

**2026 JOINT STAFF REPORT:
STOCK STATUS AND FISHERIES FOR
FALL CHINOOK SALMON, COHO SALMON, CHUM
SALMON, AND SUMMER STEELHEAD**

Joint Columbia River Management Staff

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

Columbia River Intertribal Fish Commission

Nez Perce Tribe

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation

Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon

Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakima Nation

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Joint Staff Report describes 2025 fall fisheries in the mainstem Columbia River and in the Select Area sites in the Columbia River estuary and associated 2025 abundances for several salmonid stocks. This report also provides information on preseason abundance forecasts and fishery expectations for 2026.

Stock Status

The 2025 adult Chinook return was 685,512 fish with stock specific returns of 115,427 LRH, 19,801 LRW, 126,093 BPH, 290,418 URB (including 11,384 SRW), 5,881 LRB, 125,054 PUB, and 2,828 SAB. Most stocks exceeded their preseason forecast except for LRH, BPH, and URB which returned below forecast. In 2026, preseason forecasting anticipates 636,500 adult fall Chinook returning with 118,900 LRH, 15,500 LRW, 123,800 BPH, 270,900 URB (including 8,800 SRW), 4,800 LRB, 102,200 PUB, and 400 SAB.

The upriver Skamania-stock summer steelhead return to Bonneville Dam totaled 4,419 fish, while A-Index and B-Index summer steelhead returns totaled 128,389 and 22,205 fish, respectively. All total components were greater than the 10-year average. The preliminary 2025–2026 steelhead passage at Lower Granite Dam was 73,449 fish. Based on passage and visual sampling data, the preliminary composition was 12,400 B-Index fish (17% natural-origin) and 61,100 A-Index fish (21% natural-origin). The 2026 forecast for the summer steelhead return to Bonneville Dam is 133,600 upriver fish, including 5,700 upriver Skamania stock (2,400 natural-origin), 87,900 A-Index (33,100 natural-origin), and 40,100 B-Index (4,500 natural-origin).

The total 2025 return was 471,411 adult coho, comprised of 287,297 early-stock fish and 184,114 late-stock fish. Both early and late stocks returned above forecast. The 2026 forecast for the Columbia River coho return is 358,700 adults, which includes 241,500 early stock and 117,200 late stock.

Chum salmon return to the Columbia River from early October through mid-December, with spawning occurring from late October through early January. Lower Columbia chum are protected under the ESA. The 2025 combined Columbia River return for major populations was slightly below the 10-year average with an estimated run of 22,219 adult fish. The reported returns to spawning areas outside of the major populations of LCR chum are generally less than 200 fish annually.

Commercial Fisheries

- The early-fall (August) mainstem gillnet fishery consisted of 10, nine-hour fishing periods within Zones 4-5 between August 6 and August 29. Landings for the early-fall season included 24,539 Chinook and 904 coho.
- The late-fall mainstem gillnet fishery consisted of three Chinook-directed fishing periods occurring within Zones 4-5 between September 7 and September 24. September 7 marked the earliest late-fall start date in decades. Landings for the late-fall Chinook-directed season included 12,730 Chinook and 2,193 coho.
- A tangle net fishery consisted of 34 periods between September 16 and October 31 in

Zones 1-3 with landings totaling 6,056 hatchery coho and 1,748 Chinook.

- The ECF consisted of 41 periods in Zones 1-3 between August 4 and October 24. A combined total of 44 hatchery Chinook (43 adults and one jack) and 41 hatchery coho (40 adults and one jack) were landed during the seine fisheries. The pound net fishers had 37 combined deliveries and landed a total of 261 hatchery Chinook (258 adults and three jacks) and 452 hatchery coho (440 adults and 12 jacks).
- Landings for the Select Area fall fisheries included 20,312 Chinook and 53,744 coho. Fall Chinook landings in 2025 were over three times the recent 5-year (2020-2024) average of 6,732 Chinook while coho landings were 81% of the recent 5-year average of 66,178 fish.

Columbia River Recreational Fisheries

- The 2025 recreational fisheries in the Select Areas resulted in a preliminary catch estimate of 445 Chinook and 470 coho in Oregon Select Areas and associated tributaries (Table 24). Data from Washington's sport salmon punch card database shows that there have been no fall Chinook caught in Deep River since 2017, and no coho since 2018.
- The 2025 Buoy 10 recreational fishery was open August 1 to December 31. It produced 109,548 angler trips with kept catches of 33,254 Chinook, 43,612 hatchery coho and 155 steelhead. Anglers released an estimated 21,738 Chinook, 28,845 coho, and 95 steelhead. The total kept Chinook was the third highest since 1982.
- The 2025 mainstem recreational fall fishery on the lower Columbia produced 99,430 angler trips with kept catches of 20,932 adult fall Chinook, 2,200 Chinook jacks, 1,225 hatchery summer steelhead, 3,336 adult hatchery coho, and 181 hatchery coho jacks. Anglers retained 9,974 adult Chinook in the fishery between west Puget Island and Warrior Rock and 10,958 adult Chinook in the fishery between Warrior Rock and Bonneville Dam. Summer steelhead retention was allowed during the full month of August for the first time since 2016.
- The 2025 Bonneville Dam to Highway 395 recreational fishery resulted in a preliminary harvest of 9,749 adult Chinook kept (3,039 released), 4,277 adult coho kept (789 released), and 283 steelhead kept (491 released hatchery- and natural-origin steelhead) from about 34,870 angler trips.
- The Hanford Reach fall Chinook sport fishery resulted in an estimated harvest of 7,493 adult Chinook kept) and 78 adult coho kept from about 18,500 angler trips.

Treaty Indian Fisheries

- Fall season treaty fisheries landed 131,916 Chinook (109,719 adults), 9,482 steelhead, and 9,811 coho. Sturgeon landings during the fall salmon gillnet fishery totaled 220 fish. A total of 97 walleye were also caught in the fall fishery. The Chinook catch was highest in the first and second full weeks of September. Of the total catch, 16% of Chinook, 28% of steelhead, and 46% of coho were taken home or sold directly to the public.

INTRODUCTION

This report describes fall fisheries in the mainstem Columbia River, including a review of 2025 fisheries and abundances, as well as information on preseason abundance forecasts and fishery expectations for fall 2026. This report is part of an annual series produced by the joint Columbia River Management staff of the Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife (ODFW), Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW), the Columbia River Intertribal Fish Commission (CRITFC), and the Columbia River Treaty Tribes (the Nez Perce Tribe, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, and the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation). The *U.S. v. Oregon* Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) has contributed to and reviewed this report. The first Columbia River Compact hearing of the 2026 fall management period is scheduled for Wednesday July 22.

THE COMPACT/JOINT STATE PROCESS

The Columbia River Compact is an agreement between the states of Oregon and Washington through which the two states set commercial fishing regulations for concurrent jurisdiction waters of the Columbia River. The Columbia River Compact was established in 1915 by the respective state legislatures to resolve the difficulties which arose from the states unilaterally establishing commercial fishing seasons and regulations. The Compact provides that neither state may make, change, alter, or amend its fishing regulations without the consent and approbation of the other. Congress ratified the Compact in 1918.

The Compact is interpreted as being applicable only to commercial fisheries; however, in practice, the states also apply the principle of joint state management to regulation of recreational fisheries occurring in concurrent jurisdiction waters of the Columbia River.

Typically, public hearings are convened to provide a forum in which the states may discuss, negotiate, and reach agreement on specific fishing regulations. The states are typically represented by delegates of the Oregon and Washington agency directors, acting on behalf of the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission (OFWC) and the Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission (WFWC). The Columbia River treaty tribes have authority to regulate treaty fisheries.

When addressing regulations for Columbia River fisheries, the states consider the effect on escapement, sustainable harvest, treaty rights, and the impact on species listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Working together under the principles of the Columbia River Compact, the states have the responsibility to address the allocation of limited resources between recreational, commercial, and treaty fishers. This responsibility has become increasingly demanding in recent years. The states maintain a conservative management approach when considering Columbia River fisheries that will affect species listed under the ESA.

FISHERIES CONSIDERED

During the July 22, 2026, Compact hearing, fall-season non-treaty Select Area and mainstem commercial fisheries, treaty platform and hook-and-line fisheries, and treaty Zone 6 tributary fisheries will be under consideration. A second hearing is expected in mid-August to consider treaty mainstem commercial fisheries and, if possible, additional non-treaty mainstem commercial fisheries. Preseason fishery structure and associated regulations for mainstem recreational fall-season fisheries are developed through the annual Pacific Fisheries Management Council (PFMC) and “North of Falcon” public processes. Additional Compact and/or Joint State hearings will be scheduled throughout the fall management period as in-season information on fish runs and ongoing fisheries become available.

STOCK STATUS

Fall Chinook

Fall Chinook generally enter the Columbia River from late July through October with abundance peaking in the lower river from mid-August to mid-September, and passage at Bonneville Dam peaking in early to mid-September (Figure 1).

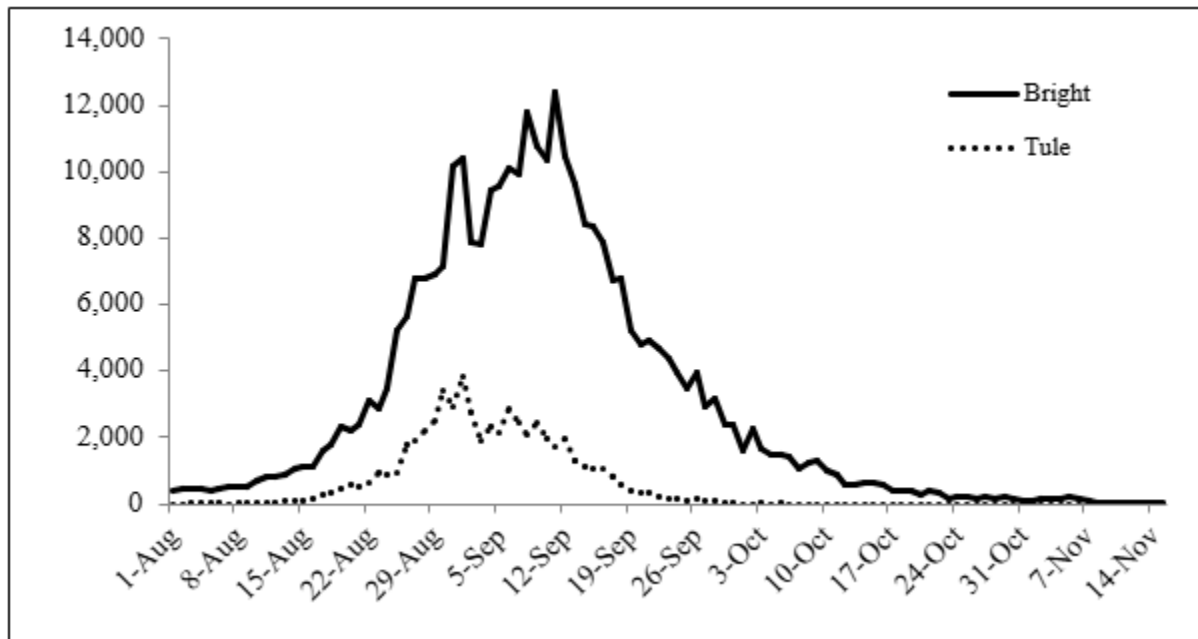


Figure 1. Average (2016-2025) approximate daily passage of fall Chinook at Bonneville Dam.

Columbia River fall Chinook are comprised of seven management components or management stocks: Lower River Hatchery (LRH), Lower River Wild (LRW), Select Area Bright (SAB), Bonneville Pool Hatchery (BPH), Upriver Bright (URB), Pool Upriver Brights (PUB), and Lower River Brights (LRB). The LRH and BPH components are tule stocks, and the remainder are bright stocks. Tule (BPH) passage at Bonneville Dam occurs over an earlier and shorter timeframe than bright (URB and PUB) Chinook passage (Figure 1). Management stocks serve as indexes of various population groupings and are useful for effective management as well as tracking the status

of various populations of interest. General destinations of these various stock components are illustrated in Figure 2.

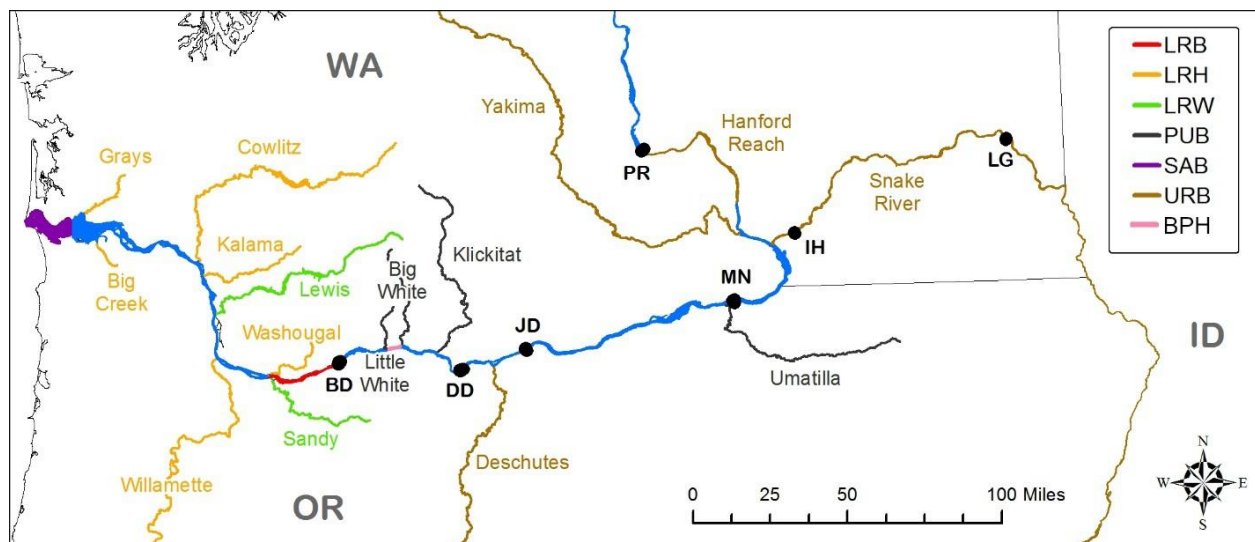


Figure 2. Fall Chinook terminal escapement destinations color coded by management stock (legend at top right of figure). Major dams along the mainstem Columbia River and Snake River are indicated by two letter abbreviations (BD = Bonneville Dam, DD = The Dalles Dam, JD = The John Day Dam, MN = McNary Dam, IH = Ice Harbor Dam, LG = Lower Granite Dam, PR = Priest Rapids Dam).

The upriver run is comprised of stocks produced upstream of Bonneville Dam, and includes URB, PUB, and BPH. Most of the URB Chinook are destined for the Hanford Reach area of the Columbia River, Priest Rapids Hatchery, areas upstream of Priest Rapids Dam, and the Snake River. Smaller URB components are destined for the Deschutes and Yakima rivers. Snake River natural-origin (SRW) fall Chinook are a sub-component of the URB stock. PUBs are a bright stock reared at Little White Salmon (LWSNFH), Umatilla, and Klickitat hatcheries, and released in areas between Bonneville and McNary dams. Natural production of fish derived from PUB stock is believed to also occur in the mainstem Columbia River below John Day Dam, and in the Wind, White Salmon, Klickitat, and Umatilla rivers. The BPH stock is produced primarily at the Spring Creek National Fish Hatchery (SCNFH) in Bonneville Pool, although natural production of tules also occurs in the Wind, White Salmon, Hood, and Klickitat rivers.

The lower Columbia River (LCR) run is comprised of stocks originating downstream of Bonneville Dam, and includes LRH, LRW, LRB, and SAB stocks. Of the four lower river stocks, LRH are the only tule strain, with the remainder being bright stocks. The LRH stock is currently produced from hatchery facilities (four in Washington and three in Oregon) and includes natural production (LCR natural tules) from most tributaries downstream of Bonneville Dam. Being a tule stock, the LRH fish are generally more mature (darker in color and well-developed gonads) when entering the mainstem and quickly reach the tributaries to spawn. The LRW stock is naturally produced, primarily in the Lewis River system with smaller components also present in the Cowlitz and Sandy rivers. The LRBs are a naturally-produced stock that spawn in the mainstem Columbia River approximately three miles downstream from Bonneville Dam. The LRB stock is closely related to URBs and is thought to have originated from mid-Columbia or upriver bright stocks. SABs are a hatchery stock that originated from Rogue River stock fall Chinook egg transfers during 1982-1986. Production of this stock is confined to Youngs Bay, with releases

occurring from ODFW’s Klaskanine Hatchery and Clatsop County Fisheries’ (CCF) net pens.

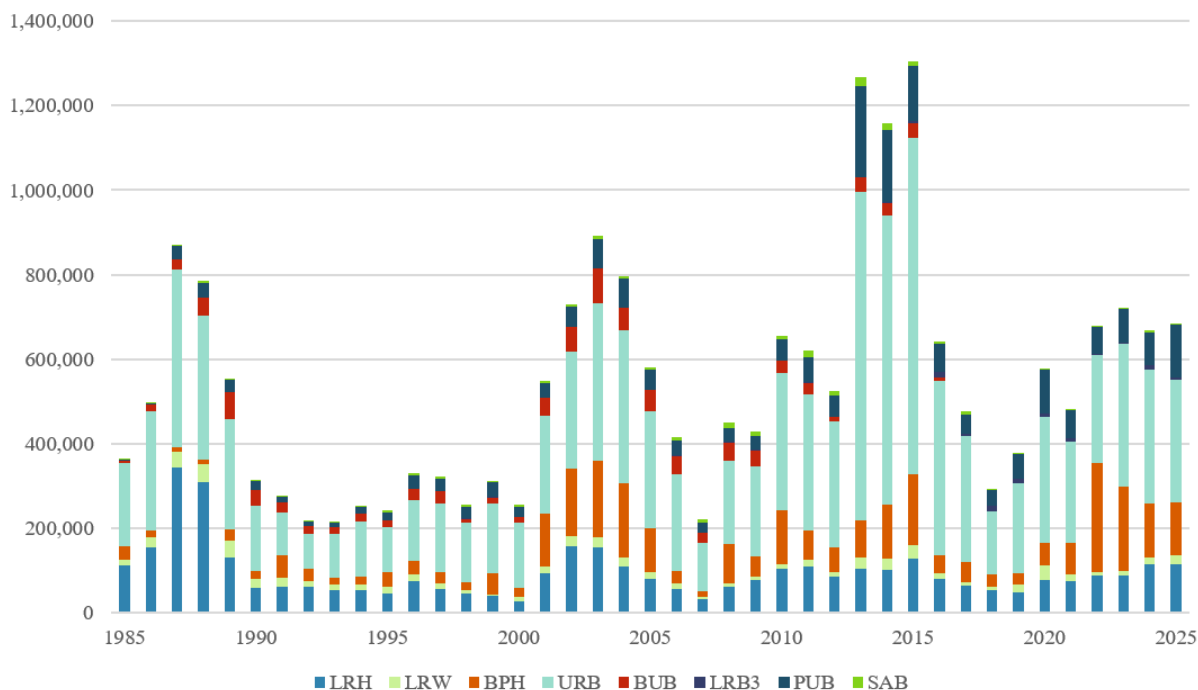


Figure 3. Minimum Adult Fall Chinook Run Entering the Columbia River

2025 Returns

The 2025 Columbia River fall Chinook return totaled 685,512 adult-aged fish. The return was greater than the recent 10-year average (2015–2024) return of 621,923 adults, but was less than the preseason forecast of 736,200 fish. LRB, SAB, LRW, PUB, and SRW returns exceeded preseason forecasts. Passage at Bonneville Dam totaled 443,387 adult-sized fish, with a peak daily count of 22,928 Chinook observed on September 7. Forecasted and post-season estimated returns for 2025, historical returns by stock, and forecast accuracy are presented in Tables 2, 3, and 4, respectively.

The 2025 LRH return was 115,427 adults, which was 95% of forecast and 141% of the recent 10-year average of 81,879 adult fish. Naturally-spawning LRH fall Chinook accounted for an estimated 31,700 adult fish in Washington tributaries and 6,500 adult fish in Oregon tributaries. Natural spawners may include a mix of hatchery- and natural-origin fish.

The 2025 LRW return totaled 19,801 adults. The return was 137% of forecast and 119% of the recent 10-year average return of 16,571 fish. The natural spawning escapement to the North Fork Lewis River of 13,846 exceeded the escapement goal of 5,700 LRW adults.

The 2025 BPH return of 126,093 adults was 69% of the forecast and 123% of the recent 10-year average return of 102,604 fish. Adult returns of BPH included 30,645 fish to SCNFH, which exceeded the escapement goal of 6,000 adults. An additional 730 adult BPH strayed into Bonneville Hatchery. Naturally-spawning BPH fall Chinook accounted for an estimated 2,700

adult fish in Washington tributaries which may include a mix of hatchery and natural-origin fish.

The 2025 URB return of 290,428 adults was 89% of the forecast and 88% of the recent 10-year average return of 331,832 adults. The URB return comprised 42% of the Columbia River fall Chinook return. The McNary Dam passage of 117,032 adult fall Chinook exceeded the *U.S. v. OR* management goal of 60,000 fish. The Hanford Reach fall Chinook spawning escapement of 20,181 adult fish was 27% of the recent 10-year average of 75,656 adults. The Deschutes River return of 31,036 adults was 232% of the recent 10-year average of 13,388 adults.

The SRW fall Chinook return of 11,384 adults was 126% of forecast and 79% of the ten-year average of 14,338 fish (Table 5). The SRW escapement to Lower Granite Dam totaled 4,498 adult fish.

The 2025 PUB return of 125,054 adults was 151% of the forecast and 171% of the recent 10-year average of 73,033 fish. PUB hatchery escapement included 19,548 fish to LWSNFH. The PUB natural-spawn escapement totaled 24,030 fish in Washington tributaries upstream of Bonneville Dam.

The 2025 LRB return of 5,881 adults was 131% of the forecast and 81% of the recent 10-year average return of 7,255 fish. The LRB natural-spawn escapement totaled 4,753 fish.

The 2025 SAB return of 2,828 adults was 314% of forecast but only 70% of the recent 10-year average of 4,063 fish. The majority (99%) of SABs returning in 2025 were either harvested in Columbia River fisheries or returned to hatcheries.

2026 Forecast

The preseason forecast for the 2026 return of adult-aged fall Chinook to the Columbia River is 636,500 fish (Table 2). The forecast is 93% of the 2025 actual return and 114% of the recent ten-year average return (559,933 adults). Bright stocks represent 62% of the total forecast. The LRB forecast of 118,900 adults is 149% of the recent 10-year average return of 80,543 adults. The LRW forecast of 15,500 adults is 101% of the recent 10-year average return of 15,311 adults. The BPH forecast of 123,800 adults is 126% of the recent 10-year average return of 98,569 adults. The forecasted return of 270,900 URB adults represents 43% of the projected aggregate fall Chinook return and is 96% of the recent 10-year average return (281,305 adults). Included in the URB forecast is the SRW forecast of 8,800 adult fish, which is 67% of recent 10-year average return (13,071 adults). The LRB forecast of 4,800 adults is 64% of the recent 10-year average return (7,509 adults), and the PUB forecast of 102,200 adults is 141% of the recent 10-year average return (72,401 adults). The SAB forecast of 400 adult fish is 12% of the recent 10-year average return (3,206 adults).

Summer Steelhead

The Columbia River summer steelhead run is made up of populations originating from both lower river and upper river tributaries. Summer steelhead enter the Columbia River primarily from April through October each year, with most of the run entering from late June to mid-September. The lower river component is primarily hatchery produced (derived from Skamania stock) and tends to be earlier-timed than the upriver stocks. The Skamania stock was successfully introduced into

numerous tributaries downstream of Bonneville Dam and a few systems upstream, including the Klickitat and Hood rivers. Summer steelhead caught in mainstem Columbia River fisheries downstream of Bonneville Dam during May and June are categorized as lower river Skamania stock (destined for areas downstream of Bonneville Dam) for the purpose of fisheries management under the terms of the *U.S. v. OR MA*.

Upriver summer steelhead include hatchery- and natural-origin fish that pass Bonneville Dam from April through October. Steelhead passing from April through June, and fish caught in the Bonneville Pool during this timeframe, are categorized as upriver Skamania stock steelhead for the purpose of fisheries management under the terms of the *U.S. v. OR MA*. These fish are destined mainly for tributaries within Bonneville Pool. Production of Skamania-stock steelhead in hatcheries upstream of Bonneville Dam has decreased from historical levels.

For the purpose of managing fisheries, steelhead that pass Bonneville Dam during July through October are categorized as A-Index or B-Index based on fork length (A-Index <78 cm, B-Index $\geq$ 78 cm). B-Index steelhead primarily return to tributaries in the Salmon and Clearwater rivers in Idaho and typically spend two years in the ocean. Small numbers of B-Index steelhead can return to any area of the Columbia River basin. A-Index steelhead return to tributaries throughout the Columbia and Snake basins (including the Salmon and Clearwater rivers), and usually spend only one year in the ocean. Recent run-timing distribution at Bonneville Dam of A-Index and B-Index summer steelhead is shown in Figure 4. Steelhead caught in the mainstem Columbia River downstream of the Snake River from July 1 through October 31 are managed as A-Index or B-Index steelhead. Additionally, steelhead caught in the mainstem Columbia River between The Dalles Dam and the mouth of the Snake River from November 1 through June 30 are also considered A-Index or B-Index steelhead.

Summer steelhead abundance (measured at Bonneville Dam) is shown in Figure 4 and Table 6, and abundance at Lower Granite Dam is shown in Table 7. Index classification and hatchery/natural-origin determination are dependent on biological sampling conducted at these two hydroelectric facilities.

Steelhead harvest in non-treaty recreational fisheries occurs throughout the Columbia River basin and from treaty Indian fisheries in Zone 6 (between Bonneville and McNary dams) and immediately downstream of Bonneville Dam. Recreational steelhead fisheries are mark-selective, allowing retention of fin-clipped fish only. In non-treaty commercial fisheries, retention of steelhead has been prohibited since 1975. Time, area, and gear restrictions are implemented to minimize encounters of steelhead in non-treaty commercial fisheries, although some encounters and subsequent mortality does occur. The majority of the treaty Indian catch occurs during the fall gillnet fishery but catch also occurs in platform and hook-and-line fisheries. Treaty tribal steelhead harvest is not mark-selective. Since the 1990s, the tribes have reduced catch of natural-origin steelhead during fall treaty Indian gillnet fisheries. The tribes may implement mesh size restrictions to help control overall steelhead harvest.

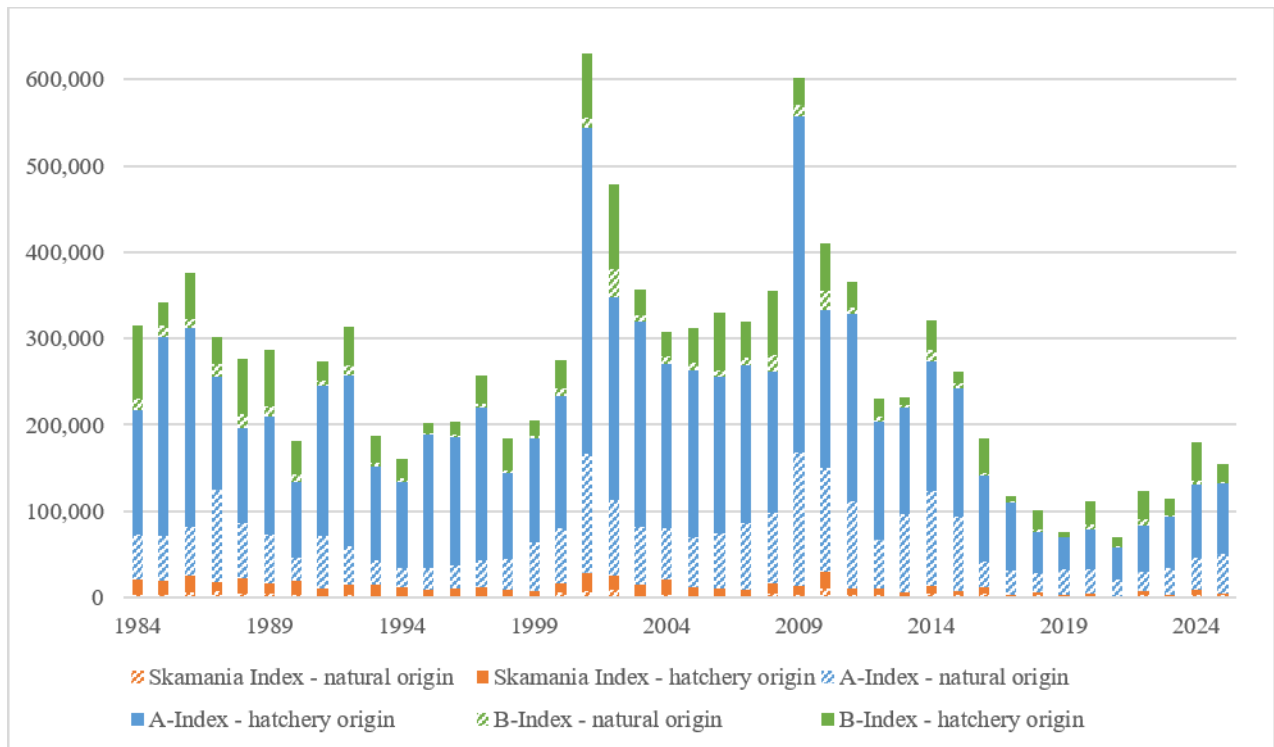


Figure 4. Minimum Upriver Summer Steelhead Run at Bonneville Dam

2025 Returns

The 2025 total upriver summer steelhead return to Bonneville Dam (April – October passage) was 155,013 fish, and included 4,419 Skamania stock, 128,389 A-Index, and 22,205 B-Index. The 2025 return was 210% of the preseason forecast of 73,900 upriver steelhead (Table 2). Upriver steelhead passage at Bonneville Dam in 2025 was 116% the recent 10-year average return of 133,661 fish. Natural-origin passage totaled 50,122 fish, which represented 32% of the return, compared to the recent 10-year average proportion of 30% (38,862 fish). Return estimates in this report are adjusted for unclipped hatchery fish based on sampling data collected at the Bonneville Dam adult fish trapping facility (AFF). From July through October, 612 steelhead were biologically sampled by CRITFC.

The majority of summer steelhead passage at Bonneville Dam occurs July through October. In 2025, an estimated 150,594 A-/B-Index steelhead passed Bonneville Dam during these months, compared to the recent 10-year average of 127,759 fish. Passage during 2025 was 50% complete on August 5, compared to the recent 10-year average 50% passage date of August 20.

The upriver Skamania return to Bonneville Dam totaled 4,419 fish, including 2,262 (51%) natural-origin fish. The Skamania return was 75% of the recent 10-year average of 5,901 fish. The A-Index return of 128,389 was 125% of the recent 10-year average of 102,796 fish. Natural-origin fish represented 36% of the A-Index return, which was similar to the recent 10-year average of 33%. The B-Index return totaled 22,205 fish, which was 89% of the recent 10-year average of 24,964 fish. Natural-origin fish represented 6% of the B-Index return, less than 10-year average of 13% (Table 2).

The steelhead run year at Lower Granite Dam is from July 1 through June 30 of the following year. The preliminary 2025–2026 steelhead passage at Lower Granite Dam was 73,500 fish (Table 7). Based on passage and visual sampling data, the preliminary composition was 12,400 B-Index fish (16% natural-origin) and 61,000 A-Index fish (21% natural-origin). About 45% of the unclipped B-Index fish were hatchery origin and about 9% of the unclipped A-Index fish were hatchery origin.

2026 Forecast

The 2026 forecast for the summer steelhead return to Bonneville Dam is 133,700 upriver fish, including 5,700 Skamania stock (2,400 natural-origin), 87,900 A-Index (33,100 natural-origin), and 40,100 B-Index (4,500 natural-origin) (Table 2). The total forecast is 109% of the recent 10-year average return of 123,000 fish. The Skamania, A-Index, and B-Index forecasts are 103%, 95%, and 158% respectively, of the recent 10-year average returns (Tables 2 and 6).

