pacific halibut per 2 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.

TABLE 1. 2024 Commercial troll management measures for non-tribal ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 6 of 6)

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, 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: 2023 West Coast federal salmon regulations, Chapter 5.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2023/05/11/2023-10090/fisheries-off-west-coast-states-west-coast-salmon-fisheries-2023-specifications-and-management#h-56>

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

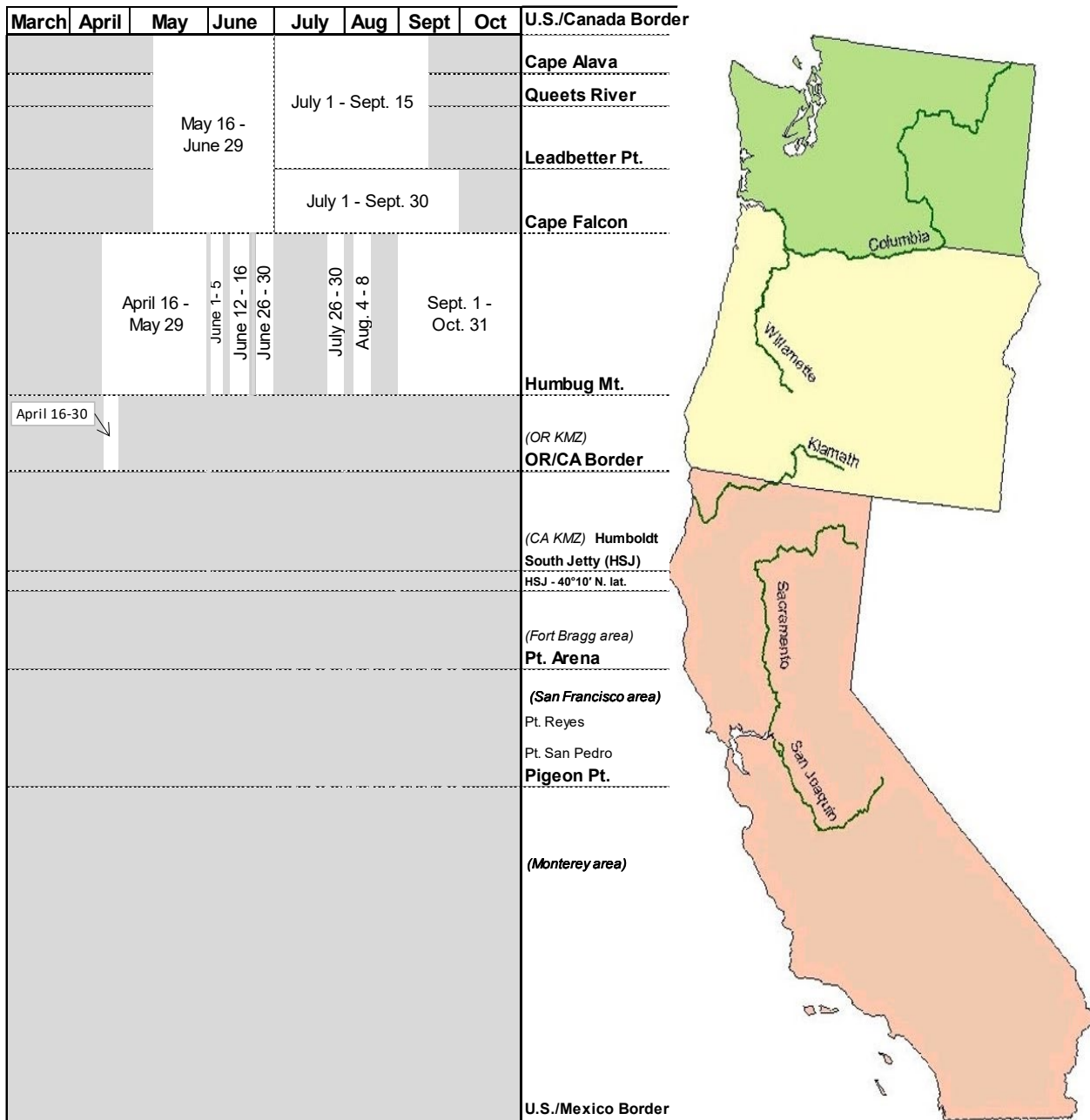


FIGURE 1. 2024 non-Indian commercial salmon seasons – Council adopted.

TABLE 2. 2024 Recreational management measures for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries - Council adopted. (Page 1 of 5)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS
North of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 82,000 Chinook and 95,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Recreational TAC: 41,000 Chinook and 79,800 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. 3. Buoy 10 fishery opens August 1 with an expected landed catch of 25,000 marked coho in August and September.</p>
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 22 through earlier of September 15, or 8,300 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 9,430 Chinook (C.5). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon, except no chum beginning August 1; two salmon per day, of which only one may be a Chinook. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B).</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Beginning August 1, Chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.4.a) during Council managed ocean fishery.</p>
<p>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 22 through earlier of September 15, or 2,070 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 1,630 Chinook (C.5). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon, except no chum beginning August 1; two salmon per day, of which only one may be a Chinook. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B).</p> <p>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).</p>
<p>Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 30 - July 11 open five days per week (Sun.- Thurs.); • July 14 through earlier of September 15, or 29,530 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 17,430 Chinook open seven days per week (C.5). <p>All salmon, two salmon per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 22 inches total length (B).</p> <p>Prior to September 16, possession of salmon on board a vessel is prohibited on days when the subarea is closed to salmon retention.</p> <p>Grays Harbor Control Zone closed beginning August 12 (C.4.b).</p> <p>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).</p>
<p>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 22 through earlier of September 30, or 39,900 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 12,510 Chinook (C.5). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon, two salmon per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 22 inches total length (B).</p> <p>Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.c). 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).</p>

TABLE 2. 2024 Recreational management measures for non-tribal ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 2 of 5)
A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS
South of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
<p>1. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 180,061 hatchery and natural area adults.</p> <p>2. Sacramento Index exploitation rate of 15.7%.</p> <p>3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 4,999 adult Klamath River fall Chinook.</p> <p>4. Klamath tribal allocation: 6,434 adult Klamath River fall Chinook.</p> <p>5. Overall recreational coho TAC: 45,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked), and 25,000 coho in the non-mark selective coho fishery.</p>
<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> March 15-October 31 (C.6). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho, except as provided below during the all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery and the non-mark-selective coho fishery (C.5), two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>Beginning October 1, the fishery is only open shoreward of the 40-fathom management line (C.4.g).</p> <p>In 2025, 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); and the same gear restrictions as in 2024 (C.2, C.3). This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2025 meeting.</p>
<p>Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border</p> <p>Mark-selective coho fishery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.: June 15 through the earlier of August 18, or the Cape Falcon to OR/CA border quota of 45,000 marked coho (C.6). Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border: June 15 through the earlier of August 4, or the Cape Falcon to OR/CA border quota of 45,000 marked coho (C.6). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon, two salmon per day (C.1). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). See minimum size limits (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>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).</p>
<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <p>Non-mark-selective coho fishery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 1 through the earlier of September 30, or 25,000 coho quota (C.6). Open days may be modified inseason (C.5). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon, two salmon per day (C.1). See minimum size limits (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>
<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 16-August 31 (C.6). <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho, except as provided above during the mark-selective coho fishery from Cape Falcon to the OR/CA border (June 15-August 4), two salmon per day (C.1.). See minimum size limits (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>
<p>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.d).</p>

