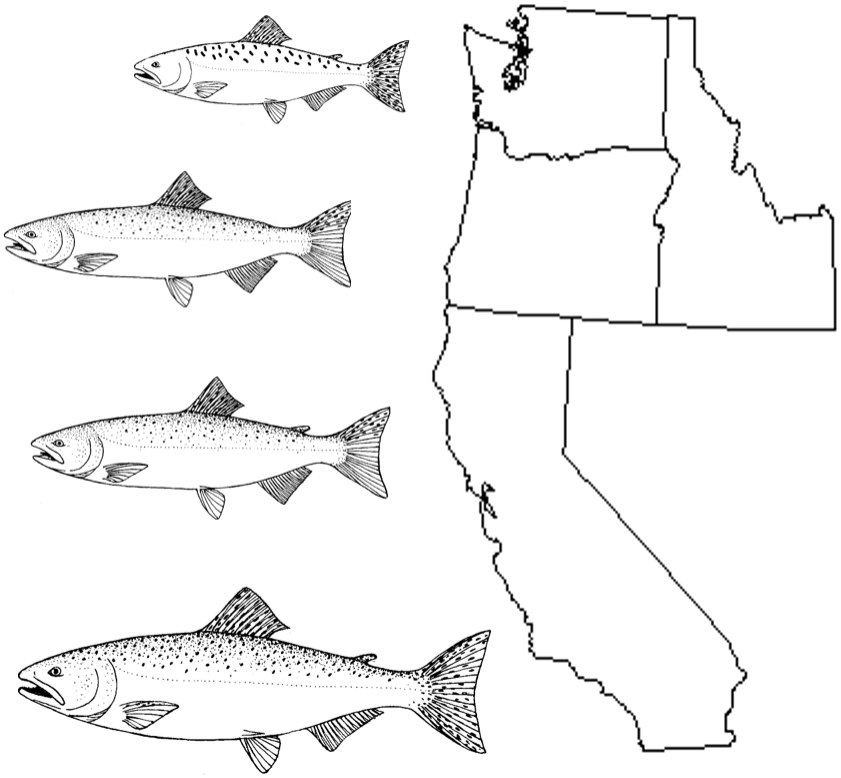
PRESEASON REPORT III

COUNCIL ADOPTED MANAGEMENT MEASURES
AND
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PART 3
FOR
2026 OCEAN SALMON FISHERY REGULATIONS

REGULATION IDENTIFIER NUMBER 0648-BO06



Pacific Fishery Management Council
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101
Portland, OR 97220-1384
(503) 820-2280
www.pcouncil.org

APRIL 2026

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM

DR. MICHAEL O'FARRELL, CHAIR
National Marine Fisheries Service, Santa Cruz, California

MR. JON CAREY, VICE CHAIR
National Marine Fisheries Service, Lacey, Washington

MS. CASSANDRA LEEMAN
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Salem, Oregon

MS. KANDICE MORGENSTERN
California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Santa Rosa, California

MR. KYLE VAN DE GRAAF (INTERIM REPRESENTATIVE)
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Montesano, Washington

MARLENE A. BELLMAN
Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission, Olympia, Washington

PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL STAFF

MS. ANGELA FORRISTALL

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

This document may be cited in the following manner:
Pacific Fishery Management Council. 2026. *Preseason Report III: Council Adopted Management Measures and Environmental Assessment Part 3 for 2026 Ocean Salmon Fishery Regulations.* (Document prepared for the Council and its advisory entities.) Pacific Fishery Management Council, 7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101, Portland, Oregon 97220-1384.

A report of the Pacific Fishery Management Council pursuant to National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Award Number FNA25NMFS441C0005.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABC	Acceptable Biological Catch
ACL	Annual Catch Limit(s)
CCIEA	California Current Integrated Ecosystem Assessment
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Council	Pacific Fishery Management Council
CPUE	catch per unit effort
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
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
ODFW	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
OCN	Oregon coastal natural (coho)
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])
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
WDFW	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report, referred to as Preseason Report III, is the last in an annual series of four reports prepared by the Salmon Technical Team (STT) of the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) to document and help guide development of ocean salmon fishery management measures for fisheries off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California. This report describes the Council's 2026[1] ocean salmon management measures adopted for submission to the U.S. Secretary of Commerce and characterizes the expected impacts on ocean salmon fisheries and the stocks which support them.

This report also constitutes portions of an Environmental Assessment (EA) to comply with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements for the 2026 ocean salmon regulations and includes a description and analysis of the Proposed Action. An EA is used to determine whether an action being considered by a Federal agency has significant impacts. The first part of this EA (Preseason Report I; PFMC 2026b), includes a statement of the purpose and need for the proposed action, a description of the affected human environment, a description of the No-Action Alternative, and an evaluation of the No-Action Alternative's effects on the salmon stocks included in the Council's Fishery Management Plan (FMP). The second part of the EA (Preseason Report II; PFMC 2026c), includes an additional description of the affected human environment relevant to the Council's proposed Alternatives, a description of the Alternatives, and an analysis of the consequences of the Alternatives, including short term and long-term impacts of the Alternatives. Along with the description and analysis of the Proposed Action in this report (Preseason Report III), these three parts of the EA will provide the necessary components to determine if a finding of no significant impact (FONSI) or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is warranted.

Appendix A of this report presents tables of impacts on Klamath and Sacramento River fall Chinook under the adopted regulations. Appendix B is a memo from co-managers, which provides details on a change to the Chinook Fishery Regulation Assessment Model (FRAM) base-period exploitation rates for the 8D (Tulalip Bay area) non-treaty sport fishery for 2026.

The Council's Proposed Action for the 2026 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 2025 Ocean Salmon Fisheries* (PFMC 2026a) 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 now meets the criteria for '*not overfished-rebuilding'* status based on the most recent three-year geometric mean of spawning escapement (2023-2025).

[1] The fishery management measures under consideration would cover the period May 16, 2026, through May 15, 2027 (86 FR 26426). For ease of reference, we refer to this time period as 2026.

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

2.0 SELECTION OF FINAL MANAGEMENT MEASURES

The following figures and tables describe the Council-adopted management measures covering the period from May 16, 2026 through May 15, 2027 unless modified inseason:

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

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

Table 2 - Recreational ocean salmon management measures;

Figure 2 - Geographic outline of recreational ocean salmon seasons;

Table 3 - Treaty Indian commercial ocean management measures; and

Table 4 - Allowable catch quotas for Chinook and coho.

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

The 2026 seasons are constrained primarily by Washington coastal coho, Lower Columbia River natural coho, Lower Columbia River natural tule Chinook, and Puget Sound Chinook in the area north of Cape Falcon. Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast natural coho and California Coastal Chinook are constraining in the area south of Cape Falcon.

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

2.1 Inseason Management

Inseason actions may be taken to meet management goals set preseason, consistent with fishery regimes established by the U.S.-Canada Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC), conservation objectives and ACLs, conservation of the salmon resource, any adjudicated Indian fishing rights, and the ocean allocation scheme in the fishery management plan. Inseason action authority is described at 50 CFR § 660.409.

Inseason actions that are anticipated for the 2026-2027 management season include, but are not limited to, the following possibilities:

1. Adjustments in landing/possession 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, 2027, if necessary to meet 2027 management objectives.
8. Closing or postponing California recreational fisheries scheduled to open April 3 or May 1, 2027, or commercial fisheries scheduled to open May 1, 2027, if necessary to meet 2027 management objectives.
9. Implementing and/or modifying landing limits for the California commercial fishery scheduled to open May 1, 2027.
10. Closing commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon scheduled to open May 15, 2027, if necessary to meet 2027 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 may establish state marine water salmon fisheries at the discretion of the California Fish and Game Commission.

3.0 SALMON FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN REQUIREMENTS

The Council's Salmon FMP includes objectives for setting annual management measures to regulate ocean salmon fisheries between the U.S./Canada border and the U.S./Mexico border. These objectives are intended to meet the requirements of the MSA and regulations implementing the statute, and "other applicable law" including the ESA, international treaties, and tribal treaties and other tribal fishing rights.

As described in the Salmon FMP, the regulations governing the salmon fishery must be consistent with Court orders regarding tribal treaties and other tribal fishing rights in the *U.S. v. Washington* (Puget Sound), *Hoh v. Baldrige* (Washington coast), *U.S. v. Oregon* (Columbia River) cases, and *Parravano v. Babbitt* and the 1993 Solicitor General opinion (Klamath River) governing allocation and management of shared salmon resources. Annual negotiations and shaping of fisheries result in the Council being able to complete final management measure recommendations that are consistent with the exercise of these tribal fishing rights.

In addition to the allocation objectives associated with sharing between treaty Indian and non-Indian sectors, the Salmon FMP includes formulas for allocating Chinook and coho quotas among non-Indian sectors. North of Cape Falcon, there are sharing formulas between and within non-tribal sectors for allocating Chinook and coho quotas or other provisions of the FMP. The 2026 salmon management measures adopted by the Council meet all allocation requirements.

4.0 SPECIES LISTED UNDER THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

Since 1989, NMFS has listed 17 Evolutionarily Significant Units (ESUs) of salmon under the ESA. As the listings have occurred, NMFS has issued biological opinions that consider the impacts resulting from implementation of the Salmon FMP and annual management measures to listed salmonid species. NMFS has also reinitiated consultation on certain ESUs over time as needed. Additional details for species listed under the ESA, including the ESUs listed under the ESA and a current list of Biological Opinions, are provided in Section 5 of the most recent Preseason II document.

The ESA consultation standards, exploitation rates, and other criteria in place for the 2026 management season are presented in Table 5.

5.0 OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE PACIFIC SALMON TREATY

In 1985 the PST was signed, setting long-term goals for the benefit of the shared salmon resources of the United States and Canada. The Pacific Salmon Commission is the body formed by the governments of Canada and the United States to implement the PST. Details on the Chinook and coho management aspects and allowable exploitation rates for the current year are included in Section 6 of the most recent Preseason II report.

6.0 CHINOOK SALMON MANAGEMENT

6.1 North of Cape Falcon

Abundance projections important to Chinook harvest management north of Cape Falcon in 2026 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 242,000, which is less than the 2025 preseason expectation of 306,200. The LRH forecast is 118,600, which is less than the forecast of 121,500 in 2025. The SCH forecast is 123,400, which is less than the 2025 forecast of 184,700.

6.1.1 Objectives

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

- Consultation standards for ESA listed species as provided in Section 5.0 in Preseason Report II (PFMC 2026c). Relevant ESUs (may be referred to as stocks in this document) for the area north of Cape Falcon include Lower Columbia River (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 Snake River wild (SRW) fall Chinook.
- Achieving management objectives for Puget Sound Chinook.

6.1.2 Achievement of Objectives

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

- *LCR natural tule fall Chinook*. The Council adopted management measures have a projected total exploitation rate of 41.0 percent, which is within the 41.0 percent maximum for 2026.

- *LRW fall Chinook*. The Council adopted management measures have a projected ocean escapement of 15,500, which exceeds the 6,900 minimum ocean escapement needed to attain the ESA consultation standard of 5,700 spawners to the North Fork Lewis River.

- *SRW fall Chinook*. The Council adopted management measures have an ocean exploitation rate that is 54.2 percent of the base period exploitation rate, which is less than the ESA consultation standard of no more than 70 percent of the 1988 – 1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries.

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

6.2 South of Cape Falcon

Status of Chinook stocks important to 2026 Chinook harvest management south of Cape Falcon are:

- *Sacramento River fall Chinook (SRFC)*. The Sacramento Index forecast is 392,349, which is greater than the 2025 forecast of 165,655.
- *KRFC*. The ocean abundance forecast for this stock is 176,233 including 18,323 age-4 fish, which is greater than the 2025 forecasts of 82,672, including 14,333 age-4 fish.
- *Sacramento River winter Chinook (SRWC)*. The forecast of age-3 escapement absent fishing is 9,883, which is higher than the 2025 forecast of 4,507.

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 30,143 adults, which is produced, in expectation, by a maximum exploitation rate of 25.0 percent (FMP control rule).

- A maximum KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate of 8.6 percent (framework for California coastal Chinook, 50 CFR 660.410(d)).

- Consultation standards for ESA listed stocks as provided in Section 5.0 of Preseason Report II. Relevant ESA listed stocks for the area south of Cape Falcon include SRWC, California coastal Chinook, SRW fall Chinook, and LCR natural tule fall Chinook.

For 2026, the KRFC harvest control rule, which also serves as the rebuilding plan for KRFC, specifies a *de minimis* maximum allowable exploitation rate of 25.0 percent. The Salmon FMP requires consideration of several factors when recommending *de minimis* exploitation rates. From the Salmon FMP Section 3.3.6.1:

"When recommending an allowable *de minimis* exploitation rate in a given year, the Council shall also consider the following circumstances:

- The potential for critically low natural spawner abundance, including considerations for substocks that may fall below crucial genetic thresholds;
- Spawner abundance levels in recent years;
- The status of co-mingled stocks;
- Indicators of marine and freshwater environmental conditions;
- Minimal needs for tribal fisheries;
- Whether the stock is currently in an approaching an overfished condition;
- Whether the stock is currently overfished;

- Other considerations as appropriate."

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

Potential for low spawner abundance
The potential for critically low natural spawner abundance could be considered high. The 2026 minimum natural-area adult spawner escapement of 30,143 natural-area adults is lower than the minimum stock size threshold (MSST; 30,525) and S_{MSY} (40,700 natural-area adult spawners). A natural-area adult escapement of 30,143 adults would represent the 18th lowest value over the past 48 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 30,143 adults in 2026. The 720 adult escapement threshold for these substocks was based on effective population size (genetic) considerations. Application of the model suggested that at least one of the substocks would fall below the 720 adult threshold with a probability of 0.228.

Recent spawner abundance
The natural-area adult spawner escapement has been lower than the MSST in eight of the last ten years and three of the last five years. The 2026 forecast of natural-area adult spawners in the absence of fishing is 40,191 adults, which is lower than S_{MSY} and higher than the MSST. If fishing seasons are structured such that the maximum allowable exploitation rate of 25 percent is met, the natural-area adult spawner expectation will be 30,143, which is lower than the S_{MSY} and MSST.

Comingled stocks
With regard to co-mingled stocks, Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (SONCC) coho have a low abundance forecast and are likely to constrain 2026 ocean fisheries in California and Oregon.

Indicators of marine and freshwater environmental conditions
The 2025-2026 California Current Integrated Ecosystem Assessment (CCIEA) Ecosystem Status Report (CCIEA 2026) provides indicator-based outlooks for KRFC for the 2026 and 2027 return years. The indicator-based outlook is "consistent with low returns in 2026 and 2027". Appendix J.3 of the CCIEA report provides more detailed information on the habitat indicators relevant to the 2026 and 2027 return years.

Approaching an overfished condition
KRFC do not meet the criteria for at risk of approaching an overfished condition in 2026 (PFMC 2026b).

Overfished status
KRFC was declared overfished following the 2017 escapement. KRFC meet the criteria for "not overfished-rebuilding" in 2026 (PFMC 2026b).

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 30,144, which meets the 2026 escapement objective of 30,143 and which is produced, in expectation, by a minimum exploitation rate of 25 percent.
- *SRFC*. The adopted management measures result in a projected escapement of 211,143, which is higher than the 2026 objective of 188,328 hatchery and natural area adult spawners.
- *SRWC*. The adopted management measures result in a projected age-3 impact rate of 15.4 percent, which is consistent with the ESA consultation standard that (1) limits the age-3 impact rate in 2026 fisheries south of Point Arena to a maximum of 20.0 percent and (2) specifies time/area closures and minimum size limit constraints south of Point Arena.
- *California coastal Chinook*. The adopted management measures result in a projected KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate of 8.6 percent, which is consistent with the application of the conservation objective and management measures for this stock to limit the forecast KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate to a maximum of 8.6 percent.
- *SRW fall Chinook*. The adopted management measures have an ocean exploitation rate of 54.2 percent of the base period exploitation rate, which is less than the ESA consultation standard of no more than 70 percent of the 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries.
- *LCR natural tule fall Chinook.* The projected exploitation rate in the adopted management measures is 41.0 percent and meets the 41.0 percent maximum for 2026.