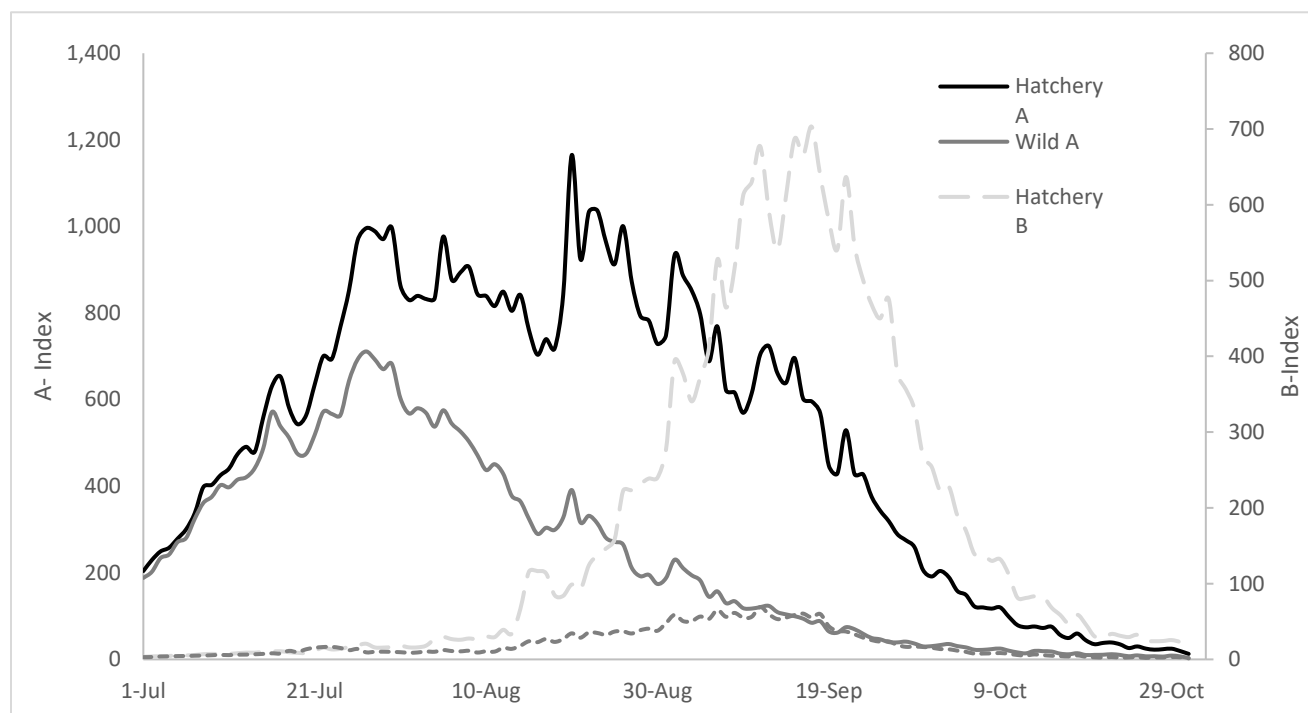


Figure 5. Estimated ten-year average (2016-2025) daily passage of A- and B-Index summer steelhead at Bonneville Dam.

Coho

The Columbia River hatchery coho return includes both early and late returning stocks. Coho adults are predominantly age-3 fish, returning to freshwater after only one year in the ocean. Early-stock coho enter the Columbia River from mid-August to early October, with peak entry occurring in early September. In the ocean, early-stock coho tend to remain near the Oregon and southern Washington coasts, and primarily migrate southward from the Columbia River, and are therefore also referred to as Type S for “south”. Late-stock coho enter the Columbia River from mid-September through December, with peak entry occurring in mid-October. In the ocean, late-stock

coho tend to migrate northward from the Columbia River along the Washington coast and Vancouver Island and are therefore also referred to as Type N for “north”. Columbia River coho return primarily to Oregon and Washington hatcheries downstream from Bonneville Dam. A growing level of hatchery production now occurs in areas upstream of Bonneville Dam. Additionally, there is some natural production that occurs above Bonneville Dam as well. See Tables 8, 9, and 10 for details on harvest, escapement, passage, and abundance.

Columbia River tributaries in Oregon with historical natural coho production include the Lewis and Clark, Youngs, Klaskanine, Clatskanie, Clackamas, and Sandy rivers, plus Big, Gnat, Beaver, Milton, and Scappoose creeks. Annual spawning fish survey counts conducted in Oregon LCR tributaries from December through February, beginning as early as 1949, indicated that natural-origin coho might have been extirpated from Oregon's lower Columbia tributaries, excluding the Clackamas and Sandy rivers. Intensive surveys conducted during 1990–1999, resulted in counts of 0.0–0.4 fish per mile within these areas. Higher numbers of unmarked coho have been observed in LCR tributaries since 2000, indicating that some remnant Oregon populations may persist in the LCR Basin. Population-specific estimates of naturally-spawning coho, and the proportion estimated to be of natural-origin, are shown in Table 11.

In Washington, historical natural coho production areas included the Grays, Elochoman, Cowlitz, Toutle, Kalama, Lewis, and Washougal watersheds. Stream surveys conducted in Washington from 1945–1979 in the Toutle River and lower Cowlitz River tributaries showed a steady decline of naturally-spawning coho. Smolt traps are currently being used in several Washington tributaries to estimate natural production. Recent-year natural spawn estimates from Washington's LCR tributaries are provided in Table 11.

Historical natural coho production areas upstream of Bonneville Dam included the Spokane, Yakima, Wenatchee, Entiat, Methow, and Snake rivers. The majority of coho now passing Bonneville Dam are from the *U.S. v. Oregon* Management Agreement's mandated releases of hatchery coho in the Yakima, Umatilla, Klickitat, Wenatchee, Methow, and Clearwater rivers. The releases outside the Klickitat are primarily intended to restore natural coho to appropriate habitats above Bonneville Dam, most recently in the Snake, Yakima, Methow, and Entiat rivers. Coho destined to return upstream of Bonneville Dam have represented a growing percentage of the total return in response to increased releases in these areas. The tribes are engaged in monitoring and evaluation activities to determine the extent of natural production in areas where coho have been re-introduced.

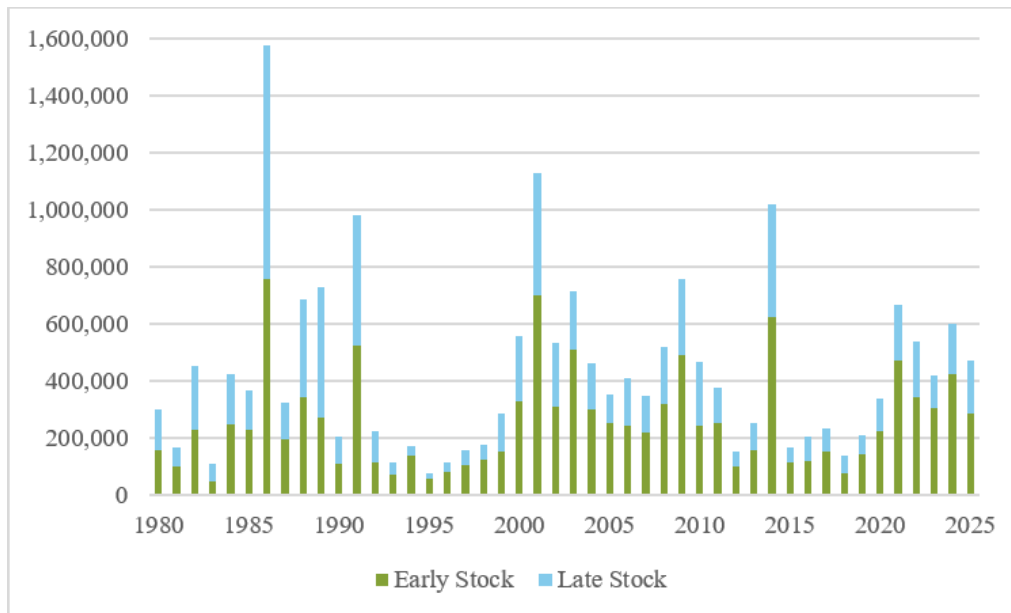


Figure 6. Minimum Adult Coho Run Entering the Columbia River

2025 Returns

The 2025 Columbia River coho return of 471,411 adult fish was comprised of 287,297 early-stock fish and 184,114 late-stock fish (Table 2) and represented 138% of the forecasted return of 342,100 adults. The early stock coho return was 113% of forecast, and the late stock return was 211% of forecast. Hatchery escapement to Washington and Oregon facilities downstream of Bonneville Dam (approximately 111,200 adult fish) was 113% of the recent 10-year average. The preliminary estimate for natural escapement of LCN coho is 41,400 adults, compared to the recent 5-year average of 66,900 fish. The Bonneville Dam passage count of 161,256 adult coho was 87% of the 2024 count. Passage represented 67% of the estimated total ocean abundance of Columbia River coho destined for areas above Bonneville Dam.

2026 Forecast

The 2026 forecast for the Columbia River coho return is 358,700 adults, consisting of 241,500 early stock and 117,200 late stock (Table 2). The total forecast is 93% of the recent 10-year average while the forecasts for early and late stock coho are 94% and 92%, respectively. Bonneville Dam passage is expected to be about 161,106 adult coho, representing 67% of the forecasted total ocean abundance of Columbia River coho destined for areas upstream of Bonneville Dam. Broodstock escapement needs of 4,900 early stock and 11,500 late stock adults to hatcheries downstream of Bonneville Dam are expected to be achieved

Chum

Chum salmon (Chum) return to the LCR from early October through mid-December, with spawning occurring from late October through early January. Chum returns are primarily from natural production. Primary production areas include the Grays River in Washington, smaller tributaries just downstream from Bonneville Dam, and the mainstem Columbia River in specific locations from the I-205 Bridge upstream to Bonneville Dam. A small number of Chum also pass

Bonneville Dam each year.

Four small hatchery enhancement programs (three in Washington and one in Oregon) release fed-fry that contribute to the lower Columbia population. The Washougal/Vancouver Hatchery enhancement program provides fed-fry for release into Duncan Creek (BY 2001 to present) and the East Fork Lewis River (BY 2011 to present). The Grays River Hatchery enhancement program has been producing fed-fry for in-basin releases since 1999 (BY 1998). Beginning in 2011 (BY 2010), eyed-egg transfers of Grays River Chum to ODFW's Big Creek Hatchery provided fed-fry for release in Oregon waters. In fall 2014, Chum from the 2010 (age-4) and 2011 (age-3) brood years returned to Big Creek. These adult returns were the first to be incorporated into the Big Creek broodstock, and egg transfers from Grays River Hatchery occurred through 2014, and then again 2018 and 2019.

Washington index areas have been surveyed annually since 1950, and specific areas of the mainstem Columbia River have been surveyed annually since 1998. During 2000–2003, survey areas were expanded to include non-index LCR tributaries (Washington and Oregon) downstream of Bonneville Dam. These non-index stream surveys have continued sporadically since. In some years, significant numbers of Chum have been observed in non-index areas, primarily at the mainstem Columbia River spawning areas between Bonneville Dam and the I-205 Bridge. In 2013, the reporting metric for the LCR Chum abundance index was changed from fish/mile to estimates of escapement. Table 12 has been updated to report escapement estimates for the major populations of LCR Chum. The combined estimated return for the major populations in 2025 of approximately 25,511 fish is just above the recent 10-year average return (22,219 adults; Figure 7). While variable, reported returns to spawning areas outside of the major populations of LCR Chum generally number less than 200 fish annually.

In the fall of 2025, over 1,400 Chum Salmon returned to Oregon's Big Creek Hatchery, marking the sixth consecutive year of broodstock maintenance and reintroduction efforts. The Program to Restore Oregon's Chum Salmon (PROCS) was able to meet fry release goals and experimentally reintroduce Chum Salmon in the Big Creek and Clatskanie River Recovery Populations. No egg transfers from Grays River Hatchery were needed this year. For the conservation broodstock, a total of 436 Chum (227 females; 209 males) were spawned over three days in November 2025, resulting in 560,317 eggs being collected. Most adults spawned for the conservation broodstock in 2025 were Age-4 (68%; BY 2021). Otoliths and genetic samples are currently being analyzed to verify the origin of the adult fish. In the spring of 2026, a total of 479,746 fed-fry were released into Big Creek; one group on March 20th and a second group on March 31st.

After broodstock collection goals were met, PROCS experimented with several reintroduction techniques. First, an additional 42 Chum (21 females; 21 males; ~58,000 eggs) were spawned for use in a remote site incubator (RSI). These eggs were raised to the eyed stage at Big Creek Hatchery, given a unique thermal mark, and transferred to the RSI in Page Creek (Clatskanie River Recovery Population) to develop into fry. Subsequent fry could leave volitionally and ideally would imprint and return successfully to Page Creek as adults. Second, another 200 Chum (100 females; 100 males; ~253,000 eggs) were spawned for experimental release as unfed fry. These eggs were given a unique thermal mark and raised to the fry stage at the hatchery before being released. Unlike the conservation broodstock fry which are ponded and fed at Big Creek Hatchery

before being released, these fry were released unfed into three creeks. A portion were released into Page Creek (~96,000) near the RSI location, so that PROCS could compare the two reintroduction strategies, and unfed fry (~25,900) were released into Gnat Creek (Big Creek Recovery Population), so that PROCS could measure the success of unfed fry releases versus adult out planting. The majority of unfed fry (121,750) were released into Carcus Creek (Clatskanie River Recovery Population), because PROCS was unable to outplant adults in the Clatskanie River in 2025. Finally, the remaining adults returning to the hatchery were transported to spawn volitionally in nearby streams (n = 699). In the Big Creek Recovery Population, 355 Chum (184 females; 171 males) were taken to Bear and Little Bear Creeks, and 82 fish (50 females; 32 males) were put in Gnat Creek. In the Clatskanie River Recovery Population, 214 adults (140 females; 74 males) were taken to Conyers Creek, and 48 fish (29 females; 19 males) were put in Stewart Creek.

Chum Salmon were observed in 16 spawning reaches via surveys conducted by Oregon Salmonid Inventory and Sampling (OASIS) and PROCS projects in the fall 2025. Adults were observed and recovered in the Lewis & Clark River and the Klaskanine River in the Youngs Bay Recovery Population, and in Bear, Little Bear, Big, Little, and Plympton Creeks in the Big Creek Recovery Population. Additionally, outplanted adults were observed in the Clatskanie River, North Fork Stewart Creek, and Conyers Creek in the Clatskanie River Recovery Population after reintroduction activities occurred. Untagged individuals were also recovered in the Clatskanie River, suggesting that perhaps some progeny from the reintroduction efforts in 2021 and 2022 returned in 2025. Further genetic analysis is underway to confirm the identity of these fish.

PROCS operated screw traps in Bear Creek, Conyers Creek, and the Clatskanie River in the spring of 2026. Preliminary estimates suggest that ~18,000 Chum fry out-migrated from the Clatskanie River, ~14,000 Chum fry were produced in Bear Creek, and ~700 Chum fry were exiting Conyers Creek in 2026. Poor trapping conditions, including a record flood in the Clatskanie River in March that prevented trapping for over two weeks, means that these estimates are likely underrepresenting the number of out-migrating Chum Salmon fry.

In addition to the screw traps, PROCS has continued monitoring Chum presence in Oregon with environmental DNA (eDNA). In the fall of 2025, Chum eDNA was detected at two locations in the Sandy River from two sampling events in November. Both detections occurred in the Sandy River mainstem: one at the Lewis & Clark Recreation Area and the second just upstream at the Dabney State Recreation Area. Chum eDNA was also detected at Cross Park in the Clackamas River on November 14th. No carcasses were recovered in these locations, but it is assumed that these detections are the result of individuals straying from Washington. This is the third consecutive year of positive detections in the Clackamas River and the second year in the Sandy River.

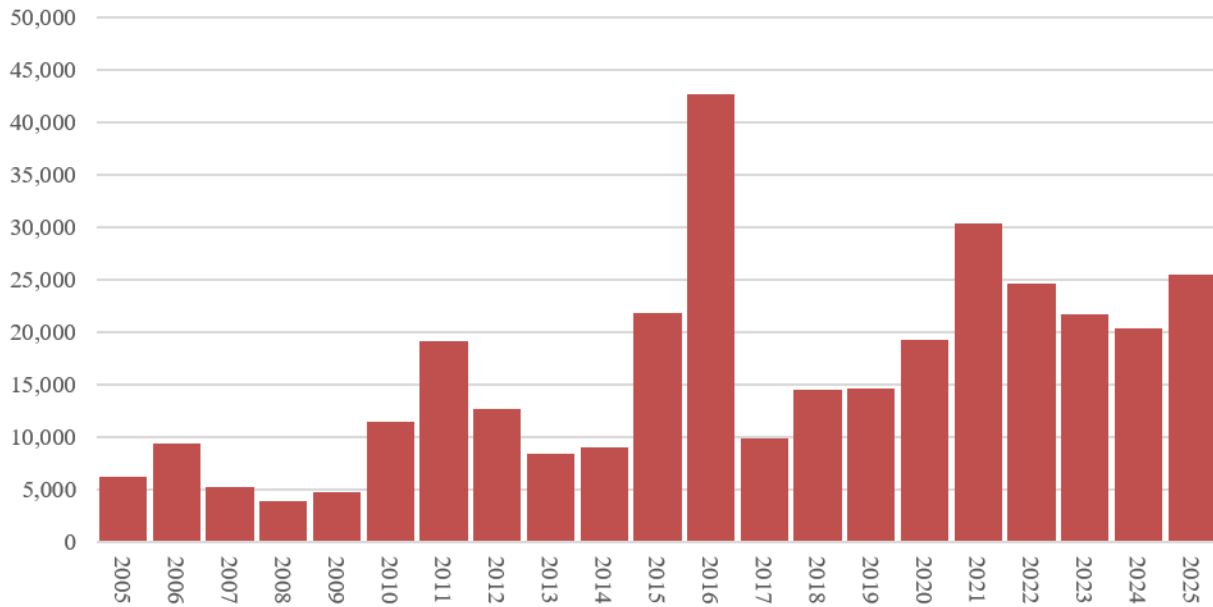


Figure 7. Minimum Adult Chum Entering the Columbia River

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Endangered Species Act

Status reviews, occurring since 1991, have been conducted in the Columbia Basin on ESA-listed salmon and steelhead (Table 1). The *U.S. v. Oregon* TAC has prepared Biological Assessments (BAs) for combined fisheries based on relevant *U.S. v. Oregon* management plans and agreements since 1992. In addition, ODFW has a state management plan in place for naturally-produced coho from Oregon tributaries that were listed by the State of Oregon in 1999.

The current BA addresses Columbia River treaty Indian and non-treaty fisheries, as described in the 2018–2027 *U.S. v. Oregon* Management Agreement (2018–2027 MA). This BA was submitted in June 2017, and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) subsequently issued a Biological Opinion (BO) in February 2018. The current BO expires after December 31, 2027, concurrent with the 2018–2027 MA.

Columbia River Salmonid Fishery Management Guidelines

The parties to *U.S. v. Oregon* are currently operating under the 2018–2027 MA. This agreement provides specific fishery management constraints for upriver spring, summer, and fall Chinook, upriver coho, sockeye, and upriver steelhead. Excerpts from the 2018–2027 MA and other agreements applicable to fisheries considered in this report are included in this section.

Upriver Summer Steelhead

During the fall season, treaty Indian and non-treaty fisheries encountering upriver B-Index summer steelhead will be managed according to the harvest rate schedule in the 2018–2027 MA (replicated

here as Table A-1). While this harvest rate schedule only addresses impacts on B-Index steelhead in fall-season fisheries, the BO does address ESA impact on A-Index steelhead in the fall season as well as steelhead impacts in other management periods. Mainstem non-treaty fall fisheries (downstream of the Highway 395 Bridge near Pasco, Washington) occurring from August through December are managed to not exceed ESA impact rates of 2% each on natural-origin A-Index and natural-origin B-Index steelhead. Treaty fisheries are managed based on the abundance-based harvest rate schedule for the aggregate return of hatchery- and natural-origin B-Index steelhead.

Table A- 1. Steelhead harvest rate schedule for fall management period.

Forecast Bonneville Total B Steelhead Run Size	River Mouth URB Run Size	Treaty Total B Harvest Rate	Non-Treaty Natural Origin B Harvest Rate	Total Harvest Rate
<20,000	Any	13%	2.0%	15.0%
20,000	Any	15%	2.0%	17.0%
35,000	>200,000	20%	2.0%	22.0%
B-Index Steelhead are defined as steelhead measuring ≥ 78 cm & passing Bonneville Dam during July 1 and October 31. This harvest rate schedule applies to fall season fisheries only. These fisheries include all mainstem fisheries below the mouth of Snake River from August 1 through October 31 and for mainstem fisheries from The Dalles Dam to the mouth of the Snake River from November 1 through December 31. Also included are fall season treaty fisheries in Drano Lake and tributary mouth fisheries in Zone 6 that impact Snake River steelhead.				

Lower Columbia River natural-origin Coho (LCN coho)

As part of the 2018–2027 MA, ocean and Columbia River fisheries are managed to provide treaty Indian and non-treaty fisheries the opportunity to each harvest 50% of the upriver-origin adult coho available for harvest south of the U.S–Canada border. Non-treaty fisheries include commercial and recreational fisheries in the ocean and mainstem Columbia River. For lower-river coho, the exploitation rate (ER) limits are based on impacts to LCN coho stocks. These ER limits are set annually by NMFS using a harvest matrix that considers parameters of ocean survival and parental escapement. The matrix was updated in 2015 to include additional reference populations. The sharing of non-treaty catch and ESA impacts between ocean and in-river fisheries downstream of Bonneville Dam is determined annually by the states and occurs during the Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) and North of Falcon (NOF) planning process in March and April.

Table A- 2. Lower Columbia River natural origin (LCN) Coho - Exploitation Rate Matrix

Parental Escapement (percent of full seeding)	Marine Survival Index ^a				
	Very Low $\leq 0.06\%$	Low $\leq 0.08\%$	Medium $\leq 0.17\%$	High $\leq 0.40\%$	Very High $> 0.40\%$
Normal	10%	15%	18%	23%	30%
Very Low *	$\leq 10\%$	$\leq 15\%$	$\leq 18\%$	$\leq 23\%$	$\leq 30\%$
* In the event that lower Columbia River natural coho average spawning escapements fall below 30 percent of full seeding when considered as an average of the ten reference populations ^b , the Council shall work to the extent possible to minimize LCN coho exploitation rates on adult returns from the corresponding brood year, and in no case exceed the exploitation rate for a given marine survival index category.					
^a Columbia River hatchery coho jack returns per smolt released.					
^b Clatskanie River, Scappoose Creek, Elochoman River/Skamokawa River, Grays River/Chinook River, Clackamas, Sandy River, Lower Cowlitz River, Toutle River, Coweeman River, and East Fork Lewis River.					

Lower Columbia River natural-origin tule Chinook (LCR tule)

Fall-season fisheries in the Columbia River and ocean that harvest LCR tules are managed according to an abundance-based ER schedule based on LRH Chinook abundance. The LRH Chinook management stock is considered a valid indicator of the relative abundance of LCR (natural) tules. The total allowed ER is shared between ocean and in-river fisheries downstream of Bonneville Dam. Beginning in 2024, a revised abundance tier harvest schedule (Table A3) was implemented to reflect reductions in hatchery production of LRH tules and corresponding expectations of adult abundance. The sharing of non-treaty catch and ESA impacts between ocean and in-river fisheries is determined annually by the states and occurs during the PFMC and NOF planning process in March and April.

Table A- 3. Exploitation Rate Schedule for LRH Tule Chinook

LRH Abundance	Exploitation Rate
0-24,000	0.30
24,000-31,000	0.35
31,000-67,000	0.38
>67,000	0.41

Upriver Fall Chinook

Fall-season fisheries in the Columbia River Basin downstream of the confluence with the Snake River are managed according to the abundance-based harvest rate schedule in the 2018–2027 MA (replicated as Table A4). Non-treaty ocean and in-river fisheries may not harvest more than 50% of the harvestable surplus of URBs, consistent with the applicable federal allocation case law; this holds even if non-treaty mark-selective Chinook fisheries (which reduce the relative impact on ESA-listed SRW fall Chinook) are implemented.

Upriver fall Chinook escapement goals include 6,000 adult BPH fall Chinook (3,500 females) to SCNFH, and a 60,000 adult URB fall Chinook (natural and hatchery) management goal at McNary Dam.

Table A- 4. Chinook harvest rate schedule for fall management period.

Expected URB River Mouth Run Size	Expected River Mouth Snake River Natural- origin Run Size	Treaty Total Harvest Rate	Non-Treaty Harvest Rate	Total Harvest Rate	Expected Escapement of Snake R. Natural- origin Past Fisheries
<60,000	<1,000	20%	1.50%	21.50%	784
60,000	1,000	23%	4%	27.00%	730
120,000	2,000	23%	8.25%	31.25%	1,375
>200,000	5,000	25%	8.25%	33.25%	3,338
	6,000	27%	11%	38.00%	3,720
	8,000	30%	15%	45.00%	4,400

1. If the Snake River natural fall Chinook forecast is less than the level corresponding to an aggregate URB run size, the allowable mortality rate will be based on the Snake River natural fall Chinook run size.

2. Treaty Fisheries include Zone 6 Ceremonial, subsistence, and commercial fisheries from Aug 1-Dec 31.

3. Non-Treaty Fisheries include Commercial and recreational fisheries in Zones 1-5 and mainstem recreational fisheries from Bonneville Dam upstream to the confluence of the Snake River and commercial and recreational SAFE (Selective Areas Fisheries Evaluation) fisheries from August 1-December 31.

4. The Treaty Tribes and the States of Oregon and Washington may agree to a fishery for the Treaty Tribes below Bonneville Dam not to exceed the harvest rates provided for in this Agreement.

5. Fishery impacts in Hanford sport fisheries count in calculations of the percent of harvestable surplus achieved.

6. When expected river-mouth run sizes of naturally produced Snake River Fall Chinook equal or exceed 6,000, the states reserve the option to allocate some proportion of the non-treaty harvest rate to supplement fall Chinook directed fisheries in the Snake River.

Annual Non-Treaty Impact Allocation of Upriver Fall Chinook

Based on preseason run size forecasts, a fishing plan is developed annually for non-treaty recreational and commercial fisheries through the NOF management process. The fisheries described in the following section were structured and guided by preseason planning efforts and informed by in-season data. Preseason plans for fall fisheries that occurred in 2025 can be found in the “Fall Season Expectations” section of the 2025 Fall Joint Staff Report.

REVIEW OF MAINSTEM AND SELECT AREA FISHERIES

Non-Treaty Mainstem Commercial Fisheries

Traditional commercial fisheries below Bonneville Dam occurred during “early fall” (August to mid-September) targeting Chinook, and during the “late fall” (mid-September to mid-November) targeting coho. Although coho typically outnumbered Chinook in the late-fall season, Chinook landings have the potential to be significant during the mid to late-September timeframe. Incidental landings of steelhead occurred in both early and late-fall seasons until commercial sales were outlawed in 1975. Time, area, and gear restrictions have since been imposed to reduce the incidental catch of non-target species. Figure 8, below, is a map of commercial fishing zones.

Since 1992, fall-season commercial fisheries below Bonneville Dam have been reduced in response to ESA listings. During 1995-1998, extremely low coho abundance curtailed nearly all commercial fishing opportunities during the late-fall period. During 1997-2001, early-fall

fisheries consisted primarily of short fishing periods targeting sturgeon. Since 2002, August fisheries have expanded in time with increased emphasis placed on targeting Chinook. Since 2011, the early-fall season has primarily occurred within Zones 4-5 due to ESA constraints and reduced allocation guidelines for LCR tle Chinook. Late-fall season fisheries targeting Chinook have the potential to occur from mid- to late-September through the end of October within Zones 4-5. Prior to 2006, the late-fall season primarily targeted coho within Zones 1-3 (below the mouth of the Lewis River). Since 2006, the ESA listing of LCN coho has reduced coho fishing opportunity considerably. However, during 2013-2015 and again during 2019-2025, mark-selective coho-target fisheries were implemented using tangle net gear and other live-capture regulations to provide commercial access to harvestable hatchery-origin coho, while remaining within allowable ESA impact limits.

Reduced non-treaty commercial salmon fishing opportunities in the late 1990s, and adoption of Joint State Sturgeon Management Agreements beginning in 1997, resulted in target sturgeon fisheries becoming an important part of fall fishing strategies to allow access to the commercial allocation of White Sturgeon. During 2002-2013, daily and/or weekly possession and sales limits, concurrent with salmon fisheries, largely replaced directed sturgeon seasons during the fall timeframe. During 2014-2016 and 2023-2025, the states prohibited the retention of White Sturgeon in all non-treaty fisheries downstream of Bonneville Dam (sport and commercial). Between 2017-2022, sturgeon sales were allowed in fall mainstem commercial fisheries, primarily during August.

In 2024, an Emerging Commercial Fishery (ECF) was designated by the WDFW Director to evaluate gears not currently legal in Washington. Beginning in the fall of 2024, the ECF evaluation will occur each fall, over a five-year period. During the ECF evaluation process, both purse and beach seines and pound nets will be fished within Zones 1-3 of the lower Columbia River. A total of six permits, three for seines and three for pound nets, will be available and awarded to fishers who applied based on a lottery system. Up to 2% of the non-treaty ESA impacts for the most constraining stocks will be set aside for these alternative gear fisheries which will utilize live capture methods to harvest hatchery Chinook and hatchery coho. Individual Fisher Quotas (IFQs) will be used and calculated based on available impacts and will be assigned to each specific permit. Allowable sales were limited to adipose fin-clipped Chinook, adipose fin-clipped coho, sockeye, and pink salmon and shad. Pound net permit holders did not fish in 2024 but did fish in 2025.

2025 Early Fall Commercial Mainstem Fisheries

The early-fall (August) mainstem gillnet season consisted of 10, nine-hour fishing periods within Zones 4-5 between August 6 and August 29. A 9-inch minimum mesh size restriction was in place for all periods to minimize handle of steelhead and under-sized sturgeon. White Sturgeon sales were not allowed in 2025 due to low relative abundance of legal-sized white surgeon between 44-50 inches FL. The number of deliveries ranged between 20–60 per fishing period and averaged 42 deliveries per period overall. Landings for the early-fall season included 24,539 Chinook and 904 coho. Chinook landings were nearly 75% of the preseason expectation of 32,870 fish. Coho landings in the early-fall season were similar to the recent 10-year average of 914 fish. See Tables 14-22 for details on season structure and catches.

2025 Late Fall Commercial Mainstem Fisheries

The late-fall mainstem season consisted of three Chinook-directed fishing periods occurring within Zones 4-5 between September 7 and September 24. September 7 marked the earliest observed late-fall season start date in decades. The goal with this early start date was to maximize harvest when both Chinook abundance and market quality were high. The minimum mesh size for all periods was 8-inches. White Sturgeon sales were not allowed in 2025 due to low relative abundance of legal sized white sturgeon between 44-50 inches FL. The number of deliveries ranged from 57 in the first period to 28 in the final period, averaging 42 deliveries per period overall. Landings for the late-fall Chinook-directed season included 12,730 Chinook and 2,193 coho.

2025 Commercial Alternative Gear Fall Fisheries

The late-fall commercial tangle net fishery within Zones 1-3 consisted of 34 fishing periods that occurred between September 16 and October 31. Landings totaled 6,056 hatchery coho and 1,748 Chinook in this fishery. Daily effort peaked early in the season at 22 deliveries and declined steadily after October 17, averaging seven deliveries per period overall. Eight periods had zero deliveries, including the last four periods of the season. Regulations for this fishery included a 3.75-inch maximum mesh size, 30-minute maximum soak time, and other live-capture fishing regulations.

Both beach and purse seine fisheries occurred during the fall of 2025 as part of the ECF evaluation process. Both fisheries occurred within Zones 1-3 and consisted of 41 12-hour fishing periods between August 4 and October 24. Fishing could only occur for eight consecutive hours within each 12-hour period. The seine fishers had two combined deliveries. One purse seine fisher did not participate in this fishery. A combined total of 44 hatchery Chinook (43 adults and one jack) and 41 hatchery coho (40 adults and one jack) were landed. Regulations for these fisheries included the mandatory presence of a WDFW or ODFW observer during all fishing operations, a 3.5-inch maximum mesh size, a 75-minute sort time, and other live-capture fishing regulations.

A pound net fishery also occurred during the fall of 2025 as part of the ECF evaluation process in which three different pound nets actively fished. Although pound nets were allowed to fish within Zones 1-2 of the lower Columbia River, all fishing occurred within Zone 2. One pound net was located on the Oregon shore while the other two were located on the Washington shore. The pound net fishery consisted of 42 12-hour periods between August 18 and October 24. Fishing could only occur for eight consecutive hours within each 12-hour period. The pound net fishers had 37 combined deliveries and landed a total of 261 hatchery Chinook (258 adults and three jacks) and 452 hatchery coho (440 adults and 12 jacks). Regulations for this fishery included the mandatory presence of a WDFW or ODFW observer during all fishing operations, a 2.5-inch maximum mesh size within the sorting chamber, a requirement for hand sorting or use of a knotless dip net, and other live-capture fishing regulations.

2025 Combined Commercial Mainstem Fisheries

The combined fall season Chinook landings of 46,581 adults were 142% of preseason expectations, coho landings totaled 8,886 fish in mainstem commercial fisheries which was 76% of the recent 10-

year average. See tables 14 through 22 for details on fall season structure and harvest estimates. Estimates of mortalities of released fish are made using the following release mortality rates: tangle net (≤ 3.75 -inch mesh; coho, steelhead, chum = 23.6%); gillnet (8-8.75-inch mesh: steelhead, chum = 44.8%); gillnet (9-9.75-inch mesh: steelhead = 38.3%).