TABLE 2. 2024 Recreational management measures for non-tribal ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 3 of 5)
A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS
<p>OR/CA Border to latitude 40°10' N. (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed. <p>In 2025, the season opens April 5 for all salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B). Gear restrictions same as in 2022 (C.2, C.3). Harvest guidelines and bag limits may be considered inseason (C.5). Inseason action to close fisheries, modify season dates, or modify the bag limit may be considered when sport harvest is approaching a harvest guideline. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2025 meeting.</p>
<p>Latitude 40°10' N. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed. <p>In 2025, the season opens April 5 for all salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B). Gear restrictions same as in 2022 (C.2, C.3). Harvest guidelines and bag limits may be considered inseason (C.5). Inseason action to close fisheries, modify season dates, or modify the bag limit may be considered when sport harvest is approaching a harvest guideline. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2025 meeting.</p>
<p>Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed. <p>In 2025, the season opens April 5 for all salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). Gear restrictions same as in 2022 (C.2, C.3). Harvest guidelines and bag limits may be considered inseason (C.5). Inseason action to close fisheries, modify season dates, or modify the bag limit may be considered when total sport harvest is approaching a harvest guideline. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2025 meeting.</p>
<p>Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed. <p>In 2025, the season opens April 5 for all salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). Gear restrictions same as in 2022 (C.2, C.3). Harvest guidelines and bag limits may be considered inseason (C.5). Inseason action to close fisheries, modify season dates, or modify the bag limit may be considered when total sport harvest is approaching a harvest guideline. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2025 meeting.</p>
<p>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).</p>

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 Pt. Arena	-	-	None
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	-	-	None
Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border	-	-	None

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.
- 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.

TABLE 2. 2024 Recreational management measures for non-tribal ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 4 of 5)

- 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. *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. *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.
- d. *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.
- 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 offshore); and, on the south by 41°26'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).
- g. Waypoints for the 40 fathom regulatory line from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. ([50 CFR 660.71](#) (o) (12)-(62), when in place.

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

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

- C.5. Inseason Management: Regulatory modifications may become necessary inseason to meet preseason management objectives such as quotas, harvest guidelines, and season duration. In addition to standard inseason actions or modifications already noted under the season description, the following inseason guidance is provided to NMFS:
- a. Actions could include modifications to bag limits, or days open to fishing, and extensions or reductions in areas open to fishing.
 - b. Coho may be transferred inseason among recreational subareas north of Cape Falcon to help meet the recreational season duration objectives (for each subarea) after conferring with representatives of the affected ports and the Council's SAS recreational representatives north of Cape Falcon, and if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
 - c. Chinook and coho may be transferred between the recreational and commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon if there is agreement among the representatives of the SAS, and if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
 - d. Fishery managers may consider inseason action modifying regulations restricting retention of unmarked (adipose fin intact) coho. To remain consistent with preseason expectations, any inseason action shall consider, if significant, the difference between observed and preseason forecasted (adipose-clipped) mark rates. Such a consideration may also include a change in bag limit of two salmon, no more than one of which may be a coho.
 - e. Marked coho remaining from the Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border. A recreational mark-selective coho quota may be transferred inseason to the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. non-mark-selective recreational fishery if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.
 - f. Deviations from the allocation of allowable ocean harvest of coho salmon in the area south of Cape Falcon may be allowed to meet consultation standards for ESA-listed stocks (FMP 5.3.2). Therefore, any rollovers resulting in a deviation from the south of Cape Falcon coho allocation schedule would fall underneath this exemption.
- C.6. Additional Seasons in State Territorial Waters: Consistent with Council management objectives, the States of Washington, Oregon, and California may establish limited seasons in state waters. Check state regulations for details.