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

7.0 COHO SALMON MANAGEMENT

Abundance projections important to coho harvest management in Council area fisheries in 2026 are:

- *Oregon Production Index Hatchery (OPIH) coho.* The forecast is 519,300 compared to the 2025 forecast of 493,600. The Columbia River early coho forecast is 322,700 compared to the 2025 forecast of 338,100, and the Columbia River late coho forecast is 188,500 compared to the 2025 forecast of 141,600
- *Oregon coastal natural (OCN) coho.* The OCN forecast is 218,600 compared to the 2025 forecast of 289,000.
- *Lower Columbia natural (LCN) coho.* The LCN forecast is 101,800 compared to the 2025 forecast of 72,000.
- *Puget Sound coho.* Among Puget Sound natural stocks, Skagit and Stillaguamish coho are in the normal category. Snohomish and Hood Canal coho are in the low category. Strait of Juan de Fuca coho are in the critical category.
- *Interior Fraser (Thompson River) coho.* This Canadian stock continues to be depressed.
- *Washington coastal coho.* Forecasts for Washington coastal coho stocks as an aggregate are increased for both natural and hatchery stocks compared to 2025. All four Washington coastal natural stocks (Quillayute fall, Hoh, Queets, and Grays Harbor) are classified in the abundant category for 2026 under the PST Southern Coho Management Plan.

7.1 Objectives

Key coho management objectives shaping management measures in 2026 Council area fisheries are:

- Consultation standards for ESA listed stocks as provided in Section 5.0 in Preseason Report II (PFMC 2026c). 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 2026 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 natural coho stocks are mixed but categorized as abundant in 2026; these stocks contribute to fisheries off Washington. Forecasts for some Puget Sound and Interior Fraser coho stocks in 2026 are low; however, most of the exploitation on these stocks occurs in Puget Sound and has been addressed in development of fishing seasons for inside waters during the North of Falcon co-management process by the state and treaty tribes of Washington. Because of their abundance status (low), Interior Fraser coho are subject to an exploitation rate ceiling of 10.0 percent in southern U.S. fisheries under the PST Southern Coho Management Plan.
- Fisheries north of Cape Falcon were shaped to minimize impacts on Washington coastal natural coho and LCN coho.

7.2 Achievement of Objectives

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

- *SONCC coho.* The adopted management measures satisfy the maximum 16 percent exploitation rate for the Trinity River component of the SONCC coho ESU and 15 percent for all other components when projected marine impacts are combined with projected freshwater impacts. The marine exploitation rate is 2.5 percent for all SONCC coho components. The freshwater exploitation rates are 13.2 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 16.4 percent and a freshwater exploitation rate of 11.1 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 (including Buoy 10) Columbia River exploitation rate of 7.6 percent.
- *Washington coastal natural coho*. The adopted management measures provide ocean escapement numbers of 73,737, 8,764, 5,519, and 12,156 for Grays Harbor, Queets, Hoh, and Quillayute fall natural coho, respectively. These ocean escapement levels, when combined with scheduled in-river fisheries, meet FMP management objectives. Expected total exploitation rates are 45.0 percent, 44.7 percent, 45.2 percent, and 35.8 percent for Grays Harbor, Queets, Hoh, and Quillayute fall natural coho, respectively, which comply with both the FMP and the PST Southern Coho Management Plan.

- *Interior Fraser coho*. The Southern U.S. exploitation rates in the adopted management measures total 9.0 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 ESA consultation standards and FMP objectives, and all other objectives for relevant coho stocks including those listed in Table 5.

8.0 PINK SALMON MANAGEMENT

Pink salmon do not merit management consideration in 2026, as it is an even-numbered year. In odd numbered years, impacts on Chinook and coho in pink-directed fisheries are considered when planning north of Cape Falcon ocean and Puget Sound fisheries.

9.0 IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THE ADOPTED MANAGEMENT MEASURES

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

Adopted management measures in the area north of Cape Falcon were shaped to meet consultation standards, take into consideration year-specific circumstances, and comply with FMP objectives. The 2026 Chinook total allowable catch (TAC) is slightly lower than the 2025 TAC due to slightly lower forecasted abundances of Columbia River fall Chinook. The 2026 coho TAC is increased compared to last year's TAC mainly due to higher abundance forecasts for Columbia River coho stocks.

Fisheries south of Cape Falcon are primarily constrained by California Coastal Chinook. As per 2026 NMFS guidance, California Coastal Chinook are being managed under an 8.6% ocean harvest rate limit on age-4 KRFC.

9.1 Commercial

North of Cape Falcon, the non-Indian troll Chinook quota is split between the spring (May - June) season and the summer season (July - September). The non-Indian commercial Chinook quota of 56,000 is decreased compared to the 61,250 Chinook quota in 2025 and is split two-thirds in the spring season and one-third in the summer season. The non-Indian commercial coho quota of 19,600 is increased compared to the 2025 quota of 8,280 coho. All landed coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip.

The spring season in the area north of Cape Falcon is open for all salmon except coho seven days per week May 16 through June 29. A catch limit of 7,460 Chinook is in effect from the U.S./Canada border to the Queets River, and a catch limit of 5,590 Chinook is in effect from Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon. May 16 through May 20, Chinook weekly per vessel landing and possession limits in effect are (landing week is Thursday through Wednesday): 60 Chinook combined across all subareas, 50 Chinook in the U.S/Canada border to Queets River subarea, 60 Chinook in the Queets River to Leadbetter Point subarea, and 50 Chinook in the Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon subarea. Beginning May 21, Chinook per vessel weekly landing and possession limits in effect are: 250 Chinook combined across all subareas, 80 Chinook in the U.S/Canada border to Queets subarea, 250 Chinook in the Queets River to Leadbetter Point subarea, and 80 Chinook in the Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon subarea. In 2027, the season is scheduled to open May 1 for all salmon except coho consistent with preseason regulations as described for this area and subareas for May 16 through June 29, 2026.

The summer season in the area north of Cape Falcon is open for all salmon seven days per week July 1 through September 30. A landing and possession limit of 50 coho per vessel per landing week is in effect coastwide (landing week is Thursday through Wednesday). All landed coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip.

In the area between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain the commercial fishery will be open for all salmon except coho from mid-May through the end of June and in October. In the same area, September will be open for all salmon with a non-mark-selective coho quota of 7,000 and a limit of no more than 100 coho per vessel per landing week is in place. In the months of September and October, a limit of no more than 100 Chinook per vessel per landing week is in place. From Cape Falcon to Heceta Bank Line, an all-salmon except coho fishery will open for two weeks in July. From Humbug Mountain to the Oregon/California border, an all-salmon except coho fishery will be open from mid-May through mid-June.

Commercial salmon fisheries will be closed from the Oregon/California border to Point Arena (California Klamath Management Zone [KMZ], Fort Bragg management area) in 2026. In the area between Point Arena and the U.S./Mexico border (San Francisco, Monterey management areas), the fishery will open for all salmon except coho with a series of four 5-7 day openers in May, followed by additional short openers south of Pigeon Point in June and July. The entire area from Point Arena to the U.S./Mexico border will again open for three 3-7 day openers in August. The summer fishery between May and August will operate under a harvest limit of 83,000 Chinook, applicable to all open dates and areas, as well as a landing and possession limit of 160 Chinook per vessel per open period. An additional fall fishery will open in September in the subarea between 38°02' N. lat. and Pigeon Point, with a separate 20,000 Chinook harvest limit and a landing and possession limit of 100 Chinook per vessel per open period.

9.2 Recreational

North of Cape Falcon, the recreational Chinook quota of 54,000 is increased from the 2025 quota of 53,750 Chinook. The recreational coho quota of 102,900 is increased from the 2025 quota of 99,720 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. June 20 through June 30, all salmon except coho, one salmon daily bag limit. Beginning July 1, both subareas will open for all salmon, except no chum beginning August 1, through September 30 or when Chinook subarea guideline or coho subarea quota is attained. The daily bag limit in both subareas is two salmon.

The Westport subarea will open seven days per week. June 20 through 28, all salmon except coho, one salmon daily bag limit. Beginning June 29, the Westport subarea will open for all salmon species through September 30 or when Chinook subarea guideline or coho subarea quota is attained. The daily bag limit is two salmon, of which only one may be a Chinook.

The Columbia River subarea will open seven days per week for all salmon species June 20 through the earlier of September 30 or when Chinook subarea guideline or coho subarea quota is attained. The daily bag limit is two salmon, of which only one may be a Chinook.

In Oregon, from Cape Falcon to the Oregon/California border the all salmon except coho season is open until June 5 and then will transition to an all salmon season with a quota of 47,600 mark-selective coho and will close on August 23 or when the quota is met. In the same area, from August 24 through the end of the month, the all salmon except coho season will continue. An all salmon season with a quota of 27,500 coho will open for the month of September from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain. If the quota is met prior to the scheduled end date, the all salmon except coho season will continue. From Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain, an all salmon except coho season is open for the month of October.

The area from the Oregon/California border to Point Arena (California KMZ, Fort Bragg management area) will be open from June 13 through July 19, and again from August 1-31. Further south, between Point Arena and Pigeon Point (San Francisco management area), the fishery will be open from June 27 through July 22, and again from August 1-31. Between Pigeon Point and the U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey management area) the fishery opened April 11 and will continue through August 31. All management areas are being managed under harvest guidelines in 2026 which may result in areas closing early though inseason action. The area-specific harvest guidelines are 3,900, 5,100, 34,900, and 21,800 Chinook in the California KMZ, Fort Bragg, San Francisco, and Monterey management areas, respectively.

An additional fall fishery will open in the area between 38°02' N. lat. and the U.S./Mexico border for the month of September. If the fall harvest guideline of 20,000 Chinook (applicable to the entire open area) is not reached in September, the fishery will continue through the month of October in the area between 38°02' N. lat. and Pigeon Point.

The STT received guidance at the March PFMC meeting to "adjust the Klamath River recreational fishery share such that the projected natural area adult spawner escapement equals 30,143." This guidance resulted in 50:50 tribal:non-tribal harvest sharing and a non-tribal river recreational share of 3,248 adult KRFC.

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

9.3 Treaty Indian

The treaty Indian ocean troll Chinook quota is split evenly between the spring (May - June) fishery and the summer fishery (July - September). The Chinook-only spring fishery runs from May 1 through June 30 with a sub-quota of 22,500. The summer fishery opens on July 1 and runs through the earlier of a date in September, to be established in tribal regulations, or 22,500 Chinook quota or 42,500 coho quota are obtained. 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 activities. While reductions in income impacts may not necessarily reflect net losses in a particular community, depending on the degree to which there is compensating activity, reductions are likely to indicate losses to businesses and individuals that depend on the reduced activity for their livelihood (and vice versa).

Total economic effects from ocean fisheries may vary from what is indicated by the short-term impact estimates 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 catch per unit effort (CPUE) representing lower costs for inside 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 conditions, 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. However, since the area from the Oregon/California border to the U.S./Mexico border was closed to ocean commercial salmon fishing in 2023, 2024 and 2025, data patterns from the 2022 season were used for those areas. In a given year the data typically show 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.

The expected harvest levels used to model commercial fishery impacts are taken from Table 6. Estimated harvests do not include a relatively small amount of harvest that could occur in the state-waters-only (SWO) fishery off southern Oregon. Projected total commercial harvest combined with a recent 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, 2024 and 2025, averages from the 2022 season were used. If the current year's actual average weights per fish or exvessel prices diverge significantly from what was observed in recent years, then estimated 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 current year. Consequently, if the multi-year average for a particular time period and area happens to be higher than last year's effort level, then the model may forecast an increase in effort for the coming year even though management measures may not have changed from the previous year. Estimated recreational effort excludes a relatively small amount that often occurs in the SWO fisheries off central and southern Oregon.

Recreational fishery effort north of Cape Falcon was estimated using historical CPUE estimates ("success rates") applied to salmon quotas and expected harvest levels under the adopted Alternative. Projections of recreational catch north of Cape Falcon were made by multiplying the proposed quotas for coho and Chinook 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 the projected recreational catch of coho and Chinook.

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. From the NEPA perspective, "impacts" of the action refer to changes to the human environment from the proposed action or alternatives that are reasonably foreseeable and have a reasonably close causal relationship to the proposed action or alternatives. For the purposes of a NEPA analysis, the impacts of the proposed action are compared to a "No Action" alternative. Here, the "No

Action" alternative is the continuation of the 2025 fishery. The impacts of the No Action alternative were analyzed in Preseason Report I (PFMC 2026b) and compared to the impacts of alternatives for the annual management measures in Preseason Report II (PFMC 2026c). A summary of impacts from the Proposed Action (adopted Alternative) follows below.

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. 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. Comparisons of income impacts under the Proposed Action with income impacts under the baseline and Alternatives I, II and III are summarized in Table 11. Assessment of the Proposed Action compared with estimated 2025 and recent five-year 2020-2024 inflation-adjusted average income impacts are discussed below.

Projected coastwide income impacts from **commercial** salmon landings and processing under the Proposed Action are generally within the range analyzed under the Alternatives (Table 11) and represent an increase of approximately 115 percent in estimated total coastwide commercial fisheries income impacts (i.e., more than double) compared to last year, and an increase of approximately 32 percent compared with the recent five-year (2020-2024) average (Figure 3). Regionally the picture is mixed, with income impacts from commercial salmon fisheries under the Proposed Action projected to be above last year's level between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain, and non-zero for the first time since 2022 in the areas south of Point Arena, but slightly below last year north of Cape Falcon, and as in 2023, 2024 and 2025, essentially zero between Humbug Mountain and the Oregon/California border, and between the Oregon/California border and Point Arena. With respect to the 2020-2024 inflation-adjusted average, income impacts from commercial salmon fisheries under the Proposed Action are projected to be 131 percent above the recent average level north of Cape Falcon, 265 percent above the recent average between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain, and 14 percent above the average south of Pigeon Point, but below the 2020-2024 inflation-adjusted average in all regions between Humbug Mountain and Pigeon Point due to closures or very limited commercial salmon fisheries in those areas (Figure 3).

Projected coastwide income impacts resulting from expenditures by **recreational** salmon anglers under the Proposed Action are generally within the range analyzed under the Alternatives (Table 11) and are projected to result in an increase of approximately 39 percent in total coastwide recreational fisheries income impacts compared to last year's activity, a level which is also 27 percent above the recent five-year (2020-2024) average (Table 10 and Figure 4). Regionally the picture is also generally positive, with income impacts from recreational salmon fisheries under the Proposed Action projected to be well above last year's level in every region except north of Cape Falcon, where income impacts are projected to be slightly below last year's level. With respect to the 2020-2024 inflation-adjusted average, income impacts from recreational salmon fisheries under the Proposed Action are projected to be above recent average levels in all regions (Table 10 and Figure 4).

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 during inclement weather, improve marketing opportunities, and extend the period during which consumers have access to fresh, wild caught salmon. Notification mechanisms by phone, text, email or social media allow commercial vessels greater flexibility in choosing a port of landing to take advantage of markets or to access better infrastructure. That being said, closure of commercial salmon fisheries in California areas north of Point Arena for the fourth year in a row can be expected to contribute to significant 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 sightly increased opportunities to harvest ocean Chinook and coho compared with last year. Tribal ocean fisheries north of Cape Falcon would be allocated 45,000 Chinook and 42,500 coho for ocean-area harvest, compared with 45,000 Chinook and 37,500 coho in 2025 (Table 3 and Table 6). The Klamath River tribal share under the Proposed Action is 7,045 adult KRFC, a 409 percent increase from the 2025 allocation of 1,385 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 in tribal fisheries may allow increased opportunities for inside harvest and escapement (and vice versa).

11.0 EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

The Proposed Action, adoption of the 2026 ocean salmon management measures, was assessed relative to the environmental components and criteria established in Preseason Report II (PFMC 2026c; 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 2025. For the **commercial** fishery, the regional picture varies when comparing the Proposed Action to No Action (2025 values). Income impacts north of Cape Falcon are projected to be three percent lower than last year, whereas impacts between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain are projected to be 43 percent higher. The areas between Humbug Mountain and Point Arena (Oregon KMZ, California KMZ, and Fort Bragg area) are expected to see near zero income impacts again this year, with the continued closure of commercial salmon fisheries in the California KMZ and Fort Bragg area. However, areas south of Point Arena (San Francisco and Monterey) are expected to see an increase in income impacts, as this will be the first year of commercial salmon fisheries south of Point Arena since 2022 (Table 1, Table 11).