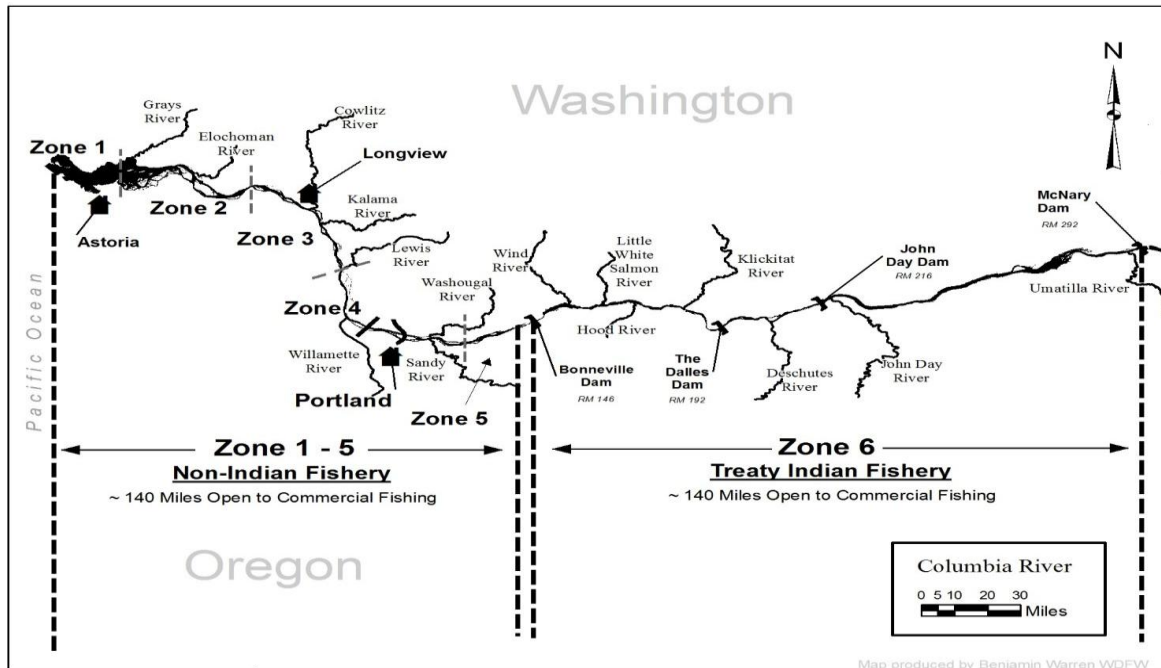


Figure 8. Columbia River commercial fishing zones.

Select Area Fisheries

The Select Area Fisheries Project is a cooperative program that strives to deliver quality commercial and recreational salmon fishing opportunities in areas that maximize the return of hatchery production to fisheries. Hatchery production and targeted commercial fisheries for coho and Chinook occur in the Select Areas. The Select Areas are off-channel and terminal areas in the Columbia River estuary and include Youngs Bay, Blind Slough/Knappa Slough, and Tongue Point/South Channel in Oregon and Deep River in Washington. Coho and Chinook produced for Select Areas also contribute to both LCR and ocean recreational and commercial fisheries.

Commercial fisheries in the Select Areas target salmon that return from net-pen and hatchery releases in these areas. Fall-season commercial fisheries have occurred in Youngs Bay since 1962 and in Blind Slough/Knappa Slough, Tongue Point/South Channel, and Deep River since 1996. Select Area fall fishery impacts on ESA-listed fish are minimal, and fisheries are managed to remain within allowable harvest impact rates and catch guidelines. Fall fisheries in the Select Areas primarily target hatchery coho returning to these release sites; however, LRH fall Chinook from Big Creek Hatchery are targeted in Tongue Point/South Channel and Blind Slough/Knappa Slough fisheries, and SAB and LRH fall Chinook are also produced and harvested in Youngs Bay.

From 2021 through 2024, the start of the fall season was delayed until late August in Youngs Bay to allow for additional escapement of SAB fall Chinook. Prior to 2021, 36-hour periods occurred

weekly during the first three weeks of August to target fall Chinook. In 2024, federal authorization to release SAB fall Chinook was rescinded, negating the need for escapement, therefore early August fishing periods in Youngs Bay were reinstated. Additionally, beginning in 2025, the traditional fall-season upper boundary at Battle Creek Slough (originally adopted to aid hatchery escapement of SAB fall Chinook) has not been implemented. Instead, the standard non-fall boundary higher in the system at the confluence of the Youngs and Klaskanine rivers is in effect.

Sturgeon retention was allowed in Select Area commercial fisheries from 2017-2022 following the closure from 2014 through 2016, except for 2020. Sturgeon retention and sales have been prohibited in Select Areas since 2022.

2025 Select Area Commercial Fisheries

Landings for the 2025 Select Area fall fisheries included 20,312 Chinook and 53,744 coho. Fall Chinook landings in 2025 were over three times the recent 5-year (2020–2024) average of 6,732 and coho landings were 81% of the recent 5-year average of 66,178. A maximum mesh size of 9¾-inches was used in Youngs Bay through August 21 to target fall Chinook. After August 21, the maximum gillnet mesh allowed was 6-inches for all Select Area sites. Maximum net length was 250 fathoms in Youngs Bay and Tongue Point/South Channel and 100 fathoms in Blind Slough/Knappa Slough and Deep River. Landings from Select Area commercial fisheries are summarized in Tables 22–24. Season structure is described in Table 14.

The Youngs Bay fall commercial fishery opened early August with three 36-hour periods from August 5 through August 21. A three and a half-day period was set for the following week from 7 PM August 25 through 7 AM August 29. The fishery was then open continuously from 7 PM September 1 through 12 PM October 31 (69 total days). The Youngs Bay fall commercial fishery harvested 10,223 Chinook and 28,561 coho. Landings were 360% and 107% of the recent 5-year (2020–2024) averages of 2,838 Chinook and 26,706 coho.

In Blind Slough/Knappa Slough, the fall commercial fishery opened for two 12-hour overnight periods (7 PM–7 AM) August 25 and August 28. Thereafter, four 16-hour periods (6 PM–10 AM) per week were prosecuted from September 1 through October 31. In total, the 2025 fall commercial fishery in Blind Slough/Knappa Slough was open for 38 fishing periods, resulting in harvest of 3,119 Chinook and 8,732 coho. Landings were over 2.4 times the recent 5-year (2020–2024) average for Chinook (1,283) but 38% below average for coho (14,176) during the same period.

In Tongue Point/South Channel, the season structure of the fall commercial fishery was very similar to that of Blind Slough/Knappa Slough. This structure was designed to provide concurrency between the two fishing sites as requested by commercial fishers. Commercial periods between the two areas were generally the same except Tongue Point/South Channel was open two additional hours per night (4 PM–10 AM) from September 1 to October 31. The 2025 fall commercial fishery in Tongue Point/South Channel was open for a total of 38 fishing periods with landings of 6,515 Chinook and 12,999 coho. Landings were almost 2.7 times the recent 5-year (2020–2024) average for Chinook (2,431) but 39% below average for coho (21,471) during the same period.

In Deep River, the fall commercial fishery was in the seventh year of a transition from harvest of early to late-stock coho. However, releases of late-stock coho were discontinued after 2025 due to hatchery reforms and straying issues from that production program. The season opened with two overnight 15-hour periods (6 PM-9 AM) August 25 and 28, then expanded to four overnight 15-hour periods (6 PM-9 AM) per week from September 1 through October 31. The fishery continued with two nights of fishing per week November 3 through November 20 to accommodate the later run timing of the late stock coho. Total number of fishing periods in 2025 was 44 which was 46% more fishing opportunity than 2024. In 2025, a total of 455 Chinook and 3,452 coho were landed. The last coho was landed on November 13. Landings of Chinook were over 2.5 times the recent 5-year (2020–2024) average of 179 and coho landings were 10% lower than the recent 5-year average of 3,825 fish.

Non-Treaty Recreational Fisheries

The fall recreational salmon fishery occurs throughout the Columbia River with primary catch areas in the estuary (Buoy 10), in the LCR downstream of Bonneville Dam, the mid-Columbia River between Bonneville and McNary dams (Zone 6), and the Hanford Reach area downstream of Priest Rapids Dam. The Buoy 10 fishery targets fall Chinook and coho and traditionally accounts for the majority of the recreational coho harvest in the Columbia River. The LCR recreational fishery targets fall Chinook, summer steelhead, and coho in the mainstem Columbia River between the Buoy 10 fishery and Bonneville Dam. The Zone 6 fishery targets Chinook, coho, and steelhead near tributary mouths on the Columbia River between Bonneville and McNary dams, especially near the Deschutes and Klickitat rivers. The Hanford Reach fishery targets fall Chinook in the mainstem Columbia River downstream of Priest Rapids Dam. Significant fisheries for summer steelhead may also occur during the late fall and early winter in the mainstem between McNary Dam and the Highway 395 Bridge when steelhead retention is allowed. In all these fisheries, regulations require anglers to release unclipped steelhead and coho, except anglers may keep unclipped coho upstream of the Hood River Bridge (RM 170).

Beginning around the year 2000, Chinook catches in the Buoy 10 fishery have increased significantly as anglers have become more effective at catching Chinook in this area. While the average number of angler trips by decade has increased since the 1990s, Chinook catches have increased disproportionately as anglers have shifted their focus from coho to Chinook, from an average of 6,700 Chinook harvested in the 1990s, to 10,000 in the 2000s, 19,100 during the 2010s, and 22,500 since 2020. A significant portion of the Buoy 10 Chinook catch in the fishery consists of tule stock, including ESA-listed LCR fall Chinook. The increased Chinook harvest, coupled with decreases in the allowable ER on LCR tules beginning in 2007, has led to more intensive management and complicated regulations for Chinook harvest in this fishery. The states have adopted MSF regulations for fall Chinook during a portion of the 2013–2016 and 2021–2025 Buoy 10 fisheries to reduce the relative impacts to wild LCR tule fall Chinook. In 2019 and 2020, Chinook retention closures were implemented in the area directly upstream of the Buoy 10 fishery (specifically from the Tongue Point/Rocky Point line to the west Puget Island line) to mirror Chinook retention regulations in the Buoy 10 fishery. This action was taken to manage the effects of the Buoy 10 fleet moving directly upstream of the closed area and continuing to target Chinook before these fish had migrated in substantial numbers to the rest of the LCR fishery. Beginning in 2022, the states have incorporated the area from the Tongue Point/Rocky Point line upstream to

west Puget Island into the Buoy 10 fishery management framework. Consequently, the management area for the mainstem LCR fishery has been reduced to the west Puget Island line upstream to Bonneville Dam.

The popularity of the LCR fall salmon fishery has grown considerably over the years, and anglers continue to fish successfully in new areas of the lower Columbia for fall Chinook. Historically, elevated water temperatures on the mainstem during August and September hindered anglers' ability to catch fall Chinook in the shallows, and most of the catch occurred near tributary mouths where water temperatures were cooler. Beginning in the late 1990s, anglers began targeting fall Chinook in deeper areas of the river with excellent results, especially in and around shipping lanes. More recently, many anglers have switched from anchor fishing with wobblers on the outgoing tide to trolling with spinners and rotating flashers which allows them to fish at any stage of the tide. The recreational catch of adult fall Chinook on the LCR mainstem has generally increased over time from an average of 2,300 fish during the 1980s, to 5,000 during the 1990s, 14,700 during the 2000s, 23,600 during the 2010s, and 21,400 since 2020. Angler trips have also increased significantly from an average of about 41,000 trips in the 1980s, to 54,200 trips in the 1990s, 94,400 trips in the 2000s, 118,400 trips during the 2010s, and 90,800 since 2020. See Table 26 for more detail. Because of the increased effort and catch, the recreational opportunity for fall Chinook on the mainstem Columbia River downstream of Bonneville Dam has been constrained since 2004 in terms of the daily bag limit and/or fewer fishing days to stay within ESA and harvest-sharing guidelines. The states also adopted MSF (mark-selective fishery) regulations for fall Chinook during a portion of the 2012–2017 and 2024 fishing seasons downstream of Warrior Rock to reduce the relative ESA impacts to wild LCR tule fall Chinook.

Recreational fishing occurs in the Select Areas and associated tributaries. Under permanent regulations, Youngs Bay, Blind Slough/Knappa Slough, and Deep River areas are open all year for retention of Chinook and adipose fin-clipped coho with a daily bag limit of two adult salmonids.

The Columbia River is typically open for Chinook, hatchery steelhead, and coho retention during the fall season in the area from Bonneville Dam upstream to the Highway 395 Bridge near Pasco, WA. Additional areas of the Columbia River upstream of the Highway 395 Bridge, such as the Hanford Reach, are also open during the fall season. Since 2017, fall season catch estimates for the recreational salmon and steelhead fisheries from Bonneville Dam upstream to the Highway 395 Bridge have been based on ODFW and WDFW creel programs. The catch estimates for the Hanford Reach fishery are also based on a robust state-led creel program. See Tables 15, 18, 19a, 19b, and 27 for season dates and catch detail.

Mortality estimates for released fish are made using the following release mortality rates for Columbia River recreational fisheries (Chinook and coho: 19% (21% when barbed hooks are allowed), steelhead: 10%).

2025 Buoy 10 Recreational Fishery

The Buoy 10 fall recreational fishery was open for Chinook and hatchery coho August 1 to August 6 and August 26 through September 6. The fishery was open August 7 to August 25 for adipose fin-clipped hatchery Chinook and hatchery coho. The daily adult salmon limit was two fish, but

no more than one Chinook. From September 7 through December 31, the retention of adult hatchery coho was allowed with a daily bag limit of two adults; preseason planning had Chinook retention closed during this timeframe. Steelhead retention was planned to be closed from August 1 through October 31. However, the cumulative return of adult steelhead in July was higher than expected, exceeding the total steelhead forecast for the season. Consequently, the states approved hatchery steelhead retention from August 1 to August 31; one hatchery steelhead was allowed as part of the two adult salmon and steelhead bag limit. Preseason mortality expectations (including release mortalities) for the 2025 Buoy 10 fall recreational fishery were 41,000 Chinook and up to 34,300 coho.

In-season fishery results allowed for adaptive management to provide additional Chinook retention opportunity in late September. Actual retention regulations for the 2025 Buoy 10 fishery are shown in Table A-5 below.

Table A-5. Summary of 2025 Buoy 10 Fishery Retention Regulations ¹

Date	Regulations
August 1 – 6	Two adult salmonid daily bag limit, only one Chinook and one hatchery steelhead allowed. Coho and steelhead must be hatchery.
August 7 – 25	Two adult salmonid daily bag limit, only one hatchery Chinook and one hatchery steelhead allowed. Chinook must be adipose fin-clipped. Coho and steelhead must be hatchery.
August 26 – 31	Two adult salmonid daily bag limit, only one Chinook and one hatchery steelhead allowed. Coho and steelhead must be hatchery.
September 1 – 6	Two adult salmon daily bag limit, only one Chinook is allowed. coho must be hatchery. All steelhead must be released.
September 7 – 17	Two adult hatchery coho daily bag limit. All Chinook and steelhead must be released.
September 18 – 21	Two adult salmonid daily bag limit, only one Chinook is allowed. Coho must be hatchery. All steelhead must be released.
September 21 – October 31	Two adult hatchery coho daily bag limit. All Chinook and steelhead must be released.
November 1 – 31	Two adult salmonid daily bag limit, only one hatchery steelhead allowed. Coho must be hatchery. All Chinook must be released.

¹ Between Buoy 10 and Tongue Point/Rocky Point line, jack salmon retention was prohibited through September 30; jack retention was allowed October 1 through December 31 if that species was open for retention. Between the Tongue Point/Rocky Point line and west Puget Island the retention of jacks was allowed per permanent regulations when salmon retention was open.

Effort and catch in the Buoy 10 recreational fishery started off relatively slowly, with about 3,000 Chinook and 850 coho kept for 12,000 angler trips in the first 10 days of the fishery. The highest Chinook handle rates occurred between August 11 and August 17, with about 7,300 Chinook kept and 6,800 released for 17,700 angler trips. Chinook retention rates during the mark-selective portion of the fishery

were about 55%. From August 1 through September 6 there were about 30,100 Chinook kept and 20,300 released for about 91,800 estimated angler trips from Buoy 10 to the Tongue Point/Rocky Point line. Most of the effort and catch from the Tongue Point/Rocky Point line to west Puget Island occurred during the last few days of August through the first week of September.

Cumulative ESA-impact rates on LCR-natural origin tule and harvest rates on URBs for the Buoy 10 recreational fishery remained within preseason expectations through September 6. The states held a Joint State hearing on September 17 to consider additional Chinook retention opportunity. The states opened Buoy 10 upstream to west Puget Island for non-mark selective Chinook retention from September 18 through September 21, with a daily bag limit of two fish, of which no more than one Chinook was allowed. Projected Chinook catch for the additional September opportunities was about 150 additional adults; actual kept catch was an estimated 114 Chinook.

Coho catch rates started off slowly but progressively improved towards the end of August. From August 25 through August 31, 24,000 anglers kept a total of 19,000 coho and released 14,000. Adult coho catch rates after Labor Day were variable, with most weeks averaging one coho kept for every three anglers throughout the duration of the season. The peak weekly coho kept catch rate occurred between September 22 and September 28 with about 2,400 coho kept for 2,800 angler trips.

The 2025 Buoy 10 recreational fishery produced 109,548 angler trips with kept catches of 33,254 Chinook, 43,612 hatchery coho and 155 steelhead. Anglers released an estimated 21,738 Chinook, 28,845 coho, and 95 steelhead. The total kept Chinook was 3rd highest since 1982. The angler trip total was 7th highest since 1982. See tables 15, 18, 19a, 19b, and 25 for additional details.

2025 Lower Columbia Mainstem Recreational Fishery

Fall-season salmon fisheries on the Columbia River downstream of Bonneville Dam opened August 1 for fall Chinook and coho. Unlike recent years, the states allowed summer steelhead retention in this fishery during August 1–31 via in-season action. The 2025 recreational fishery was primarily constrained by harvest limitations to URB Chinook. The states adopted Chinook retention periods during August 1–September 6 between the west Puget Island line and Warrior Rock, and August 1–September 17 between Warrior Rock and Bonneville Dam. The retention of hatchery coho was open in conjunction with Chinook retention in both areas, and salmonid angling was closed entirely when the retention of salmon was prohibited. From October 1–December 31, a fishery for hatchery coho occurred from the west Puget Island line upstream to Bonneville Dam. The daily adult bag limit in both areas was two salmonids but only one could be a Chinook when Chinook retention was allowed, and only one could be a steelhead when steelhead retention was allowed. The states adopted party-fishing rules for boat anglers whereby each angler aboard a vessel could continue to deploy gear until the anglers achieved a boat limit. The preseason catch expectation for the 2025 mainstem recreational fishery on the lower Columbia was 26,470 adult Chinook, including 16,380 URB and 4,250 LRH fall Chinook, and 5,500 hatchery coho. The Chinook catch expectation was split 12,300 for the area from the west Puget Island line to Warrior Rock and 14,170 from Warrior Rock to Bonneville Dam.

Similar to recent years, water temperatures adversely affected catch rates for Chinook in the recreational fishery from Cathlamet, Washington upstream to Bonneville Dam during August, and

most of the catch occurred downstream of the Cowlitz River where water temperatures were cooler. Effort increased between the west Puget Island line and Warrior Rock after mid-August, and catch rates improved to 1.5 fish per boat at Rainier, Oregon during August 27-31. Through August 31, the Chinook catch from west Puget Island to Warrior Rock was 4,200 fish, which was much lower than preseason expectations. Catch rates averaged close to one Chinook kept per boat in the west Puget Island to Warrior Rock fishery over Labor Day weekend, and the total Chinook catch was about 8,200 fish when the fishery closed on September 7.

Chinook catch in the fishery from Warrior Rock to Bonneville Dam was only 800 fish by August 31 as catch rates were negatively impacted by warm water temperatures and pervasive aquatic vegetation, which fouled anglers' fishing gear. Effort more than doubled upstream of Warrior Rock after the fishery downstream of Warrior Rock closed on September 7, and catch rates improved to about 0.8 Chinook per boat; however, warm water continued to affect catch rates in this fishery. Through September 14, the total Chinook catch from Warrior Rock to Bonneville Dam was just under 7,000 fish, or about half of the preseason catch expectation for this fishery through September 17.

On September 15, TAC provided an in-season projected return of 307,600 URBs, which was 94% of the preseason forecast. With Chinook catches in both areas of the lower Columbia well below expectations, the states extended the fishery between Warrior Rock and Bonneville Dam through September 21 and reopened the fishery between the west Puget Island line and Warrior Rock during September 18-21. Water temperatures remained above 70°F at Bonneville Dam during the extension and continued to affect catch rates in most areas; however, catch rates were excellent near Bonneville Dam and from Bachelor Island downstream to the west Puget Island line. The total catch during September 15-21 was 5,800 adult Chinook, with 3,700 caught between Warrior Rock and Bonneville Dam and 2,100 caught downstream of Warrior Rock.

The states did not consider any additional Chinook retention opportunity after these in-season additions, and the lower Columbia remained closed until coho retention opened October 1. During October, salmon anglers made 9,600 trips and caught 3,510 adult coho (2,713 kept and 797 released) and 1,776 adult Chinook (released).

The 2025 mainstem recreational fall fishery on the lower Columbia produced 99,430 angler trips with kept catches of 20,932 adult fall Chinook, 2,200 Chinook jacks, 1,225 hatchery summer steelhead, 3,336 adult hatchery coho, and 181 hatchery coho jacks. Anglers retained 9,974 adult Chinook in the fishery between west Puget and Warrior Rock and 10,958 adult Chinook in the fishery between Warrior Rock and Bonneville Dam. The total adult Chinook kept catch was the twelfth highest since 1980, and the coho catch was the sixth highest since 1980. The angler trip total was the thirteenth highest since 1980, and the CPUE for adult Chinook was the tenth highest since 1980. Summer steelhead retention was allowed for the full month of August for the first time since 2016. Anglers released an estimated 3,105 adult Chinook, 1,210 adult coho, and 916 summer steelhead on the LCR in 2025. See Tables 15, 18, 19a, 19b, and 26 for additional detail.

2025 Select Area Recreational Fishery

The 2025 recreational fisheries in Washington and Oregon Select Areas occurred according to permanent regulations. Since 2019, recreational catch estimates for Oregon Select Areas have been

based on self-reported catch from anglers using the electronic licensing system and are available in February the following year. Prior to 2018, recreational catch estimates were based on paper harvest angler tags (punch cards) returned by anglers to ODFW within two years of the end of each fishery. The 2025 fall (July – December) catch estimate is 781 Chinook and 290 coho in Oregon Select Areas and associated tributaries (Table 24). No recreational catches from Deep River were reported in 2023 and 2024. At the time this report was completed, WDFW was still processing the 2025 recreational angling data, so estimates are unavailable (H. Rutherford, Central IT Manager for Harvest Data, pers. comm. June 4, 2026).

2025 Columbia Mainstem Recreational Fisheries upstream of Bonneville Dam

Bonneville Dam to Highway 395 Fishery

This fishery is commonly referred to as the ‘Zone 6’ recreational fishery; however, it does extend upstream of McNary Dam to the Highway 395 Bridge near Pasco, WA. The majority of the catch occurs within the Zone 6 area proper between Bonneville Dam and McNary Dam, primarily around tributary mouths. In 2025, this fishery was open August 1 through September 17 for Chinook and coho retention, and October 1 through December 31 for coho per preseason plans. Similar to recent years, steelhead retention regulations during the fall fishery were variable in this area. Due to low steelhead returns, steelhead retention was planned to be closed from Bonneville Dam to The Dalles Dam from August 1 through October 31, and The Dalles Dam to Highway 395 from September 1 through December 31. However, the area from Bonneville Dam to The Dalles Dam was opened in-season for hatchery steelhead retention along with the fisheries downstream of Bonneville Dam.

The fishery was extended in-season for four days starting September 18 for Chinook and coho retention. The daily adult bag limit was two salmon (Chinook or coho) but only one could be a Chinook. From September 22 to December 31 the fishery was open to coho only with a daily adult bag limit of two coho. Wild coho caught downstream of the Hood River Bridge were required to be released. Estimated harvest is 9,749 adult Chinook kept (2,753 released), 4,277 adult coho kept (789 released), and 283 steelhead kept (491 released) (Tables 15, 19a, 19b, and 27). Chinook harvest was 123% of the recent 10-year average (Table 27).

Hanford Reach Fall Chinook Fishery

The Hanford Reach fall Chinook sport fishery was open from August 16 through October 31 in the area from the Highway 395 Bridge upstream to Priest Rapids Dam with a two adult daily bag limit but only one could be a Chinook. Harvest is estimated at 7,493 adult Chinook kept and 78 adult coho kept from about 18,503 angler trips. The 2025 Chinook harvest was 54% of the recent 10-year average (Table 27).

Treaty Indian Mainstem Fisheries

During the fall management period, treaty Indian fisheries occur in the mainstem Columbia River from just downstream of Bonneville Dam upstream to McNary Dam (Figure 8). They include commercial and ceremonial and subsistence (C&S) fisheries. Treaty mainstem fisheries are managed in accordance with harvest rate schedules in the 2018–2027 *U.S. v. Oregon* MA. The URB harvest rate is used as a surrogate for harvest rates on ESA-listed SRW Chinook. The overall B-Index harvest rate limit is used to control impacts on ESA-listed steelhead. Treaty Indian fishery structures and landings are summarized in Tables 13, 15, 18, and Tables 28–31. ESA impacts are shown in Tables 32, 36, and 37. Fall-season treaty Indian tributary fisheries (including those in the Snake Basin) are not discussed in this report.

2025 Treaty Indian Commercial Fisheries

The 2025 treaty Indian fall commercial fishery was managed to target harvestable salmon and steelhead, while limiting impacts on ESA-listed SRW fall Chinook and on B-Index summer steelhead. Platform and hook-and-line fishing was open for both subsistence and commercial purposes throughout the fall season beginning August 1. The commercial gillnet salmon fishery occurred between August 18 and October 25 and consisted of ten weekly fishing periods ranging from 3.5 to 5.5 days long (44 fishing-days total). This was the most days of commercial gillnet fishing since at least 1999. The standard fall-season Spring Creek Hatchery closed area was in effect for the first five gillnet periods. An 8-inch minimum mesh size restriction was in place for the first nine gillnet openings. Aerial effort surveys were conducted weekly; set net counts averaged 268 nets per survey for weeks 34-40, which is less than the 10-year average (Table 31). Sale of platform hook-and-line caught fish was allowed August 1 through December 31. Tribal platform and hook-and-line fisheries downstream of Bonneville Dam were open according to agreements with the States but there was minimal catch.

Fall season treaty fisheries landed 131,916 Chinook (109,719 adults), 9,482 steelhead, and 9,811 coho (Tables 15, 18 and 30). Sturgeon landings during the fall salmon gillnet fishery totaled 220 fish. The tribes allowed legal-sized sturgeon to be retained only for subsistence use during the fall salmon gillnet season. A total of 97 walleye were also caught in the fall fishery. The Chinook catch was highest in the first and second full weeks of September (Table 30). A creel system is used to estimate the catch because commercial fish ticket data only represent part of the total harvest. Of the total catch, 16% of Chinook, 28% of steelhead, and 46% of coho were taken home or sold directly to the public. ESA impacts on SRW Chinook were 20.6% (Tables 36 and 37). The B-Index summer steelhead harvest rate was 2.9%, compared to the 15.0% limit (Table 32).

2025 Fishery Impacts

Fall fisheries are structured to maximize harvest of healthy fish stocks while remaining within ESA-impact or harvest rate guidelines for multiple species/stocks. Tables 32–37 provide summaries for treaty Indian and non-treaty fisheries.

Table A- 5. Summary of 2025 Management

	Total	Preseason Goal/ Guideline
Total URB HR	35.5%	45.0%
Non-Treaty	15.0%	15.0%
Treaty Indian	20.4%	30.0%
Snake River Natural-origin HR	34.8%	45.0%
Non-Treaty	14.2%	15.0%
Treaty Indian	20.6%	30.0%
LRH Ocean/In-river ER	36.5%	41.0%
<i>In-River ER</i>	<i>8.0%</i>	
Non-Treaty Natural-origin A-Index Steelhead	1.7%	2.0%
Non-Treaty Natural-origin B-Index Steelhead	2.8%	2.0%
Treaty Total B-Index Steelhead	5.7%	15.0%
LCN Coho ER	14.2%	23.0%
<i>In-River ER</i>	<i>3.9%</i>	
Lower Columbia Chum	0.1%	5.0%

Table A- 6. Percent of Upriver Chinook Harvestable Surplus

Percent of Upriver Chinook Harvestable Surplus		
Non-Treaty	31%	50%
Treaty Indian	22%	50%
McNary URB Escapement	117,300	60,000
Percent Upriver Coho to Bonneville Dam	67%	50%

For 2025 preseason planning, fisheries were developed based on an URB run size of 328,100 adults and an SRW abundance of 9,000 adults. According to the harvest rate schedule in the MA, returns in this range allow for a harvest rate of 45% (15% non-treaty and 30% treaty). The final URB run size was 290,428 adults which included 11,384 SRW, allowing a total URB HR of 45% (15% non-treaty and 30% treaty). The realized URB harvest rates were 20.4% in treaty Indian fisheries and 15.0% for non-treaty fisheries. There was a mark-selective component in the non-treaty fall Chinook recreational fishery in 2025, resulting in a 14.2% SRW HR for all non-treaty fisheries; treaty fisheries had a 20.6% HR on SRW fall Chinook¹. The combined ER for LCR natural-origin tule Chinook totaled 36.5%, compared to the limit of 41% for ocean and non-treaty in-river (mainstem Columbia River) fisheries. The LCR tule ER for non-treaty in-river fisheries was 8.0%, or 22% of the total.

The total ER for LCN coho was 14.2%, compared to the limit of 23.0% for combined ocean and in-river fisheries. The ER from non-treaty in-river fisheries was 3.9%, or 27% of the total. Impacts to the combined hatchery and natural B-Index summer steelhead from treaty Indian fisheries totaled

¹ When non-treaty MSF in the lower Columbia River are large enough, there can be differences in the URB and SRW mark rate caused by the effect of the MSFs on the mark rate at Bonneville

5.7%, compared to the 15.0% limit. Non-treaty fall fisheries resulted in an ESA impact of 1.7% on natural-origin A-Index steelhead and 2.8% on natural-origin B-Index steelhead, compared to the 2.0% limit for each stock.

2026 FALL SEASON FISHERY EXPECTATIONS

Non-Treaty Fisheries

A preseason fishing plan is developed for Columbia River non-treaty fisheries through the PFMC/NOF coordinated planning process. Specific recommendations for fall commercial fisheries will be presented at Compact hearings prior to, and during, the fall management period. Initial regulations for fall-season recreational fisheries are already in place and have been publicized. As the fall fisheries progress, abundance updates for key upriver stocks will occur, which may alter fishery plans. Stock composition and estimated ESA impacts for all fisheries will be monitored in-season as preliminary estimates of catch and stock composition (determined from coded-wire tag data) become available. These data may differ from preseason expectations, which could result in modifications to fall fishery plans/seasons.

2026 Non-Treaty Columbia River Fall Fishery Plan

The 2026 fall fishery plan reflects the intent of current policies and/or rules established by the Oregon and Washington Fish and Wildlife Commissions and the management objective to optimize harvest in non-treaty (commercial and recreational) fisheries within the limitations of the ESA. The plan was developed during the March and April 2026 PFMC and NOF planning process, which included input from the public and members of the Columbia River commercial and recreational fishery advisory groups.

ESA limits (based on preseason forecasts) for 2026 non-treaty fall fisheries include a 15% harvest rate (HR) for SRW Chinook, a 41% ER for LCR tule Chinook (LRH stock is the surrogate), a 23% ER for LCN coho, a 2% impact rate for both natural-origin A-Index steelhead and natural-origin B-Index steelhead. The ERs for LCR tule Chinook and LCN coho include harvest from ocean and Columbia River fisheries combined. Constraining stocks for Columbia River fisheries include LRH (LCR fall Chinook surrogate) and URB Chinook, and natural-origin B-Index steelhead.

The preseason expectation for non-treaty Columbia River (in-river) fisheries is 13.8% HR on SRW, 15.0% HR on URBs, 9.9% ER on LCR tule Chinook, and 7.6% ER on LCN coho. ESA impacts on natural-origin A- and B-Index steelhead are expected to be 0.6% and 1.1%, respectively.

The non-treaty conservation responsibility for ESA-listed Chinook is shared between recreational and commercial fisheries. Sharing of SRW ESA impact is currently expected to be 69% recreational and 31% commercial, and the sharing of URB harvest rate is expected to be 70% recreational and 30% commercial; URBs are the most constraining fall Chinook stock for 2026. The sharing for in-river LRH ESA impact is expected to be 70% recreational and 30% commercial. Recreational fisheries downstream of Bonneville Dam are not expected to achieve the season-length objectives as described in the Oregon rules.