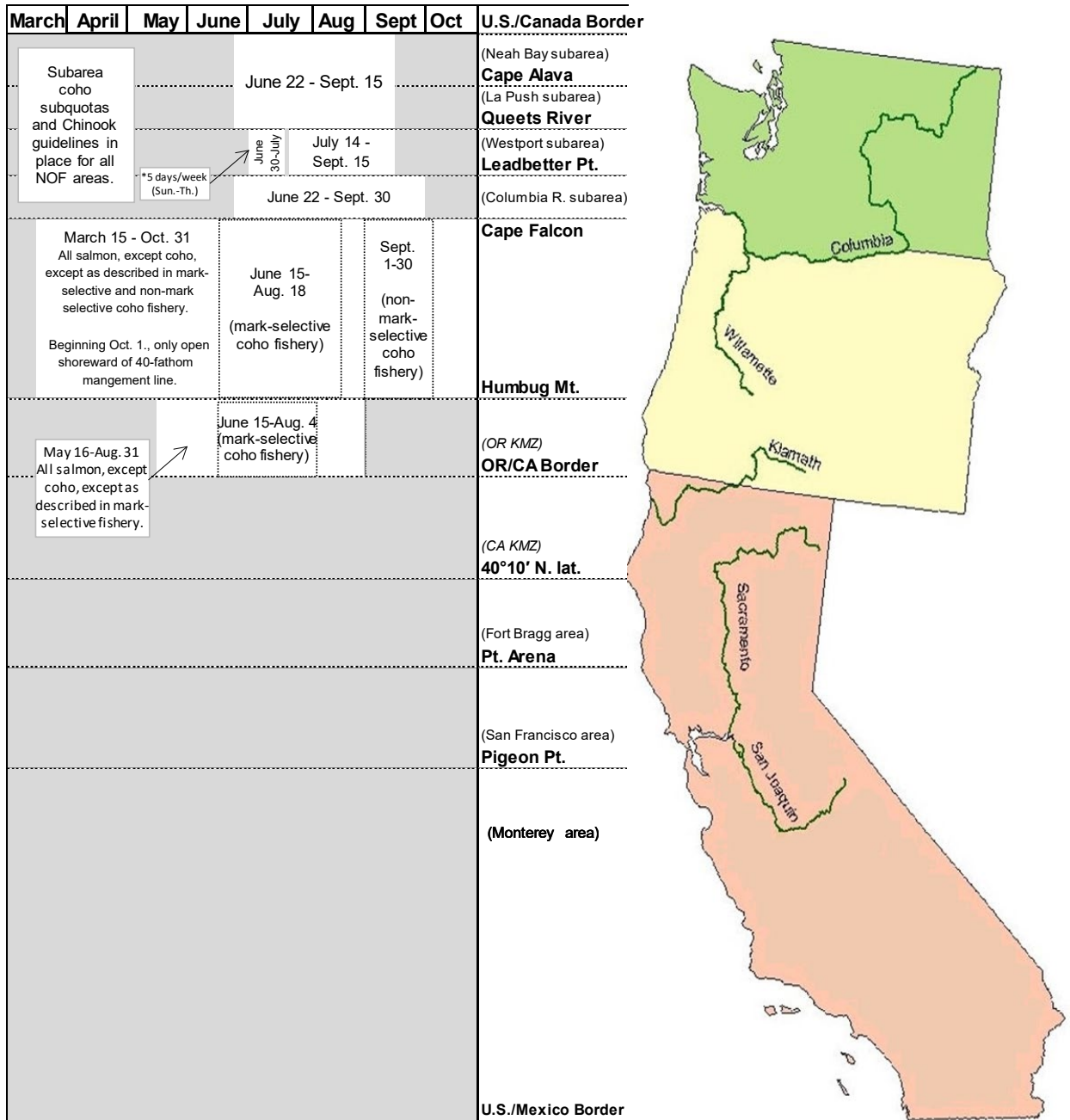


FIGURE 2. 2024 recreational salmon seasons – Council adopted.

TABLE 3. 2024 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: 42,500 Chinook and 42,500 coho. 2. In 2025, the season will open May 1, consistent with all preseason regulations in place for treaty Indian ocean troll fisheries during May 16-June 30, 2024. All catch in May 2025 applies against the 2025 treaty Indian ocean troll fisheries quota. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March and/or April 2025 meetings.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 21,250 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).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 21,250 Chinook quota or 42,500 coho quota. All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).

B. MINIMUM LENGTH (TOTAL INCHES)

Area (when open)	Chinook		Coho		Pink
	Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	
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 the earlier of September 15.
- b. The **Quileute Tribe may continue a ceremonial and subsistence fishery** during the time frame of October 1 through October 15 in the same manner as in 2004-2015. Fish taken during this fishery are to be counted against treaty troll quotas established for the 2024 season (estimated harvest during the October ceremonial and subsistence fishery: 20 Chinook; 40 coho).
- c. The treaty Indian ocean troll tribes may conduct an experimental fishery through the month of September for gathering genetic stock identification (GSI) data to inform potential impacts in future years of the treaty Indian ocean troll fishery. Potential impacts from this non-retention experimental fishery are accounted for in the modeling associated with the treaty Indian ocean troll fishery.

TABLE 3. 2024 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 2024 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)	21,250	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Species)	21,250	42,500
Subtotal Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	42,500	42,500
NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL^{b/}		
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Species Except Coho)	24,600	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Species)	16,400	15,200
Subtotal Non-Indian Commercial Troll	41,000	15,200
RECREATIONAL		
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava ^{b/}	9,430	8,300
Cape Alava to Queets River ^{b/}	1,630	2,070
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. ^{b/}	17,430	29,530
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon ^{b/c/}	12,510	39,900
Subtotal Recreational	41,000	79,800
TOTAL NORTH OF CAPE FALCON	124,500	137,500
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON		
COMMERCIAL TROLL^{a/}		
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	-	2,500
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	2,500
RECREATIONAL		
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border ^{d/e/}	-	70,000 ^{d/}
OR/CA Border to U.S./Mexico Border	-	-
TOTAL SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON	0	72,500

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

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

c/ Does not include Buoy 10 fishery. Expected catch of 32,200 Chinook and 25,000 marked coho.

d/ The quota consists of both mark-selective and non-mark-selective coho quotas: 45,000 and 25,000 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 2024 ocean salmon fishery management measures - Council adopted.^{a/} (Page 1 of 5)

Key Stock/Criteria	2024	
	Projected	Criteria
CHINOOK	CHINOOK	CHINOOK
<u>SRKW PREY ABUNDANCE:</u>		
North of Falcon	815.9	≥ 623.0 Oct 1 starting abundance of age 3+ Chinook from U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon.
Oregon Coast	443.9	NA Oct 1 starting abundance of age 3+ Chinook from Cape Falcon to Horse Mt.
California Coast	292.3	NA Oct 1 starting abundance of age 3+ Chinook south of Horse Mt.
Southwest WCVI	669.6	NA Oct 1 starting abundance of age 3+ Chinook off Southwest Vancouver Island
Salish Sea	1,181.8	NA Oct 1 starting abundance of age 3+ Chinook in the Salish Sea.
<u>PUGET SOUND:</u>		
Elwha Summer/Fall	4.6%	≤ 10.0% Southern U.S. exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Dungeness Spring	4.1%	≤ 10.0% Southern U.S. exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Mid-Hood Canal Summer/Fall	15.2%	≤ 15.2% 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	14.9%	≤ 15.0% Southern U.S. exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
	0.53	≤ 0.95 ISBM obligation applicable, escapement goal not expected to be met. Compliance assessed postseason by the PSC.
Skagit Spring	25.0%	≤ 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).
	0.82	≤ 1.00 ISBM obligation applicable, as this stock lacks a CTC agreed escapement goal. Compliance assessed postseason by the PSC.
Lake Washington Summer/Fall	0.658	≥ 0.500 Natural spawning escapement in the Cedar River (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Green River Summer/Fall	3.562	≥ 2.744 Natural spawning escapement in the Green River (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
White River Spring	17.2%	≤ 22.0% Southern U.S. exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Puyallup Summer/Fall	3.082	> 1.170 Natural spawning escapement in the Puyallup River (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Nisqually River Summer/Fall	45.5%	≤ 47.0% Total exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Puget Sound Spring	2.1%	≤ 3.0% Exploitation rate in PFMC fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Puget Sound Summer/Fall	5.6%	≤ 6.0% Exploitation rate in PFMC fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard).