For the **recreational** fishery, regional impacts also vary but are generally positive. Income impacts north of Cape Falcon are projected to be four percent lower than last year, whereas impacts south of Cape Falcon are projected to be well above 2025 levels. (Table 11).

As stated in Preseason Report II (PFMC 2026c), it was not possible to discern differences in the effects of the Alternatives on other components of the human environment (non-target fish species, marine mammals, other ESA-listed species, sea birds, biodiversity and ecosystem function, and public health and safety). The Proposed Action is within the range of Alternatives analyzed in Preseason Report II. The effects on the human environment were not expected to be significant under any of the Alternatives and therefore not expected to be significant under the Proposed Action.

12.0 REFERENCES

CCIEA. 2025. 2024-2025 California Current Ecosystem Status Report. Available at pcouncil.org/documents/2025/02/f-1-a-cciea-report-1-2024-2025-california-current-ecosystem-status-report.pdf/

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. Available at https://www.pcouncil.org/actions/amendment-15-an-initiative-to-provide-de-minimis-ocean-fishing-opportunity-for-klamath-river-fall-chinook/

PFMC. 2026a. Review of 2025 ocean salmon fisheries. Pacific Fishery Management Council, Portland, Oregon. Available at: https://www.pcouncil.org/documents/2026/02/review-of-2025-ocean-salmon-fisheries.pdf/

PFMC. 2026b. Preseason Report I: Stock abundance analysis and environmental assessment part 1 for 2026 ocean salmon fishery regulations. Pacific Fishery Management Council, Portland, Oregon. Available at: https://www.pcouncil.org/documents/2026/03/preseason-report-1-stock-abundance-analysis-and-environmental-assessment-part-1-for-2026-ocean-salmon-fishery-regulations.pdf/

PFMC. 2026c. Preseason Report II: Proposed alternatives and environmental assessment part 2 for 2026 ocean salmon fishery regulations. Pacific Fishery Management Council, Portland, Oregon. Available at: https://www.pcouncil.org/documents/2026/03/2026-preseason-report-2.pdf/

TABLE 1. 2026 Commercial troll management measures for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries - Council adopted (Page 1 of 8)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS

North of Cape Falcon

Supplemental Management Information

1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 110,000 Chinook and 122,500 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).
2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 56,000 Chinook and 19,600 marked coho.
3. For fisheries scheduled prior to May 16, 2026: See 2025 management measures, which are subject to inseason action and the 2026 season description described below.

U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon

- *May 1-15. See 2025 management measures, which are subject to inseason action.*

- May 16 through the earlier of June 29, or 37,300 Chinook.

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

U.S./Canada border to Queets River -
No more than 7,460 Chinook.

Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon -
No more than 5,590 Chinook.

Landing and possession limits in place for the following areas. Landing and possession limits will be evaluated weekly, inseason. Landing week is Thursday through Wednesday (C.1, C.6, C.8).

U.S./Canada border to Queets River -
May 16-May 20, 50 Chinook per vessel per landing week.
Beginning May 21, 80 Chinook per vessel per landing week.

Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. -
May 16-May 20, 60 Chinook per vessel per landing week.
Beginning May 21, 250 Chinook per vessel per landing week.

Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon -
May 16-May 20, 50 Chinook per vessel per landing week.
Beginning May 21, 80 Chinook per vessel per landing week.

Open seven days per week (C.1). All salmon, except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).

If the Chinook quota is exceeded, the excess will be deducted from the all-salmon season (C.8).

In 2027, the season will open May 1 consistent with all preseason regulations in place in this area and subareas during May 16-June 29, 2026, including subarea salmon catch limits and vessel landing and possession limits. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March and/or April 2027 meetings.

U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon

- July 1 through the earlier of September 30, or 18,700 Chinook or 19,600 marked coho (C.8).

Open seven days per week. All salmon. Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length. Coho minimum size limit of 16 inches total length (B, C.1). All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.8.e). No chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.4, C.7). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).

Landing and possession limit of 50 marked coho per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.).

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

For all commercial troll fisheries north of Cape Falcon:

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

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

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

Vessels fishing for or in possession of salmon north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver all species of fish in a Washington port and must possess a Washington troll and/or salmon delivery license. For delivery to Washington ports south of Leadbetter Point, vessels must notify WDFW at 360-249-1215 prior to crossing the Leadbetter Point line with area fished, total Chinook, coho, and halibut catch aboard, and destination with approximate time of delivery (C.11).

TABLE 1. 2026 Commercial troll management measures for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 2 of 8)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS North of Cape Falcon (continued)

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

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

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

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

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS

South of Cape Falcon

Supplemental Management Information

1. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 211,143 hatchery and natural area adults.
2. Sacramento Index exploitation rate of 46.2%.
3. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 3,248 adult Klamath River fall Chinook.
4. Klamath tribal allocation: 7,045 adult Klamath River fall Chinook.
5. CA/OR share of Klamath River fall Chinook commercial ocean harvest: 69.3% / 30.7%.
6. Overall commercial troll coho TAC: 7,000.

Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.

- *See 2025 management measures and 2026 inseason actions. Fisheries prior to April 14 were closed via inseason action. The following open fishing dates were included in the impact analyses of this alternative:*
- *April 14-May 15.*

- September 1-October 31 (C.8, C.9.a).

Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7), except during the non-mark-selective coho fishery as described below (C.5). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length, coho minimum size limit of 16 inches total length (B, C.1). All vessels fishing in the area must land their salmon in the State of Oregon. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).

Beginning September 1, all salmon until the earlier of September 30 or a 7,000 non-mark-selective coho quota met. If the coho quota is met prior to September 30, then all salmon except coho season continues (C.4, C.7). No more than 100 coho per vessel per landing week when retention allowed and no more than 100 Chinook allowed per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.). Vessel limits may be modified inseason.

Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing coho salmon into Oregon from any fishery between Cape Falcon, OR and Humbug Mountain to notify ODFW at least one hour prior to delivery by either calling 541-857-2546 or sending notification via e-mail to OR.trollreport@odfw.oregon.gov (C.11.). Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery.

In 2027, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1). All vessels fishing in the area must land their salmon in the State of Oregon. Gear restrictions (C.2, C.3) same as in 2026. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2027 meeting (C.8).

TABLE 1. 2026 Commercial troll management measures for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 3 of 8)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS South of Cape Falcon

Cape Falcon to Heceta Bank Line

- May 16-June 30;
- July 16-July 31.

Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.4, C.5, C.7). 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).

In July, all vessels landing salmon south of the Heceta Bank Line are required to notify ODFW prior to crossing the Heceta Bank Line by either calling 541-857-2546 or sending notification via e-mail to OR.trollreport@odfw.oregon.gov (C.11). Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species and halibut aboard, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery.

In 2027, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1). All vessels fishing in the area must land their salmon in the State of Oregon. Gear restrictions (C.2, C.3) same as in 2026. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2027 meeting (C.8).

Heceta Bank Line to Humbug Mountain

- May 16-June 30.

Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.4, C.5, C.7). 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).

In 2027, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1). All vessels fishing in the area must land their salmon in the State of Oregon. Gear restrictions (C.2, C.3) same as in 2026. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2027 meeting (C.8).

Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border.

- *See 2025 management measures and 2026 inseason actions. Fisheries prior to April 14 were closed via inseason action. The following open fishing dates were included in the impact analyses of this alternative:*
- *April 14-30.*

- May 16-June 17.

Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1). All vessels fishing in the area must land their salmon in the State of Oregon. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).

In 2027, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length (B, C.1). Gear restrictions (C.2, C.3) same as in 2026. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2027 meeting (C.8).

OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)

- *See 2025 management measures and 2026 inseason actions. Fisheries prior to May 16 were closed via inseason action.*

- Closed.

In 2027, the season will open May 1 under a 3,000 Chinook quota. Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B, C.1). Landing and possession limit of 20 Chinook per vessel per day (C.8.f). 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 statutes for an additional closure adjacent to the Smith River. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March and/or April 2027 meetings.

Humboldt South Jetty to Latitude 40°10' N.

- Closed.

TABLE 1. 2026 Commercial troll management measures for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 4 of 8)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS South of Cape Falcon

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

- *See 2025 management measures and 2026 inseason actions. Fisheries prior to May 16 were closed via inseason action.*

- Closed.

In 2027, 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 limits and vessel-based landing and possession limits will be considered inseason (C.8.f). Inseason action to close fisheries, modify season dates, or modify vessel-based landing and possession limits may be considered when total commercial harvest in this management area is approaching its harvest limit (C.8). All salmon caught in this area must be landed within 24 hours of any closure of the fishery. Electronic Fish Tickets must be submitted within 24 hours of landing (C.12). This opening could be modified following Council review at its March and/or April 2027 meeting.

Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)

- *See 2025 management measures and 2026 inseason actions. The following open fishing dates were included in the impact analyses of this alternative:*
- *May 1-6 and May 9-13.*

- May 16-20, May 23-29.
- August 1-7,13-16, 25-27.

Harvest limit of 83,000 Chinook, applicable to all open periods and management areas south of Point Arena from May through August. Inseason action may be taken to close open days when total harvest is approaching the harvest limit (C.8.h). Landing limit of 160 Chinook per vessel per open period applies across the combined management areas south of Point Arena. Possession limit of 160 Chinook (C.8.f) per vessel and open period.

All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B, C.1). All salmon caught in this area must be landed south of 40° 10' N. lat. within 24 hours of any closure of the fishery (C.6, C.11). Electronic Fish tickets must be submitted within 24 hours of landing (C.12). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).

38°02' N. lat. to Pigeon Point Subarea
Sept 4-8, 11-15, 18-22, 25-30.

Harvest limit of 20,000 Chinook, applicable to all September open periods. Inseason action may be taken to close open days when total harvest is approaching the harvest limit (C.8.h). Landing limit of 100 Chinook per vessel per open period. Possession limit of 100 Chinook (C.8.f) per vessel and open period. All salmon caught in this area must be landed within 24 hours of any closure of the fishery.

All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 26 inches total length (B, C.1). All salmon caught in this area must be landed between Point Arena and Pigeon Point (C.6, C.11). 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).

In 2027, 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 2026 (C.2, C.3). Harvest limits and vessel-based landing and possession limits will be considered inseason (C.8.f). Inseason action to close fisheries, modify season dates, or modify vessel-based landing and possession limits may be considered when total commercial harvest in this management area is approaching its harvest limit (C.8). All salmon caught in this area must be landed within 24 hours of any closure of the fishery. Electronic Fish Tickets must be submitted within 24 hours of landing (C.12). This opening could be modified following Council review at its March and/or April 2027 meeting.

TABLE 1. 2026 Commercial troll management measures for non-tribal ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 5 of 8)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS South of Cape Falcon

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

- *See 2025 management measures and 2026 inseason actions. The following open fishing dates were included in the impact analyses of this alternative:*
- *May 1-6 and May 9-13.*

- May 16-20, 23-29.
- June 3-8, 12-16, 26-30.
- July 6-10, 20-24.
- August 1-7, 13-16, 25-27.

Harvest limit of 83,000 Chinook, applicable to all open periods and management areas south of Point Arena from May through August. Inseason action may be taken to close open days when total harvest is approaching the harvest limit (C.8.h). Landing limit of 160 Chinook per vessel per open period applies across the combined management areas south of Point Arena. Possession limit of 160 Chinook per vessel and open period (C.8.f).

All salmon except coho (C.4, C.7). Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B, C.1). All salmon caught in this area must be landed south of 40° 10' N. lat. within 24 hours of any closure of the fishery (C.6, C.11). Electronic Fish tickets must be submitted within 24 hours of landing (C.12). See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).

In 2027, 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 2026 (C.2, C.3). Harvest limit and vessel-based landing and possession limits will be considered inseason (C.8.f). Inseason action to close fisheries, modify season dates, or modify vessel-based landing and possession limits may be considered when total commercial harvest in this management area is approaching its harvest limit (C.8). All salmon caught in this area must be landed within 24 hours of any closure of the fishery. Electronic Fish Tickets must be submitted within 24 hours of landing (C.12). This opening could be modified following Council review at its March and/or April 2027 meeting.

For all commercial troll fisheries south of Cape Falcon:

When the fishery is closed from Humbug Mountain to the OR/CA Border and open south of the OR/CA Border, 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 ODFW prior to crossing the OR/CA Border by either calling 541-857-2546 or sending notification via e-mail to OR.trollreport@odfw.oregon.gov. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, and estimated time of arrival (C.6).

California statutes require all salmon landed in California 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).

A person shall, upon request by an authorized agent or employee of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, immediately relinquish, at no charge, fish or parts of fish caught or landed in California to the department for the purpose of collecting a biological sample. (California Fish and Game Code §7711(a)).

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 (CA KMZ)	27	-	-	-	-
Latitude 40°10' N. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)	27	-			-
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. through August (San Francisco)	27	-	-	-	-
38°02' N. to Pigeon Pt. September	26	-	-	-	-
Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)	27	-	-	-	-

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

C.1. Compliance with Minimum Size or Other Special Restrictions: All salmon on board a vessel must meet the minimum size, landing/possession limit, and 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, and 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: Prior to September 1, 2026, no more than 4 spreads are allowed per line. September 1-October 31, 2026, no restrictions on number of spreads allowed per line.

c. OR/CA border to U.S./Mexico border: No more than 6 lines are allowed per vessel, and barbless circle hooks are required when fishing with bait by any means other than trolling.

C.3. Gear Definitions:

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

Troll fishing gear defined: One or more lines that drag hooks behind a moving fishing vessel engaged in trolling. In that portion of the fishery management area off Oregon and Washington, the line or lines must be affixed to the vessel and must not be intentionally disengaged from the vessel at any time during the fishing operation.

Spread defined: A single leader connected to an individual lure and/or bait.

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

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

a. Except as provided under C.4.b below, it is unlawful for a vessel to have fishing gear in the water while in any area closed to fishing for a certain species of salmon, while possessing that species of salmon; however, fishing for species other than salmon is not prohibited if the area is open for such species, and no prohibited salmon are in possession.

b. When Genetic Stock Identification (GSI) samples will be collected in an area closed to commercial salmon fishing, the scientific research permit holder shall notify NOAA OLE, USCG, CDFW, WDFW, ODFW, and OSP at least 24 hours prior to sampling and provide the following information: the vessel name, date, location, and time collection activities will be done. Any vessel collecting GSI samples in a closed area shall not possess any salmon other than those from which GSI samples are being collected. Salmon caught for collection of GSI samples must be immediately released in good condition after collection of samples.

C.5. Control Zone Definitions:

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

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

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

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).

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

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 emailing LEDMarineNotifications@wildlife.ca.gov and providing the same information as reported to the U.S. Coast Guard. All salmon must be offloaded within 24 hours of reaching port.

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

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

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

c. Incidental Pacific halibut catch regulations in the commercial salmon troll fishery adopted for 2026, prior to any 2026 inseason action, will be in effect when incidental Pacific halibut retention opens on April 1, 2027 unless otherwise modified by inseason action at the March 2027 Council meeting.

d. Beginning May 16, 2026, through the end of the 2026 salmon troll fishery, and beginning April 1, 2027, until modified through inseason action or superseded by the 2027 management measures, permit holders may land or possess no more than one Pacific halibut per two Chinook, except one Pacific halibut may be possessed or landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 35 halibut may be possessed or landed per trip.

e. "C-shaped" yelloweye rockfish conservation area is an area to be voluntarily avoided for salmon trolling.

NMFS and the Council request salmon trollers voluntarily avoid this area in order to protect yelloweye rockfish. The area is defined in the Pacific Council Halibut Catch Sharing Plan in the North Coast subarea (Washington marine area 3), with the following coordinates in the order listed:

48°18' N. lat.; 125°18' W. long.;
48°18' N. lat.; 124°59' W. long.;
48°11' N. lat.; 124°59' W. long.;
48°11' N. lat.; 125°11' W. long.;
48°04' N. lat.; 125°11' W. long.;
48°04' N. lat.; 124°59' W. long.;
48°00' N. lat.; 124°59' W. long.;
48°00' N. lat.; 125°18' W. long.;
and connecting back to 48°18' N. lat.; 125°18' W. long.