Goals/expectations for the recreational fishery:

The following describes the preseason planned fisheries and daily bag limits for fall mainstem recreational fisheries:

- When open for retention, the daily adult bag limit will be two salmonids (but no more than one may be a Chinook) throughout the season in all areas with the following exceptions:
 - From Buoy 10 upstream to The Dalles Dam, steelhead may not be retained from August 1 through October 31.
 - From The Dalles Dam upstream to Highway 395 at Pasco, WA, the daily adult salmonid bag may not include more than one hatchery steelhead during August and steelhead may not be retained September 1 through December 31.
- Each legal angler aboard a vessel may continue to deploy angling gear until the daily adult salmonid bag limit for all anglers aboard has been achieved.
- Barbless hooks are required when fishing for salmonids downstream of Highway 395 Bridge.
- Unmarked coho must be released when caught downstream of the Hood River Bridge, unless otherwise noted.
- As of fall 2025, the Bachelor Island/Warrior Rock Line is defined as a line projected from the Warrior Rock Lighthouse to the marker atop the piling dolphin located at the downstream end of Bachelor Island on the Washington shore.

In the area from Buoy 10 upstream to the west end of Puget Island, the recreational fishery will begin on August 1 with a two adult salmon (one Chinook) daily limit. From August 1–9 and August 25 – September 2 non-mark-selective regulations will be in effect for Chinook; from August 10–24 mark-selective retention regulations will be in effect for Chinook. From September 3 through December 31, Chinook retention will be closed, and the daily adult limit will be two hatchery coho. Preseason harvest expectations (including release mortalities) total 38,880 Chinook (3.6% URB HR, 2.7% SRW HR; 4.6% LCR tule natural-origin ER) and about 46,430 coho are available for this fishery (including 8,040 unmarked mortalities; 3.1% LCN coho ER). The expected ESA-impact rates for natural-origin A- and B-Index steelhead are 0.01% each. No ESA-impacts on chum are expected.

The mainstem recreational fishery from the west Puget Island line upstream to Bonneville Dam will have varying Chinook retention regulations by area. Preseason harvest expectations (including release mortalities) include 19,540 adult Chinook (4.5% URB HR; 4.5% SRW HR; 2.1% LCR natural-origin ER), and 7,268 coho (including 2,553 unmarked mortalities; 1.6% LCN coho ER). The expected ESA impact rates for natural-origin A- and B-Index steelhead are 0.1% each. E S A - impacts on chum are expected to be minimal at 0.01%.

- From the west Puget Island line upstream to the Bachelor Island/Warrior Rock line, Chinook and hatchery coho retention is allowed August 1 through September 2 with a two adult salmon (one Chinook) daily limit. The area will be closed to salmonid angling September 3–30. Coho retention will be allowed October 1 through October 15 with a two coho daily adult limit. Hatchery coho retention will be allowed October 16 through October 31 with a two fish daily adult limit. November 1 through December 31

retention of hatchery coho and hatchery steelhead will be allowed (all Chinook must be released) with a two adult daily limit.

- From the Bachelor Island/Warrior Rock line upstream to Bonneville Dam, Chinook and hatchery coho retention is allowed August 1 through September 11 with a two adult salmon (one Chinook) daily limit. Retention of Chinook and coho is allowed September 12 through September 15 with a daily adult bag limit of two salmon, but only one may be a Chinook. The area will close to salmonid angling from September 16–30. Coho retention will be allowed October 1 through October 15 with a two coho daily adult limit. Hatchery coho retention will be allowed October 16 through October 31 with a two adult daily limit. November 1 through December 31 retention of hatchery coho and hatchery steelhead allowed, all Chinook must be released, with a two adult daily limit.

The mainstem recreational fishery from Bonneville Dam to the Highway 395 Bridge is scheduled to be open for Chinook and coho retention August 1 through September 15 with a two adult salmon (one Chinook) daily limit; retained coho must be hatchery fish downstream of the Hood River Bridge from August 1 through September 11 but all coho can be retained in this area September 12 through September 15. The area will be closed to salmonid angling September 16 through September 30. Coho retention will be allowed (all Chinook must be released) October 1 through December 31 with a two adult daily limit and mandatory release of all unclipped coho caught downstream of the Hood River Bridge from October 16 through December 31. November 1 through December 31 retention of hatchery steelhead is allowed downstream of The Dalles Dam as part of the two adult salmonid daily limit. The fishery will be managed based on a total harvest expectation of 7,620 adult Chinook (2.4% SRW and URB HR). The expected ESA impact rates for natural-origin A- and B-Index steelhead are 0.3% and 0.6%, respectively; these rates include impacts from tributary dip-ins.

The dates, area restrictions, and catch expectations described above are based on preseason planning and input from the recreational fishing community. In-season information may change many of these expectations. Any decision to extend the fishery will be made in-season and will consider fishery performance, in-season run size updates (specifically URB), and policy objectives.

Goals/expectations for the commercial fishery include:

The August (Early Fall) Chinook-target fishery is modeled to begin the week of August 2 and is expected to continue through the month of August, with fishing periods occurring one to three nights per week. Fishery structure is expected to include ten, 9-hour (9pm–6am) periods in Zones 4-5 with a 9-inch minimum mesh size. The landings expectation is 25,900 adult Chinook (2.5% SRW HR; 2.0% LCR tule natural-origin ER) and up to 2,400 coho (0.3% LCN coho ER). The expected ESA impact rates for natural-origin A- and B-Index steelhead are 0.1% and 0.2%, respectively. No ESA-impacts to chum are expected.

The Late Fall (September through October) Chinook-target fishery will likely begin early to mid-September, dependent on the remaining commercial share, in-season URB abundance expectation, and allowable harvest/ESA-impact limits. This fishery would include 10-hour (8pm–6am) periods in Zones 4-5 with an 8-inch minimum mesh restriction. A total of 5,900 adult Chinook (0.8% SRW HR; 0.7% LRH ER) and 4,400 coho (0.6% LCN coho ER) have been set aside for this fishery in

pre-season modeling.

Commercial fishing periods targeting coho using 3.75-inch multifilament tangle nets in Zones 1-3 are expected to begin on September 15 and continue through October with periods being open on weekdays from 4am–10pm, but closing at 6pm on Fridays per industry request. Non-MSF coho retention is planned for up to three fishing periods during the first week of the fishery. MSF retention for coho begins the week of September 20 with up to five fishing periods per week. Approximately 10,400 adult coho (1.6% LCN coho ER) are available for harvest in this commercial fishery. Additionally, 2,200 adult Chinook are available for this fishery (0.4% SRW HR; 0.4% LCR tule natural-origin ER). The expected ESA impact rates for natural-origin A- and B-Index steelhead are 0.01% and 0.06%, respectively. ESA-impacts to chum are expected to be 0.5% HR.

Oregon rules provide for up to 2% of ESA impacts of the most constraining stock to be available for alternative gear commercial fisheries and includes an expectation that the Department shall approve alternative gears for use. Washington policy also supports the development and implementation of alternative gear commercial fisheries; to this end, an Emerging Commercial Fishery designation has been made by the WDFW Director to evaluate these gears for potential legalization. Therefore, the states have set aside 2% ESA impacts of the non-treaty share for the most constraining stocks for use in planning for alternative gear commercial fisheries; these impacts are considered part of the commercial share where numerical commercial allocation exists. A limited entry alternative gear commercial fishery targeting hatchery Chinook and hatchery coho in Zones 1-3 is expected to be open on limited days from August through mid-October. Participants for the fishery were selected by lottery; expected gears include up to three pound nets and three seines (combination of beach and purse). Up to 0.4% LCN coho ER, 0.1% SRW HR, 0.3% URB HR, and 0.2% LCR natural-origin tule ER have been set aside for this fishery. ESA-impacts to chum are expected to be 0.1% HR. The expected ESA impact rates for natural-origin A- and B-Index steelhead are 0.04% and 0.04%, respectively.

The dates, areas, gear restrictions, and catch expectations described above are based on preseason planning and input from the commercial fishing industry. In-season information may change some of these expectations. Initial mainstem commercial fishing periods and regulations are expected to be adopted at the July 22 Compact hearing.

A minimum of 66,800 Select Area coho are expected to return for harvest in all Select Area fishing sites combined. This forecast includes 37,523 coho to Youngs Bay, 10,700 to Tongue Point/South Channel, 18,600 to Blind Slough/Knappa Slough, and 6,200 to Deep River. SAB Chinook harvest is forecasted at 200 fish in all Select Areas combined. A total of 8,900 LRH fall Chinook are expected to be harvested in all sites. In total, harvest of Chinook in all sites combined is expected to be 13,680 fish. The 2026 fall season structure for Select Area commercial fisheries is expected to be very similar to the 2025 schedule. Impacts to ESA-listed stocks in 2026 fall Select Area commercial fisheries are expected to be 0.50% HR for SRW Chinook, 0.40% ER for natural-origin LCR fall Chinook, 0.12% ER for LCN coho, and 0.14% HR for Chum. The expected ESA impact rates for natural-origin A- and B-Index steelhead are 0.04% and 0.07%, respectively.

Treaty Indian Fisheries

Treaty Indian commercial gillnet fisheries using set nets and drift nets have typically occurred from mid to late August through late September or early October. Sales of platform and hook-and-line caught fish typically begin August 1 and may extend through October or possibly to the end of the year. These general plans are likely in 2026. Fishery restrictions in 2026 will likely include mesh size restrictions to limit the steelhead harvest and maximize the Chinook harvest. Area restrictions to reduce impacts on specific Chinook stocks have occurred in the past but have not occurred recently and are not expected in 2026. No closed areas besides the standard fall-season SCNFH sanctuary and other typical river mouth and dam closed areas are expected to be in effect in 2026. The SCNFH closed area is normally reduced when it becomes clear that the hatchery will meet its broodstock collection objectives. Coho and steelhead harvest rates are expected to approximate recent-year averages. Sturgeon sales are typically not allowed during fall salmon gillnet fisheries. Sturgeon retention (within area-specific size slots) is allowed only for subsistence purposes. Sales are allowed for all other species harvested. Fall gillnet fisheries typically consist of 3.5- to 4.5-day weekly periods but may be up to 5.5 days or could be shortened to 2.5 days. The tribes usually choose to begin commercial gillnet fisheries on Mondays. Sales of platform and hook-and-line caught fish, as well as fish caught in Klickitat River and Drano Lake tributary fisheries, are typically allowed throughout the fall period subject to open periods in these tributaries. Fisheries are normally full retention. The tribes plan on managing their fall season platform and hook-and-line fisheries for both commercial and subsistence use beginning August 1 and are expected to complete their commercial gillnet fishery planning in late July or early August. In most years, weekly commercial gillnet fisheries have begun about the third week in August. Platform and hook-and-line fisheries downstream of Bonneville Dam in areas outlined in state/tribal MOUs are expected to be open from August 1-October 31.

For 2026, allowable ESA impact rates (based on preseason forecasts) for treaty fisheries include a limit of 30% on SRW fall Chinook and an ESA limit of 20% on aggregate B-Index steelhead, based on preseason forecasts. Actual allowed harvest rates will depend on post-season estimates of abundance.

2026 Columbia River Fall Fishery Model Summary

The following table summarizes Chinook catch, ESA-impact, and passage expectations, based on preseason planning:

Table A- 7. Columbia River Fall Chinook Fishery Model Summary (Preliminary)

Columbia River Fall Chinook Fishery Model Summary											
Ocean Option: Alt 1			Chin_2526								
Columbia River Model Option:			Model		MR2026-Preseason Final						

Table 1. Federally-listed species found in Columbia River fishery management areas.

Species – ESU/DPS 1	Current Designation	Listing Date	Effective Date
<u>Chinook</u>			
Snake River Fall	Threatened	22-Apr-92	22-May-92
Snake River Spring/Summer	Threatened	22-Apr-92	22-May-92
Upper Columbia River Spring	Endangered	24-Mar-99	24-May-99
Upper Columbia River Summer/Fall	Not Warranted	--	--
Middle Columbia River Spring	Not Warranted	--	--
Lower Columbia River	Threatened	24-Mar-99	24-May-99
Upper Willamette River	Threatened	24-Mar-99	24-May-99
Deschutes River Summer/Fall	Not Warranted	--	--
<u>Steelhead</u>			
Snake River Basin	Threatened	18-Aug-97	17-Oct-97
Upper Columbia River 2	Threatened	18-Aug-97	17-Oct-97
Lower Columbia River	Threatened	19-Mar-98	18-May-98
Middle Columbia River	Threatened	25-Mar-99	24-May-99
Southwest Washington	Not Warranted	--	--
Upper Willamette River	Threatened	25-Mar-99	24-May-99
<u>Sockeye</u>			
Snake River	Endangered	20-Nov-91	20-Dec-91
Okanogan River	Not Warranted	--	--
Lake Wenatchee	Not Warranted	--	--
Chum – Columbia River	Threatened	25-Mar-99	24-May-99
Coho – Lower Columbia River	Threatened	28-Jun-05	26-Aug-05
Green Sturgeon – Southern DPS	Threatened	7-Apr-06	7-Jul-06
Eulachon – Southern DPS	Threatened	17-Mar-10	17-May-10

¹ The ESU/DPSs in bold are present in the Columbia River basin during the time when fisheries described in this report occur and therefore may be impacted by these fisheries.

² Status downgraded to threatened per U.S. District Court order in June 2009.

Table 2. Columbia River fall salmonid forecasts and actual returns, 2025-2026 ^{1,2}

Species/Stock			2025		2026
			Forecast	Return	Forecast
Fall Chinook	LRH - Lower River	Hatchery	121,900	115,427	118,900
	LRW - Lower River	N-O	14,500	19,801	15,500
	BPH - Bonneville Pool	Hatchery	183,500	126,093	123,800
	URB - Upriver Bright		328,100	290,428	270,900
	<i>Snake River</i>	N-O	9,000	11,384	8,800
	LRB - L. River Brights	N-O	4,500	5,881	4,800
	PUB - Pool Upr. Br.	Hatchery	82,800	125,054	102,200
	SAB - Select Area Br.	Hatchery	900	2,828	400
Total Fall Chinook			736,200	685,512	636,500
Coho	Early stock		254,900	287,297	241,500
	Late stock		87,200	184,114	117,200
	Total Coho		342,100	471,411	358,700
Upriver Summer Steelhead (to Bonneville Dam)	Upriver Skamania Index	Total	6,500	4,419	5,700
		N-O	2,600	2,262	2,400
	A-Index	Total	55,600	128,389	87,900
		N-O	19,000	46,542	33,100
	B-Index	Total	11,800	22,205	40,100
		N-O	1,100	1,318	4,500
	Total Upriver Steelhead	Total	73,900	155,013	133,600
			N-O	22,600	40,000

¹ Columbia River mouth return, except summer steelhead is Bonneville Dam return. Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

² Natural origin (N-O)

Table 3. Stock accountability of adult fall Chinook returning to the Columbia River, 1980-2025.^{1,2}

Return Year	LRH	LRW	BPH	URB	BUB	LRB3	PUB	SAB	Total Return
1980-84 Ave	105,372	21,398	76,258	87,962	9,862		4,000		304,852
1985	110,985	13,257	33,234	196,364	5,746		3,100	1,600	364,286
1986	154,821	24,462	16,577	281,551	14,193		3,200	2,000	496,804
1987	344,080	37,887	9,076	420,656	25,809		31,191	2,300	870,998
1988	309,949	41,720	11,992	339,915	41,906		36,051	3,200	784,733
1989	130,887	38,636	26,842	261,302	65,234		27,885	1,200	551,985
1990	59,954	20,317	18,890	153,593	38,148		20,823	1,100	312,824
1991	62,680	19,817	52,353	103,286	23,797		11,589	2,000	275,522
1992	62,617	12,508	29,477	81,016	20,358		10,748	2,300	219,024
1993	52,344	13,320	16,837	102,908	18,050		9,389	2,100	214,948
1994	53,596	12,191	18,473	132,839	16,567		17,145	3,200	254,011
1995	46,360	15,971	33,820	106,459	14,858		19,262	6,000	242,730
1996	75,495	14,566	33,137	143,155	27,198		32,500	4,700	330,751
1997	57,393	12,323	27,377	161,735	28,661		30,270	3,800	321,560
1998	45,265	7,253	20,158	141,575	8,035	500	28,793	3,300	254,878
1999	39,933	3,349	50,189	165,889	13,673	900	36,215	2,900	313,048
2000	26,997	10,234	20,528	156,336	11,852	700	24,637	3,472	254,756
2001	94,331	15,721	124,860	231,614	42,205	799	33,308	4,854	547,692
2002	156,444	25,170	158,301	277,249	58,299	1,799	48,096	5,674	731,032
2003	154,507	25,404	180,592	372,732	80,569	2,101	67,371	8,130	891,406
2004	109,002	21,088	175,245	362,110	53,302	2,101	67,052	7,096	796,996
2005	79,371	16,345	103,467	276,530	51,419	1,200	47,029	6,474	581,835
2006	57,272	12,649	27,917	229,905	41,637	3,600	35,232	7,230	415,442
2007	32,589	4,854	14,583	114,001	23,550	703	23,372	6,493	220,145
2008	61,564	7,782	93,847	197,295	40,816	2,496	32,976	12,858	449,634
2009	76,635	8,404	48,964	212,103	38,029	894	34,081	10,771	429,881
2010	103,334	11,491	128,553	324,904	28,755	595	49,577	8,609	655,818
2011	109,129	15,376	70,531	322,053	26,640	1,899	58,696	16,215	620,539
2012	84,978	12,112	56,949	297,825	11,615	500	49,279	11,935	525,193
2013	104,776	25,841	86,703	778,257	33,891	1,704	213,997	23,392	1,268,561
2014	101,906	25,774	126,991	684,240	31,608	2,274	169,852	16,462	1,159,107
2015	128,876	32,403	166,450	795,701	35,861	3,349	131,376	11,400	1,305,416
2016	81,492	12,315	41,422	412,850	9,629	11,000	67,180	6,676	642,564
2017	64,626	7,855	48,127	297,423	1,374	4,199	46,263	6,617	476,484
2018	53,147	8,270	29,014	149,209	0	14,235	36,184	4,043	294,102
2019	48,914	16,661	28,954	212,238	0	9,925	58,140	937	375,769
2020	77,925	35,375	52,276	299,031	0	7,136	102,678	392	574,813
2021	74,707	16,937	73,658	239,906	0	7,803	66,079	2,192	481,282
2022	87,542	9,374	258,271	254,880	0	3,039	64,622	1,331	679,059
2023	87,127	11,415	198,864	338,991	0	3,160	78,938	1,742	720,237
2024	114,431	15,105	129,006	318,089	0	8,708	78,868	5,298	669,505
2025	115,427	19,801	126,093	290,428	0	5,881	125,054	2,828	685,512

¹ Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

² The sum of the BUB, LRB, and PUB stocks represent the aggregate mid-Columbia Bright (MCB) stock.

³ LRBs included in BUB stock until 1998 when LRBs designated as a separate stock from BUBs.

Table 4. Predicted and actual returns to the Columbia River of adult fall Chinook, 2015-2025.¹

Stock	Year	Preseason Forecast	Actual Return	Percent of Forecast
Lower River Hatchery (LRH)	2015	96.8	128.7	133%
	2016	142.5	81.5	57%
	2017	98.8	64.6	65%
	2018	62.4	53	85%
	2019	55.1	48.9	89%
	2020	50	77.9	156%
	2021	73.8	74.7	101%
	2022	73.6	87.5	119%
	2023	77.1	87.1	113%
	2024	85.5	114.4	134%
	2025	121.9	115.4	95%
Lower River Natural Origin (LRW)	2015	19.3	32.4	168%
	2016	22.4	12.3	55%
	2017	13.6	7.9	58%
	2018	7.6	8.3	109%
	2019	14.1	16.7	118%
	2020	19.2	35.4	184%
	2021	20.4	16.9	83%
	2022	10.9	9.4	86%
	2023	8.7	11.4	131%
	2024	10.5	15.1	144%
	2025	14.5	19.8	137%
Bonneville Pool Hatchery (BPH)	2015	163.9	166.4	102%
	2016	100.7	41.3	41%
	2017	164.4	48.1	29%
	2018	50.1	28.9	58%
	2019	48.4	29	60%
	2020	45.5	52.3	115%
	2021	47.3	73.7	156%
	2022	92.2	258.3	280%
	2023	135.3	198.9	147%
	2024	129.4	129	100%
	2025	183.5	126.1	69%
Upriver Bright (URB)	2015	518.3	795.9	154%
	2016	579.7	412.9	71%
	2017	275.2	297.4	108%
	2018	205.1	149	73%

Table 4 (continued). Predicted and actual returns to the Columbia River of adult fall Chinook, 2015-2025.¹

Stock	Year	Preseason Forecast	Actual Return	Percent of Forecast
	2019	159.3	212.2	133%
	2020	227.6	299	131%
	2021	361.5	239.9	66%
	2022	229.7	254.9	111%
	2023	278.5	339.0	122%
	2024	261.8	318.1	122%
	2025	328.1	290.4	89%
Mid-Columbia Bright (MCB)	2015	114.7	170.6	149%
	2016	99.1	87.8	89%
	2017	48.1	51.9	108%
	2018	42	50.2	120%
	2019	69.7	68.1	98%
	2020	77	109.8	143%
	2021	62.6	73.9	118%
	2022	78.5	67.6	86%
	2023	53.8	82.1	153%
	2024	64.3	87.6	136%
	2025	87.3	130.9	150%
Select Area Bright (SAB)	2015	12.2	11.4	93%
	2016	15.8	6.7	42%
	2017	13.7	6.6	48%
	2018	5.3	4.1	77%
	2019	3.1	0.9	29%
	2020	1	0.4	40%
	2021	0.5	2.2	440%
	2022	0.6	1.3	217%
	2023	0.6	1.7	283%
	2024	0.3	5.3	1767%
	2025	0.9	2.3	256%
Columbia River Total	2015	925.3	1,305.4	141%
	2016	960.2	642.5	67%
	2017	613.8	476.5	78%
	2018	372.5	293.5	79%
	2019	349.7	375.8	107%
	2020	420.3	574.7	137%
	2021	576.2	481.3	84%
	2022	485.5	679.1	140%
	2023	554.0	720.2	130%
	2024	551.8	669.5	121%
	2025	736.2	684.9	93%

¹ Numbers may not sum due to rounding. Reported in thousands of fish.

Table 5. Estimated Columbia River return of Snake River natural-origin fall Chinook adults, 1986-2025.

Year	Columbia River Return	Non-Treaty Zone 1-5 Harvest 1	Bonneville Dam Count	Treaty Zone 6 Harvest	Non-Treaty Above BON Harvest 2	Lower Granite Run Size
1986	2,830	652	2,178	723	12	449
1987	1,783	491	1,292	379	2	253
1988	3,558	944	2,614	965	7	368
1989	1,981	373	1,608	608	8	295
1990	508	71	437	169	2	78
1991	1,846	275	1,571	379	17	318
1992	1,289	112	1,178	202	6	549
1993	1,475	107	1,368	270	11	742
1994	958	0	958	173	1	406
1995	1,296	10	1,286	225	9	350
1996	1,729	95	1,634	350	3	639
1997	1,839	99	1,740	459	7	797
1998	730	21	709	165	4	306
1999	2,395	163	2,232	515	11	905
2000	2,612	179	2,432	520	9	1,148
2001	14,133	778	13,355	2,020	63	5,163
2002	3,665	250	3,416	709	11	2,116
2003	8,093	675	7,417	953	33	4,257
2004	8,174	706	7,467	877	21	7,055
2005	9,500	779	8,721	1,434	49	5,299
2006	12,202	928	11,274	2,136	34	4,713
2007	9,878	567	9,311	1,492	64	3,914
2008	8,738	622	8,115	1,615	30	3,937
2009	15,576	1,568	14,008	3,831	53	4,653
2010	12,855	971	11,884	2,141	34	7,302
2011	17,156	2,228	14,928	2,918	53	8,370
2012	19,360	2,641	16,719	3,433	61	12,797
2013	34,669	3,462	31,208	6,429	141	21,124
2014	20,752	2,484	18,268	4,096	32	14,172
2015	24,054	2,530	21,523	4,319	87	16,212
2016	14,493	2,023	12,568	2,907	96	9,772
2017	11,750	1,403	10,997	3,308	86	6,966
2018	10,642	990	9,652	2,152	6	6,133
2019	15,231	974	14,256	2,925	148	6,558
2020	12,282	1,080	11,195	2,311	67	8,069
2021	10,902	1,025	9,877	1,213	112	9,322
2022	18,945	1,679	17,266	3,114	461	15,758
2023	12,420	1,223	11,197	2,312	66	7,491
2024	12,657	1,646	11,011	2,388	282	6,755
2025	11,384	1,311	10,072	2,345	302	4498

¹ Recent year harvest data for non-treaty recreational fisheries upstream of Bonneville Dam considered preliminary until catch record card data is finalized.

² Includes release mortalities

Table 6. Returns of upriver summer steelhead to Bonneville Dam (April-October), 1984-2025. ¹

Year	Skamania Index			A-Index				B-Index				Total Passage		
	Hatchery	Natural Origin	Total	Clipped Hatchery	Unclipped Hatchery	Natural Origin	Total	Clipped Hatchery	Unclipped Hatchery	Natural Origin	Total	Hatchery	Natural Origin	Total
1984	--	2,490	20,780	--	--	52,447	195,751	--	--	13,768	98,011	--	68,705	314,542
1985	--	3,690	19,990	--	--	51,922	281,504	--	--	12,986	40,870	--	68,598	342,364
1986	--	5,520	24,830	--	--	56,570	287,508	--	--	9,984	64,016	--	72,074	376,354
1987	--	7,380	17,790	--	--	106,690	238,283	--	--	13,990	44,959	--	128,060	301,032
1988	--	4,180	22,360	--	--	64,331	173,151	--	--	17,742	81,643	--	86,253	277,154
1989	--	3,770	15,730	--	--	57,513	193,079	--	--	12,367	77,604	--	73,650	286,413
1990	--	3,690	18,710	--	--	27,102	115,628	--	--	8,811	47,174	--	39,603	181,512
1991	--	1,220	10,880	--	--	60,264	234,048	--	--	6,207	28,265	--	67,691	273,193
1992	--	2,940	14,910	--	--	44,294	241,524	--	--	12,715	57,438	--	59,949	313,872
1993	--	1,250	14,360	--	--	28,650	136,701	--	--	4,378	36,169	--	34,278	187,230
1994	--	1,380	12,330	--	--	21,212	120,971	--	--	5,152	27,463	--	27,744	160,764
1995	--	1,150	8,220	--	--	25,997	180,037	--	--	1,847	13,221	--	28,994	201,478
1996	--	1,310	10,830	--	--	25,721	174,464	--	--	3,912	18,693	--	30,943	203,987
1997	--	930	11,890	--	--	30,852	208,209	--	--	3,913	36,663	--	35,695	256,762
1998	--	1,610	9,440	--	--	34,836	134,687	--	--	3,415	40,241	--	39,861	184,368
1999	--	1,310	7,160	--	--	56,626	176,466	--	--	3,740	22,137	--	61,676	205,763
2000	--	5,728	16,619	--	--	63,628	216,723	--	--	8,368	40,909	--	77,724	274,251
2001	--	7,952	28,725	--	--	137,230	515,079	--	--	12,047	86,426	--	157,229	630,230
2002	--	9,671	24,991	--	--	87,276	323,124	--	--	32,333	129,882	--	129,280	477,997
2003	--	1,801	14,154	--	--	67,049	305,795	--	--	6,417	37,228	--	75,267	357,177
2004	--	3,289	20,148	--	--	60,421	250,615	--	--	9,202	37,398	--	72,912	308,161
2005	--	2,123	11,221	--	--	58,917	251,631	--	--	9,619	48,968	--	70,659	311,820
2006	--	2,181	9,882	--	--	63,735	245,168	--	--	8,466	74,128	--	74,382	329,178
2007	--	1,727	9,475	--	--	77,268	258,848	--	--	9,015	51,073	--	88,010	319,396
2008	--	4,489	15,832	--	--	81,648	245,823	--	--	18,529	93,429	--	104,666	355,084
2009	--	3,528	13,884	--	--	154,045	543,195	--	--	13,727	44,540	--	171,300	601,619
2010	--	10,357	29,270	--	--	120,531	304,002	--	--	22,364	77,146	--	153,252	410,418
2011	--	2,814	9,750	--	--	101,263	318,125	--	--	7,771	36,996	--	111,848	364,871
2012	--	3,023	10,958	--	--	55,464	192,134	--	--	6,813	27,723	--	65,300	230,815
2013	--	1,661	5,738	--	--	90,496	214,074	--	--	2,907	11,511	--	95,064	231,323
2014	--	4,783	13,526	--	--	109,279	260,130	--	--	13,341	47,057	--	127,403	320,713
2015	--	3,664	8,131	--	--	84,896	234,382	--	--	5,842	18,848	--	94,402	261,361
2016	7,802	4,436	12,238	92,225	7,519	29,146	128,890	33,839	5,608	3,469	42,916	146,993	37,051	184,044
2017	2,255	1,236	3,491	75,221	3,180	28,317	106,718	5,488	769	375	6,632	86,913	29,928	116,841

Table 6 (continued). Returns of upriver summer steelhead to Bonneville Dam (April-October), 1984-2025. ¹

Year	Skamania Index			A-Index				B-Index				Total Passage		
	Hatchery	Natural Origin	Total	Clipped Hatchery	Unclipped Hatchery	Natural Origin	Total	Clipped Hatchery	Unclipped Hatchery	Natural Origin	Total	Hatchery	Natural Origin	Total
2018	3,888	2,595	6,483	45,430	2,183	21,725	69,338	19,056	3,224	2,382	24,662	73,781	26,702	100,483
2019	1,612	1,522	3,134	33,507	2,367	30,299	66,173	4,214	1,180	899	6,293	42,880	32,720	75,600
2020	2,047	2,054	4,101	42,542	4,826	28,070	75,438	23,001	3,983	5,169	32,153	76,399	35,293	111,692
2021	798	1,119	1,917	37,054	1,384	19,016	57,454	7,173	1,380	1,745	10,298	47,789	21,880	69,669
2022	3,923	2,979	6,902	50,936	598	25,550	77,084	31,098	4,412	4,375	39,885	90,967	32,904	123,871
2023	1,813	1,391	3,204	57,109	3,198	30,593	90,900	14,652	3,519	1,616	19,787	80,291	33,600	113,891
2024	5,925	3,484	9,409	77,103	7,933	36,543	121,579	34,864	9,188	4,115	48,167	134,360	44,142	179,155
2025	2,157	2,262	4,419	74,587	7,260	46,542	128,389	16,291	4,596	1,318	22,205	104,514	50,122	155,013

¹ Prior to 2016, natural-origin abundances displayed include an unknown number of unclipped hatchery-origin fish.