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2024 ocean fishery management measures - Council adopted.^{a/} (Page 2 of 5)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected	2024 Criteria	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted ^{b/}
CHINOOK	CHINOOK		CHINOOK
<u>WASHINGTON COAST:</u>			
Hoko Fall	3.125	0.85 FMP MSY spawning escapement objective.	
	1.7%	≤ 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.	
<u>COLUMBIA RIVER:</u>			
Columbia Upriver Brights	261.9	74.0 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 40.0 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest. The management goal has been increased to 60.0 by Columbia River managers.	
Mid-Columbia Brights	64.3	14.9 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 7.9 for Little White Salmon egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest.	
Columbia Lower River Hatchery Tules	85.4	25.0 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 14.8 adults for hatchery egg-take, with average conversion and no lower river mainstem or tributary harvest.	
Columbia Lower River Natural Tules (threatened)	40.2%	≤ 41.0% Total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate (2024 NMFS ESA guidance).	
Columbia Lower River Wild ^{6/} (threatened)	10.5	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	129.4	8.2 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 6.0 adults for Spring Creek Hatchery egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest.	
Upper Columbia River Summer	52.6	29.0 Aggregate escapement to mouth of Columbia River.	
Snake River Fall (threatened) SRFI	53.0%	≤ 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 2024 ocean fishery management measures - Council adopted.^{a/} (Page 3 of 5)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected	2024 Criteria	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted ^{b/}
CHINOOK			
CHINOOK			
CHINOOK			
<u>OREGON COAST:</u>			
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.
<u>CALIFORNIA:</u>			
Klamath River Fall	36.511	≥ 36.511	2024 minimum natural area adult escapement (reflects Council guidance for KRFC ER ≤ 20.0%).
Federally recognized tribal harvest	50.0%	50.0%	Equals 6,434 adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa Valley tribal fisheries.
Exploitation (spawner reduction) rate	20.0%	≤ 20.0%	Council guidance.
Adult river mouth return	65.1	NA	Total adults in thousands.
Age-4 ocean harvest rate	2.2%	≤ 6.0%	NMFS guidance.
KMZ sport fishery share	12.8%		
River recreational fishery share ^{g/}	77.7%		Equals 4,999 adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries.
Sacramento River Winter (endangered)	0.0%	≤ 12.3%	Age-3 ocean impact rate in fisheries south of Pt. Arena. In addition, the following season restrictions apply: <u>Recreational</u> - 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. <u>Commercial</u> - 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 2024 ESA Guidance).
Sacramento River Fall	180.1	≥ 180.0	2024 minimum hatchery and natural area adult escapement (NMFS Guidance).
Sacramento Index Exploitation Rate	15.7%	≤ 42.9%	FMP control rule.
Ocean commercial impacts	5.0		Includes fall (Sept-Dec) 2023 impacts (12 SRFC).
Ocean recreational impacts	1.0		Includes fall (Sept-Dec) 2023 impacts (141 SRFC).
River recreational impacts ^{g/}	27.5	27.5	Council guidance.

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2024 ocean fishery management measures - Council adopted.^{a/} (Page 4 of 5)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected	2024 Criteria	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted ^{b/}
COHO	COHO	COHO	COHO
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)	10.0%(4.5%)	≤ 10.0%	2024 Southern U.S. exploitation rate ceiling; PSC coho agreement.
Skagit	45.2%(3.9%)	≤ 60.0%	2024 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Stillaguamish	38.1%(2.8%)	≤ 50.0%	2024 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Snohomish	39.5%(2.8%)	≤ 40.0%	2024 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Hood Canal	44.7%(4.2%)	≤ 45.0%	2024 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Strait of Juan de Fuca	12.2%(4.0%)	≤ 40.0%	2024 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix ^{d/}
Quillayute Fall	9.6	6.3	FMP MSY adult spawner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
	26.0%	≤ 39%	PST total exploitation rate constraint for 2024. ^{d/f/}
Hoh	4.1	2.0	FMP MSY adult spawner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
	52.8%	≤ 59%	PST total exploitation rate constraint for 2024. ^{d/f/}
Queets Wild	10.6	5.8	FMP MSY adult spawner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
	33.3%	≤ 55%	PST total exploitation rate constraint for 2024. ^{d/f/}
Grays Harbor	74.4	35.4	FMP MSP natural area adult spawner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
	54.5%	≤ 57%	PST total exploitation rate constraint for 2024. ^{d/f/}
Willapa Bay	35.0	17.2	FMP MSY natural area adult spawner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Lower Columbia River Natural (threatened)	23.0%	≤ 23.0%	Total marine and mainstem Columbia R. fishery exploitation rate (2024 NMFS ESA guidance).
Upper Columbia	58.3%	≥ 50%	Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam.
Columbia River Hatchery Early	148.2	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	102.6	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/}	24.9%	≤ 30.0%	Marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (threatened)			
Trinity Natural	15.5%	≤ 16.0%	Total exploitation rate ceiling (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Klamath Natural	7.9%	≤ 15.0%	Total exploitation rate ceiling (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Rogue Natural	6.9%	≤ 15.0%	Total exploitation rate ceiling (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Other Natural	2.0%	≤ 15.0%	Total exploitation rate ceiling (NMFS ESA consultation standard).

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2024 ocean fishery management measures - Council adopted.^{a/} (Page 5 of 5)

a/ Reflects 2024 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 2024 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 2023	
				Catch	Bycatch Mortality
OCEAN FISHERIES:					
CHINOOK (thousands of fish)					
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	42.5	4.4	10.9	28.5	2.9
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	41.0	16.1	57.0	37.7	15.3
Recreational	41.0	5.0	22.9	30.1	3.7
CAPE FALCON TO HUMBUG MT.^{c/}					
Commercial Troll	16.0	3.2	8.9	1.5	0.3
Recreational	7.7	0.9	3.1	1.7	0.2
HUMBUG MT. TO OR/CA BORDER					
Commercial Troll	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 ^{d/}
Recreational	1.5	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0 ^{d/}
OR/CA BORDER TO 40°10' N. LAT.					
Commercial Troll	-	-	-	0.0	0.0 ^{d/}
Recreational	-	-	-	0.0	0.0 ^{d/}
40°10' N. LAT. TO PT. ARENA					
Commercial Troll	-	-	-	0.0	0.0 ^{d/}
Recreational	-	-	-	0.0	0.0 ^{d/}
PT. ARENA TO PIGEON PT.					
Commercial Troll	-	-	-	0.0	0.0 ^{d/}
Recreational	-	-	-	0.0	0.0 ^{d/}
SOUTH OF PIGEON PT.					
Commercial Troll	-	-	-	0.0	0.0 ^{d/}
Recreational	-	-	-	0.0	0.0 ^{d/}
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES					
Commercial Troll	99.5	23.6	76.7	67.6	18.5
Recreational	50.2	6.0	26.5	31.8	3.9
INSIDE FISHERIES:					
Area 4B	-	-	-	-	-
Buoy 10	32.2	6.9	31.1	18.1	3.9 ^{d/}

TABLE 6. Preliminary projections of Chinook and coho harvest impacts for 2024 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 2023	
				Catch	Bycatch Mortality
OCEAN FISHERIES:					
COHO (thousands of fish)					
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll ^{e/}	42.5	3.1	5.9	30	1.8
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	15.2	9.8	33.2	9.4	4.1
Recreational	79.8	20.8	96.7	59.6	10.2
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Commercial Troll	2.5	2.2	8.1	3.2	0.2
Recreational ^{e/}	70.0	22.4	109.2	50.6	10.2
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES					
Commercial Troll	60.2	15.1	47.2	42.7	6.0
Recreational	149.8	43.2	206.0	110.2	20.4
INSIDE FISHERIES:					
Area 4B	-	-	-	-	-
Buoy 10	25.0	7.5	35.8	9.8	1.7 ^{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: 15% (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 2024 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)

Fishery	Exploitation Rate (Percent)		
	LCN Coho	OCN Coho	Chinook
SOUTHEAST ALASKA	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
BRITISH COLUMBIA	0.2%	0.5%	14.0%
PUGET SOUND/STRAIT	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON			
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	2.1%	0.5%	2.1%
Recreational	5.7%	1.0%	4.4%
Non-Indian Troll	1.5%	0.3%	6.0%
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON			
Recreational:			0.2%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	5.0%	12.4%	-
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.1%	0.4%	-
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:			0.8%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	0.5%	0.7%	-
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	2.9%	0.2%	10.5%
ESTUARY/FRESHWATER	4.8%	8.9%	
TOTAL ^{a/}	23.0%	24.9%	40.2%

TABLE 7. Expected coastwide exploitation rates by fishery for 2024 ocean fisheries management measures for lower Columbia Natural (LCN) coho, Oregon coastal natural (OCN) coho, Lower Columbia River (LCR) natural tule fall Chinook, and Southern Oregon Northern California Coastal (SONCC) coho salmon by natural-origin subcomponent - Council adopted (Page 2 of 2).