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

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

a. Chinook remaining from the May through June non-Indian commercial troll harvest guideline north of Cape Falcon may be transferred to the July through September harvest guideline if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.

b. Chinook remaining from May, June, and/or July non-Indian commercial troll quotas in the Oregon or California KMZ may be transferred to the Chinook quota for the next open period if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.

c. NMFS may transfer salmon between the recreational and commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon if there is agreement among the areas' representatives on the Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS), and if the transfer would not result in exceeding preseason impact expectations on any stocks.

d. The Council will consider inseason recommendations for special regulations for any experimental fisheries annually in March; proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November the year prior.

e. If retention of unmarked coho (adipose fin intact) is permitted by inseason action, the allowable coho quota will be adjusted to ensure preseason projected impacts on all stocks is not exceeded.

f. Landing limits may be modified inseason to sustain season length and keep harvest within overall quotas.

g. Deviations from the allocation of allowable ocean harvest of coho salmon in the area south of Cape Falcon may be allowed to meet consultation standards for ESA-listed stocks (FMP 5.3.2). Therefore, if fisheries are constrained to meet ESA-conservation objectives as described in the preamble to the rule, then any rollovers resulting in a deviation from the south of Cape Falcon coho allocation schedule would fall underneath this exemption.

h. Inseason action to modify California harvest limits, weekly landing limits, or open days will be considered when total harvest reaches 50% of the harvest limit, consistent with the Framework to Achieve Conservation Objectives for California Stocks of Chinook Salmon CFR §660.410 (d)(2)(ii).

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: 2025 West Coast federal salmon regulations, Chapter 5.
Federal Register :: Fisheries Off West Coast States; West Coast Salmon Fisheries; 2025 Specifications and Management Measures

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

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

FIGURE 1. 2026 non-Indian commercial salmon seasons – Council adopted.

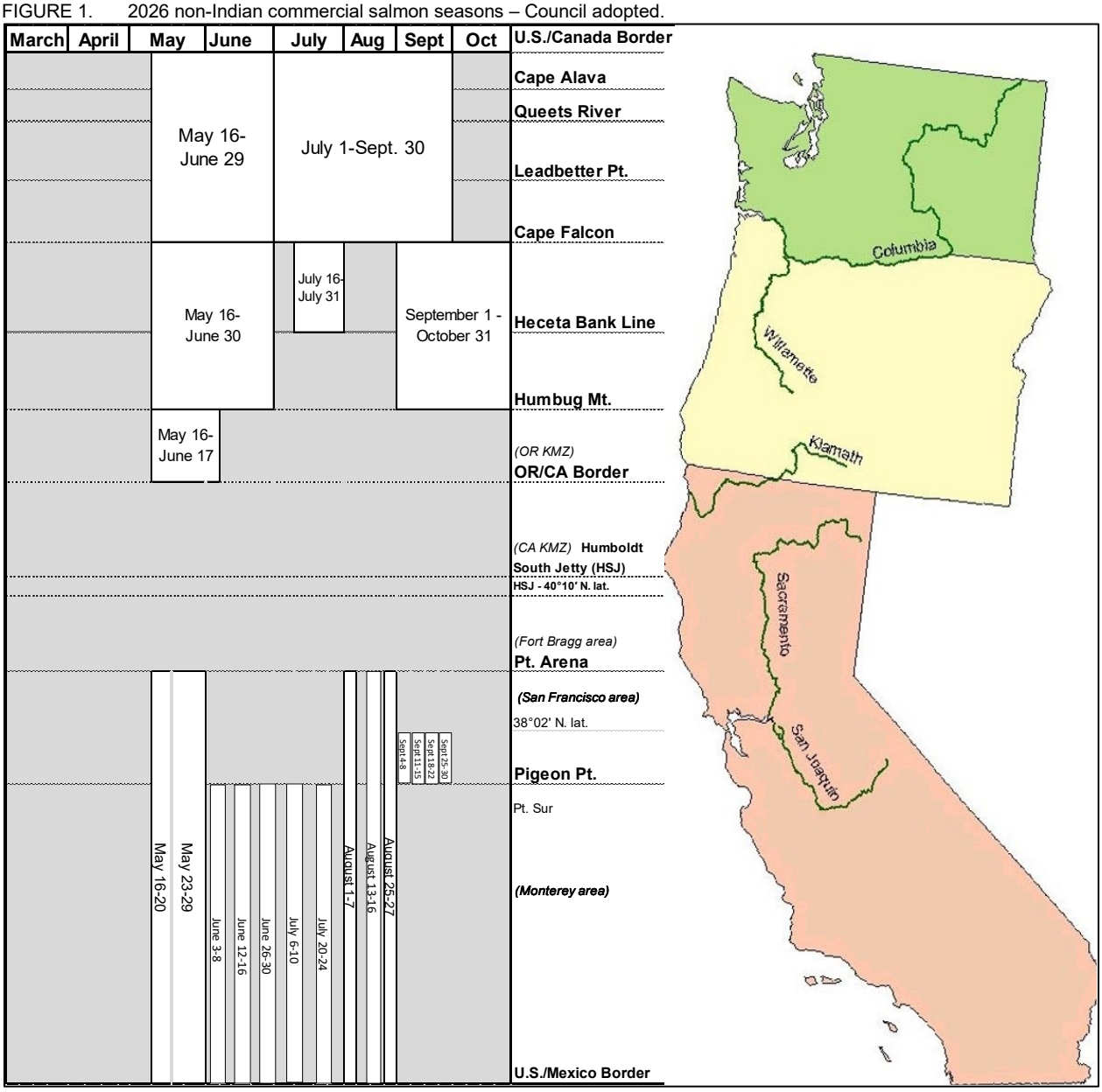


TABLE 2. 2026 Recreational management measures for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries - Council adopted. (Page 1 of 6)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS

North of Cape Falcon

Supplemental Management Information

1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 110,000 Chinook and 122,500 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).
2. Recreational TAC: 54,000 Chinook and 102,900 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 40,000 marked coho in August and September.

U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay Subarea)

- June 20 through the earlier of September 30, or 10,700 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 13,110 Chinook (C.5).

Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho June 20 through June 30, one salmon per day. Beginning July 1, all salmon, two salmon per day. No chum retention beginning August 1. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B).

Beginning August 1, Chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.4.a) during Council managed ocean fishery.

See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook and coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).

Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)

- June 20 through the earlier of September 30, or 2,680 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 2,200 Chinook (C.5).

Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho June 20 through June 30, one salmon per day. Beginning July 1, all salmon, two salmon per day. No chum retention beginning August 1. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B).

See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook and coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).

Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)

- June 20 through the earlier of September 30, or 38,070 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 21,910 Chinook (C.5).

Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho, June 20 through June 28, one salmon per day. Beginning June 29, all salmon, two salmon per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 22 inches total length (B).

See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook and coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).

Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)

- June 20 through the earlier of September 30, or 51,450 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 16,780 Chinook (C.5).

Open seven days per week. All salmon, two salmon per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 22 inches total length (B).

Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.b). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook and coho recreational TACs for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).

South of Cape Falcon

Supplemental Management Information

1. Sacramento River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 211,143 hatchery and natural area adults.
2. Sacramento Index exploitation rate of 46.2%.
3. Sacramento River fall Chinook river recreational impacts: 35,808
4. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 3,248 adult Klamath River fall Chinook.
5. Klamath tribal allocation: 7,045 adult Klamath River fall Chinook.
6. Overall recreational coho TAC: 47,600 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked), and 27,500 coho in the non-mark-selective coho fishery.

Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the CFGC.

TABLE 2. 2026 Recreational management measures for non-tribal ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 2 of 6)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS

South of Cape Falcon

Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border.

- *See 2025 management measures, and 2026 inseason actions. Dates may be subject to further inseason action. The following open fishing dates were included in the impact analyses of this alternative:*
- *March 15-May 15.*

- May 16-August 31.

Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho, except as provided below during the mark-selective coho fishery (C.5), two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length, coho minimum size limit of 16 inches total length (B, C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).

Mark-selective coho fishery:

- June 6 through the earlier of August 23 or the 47,600 marked coho quota (C.6).

Open seven days per week, two salmon per day (C.1). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length, coho minimum size limit of 16 inches total length (B, C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).

Any remainder of the mark-selective coho quota may be transferred inseason on an impact neutral basis to the September non-mark-selective coho fishery from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain (C.5).

In 2027, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B, C.1); and the same gear restrictions as in 2026 (C.2, C.3). This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2027 meeting.

Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.

- September 1-October 31 (C.6).

Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho, except as provided below during the non-mark-selective coho fishery (C.5), two salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length, coho minimum size limit of 16 inches total length (B, C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).

Non-mark-selective coho fishery:

- September 1 through the earlier of September 30, or a 27,500 non-mark-selective coho quota (C.6). Open days may be modified inseason (C.5).

Open seven days per week. All salmon (C.5), two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length, coho minimum size limit of 16 inches total length (B, C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Open days may be modified inseason (C.5).

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

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

- *See 2025 management measures and 2026 inseason actions. Fisheries prior to May 16 were closed via inseason action.*

- June 13-July 19;
- August 1-31.

Inseason action may be taken to close open days when total harvest is approaching an area-specific harvest guideline of 3,900 Chinook.

All salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).

Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.d). See California statutes for additional closures adjacent to the Smith, Eel, and Klamath Rivers.

In 2027, the season opens May 1 for all salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B); and the same gear restrictions as in 2026 (C.2, C.3). Harvest guidelines and bag limits may be considered inseason (C.5). Inseason action to close fisheries, modify season dates, or modify the bag limit may be considered when sport harvest is approaching a harvest guideline. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March and/or April 2027 meeting.

TABLE 2. 2026 Recreational management measures for non-tribal ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 3 of 6)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS

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

- *See 2025 management measures and 2026 inseason actions. Fisheries prior to May 16 were closed via inseason action.*

- June 13-July 19;
- August 1-31.

Inseason action may be taken to close open days when total harvest is approaching an area-specific harvest guideline of 5,100 Chinook.

All salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).

In 2027, the season opens April 3 for all salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B); and the same gear restrictions as in 2026 (C.2, C.3). Harvest guidelines and bag limits may be considered inseason (C.5). Inseason action to close fisheries, modify season dates, or modify the bag limit may be considered when sport harvest is approaching a harvest guideline. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March and/or April 2027 meeting.

Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)

- *See 2025 management measures and 2026 inseason actions. Fisheries prior to May 16 were closed via inseason action.*

- June 27-July 22;
- August 1-31.

Inseason action may be taken to close open days when total harvest is approaching an area-specific harvest guideline of 34,900 Chinook.

38°02' N. lat. to Pigeon Point Subarea

- September 1-October 31.

Inseason action may be taken to close open days when total harvest is approaching a statewide harvest guideline of 20,000 Chinook applicable to the September and October open dates.

All salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).

In 2027, the season opens April 3 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 2026 (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 2027 meeting.

TABLE 2. 2026 Recreational management measures for non-tribal ocean salmon fisheries – Council adopted. (Page 4 of 6)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS

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

- *See 2025 management measures and 2026 inseason actions. The fishery from April 4 through April 10 was closed via inseason action. The following open fishing dates were included in the impact analyses of this alternative:*
- *April 11-May 15.*

- May 16-August 31.

Inseason action may be taken to close open days when total harvest is approaching an area-specific harvest guideline of 21,800 Chinook.

All salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).

- September 1-30.

Inseason action may be taken to close open days when total harvest is approaching a statewide harvest guideline of 20,000 Chinook applicable to the September and October open dates.

All salmon except coho, two salmon per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).

In 2027, the season opens April 3 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 2026 (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 2027 meeting.

California statutes 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).

A person shall, upon request by an authorized agent or employee of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, immediately relinquish, at no charge, fish or parts of fish caught or landed in California to the department for the purpose of collecting a biological sample. (California Fish and Game Code §7711(a)).

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

Area (when open)	Chinook	Coho	Pink
North of Cape Falcon (Westport and Col R)	22	16	-
North of Cape Falcon (Neah Bay and La Push)	24	16	-
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	24	16	-
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	24	16	-
OR/CA Border to Latitude 40°10' N. (CA KMZ)	20	-	-
Latitude 40°10' N. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)	20	-	-
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)	20	-	-
When open in 2027	24	-	-
Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)			
May 16-September 30	20	-	-
When open in 2027	24	-	-

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 and 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 and other special requirements for the area in which they were caught. Salmon may not be filleted, or salmon heads removed prior to landing.
Ocean Boat Limits: Off the coast of Washington, Oregon, and California, each fisher aboard a vessel may continue to use angling gear until the combined daily limits of Chinook and coho salmon for all licensed and juvenile anglers aboard have been attained (additional state restrictions may apply).

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

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

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

C.3. Gear Definitions:

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

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

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

C.4. Control Zone Definitions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FIGURE 2. 2026 recreational salmon seasons – Council adopted.

March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	
			June 20-September 30					U.S./Canada Border
								(Neah Bay subarea) **Cape Alava**
								(La Push subarea) **Queets River**
								(Westport subarea) **Leadbetter Pt.**
								(Columbia R. subarea)
		May 16-August 31				September 1-October 31		**Cape Falcon**
								Humbug Mt.
								(OR KMZ) **OR/CA Border**
			June 13-July 19		August 1-31			*(CA KMZ)* **40°10′ N. lat.**
								(Fort Bragg area) **Pt. Arena**
			June 27-July 22					**38°02' N. lat.**
						September 1-October 31		(San Francisco area) **Pigeon Pt.**
		May 16-August 31				September 1-30		**Pt. Sur**
								(Monterey area)
								U.S./Mexico Border

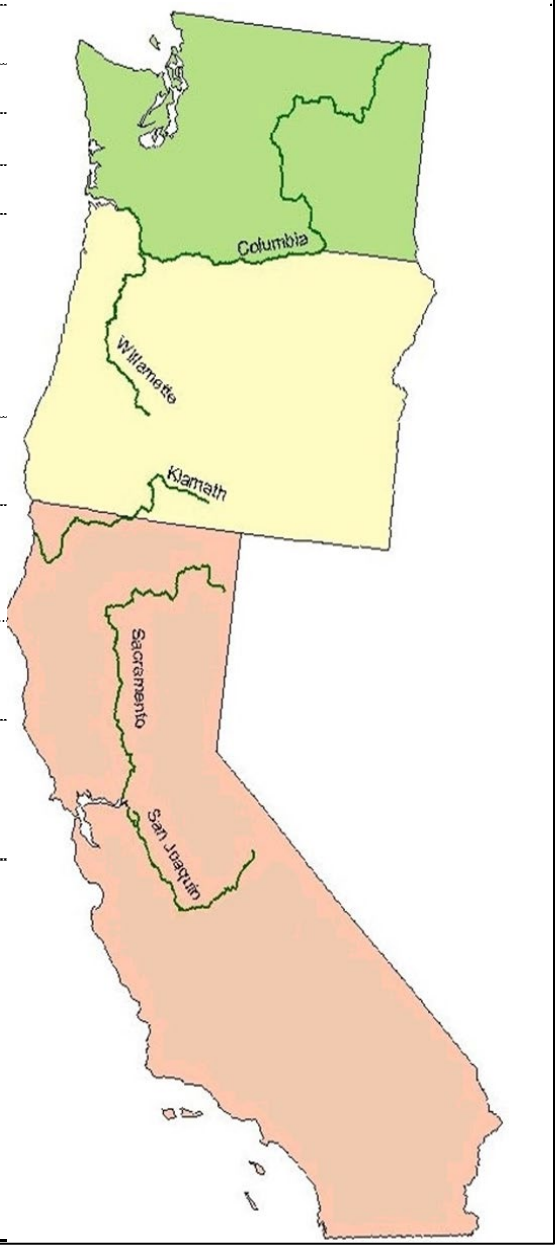


TABLE 3. 2026 Treaty Indian ocean troll management measures for ocean salmon fisheries - Council adopted. (Page 1 of 2)

A. SEASON ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

Supplemental Management Information

1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 45,000 Chinook and 42,500 coho.
2. In 2027, the season will open May 1, consistent with all preseason regulations in place for Treaty Indian Troll fisheries during May 16-June 30, 2026. All catch in May 2027 applies against the 2027 Treaty Indian Troll fisheries quota. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March and/or April 2026 meetings.

- May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 22,500 Chinook quota.

All salmon may be retained except coho. If the Chinook quota is exceeded, the excess will be deducted from the later all-salmon season (C.5). See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).