Table 7. Returns of upriver summer steelhead to Lower Granite Dam, 1991-2025.¹

Run Year ²	A-Index				B-Index				Total steelhead return			
	Clipped Hatchery	Unclipped Hatchery	Natural Origin	Total	Clipped Hatchery	Unclipped Hatchery	Natural Origin	Total	Clipped Hatchery	Unclipped Hatchery	Natural Origin	Total
1991-92	69,885	0	14,135	84,020	11,883	0	3,182	15,065	81,768	0	17,317	99,085
1992-93	83,420	0	13,617	97,037	25,566	0	5,777	31,343	108,986	0	19,394	128,380
1993-94	34,657	0	7,332	41,989	15,895	0	1,790	17,685	50,552	0	9,122	59,674
1994-95	31,956	0	5,873	37,829	7,178	0	2,231	9,409	39,134	0	8,104	47,238
1995-96	62,773	0	6,721	69,494	8,317	0	1,334	9,651	71,090	0	8,055	79,145
1996-97	67,075	0	5,980	73,055	12,211	0	1,645	13,856	79,286	0	7,625	86,911
1997-98	67,019	0	7,424	74,443	10,878	0	1,325	12,203	77,897	0	8,749	86,646
1998-99	43,832	0	7,074	50,906	17,455	0	2,301	19,756	61,287	0	9,375	70,662
1999-00	54,119	0	10,184	64,303	8,834	0	914	9,748	62,953	0	11,098	74,051
2000-01	79,589	10	17,689	97,288	17,128	0	2,886	20,014	96,717	10	20,575	117,302
2001-02	191,091	5,979	37,545	234,615	30,677	0	3,174	33,851	221,768	5,979	40,719	268,466
2002-03	110,535	11,734	28,308	150,577	51,358	6,618	13,623	71,599	161,893	18,352	41,931	222,176
2003-04	106,334	11,840	21,892	140,066	23,058	2,132	7,254	32,444	129,392	13,972	29,146	172,510
2004-05	94,225	9,166	18,297	121,688	23,179	2,005	4,774	29,958	117,404	11,171	23,071	151,646
2005-06	96,644	13,903	14,586	125,133	26,143	3,345	3,544	33,032	122,787	17,248	18,130	158,165
2006-07	85,210	15,234	7,877	108,321	33,332	5,880	1,633	40,845	118,542	21,114	9,510	149,166
2007-08	102,374	14,643	11,242	128,259	20,513	3,446	2,924	26,883	122,887	18,089	14,166	155,142
2008-09	94,205	13,079	18,216	125,500	40,713	6,998	5,659	53,370	134,918	20,077	23,875	178,870
2009-10	231,003	30,385	38,210	299,598	16,555	2,700	4,529	23,784	247,558	33,085	42,739	323,382
2010-11	110,750	17,721	34,549	163,020	31,574	4,118	9,584	45,276	142,324	21,839	44,133	208,296
2011-12	113,038	7,930	35,240	156,208	17,801	2,113	4,198	24,112	130,839	10,043	39,438	180,320
2012-13	63,611	4,767	19,806	88,184	13,695	3,970	3,337	21,002	77,306	8,737	23,143	109,186
2013-14	70,332	5,328	23,470	99,130	5,546	1,593	1,885	9,024	75,878	6,921	25,355	108,154
2014-15	89,341	5,755	38,861	133,957	21,067	3,639	6,928	31,634	110,408	9,394	45,789	165,591
2015-16	88,296	4,045	30,806	123,147	8,465	1,408	3,130	13,003	96,761	5,453	33,936	136,150
2016-17	52,825	3,556	12,575	68,956	25,724	4,145	3,001	32,870	78,549	7,701	15,576	101,826
2017-18	56,738	2,258	10,454	69,450	3,845	539	263	4,647	60,583	2,797	10,717	74,097
2018-19	26,786	1,412	7,055	35,253	13,118	2,218	1,229	16,565	39,904	3,630	8,284	51,818
2019-20	20,259	1,452	9,234	30,945	2,194	871	400	3,465	22,453	2,323	9,634	34,410
2020-21	25,370	1,501	11,868	38,740	13,529	3,678	3,179	20,386	38,899	5,179	15,048	59,126
2021-22	25,615	1,014	8,335	34,964	5,329	1,025	1,268	7,622	30,944	2,039	9,603	42,586
2022-23	33,594	1,850	10,907	46,351	22,533	3,197	2,934	28,664	56,127	5,047	13,841	75,015
2023-24 ³	40,800	1,600	14,900	57,300	8,900	700	2,100	11,700	49,700	2,300	17,000	69,000
2024-25	48,804	3,804	14,177	66,785	24,147	7,582	4,465	36,194	72,951	11,386	18,642	102,979
2025-26	44,041	4,369	12,652	61,062	8,675	1,672	2,040	12,387	52,716	6,041	14,692	73,449

¹ Counts adjusted based on biological sampling at Lower Granite Dam.

² Run year is July 1 to June 30 the following year.

³ Preliminary abundance estimates for July 1, 2052 to June 30, 2064. Final run year estimates will be available in December 2026.

Table 8. Adult coho returns to the Columbia River, 1980-2025. ¹

Year	Lower Columbia River									
	Harvest					Hatchery Returns ⁹	Natural Escapement ⁹	Tributary Dam Count ⁷	Bonneville Dam Count	Total Run ⁸
	Commercial ^{2,3,4}		Recreational ^{5,6}							
	Zones 1-5	Select Areas	Estuary	Mainstem	Tributary					
1980-84 Ave	108.7	15.4	19.4	0.2	11.3	106.4		4.1	26.8	292.2
1985-89 Ave	377.7	39.3	84.1	1.3	12.6	148.9	14.3	6.9	51.7	736.9
1990	47.6	18.6	18.5	0.4	9.7	88.8	10.8	2.0	11.6	208.0
1991	327.1	80.4	209.5	1.1	29.4	243.3	26.4	5.5	58.9	981.5
1992	38.2	15.8	43.1	0.6	8.4	86.9	9.4	5.2	17.8	225.4
1993	20.7	15.0	20.9	0.6	6.3	39.4	3.7	0.8	10.6	117.9
1994	6.0	54.6	1.8	0.9	3.4	78.0	4.2	4.1	20.3	173.4
1995	0.2	21.2	5.0	0.2	2.7	32.2	2.5	2.9	10.4	77.4
1996	5.8	20.4	4.5	0.3	3.6	62.2	4.1	0.6	15.7	117.1
1997	3.8	16.7	20.4	0.8	10.8	69.7	7.1	2.8	24.3	156.4
1998	0.3	22.8	3.2	3.7	3.0	87.9	7.5	1.3	46.3	175.9
1999	57.6	21.5	9.0	1.3	18.6	124.5	14.9	1.0	40.7	289.1
2000	110.2	58.2	21.5	1.6	36.1	228.6	10.3	6.2	85.6	558.3
2001	218.7	33.7	132.0	3.1	74.9	377.3	21.0	8.2	259.5	1,128.3
2002	94.9	68.1	6.2	3.0	24.4	211.1	36.4	3.7	88.1	535.8
2003	143.8	113.5	54.4	1.1	22.5	205.4	35.4	11.4	125.7	713.2
2004	66.6	53.0	15.2	1.3	12.3	173.5	21.0	5.7	115.0	463.5
2005	30.3	64.5	6.9	0.6	9.9	142.3	13.7	3.3	83.3	354.7
2006	27.2	36.2	3.7	1.2	15.3	191.1	23.8	9.5	101.7	409.7
2007	30.2	10.1	8.4	0.9	23.3	161.0	15.3	10.6	89.2	349.0
2008	13.1	47.3	8.6	2.2	40.8	240.9	26.2	6.2	135.5	520.8
2009	43.8	80.4	48.1	4.0	36.5	260.4	29.7	32.3	224.9	760.2
2010	18.9	57.4	8.0	1.6	21.5	189.3	26.0	22.3	120.7	465.6

Table 8 (Continued). Adult coho returns to the Columbia River, 1980-2025. ¹

Year	Lower Columbia River									
	Harvest					Hatchery Returns ⁹	Natural Escapement ⁹	Tributary Dam Count ⁷	Bonneville Dam Count	Total Run ⁸
	Commercial ^{2,3,4}		Recreational ^{5,6}							
	Zones 1-5	Select Areas	Estuary	Mainstem	Tributary					
2011	13.5	48.8	7.6	1.7	15.5	108.3	26.7	8.7	146.5	377.2
2012	2.6	14.5	7.4	0.9	3.5	41.9	17.3	9.1	55.0	152.1
2013	9.8	38.6	7.6	1.0	9.7	81.9	23.0	21.6	59.6	252.7
2014	70.4	166.9	57.7	5.8	45.5	293.2	68.1	32.2	279.7	1,019.6
2015	4.5	26.6	36.9	1.0	6.7	43.5	8.3	4.6	37.4	169.5
2016	1.1	30.3	9.2	1.3	9.3	84.1	21.1	4.8	42.0	203.3
2017	0.9	36.9	18.2	3.1	8.4	61.1	19.8	12.3	76.0	236.6
2018	0.4	11.1	6.8	0.7	4.3	42.3	24.3	6.0	40.9	136.7
2019	2.7	18.6	22.8	1.1	9.2	50.9	23.9	12.3	73.9	215.4
2020	8.0	37.7	7.0	1.7	6.2	87.0	61.8	23.7	121.4	354.5
2021	15.4	96.7	37.0	6.0	16.5	160.8	51.2	35.1	243.6	662.3
2022	6.0	78.0	8.8	1.6	14.7	182.3	46.9	31.4	168.1	537.8
2023	8.4	48.1	9.8	3.6	15.4	102.9	45.9	53.2	132.2	419.5
2024	8.9	61.7	35.2	6.5	16.4	167.0	50.2	71.2	185.2	599.2
2025	10.8	53.7	42.5	4.4	17.4	111.2	41.6	38.7	161.3	473.1

¹ Reported in thousands of fish

² Landings since 2003 are preliminary

³ Zones 1-5 (Mainstem) includes jacks

⁴ Jacks landed in SAFE fisheries are not included (except for 1985 and 1986).

⁵ Estuary (Buoy 10) fishery. Catch from this fishery prior to 1982 is included in ocean catch totals. Some non-Columbia River fish are caught in the estuary fishery and are included here.

⁶ Mainstem (LCR) includes catch from above Astoria-Megler Bridge through 1999 and catch from above Tongue Point/Rocky Point thereafter.

⁷ Includes Willamette Falls (Willamette River), North Fork Dam (Clackamas River), and Marmot Dam (Sandy River). No Marmot Dam counts after dam removal in 2007.

⁸ May not match totals found in other sections of this report due to rounding and FRAM adjustments.

⁹ Data provided from the Oregon Production Index Technical Team

Table 9. Early stock adult coho returns to the Columbia River, 1980-2025.¹

Year	Lower Columbia River									Total Run ⁸
	Harvest					Hatchery Returns	Natural Escapement	Tributary Dam Count ⁷	Bonneville Dam Count	
	Commercial ^{2,3,4}		Recreational ^{5,6}							
	Zones 1-5	Select Areas	Estuary	Mainstem	Tributary					
1980-84 Ave	35.2	15.4	20.2	0.2	6.3	63.7		2.8	21.9	157.6
1985-89 Ave	126.3	39.3	52.0	1.0	6.8	78.8	6.3	5.5	45.6	360.3
1990	19.7	18.6	12.6	0.3	6.3	41.1	3.8	1.7	8.7	112.8
1991	122.8	80.4	143.3	0.8	15.1	107.2	9.2	4.3	43.2	526.3
1992	3.6	15.8	29.1	0.5	4.1	44.4	3.3	3.4	11.0	115.3
1993	5.9	15.0	16.5	0.5	2.9	22.9	1.3	0.7	8.0	73.7
1994	3.6	54.6	1.4	0.8	2.2	59.6	1.5	3.3	12.5	139.6
1995	0.0	21.2	4.9	0.2	1.6	20.4	0.9	2.3	6.9	58.4
1996	1.7	20.4	3.9	0.2	2.1	44.3	1.4	0.6	8.9	83.6
1997	1.5	16.7	19.3	0.8	6.4	39.1	2.5	2.8	18.4	107.3
1998	0.0	22.8	3.0	3.6	0.7	55.3	2.6	1.0	34.2	123.2
1999	14.0	21.5	7.8	0.9	11.1	60.0	5.2	1.0	32.9	154.4
2000	20.2	58.2	18.7	1.0	26.4	137.2	3.8	5.5	58.9	330.0
2001	67.8	33.7	114.9	2.6	40.1	200.9	7.8	6.3	225.4	699.3
2002	48.1	68.1	5.4	1.1	18.2	101.1	13.4	3.3	50.4	309.0
2003	71.2	113.5	47.4	0.8	18.0	141.3	13.4	10.8	93.8	510.2
2004	16.6	53.0	13.2	0.8	10.0	109.7	8.4	5.0	85.6	302.3
2005	14.3	63.5	6.0	0.3	7.5	88.0	5.5	2.9	63.6	251.7
2006	9.3	36.2	3.2	0.6	10.7	99.7	10.5	8.3	65.4	243.8
2007	7.9	10.1	7.3	0.5	17.1	99.6	6.2	9.7	62.2	220.6
2008	4.4	47.3	7.5	1.3	26.6	131.3	10.4	6.1	85.0	319.8
2009	20.7	80.4	41.9	2.1	20.9	144.7	12.4	31.0	135.6	489.8
2010	3.0	57.4	6.9	0.7	11.3	75.4	12.2	21.8	56.2	244.9

Table 9 (continued). Early stock adult Coho returns to the Columbia River, 1980-2025.¹

Lower Columbia River										
Harvest						Hatchery Returns	Natural Escapement	Tributary Dam Count ⁷	Bonneville Dam Count	Total Run ⁸
Year	Commercial ^{2,3,4}		Recreational ^{5,6}							
	Zones 1-5	Select Areas	Estuary	Mainstem	Tributary					
2011	6.2	48.8	6.6	0.9	5.6	48.1	10.9	8.3	117.7	253.1
2012	0.8	14.5	6.4	0.5	1.5	22.1	7.0	9.0	41.1	102.8
2013	3.6	38.6	6.6	0.6	3.0	42.6	9.3	20.4	33.0	157.9
2014	18.2	166.9	50.2	2.5	16.7	128.8	27.6	30.9	181.5	623.4
2015	1.2	26.6	32.1	0.5	3.3	19.3	3.4	4.3	26.9	117.8
2016	0.9	30.3	8.0	0.7	3.8	34.0	8.8	4.3	28.9	119.6
2017	0.6	36.9	15.8	1.1	3.8	27.2	7.6	11.3	47.3	151.6
2018	0.4	11.1	5.9	0.5	3.1	15.0	8.7	5.7	28.6	78.9
2019	1.0	18.6	19.8	0.6	4.7	25.5	9.1	10.9	54.2	144.4
2020	4.1	37.7	6.1	0.9	3.0	37.5	35.9	22.6	91.6	239.4
2021	8.8	96.7	32.2	3.2	9.1	84.6	19.1	34.3	180.5	468.5
2022	2.7	78.0	7.7	0.3	8.2	95.9	17.8	26.9	109.1	346.6
2023	4.2	48.1	8.6	2.0	8.9	60.8	17.6	50.6	106.0	306.8
2024	5.6	61.7	30.6	4.0	9.9	79.0	19.6	69.3	143.8	423.5
2025	5.9	53.7	37.0	1.4	4.7	53.8	15.6	35.3	78.3	285.8

¹ Reported in thousands of fish

² Landings since 2003 are preliminary

³ Zones 1-5 (Mainstem) includes jacks

⁴ Jacks landed in SAFE fisheries are not included (except for 1985 and 1986).

⁵ Estuary (Buoy 10) fishery. Catch from this fishery prior to 1982 is included in ocean catch totals. Some non-Columbia River fish are caught in the estuary fishery and are included here.

⁶ Mainstem (LCR) includes catch from above Astoria-Megler Bridge through 1999 and catch from above Tongue Point/Rocky Point thereafter.

⁷ Includes Willamette Falls (Willamette River), North Fork Dam (Clackamas River), and Marmot Dam (Sandy River). No Marmot Dam counts after dam removal in 2007.

⁸ May not match totals found in other sections of this report due to rounding.

Table 10. Late stock adult Coho returns to the Columbia River, 1980-2025.¹

Lower Columbia River										
Year	Harvest					Hatchery Returns	Natural Escapement	Tributary Dam Count ⁷	Bonneville Dam Count	Total Run ⁸
	Commercial ^{2,3,4}		Recreational ^{5,6}							
	Zones 1-5	Select Areas	Estuary	Mainstem	Tributary					
1980-84 Ave	73.4	0.0	12.1	0.0	5.0	42.7		1.3	4.8	134.6
1985-89 Ave	251.4	0.0	32.1	0.4	5.8	70.2	11.6	1.4	6.0	376.6
1990	27.9	0.0	5.9	0.0	3.5	47.7	7.0	0.3	2.9	95.2
1991	204.3	0.0	66.2	0.3	14.3	136.1	17.1	1.3	15.6	455.2
1992	34.7	0.0	14.0	0.0	4.3	42.5	6.1	1.8	6.8	110.2
1993	14.8	0.0	4.4	0.1	3.4	16.5	2.4	0.1	2.7	44.3
1994	2.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.2	18.4	2.7	0.9	7.7	33.8
1995	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.1	11.8	1.7	0.6	3.5	19.0
1996	4.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.4	17.9	2.7	0.0	6.8	33.5
1997	2.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	4.4	30.7	4.6	0.0	6.0	49.0
1998	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.3	32.6	4.9	0.2	12.1	52.7
1999	43.6	0.0	1.2	0.4	7.5	64.5	9.7	0.1	7.8	134.7
2000	89.9	0.0	2.8	0.6	9.8	91.5	6.5	0.6	26.7	228.4
2001	150.9	0.0	17.2	0.5	34.8	176.4	13.2	1.9	34.2	429.1
2002	46.8	0.0	0.8	2.0	6.2	110.0	23.0	0.4	37.7	226.9
2003	72.5	0.0	7.1	0.4	4.4	64.1	22.0	0.6	31.9	203.0
2004	50.0	0.0	2.0	0.5	2.3	63.8	12.6	0.6	29.5	161.2
2005	15.9	1.0	0.9	0.3	2.4	54.2	8.3	0.3	19.7	103.0
2006	18.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	4.6	91.4	13.3	1.2	36.3	165.9
2007	22.3	0.0	1.1	0.3	6.2	61.4	9.1	0.8	27.1	128.4
2008	8.7	0.0	1.1	1.0	14.2	109.6	15.8	0.1	50.5	200.9
2009	23.1	0.0	6.3	1.8	15.7	115.8	17.3	1.2	89.3	270.4
2010	15.9	0.0	1.0	0.9	10.2	113.8	13.7	0.6	64.5	220.7
2011	7.3	0.0	1.0	0.8	10.0	60.1	15.8	0.4	28.8	124.1

Table 10 (Continued). Late stock adult Coho returns to the Columbia River, 1980-2025.¹

Year	Harvest					Hatchery Returns	Natural Escapement	Tributary Dam Count ⁷	Bonneville Dam Count	Total Run ⁸
	Commercial ^{2,3,4}		Recreational ^{5,6}							
	Zones 1-5	Select Areas	Estuary	Mainstem	Tributary					
2012	1.8	0.0	1.0	0.4	2.0	19.9	10.3	0.1	13.9	49.3
2013	6.1	0.0	1.0	0.3	6.6	39.3	13.6	1.2	26.6	94.8
2014	52.2	0.0	7.5	3.3	28.8	164.5	40.4	1.3	98.2	396.2
2015	3.2	0.0	4.8	0.5	3.4	24.2	4.8	0.3	10.5	51.7
2016	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.7	5.5	50.1	12.3	0.5	13.1	83.7
2017	0.4	0.0	2.4	2.0	4.5	33.9	12.2	1.0	28.7	85.0
2018	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	1.2	27.4	15.6	0.3	12.3	57.7
2019	1.7	0.0	3.0	0.5	4.5	25.4	14.8	1.4	19.7	71.0
2020	3.9	0.0	0.9	0.8	3.2	49.5	25.9	1.1	29.8	115.1
2021	6.6	0.0	4.8	2.8	7.4	76.2	32.1	0.8	63.1	193.8
2022	3.2	0.0	1.2	1.3	6.5	86.4	29.1	4.5	59.0	191.2
2023	4.2	0.0	1.3	1.5	6.5	42.1	28.4	2.6	26.2	112.7
2024	3.3	0.0	4.6	2.4	3.5	88.0	30.6	1.9	41.5	175.7
2025	4.9	0.0	5.5	3.0	4.1	57.5	26.0	3.4	83.0	187.4

¹ Reported in thousands of fish

² Landings since 2003 are preliminary

³ Zones 1-5 (Mainstem) includes jacks

⁴ Jacks landed in SAFE fisheries are not included (except for 1985 and 1986).

⁵ Estuary (Buoy 10) fishery. Catch from this fishery prior to 1982 is included in ocean catch totals. Some non-Columbia River fish are caught in the estuary fishery and are included here.

⁶ Mainstem (LCR) includes catch from above Astoria-Megler Bridge through 1999 and catch from above Tongue Point/Rocky Point thereafter.

⁷ Includes Willamette Falls (Willamette River), North Fork Dam (Clackamas River), and Marmot Dam (Sandy River). No Marmot Dam counts after dam removal in 2007.

⁸ May not match totals found in other sections of this report due to rounding.

Table 11. Lower Columbia River coho natural spawner estimates in Oregon and Washington tributaries, 2011-2025.^{1,2}

	2011			2012			2013			2014			2015		
Population	Total	Unmarked	% unmarked	Total	Unmarked	% unmarked	Total	Unmarked	% unmarked	Total	Unmarked	% unmarked	Total	Unmarked	% unmarked
Youngs Bay	476	161	34%	241	129	54%	NA	NA	--	NA	NA	--	NA	NA	--
Big Creek	333	160	48%	521	409	79%	NA	NA	--	NA	NA	--	NA	NA	--
Clatskanie	1,553	1,546	100%	696	619	89%	685	611	89%	3,397	3,246	96%	249	240	96%
Scappoose	298	298	100%	210	210	100%	979	979	100%	1,587	1,587	100%	487	487	100%
Clackamas	2,498	2,254	90%	1,755	1,580	90%	3,252	3,202	98%	12,444	10,670	86%	2,014	1,784	89%
Sandy	3,813	3,494	92%	1,198	1,165	97%	756	667	88%	6,111	5,942	97%	464	443	95%
Lower Gorge-Oregon	471	216	46%	220	96	44%	161	151	94%	739	362	49%	48	30	63%
Upper Gorge/Hood	743	232	31%	759	169	22%	1,599	561	35%	174	42	24%	11	4	36%
Grays/Chinook	1,287	53	4%	705	421	60%	1,837	677	37%	4,361	2,826	65%	439	145	33%
Elochoman/Skamokawa	1,273	551	43%	531	367	69%	1,111	650	59%	3,924	2,572	66%	381	204	54%
Mill/Abernathy/Germany	491	397	81%	376	368	98%	610	566	93%	2,208	1,941	88%	525	492	94%
L. Cowlitz (tribs. only)	3,327	3,040	91%	2,922	2,547	--	4,831	3,853	80%	19,603	18,178	93%	1,864	1,709	92%
Coweeman	2,460	2,356	96%	2,666	2,587	97%	3,982	3,501	88%	5,627	4,692	83%	1,027	803	78%
Toutle/Green	712	473	66%	1,187	841	71%	2,732	1,910	70%	6,766	4,489	66%	1,152	431	37%
SF Toutle	985	847	86%	1,771	1,582	89%	3,624	3,125	86%	9,630	7,781	81%	1,666	838	50%
Upper Cowlitz/Cispus	41,739	15,601	37%	10,872	3,306	30%	13,750	12	0%	61,581	13,844	22%	2,720	759	28%
Tilton	15,102	4,112	27%	12,770	2,746	22%	14,944	5,488	37%	28,864	18,145	63%	5,571	2,786	50%
Kalama ³	193	5	--	227	24	11%	378	45	12%	640	58	9%	118	12	10%
NF Lewis (Cedar Ck)	4,938	3,834	78%	1,627	1,375	85%	8,633	1,216	14%	10,801	2,078	19%	4,080	395	10%
EF Lewis	1,567	1,493	95%	2,318	2,179	94%	2,540	2,324	91%	2,298	1,868	81%	452	347	77%
Salmon Creek	1,272	1,236	97%	1,339	1,284	96%	1,695	1,668	98%	2,242	2,218	99%	745	731	98%
Washougal	591	546	92%	602	542	90%	793	543	68%	1,057	302	29%	370	114	31%
Lower Gorge-Washington ⁴	527	453	86%	547	454	83%	706	553	78%	837	564	67%	376	323	86%

¹ Proportion unmarked does not include substantial numbers of unmarked adults from RSI programs in the Lower Cowlitz, NF Lewis, and Salmon Creek populations.

² Washington tributary estimates for 2010-2015 updated using new methods.

³ In 2011, no carcasses were recovered to determine proportion unmarked.

⁴ Includes Hamilton, Hardy, and Duncan creeks

Table 11 (continued). Lower Columbia River coho natural spawner estimates in Oregon and Washington tributaries, 2011-2025.^{1, 2}

	2016			2017			2018			2019			2020		
Population	Total	Unmarked	% unmarked	Total	Unmarked	% unmarked	Total	Unmarked	% unmarked	Total	Unmarked	% unmarked	Total	Unmarked	% unmarked
Youngs Bay	NA	NA	--	NA	NA	--	NA	NA	--	NA	NA	--	NA	NA	--
Big Creek	NA	NA	--	NA	NA	--	NA	NA	--	NA	NA	--	NA	NA	--
Clatskanie	491	464	95%	701	566	81%	78	25	32%	244	146	60%	NA	NA	--
Scappoose	1,242	1,200	97%	395	387	98%	178	178	100%	384	384	100%	NA	NA	--
Clackamas	1,787	1,628	91%	8,621	7,598	88%	3,489	3,159	91%	4,240	4,044	95%	NA	NA	--
Sandy	970	939	97%	2,384	2,384	100%	583	537	92%	1,052	1,052	100%	NA	NA	--
Lower Gorge-Oregon	425	395	93%	NA	NA	--	25	16	64%	192	184	96%	NA	NA	--
Upper Gorge/Hood	163	57	35%	NA	NA	--	149	107	72%	236	193	82%	NA	NA	--
Grays/Chinook	1,217	489	40%	881	175	20%	1,022	165	16%	1,799	570	32%	1,983	1,200	61%
Elochoman/Skamokawa	987	589	60%	958	780	81%	1,483	944	64%	2,622	1,766	67%	2,385	2,112	89%
Mill/Abernathy/Germany	1,084	944	87%	689	633	92%	861	734	85%	2,048	1,491	73%	1,704	1,571	92%
L. Cowlitz (tribs. only)	4,697	4,290	91%	3,118	2,361	76%	2,997	2,370	79%	3,905	3,696	95%	5,133	4,857	95%
Coweeman	3,067	2,654	87%	2,264	2,156	95%	3,187	3,036	95%	4,536	3,238	71%	5,684	4,910	86%
Toutle/Green	3,399	878	26%	1,013	672	66%	963	653	68%	2,618	1,616	62%	2,429	1,971	81%
SF Toutle	2,759	2,168	79%	908	832	92%	827	771	93%	2,734	2,495	91%	3,044	2,982	98%
Upper Cowlitz/Cispus	21,256	1,831	9%	18,135	7,900	44%	11,526	337	3%	9,733	3,563	37%	20,697	8,867	43%
Tilton	15,646	5,370	34%	16,526	8,075	49%	8,792	2,671	30%	5,674	---	---	11,859	2,368	20%
Kalama ³	230	79	34%	159	53	33%	204	65	32%	483	160	33%	927	320	35%
NF Lewis (Cedar Ck)	7,661	1,782	23%	7,707	2,890	37%	1,810	1,202	66%	4,362	3,695	85%	4,745	3,453	73%
EF Lewis	937	414	44%	1,444	910	63%	1,743	1,532	88%	2,552	2,353	92%	2,138	1,953	91%
Salmon Creek	1,604	1,546	96%	2,102	1,900	90%	2,625	2,364	90%	3,265	2,920	89%	3,493	3,016	86%
Washougal	758	189	25%	874	214	24%	879	188	21%	1,544	674	44%	2,198	938	43%
Lower Gorge-Washington ⁴	591	543	92%	498	406	82%	514	404	79%	1,428	1,038	73%	1,124	987	88%

¹ Proportion unmarked does not include substantial numbers of unmarked adults from RSI programs in the Lower Cowlitz, NF Lewis, and Salmon Creek populations.

² Washington tributary estimates for 2010-2015 updated using new methods.

³ In 2011, no carcasses were recovered to determine proportion unmarked.

⁴ Includes Hamilton, Hardy, and Duncan creeks

Table 11 (continued). Lower Columbia River coho natural spawner estimates in Oregon and Washington tributaries, 2011-2025.1, 2

	2021			2022			2023			2024		
Population	Total	Unmarked	% unmarked	Total	Unmarked	% unmarked	Total	Unmarked	% unmarked	Total	Unmarked	% unmarked
Youngs Bay	NA	NA	--	NA	NA	--	NA	NA	--	NA	NA	--
Big Creek	NA	NA	--	NA	NA	--	NA	NA	--	NA	NA	--
Clatskanie	889	476	54%	1,328	1,139	86%	956	890	93%	956	890	93%
Scappoose	921	921	100%	1,328	508	95%	660	660	100%	660	660	100%
Clackamas	10,752	10,572	98%	14,627	13,991	96%	20,456	19,916	97%	20,456	19,916	97%
Sandy	3,819	3,819	100%	7,475	7,152	96%	4,428	4,428	100%	4,428	4,428	100%
Lower Gorge-Oregon	NA	NA	NA	528	523	99%	811	748	92%	811	748	92%
Upper Gorge/Hood	1,944	510	26%	1,777	60	3%	1,265	0	0%	1,265	0	0%
Grays/Chinook	2,686	1,210	45%	1,757	1,047	60%	1,464	923	63%	3,509	1,170	33%
Elochoman/Skamokawa	3,060	1,645	54%	1,205	1,001	83%	1,968	1,559	79%	3,827	1,975	52%
Mill/Abernathy/Germany	1,654	1,411	85%	3,162	2,424	77%	3,305	2,820	85%	5,342	4,067	76%
L. Cowlitz (tribs. only)	7,489	6,448	86%	5,365	4,543	85%	7,349	6,180	84%	11,751	11,304	96%
Coweeman	6,135	4,774	78%	4,907	4,377	89%	3,384	2,850	84%	3,314	2,350	71%
Toutle/Green	3,339	2,778	83%	2,901	2,422	83%	2,628	2,066	79%	3,554	2,522	71%
SF Toutle	3,576	3,190	89%	2,310	1,981	86%	2,407	1,931	80%	3,045	2,638	87%
Upper Cowlitz/Cispus	28,414	9,611	34%	23,379	11,506	49%	13,159	6,267	48%	29,100	12,120	42%
Tilton	15,833	6,437	41%	16,283	7,255	45%	8,328	1,337	16%	10,029	859	9%
Kalama ²	877	183	21%	589	245	42%	454	199	44%	463	186	40%
NF Lewis (Cedar Ck)	12,850	4,696	37%	13,940	5,742	41%	12,493	4,500	36%	13,486	3,481	26%
EF Lewis	5,358	4,981	93%	3,491	3,135	90%	2,169	1,843	85%	4,394	4,153	95%
Salmon Creek	3,252	3,077	95%	1,298	1,196	92%	1,238	1,107	89%	1,721	1,643	95%
Washougal	1,575	1,323	84%	1,271	782	62%	864	645	75%	1,397	1,076	77%
Lower Gorge-Washington ⁴	1,595	1,519	95%	1,647	1,339	81%	1,164	983	84%	2,075	1,427	69%

¹ Proportion unmarked does not include substantial numbers of unmarked adults from RSI programs in the Lower Cowlitz, NF Lewis, and Salmon Creek populations.

² Washington tributary estimates for 2010-2015 updated using new methods.

³ In 2011, no carcasses were recovered to determine proportion unmarked.

⁴ Includes Hamilton, Hardy, and Duncan creeks

Table 12. Columbia River chum abundance in select Washington tributaries and the mainstem Columbia River, 2005-2025.

Location	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Prelim
Crazy Johnson Creek	1,418	3,819	870	1,093	996	865	2,304	3,475	1,925	1,541	4,193	5,987	3,681	899	72	2,863	6,279	3,318	2,755	3,755	5,227
WF Grays River	1,407	1,377	1,902	793	1,130	1,814	5,996	2,817	1,857	1,145	6,297	19,023	1,930	2,903	3,406	3,055	7,293	3,656	2,279	2,561	4,844
Mainstem Grays River	1,379	1,510	1,227	721	750	3,701	2,509	1,717	1,352	2,107	1,091	6,129	1,051	3,010	3,990	7,528	3,842	6,055	1,513	869	2,900
Grays R. broodstock take	132	119	135	88	107	288	294	220	250	246	128	128	118	250	222	195	192	194	182	90	184
I-205 area	923	869	576	644	1,154	2,148	4,912	2,586	1,466	1,472	4,757	5,245	1,647	2,518	1,339	2,324	3,883	4,077	6,263	4,946	3,704
Multnomah area	214	321	148	31	106	458	647	120	222	334	1,142	1,162	93	368	464	557	636	971	1,792	1,854	1,814
St Cloud area	97	180	3	1	29	126	343	1	84	85	344	242	103	121	89	90	460	160	308	476	927
Horsetail area	13	65	25	36	6	54	119	92	59	75	420	656	56	312	213	135	474	377	789	767	1,154
Ives area	288	466	132	295	171	214	162	230	175	409	1,306	1,914	347	1,639	2,940	1,212	2,376	3,536	2,799	2,033	1,700
Duncan Creek	7	42	9	2	26	48	85	4	27	24	153	208	7	129	76	78	488	255	104	341	324
Hardy Creek	74	109	12	3	46	175	157	75	56	108	350	354	14	193	64	104	166	17	6	70	0
Hamilton Creek	178	251	133	118	142	404	542	352	255	260	249	332	162	548	1,367	1,118	1,219	965	1,712	1,201	856
Hamilton Spring Channel	88	227	47	114	94	190	325	137	392	678	1,397	1,265	742	1,546	333	413	1,474	991	1,143	1,435	1,877
Grays return	4,336	6,825	4,134	2,695	2,983	6,668	11,103	8,229	5,384	5,039	11,709	31,267	6,780	7,062	7,690	13,641	17,606	13,223	6,729	7,275	13,155
I-205 to Bonneville return	1,882	2,530	1,085	1,244	1,774	3,817	7,292	3,597	2,736	3,445	10,118	11,378	3,171	7,374	6,885	6,031	11,176	11,349	14,916	13,123	12,356
Sum	6,218	9,355	5,219	3,939	4,757	10,485	18,395	11,826	8,120	8,484	21,827	42,645	9,951	14,436	14,575	19,672	28,782	24,572	21,645	21,645	25,511

Table 13. Treaty Indian fall Zone 6 mainstem commercial gillnet seasons, 2025.