Fishery	Exploitation Rate (Percent)			
	Trinity Natural	Klamath Natural	Rogue Natural	Other SONCC
SOUTHEAST ALASKA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
BRITISH COLUMBIA	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
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	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Non-Indian Troll	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON				
Recreational:				
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
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%
Troll:				
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
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/}	15.5%	7.9%	6.9%	2.0%

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 exploitation rates that would exceed the total allowable exploitation rate.

TABLE 8. 2024 projected coho mark rates for mark-selective fisheries under Council adopted management measures (percent marked).

Area	Fishery	June	July	August	Sept
Canada					
Johnstone Strait	Recreational	--	18%	13%	--
West Coast Vancouver Island	Recreational	36%	35%	32%	33%
North Georgia Strait	Recreational	35%	35%	34%	26%
South Georgia Strait	Recreational	41%	43%	36%	37%
Juan de Fuca Strait	Recreational	40%	41%	39%	38%
Johnstone Strait	Troll	--	--	--	--
NW Vancouver Island	Troll	42%	35%	35%	34%
SW Vancouver Island	Troll	51%	46%	45%	45%
Georgia Strait	Troll	--	--	--	--
Puget Sound					
Strait of Juan de Fuca (Area 5)	Recreational	--	46%	45%	44%
Strait of Juan de Fuca (Area 6)	Recreational	--	45%	46%	41%
San Juan Island (Area 7)	Recreational	--	50%	44%	28%
North Puget Sound (Areas 6 & 7A)	Net	--	--	42%	33%
Council Area					
Neah Bay (Area 4/4B)	Recreational	44%	48%	47%	51%
LaPush (Area 3)	Recreational	44%	49%	52%	46%
Westport (Area 2)	Recreational	56%	55%	51%	47%
Columbia River (Area 1)	Recreational	57%	58%	50%	47%
Tillamook	Recreational	51%	46%	36%	19%
Newport	Recreational	45%	39%	33%	19%
Coos Bay	Recreational	32%	28%	16%	6%
Brookings	Recreational	27%	16%	13%	--
Neah Bay (Area 4/4B)	Troll	--	49%	47%	43%
LaPush (Area 3)	Troll	--	51%	46%	46%
Westport (Area 2)	Troll	--	52%	51%	51%
Columbia River (Area 1)	Troll	--	56%	51%	40%
Tillamook	Troll	--	--	--	36%
Newport	Troll	--	--	--	27%
Coos Bay	Troll	--	--	--	9%
Brookings	Troll	--	--	--	--
Columbia River					
Buoy 10	Recreational	--	--	--	47%

TABLE 9. Preliminary projected exvessel value by catch area under Council-adopted 2024 non-Indian commercial troll management measures compared with 2023 and the 2018-2022 average (inflation-adjusted 2023 dollars).

Management Area	Exvessel Value (thousands of dollars) ^{a/}			Percent Change	
	2024 Projected ^{b/}	2023	2018-2022 Average	From 2023 (Modeled)	From 2018-2022 Average
North of Cape Falcon	3,117	3,533	2,270	-12%	+37%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	1,589	238	1,853	+567%	-14%
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (OR KMZ)	0.7	0	89	c/	-99%
OR/CA Border to 40°10' N. Lat. (CA KMZ)	0	0	74	c/	-100%
40°10' N. Lat. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)	0	0	1,217	c/	-100%
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (SF)	0	0	8,846	c/	-100%
South of Pigeon Pt. (MO)	0	0	5,094	c/	-100%
Total South of Cape Falcon	1,589	238	17,172	+567%	-91%
West Coast Total	4,706	3,771	19,442	+25%	-76%

a/ All dollar amounts are inflation-adjusted 2023 values. Exvessel value estimates are not comparable to the community income impacts shown in Table 10.

b/ 2024 projections are based on expected catches in the Council management areas, 2022 exvessel prices and 2022 average weights per fish.

c/ Denominator equals zero (There were no recorded commercial landings in 2023).

TABLE 10. Preliminary projected angler trips and associated state-level personal income impacts under Council-adopted 2024 recreational ocean salmon management measures compared with 2023 and the 2018-2022 average (inflation-adjusted 2023 dollars).

Management Area	Coastal Community Income Impacts ^{a/}							
	Angler Trips (thousands)			(thousands of dollars) ^{b/}			Percent Change in Income Impacts	
	2024 Projected	2023	2018-2022 Avg.	2024 Projected	2023	2018-2022 Avg.	Compared to 2023	Compared to 2018-2022 Avg.
North of Cape Falcon	81.9	83.0	63.1	12,511	12,685	9,941	-1%	+26%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	40.9	59.9	65.6	3,594	5,263	5,417	-32%	-34%
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (OR KMZ)	5.2	0.3	5.3	332	22	312	+1,388%	+7%
OR/CA Border to 40°10' N. Lat. (CA KMZ)	0	0	5.5	0	0	732	c/	-100%
40°10' N. Lat. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)	0	0	7.5	0	0	1,353	c/	-100%
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (SF)	0	0	55.5	0	0	14,862	c/	-100%
South of Pigeon Pt. (MO)	0	0	21.0	0	346	3,255	-100%	-100%
Total South of Cape Falcon	46.1	60.3	160.4	3,926	5,631	25,931	-30%	-85%
West Coast Total	128.0	143.3	223.5	16,437	18,316	35,871	-10%	-54%

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

b/ Dollar amounts are in inflation-adjusted 2023 values.

c/ Denominator equals zero (There were no recorded angler trips in 2023).