- July 1 through an end date in September at the discretion of each tribe, or 22,500 Chinook quota or 42,500 coho quota.

All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).

B. MINIMUM LENGTH (TOTAL INCHES)

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

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

C.2. Gear restrictions

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

C.3. Quotas

a. The quotas include troll catches by the S'Klallam and Makah Tribes in Washington State Statistical Area 4B from May 1 through the earlier of September 30.

TABLE 3. 2026 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 2026 ocean salmon fishery management measures - Council adopted.

Fishery or Quota Designation	Chinook	Coho
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON		
TREATY INDIAN OCEAN TROLL[a/]		
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho)	22,500	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Species)	22,500	42,500
Subtotal Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	45,000	42,500
NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL[b/]		
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Species Except Coho)	37,300	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Species)	18,700	19,600
Subtotal Non-Indian Commercial Troll	56,000	19,600
RECREATIONAL		
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava[b/]	13,110	10,700
Cape Alava to Queets River[b/]	2,200	2,680
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt.[b/]	21,910	38,070
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon[b/c/]	16,780	51,450
Subtotal Recreational	54,000	102,900
TOTAL NORTH OF CAPE FALCON	155,000	165,000
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON		
COMMERCIAL TROLL[a/]		
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	-	7,000
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	-	-
OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty	-	-
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	-	-
Point Arena to U.S./Mexico Border	83,000	-
Subtotal Troll	83,000	7,000
RECREATIONAL		
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border[d/e/]	-	75,100 [d/]
OR/CA Border to LAT 40°10' N.	3,900	-
LAT 40°10' N. to Point Arena	5,100	-
Point Arena to Pigeon Point	34,900	-
Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border	21,800	-
TOTAL SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON	148,700	82,100

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

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

c/ Does not include Buoy 10 fishery. Expected catch of 35,600 Chinook and 40,000 marked coho.

d/ The quota consists of both mark-selective and non-mark-selective coho quotas: 47,600 and 27,500 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 2026 ocean salmon fishery management measures - Council adopted.[a/] (Page 1 of 5)

Key Stock/Criteria	PROJECTED	2026 Criteria	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted [b/]
CHINOOK	**CHINOOK**		**CHINOOK**
SRKW PREY ABUNDANCE:			
North of Falcon	954.9	≥ 623.0	Oct 1 starting abundance of age 3+ Chinook from U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon.
Oregon Coast	570.8	NA	Oct 1 starting abundance of age 3+ Chinook from Cape Falcon to Lat. 40°10' N.
California Coast	429.3	NA	Oct 1 starting abundance of age 3+ Chinook south of Lat. 40°10' N.
Southwest WCVI	750.6	NA	Oct 1 starting abundance of age 3+ Chinook off Southwest Vancouver Island.
Salish Sea	1314.7	NA	Oct 1 starting abundance of age 3+ Chinook in the Salish Sea.
PUGET SOUND:			
Elwha Summer/Fall	3.4%	≤ 10.0%	Southern U.S. exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Dungeness Spring	3.3%	≤ 10.0%	Southern U.S. exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Mid-Hood Canal Summer/Fall	16.4%	16.4%	Preterminal Southern U.S. exploitation rate consistent with NMFS guidance.
Skokomish Summer/Fall	49.3%	≤ 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 PSC escapement goal. Compliance assessed postseason by the PSC.
Skagit Summer/Fall	39.3%	≤ 52.0%	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.
Skagit Spring	32.6%	≤ 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	8.8%	≤ 9.0%	Southern U.S. exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
	0.93	≤ 1.00	ISBM obligation applicable, as this stock lacks a PSC escapement goal. Compliance assessed postseason by the PSC.
Snohomish Summer/Fall	8.3%	≤ 8.3%	Southern U.S. exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
	0.64	≤ 1.00	ISBM obligation applicable, as this stock lacks a PSC escapement goal. Compliance assessed postseason by the PSC.
Lake Washington Summer/Fall	0.756	≥ 0.500	Natural spawning escapement in the Cedar River (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Green River Summer/Fall	5.317	≥ 2.744	Natural spawning escapement in the Green River (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
White River Spring	17.1%	≤ 22.0%	Southern U.S. exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Puyallup Summer/Fall	3.248	≥ 1.170	Natural spawning escapement in the Puyallup River (NMFS ESA consutation standard).
Nisqually River Summer/Fall	44.3%	≤ 47.0%	Total exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Puget Sound Spring	2.0%	≤ 3.0%	Exploitation rate in PFMC fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Puget Sound Summer/Fall	5.8%	≤ 6.0%	Exploitation rate in PFMC fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard).

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2026 ocean fishery management measure Alternatives - Council adopted.[a/] (Page 2 of 5)

Key Stock/Criteria	PROJECTED	2026 Criteria	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted [b/]
CHINOOK	**CHINOOK**		**CHINOOK**
WASHINGTON COAST:			
Hoko Fall	0.874	≥ 0.850	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	≥ 3.000	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	≥ 1.200	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	≥ 2.500	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	≥ 13.326	FMP MSY spawning escapement objective.
	--	≤ 0.85	ISBM obligation applicable when escapement goal is not met. Compliance assessed postseason by the PSC.
COLUMBIA RIVER:			
Columbia Upriver Brights	270.7	≥ 74.0	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 60.0 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest.
Mid-Columbia Brights	107.2	≥ 14.9	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 7.9 for Little White Salmon egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest.
Columbia Lower River Hatchery Tules	118.7	≥ 25.0	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 11.1 adults for hatchery egg-take, with average conversion and no lower river mainstem or tributary harvest.
Columbia Lower River Natural Tules (threatened)	41.0%	≤ 41.0%	Total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Columbia Lower River Wild[e/] (threatened)	15.5	≥ 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	123.8	≥ 8.2	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 7.0 adults for Spring Creek Hatchery egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest.
Upper Columbia River Summer	40.7	≥ 29.0	Aggregate escapement to mouth of Columbia River.
Snake River Fall (threatened) SRFI	54.2%	≤ 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 2026 ocean fishery management measure Alternatives - Council adopted.[a/] (Page 3 of 5)

Key Stock/Criteria	PROJECTED	2026 Criteria	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted [b/]
CHINOOK	**CHINOOK**		**CHINOOK**
OREGON COAST:			
Nehalem Fall	--	≤ 0.85	ISBM obligation applicable when escapement goal is not met. Compliance assessed postseason by the PSC.
Siletz Fall	--	≤ 0.85	ISBM obligation applicable when escapement goal is not met. Compliance assessed postseason by the PSC.
Siuslaw Fall	--	≤ 0.85	ISBM obligation applicable when escapement goal is not met. Compliance assessed postseason by the PSC.
South Umpqua	--	≤ 0.85	ISBM obligation applicable, as this stock lacks a PSC escapement goal. Compliance assessed postseason by the PSC.
Coquille	--	≤ 0.85	ISBM obligation applicable, as this stock lacks a PSC escapement goal. Compliance assessed postseason by the PSC.
CALIFORNIA:			
Klamath River Fall	30.144	≥ 30.143	2026 minimum natural area adult escapement (FMP control rule).
Federally recognized tribal harvest	50.0%	50.0%	Equals 7,045 adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa Valley Tribal fisheries.
Exploitation (spawner reduction) rate	25.0%	≤ 25.0%	FMP control rule.
Adult river mouth return	52.602	NA	Total adults.
Age-4 ocean harvest rate	8.6%	≤ 8.6%	NMFS guidance for implementing regulations addressing CCC.
KMZ sport fishery share	12.6%		
River recreational fishery share[g/]	46.1%		Equals 3,248 adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries.
Sacramento River Winter (endangered)	15.4%	≤ 20%	Age-3 ocean impact rate in fisheries south of Pt. Arena. In addition, the following season restrictions apply: Recreational- Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. between the first Saturday in April and the second Sunday in November; Pigeon Pt. to the U.S./Mexico border between the first Saturday in April and the first Sunday in October. Minimum size limit ≥ 20 inches total length. Commercial- Pt. Arena to the U.S./Mexico border between May 1 and September 30, except Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro between October 1 and 15 (Monday-Friday). Minimum size limit ≥ 26 inches total length (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Sacramento River Fall	211.1	≥ 188.3	2026 minimum hatchery and natural area adult escapement (FMP).
Sacramento Index Exploitation Rate	46.2%	≤ 52.0%	FMP control rule.
Ocean commercial impacts	91.9		Includes fall (Sept-Dec) 2025 impacts (117 SRFC).
Ocean recreational impacts	53.5		Includes fall (Sept-Dec) 2025 impacts (8281 SRFC).
River recreational impacts[g/]	35.808		

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2026 ocean fishery management measure Alternatives - Council adopted.[a/] (Page 4 of 5)

Key Stock/Criteria	PROJECTED	2026 Criteria	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted [b/]
COHO	**COHO**		**COHO**
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)	9.0%(3.8%)	≤ 10.0%	2026 Southern U.S. exploitation rate ceiling; PSC coho agreement.
Skagit	48.8%(3.3%)	≤ 60.0%	2026 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix[d/]
Stillaguamish	38.8%(2.4%)	≤ 50.0%	2026 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix[d/]
Snohomish	40.0%(2.4%)	≤ 40.0%	2026 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix[d/]
Hood Canal	37.4%(3.7%)	≤ 45.0%	2026 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix[d/]
Strait of Juan de Fuca	9.8%(3.6%)	≤ 20.0%	2026 total exploitation rate ceiling (10% SUS); FMP matrix[d/]
Quillayute Fall	12.2	≥ 6.3	FMP MSY adult spawner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
	35.8%	≤ 51%	PST total exploitation rate constraint for 2026.[d/f/]
Hoh	5.5	≥ 2.0	FMP MSY adult spawner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
	45.2%	≤ 65%	FMP total exploitation rate constraint for 2026.[d/f/]
Queets Wild	8.8	≥ 5.8	FMP MSY adult spawner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
	44.7%	≤ 45%	PST total exploitation rate constraint for 2026.[d/f/]
Grays Harbor	73.7	≥ 35.4	FMP MSP natural area adult spawner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
	45.0%	≤ 56%	PST total exploitation rate constraint for 2026.[d/f/]
Willapa Bay	29.8	≥ 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 (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Upper Columbia	57%	≥ 50%	Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam.
Columbia River Hatchery Early	201.6	≥ 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	110.7	≥ 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/]	27.4%	≤ 30.0%	Marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (threatened)[c/]			
Trinity Natural	15.7%	≤ 16.0%	Total exploitation rate ceiling (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Klamath Natural	8.3%	≤ 15.0%	Total exploitation rate ceiling (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Rogue Natural	7.3%	≤ 15.0%	Total exploitation rate ceiling (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Other Natural	2.5%	≤ 15.0%	Total exploitation rate ceiling (NMFS ESA consultation standard).

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2026 ocean fishery management measure Alternatives - Council adopted.[a/] (Page 5 of 5)

a/ Reflects 2026 fisheries and abundance estimates.

b/ Individual Stock-Based Management (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. For Columbia River early and late coho stocks, ocean escapement represents the number of coho after the Buoy 10 fishery. Values reported for Klamath River fall Chinook, 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/ Exploitation rates include 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. Values in parentheses indicate impacts in Council-area fisheries.

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 2026 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 2025 Catch	Observed in 2025 Bycatch Mortality[a/d/]
OCEAN FISHERIES:		**CHINOOK (thousands of fish)**			
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	45.0	4.6	11.6	32.6	3.3
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	56.0	20.9	73.6	60.4	22.2
Recreational	54.0	6.5	29.7	32.3	3.9
CAPE FALCON TO HUMBUG MT.[c/]					
Commercial Troll	32.5	6.5	18.0	24.1	1.2
Recreational	9.8	1.0	3.5	2.7	0.5
HUMBUG MT. TO OR/CA BORDER					
Commercial Troll	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0
Recreational	1.8	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.1
OR/CA BORDER TO 40°10′ N. LAT.					
Commercial Troll	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Recreational	3.9	0.4	1.4	0.1	0.1
40°10′ N. LAT. TO PT. ARENA					
Commercial Troll	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Recreational	5.1	0.5	1.8	0.2	0.0
PT. ARENA TO PIGEON PT.					
Commercial Troll	48.5	9.7	26.9	0.0	0.0
Recreational	54.1	5.7	18.3	17.9	1.9
SOUTH OF PIGEON PT.					
Commercial Troll	54.5	10.8	30.2	0.0	0.0
Recreational	22.6	2.4	7.6	3.6	0.4
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES					
Commercial Troll	237.5	52.6	160.9	117.1	26.7
Recreational	151.3	16.8	63.0	57.1	6.9
INSIDE FISHERIES:					
Area 4B	-	-	-	-	-
Buoy 10	35.6	5.1	20.0	30.3	5.5

TABLE 6. Preliminary projections of Chinook and coho harvest impacts for 2026 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 2025 Catch	Observed in 2025 Bycatch Mortality
OCEAN FISHERIES:		**COHO (thousands of fish)**			
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll[e/]	42.5	3.0	5.5	37.3	1.9
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	19.6	12.9	43.7	8.2	7.4
Recreational	102.9	25.9	120.4	94.3	20.8
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Commercial Troll	7.0	3.1	10.9	3.3	1.8
Recreational[e/]	75.1	19.7	93.8	53.5	16.1
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES					
Commercial Troll	69.1	19.0	60.1	48.8	11.2
Recreational	178.0	45.7	214.2	147.8	37.0
INSIDE FISHERIES:					
Area 4B	-	-	-	-	-
Buoy 10	40.0	10.4	48.3	42.5	7.5

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/ Observed bycatch mortality was calculated for NOF Chinook fisheries by scaling preseason projections of incidental mortality by the ratio of observed to projected catch. For all other areas, observed bycatch mortality is based on reported kept and released Chinook or coho.

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

TABLE 7. Expected coastwide exploitation rates by fishery for 2026 ocean fishery management measure Alternatives for Lower Columbia Natural (LCN) coho, Oregon Coastal Natural (OCN) coho, Lower Columbia River (LCR) Natural Tule Chinook, and Southern Oregon Northern California Coastal (SONCC) coho salmon by natural-origin subcomponent - Council Adopted (Page 1 of 2)

	Exploitation Rate (Percent)		
Fishery	LCN Coho	OCN Coho	LCR Tule Chinook
SOUTHEAST ALASKA	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%
BRITISH COLUMBIA	0.2%	0.4%	13.0%
PUGET SOUND/STRAIT	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON			
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	2.0%	0.4%	1.9%
Recreational	6.0%	1.0%	4.9%
Non-Indian Troll	1.7%	0.4%	7.7%
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON			
Recreational:			0.2%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	4.3%	11.7%	-
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.1%	0.3%	-
OR/CA border to Lat.40°10' N. (KMZ)	0.0%	0.1%	-
Fort Bragg	0.0%	0.1%	-
South of Pt. Arena	0.0%	0.1%	-
Troll:			1.2%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	0.9%	1.4%	-
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%	0.2%	-
BUOY 10	3.1%	0.2%	9.9%
ESTUARY/FRESHWATER	4.6%	11.1%	
TOTAL[a/]	23.0%	27.4%	41.0%

TABLE 7. Expected coastwide exploitation rates by fishery for 2026 ocean fishery management measure Alternatives for Lower Columbia Natural (LCN) coho, Oregon Coastal Natural (OCN) coho, Lower Columbia River (LCR) Natural Tule Chinook, and Southern Oregon Northern California Coastal (SONCC) coho salmon by natural-origin subcomponent - Council adopted (Page 2 of 2).

	Exploitation Rate (Percent)			
Fishery	Trinity Natural	Klamath Natural	Rogue Natural	Other SONCC
SOUTHEAST ALASKA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
BRITISH COLUMBIA	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
PUGET SOUND/STRAIT	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON				
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Recreational	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Non-Indian Troll	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON				
Recreational:				
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
OR/CA border to Lat.40°10' N. (KMZ)	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Fort Bragg	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
South of Pt. Arena	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Troll:				
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
OR/CA border to Lat. 40°10' N. (KMZ)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Fort Bragg	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
South of Pt. Arena	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
BUOY 10	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
ESTUARY/FRESHWATER	13.2%	5.9%	4.9%	0.0%
TOTAL[a/]	15.7%	8.3%	7.3%	2.5%

a/ Estuary/freshwater catch is included in the total for LCN coho, OCN coho , SONCC coho, and LCR natural tule fall Chinook populations.