Gillnet Salmon and Setline Sturgeon Fisheries				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
3.5	Fall Salmon	Aug 18, 6 AM - Aug 21, 6 PM	Set and Drift gill nets. 8" min. mesh size restriction.	All of Zone 6. Standard dam and river mouth sanctuaries are in effect, including the Spring Creek Hatchery sanctuary (1.5 miles downstream to 1 mile upstream of the hatchery ladder). Salmon, steelhead, shad, yellow perch, bass, walleye, catfish, and carp may be sold. Fish landed during open fishing periods may be sold after the period concludes. Sturgeon may not be sold.
5.5		Aug 25, 6 AM - Aug 30, 6 PM	Same.	Same.
5.5		Sep 1, 6 AM - Sep 6, 6 PM	Same.	Same.
5.5		Sep 8, 6 AM - Sep 13, 6 PM	Same.	Same.
4.5		Sep 15, 6 AM - Sep 19, 6 PM	Same.	Same.
4.5		Sep 22, 6 AM - Sep 26, 6 PM	Same.	Same, except the Spring Creek Hatchery sanctuary has been reduced to a 150-foot radius around the hatchery ladder.
4.5		Sep 29, 6 AM - Oct 3, 6 PM	Same.	Same.
3.5		Oct 6, 6 AM - Oct 9, 6 PM	Same.	Same.
3.5		Oct 13, 6 AM - Oct 16, 6 PM	Same.	Same.
3.5		Oct 22, 6 AM - Oct 25, 6 PM	Same.	Same.
	Fall Sturgeon			
	Bonneville Pool:	No season		
	The Dalles Pool:	No season		
	John Day Pool:	No season		

Table 14. Non-treaty fall commercial fishing seasons, 2025.

Mainstem Commercial Seasons				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
12 hrs	Seine	Aug 4, 7 AM - 7 PM	Beach or purse seine. Only one net is allowed per vessel. Mesh size restricted to a 3.5 inch maximum. Net material to consist of 3-strand nylon; twine size $\geq$ #12. Seines may include a bunt of 1.0-2.0 inch knotless mesh. Net length not to exceed 200 fathoms and depth not to exceed 200 meshes. No restrictions on corkline, leadline or use of stringers or slackers. A chafing strip panel consisting of non-monofilament webbing is allowed on the bottom of the net; maximum panel depth is five feet. Chafing mesh not to exceed 3.5 inch stretched measure for beach and 5 inch stretched measure for purse. Red corks are required at 25 fathom intervals and red corks must be in contrast to the corks used on the remainder of the net. Only one lead net is allowed per fishing operation. Lead nets may not exceed 100 fathoms in length. Lead nets may be constructed of 3 strand nylon webbing, twin size $\geq$ #12, $\leq$ 3.5 inch mesh size or nylon or cotton with mesh size $\geq$ 14 inches. Lead nets may not be vertically slackened. Seine and lead lines may not be connected. Lead nets must be retrieved daily.	Zone 1-3. Elochoman-B, Cowlitz, Kalama-B, Lewis-B river-mouth sanctuaries are in effect. Adipose fin-clipped Chinook, adipose fin-clipped Coho, pink, and sockeye salmon and shad may be sold. All legal adult Chinook and Coho must be kept and sold. Hand sorting or use of knotless dip nets is required for sorting. All fish must be sorted and/or released prior to removing entire seine from water. Dry sorting is not permitted. Sort time not to exceed 75 minutes. Participants must have a 2024 Experimental Fishery Permit under the Emerging Commercial Fishery established through WAC 220-360-500. Permit holder/designated fisher must be present at all times during fishing operations. Cooperation is required and includes transportation of observer to/from fishing site.
12 hrs	Seine	Aug 5, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Seine	Aug 6, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
9 hrs	Early Fall: Gill Net	Aug 6, 9 PM - Aug 7, 6 AM	9" min. mesh size restriction. The multiple net rule is not in effect. Lighted buoys are required between official sunset and sunrise.	Zones 4-5. The Washougal and Sandy River sanctuaries are in effect. Salmon (except Chum) and shad may be sold. Sturgeon may not be sold.
12 hrs	Seine	Aug 7, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Seine	Aug 8, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
9 hrs	Gill Net	Aug 10, 9 PM - Aug 11, 6 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Seine	Aug 11, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Seine	Aug 12, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
9 hrs	Gill Net	Aug 12, 9 PM - Aug 13, 6 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Seine	Aug 13, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Seine	Aug 14, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
9 hrs	Gill Net	Aug 14, 9 PM - Aug 15, 6 AM	Same.	Same.

Table 14 (continued). Non-treaty fall commercial fishing seasons, 2025.

Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
12 hrs	Seine	Aug 15, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
9 hrs	Gill Net	Aug 17, 9 PM - Aug 18, 6 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Pound Net	Aug 18, 7 AM - 7 PM	Lead and jigger netting may be no larger than 3 1/8 inch stretch mesh. The heart, spiller, tunnel, and live well (sorting chamber) may be no larger than 2 1/2 inch stretch mesh. Pound net may have an optional apron of webbing no larger than 2 1/2 inch stretch mesh extending out flat along the river bottom from the bottom of all netting components. The apron may not exceed 6 feet in depth on the heart. Aprons must be anchored or weighed down in a manner sufficient to hold the apron to the river bottom. Optional marine mammal gates may be used to prevent marine mammals from entering the heart during active fishing.	Mainstem Columbia River in Zones 1-2. Allowable sales subject to IFQs as defined on individual permits. Adipose fin-clipped Chinook, adipose fin-clipped coho, sockeye, and pink salmon and shad may be sold. All legal adult Chinook and coho caught must be kept and sold. Hand sorting or use of a knotless dip net is required when sorting fish. Dry sorting is not permitted. A WDFW or ODFW observer must be present at all times during fishing operations. Cooperation is required and includes transportation of observers to/from fishing site. Permit holder must be present during all fishing operations and be in possession of applicable permits/licenses.
12 hrs	Pound Net	Aug 19, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
9 hrs	Gill Net	Aug 19, 9 PM - Aug 20, 6 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Pound Net	Aug 20, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Pound Net	Aug 21, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
9 hrs	Gill Net	Aug 21, 9 PM - Aug 22, 6 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Pound Net	Aug 22, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
9 hrs	Gill Net	Aug 24, 9 PM - Aug 25, 6 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Pound Net	Aug 25, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Pound Net	Aug 26, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
9 hrs	Gill Net	Aug 26, 9 PM - Aug 27, 6 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Pound Net	Aug 27, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Pound Net	Aug 28, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
9 hrs	Gill Net	Aug 28, 9 PM - Aug 29, 6 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Pound Net	Aug 29, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.

Table 14 (continued)

Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
12 hrs	Pound Net	Sep 2, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Seine	Sep 2, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Pound Net	Sep 3, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Seine	Sep 3, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Pound Net	Sep 4, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Seine	Sep 4, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Pound Net	Sep 5, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Seine	Sep 5, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Pound Net	Sep 8, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Seine	Sep 8, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Pound Net	Sep 9, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Seine	Sep 9, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Pound Net	Sep 10, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Seine	Sep 10, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Pound Net	Sep 11, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Seine	Sep 11, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Pound Net	Sep 12, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Seine	Sep 12, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
10 hrs	Late Fall: Gill Net	Sep 7, 8 PM - Sep 8, 6 AM	Same, except 8" minimum mesh size restriction and the multiple net rule is in effect.	Same.
12 hrs	Pound Net	Sep 15, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Seine	Sep 15, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Seine	Sep 16, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.

Table 14 (continued)

Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
18 hrs	Late Fall: Tangle Net	Sep 16, 4 AM - 10 PM	3 3/4" max. mesh size restriction. Unslackened single-wall multi-filament floater nets only. Monofilament nets are not allowed. Net length not to exceed 150 fathoms. There are no restrictions on the hang ratio. The use of slackers or stringers to slacken the net vertically is prohibited. Rip lines are allowed if they do not vertically slacken the net. Multiple net rule is in effect. Each boat must have two operable recovery boxes or one box with two chambers that meet the flow and size requirements standard for winter/spring tangle net fisheries.	Zones 1-3. Elokomina-A, Cowlitz River, Kalama-A, and Lewis-A sanctuaries are in effect. Adipose fin-clipped Coho; Chinook, pink, and sockeye salmon, and shad may be sold. Soak times must not exceed 30 minutes. A red cork must be placed on the corkline every 25 fathoms. Nets that are fished between official sunset and official sunrise must have a lighted buoy on each end of the net that is not attached to the fishing vessel. Sturgeon may not be sold.
18 hrs	Tangle Net	Sep 17, 4 AM - 10 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Pound Net	Sep 17, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
10 hrs	Gill Net	Sep 17, 8 PM - Sep 18, 6 AM	Same.	Same.
18 hrs	Tangle Net	Sep 18, 4 AM - 10 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Seine	Sep 18, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs	Tangle Net	Sep 19, 4 AM - 6 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Pound Net	Sep 19, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
18 hrs	Tangle Net	Sep 22, 4 AM - 10 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Seine	Sep 22, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
18 hrs	Tangle Net	Sep 23, 4 AM - 10 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Pound Net	Sep 23, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
10 hrs	Gill Net	Sep 23, 8 PM - Sep 24, 6 AM	Same.	Same.
18 hrs	Tangle Net	Sep 24, 4 AM - 10 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Seine	Sep 24, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
18 hrs	Tangle Net	Sep 25, 4 AM - 10 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Pound Net	Sep 25, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs	Tangle Net	Sep 26, 4 AM - 6 PM	Same.	Same.

Table 14 (continued)

Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
12 hrs	Seine	Sep 26, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
18 hrs	Tangle Net	Sep 29, 4 AM - 10 PM	Same.	Same.
18 hrs	Tangle Net	Sep 30, 4 AM - 10 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Seine	Sep 30, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
18 hrs	Tangle Net	Oct 1, 4 AM - 10 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Pound Net	Oct 1, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
18 hrs	Tangle Net	Oct 2, 4 AM - 10 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Seine	Oct 2, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs	Tangle Net	Oct 3, 4 AM - 6 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Pound Net	Oct 3, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
18 hrs	Tangle Net	Oct 6, 4 AM - 10 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Pound Net	Oct 6, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Seine	Oct 6, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
18 hrs	Tangle Net	Oct 7, 4 AM - 10 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Pound Net	Oct 7, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Seine	Oct 7, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
18 hrs	Tangle Net	Oct 8, 4 AM - 10 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Pound Net	Oct 8, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Seine	Oct 8, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
18 hrs	Tangle Net	Oct 9, 4 AM - 10 PM	Same.	Same.

Table 14 (continued)

Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
18 hrs	Tangle Net	Oct 20, 4 AM - 10 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Pound Net	Oct 20, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Seine	Oct 20, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
18 hrs	Tangle Net	Oct 21, 4 AM - 10 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Pound Net	Oct 21, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Seine	Oct 21, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
18 hrs	Tangle Net	Oct 22, 4 AM - 10 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Pound Net	Oct 22, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Seine	Oct 22, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
18 hrs	Tangle Net	Oct 23, 4 AM - 10 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Pound Net	Oct 23, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Seine	Oct 23, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs	Tangle Net	Oct 24, 4 AM - 6 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Pound Net	Oct 24, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Seine	Oct 24, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Same.
18 hrs	Tangle Net	Oct 27, 4 AM - 10 PM	Same.	Same.
18 hrs	Tangle Net	Oct 28, 4 AM - 10 PM	Same.	Same.
18 hrs	Tangle Net	Oct 29, 4 AM - 10 PM	Same.	Same.
18 hrs	Tangle Net	Oct 30, 4 AM - 10 PM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs	Tangle Net	Oct 31, 4 AM - 6 PM	Same.	Same.

Table 14 (continued)

Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
10 hrs	Seine	Oct 17, 7 AM - 5 PM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Gill Net	Oct 17, 7 PM - Oct 18, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs	Tangle Net	Oct 18, 4 AM - 6 PM	Same.	Same.
10 hrs	Seine	Oct 18, 7 AM - 5 PM	Same.	Same.
18 hrs	Tangle Net	Oct 21, 4 AM - 10 PM	Same.	Same.
10 hrs	Seine	Oct 21, 7 AM - 5 PM	Same.	Same.
18 hrs	Tangle Net	Oct 22, 4 AM - 10 PM	Same.	Same.
10 hrs	Seine	Oct 22, 7 AM - 5 PM	Same.	Same.
18 hrs	Tangle Net	Oct 23, 4 AM - 10 PM	Same.	Same.
10 hrs	Seine	Oct 23, 7 AM - 5 PM	Same.	Same.
18 hrs	Tangle Net	Oct 24, 4 AM - 10 PM	Same.	Same.
10 hrs	Seine	Oct 24, 7 AM - 5 PM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs	Tangle Net	Oct 25, 4 AM - 6 PM	Same.	Same.
10 hrs	Seine	Oct 25, 7 AM - 5 PM	Same.	Same.
18 hrs	Tangle Net	Oct 28, 4 AM - 10 PM	Same.	Same.
10 hrs	Seine	Oct 28, 7 AM - 5 PM	Same.	Same.
18 hrs	Tangle Net	Oct 29, 4 AM - 10 PM	Same.	Same.
10 hrs	Seine	Oct 29, 7 AM - 5 PM	Same.	Same.
18 hrs	Tangle Net	Oct 30, 4 AM - 10 PM	Same.	Same.
10 hrs	Seine	Oct 30, 7 AM - 5 PM	Same.	Same.
18 hrs	Tangle Net	Oct 31, 4 AM - 10 PM	Same.	Same.
10 hrs	Seine	Oct 31, 7 AM - 5 PM	Same.	Same.

Table 14 (continued)

Select Area Commercial Seasons				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
1.5	Youngs Bay - Fall	Aug 5, 7 PM - Aug 7, 7 AM	6" max. mesh size restriction. Nets may not exceed 250 fathoms in length. Leadline not to exceed 2 lbs per fathom. Use of additional weights or anchors attached directly to the leadline is allowed upstream of markers located approximately 200 yards upstream of the mouth of the Walluski River and the upper deadline at Battle Creek Slough, in the lower Walluski River from the first dock near the mouth upstream to the Highway 202 Bridge and in the Lewis and Cloark River from the Alternate Highway 101 Bridge upstream to the overhead power lines approximately 500 feet southerly (upstream) of Barrett Slough. Red corks are required at 25-fathom intervals and red corks must be in contrast to corks in the remainder of the net. Nets that are fished between the official sunset and official sunrise must have a lighted buoy at the end of the net that is not attached to the boat. The multiple net rule is in effect.	The Youngs Bay Select Area is defined as waters of Youngs Bay and Youngs River southeasterly of the Highway 101 Bridge upstream to the regulatory marker(s) at the confluence of the Klaskanine and Youngs rivers, including the Walluski River downstream of the Highway 202 Bridge, and the Lewis and Clark River north (downstream) of the overhead power lines approximately 500 feet south (upstream) of Barrett Slough. During the fall season, Youngs River upstream of the regulatory marker at Battle Creek Slough is closed. If the marker at Battle Creek Slough is not in place, the boundary is defined by a line projecting northeasterly from a point (46°6'35.6"N latitude 123°47'42.0"W longitude) on the southern bank of Youngs River immediately downstream of the mouth of Battle Creek Slough to a point (46°6'41.6"N latitude 123°47'36.9"W longitude) located on the northern bank of Youngs River. All waters are under State of Oregon jurisdiction and are open to Oregon and Washington fishers who possess the appropriate licenses. Salmon (except chum) and shad may be sold. Sturgeon may not be sold.
1.5		Aug 12, 7 PM - Aug 14, 7 AM		
1.5		Aug 19, 7 PM - Aug 21, 7 AM		
3.5		Aug 25, 7 PM - Aug 29, 7 AM		
60		Sep 1, 7 PM - Oct 31, noon		
12 hrs	Tongue Point / South Channel - Fall	Aug 25, 7 PM - Aug 26, 7 AM	Tongue Point: 6" max. mesh size restriction. Nets may not exceed 250 fathoms in length and leadline may not exceed 2 lbs per fathom. South Channel: 6" max. mesh size restriction. Nets may not exceed 250 fathoms in length and there is no weight restriction on the leadline. Use of additional weights or anchors attached directly to the leadline is allowed. In both fishing sites, nets that are fished between the official sunset and official sunrise must have a lighted buoy at the end of the net that is not attached to the boat. The multiple net rule is in effect.	Tongue Point Select Area is defined as those waters of the Columbia River bounded by a line from a regulatory marker on the eastern shore of Tongue Point (midway between the red USCG light "2" at the tip of Tongue Point and the northern-most pier (#8) at the Tongue Point Job Corps facility) to the flashing green USCG light "3" on the rock jetty at the northwest tip of Mott Island, a line from a regulatory marker at the southeast end of Mott Island northeasterly to a regulatory marker on the northwest shore of Lois Island, and a line from a regulatory marker located on the Oregon shore approximately 300 yards northwest of the railroad bridge crossing the John Day River projecting easterly to a regulatory marker on the southwest shore of Lois Island. If the marker on the eastern shore of Tongue Point is not in place, the downstream boundary is defined by a line projecting from a point (46°12'31.1"N latitude 123°45'34.0"W longitude) on the eastern shore of Tongue Point to the flashing green USCG light "3" on the rock jetty at the northwest tip of Mott Island. If the marker on the Oregon shore is not in place, the upstream boundary is defined by a line projecting from a point (46°10'57.7"N latitude 123°44'35.3"W longitude) on the Oregon shore approximately 300 yards

Table 14 (continued)

Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
	Tongue Point / South Channel - Fall (cont.)			northwest of the railroad bridge crossing the John Day River projecting easterly to a regulatory marker on Lois Island. The South Channel is defined as those waters bounded by a line from a regulatory marker on the Oregon shore at John Day Point projecting northeasterly to a regulatory marker on Lois Island, and a line from a regulatory marker on Settler Point projecting northwesterly to the flashing red USCG light "10" then projecting westerly to the eastern tip of Burnside Island. Fishers in Tongue Point area may have onboard unstored gill nets legal for the South Channel fishing area. Permanent transportation rules are in effect. Salmon (except chum) and shad may be sold. Sturgeon may not be sold.
12 hrs		Aug 28, 7 PM - Aug 29, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
18 hrs Nightly		Sep 1 - Sep 5, 4 PM - 10 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
18 hrs Nightly		Sep 8 - Sep 12, 4 PM - 10 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
18 hrs Nightly		Sep 15 - Sep 19, 4 PM - 10 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
18 hrs Nightly		Sep 22 - Sep 26, 4 PM - 10 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
18 hrs Nightly		Sep 29 - Oct 3, 4 PM - 10 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
18 hrs Nightly		Oct 6 - Oct 10, 4 PM - 10 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
18 hrs Nightly		Oct 13 - Oct 17, 4 PM - 10 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
18 hrs Nightly		Oct 20 - Oct 24, 4 PM - 10 AM nightly	Same.	Same.

Table 14 (continued)

Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
18 hrs Nightly		Oct 27 - Oct 31, 4 PM - 10 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Blind Slough / Knappa Slough - Fall	Aug 25, 7 PM - Aug 26, 7 AM	6" max. mesh size restriction. Nets may not exceed 100 fathoms in length. No weight restriction on leadline. Use of additional weights and anchors attached to the leadline is allowed. Nets that are fished between the official sunset and official sunrise must have a lighted buoy at the end of the net that is not attached to the boat. The multiple net rule is in effect.	Blind Slough is defined as those waters of Blind Slough and Gnat Creek from a north-south line formed by regulatory markers at the mouth of Blind Slough to a regulatory marker in Gnat Creek located approximately 0.5 miles southeasterly (upstream) of the Barendse Road Bridge. Knappa Slough is defined as those waters of Knappa Slough, Calendar Slough, and Big Creek Slough bounded to the north (upstream) by a line projecting from a regulatory marker on the eastern shore of Karlson Island to the northernmost regulatory marker at the mouth of Blind Slough and bounded to the west (downstream) by a line projecting southerly from a regulatory marker on the southwestern tip of Karlson Island through regulatory markers on the western tips of Minaker Island to a marker on the Oregon shore. The waters of Knappa Slough within a 100-foot radius of the railroad bridge crossing Big Creek are closed. Salmon (except chum) and shad may be sold. Sturgeon may not be sold.
12 hrs		Aug 28, 7 PM - Aug 29, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs Nightly		Sep 1 - Sep 5, 6 PM - 10 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
16 hrs Nightly		Sep 8 - Sep 12, 6 PM - 10 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
16 hrs Nightly		Sep 15 - Sep 19, 6 PM - 10 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
16 hrs Nightly		Sep 22 - Sep 26, 6 PM - 10 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
16 hrs Nightly		Sep 29 - Oct 3, 6 PM - 10 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
16 hrs Nightly		Oct 6 - Oct 10, 6 PM - 10 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
16 hrs Nightly		Oct 13 - Oct 17, 6 PM - 10 AM nightly	Same.	Same.

Table 14 (continued).

Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
16 hrs Nightly	Blind Slough / Knappa Slough - Fall (cont.)	Oct 20 - Oct 24, 6 PM - 10 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
16 hrs Nightly		Oct 27 - Oct 31, 6 PM - 10 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
15 hrs nightly	Deep River - Fall	August 25 - 26, 6 PM - 9 AM nightly	6" max. mesh size restriction. Nets may not exceed 100 fathoms in length. No weight restriction on headline. Use of additional weights and anchors attached to the headline is allowed. Nets that are fished between the official sunset and official sunrise must have a lighted buoy at the end of the net that is not attached to the boat. The multiple net rule is in effect. Nets are not allowed to be tied off to any stationary structures. Nets may not fully cross the navigational channel. It is unlawful to operate in any river, stream or channel any gillnet gear longer than three-fourths the width of the river, stream, or channel.	The Deep River fishing area includes all waters from West Deep River Road Bridge at the town of Deep River downstream to the mouth defined by a line from USCG navigation marker #16 southwest to a marker on the Washington shore. Salmon (except chum) and shad may be sold. Sturgeon may not be sold.
15 hrs nightly		September 1- 5, 6 PM - 9 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
15 hrs nightly		Sept 8-12, 6 PM - 9 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
15 hrs		Sep 15 - 19, 6 PM - 9AM nightly	Same.	Same.
15 hrs		Sep 22 - 26, 6 PM - 9AM nightly	Same.	Same.
15 hrs		Sep 29 - Oct 3, 6 PM - 9AM nightly	Same.	Same.
15 hrs		Oct 6 - 10, 6 PM - 9AM nightly	Same.	Same.
15 hrs		Oct 13 - 17, 6 PM - 9AM nightly	Same.	Same.
15 hrs		Oct 20 - 24, 6 PM - 9AM nightly	Same.	Same.
15 hrs		Oct 27 - 31, 6 PM - 9AM nightly	Same.	Same.

Table 14 (continued)

Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
15 hrs	Deep River - Fall (Cont.)	Nov 3 - 4, 6 PM - 9AM nightly	Same.	Same.
15 hrs		Nov 5 - 6, 6 PM - 9AM nightly	Same.	Same.
15 hrs		Nov 10 -11, 6 PM - 9AM nightly	Same.	Same.
15 hrs		Nov 12 - 13, 6 PM - 9AM nightly	Same.	Same.
15 hrs		Nov 17 - 18, 6 PM - 9AM nightly	Same.	Same.
15 hrs		Nov 19 - 20, 6 PM - 9AM nightly	Same.	Same.

Table 15. Kept catch (adults and jacks) in fall season mainstem fisheries, 2025.

Treaty Fisheries^{1,2}						
Fishery ¹	Chinook	Coho	Chum	Pink	Summer Steelhead	White Sturgeon
Commercial Gillnet Total	131,024	9,679	0	0	8,912	0
Platform, Hook & Line	892	132	0	0	570	0
Fall Setline	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Treaty Total</i>	<i>131,916</i>	<i>9,811</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>9,482</i>	<i>0</i>
Non-Treaty Fisheries						
Fishery 1	Chinook	Coho	Chum3	Pink	Summer Steelhead	White Sturgeon
Early Fall Mainstem Commercial	24,539	904	--	--	--	—
Late Fall Mainstem Commercial	14,478	8,249	--	--	--	—
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>39,017</i>	<i>9,153</i>	--	--	--	0
Pound Net Commercial	261	452	--	--	--	--
Beach and Purse Seine Commercial	44	41	--	--	--	--
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>305</i>	<i>493</i>	--	--	--	--
Select Areas Commercial	20,312	53,744	--	0	--	—
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>20,312</i>	<i>53,744</i>	--	<i>0</i>	--	<i>0</i>
Buoy 10 Sport 4	33,254	43,612	--	--	155	--
Lower River Sport 4	20,932	3,336	--	--	1,225	--
Bonn. Dam to Hwy 395 Sport 4	9,749	4,277	--	--	284	--
Hanford Reach Sport 4	7,493	78	--	--	0	--
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>71,428</i>	<i>51,303</i>	--	--	<i>1,664</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Non-Treaty Total</i>	<i>131,062</i>	<i>114,693</i>	--	<i>0</i>	<i>1,664</i>	<i>0</i>
Grand Total	262,978	124,504	0	0	11,146	0

¹. Commercial landings are preliminary. See Tables 13, 14, 16, 20, and 29 for details on specific time, area, and gear restrictions during commercial seasons.

². Includes take-home, sales to wholesale dealers, and direct to public sales.

³. Chum possession and sales prohibited beginning in October 2013.

⁴. Data does not include release mortalities.

Table 16. Fishing periods, gear, and landings from mainstem Columbia River non-treaty commercial seasons, 2025.

Season	Fishing Period	Week	Hours	Zones	Mesh Size	WSTG Limit ^{1/}	Del.	Chinook	Coho	Sockeye	Pink	Chum ^{2/}	White Sturgeon
Spring	No season.	--	--	--	--	--	<u>ChS Adults</u> <u>ChS Jacks</u>						
							—	—	—	—	—	—	—
							0	0	0	0	0	—	—
Spring Season Landing Totals (and average number of deliveries):							0	0	0	0	0	—	—
Summer	No season.	--	--	--	--	--	<u>Chinook</u> <u>Coho</u>						
							—	—	—	—	—	—	—
							0	0	0	0	0	—	—
Summer Season Landing Totals (and average number of deliveries):							0	0	0	0	0	—	—
August Gill Net	Aug 6, 9 PM - Aug 7, 6 AM	32	9	4-5	9"-9 3/4"	Prohibited	20	426	3	0	0	—	—
	Aug 10, 9 PM - Aug 11, 6 AM	33	9	4-5	9"-9 3/4"	Prohibited	32	697	3	1	0	—	—
	Aug 12, 9 PM - Aug 13, 6 AM	33	9	4-5	9"-9 3/4"	Prohibited	26	395	6	1	0	—	—
	Aug 14, 9 PM - Aug 15, 6 AM	33	9	4-5	9"-9 3/4"	Prohibited	24	198	1	0	0	—	—
	Aug 17, 9 PM - Aug 18, 6 AM	34	9	4-5	9"-9 3/4"	Prohibited	43	2,026	26	2	0	—	—
	Aug 19, 9 PM - Aug 20, 6 AM	34	9	4-5	9"-9 3/4"	Prohibited	53	1,900	45	0	0	—	—
	Aug 21, 9 PM - Aug 22, 6 AM	34	9	4-5	9"-9 3/4"	Prohibited	52	4,250	114	0	0	—	—
	Aug 24, 9 PM - Aug 25, 6 AM	35	9	4-5	9"-9 3/4"	Prohibited	56	2,974	190	0	0	—	—
	Aug 26, 9 PM - Aug 27, 6 AM	35	9	4-5	9"-9 3/4"	Prohibited	60	4,066	134	0	0	—	—
	Aug 28, 9 PM - Aug 29, 6 AM	35	9	4-5	9"-9 3/4"	Prohibited	58	7,607	382	0	0	—	—
August Season Landing Totals (and average number of deliveries):							42	24,539	904	4	0	—	—
Late-Fall Gill Net & Tangle Net	Sep 7, 8 PM - Sep 8, 6 AM	37	10	4-5	8"-9 3/4"	Prohibited	57	7,980	1,562	0	0	—	—
	Sep 16, 4 AM - 10 PM	38	18	1-3	3-3/4" max tangle-net	Prohibited	22	499	571	0	0	—	—
	Sep 17, 4 AM - 10 PM	38	18	1-3	3-3/4" max tangle-net	Prohibited	13	147	387	0	0	—	—
	Sep 17, 8 PM - Sep 18, 6 AM	38	10	4-5	8"-9 3/4"	Prohibited	40	2,913	462	0	0	—	—
	Sep 18, 4 AM - 10 PM	38	18	1-3	3-3/4" max tangle-net	Prohibited	11	213	744	0	0	—	—
	Sep 19, 4 AM - 6 PM	38	14	1-3	3-3/4" max tangle-net	Prohibited	17	206	447	0	0	—	—
	Sep 22, 4 AM - 10 PM	39	18	1-3	3-3/4" max tangle-net	Prohibited	15	181	309	0	0	—	—
	Sep 23, 4 AM - 10 PM	39	18	1-3	3-3/4" max tangle-net	Prohibited	9	86	127	0	0	—	—
	Sep 23, 8 PM - Sep 24, 6 AM	39	10	4-5	8"-9 3/4"	Prohibited	28	1,837	169	0	0	—	—
	Sep 24, 4 AM - 10 PM	39	18	1-3	3-3/4" max tangle-net	Prohibited	11	123	313	0	0	—	—
	Sep 25, 4 AM - 10 PM	39	18	1-3	3-3/4" max tangle-net	Prohibited	6	45	113	0	0	—	—
	Sep 26, 4 AM - 6 PM	39	14	1-3	3-3/4" max tangle-net	Prohibited	9	69	207	0	0	—	—
	Sep 29, 4 AM - 10 PM	40	18	1-3	3-3/4" max tangle-net	Prohibited	8	25	68	0	0	—	—
	Sep 30, 4 AM - 10 PM	40	18	1-3	3-3/4" max tangle-net	Prohibited	7	37	218	0	0	—	—
	Oct 1, 4 AM - 10 PM	40	18	1-3	3-3/4" max tangle-net	Prohibited	8	20	377	0	0	—	—
	Oct 2, 4 AM - 10 PM	40	18	1-3	3-3/4" max tangle-net	Prohibited	13	18	623	0	0	—	—
	Oct 3, 4 AM - 6 PM	40	14	1-3	3-3/4" max tangle-net	Prohibited	9	13	216	0	0	—	—
	Oct 6, 4 AM - 10 PM	41	18	1-3	3-3/4" max tangle-net	Prohibited	7	9	124	0	0	—	—
	Oct 7, 4 AM - 10 PM	41	18	1-3	3-3/4" max tangle-net	Prohibited	8	11	205	0	0	—	—
	Oct 8, 4 AM - 10 PM	41	18	1-3	3-3/4" max tangle-net	Prohibited	3	0	32	0	0	—	—
	Oct 9, 4 AM - 10 PM	41	18	1-3	3-3/4" max tangle-net	Prohibited	5	2	80	0	0	—	—
	Oct 10, 4 AM - 6 PM	41	14	1-3	3-3/4" max tangle-net	Prohibited	9	8	227	0	0	—	—
	Oct 13, 4 AM - 10 PM	42	18	1-3	3-3/4" max tangle-net	Prohibited	6	4	44	0	0	—	—
	Oct 14, 4 AM - 10 PM	42	18	1-3	3-3/4" max tangle-net	Prohibited	7	14	251	0	0	—	—
	Oct 15, 4 AM - 10 PM	42	18	1-3	3-3/4" max tangle-net	Prohibited	4	0	66	0	0	—	—
	Oct 16, 4 AM - 10 PM	42	18	1-3	3-3/4" max tangle-net	Prohibited	6	8	186	0	0	—	—
	Oct 17, 4 AM - 6 PM	42	14	1-3	3-3/4" max tangle-net	Prohibited	6	6	88	0	0	—	—
	Oct 20, 4 AM - 10 PM	43	18	1-3	3-3/4" max tangle-net	Prohibited	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
	Oct 21, 4 AM - 10 PM	43	18	1-3	3-3/4" max tangle-net	Prohibited	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
	Oct 22, 4 AM - 10 PM	43	18	1-3	3-3/4" max tangle-net	Prohibited	1	4	30	0	0	—	—
	Oct 23, 4 AM - 10 PM	43	18	1-3	3-3/4" max tangle-net	Prohibited	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
	Oct 24, 4 AM - 6 PM	43	14	1-3	3-3/4" max tangle-net	Prohibited	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
	Oct 27, 4 AM - 10 PM	44	18	1-3	3-3/4" max tangle-net	Prohibited	1	0	3	0	0	—	—
	Oct 28, 4 AM - 10 PM	44	18	1-3	3-3/4" max tangle-net	Prohibited	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
	Oct 29, 4 AM - 10 PM	44	18	1-3	3-3/4" max tangle-net	Prohibited	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
	Oct 30, 4 AM - 10 PM	44	18	1-3	3-3/4" max tangle-net	Prohibited	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
	Oct 31, 4 AM - 6 PM	44	14	1-3	3-3/4" max tangle-net	Prohibited	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
Late-fall Zones 1-3 subtotals (and average number of deliveries):							221	1,748	6,056	0	0	—	—
Late-fall Zones 4-5 subtotals (and average number of deliveries):							42	12,730	2,193	0	0	—	—
Late-Fall Zones 1-5 Landing Totals:								14,478	8,249	0	0	—	—
Pound Net ^{3/}	Aug 18 - Oct 24 (42 periods) ^{4/}	34-43	12	1-2	2-1/2" max	Prohibited	37	261	452	0	0	—	—
Seine ^{3/}	Aug 4 - Oct 24 (41 periods) ^{5/}	32-43	12	1-3	3-1/2" max	Prohibited	2	44	41	0	0	—	—
Pound Net and Seine Landing Totals:								305	493	0	0	—	—
2025 Grand Totals:								39,322	9,646	4	0	Prohibited	Prohibited
								Chinook	Coho	Sockeye	Pink	Chum	White Sturgeon

¹ The retention and sale of white sturgeon was prohibited during 2025 non-treaty commercial fisheries.