TABLE 11. Environmental effects of the Proposed Action relative to criteria and Alternatives analyzed in Preseason Reports I and II.^{ai} (Page 1 of 2)

Environmental Component	No-Action Alternative ^{bi}	Alternative			Proposed Action	2024 Criteria	Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
		I	II	III			
Chinook							
KRFC Spawning Escapement	42,932	36,511	36,511	36,511	36,511	≥ 36,511	2024 minimum natural area adult escapement (reflects Council guidance for KRFC ER ≤ 20.0%).
Exploitation (spawner reduction) rate	0.6%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	≤ 20.0%	Council guidance.
SRFC Spawning Escapement	213,352	188,000	181,000	183,000	180,100	≥ 180,000	2024 minimum hatchery and natural area adult escapement (NMFS Guidance).
Exploitation Rate	0.0%	12.0%	15.3%	14.3%	15.7%	≤ 42.9%	FMP control rule.
Canadian Stocks							
Interior Fraser Coho	NA	9.8%(5.0%)	8.9%(4.1%)	7.9%(3.1%)	10.0%(4.5%)	≤ 10.0%	2024 Southern U.S. exploitation rate ceiling; PSC coho agreement.
Puget Sound Coho							
Skagit	NA	33.3%(4.4%)	32.7%(3.6%)	32.0%(2.7%)	45.2%(3.9%)	≤ 60.0%	2024 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix. ^{df}
Stillaguamish	NA	39.1%(3.2%)	38.6%(2.5%)	38.2%(2.0%)	38.1%(2.8%)	≤ 50.0%	2024 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix. ^{df}
Snohomish	NA	43.7%(3.2%)	43.2%(2.6%)	42.7%(2.0%)	39.5%(2.8%)	≤ 40.0%	2024 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix. ^{df}
Hood Canal	NA	42.6%(4.7%)	42.0%(3.9%)	41.4%(3.0%)	44.7%(4.2%)	≤ 45.0%	2024 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix. ^{df}
Strait of Juan de Fuca	NA	12.6%(4.5%)	11.8%(3.8%)	11.1%(3.0%)	12.2%(4.0%)	≤ 40.0%	2024 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix. ^{df}
Washington Coastal Coho (in thousands of fish)							
Quillayute Fall Coho	NA	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.6	6.3	FMP MSY adult spawner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Hoh Coho	NA	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	2.0	FMP MSY adult spawner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Queets Wild Coho	NA	51.2%	50.2%	49.3%	52.8%	5.8	PST total exploitation rate constraint for 2024. ^{diff} FMP MSY adult spawner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Grays Harbor Coho	NA	41.6%	40.3%	39.2%	33.3%	35.4	PST total exploitation rate constraint for 2024. ^{diff} FMP MSP natural area adult spawner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
Willapa Bay Natural Coho	NA	56.0%	55.5%	54.9%	54.5%	17.2	PST total exploitation rate constraint for 2024. ^{diff} FMP MSY natural area adult spawner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
ESA-Listed Salmon							
California Coastal Chinook	0.0%	6.0%	5.9%	0.2%	2.2%	≤ 6.0%	KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate. (NMFS Guidance)
SRWC	0.1%	2.8%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	≤ 12.3%	SRWC age-3 ocean impact rate in fisheries south of Pt. Arena.
LCR Natural Tule Chinook ^{ai}	NA	40.6%	39.5%	38.6%	40.2%	≤ 41.0%	Total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate (NMFS guidance).
LCN Coho ^{diff}	NA	17.1%	15.0%	13.5%	23.0%	≤ 23.0%	Total marine and mainstem Columbia R. fishery exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
OCN coho ^{ai}	NA	26.2%	24.7%	24.5%	24.9%	≤ 30.0%	Marine and freshwater exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
SONCC coho							
Trinity Natural ^{ff}	NA	16.0%	16.3%	15.5%	15.5%	≤ 16.0%	Total exploitation rate ceiling (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Klamath Natural ^{ff}	NA	8.4%	8.7%	7.8%	7.9%	≤ 15.0%	Total exploitation rate ceiling (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Rogue Natural ^{ff}	NA	7.4%	7.7%	6.8%	6.9%	≤ 15.0%	Total exploitation rate ceiling (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Other Natural ^{ff}	NA	2.5%	2.8%	1.9%	2.0%	≤ 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			Proposed Action
		I	II	III	
Socioeconomics					
Commercial Community Personal Income Impacts (thousands of dollars)					
North of Cape Falcon	5,193	5,478	5,021	4,600	5,257
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	157	2,211	1,116	580	2,399
Humbug to OR/CA border (OR KMZ)	150	47	23	4	49
OR/CA border to 40°10' N. Lat. (CA KMZ)	-	206	832	-	-
40°10' N. Lat. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)	-	483	149	-	-
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)	-	2,806	961	-	-
South of Pigeon Pt. (Monterey)	-	162	97	-	-
West Coast Total	5,500	11,393	8,199	5,185	7,705
Recreational Community Personal Income Impacts (thousands of dollars)					
North of Cape Falcon	12,685	13,408	12,213	10,755	12,511
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	5,263	6,770	5,806	5,099	3,594
Humbug to OR/CA border (OR KMZ)	22	332	282	313	332
OR/CA border to 40°10' N. Lat. (CA KMZ)	-	283	109	-	-
40°10' N. Lat. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)	-	267	186	-	-
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)	-	2,341	1,471	-	-
South of Pigeon Pt. (Monterey)	-	346	177	-	-
West Coast Total	17,970	23,749	20,244	16,167	16,437

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.

b/ Socioeconomic impacts under the No-Action Alternative are assumed equal to 2023 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.

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. 2023 spawning escapement and exploitation rate estimates are based on 2024 preseason abundance forecasts and 2024 adopted Council regulations.