TABLE 8. Projected coho mark rates for mark-selective fisheries under 2026 Council adopted management measures (percent marked).

Area	Fishery	June	July	August	Sept
Canada					
Johnstone Strait	Recreational	23%	20%	18%	--
West Coast Vancouver Island	Recreational	35%	38%	40%	40%
North Georgia Strait	Recreational	32%	32%	29%	23%
South Georgia Strait	Recreational	36%	39%	35%	32%
Juan de Fuca Strait	Recreational	38%	36%	36%	31%
Johnstone Strait	Troll	--	--	--	--
NW Vancouver Island	Troll	41%	35%	36%	--
SW Vancouver Island	Troll	46%	42%	41%	--
Georgia Strait	Troll	--	--	--	--
Puget Sound					
Strait of Juan de Fuca (Area 5)	Recreational	--	41%	40%	38%
Strait of Juan de Fuca (Area 6)	Recreational	--	41%	43%	37%
San Juan Island (Area 7)	Recreational	--	43%	38%	--
North Puget Sound (Areas 6 & 7A)	Net	--	--	--	28%
Council Area					
Neah Bay (Area 4/4B)	Recreational	--	44%	41%	42%
LaPush (Area 3)	Recreational	--	48%	50%	48%
Westport (Area 2)	Recreational	55%	54%	52%	49%
Columbia River (Area 1)	Recreational	59%	58%	51%	48%
Tillamook	Recreational	54%	48%	40%	--
Newport	Recreational	49%	43%	38%	--
Coos Bay	Recreational	38%	34%	21%	--
Brookings	Recreational	34%	23%	21%	--
Neah Bay (Area 4/4B)	Troll	--	44%	43%	42%
LaPush (Area 3)	Troll	--	48%	44%	40%
Westport (Area 2)	Troll	--	51%	50%	52%
Columbia River (Area 1)	Troll	--	55%	51%	42%
Tillamook	Troll	--	--	--	--
Newport	Troll	--	--	--	--
Coos Bay	Troll	--	--	--	--
Brookings	Troll	--	--	--	--
Columbia River					
Buoy 10	Recreational	--	--	--	50%

TABLE 9. Preliminary projected salmon exvessel value by catch area under Council-adopted 2026 non-Indian commercial troll salmon management measures compared with 2025 and the 2020-2024 average (in inflation-adjusted dollars).

	Exvessel Value (thousands of dollars)[a/]				
				Percent Change	
Management Area	2026 Projected[b/]	2025	2020-2024 Average	From 2025 (Modeled)	From 2020-2024 Average
North of Cape Falcon	4,872	5,553	2,644	-12%	+84%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	4,065	3,263	1,993	+25%	+104%
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (OR KMZ)	110.5	0	58	c/	+90%
OR/CA Border to 40º10' N. Lat. (CA KMZ)	0	0	0	c/	c/
40º10' N. Lat. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)	0	0	1,141	c/	-100%
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (SF)	4,296	0	6,828	c/	-37%
South of Pigeon Pt. (MO)	5,335	0	3,753	c/	+42%
Total South of Cape Falcon	13,806	3,263	13,773	+323%	+0.2%
West Coast Total	18,679	8,816	16,416	+112%	+14%

a/ All dollar amounts are inflation-adjusted 2025 values. Exvessel value estimates are not comparable to the community income impacts shown in Table 10.

b/ Projections are based on expected catches in the Council management area and estimated 2025 (or 2022 in cases where there were no landings in 2025, 2024 or 2023) average weights and exvessel prices.

c/ Denominator equals zero [There were no recorded commercial landings in the referenced year(s)].

TABLE 10. Preliminary projected angler trips and associated state-level personal income impacts under Council-adopted 2026 recreational ocean salmon fishery management measures compared with estimated 2025 and the 2020-2024 average (in inflation-adjusted dollars).

				Coastal Community Income Impacts[a/]				
	Angler Trips (thousands)			(thousands of dollars)[b/]			Percent Change in Income Impacts	
Management Area	2026 Projected	2025	2020-2024 Avg.	2026 Projected	2025	2020-2024 Avg.	Compared to 2025	Compared to 2020-2024 Avg.
North of Cape Falcon	86.9	90.1	67.4	23,989	24,893	21,318	-4%	+13%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	87.3	72.8	64.9	16,236	13,533	12,693	+20%	+28%
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (OR KMZ)	5.2	2.5	3.8	837	399	593	+110%	+41%
OR/CA Border to 40º10' N. Lat. (CA KMZ)	5.3	0.9	2.5	952	162	463	+487%	+106%
40º10' N. Lat. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)	5.7	1.1	4.0	1,230	245	914	+401%	+35%
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (SF)	40.9	15.7	30.8	14,056	5,398	11,762	+160%	+20%
South of Pigeon Pt. (MO)	30.1	5.7	12.1	6,674	1,269	2,635	+426%	+153%
Total South of Cape Falcon	174.5	98.7	118.2	39,986	21,006	29,060	+90%	+38%
West Coast Total	261.4	188.8	185.6	63,975	45,899	50,378	+39%	+27%

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

b/ Dollar amounts are in inflation-adjusted 2025 values.

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

Environmental Component	No-Action Alternative[b/]	Alternative I	Alternative II	Alternative III	Proposed Action	2026 Criteria	Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
Chinook							
KRFC Spawning Escapement	37,730	30,143	30,143	30,144	30,144	≥ 30,143	2026 minimum natural area adult escapement (FMP control rule).
Exploitation (spawner reduction) rate	6.1%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	≤ 25.0%	FMP control rule.
SRFC Spawning Escapement	353,389	242,600	238,900	275,300	211,143	≥ 188,328	2026 minimum hatchery and natural area adult escapement (FMP).
Exploitation Rate	10.0%	38.2%	39.1%	29.8%	46.2%	≤ 52.0%	FMP control rule
Canadian Stocks							
Interior Fraser Coho	9.0%(3.5%)	9.9%(4.4%)	9.2%(3.7%)	8.2%(2.7%)	9.0%(3.8%)	≤ 10.0%	2026 Southern U.S. exploitation rate ceiling; PSC coho agreement.
Puget Sound Coho							
Skagit	41.5%(3.0%)	42.1%(3.9%)	41.7%(3.2%)	41.1%(2.4%)	48.8%(3.3%)	≤ 60.0%	2026 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix[c/]
Stillaguamish	31.1%(2.2%)	31.6%(2.8%)	31.2%(2.4%)	30.7%(1.8%)	38.8%(2.4%)	≤ 50.0%	2026 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix[c/]
Snohomish	35.6%(2.2%)	36.2%(2.9%)	35.8%(2.4%)	35.2%(1.8%)	40.0%(2.4%)	≤ 40.0%	2026 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix[c/]
Hood Canal	34.8%(3.4%)	35.5%(4.3%)	35.0%(3.6%)	34.3%(2.7%)	37.4%(3.7%)	≤ 45.0%	2026 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix[c/]
Strait of Juan de Fuca	9.9%(3.3%)	10.8%(4.1%)	10.2%(3.5%)	9.4%(2.8%)	9.8%(3.6%)	≤ 20.0%	2026 total exploitation rate ceiling; FMP matrix[c/]
Washington Coastal Coho (in thousands of fish)							
Quillayute Fall Coho	12.3	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.2	≥ 6.3	FMP MSY adult spawner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
	28.7%	29.8%	29.3%	28.5%	35.8%	≤ 51%	PST total exploitation rate constraint for 2026.[c/d/]
Hoh Coho	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.5	2.0	FMP MSY adult spawner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
	46.0%	47.9%	46.9%	45.3%	45.2%	≤ 65%	FMP total exploitation rate constraint for 2026.[c/d/]
Queets Wild Coho	8.9	8.6	8.7	9.0	8.8	≥ 5.8	FMP MSY adult spawner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
	34.9%	37.3%	36.2%	34.0%	44.7%	≤ 45%	PST total exploitation rate constraint for 2026.[c/d/]
Grays Harbor Coho	74.2	73.0	73.6	74.8	73.7	≥ 35.4	FMP MSP natural area adult spawner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
	48.5%	49.4%	48.9%	48.1%	45.0%	≤ 56%	PST total exploitation rate constraint for 2026.[c/d/]
Willapa Bay Natural Coho	30.5	29.5	30.0	30.8	29.8	17.2	FMP MSY natural area adult spawner estimate. Value depicted is ocean escapement.
ESA-Listed Salmon							
California Coastal Chinook	1.7%	7.2%	7.9%	8.2%	8.6%	≤ 8.6%	NMFS guidance for implementing regulations addressing CCC. (age-4 ocean harvest rate on KRFC)
SRWC	1.6%	11.3%	10.2%	10.8%	15.4%	≤ 20%	SRWC age-3 ocean impact rate in fisheries south of Pt. Arena.
LCR Natural Tule Chinook	**42.6%**	**42.5%**	**41.6%**	39.9%	41.0%	≤ 41.0%	Total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
LCN Coho[f/]	21.6%	**16.5%**	15.0%	11.9%	23.0%	≤ 23.0%	Total marine and mainstem Columbia R. fishery exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
OCN coho[e/]	29.4%	29.8%	29.1%	27.4%	27.4%	≤ 30.0%	Marine and freshwater exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
SONCC coho							
Trinity Natural	15.2%	15.5%	15.5%	16.0%	15.7%	≤ 16.0%	Total exploitation rate ceiling (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Klamath Natural	7.5%	8.2%	8.1%	8.7%	8.3%	≤ 15.0%	Total exploitation rate ceiling (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Rogue Natural	6.6%	7.2%	7.1%	7.7%	7.3%	≤ 15.0%	Total exploitation rate ceiling (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Other Natural	1.6%	2.3%	2.2%	2.9%	2.5%	≤ 15.0%	Total exploitation rate ceiling (NMFS ESA consultation standard).

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

Environmental Component	No-Action Alternative[b/]	Alternative I	Alternative II	Alternative III	Proposed Action
Socioeconomics					
Commercial Community Personal Income Impacts (thousands of dollars)					
North of Cape Falcon	10,218	10,993	10,193	8,588	9,952
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	7,262	10,801	10,218	10,191	10,358
Humbug to OR/CA border (OR KMZ)	87	-	-	87	66
OR/CA border to 40º10' N. Lat. (CA KMZ)	-	111	-	1,292	1
40º10' N. Lat. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)	-	913	-	-	-
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)	-	4,639	9,236	-	14,677
South of Pigeon Pt. (Monterey)	-	1,729	989	-	2,690
West Coast Total	17,567	29,186	30,636	20,158	37,746
Recreational Community Personal Income Impacts (thousands of dollars)					
North of Cape Falcon	24,893	25,503	23,635	18,210	23,989
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	13,533	13,786	13,307	12,786	16,236
Humbug to OR/CA border (OR KMZ)	399	837	837	591	837
OR/CA border to 40º10' N. Lat. (CA KMZ)	162	762	960	763	952
40º10' N. Lat. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)	245	1,145	1,368	1,254	1,230
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)	5,398	13,935	13,449	13,606	14,056
South of Pigeon Pt. (Monterey)	1,269	6,425	6,227	6,066	6,674
West Coast Total	45,899	62,393	59,783	53,276	63,975

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

b/ Socioeconomic impacts under the No-Action Alternative are assumed equal to 2025 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/ 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.

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. 2026 spawning escapement and exploitation rate estimates are based on 2026 preseason abundance forecasts and 2026 adopted Council regulations.

	Estimated Adult Spawning Escapement									Estimated Exploitation Rate						
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025[a/]	Forecast 2026[b/]	3-yr Geo Mean	MSST	S_{MSY}	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025[a/]	2026[b/]	MFMT
Chinook																
Sacramento Fall	105,584	61,864	133,662	100,152	164,763	211,143	151,600	91,500	122,000	0.68	0.76	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.46	0.58[g/]
Klamath River Fall	29,942	21,956	41,370	24,032	39,869	30,144	30,681	30,525	40,700	0.38	0.46	0.04	0.23	0.09	0.25	0.71
Southern Oregon[c/]	48,979	17,609	29,555	53,342	76,687	NA	49,447	20,500	34,992	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.54
Central and Northern OR[d/]	85	105	118	123	142	NA	127	30 fish/mile	150k-200k	0.45	0.46	0.41	NA	NA	NA	0.78
Upper River Bright - Fall[d/]	86,644	53,961	64,450	57,580	38,347	NA	52,209	19,812	39,625	0.45	0.43	0.31	NA	NA	NA	0.86
Upper River - Summer[d/]	52,076	64,497	49,410	41,142	38,288	NA	42,696	6,071	12,143	0.38	0.51	0.33	NA	NA	NA	0.75
Willapa Bay - Fall[e/]	2,966	2,351	2,095	3,393	NA	NA	2,557	1,697	3,393	0.71	0.62	0.65	NA	NA	NA	0.78
Grays Harbor Fall[d/e/]	13,207	14,259	10,943	11,517	NA	NA	12,158	6,663	13,326	**0.68**	0.60	0.62	NA	NA	NA	0.63
Grays Harbor Spring	2,573	1,348	2,175	1,775	NA	NA	1,733	700	1,400	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.78
Queets - Fall[d/]	3,364	1,784	2,246	4,273	NA	NA	2,577	1,250	2,500	0.76	0.80	0.73	NA	NA	NA	0.87
Queets - Sp/Su	280	434	540	756	NA	NA	562	350	700	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.78
Hoh - Fall[d/e/]	2,622	1,866	2,323	2,158	NA	NA	2,107	600	1,200	0.74	0.64	0.71	NA	NA	NA	0.90
Hoh Sp/Su	817	1,055	980	1,835	NA	NA	1,238	450	900	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.78
Quillayute - Fall[d/e/]	5,568	8,369	6,682	5,724	6,668	NA	6,342	1,500	3,000	0.69	0.60	0.70	NA	NA	NA	0.87
Quillayute - Sp/Su	1,082	1,574	2,087	1,129	1,984	NA	1,672	600	1,200	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.78
Hoko -Su/Fa[d/]	1,165	1,386	4,393	3,134	NA	NA	2,672	425	850	0.13	0.28	0.20	NA	NA	NA	0.78
Coho																
Willapa Bay[f/]	31,369	24,197	18,693	19,651	NA	16,420	18,203	8,600	17,200	0.24	0.31	0.27	0.28	NA	0.54	0.74
Grays Harbor[f/]	62,789	61,057	48,217	47,008	NA	44,667	46,607	18,320	24,426	0.23	0.29	0.26	0.34	NA	0.45	0.65
Queets	5,752	12,083	4,375	7,865	NA	5,836	5,856	4,350	5,800	0.10	0.32	0.41	0.20	NA	0.45	0.65
Hoh	6,396	8,224	3,879	6,085	NA	3,571	4,385	1,890	2,520	0.18	0.30	0.41	0.19	NA	0.45	0.65
Quillayute Fall	9,938	16,643	7,958	6,804	NA	8,308	7,662	4,725	6,300	0.04	0.22	0.29	0.23	NA	0.36	0.59
Juan de Fuca	20,837	16,977	13,887	13,095	NA	8,844	11,716	7,000	11,000	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.09	NA	0.10	0.60
Hood Canal	34,388	9,192	32,934	59,048	NA	13,124	29,442	10,750	14,350	0.25	0.54	0.34	0.32	NA	0.37	0.65
Skagit	75,532	92,306	54,443	89,463	NA	82,169	73,694	14,857	25,000	0.33	0.26	0.27	0.33	NA	0.49	0.60
Stillaguamish	38,176	53,828	37,962	38,342	NA	23,269	32,354	6,100	10,000	0.11	0.10	0.18	0.20	NA	0.39	0.50
Snohomish	97,523	85,692	63,042	76,630	NA	45,554	60,374	31,000	50,000	0.11	0.08	0.21	0.20	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 2025 Exploitation Rate Analysis (TCCHINOOK (26)-01).

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

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

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

FIGURE 3. Projected community income impacts associated with projected landings in the non-Indian commercial troll ocean salmon fishery under Council adopted 2026 management measures compared to 2022, 2025 and the 2020-2024 average (in inflation-adjusted dollars).