² The retention and sale of chum salmon has been prohibited since October, 2013.

³ Allowable sales were subject to individual fisher quotas (IFQs) as described within the individual fisher's permit. Retained Chinook and coho must have a healed scar at the location of the adipose fin. All adipose fin-clipped adult Chinook and adipose fin-clipped adult coho must be kept and sold.

⁴ Open hours were from 7 AM to 7 PM during August 18-22, 25-29, September 2-5, 8-12, 15, 17, 19, 23, 25, 29, and October 1, 3, 6-10, 13-17, 20-24. Fishing could only occur for 8 consecutive hours within each 12-hour period. The lead and jigger could be no larger than 3 1/8" stretch mesh and the heart, spiller, tunnel, and live well netting could be no larger than 2 1/2" stretch mesh. Pound net landings: (Chinook: 258 adults/3 jacks, coho: 440 adults/12 jacks). Landings were derived from the observation data.

⁵ Open hours were from 7 AM to 7 PM during August 4-8, 11-15, September 2-5, 8-12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26, 30, and October 2, 6-10, 13-17, 20-24. Fishing could only occur for 8 consecutive hours within each 12-hour period. The mesh size was restricted to 3 1/2" maximum. Combined beach & purse seine landings: (Chinook: 43 adults/1 jack, coho: 40 adults/1 jack). Landings were derived from the observation data.

Table 17. Lower Columbia River winter/spring/summer/fall commercial landings, 2025.

<i>Winter/Spring/Summer</i>		<i>(OR/WA Fish Tickets - Final on January 28, 2026)</i>									
<u>Season</u>	<u>Mainstem</u>	CHINOOK		<i>Z 1-5 Spring Chinook</i>		SOCKEYE		SHAD		WHITE STURGEON^{1/}	
		<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Jacks</u>	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Winter Sturgeon (<i>No season during 2025</i>)		—	--	—	--	—	--	—	--	—	--
Spring (<i>No season during 2025</i>)		—	--	—	--	—	--	—	--	—	--
Summer (<i>No season during 2025</i>)		—	--	—	--	—	--	—	--	—	--
Shad (Area 2S)		—	--	—	--	—	--	813	2,220	—	--
<i>Mainstem Totals</i>		0	0	0	0	0	0	813	2,220	—	--
	<u>Select Areas</u>	CHINOOK		COHO		SOCKEYE		SHAD		WHITE STURGEON	
		<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Youngs Bay Winter		908	11,577	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	--
Youngs Bay Spring		7,255	89,380	0	0	1	3	0	0	—	--
Youngs Bay Summer		2,666	32,555	0	0	19	66	0	0	—	--
Tongue Point/South Channel Winter		440	5,416	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	--
Tongue Point/South Channel Spring		825	10,242	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	--
Tongue Point/South Channel Summer		438	5,277	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	--
Blind & Knappa Sloughs Winter		636	7,008	1	6	0	0	0	0	—	--
Blind & Knappa Sloughs Spring		3,881	41,189	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	--
Blind & Knappa Sloughs Summer		2,505	29,094	0	0	3	11	0	0	—	--
Deep River Winter		29	432	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	--
Deep River Spring		3	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	--
<i>Select Area Totals</i>		19,586	232,203	1	6	23	80	0	0	—	--
2025 Lower Columbia River Commercial Winter/Spring/Summer GRAND TOTALS		Chinook 19,586	232,203	Coho 1	6	Sockeye 23	80	Shad 813	2,220	White Sturgeon Prohibited	--
<i>Fall</i>											
<u>Season</u>	<u>Mainstem</u>	CHINOOK		COHO		PINK		SOCKEYE		WHITE STURGEON	
		<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
August (Early-Fall) (Zones 4–5; 9 - 9 3/4" gill net)		24,539	380,920	904	5,542	0	0	4	16	—	--
<i>August (Early-Fall) Subtotals</i>		24,539	380,920	904	5,542	0	0	4	16	—	--
Late-Fall (Zones 1 - 3; 3 3/4" tangle net)		1,748	16,480	6,056	42,722	0	0	0	0	—	--
Late-Fall (Zones 4 - 5; 8 - 9 3/4" gill net)		12,730	180,800	2,193	16,121	0	0	0	0	—	--
<i>Late-Fall Subtotals</i>		14,478	197,280	8,249	58,843	0	0	0	0	—	--
Pound Net (Zones 1-2) ^{2/}		261	2,886	452	3,395	0	0	0	0	—	--
Beach & Purse Seine (Zones 1-3) ^{3/}		44	470	41	269	0	0	0	0	—	--
<i>Pound Net and Seine Totals</i>		305	3,356	493	3,664	0	0	0	0	—	--
<i>Fall Mainstem Totals</i>		39,322	581,556	9,646	68,049	0	0	4	16	—	--
	<u>Select Areas</u>										
		<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Youngs Bay		10,223	105,637	28,561	221,055	2	9	0	0	—	--
Tongue Point/South Channel		6,515	73,642	12,999	100,587	0	0	0	0	—	--
Blind & Knappa Sloughs		3,119	34,244	8,732	63,712	2	10	0	0	—	--
Deep River		455	4,715	3,452	24,559	0	0	0	0	—	--
<i>Fall Select Area Totals</i>		20,312	218,238	53,744	409,913	4	19	0	0	—	--
2025 Lower Columbia River Commercial Fall GRAND TOTALS		Chinook 59,634	799,794	Coho 63,390	477,962	Pink 4	19	Sockeye 4	16	White Sturgeon Prohibited	--
FINAL GRAND TOTALS											
		<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
		79,220	1,031,997	63,391	477,968	4	19	Prohibited		Prohibited	
2025 for Lower Columbia R. Commercial Fisheries											
		<u>Sockeye</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>SHAD^{5/}</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>SMELT (Mainstem)</u>	<u>Pounds</u>			<u>GREEN STURGEON^{6/}</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
		27	96	824	2,230	51,087				Prohibited	

1 The retention and sale of white sturgeon was prohibited during 2025 non-treaty commercial fisheries.

2 Pound net landings (Chinook: 258 adults/3 jacks, coho: 440 adults/12 jacks). Landings were derived from the observation data.

3 Combined beach & purse seine landings (Chinook: 43 adults/1 jack, coho: 40 adults/1 jack). Landings were derived from the observation data.

4 The retention and sale of chum salmon has been prohibited since October, 2013.

5 Eleven shad weighing ten pounds were landed in the August zones 4-5 fishing periods.

6 The retention and sale of green sturgeon has been prohibited since July 6, 2006.

Table 18. Stock composition of adult fall Chinook catch in mainstem Columbia River fisheries, 2025.¹

<i>Non-Treaty Fisheries</i>	LRH	LRW	BPH	URB	PUB ²	Other ³	Total
Buoy 10 Recreational ⁴	9,968	0	6,806	10,583	1,322	1,059	29,738
Lower Columbia Recreational ⁴	1,848	1,132	1,914	12,295	4,915	105	22,209
Above Bonneville Dam Recreational ^{4,5}	0	0	793	15,074	4,241	85	20,193
August Commercial	4,581	0	11,431	4,705	1,347	51	22,115
September/October Commercial ^{4,6}	1,756	0	4,733	5,845	6,262	0	18,596
Select Area Commercial	9,934	0	2,068	2,566	47	2688	17,303
<i>Subtotal</i>	28,087	1,132	27,745	51,068	18,134	3,988	130,154
<i>Treaty Fisheries</i>							
Sales to Licensed Buyers	311	0	25,531	48,599	15,008	165	89,614
C&S, OTB and other non-ticketed catch	68	0	5,569	10,680	3,701	38	20,056
<i>Subtotal</i>	379	0	31,100	59,279	18,709	203	109,670
Grand Total	28,466	1,132	58,845	110,347	36,843	4,191	239,824

¹ Based on Big Sheet BS23P; catch totals may not match data presented elsewhere in this report.

² Includes lower river bright (LRB) stock.

³ Out of basin stocks/strays, including Select Area Bright (SAB) fall Chinook.

⁴ Includes release mortalities.

⁵ Bonneville Dam to McNary Dam and Hanford Reach.

⁶ Includes alternative gear fisheries.

Table 19a. Fall season A-Index summer steelhead harvest and incidental release mortalities in mainstem Columbia River non-treaty fisheries, 1999-2025.¹

Year	Commercial Below BON ²		Recreational Below BON ³			Recreational BON Pool			Recreational TDA-Hwy 395			Recreational Dip-Ins ⁴			Fall Season Total	
	Hatchery-Origin Release Mortalities (clipped and unclipped)	Natural-Origin Release Mortalities	Hatchery-Origin		Natural-Origin	Hatchery-Origin		Natural-Origin	Hatchery-Origin		Natural-Origin	Hatchery-Origin		Natural-Origin	Hatchery-Origin	Natural-Origin
			Kept	Rel. Mort.	Rel. Mort.	Kept	Rel. Mort.	Rel. Mort.	Kept	Rel. Mort.	Rel. Mort.	Kept	Rel. Mort.	Rel. Mort.	Total Mort.	Rel. Mort.
1999	125	35	3,577	--	123	465	--	14	3,741	--	111	3,167	--	95	11,076	378
2000	217	67	4,401	--	165	761	--	22	4,102	--	125	9,089	--	264	18,571	644
2001	394	87	4,419	--	192	1,385	--	33	8,979	--	254	17,319	--	413	32,496	979
2002	565	153	2,971	--	139	616	--	21	6,368	--	260	9,230	--	319	19,749	892
2003	1,384	165	3,943	--	182	905	--	35	3,577	--	149	12,772	--	471	22,580	1,001
2004	868	206	2,387	--	95	953	--	39	1,830	--	70	8,362	--	324	14,399	735
2005	549	112	2,462	--	102	686	--	21	4,084	--	137	9,698	--	300	17,479	673
2006	423	120	3,610	--	157	817	--	27	4,010	--	140	9,447	--	308	18,307	751
2007	182	54	4,293	--	158	971	--	29	6,671	--	201	11,586	--	350	23,703	792
2008	404	102	1,952	18	74	958	7	27	2,605	24	90	3,950	29	110	9,947	404
2009	781	195	7,068	62	346	1,778	9	48	6,592	61	169	20,180	128	489	36,659	1,246
2010	475	173	4,770	43	230	1,080	8	42	2,361	19	115	6,667	50	262	15,472	822
2011	1,016	287	11,364	167	576	2,859	29	99	4,106	48	140	7,666	82	251	27,336	1,353
2012	417	141	5,166	61	251	918	10	34	4,552	75	151	4,739	59	164	15,997	741
2013	388	175	6,034	51	593	1,107	7	65	2,401	41	100	7,048	67	357	17,144	1,291
2014	572	277	6,184	56	455	1,343	11	75	2,580	28	130	7,426	59	378	18,258	1,315
2015	431	146	4,168	26	228	929	4	36	4,685	34	166	10,920	53	419	21,250	995
2016	488	125	1,497	20	73	380	3	10	1,685	19	44	4,930	36	120	9,057	371
2017	264	70	198	43	52	70	3	6	171	97	75	329	158	106	1,332	307
2018	79	29	1,117	6	75	37	0	10	0	0	0	981	21	178	2,242	293
2019	48	23	0	23	20	4	2	5	40	1	8	150	72	128	340	184
2020	101	31	0	24	11	0	0	0	33	8	13	126	39	50	331	105
2021	150	52	10	34	19	0	0	1	20	2	2	28	23	29	268	103
2022	132	33	2	26	14	0	0	1	2	3	1	7	19	27	192	76
2023	134	41	0	41	21	0	16	5	0	5	4	16	19	44	232	115
2024	236	56		80	31	0	18	2	27	3	5	140	83	65	586	159
2025	211	70	1,198	26	91	241	10	27	28	1	1	1,798	131	614	3,644	804
5-yr Ave	173	50	242	41	35	48	9	7	19	3	3	410	55	156	1,000	252
10-yr Ave	184	53	402	32	41	73	5	7	202	14	15	857	60	136	1,830	252

¹ From target and non-target fisheries occurring in August-October downstream of The Dalles Dam and in August-December upstream of The Dalles Dam. Stock composition derived from data collected during sampling at Bonneville Dam. Prior to 2008, natural-origin release mortalities displayed include an unknown number of unclipped hatchery-origin fish. Estimates for 2020-22 are preliminary, and all data are subject to change. BON = Bonneville Dam, TDA = The Dalles Dam

² Reflects incidental release mortalities (clipped and unclipped). Includes mortalities from pilot beach seine and purse seine fisheries that occurred in 2015 and 2016. Beginning in 2018, includes estimated mortalities in the Select Area commercial fisheries.

³ Beginning in 2017, includes mortalities from the Buoy 10 recreational fishery.

⁴ Includes dip-in mortalities in select tributaries upstream of Bonneville Dam where non-local steelhead may "dip in" to seek cool-water refuge. Kept catch based on Catch Record Cards when creel-based estimates are not available.

Table 19b. Fall season B-Index summer steelhead harvest and incidental release mortalities in mainstem Columbia River non-treaty fisheries, 1999-2025.¹

Year	Commercial Below BON ²		Recreational Below BON ³			Recreational BON Pool			Recreational TDA-Hwy 395			Recreational Dip-Ins ⁴			Fall Season Total	
	Hatchery- Origin Release Mortalities (clipped and unclipped)	Natural- Origin Release Mortalities	Hatchery-Origin		Natural- Origin	Hatchery-Origin		Natural- Origin	Hatchery-Origin		Natural- Origin	Hatchery-Origin		Natural- Origin	Hatchery- Origin	Natural- Origin
			Kept	Rel. Mort.	Rel. Mort.	Kept	Rel. Mort.	Rel. Mort.	Kept	Rel. Mort.	Rel. Mort.	Kept	Rel. Mort.	Rel. Mort.	Total Mort.	Rel. Mort.
1999	52	9	469	--	5	101	--	1	994	--	14	751	--	11	2,367	41
2000	56	14	649	--	31	140	--	4	1,986	--	23	1,979	--	51	4,809	123
2001	214	24	615	--	22	170	--	3	3,199	--	32	4,224	--	53	8,422	134
2002	331	92	550	--	54	191	--	9	5,307	--	155	4,801	--	175	11,181	485
2003	389	62	228	--	19	87	--	5	654	--	25	1,646	--	83	3,004	194
2004	267	69	92	--	6	65	--	3	489	--	16	965	--	38	1,878	132
2005	209	48	179	--	16	101	--	4	1,740	--	59	1,868	--	73	4,098	200
2006	241	26	638	--	15	181	--	3	2,605	--	50	3,802	--	70	7,467	164
2007	145	24	453	--	12	199	--	4	4,795	--	107	4,034	--	84	9,626	230
2008	301	53	639	6	24	292	2	8	2,657	30	36	2,625	21	51	6,572	171
2009	77	24	257	4	26	117	2	5	2,962	61	66	3,141	32	103	6,651	223
2010	246	74	1,264	5	62	359	1	13	2,417	13	68	3,362	14	106	7,682	323
2011	238	29	689	10	21	203	2	4	1,127	21	16	1,468	20	21	3,779	91
2012	63	19	452	10	29	127	3	5	2,477	64	36	1,066	27	27	4,287	116
2013	52	7	105	1	3	49	1	1	693	17	14	698	17	10	1,632	35
2014	151	20	191	6	10	158	4	3	1,184	31	17	1,908	47	32	3,682	83
2015	51	12	44	2	4	41	1	1	840	25	23	645	15	21	1,664	61
2016	63	10	365	15	9	108	2	1	1,629	36	11	1,677	26	18	3,921	49
2017	42	7	30	2	2	10	0	0	13	29	2	41	12	4	179	15
2018	22	3	69	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	133	22	18	254	24
2019	15	2	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	41	17	9	79	11
2020	136	18	0	8	2	0	0	0	22	10	4	91	30	18	297	42
2021	45	5	1	5	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	4	6	2	64	8
2022	106	15	1	10	3	0	1	0	0	4	0	5	18	12	145	30
2023	61	7	0	12	1	0	4	0	0	2	0	6	13	5	99	14
2024	186	16	0	24	5	0	5	0	11	5	1	128	73	15	432	37
2025	92	7	96	48	0	9	3	0	6	1	0	254	115	29	624	36
5-yr Ave	98	10	20	20	2	2	3	0	5	3	0	89	45	12	283	25
10-yr Ave	77	9	56	13	3	13	2	0	169	9	2	242	33	13	615	27

¹ From target and non-target fisheries occurring in August-October downstream of The Dalles Dam and in August-December upstream of The Dalles Dam. Stock composition derived from data collected during sampling at Bonneville Dam. Prior to 2008, natural-origin release mortalities displayed include an unknown number of unclipped hatchery-origin fish. Estimates for 2020-22 are preliminary, and all data are subject to change. BON = Bonneville Dam, TDA = The Dalles Dam

² Reflects incidental release mortalities (clipped and unclipped). Includes mortalities from pilot beach seine and purse seine fisheries that occurred in 2015 and 2016. Beginning in 2018, includes estimated mortalities in the Select Area commercial fisheries.

³ Beginning in 2017, includes mortalities from the Buoy 10 recreational fishery.

⁴ Includes dip-in mortalities in select tributaries upstream of Bonneville Dam where non-local steelhead may "dip in" to seek cool-water refuge. Kept catch based on Catch Record Cards when creel-based estimates are not available.

Table 20. Time, area, and gear restrictions for early fall non-treaty commercial mainstem fisheries, 2009-2025.

Year/Fishery	Date(s)	Hours	Area	Mesh Size
2009	Aug 4-5, Aug 6-7	7pm – 7am nightly	Zones 1-5	9" min
	Aug 9-10	"	Zones 2-5	"
	Aug 18-19, Aug 20-21	8pm – 6am nightly	Zones 3-5 upstream of Kalama River	"
2010	Aug 25-26	"	Zone 5	"
	Aug 3-4, Aug 5-6	7pm – 7am nightly	Zones 1-5	9" min
	Aug 8-9	"	"	"
	Aug 10-11	"	Zones 2-5	"
	Aug 19-20	8pm – 6am nightly	Zones 4-5	"
	Aug 22-23, Aug 24-25	9pm – 6am nightly	"	"
2011	Aug 4-5	9pm – 6am nightly	Zones 1-5	9" min
	Aug 16-17, Aug 18-19	"	Zones 4-5	"
	Aug 21-22, Aug 23-24	"	"	"
	Aug 25-26, Aug 28-29	"	"	"
2012	Aug 30-31	"	"	"
	Aug 5-6	9pm – 6am nightly	Zones 1-5	9" min
	Aug 12-13, Aug 14-15	"	Zones 4-5	"
	Aug 16-17, Aug 19-20	"	"	"
	Aug 21-22, Aug 23-24	"	"	"
2013	Aug 26-27, Aug 28-29	"	"	"
	Aug 11-12, Aug 13-14	9pm – 6am nightly	Zones 4-5	9" min
	Aug 15-16, Aug 18-19	"	"	"
	Aug 20-21, Aug 22-23	"	"	"
	Aug 25-26	"	"	"
2014 Gillnet	Aug 28-29	9pm – 2am	"	"
	Aug 3-4, Aug 5-6	9pm – 6am nightly	Zones 4-5	9" min
	Aug 7-8, Aug 10-11	"	"	"
	Aug 12-13, Aug 14-15	"	"	"
	Aug 17-18, Aug 19-20	"	"	"
	Aug 21-22, Aug 24-25	"	"	"
	Aug 26-27, Aug 28-29	"	"	"
2014 Seine	Sep 1-2	9pm – 2am	"	"
	Aug 19, 21, 26, 28	6am – 7:30pm	Zones 1-2	3.5" max
2015 Gillnet	Aug 9-10, Aug 11-12	9pm – 6am nightly	Zones 4-5	9" min
	Aug 13-14, Aug 16-17	"	"	"
	Aug 18-19, Aug 20-21	"	"	"
	Aug 23-24, Aug 25-26	"	"	"
	Aug 27-28	"	"	"
	Aug 31	2am – 6am	Zones 4-5	9" min
2015 Seine	Aug 24-26, 31	6am – 8pm	Zones 2-3	3.5" max
2016 Gillnet	Aug 7-8, Aug 9-10	9pm – 6am nightly	Zones 4-5	9" min
	Aug 11-12, Aug 14-15	"	"	"
	Aug 16-17, Aug 18-19	"	"	"
	Aug 21-22, Aug 23-24	"	"	"
	Aug 25-26, Aug 28-29	"	"	"
	Aug 30-31	"	"	"
2016 Seine	Aug 22, 24, 29, 31	6am – 4pm	Zones 2-3 Beach	3.5" max
	"	"	Zones 1, 3 Purse	"
2017 Gillnet	Aug 22-23, Aug 24-25	9pm – 6am nightly	Zones 4-5	9" min
	Aug 27-28, Aug 29-30	"	"	"
	Aug 31-Sep 1	"	"	"
2018 Gillnet	Aug 21-22, Aug 23-24	9pm – 6am nightly	Zones 4-5	9" min
	Aug 26-27	"	"	"
	Aug 29-30	10pm – 5am nightly	"	"
2019 Gillnet	Aug 14-15, Aug 19-20	9pm – 6am nightly	Zones 4-5	9" min
	Aug 21-22, Aug 26-27	"	"	"
2020 Gillnet	Aug 10-11, Aug 12-13	9pm – 6am nightly	Zones 4-5	9" min
	Aug 17-18, Aug 19-20	"	"	"
	Aug 24-25, Aug 26-27	"	"	"
2021 Gillnet	Aug 9-10, Aug 11-12	9pm – 6am nightly	Zones 4-5	9" min
	Aug 16-17, Aug 18-19	"	"	"
	Aug 23-24, Aug 25-26	"	"	"
	Aug 30-31, Sep 1-2	"	"	"
2022 Gillnet	Aug 10-11, Aug 15-16	9pm – 6am nightly	Zones 4-5	9" min
	Aug 17-18, Aug 22-23	"	"	"
	Aug 24-25, Aug 28-29	"	"	"
	Aug 30-31, Sep 1-2	"	"	"

Table 20 (Continued). Time, area, and gear restrictions for early fall non-treaty commercial mainstem fisheries, 2009-2025.

Year/Fishery	Date(s)	Hours	Area	Mesh Size
2023 Gillnet	Aug 9-10, Aug 14-15	9pm – 6am nightly	Zones 4-5	9" min
	Aug 16-17, Aug 21-22	"	"	"
	Aug 23-24, Aug 27-28	"	"	"
	Aug 29-30, Aug 31-Sep 1	"	"	"
2024 Gillnet	Aug 7-8, Aug 12-13	9pm – 6am nightly	Zones 4-5	9" min
	Aug 14-15, Aug 18-19	"	"	"
	Aug 20-21, Aug 22-23	"	"	"
	Aug 25-26, Aug 27-28	"	"	"
	Aug 29-30	"	"	"
2024 Seine	Aug 8-31: Weekdays only	6am – 4pm	Zones 1-3	3.5" max
2025 Gillnet	Aug 6-7, Aug 10-11	9pm – 6am nightly	Zones 4-5	9" min
	Aug 12-13, Aug 14-15	"	"	"
	Aug 17-18, Aug 19-20	"	"	"
	Aug 21-22, Aug 24-25	"	"	"
	Aug 26-27, 28-29	"	"	"
2025 Seine	Aug 4-8, Aug 11-15	7am-7pm	Zones 1-3	3.5" max
	Sep 2-5, Sep 8-12	"	"	"
2025 Pound Net	Aug 18-22, Aug 25-29	7am-7pm	Zones 1-2	"
	Sep 2-5, Sep 8-12	"	"	2.5-3.125"

Table 21. Landed catch from early fall non-treaty commercial mainstem fisheries, 1970-2025.

Year	Season ¹	Fishing				Sturgeon ³	
		Days	Chinook	Coho	Steelhead ²	White	Green
1970-74 Ave.	Aug 9-26	12	96,260	29,660	5,800	2,660	1,320
1975-79 Ave.	Aug 8-21	6	51,560	3,320	--	4,500	1,060
1980-84 Ave.	Aug 30-Sep 3	<0.5	30,600	2,480	--	680	300
	(2 yrs no season)						
1985	None	0	--	--	--	--	--
1986	Jul 30-Aug. 6	4	800	0	--	5,400	5,100
1987	Aug. 9-12	3	11,500	100	--	3,900	3,200
1988	Aug. 14-15	0.5	51,100	300	--	1,700	2,300
1989	Aug. 7-29	13	29,800	100	--	1,800	0
1990	Aug. 12-24	10	6,700	20	--	1,500	0
1991	Aug. 25-29	4	5,400	10	--	500	0
1992	Sept. 8-9	0.5	2,200	400	--	800	1,800
1993	None	0	--	--	--	--	--
1994	None	0	--	--	--	--	--
1995	None	0	--	--	--	--	--
1996	Aug. 26-29	3	4,400	0	--	300	0
1997	Aug. 4 - 25	2	1,300	1	--	1,900	1,500
1998	Aug. 4 - 26	2	1,800	0	--	2,600	700
1999	Aug. 4 - 24	2	1,400	0	--	2,900	500
2000	Aug. 3-23	3	7,400	200	--	2,800	600
2001	Aug. 5-25	7	6,600	660	--	5,700	340
2002	Aug. 4-28	10	19,500	60	--	1,700	0
2003	Aug. 4-28	8	15,700	300	--	2,600	11
2004	Aug. 3-26	8	11,300	40	--	2,500	6
2005	Aug. 4-26	8	11,400	90	--	2,100	30
2006	Aug. 2-25	8	10,700	800	--	1,900	--
2007	Aug. 2-24	4	4,000	60	--	2,700	--
2008	Aug. 3-25	7	14,400	80	--	2,800	--
2009 ⁴	Aug. 4-26	6	28,200	1,300	--	3,000	--
2010	Aug. 3-25	7	21,800	440	--	1,900	--
2011 ⁵	Aug. 4-31	8	25,000	1,600	--	1,300	--
2012	Aug. 5-29	9	23,300	300	--	1,000	--
2013	Aug 11-29	8	44,300	400	--	700	--
2014 ⁶	Aug 3-Sept 2	13	46,900	830	--	--	--
2015 ⁶	Aug 9-31	9.5	33,400	160	--	--	--
2016 ⁶	Aug 7-31	11	46,300	410	--	--	--
2017	Aug 22-Sept 1	5	14,000	220	--	500	--
2018	Aug 21-30	4	8,300	380	--	400	--
2019	Aug 14-27	4	6,500	210	--	500	--
2020	Aug 10-27	6	16,600	350	--	400	--
2021	Aug 9-Sept 2	8	21,200	2,770	--	300	--
2022	Aug 10-Sept 2	8	24,200	930	--	180	--
2023	Aug 9-Sept 1	8	27,400	1,660	--	--	--
2024 ⁶	Aug 7-30	9	28,000	2,050	--	--	--
2025 ⁶	Aug 6-29	10	24,500	900	--	--	--

² Sale of steelhead in non-treaty fisheries prohibited since 1975.

³ Sale of Green Sturgeon prohibited effective July 7, 2006. Retention of White Sturgeon prohibited during 2014-16 and 2023-24.

⁴ One Chum salmon was landed during the 2009 August 18-19 fishing period.

⁵ Eight Pink salmon were landed during August 2011.

⁶ Estimated catch from mainstem Columbia River commercial seine fisheries not included.

Table 22. Landed catch from late fall mainstem and Select Area non-treaty commercial fishing seasons, 1980-2025.

Year	Mainstem Season ¹	Mainstem	Chinook		Coho		Chum ^{3,8}	Steelhead ⁴	Sturgeon	
		Fishing Days	Columbia Mainstem	Select Area ²	Columbia Mainstem	Select Area ²			White ⁵	Green ⁶
1980-84 Ave.	Sep 10-Nov 16	21	17,880	15,840	101,540	19,960	1,080	--	5,740	670
1985-89 Ave.	Sep 12-Nov 15	39	165,640	16,100	377,380	40,640	1,520	--	3,780	1,320
1990	Sep 18-Oct 31	26	35,300	3,100	47,400	27,600	800	--	3,100	2,200
1991	Sep 10-Nov 5	32	33,500	2,100	324,400	82,100	400	--	2,400	3,200
1992	Sep 22-Oct 30	22	14,100	1,500	37,900	19,600	700	--	4,200	400
1993	Sep 20-Oct 20	17	16,700	300	20,600	15,500	40	--	7,100	2,200
1994	Oct 9-Oct 19	4	1,500	100	6,000	57,800	20	--	3,400	200
1995	Oct 9 & Oct 12	2	50	500	200	22,300	0	--	6,000	400
1996	Sep 16-Oct 25	17	7,600	5,000	5,600	22,400	20	--	6,700	600
1997	Sep 24-Nov 7	23	3,800	4,000	3,800	17,100	39	--	7,900	100
1998	Oct 7-Nov 6	7	1,000	2,100	300	23,600	11	--	8,200	200
1999	Sep 20-Nov 4	23	4,600	2,100	57,600	23,000	101	--	4,300	400
2000	Sep 18-Nov 1	21	3,440	2,300	110,400	58,300	26	--	5,300	700
2001	Sep 17-Oct 31	27	14,900	3,100	219,100	33,800	116	--	20	0
2002	Sep 16-Oct 31	19	16,100	8,700	99,500	70,400	12	--	4,500	200
2003	Sep 15-Oct 31	23	42,700	9,700	149,500	117,100	6	--	3,600	30
2004	Sep 19-Oct 29	16	29,800	12,600	66,500	51,900	90	--	3,300	50
2005	Sep 19-Oct 28	18	16,100	8,700	32,300	65,800	10	--	3,900	20
2006	Sep 19-Oct 25	10	15,300	4,600	27,500	37,700	3	--	3,600	--
2007	Sep 19-Oct 31	26	8,200	4,500	30,100	10,500	38	--	2,900	--
2008	Sep 18 – Oct 31	23	13,700	14,000	13,000	55,200	22	--	3,300	--
2009	Sep 24 – Oct 28	21	6,800	12,000	43,900	81,000	29	--	2,100	--
2010	Sep 22 – Oct 22	11	9,400	20,700	18,500	58,800	275	--	1,500	--
2011	Sep 18 – Oct 20	10	26,400	22,900	11,800	49,500	144	--	1,200	--
2012	Sep 19 – Oct 22	15	13,500	23,700	2,300	15,400	37	--	400	--
2013	Sep 15 - Nov 1	34	40,700	24,200	9,400	42,300	4 ⁸	--	400	--
2014 ⁷	Sep 14 – Oct 31	40	52,200	24,200	68,900	168,600	-- ⁸	--	-- ⁹	--
2015 ⁷	Sep 15 – Oct 20	10	47,800	18,200	3,700	27,400	-- ⁸	--	-- ⁹	--
2016 ⁷	Sep 18-23	2	11,600	12,400	300	34,700	-- ⁸	--	-- ⁹	--
2017	Sep 17-20	2	5,400	12,000	700	38,000	-- ⁸	--	500	--
2018	No season	0	0	6,600	0	12,100	-- ⁸	--	100	--
2019	Sep 30 – Oct 25	12	2,400	3,400	2,500	19,300	-- ⁸	--	200	--
2020	Sep 15 – Oct 30	23	17,000	3,000	7,400	43,500	-- ⁸	--	200	--
2021	Sep 19 – Oct 29	27	6,000	4,500	10,300	99,100	-- ⁸	--	500	--
2022	Sep 18 – Oct 28	32	6,700	6,200	5,000	78,500	-- ⁸	--	250	--
2023	Sep 17 – Oct 27	39	6,500	8,400	6,700	48,100	-- ⁸	--	-- ⁹	--
2024 ⁷	Sep 12 – Oct 31	54	18,600	11,600	6,800	61,700	-- ⁸	--	-- ⁹	--
2025 ⁷	Sep 7 – Oct 31	37	14,500	20,300	8,200	53,700	-- ⁸	--	-- ⁹	--

¹ Number of Oregon and Washington terminal areas and fishing days vary from year to year, and some early fall fisheries are included. Between 1983 and 1995 only Oregon terminal fisheries occurred. Prior to 1979, landings listed for Youngs Bay are minimal since salmon could be sold outside Youngs Bay during concurrent mainstem fishing periods.