	Estimated Adult Spawning Escapement										Estimated Exploitation Rate					
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 ^{a/}	Forecast 2024 ^{b/}	3-yr Geo Mean	MSST	S _{MSY}	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 ^{a/}	2024 ^{b/}	MFMT
	Chinook															
Sacramento Fall	163,767	138,091	105,584	61,862	133,638	180,061	114,180	91,500	122,000	0.68	0.61	0.68	0.76	0.04	0.00	0.78
Klamath River Fall	20,022	26,185	29,942	21,956	41,623	36,511	32,194	30,525	40,700	0.43	0.30	0.38	0.46	0.04	0.06	0.71
Southern Oregon ^{c/}	18,436	29,387	48,979	17,609	29,550	NA	29,428	20,500	34,992	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.78
Central and Northern OR ^{d/}	65	137	85	105	118	NA	102	30 fish/mi	60 fish/mi	0.42	0.42	0.49	NA	NA	NA	0.78
Upper River Bright - Fall ^{d/}	77,880	98,401	86,644	53,961	64,450	90,636	68,056	19,182	39,625	0.38	0.28	0.40	NA	NA	NA	0.86
Upper River - Summer ^{d/}	41,090	70,654	52,076	64,497	49,410	56,495	56,466	6,072	12,143	0.17	0.30	0.40	NA	NA	NA	0.75
Willapa Bay - Fall ^{e/}	2,894	3,585	2,966	2,351	NA	NA	2,924	1,696	3,393	0.65	0.55	0.71	NA	NA	NA	0.78
Grays Harbor Fall ^{d/e/}	14,880	20,879	13,207	14,259	NA	NA	15,783	5,694	13,326	0.64	0.58	0.69	NA	NA	NA	0.78
Grays Harbor Spring	983	2,828	2,573	1,348	NA	NA	2,141	700	1,400	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.78
Queets - Fall ^{d/}	2,663	3,622	3,364	1,784	NA	NA	2,791	1,250	2,500	0.73	0.73	0.79	NA	NA	NA	0.87
Queets - Sp/Su	322	342	280	434	NA	NA	346	350	700	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.78
Hoh - Fall ^{d/e/}	1,552	2,273	2,622	1,866	NA	NA	2,232	600	1,200	0.73	0.68	0.74	NA	NA	NA	0.90
Hoh Sp/Su	766	1,248	817	1,055	NA	NA	1,025	450	900	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.78
Quillayute - Fall ^{d/e/}	7,765	8,672	5,568	6,761	5,607	NA	5,954	1,500	3,000	0.65	0.60	0.69	NA	NA	NA	0.87
Quillayute - Sp/Su	1,442	942	1,056	1,441	1,791	NA	1,397	600	1,200	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.78
Hoko -Su/Fa ^{d/}	1,838	1,316	1,165	1,386	NA	3,125	1,715	425	850	0.37	0.22	NA ^{g/}	NA	NA	NA	0.78
Coho																
Willapa Bay ^{f/}	15,115	16,476	31,369	24,197	NA	20,053	24,783	8,600	17,200	0.39	0.33	0.24	0.31	NA	0.53	0.74
Grays Harbor ^{f/}	30,468	23,814	62,762	65,977	NA	37,387	53,695	18,320	24,426	0.39	0.29	0.23	0.29	NA	0.55	0.65
Queets	1,700	4,181	5,752	12,083	NA	8,629	8,433	4,350	5,800	0.57	0.22	0.10	0.32	NA	0.33	0.65
Hoh	2,445	2,840	6,396	8,224	NA	2,311	4,954	1,890	2,520	0.57	0.49	0.18	0.30	NA	0.53	0.65
Quillayute Fall	6,852	7,695	9,938	13,000	7,245	7,609	8,949	4,725	6,300	0.37	0.16	0.04	0.22	NA	0.26	0.59
Juan de Fuca	4,625	8,548	20,837	16,977	NA	17,344	18,307	7,000	11,000	0.12	0.07	0.07	0.08	NA	0.12	0.60
Hood Canal	7,884	16,832	34,388	9,192	NA	20,258	18,570	10,750	14,350	0.46	0.29	0.25	0.54	NA	0.45	0.65
Skagit	14,246	23,808	75,532	92,306	NA	34,961	62,467	14,875	25,000	0.48	0.43	0.33	0.26	NA	0.45	0.60
Stillaguamish	12,887	21,555	38,176	53,828	NA	19,123	33,998	6,100	10,000	0.20	0.13	0.11	0.10	NA	0.38	0.50
Snohomish	40,314	42,675	97,523	85,692	NA	43,471	71,354	31,000	50,000	0.17	0.11	0.11	0.08	NA	0.40	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 2023 Exploitation Rate Analysis (TCCHINOOK (23)-06).

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/ Calculation of a reliable exploitation rate estimate was not possible due to insufficient CWT information.

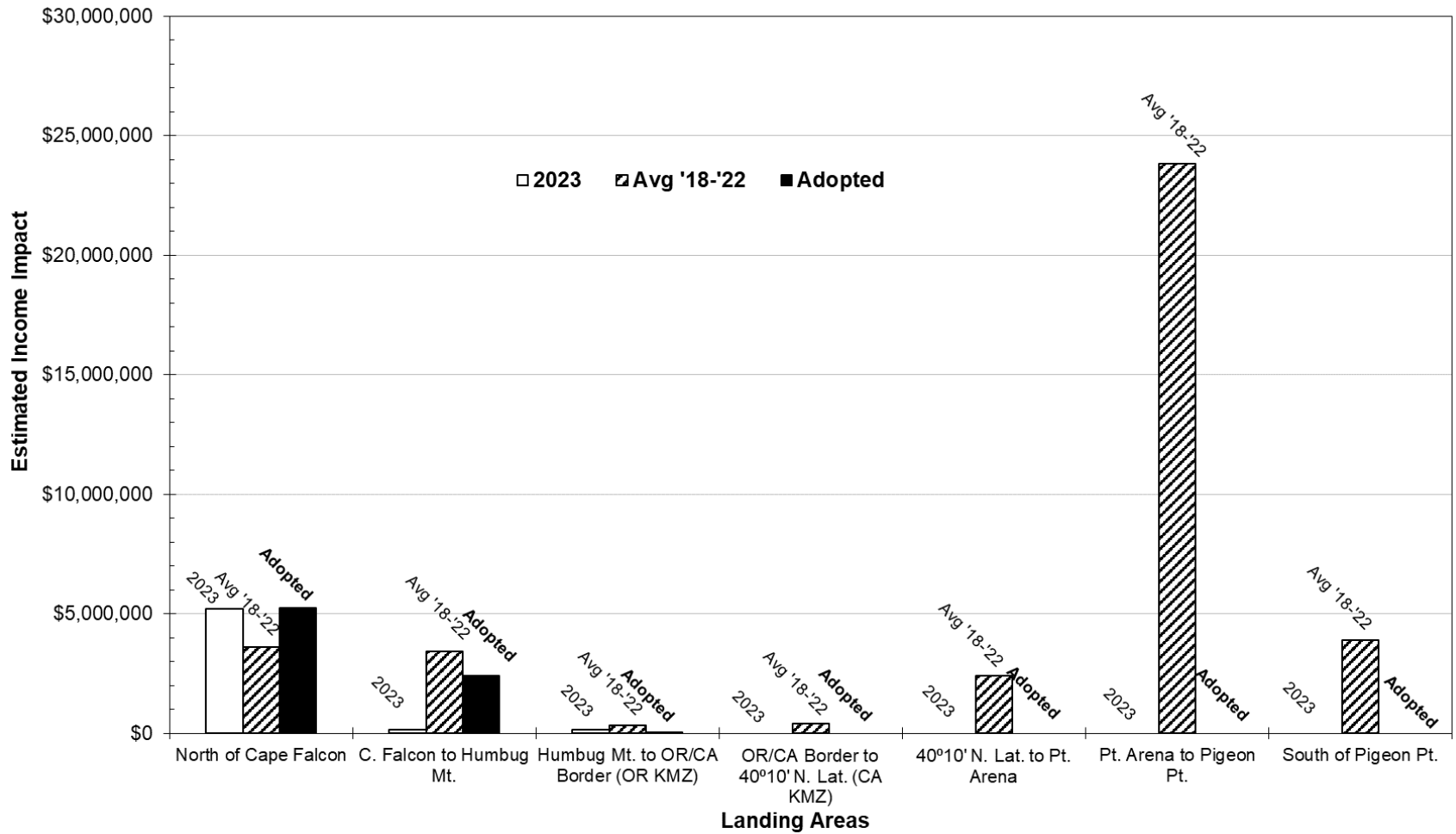


FIGURE 3. Projected coastal community personal income impacts associated with the 2024 commercial troll fishery under Council-adopted management measures compared to estimated 2023 and the 2018-2022 inflation-adjusted average (in 2023 dollars).