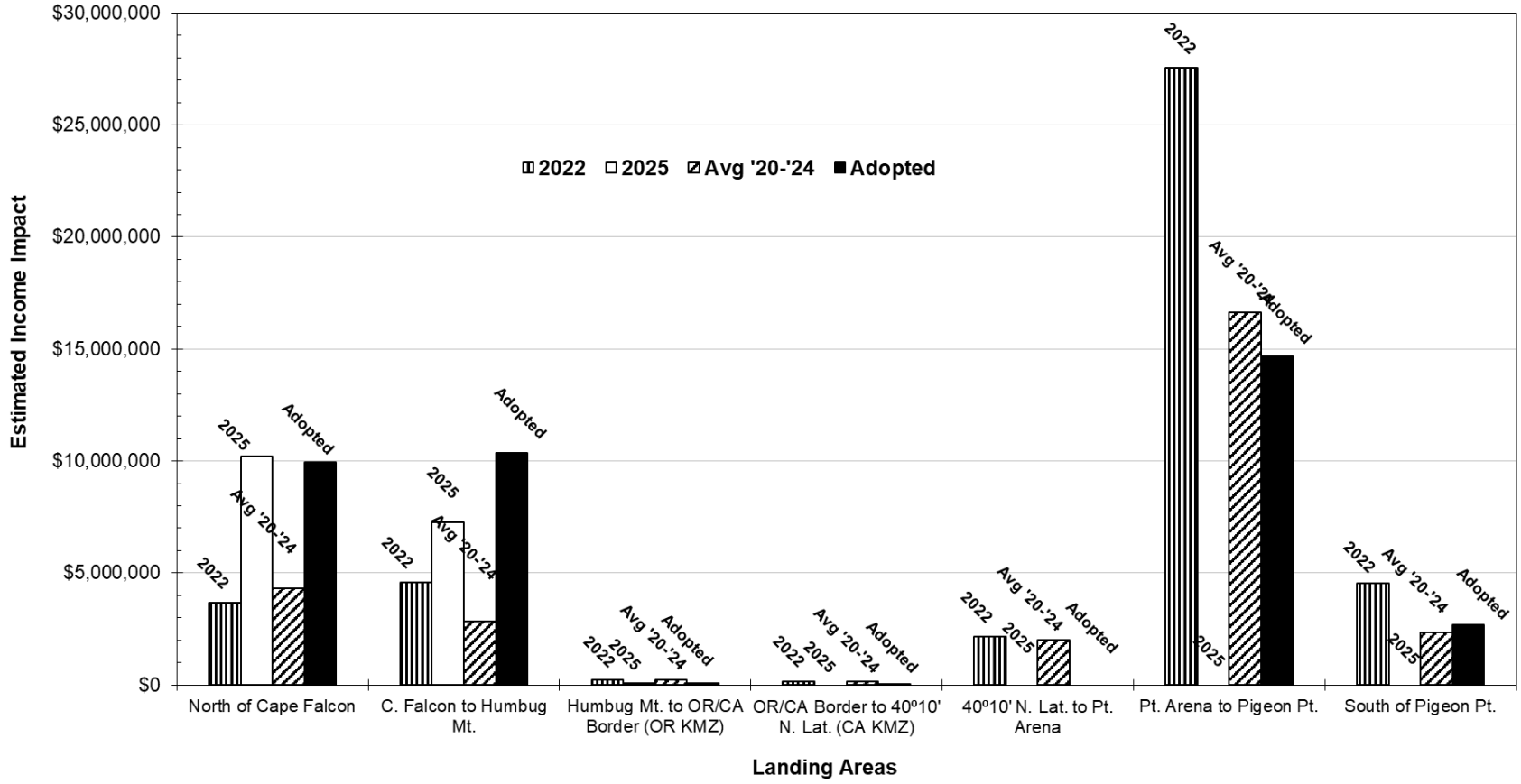
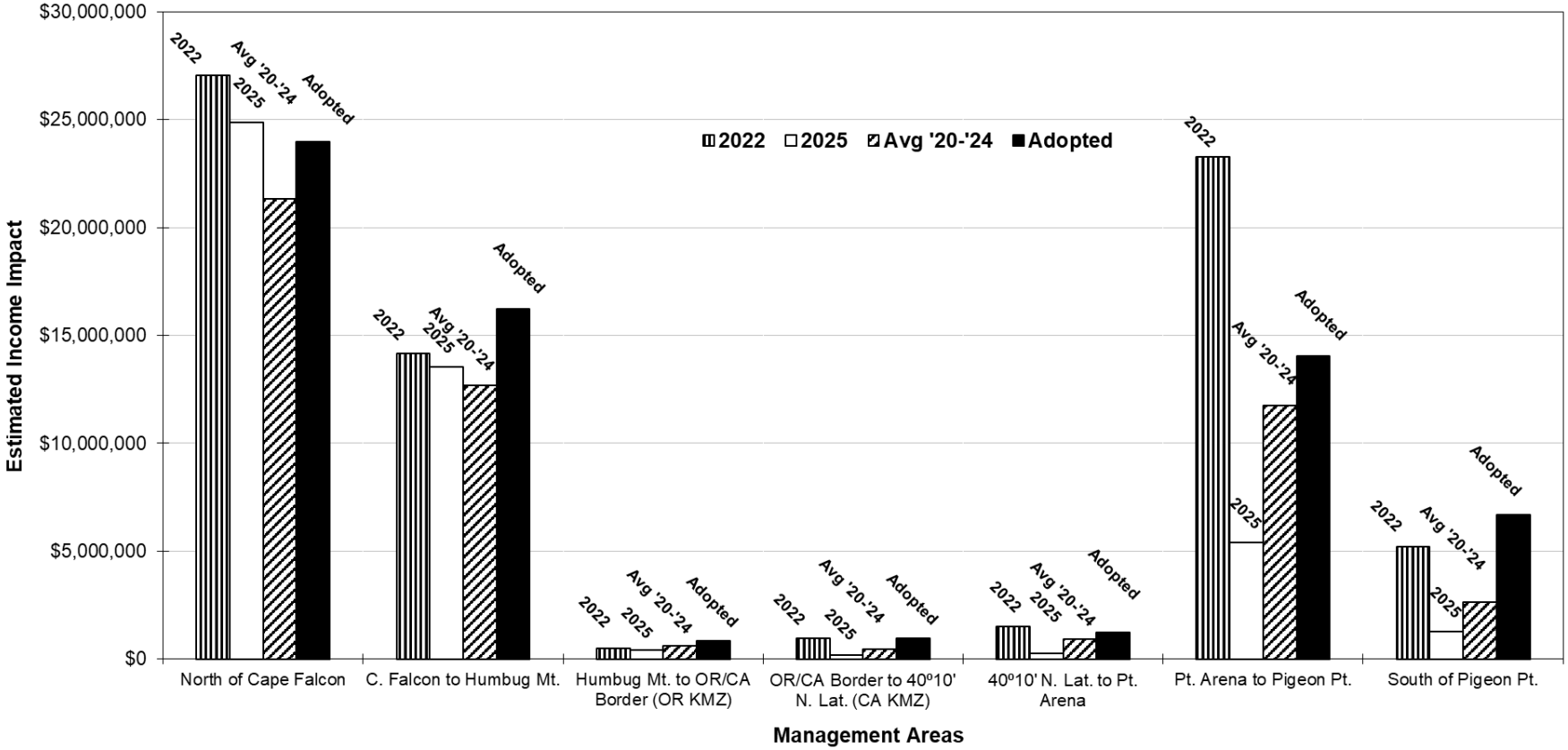


FIGURE 4. Projected coastal community personal income impacts associated with the recreational ocean salmon fishery under 2026 Council-adopted management measures compared to estimated 2022, 2025 and the 2020-2024 average (in inflation-adjusted dollars).



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

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

Commercial

Total

Port Area	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total
SF	0.10			0.26	0.14				0.50
MO	0.27	1.50	1.28	0.37					3.42
Total	0.37	1.50	1.28	0.64	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.92

Recreational

Port Area	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total
SF			0.21	1.71	0.88	0.11	0.17			3.08
MO	0.99	1.61	1.67	2.89	1.18	0.08				8.42
Total	0.99	1.61	1.87	4.60	2.06	0.19	0.17	0.00	0.00	11.50

15.4% total impact rate

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

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

Commercial

Port	Fall 2025		Summer 2026						Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	0	0		4	3	33	370		410	410
CO	0	0		22	9	308			339	339
KO				0	43	28			71	71
KC										
FB										
SF					194			801	995	995
MO					204	369	187	38	798	798
Total	0	0		26	453	738	558	839	2,614	2,614

Recreational

Port	Fall 2025			Summer 2026						Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	0			0	11	0	0	21	92	124	124
CO	0			0	0	0	3	6	143	152	152
KO				0	0	8	79	8	57	152	152
KC							172	138	41	351	351
FB							30	74	31	135	135
SF	0						47	434	134	615	615
MO	0				14	4	0	0	0	18	18
Total	0			0	25	12	331	681	499	1,548	1,548

30,144 natural area spawners, 25% spawner reduction rate, 8.6% age-4 ocean harvest rate

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

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

Commercial

Port	Fall 2025		Summer 2026						Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	0	0		3	2	7	210		222	222
CO	0	0		19	8	217			244	244
KO				0	28	25			53	53
KC										
FB										
SF					148			194	342	342
MO					152	163	171	35	521	521
Total	0	0		22	338	412	381	229	1,382	1,382

Recreational

Port	Fall 2025			Summer 2026						Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	0			0	2	0	0	3	11	16	16
CO	0			0	0	0	0	1	18	19	19
KO				0	0	1	10	1	8	20	20
KC							22	17	10	49	49
FB							4	9	4	17	17
SF	0						6	54	16	76	76
MO	0				2	1	0	0	0	3	3
Total	0			0	4	2	42	85	67	200	200

30,144 natural area spawners, 25% spawner reduction rate, 8.6% age-4 ocean harvest rate

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

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

Commercial

Port	Fall 2025		Summer 2026						Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	0	0		1,792	2,167	1,291	4,540		9,790	9,790
CO	108	9		1,080	1,313	1,958			4,351	4,468
KO				0	127	280			407	407
KC										
FB										
SF					14,232			11,839	26,071	26,071
MO					22,559	17,970	9,925	676	51,130	51,130
Total	108	9		2,872	40,398	21,499	14,465	12,515	91,749	91,866

Recreational

Port	Fall 2025			Summer 2026					Summer	Year
Area	Sep	Oct	Nov-Dec	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Total
NO	49			5	0	11	145	366	183	710	759
CO	83			0	12	5	74	213	97	401	484
KO				0	0	35	144	227	101	507	507
KC							490	599	632	1,721	1,721
FB							252	1,344	997	2,593	2,593
SF	7,538						1,434	12,762	9,012	23,208	30,746
MO	611				6,737	2,655	2,785	3,245	691	16,113	16,724
Total	8,281			5	6,749	2,706	5,324	18,756	11,713	45,253	53,534

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

APPENDIX B. 8D NON-TREATY (NT) BASE PERIOD 2026 PRE-SEASON BASE PERIOD ADJUSTMENT FOR 2026

The 8D TR net and NT sport fisheries operate concurrently in both time and place, typically May – September. In the Chinook Fishery Regulation Assessment Model (FRAM), May – September corresponds to Time Step 2 and Time Step 3, respectively. Both fisheries operate as "wipe-out" fisheries targeting the returning Tulalip hatchery Chinook stock.

Given that these fisheries operate at both the same time and place, it would be a reasonable modelling assumption that the stock compositions and subsequent base period exploitations rates would be similar. A comparison between these two fisheries' exploitation rates (ER) show a large difference in base period ERs, which is not logically explained by differences in gear types between these fisheries.

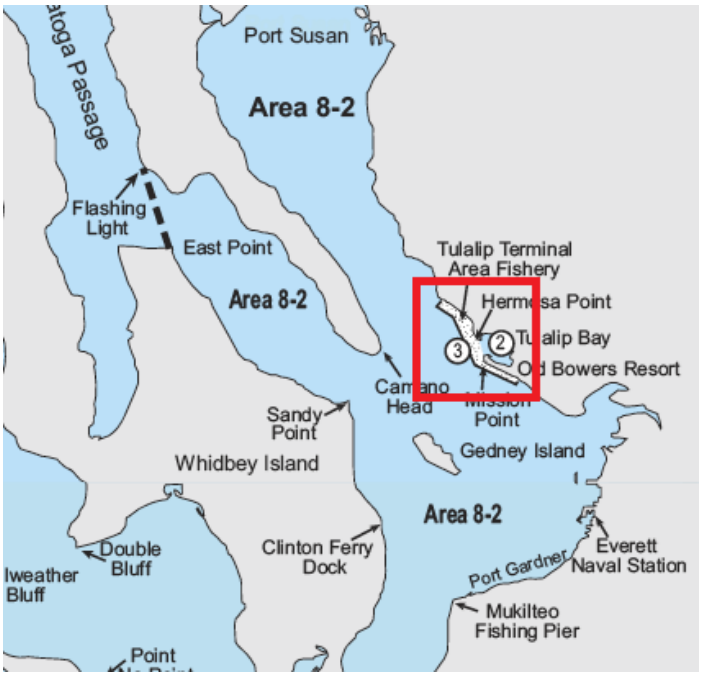


Figure 1 Spatial representation of the 8D fishery "Tulalip Terminal Area" shaded white

To address this issue the State, Tulalip and Stillaguamish tribes have agreed to use the 8D TR fishery ER as surrogate for the 8D NT fishery ER for the upcoming 2026 pre-season. Investigations into the current base period ERs for the 8D NT fishery showed that the last base period update did not update 8D NT ERs due to lack of tag recoveries. With the current base period representation being more than a decade old (return years 2007-2013), the metrics used for QA/QC unknown, and defying model expectations of similarity to the 8D TR fishery, it was agreed that using the 8D TR base period exploitation rates would be a better

representation of the 8D NT sport fishery as a stopgap for the 2026 pre-season. After the pre-season, a more permanent solution will be explored and applied to the 8D NT sport fishery. Pending co-manager agreement, tag representation will be reflective of the increased sampling intensity and catch from the 8D NT fishery in recent years.

Adopting the base period values from a net fishery into a sport fishery will result in lack of representation of sublegals due to differences in gear. As the geographically closest marine area sport Chinook retention fishery, the Marine Area 9 summer, time-step 3, base-period sublegal encounter rates were used as a surrogate for the 8D non-treaty sport fishery by age, time-step. Runs with this substitution showed a poor representation of the sublegal impacts compared to creel estimation. To correct for this, a sublegal-to-legal ratio based on the recent four years of creel information was implemented. For future 8D NT sport fisheries a sublegal-to-legal ratio will be required for an accurate representation of sublegal impacts, chosen and agreed-to by Washington State co-managers annually.