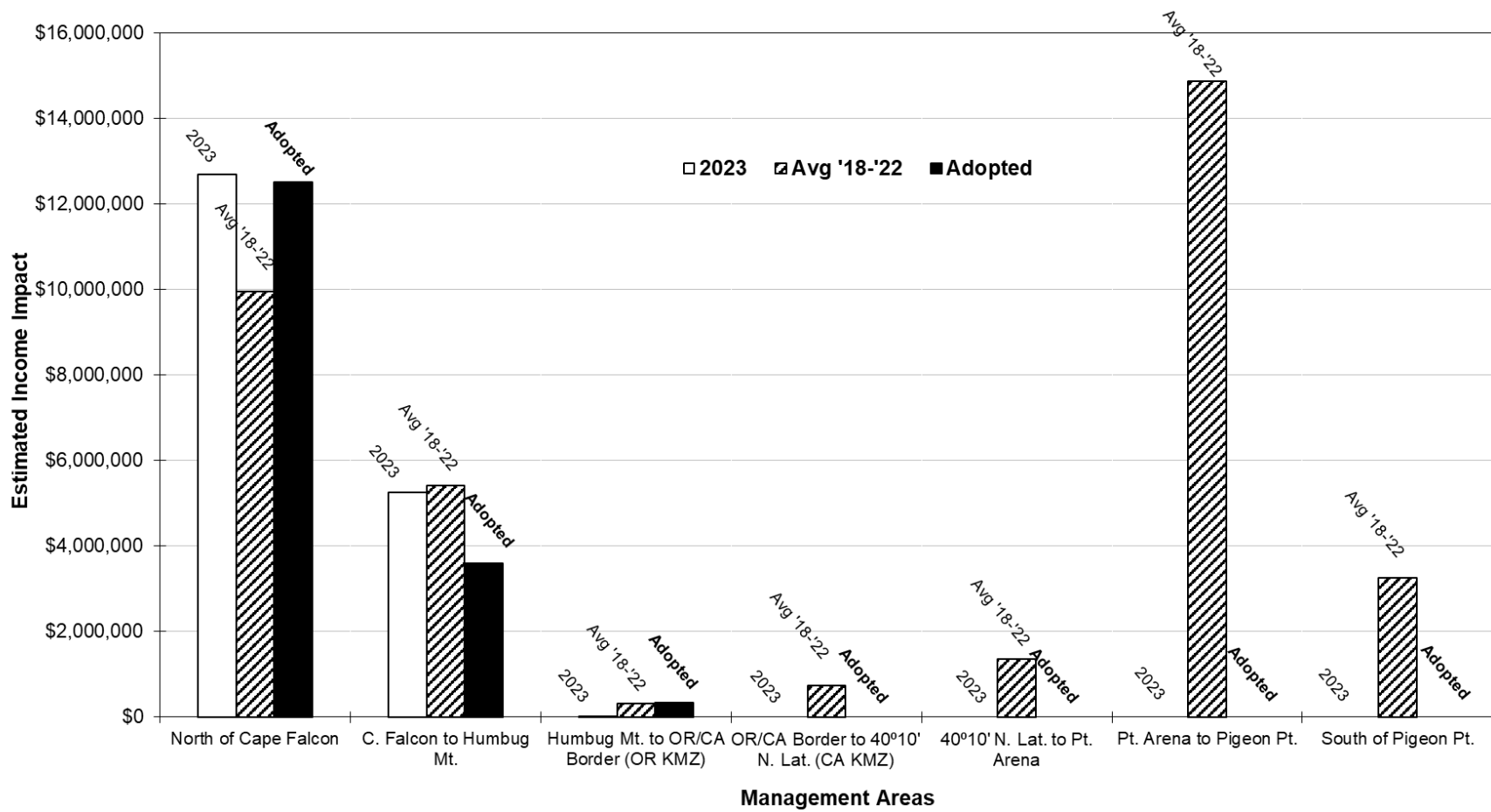


FIGURE 4. Projected coastal community personal income impacts associated with the 2024 recreational ocean salmon fishery under Council-adopted management measures compared to estimated 2023 and the 2018-2022 inflation-adjusted average (in 2023 dollars).

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: 12.3%.

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										0.00
MO									0.00	MO										0.00
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

0% 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 harvest in numbers of fish by month, area, and fishery.

Commercial											Recreational											
Port Area	Fall 2023		Summer 2024						Summer Total	Year Total	Port Area	Fall 2023			Summer 2024						Summer Total	Year Total
	Sep	Oct-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug				Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug		
NO	0	0		10	7	16	109	286	428	428	NO	33	0	0	0	11	0	0	24	91	126	159
CO	0	0		58	18	297	109	18	500	500	CO	0	0	0	0	3	7	156			166	166
KO				0					0	0	KO				5	96	9	74			184	184
KC											KC											
FB											FB											
SF											SF											
MO											MO											
Total	0	0		68	25	313	217	303	926	926	Total	33	0	0	0	11	5	99	40	321	476	509

36,511 natural area spawners, 20.0% spawner reduction rate, 2.2% 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											Recreational											
Port Area	Fall 2023		Summer 2024						Summer Total	Year Total	Port Area	Fall 2023			Summer 2024						Summer Total	Year Total
	Sep	Oct-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug				Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug		
NO	0	0		9	7	8	85	172	281	281	NO	21	0	0	0	3	0	0	7	26	36	57
CO	0	0		54	17	258	81	15	425	425	CO	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	44		47	47
KO				0					0	0	KO					2	27	3	23		55	55
KC											KC											
FB											FB											
SF											SF											
MO											MO											
Total	0	0		64	23	267	166	187	707	707	Total	21	0	0	0	3	2	28	11	92	136	157

36,511 natural area spawners, 20.0% spawner reduction rate, 2.2% 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-4. Sacramento River fall Chinook ocean impacts in numbers of fish by fishery and Alternative.

Commercial										Recreational												
Port Area	Fall 2023		Summer 2024						Summer Total	Year Total	Port Area	Fall 2023			Summer 2024						Summer Total	Year Total
	Sep	Oct-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug				Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug		
NO	0	0	952	766	314	501	378	2,911	2,911	NO	0	0	0	3	0	3	71	220	76	373	373	
CO	0	12	691	738	588	65	32	2,114	2,126	CO	141	0	0	0	7	3	36	124	38	208	349	
KO										KO						13	90	136	60	299	299	
KC										KC												
FB										FB												
SF										SF												
MO										MO												
Total	0	12	1,643	1,504	902	566	410	5,025	5,037	Total	141	0	0	3	7	19	198	480	175	882	1,023	

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.