Given the nature of this fishery as a wipe-out and its limited geographic footprint, impacts to stocks other than Tulalip Hatchery, Stillaguamish, and Snohomish are expected to be minimal. This is supported by the current and proposed base period ERs. See Figures 2 and 3. Several stocks have very small ERs in the 8D NT sport fishery base period and ERs of 0 in the 8D TR fishery base period (Figure 4, Table 1). With the agreed-to change, those stocks would lose representation in the 8D NT sport fishery. This change would have minimal consequences on the accuracy in the estimation of the ERs for these stocks; the largest change, for White River Spring Yearlings, affecting the stock by only 0.11% BPER.BP ER Differences Pre/Post change

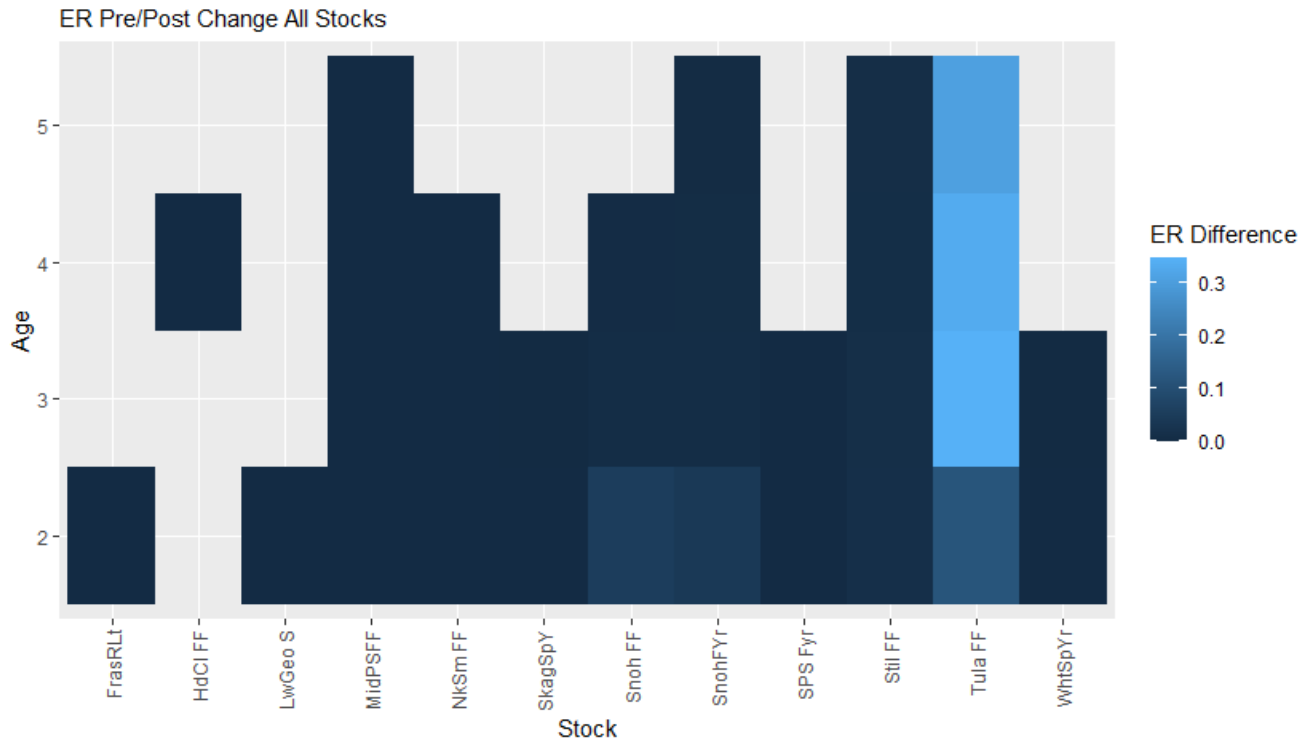


Figure 2 Difference in base period exploitation rates pre vs. post change. Note: Due to the large difference in the exploitation rates in the Tulalip hatchery stock, small differences in other stocks are obscured.

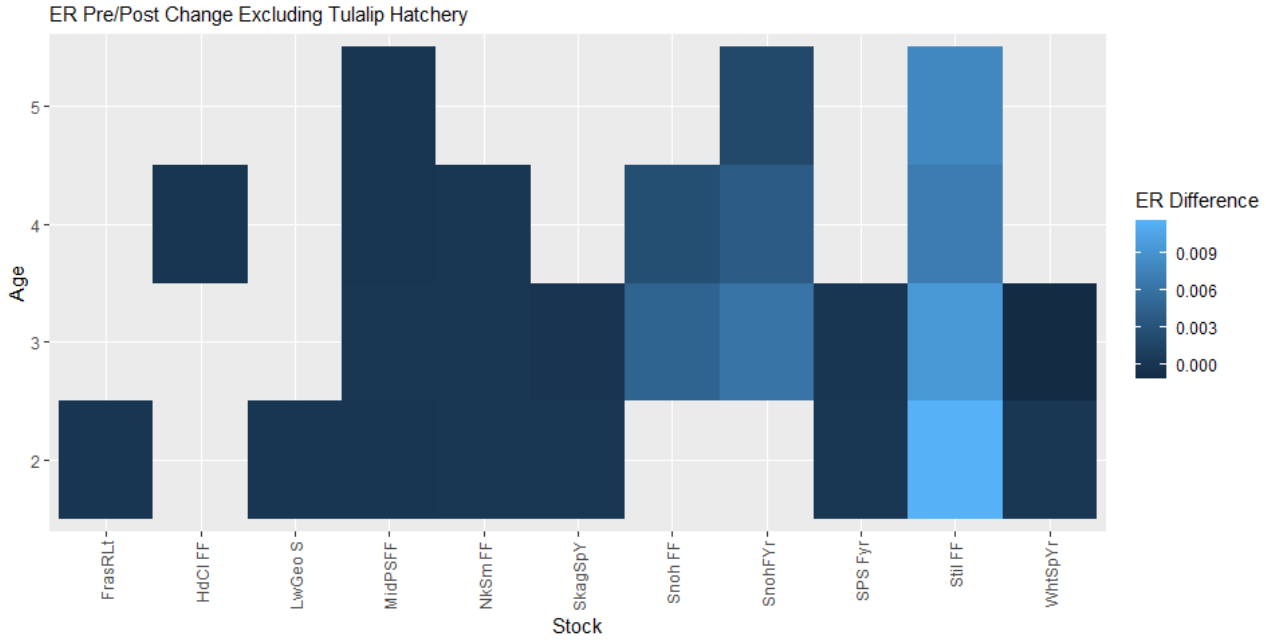


Figure 3 Difference in base period exploitation rates pre vs. post change, excluding the Tulalip hatchery stock.

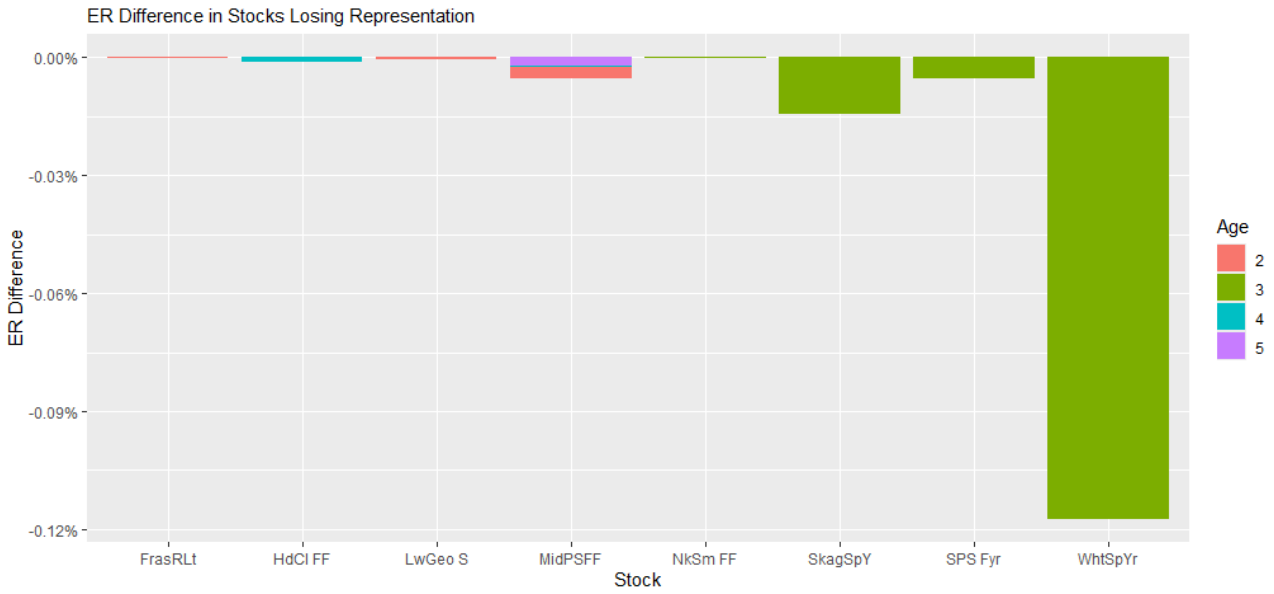


Figure 4 For stocks that lose representation in the 8D NT sport fishery, differences in ER before and after the agreed-to change.

Table 13 Changes in exploitation rates, sorted by difference. Note: Highlighted cells show stocks not further represented in the BP.

Stock	Fishery	Time-Step	Age	ER Current	ER Proposed	ER Difference
Tula FF	Area8D Spt	3	3	0.047433	0.396661	0.349228
Tula FF	Area8D Spt	3	4	0.045837	0.380732	0.334894
Tula FF	Area8D Spt	3	5	0.066363	0.375065	0.308702
Tula FF	Area8D Spt	3	2	0.062220	0.179417	0.117197
Snoh FF	Area8D Spt	3	2	0.000000	0.052373	0.052373
SnohFYr	Area8D Spt	3	2	0.000000	0.039318	0.039318
Stil FF	Area8D Spt	3	2	0.000195	0.011855	0.011660
Stil FF	Area8D Spt	3	3	0.000096	0.009659	0.009563
Stil FF	Area8D Spt	3	5	0.000000	0.008045	0.008045
Stil FF	Area8D Spt	3	4	0.000000	0.006927	0.006927
SnohFYr	Area8D Spt	3	3	0.000000	0.006178	0.006178
Snoh FF	Area8D Spt	3	3	0.000247	0.004951	0.004704
SnohFYr	Area8D Spt	3	4	0.000009	0.003891	0.003882
Snoh FF	Area8D Spt	3	4	0.000309	0.002836	0.002527
SnohFYr	Area8D Spt	3	5	0.000098	0.002013	0.001915
MidPSFF	Area8D Spt	3	3	0.000007	0.000073	0.000066
NkSm FF	Area8D Spt	3	3	0.000001	0.000000	-0.000001
MidPSFF	Area8D Spt	3	4	0.000003	0.000000	-0.000003
FrasRLt	Area8D Spt	3	2	0.000003	0.000000	-0.000003
LwGeo S	Area8D Spt	3	2	0.000004	0.000000	-0.000004
HdCl FF	Area8D Spt	3	4	0.000011	0.000000	-0.000011
MidPSFF	Area8D Spt	3	5	0.000022	0.000000	-0.000022
MidPSFF	Area8D Spt	3	2	0.000027	0.000000	-0.000027
SPS Fyr	Area8D Spt	3	3	0.000054	0.000000	-0.000054
SkagSpY	Area8D Spt	3	3	0.000145	0.000000	-0.000145
WhtSpYr	Area8D Spt	3	3	0.001174	0.000000	-0.001174

Table 14 AEQ mortality differences pre/post base-period change with the same input for the 8D non-treaty sport fishery. Note: White River Spring Yearlings did not have an abundance in this run. Stocks with less than 1 AEQ mortality highlighted

Stock	Fishery	Pre	Post	Difference
Marked Tulalip Fall Fing	NT Area 8D Sport	768.512	723.924	-44.588
Marked Snohomish Fall Year	NT Area 8D Sport	0.124	3.642	3.517
UnMarked Stillaguamish Fall Fing	NT Area 8D Sport	0.140	2.040	1.900
UnMarked Tulalip Fall Fing	NT Area 8D Sport	37.771	35.893	-1.877
Marked Stillaguamish Fall Fing	NT Area 8D Sport	0.117	1.433	1.316
UnMarked Snohomish Fall Fing	NT Area 8D Sport	6.754	5.611	-1.143
Marked Snohomish Fall Fing	NT Area 8D Sport	8.778	9.615	0.838
UnMarked Fraser River Late	NT Area 8D Sport	0.747	0.000	-0.747
Marked Skagit Spring Year	NT Area 8D Sport	0.650	0.000	-0.650
Marked Hood Canal Fall Fing	NT Area 8D Sport	0.646	0.000	-0.646
Marked Nooksack/Samish Fall	NT Area 8D Sport	0.568	0.000	-0.568
Marked Mid PS Fall Fing	NT Area 8D Sport	1.488	0.937	-0.551
UnMarked Skagit Spring Year	NT Area 8D Sport	0.475	0.000	-0.475
UnMarked Snohomish Fall Year	NT Area 8D Sport	0.031	0.402	0.371
UnMarked Lower Georgia Strait	NT Area 8D Sport	0.344	0.000	-0.344
UnMarked Mid PS Fall Fing	NT Area 8D Sport	0.611	0.417	-0.193
Marked South Puget Sound Fall Year	NT Area 8D Sport	0.159	0.000	-0.159
Marked Fraser River Late	NT Area 8D Sport	0.047	0.000	-0.047
UnMarked Hood Canal Fall Fing	NT Area 8D Sport	0.044	0.000	-0.044
Marked Lower Georgia Strait	NT Area 8D Sport	0.027	0.000	-0.027
UnMarked Nooksack/Samish Fall	NT Area 8D Sport	0.002	0.000	-0.002
UnMarked South Puget Sound Fall Year	NT Area 8D Sport	0.001	0.000	-0.001

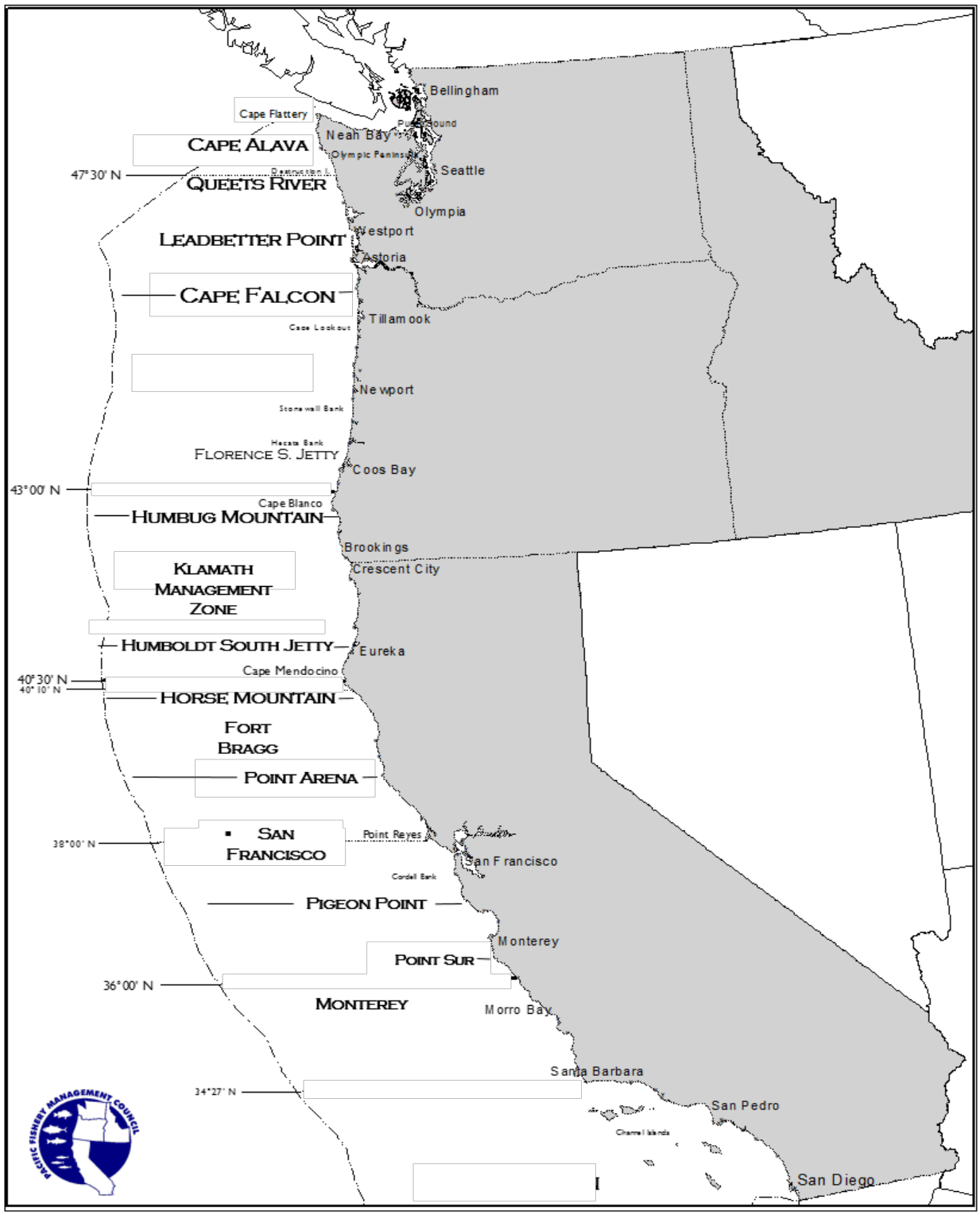


FIGURE 5. Map of Pacific West Coast with major salmon ports and management boundaries. This map is for reference only and is not intended for use in navigation or fishery regulation.