² Includes total fall season landings from Washington terminal (1980-1982), Youngs Bay (1980-present), Tongue Point/South Channel, Blind Slough/Knapka Slough, and Deep River (1996-present), and Steamboat Slough (2000-2005) Select Area fisheries.

³ Includes landings from Select Area fall fisheries beginning in 1997.

⁴ Sale of steelhead in non-treaty commercial fisheries prohibited since 1975.

⁵ Includes landings from Select Area fall fisheries.

⁶ Green Sturgeon retention prohibited since July 7, 2006.

⁷ Estimated catch from mainstem Columbia River commercial seine fisheries not included.

⁸ Chum possession and sales prohibited for non-treaty commercial fisheries beginning in October, 2013.

⁹ White Sturgeon retention prohibited during 2014-16 and 2023-24.

Table 23. Select Area fall commercial fisheries landings, 2009-2025.

Year	Site	Chinook	Coho	Pink	Chum ²	White Sturgeon
2009	Youngs Bay	6,565	49,329		0	72
	Tongue Point	872	16,918		1	11
	Blind Slough ₁	3,991	10,043		0	20
	Deep River	562	4,660		2	11
		11,990	80,950		3	114
2010	Youngs Bay	8,048	27,564		0	37
	Tongue Point	1,402	6,734		0	31
	Blind Slough ₁	10,205	5,201		1	45
	Deep River	1,011	19,260		11	3
		20,666	58,759		12	116
2011	Youngs Bay	12,339	26,538	13	1	No Retention
	Tongue Point	2,527	6,504	19	1	No Retention
	Blind Slough ₁	5,768	1,388	4	2	No Retention
	Deep River	2,295	15,083	6	129	No Retention
		22,929	49,513	42	133	0
2012	Youngs Bay	16,197	5,986		3	No Retention
	Tongue Point	2,466	3,902		0	No Retention
	Blind Slough ₁	3,366	1,534		2	No Retention
	Deep River	1,691	3,932		20	No Retention
		23,720	15,354		25	0
2013	Youngs Bay	14,362	14,254	3	3	39
	Tongue Point	5,843	14,165	5	0	42
	Blind Slough ₁	2,362	3,882	2	1	14
	Deep River	1,595	10,002	5	0	8
		24,162	42,303	15	4	103
2014	Youngs Bay	11,850	65,936	1	Prohibited	No Retention
	Tongue Point	5,471	50,752	0	Prohibited	No Retention
	Blind Slough ₁	4,669	24,620	0	Prohibited	No Retention
	Deep River	2,166	27,262	1	Prohibited	No Retention
		24,156	168,570	2		0
2015	Youngs Bay	6,844	11,500	0	Prohibited	No Retention
	Tongue Point	3,623	9,721	1	Prohibited	No Retention
	Blind Slough ₁	3,407	1,700	1	Prohibited	No Retention
	Deep River	4,305	4,524	1	Prohibited	No Retention
		18,179	27,445	3		0
2016	Youngs Bay	6,398	15,784	0	Prohibited	No Retention
	Tongue Point	2,007	11,284	0	Prohibited	No Retention
	Blind Slough ₁	2,027	1,493	0	Prohibited	No Retention
	Deep River	2,011	6,162	3	Prohibited	No Retention
		12,443	34,723	3		0
2017	Youngs Bay	6,277	13,603	3	Prohibited	115
	Tongue Point	2,251	12,534	0	Prohibited	82
	Blind Slough ₁	1,636	2,460	0	Prohibited	9
	Deep River	1,870	9,382	3	Prohibited	31
		12,034	37,979	6		237
2018	Youngs Bay	2,945	4,229	0	Prohibited	52
	Tongue Point	1,035	3,682	1	Prohibited	32
	Blind Slough ₁	1,401	1,477	0	Prohibited	23
	Deep River	1,223	2,723	1	Prohibited	10
		6,604	12,111	2		117

Table 23 (continued). Select Area fall commercial fisheries landings, 2009-2025.

Year	Site	Chinook	Coho	Pink	Chum ²	White Sturgeon
2019	Youngs Bay	853	3,589	0	Prohibited	88
	Tongue Point	879	7,229	1	Prohibited	106
	Blind Slough ₁	953	7,269	0	Prohibited	4
	Deep River	686	1,204	0	Prohibited	14
		3,371	19,291	1		212
2020	Youngs Bay	870	19,783	0	Prohibited	0
	Tongue Point	916	10,903	0	Prohibited	0
	Blind Slough ₁	1,150	10,424	0	Prohibited	0
	Deep River	81	2,390	1	Prohibited	0
		3,017	43,500	1		0
2021	Youngs Bay	2,012	42,651	6	Prohibited	61
	Tongue Point	1,468	31,056	1	Prohibited	221
	Blind Slough ₁	820	17,509	2	Prohibited	33
	Deep River	174	7,841	0	Prohibited	56
		4,474	99,057	9		371
2022	Youngs Bay	1,969	35,381	0	Prohibited	43
	Tongue Point	2,435	25,866	0	Prohibited	80
	Blind Slough ₁	1,526	15,302	0	Prohibited	32
	Deep River	236	1,955	0	Prohibited	13
		6,166	78,504	0		168
2023	Youngs Bay	2,470	16,918	0	Prohibited	No Retention
	Tongue Point	4,212	12,150	0	Prohibited	No Retention
	Blind Slough ₁	1,594	18,986	0	Prohibited	No Retention
	Deep River	165	89	0	Prohibited	No Retention
		8,441	48,143	0		0
2024	Youngs Bay	6,871	18,797	0	Prohibited	No Retention
	Tongue Point	3,124	27,379	0	Prohibited	No Retention
	Blind Slough ₁	1,325	8,659	0	Prohibited	No Retention
	Deep River	241	6849	0	Prohibited	No Retention
		11,561	61,684	0		0
2025	Youngs Bay	10,223	28,561	0	Prohibited	No Retention
	Tongue Point	6,515	12,999	0	Prohibited	No Retention
	Blind Slough ₁	3,119	8,732	0	Prohibited	No Retention
	Deep River	455	3452	0	Prohibited	No Retention
		20,312	53,744	0		0

Table 24. Fall-season recreational harvest of Chinook and Coho in Oregon Select Area sites and adjacent tributaries, 2008-2025.¹

Year	Chinook	Coho
2008	1,104	297
2009	1,267	418
2010	909	256
2011	812	208
2012	1,003	96
2013	932	181
2014	1,146	971
2015	563	641
2016	544	115
2017	568	162
2018	796	169
2019	65	148
2020	92	74
2021	255	588
2022	830	808
2023	445	470
2024	472	567
2025	781	290

¹ Big Creek, Gnat Creek, Knappa/Blind sloughs, Klaskanine River (includes N. and S. Forks), Lewis & Clark River, Youngs River and Bay, and John Day River.

Table 25. Angler trips and kept catch in the Buoy 10 recreational fishery, 1982-2025.¹

Year	Angler	Chinook		Coho		Total	
	Trips	Kept Catch	Kept/Trip	Kept	Kept Catch/Trip	Kept	Kept Catch/Trip
1982	17,336	723	0.04	18,857	1.09	19,580	1.13
1983	7,128	604	0.08	3,574	0.50	4,178	0.59
1984	67,365	12,177	0.18	74,370	1.10	86,547	1.28
1985	32,156	2,655	0.08	25,387	0.79	28,042	0.87
1986	102,190	15,600	0.15	120,422	1.18	136,022	1.33
1987	124,594	42,100	0.34	47,170	0.38	89,270	0.72
1988	186,051	30,770	0.17	143,417	0.77	174,187	0.94
1989 ²	152,770	16,392	0.11	81,915	0.54	98,307	0.64
1990 ²	79,636	5,203	0.07	18,463	0.23	23,666	0.30
1991 ²	171,680	11,588	0.07	208,678	1.22	220,266	1.28
1992	115,481	10,655	0.09	43,082	0.37	53,737	0.47
1993	75,774	5,288	0.07	20,932	0.28	26,220	0.35
1994	9,253	0	0.00	1,795	0.19	1,795	0.19
1995	25,186	607	0.02	5,026	0.20	5,633	0.22
1996	18,034	1,409	0.08	4,537	0.25	5,946	0.33
1997	55,725	13,153	0.24	20,357	0.37	33,510	0.60
1998 ²	41,042	9,268	0.23	6,317	0.15	15,585	0.38
1999	49,568	9,850	0.20	8,960	0.18	18,810	0.38
2000 ³	72,518	6,085	0.08	21,478	0.30	27,563	0.38
2001	125,829	12,709	0.10	132,035	1.05	144,744	1.15
2002	84,434	19,438	0.23	6,205	0.07	25,643	0.30
2003	88,827	16,316	0.18	54,440	0.61	70,756	0.80
2004	68,818	16,016	0.23	15,169	0.22	31,185	0.45
2005	55,183	9,287	0.17	6,878	0.12	16,165	0.29
2006	40,608	1,710	0.04	3,683	0.09	5,393	0.13
2007	36,064	3,776	0.10	8,356	0.23	12,132	0.34
2008	32,467	8,349	0.26	8,573	0.26	16,922	0.52
2009	72,803	5,941	0.08	48,127	0.66	54,068	0.74
2010	52,300	6,807	0.13	7,980	0.15	14,787	0.28
2011	49,409	10,919	0.22	7,614	0.15	18,533	0.38
2012	65,070	18,550	0.29	7,385	0.11	25,935	0.40
2013	65,767	22,594	0.34	7,620	0.12	30,214	0.46
2014	107,522	26,788	0.25	57,744	0.54	84,532	0.79
2015	108,319	36,535	0.34	36,920	0.34	73,455	0.68
2016	94,950	17,780	0.19	9,182	0.10	26,962	0.28
2017	93,547	28,398	0.30	18,834	0.20	47,232	0.50
2018	67,318	11,620	0.17	6,761	0.10	18,381	0.27
2019	76,987	11,274	0.15	22,775	0.30	34,049	0.44
2020	72,443	14,633	0.20	7,064	0.10	21,697	0.30
2021	105,865	20,789	0.20	37,031	0.35	57,820	0.55
2022 ⁴	85,975	28,748	0.33	8,953	0.10	37,701	0.44
2023	79,802	18,630	0.23	10,136	0.13	28,766	0.36
2024	102,324	18,653	0.18	35,520	0.35	54,173	0.53
2025	109,548	33,254	0.30	43,612	0.40	76,866	0.70

¹Kept catch includes adults and jacks for Chinook and Coho.

²Catch and effort from the 1989-1991 Chinook/Hammond fisheries and 1998 Astoria Bridge fishery are available in

Fall Joint Staff Reports prior to 2024.

³Beginning in 2000, the Buoy 10 management area includes upstream of the Astoria-Megler Bridge to Tongue Point/Rocky Point.

⁴Beginning in 2022, the Buoy 10 management area includes upstream of Tongue Point/Rocky Point to west Puget Island.

Table 26. Fall Salmon angler trips and kept catch on the lower Columbia River, August-October, 1980-2025.

Year	Angler Trips	Chinook		Coho		Steelhead	
		Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Kept	Released
1980	25,262	1,155	390	85	81	213	0
1981 ¹	29,213	1,022	1,174	139	579	776	0
1982 ¹	20,909	117	696	96	803	0	0
1983 ¹	26,817	962	1,250	174	2,329	79	0
1984 ¹	38,837	1,472	1,316	715	538	1,747	684
1985 ¹	44,793	2,032	5,449	1,106	444	3,418	593
1986	47,855	2,146	3,136	4,027	503	3,390	1,188
1987	59,322	4,357	1,437	930	3,047	2,274	1,038
1988	51,831	4,443	1,492	475	1,491	3,905	603
1989	64,911	5,523	935	184	382	3,698	897
1990	57,180	3,568	1,257	351	2,919	2,503	588
1991	51,470	2,640	530	1,090	1,277	4,442	850
1992	48,993	1,871	1,401	586	1,511	6,443	879
1993	50,011	3,694	512	551	52	5,958	1,134
1994 ¹	27,678	229	37	941	83	2,854	710
1995 ¹	50,165	4,563	1,172	199	85	5,067	591
1996	55,437	9,324	448	774	61	3,270	386
1997	64,477	8,447	389	813	504	3,065	494
1998 ¹	65,884	6,993	629	595	574	2,747	564
1999 ¹	70,673	8,652	322	1,276	502	4,046	1,282
2000	80,759	7,620	1,332	1,620	2,429	5,050	1,957
2001	97,253	9,355	804	3,068	381	5,034	2,141
2002	110,796	21,182	757	3,011	367	3,521	1,931
2003	113,330	26,195	465	1,145	21	4,171	2,008
2004 ²	87,404	17,719	497	1,273	62	2,479	1,006
2005 ^{1, 2}	86,594	18,256	184	586	21	2,641	1,182
2006 ^{1, 2}	89,287	13,398	318	1,173	38	4,248	1,723
2007 ^{1, 2}	79,793	8,089	634	881	28	4,746	1,693
2008 ^{1, 2}	80,772	10,675	770	2,248	327	2,591	1,213
2009 ^{1, 2}	117,975	14,711	1,843	3,989	45	7,325	4,380
2010 ^{1, 2}	114,285	17,326	949	1,584	19	6,034	3,394
2011 ^{1, 2}	147,343	28,169	2,551	1,667	17	12,053	7,729
2012 ^{1, 2, 3}	128,831	22,438	4,175	884	95	5,618	3,514
2013 ^{2, 3}	141,481	31,879	2,583	951	240	6,139	6,471
2014 ^{1, 2, 3}	143,946	26,336	2,688	5,761	115	6,375	5,269
2015 ^{1, 2, 3}	131,374	41,525	1,909	995	99	4,212	2,605
2016 ^{1, 2, 3}	133,300	25,133	1,780	1,317	98	1,852	1,168
2017 ^{1, 2, 3}	114,721	26,138	1,701	3,114	62	237	881
2018 ^{1, 2}	69,629	9,802	697	650	32	1,104	861
2019 ^{1, 2}	58,655	7,165	587	1,046	108	0	366
2020 ^{1, 2}	90,413	19,677	2,132	1,537	232	0	385
2021 ^{1, 2}	87,268	18,900	2,280	5,524	280	11	478
2022 ^{1, 2, 4}	52,205	9,470	2,097	1,526	125	3	448
2023 ^{1, 2, 4}	97,715	27,406	2,741	3,288	395	0	610
2024 ^{1, 2, 3, 4}	117,854	31,850	4,480	6,135	424	0	1,215
2025 ^{1, 2, 4}	99,430	20,932	2,200	3,336	181	1,225	916

¹ Partial Chinook closure year.

² One adult Chinook daily bag limit (adopted during all or part of the fishery).

³ Includes 7-day mark-selective fisheries (MSF) in 2012, 2014, 2015, and 2017, a 20-day MSF in 2013, a 21-day MSF in 2016, and a 7-day MSF in 2024.

⁴ Does not include catch and effort from Tongue Point/Rocky Point line to west Puget Island line.

Table 27. Mainstem fall Chinook recreational fisheries upstream of Bonneville Dam, 2003-2025.

Bonneville Dam to Hwy 395 Recreational Fishery		
Year	Kept Adult Chinook	Chinook Season
2003	4,005	Aug 1 - Dec 31
2004	3,465	Aug 1 - Dec 31
2005	3,515	Aug 1 - Dec 31, Chinook closed Oct 1 - 19
2006	2,224	Aug 1 - Dec 31, Chinook closed Sep 16 - 29
2007	2,763	Aug 1 - Dec 31, Chinook closed Sep 20 - 28
2008	3,125	Aug 1 - Dec 31
2009	3,349	Aug 1 - Dec 31
2010	5,272	Aug 1 - Dec 31
2011	5,212	Aug 1 - Dec 31
2012	5,974	Aug 1 - Dec 31
2013	19,995	Aug 1 - Dec 31
2014	9,864	Aug 1 - Dec 31
2015	13,260	Aug 1 - Dec 31
2016	5,802	Aug 1 - Dec 31
2017	5,851	Aug 1 - Oct 21
2018	958	Aug 1 - Sept 12, salmon closed Sep 13-Dec 31
		Aug 1 - Sept 25, salmon closed Sep 26-Dec 31
2019	3,644	Aug 1 - Sept 8, Sep 11-13, Sep 19 - Dec 31
2020	6,442	Aug 1 - Dec 31
2021	6,141	Aug 1 - Oct 7
2022	9,781	Aug 1 - Dec 31
2023	15,992	Aug 1 - Dec 31
2024	11,241	Aug 1 - Dec 31
2025	9,749	Aug 1 - Dec 31
Hanford Reach Recreational Fishery		
Year	Kept Adult Chinook	Chinook Season
2003	6,457	Aug 16 - Oct 22
2004	8,082	Aug 16 - Oct 22
2005	7,542	Aug 16 - Oct 22
2006	4,055	Aug 16 - Oct 22
2007	4,614	Aug 16 - Oct 22
2008	5,638	Aug 1 - Oct 22
2009	6,553	Aug 1 - Oct 15
2010	10,985	Aug 1 - Oct 21
2011	11,614	Aug 1 - Oct 21
2012	13,097	Aug 1 - Oct 21
2013	24,906	Aug 1 - Oct 31
2014	28,679	Aug 1 - Oct 31
2015	33,885	Aug 16 - Oct 31
2016	16,859	Aug 16 - Oct 31
2017	11,496	Aug 16 - Oct 31
2018	8,672	Aug 16 - Oct 16
2019	11,822	Aug 16 - Oct 31
2020	14,651	Aug 16 - Oct 31
2021	11,277	Aug 16 - Oct 31
2022	10,246	Aug 16 - Oct 31
2023	10,516	Aug 16 - Oct 31
2024	10,203	Aug 16 - Oct 31
2025	7,493	Aug 16 - Oct 31

Table 28. Treaty fishery open area and Spring Creek Sanctuary restrictions during fall season commercial set and drift gillnet seasons, 1995-2025.

Year	Open Area	Spring Creek Sanctuary
1995	Zone 6	Large sanctuary all season
1996	All of Zone 6 except closed below Hood River Bridge Sep 23-28	Large sanctuary all season
1997	All of Zone 6 except closed below Hood River Bridge Sep 9-13	Large sanctuary Aug 7-Sep 6. Enlarged sanctuary from Light #27 to Light #35, Washington shore to mid-channel, Sep 17-20
1998	All of Zone 6 except closed below Hood River Bridge Sep 8-12	Large sanctuary Sep. 1-12. Enlarged sanctuary from Light #27 to Light #35, Washington shore to mid-channel, September 15-28
1999	Zone 6	Small sanctuary all season
2000	Zone 6	Large sanctuary all season
2001	Zone 6	Large sanctuary Aug 28-Sep 8. Small sanctuary Sep 11-29
2002	Zone 6	Large sanctuary Aug 28-Aug 31. Small sanctuary Sep 11-28
2003	Zone 6	Small sanctuary all season
2004	Zone 6	Small sanctuary all season
2005	Zone 6	Small sanctuary all season
2006	Zone 6	Large sanctuary all season
2007	Zone 6	Large sanctuary all season
2008	Zone 6	Large sanctuary Aug 19 – Sept 26. Sept 30-Oct 10 reduced to 50' radius. No sanctuary Oct 20-23
2009	Zone 6	Large sanctuary 5 of 6 weekly fishing periods. No min. mesh restrictions all season
2010	Zone 6	Small sanctuary all season, except no sanctuary final week (Oct 19-22). 8" min. mesh restrictions on final 3 weekly periods
2011	Zone 6	Standard sanctuary first 5 openings. Small sanctuary final two weeks. 8" min. mesh restrictions all season
2012	Zone 6	Standard sanctuary first 4 openings. Small sanctuary last 3 openings. 8" min. mesh restriction all season.
2013	Zone 6	Standard sanctuary first 3 openings. Small sanctuary last 4 openings. 8" min. mesh restriction all season.
2014	Zone 6	Standard sanctuary first 5 openings. Small Sanctuary last 4 openings. 8" min mesh restriction all season
2015	Zone 6	Standard sanctuary first 5 openings. Small sanctuary last two openings. 8" min mesh restriction all season
2016	Zone 6	Standard sanctuary first 4 openings and 6th opening. Small sanctuary 5th opening and last three openings. 8" min mesh restriction for the first seven out of nine openings.
2017	Zone 6	Standard sanctuary all openings. 8" min mesh restriction for all openings.
2018	Zone 6	Standard sanctuary for first four openings. Small Sanctuary for last two. 8" min mesh restriction for all openings.
2019	Zone 6	Standard sanctuary for first five openings. Small Sanctuary for last one. 8" min mesh restriction for all openings.
2020	Zone 6	Standard sanctuary for first three openings. Small Sanctuary for last four openings. 8" min mesh restriction for all openings.
2021	Zone 6	Standard sanctuary for first three openings. Small Sanctuary for last five openings. 8" min mesh restriction for all openings.
2022	Zone 6	Standard sanctuary for first three openings. Small Sanctuary for last four openings. 8" min mesh restriction for all openings.
2023	Zone 6	Standard sanctuary for first three openings. Small Sanctuary for last four openings. 8" min mesh restriction for all openings.
2024	Zone 6	Standard sanctuary for first four openings. Small Sanctuary for last five openings. 8" min mesh restriction for all openings.
2025	Zone 6	Standard sanctuary for first five openings. Small Sanctuary for last five openings. 8" min mesh restriction for all but the last opening.

Table 29. Fall mainstem Columbia River treaty fishery landings, 1980-2025.

Year	Commercial Gillnet Openings ²	Fishing Days ³	Numbers Landed ¹			
			Chinook Adults	Coho	Steelhead ⁴	White Sturgeon ⁵
1980-84 Ave ⁶	Aug 6- Nov 5	15	41,760	1,640	19,720	260
1985-89 Ave ⁷⁻¹¹	Aug 23-Oct 15	36.6	116,620	11,880	63,260	3,125
1990 ¹²	Aug. 8-Sept. 29	34	79,300	2,900	30,700	1,700
1991 ¹³	Aug. 12-Oct. 28	20	51,100	12,800	41,100	--
1992	Aug. 10-Oct. 17	32	28,100	1,000	52,400	100
1993	Aug. 9-Oct. 2	26	30,400	1,000	28,800	100
1994 ¹⁴	Aug. 29-Oct. 15	10	33,700	1,300	15,500	500
1995	Aug. 29-Sept. 15	9	41,400	400	20,400	400
1996	Sept. 2-Sept. 28	17	63,200	700	19,000	300
1997	Aug. 27-Sept. 20	16	65,000	600	22,700	<100
1998	Aug. 25-Sept. 25	22	44,700	1,500	12,600	<100
1999	Aug. 31-Oct. 2	22	77,200	2,300	17,300	0
2000	Aug. 30-Sept. 23	17	52,100	6,300	15,500	0
2001 ¹⁵	Aug. 28-Sept. 29	18	103,900	5,400	29,200	806
2002	Aug 28-Sep 28	18.5	129,700	1,600	13,800	300
2003 ¹⁶	Aug 26-Oct 11	27.5	123,600	5,800	14,900	200
2004	Aug 25-Oct 16	30	127,600	10,300	14,600	64
2005	Aug 22-Sept. 30	25	113,500	5,400	13,700	138
2006	Aug 21-Oct 6	29.5	76,290	7,577	21,130	78
2007 ¹⁷	Aug 22-Oct 6	25.5	36,782	8,030	19,457	90
2008 ¹⁷	Aug 19 – Oct 23	37	106,625	21,625	26,339	94
2009 ¹⁷	Aug 24- Oct 1	23	98,622	15,675	36,755	34
2010 ¹⁷	Aug 24- Oct 22	25.5	132,642	11,485	26,733	150
2011 ¹⁷	Aug 22- Oct 6	28.5	114,247	22,941	15,034	853
2012 ¹⁷	Aug 21-Oct 4	22.5	82,879	7,070	15,211	109
2013 ¹⁷	Aug 19-Oct 3	27.5	227,568	8,850	17,156	77
2014 ¹⁷	Aug 18-Oct 16	41.5	264,458	40,480	25,551	76
2015 ¹⁷	Aug 17-Oct 2	33.5	258,957	2,956	16,571	13
2016 ¹⁷	Aug 22-Oct 21	40.5	132,167	6,114	13,555	54
2017 ¹⁷	Aug 21-Oct 5	30.5	117,463	8,731	8,439	71
2018 ¹⁷	Aug 27-Oct 6	22	54,653	4,526	6,208	348
2019 ¹⁷	Aug 26-Oct 5	19	62,746	3,180	2,880	38
2020 ¹⁷	Aug 24-Oct 7	26.5	101,076	15,015	9,411	88
2021 ¹⁷	Aug 23-Oct 14	32	64,353	23,226	3,249	88
2022 ¹⁷	Aug 22-Oct 6	30.5	175,898	11,165	9,492	92
2023 ¹⁷	Aug 21-Oct 6	30.5	151,516	17,778	8,311	105
2024 ¹⁷	Aug 19-Oct 17	39.5	118,501	11,604	12,032	152
2025 ¹⁷	Aug 18-Oct 25	44	109,719	9,811	9,482	219

¹ Includes Spring Creek terminal area fishing since 1975 (1977-83 & 92), sales to the general public and C&S catches beginning in 1994, Klickitat R. dipnet catches during open mainstem seasons, and extended Klickitat River commercial seasons beginning in 1988.
² For Commercial Gillnet openings - Minimum mesh size: 1970-1974 none; 1975 7-1/2"; 1976-1982 8"; 1983 none; 1984 none, except 8" Oct 9-15; 1985 none, except 8" Sep 14-28; 1986 none, except 8" Sep 6-Oct 4; 1987 none; 1988 none, except 8" Aug 17-27 and Sep 18-24 and 8" and 9" test fishery Sep 28-Oct 1; 1989 8" except none Aug 7-12; 1990 8" except none Sep 3-5, Sep 12-15 below Hood River Br., Sep 17-22, and Sep 24-29; 1991-97 none; 1998 8"; 1999 none except 8" Sep 15-18 and Sep 29-Oct 2; 2000-2002 none.

³ Mainstem commercial gillnet seasons only, unless otherwise noted.

⁴ Sales to licensed buyers during sockeye and fall seasons only through 1984. Sales to licensed buyers, general public and C&S catch from 1985-present.

⁵ No sturgeon sales allowed in set net fisheries since 1991. Includes landings in fall set-line fisheries.

⁶ Includes Nov 1-5 coho fishery below Klickitat River.

⁷ Spring Creek sanctuary area open to fishing Aug 23-28 and Aug 29-Sep 3.

⁸ Includes Sep 29-Oct 4 dipnet and experimental gillnet fishery. An additional catch of 1,000 Chinook occurred above Priest Rapids Dam. Over half of the coho catch (24,100) occurred in the Klickitat River dipnet fishery.

⁹ An additional catch of 2,200 Chinook occurred above Priest Rapids Dam.

¹⁰ Includes Sep 28-Oct 1 test fishery in John Day Pool. No sturgeon sales allowed after Sep 3. An additional catch of 2,300 Chinook and an estimated 300 steelhead occurred above Priest Rapids Dam. Includes 5,500 coho captured in an extended Klickitat River dipnet season.

¹¹ No sturgeon sales allowed. An additional catch of 800 Chinook occurred above Priest Rapids Dam. Includes 6,100 coho captured in an extended Klickitat River dipnet season.

¹² An additional 200 Chinook catch occurred above Priest Rapids Dam. Includes 1,900 coho captured in an extended Klickitat River dipnet season.

¹³ Includes 5,500 coho captured in an extended Klickitat River dipnet season.

¹⁴ An additional catch of 570 Chinook and 70 steelhead occurred above Priest Rapids Dam. An additional catch of 220 Chinook and 80 steelhead occurred above McNary Dam.

¹⁵ Target sturgeon gillnet seasons adopted for Zone 61 (Bonneville Pool) during November 14-30 and Zone 63 (John Day Pool) during November 14-December 7.

¹⁶ Target sturgeon gillnet season adopted for Zone 61 (Bonneville Pool) during December 1-14. No sturgeon were landed.

¹⁷ Includes all fall season harvest – Aug 1-Dec 31.

Table 30. Fall treaty fisheries catch composition, 2025.¹

Fishery			Numbers Landed				
			Chinook ²	Steelhead	Sturgeon	Coho ²	Walleye
Platform, Hook & Line	Weeks 31-33 (8/1-16)	Ticket	746	300	0	0	17
		Non-Ticket	135	170	0	0	0
	Late Fall (thru 12/31)	Ticket	0	0	0	0	0
		Non-Ticket	11	100	0	132	0
		PHL Total:	892	570	0	132	17
Commercial Gillnet	34 (Aug 18 - 21)	Ticket	2,242	282	0	19	5
		Non-Ticket	347	50	13	29	1
		Total	2,589	332	13	48	6
	35 (Aug 25 - 30)	Ticket	7,776	299	0	184	4
		Non-Ticket	1,374	38	86	32	4
		Total	9,150	337	86	216	8
	36 (Sep 1 - 6)	Ticket	19,946	750	0	217	4
		Non-Ticket	3,523	132	43	76	17
		Total	23,469	882	43	293	21
	37 (Sep 8 - 13)	Ticket	25,674	990	0	857	7
		Non-Ticket	4,532	175	20	151	4
		Total	30,206	1,165	20	1,008	11
	38 (Sep 15 -19)	Ticket	30,759	1,497	0	913	3
		Non-Ticket	5,429	264	8	161	1
		Total	36,188	1,761	8	1,074	4
	39 (Sep 22- 26)	Ticket	14,181	1,004	0	868	5
		Non-Ticket	2,503	509	35	268	0
		Total	16,684	1,513	35	1,136	5
	40 (Sep 29 -Oct 3)	Ticket	7,117	963	0	653	8
		Non-Ticket	1,256	323	13	382	0
		Total	8,373	1,286	13	1,035	8
	41 (Oct 6 - Oct 9)	Ticket	2,221	511	0	928	6
		Non-Ticket	392	303	2	335	1
		Total	2,613	814	2	1,263	7
	42 (Oct 13 -Oct 16)	Ticket	477	184	0	557	15
		Non-Ticket	750	417	0	1,740	0
		Total	1,227	601	0	2,297	15
	43 (Oct 22 -Oct 25)	Ticket	78	11	0	76	0
		Non-Ticket	447	208	0	1,233	0
		Total	525	219	0	1,309	0
		GN Total:	131,024	8,912	220	9,679	85
Fall Setline	none			0			
Grand Total			131,916	9,482	220	9,811	102

¹ Ticketed catch estimates based on preliminary landings. Non-ticketed catch includes C&S (take home) and sales directly to the public. Includes sales from Zone 6 and downstream of Bonneville Dam, consistent with state/tribal MOUs/MOAs. Commercial gillnet catch includes platform and hook and line catch during the statistical week that the gillnet opening occurred.

² Adult and Jack Chinook

Table 31. Aerial set net counts for Zone 6 treaty Indian fall gillnet salmon fisheries during statistical weeks, 35- 40, 1999-2025.

Year	Number of Set Nets		
	Average	Minimum	Maximum
1999	435	366	468
2000	527	485	626
2001	370	296	452
2002	364	306	436
2003	275	183	331
2004	231	113	297
2005	339	187	450
2006	387	205	502
2007	429	205	528
2008	555	443	691
2009	619	403	707
2010	634	441	758
2011	588	434	672
2012	629	343	762
2013	595	403	726
2014	499	412	571
2015	520	401	671
2016	542	423	703
2017	458	396	515
2018	489	301	622
2019	425	340	503
2020	462	346	529
2021	332	239	480
2022	305	164	386
2023	268	171	351
2024	272	170	336
2025	268	179	342

Table 32. Fall season treaty impact rates on natural-origin and total B-Index (since 2008) upriver summer steelhead, 1999-2025.¹

Year	Natural Origin Impacts		Total B	B-Index Allowed	
	A-Index	B-Index		Wild	Total B
1999	5.40%	12.60%		15%	
2000	4.30%	14.30%		15%	
2001	4.00%	11.50%		15%	
2002	2.70%	3.40%		15%	
2003	2.50%	14.90%		15%	
2004	3.20%	11.10%		15%	
2005	3.80%	12.30%		15%	
2006	5.20%	16.00%		15%	
2007	3.60%	11.60%		15%	
2008	4.60%	13.30%	14.70%	NA	15%
2009	5.20%	14.40%	17.10%	NA	20%
2010	4.00%	13.30%	15.50%	NA	20%
2011	5.90%	32.70%	25.00%	NA	20%
2012	6.00%	12.70%	13.10%	NA	15%
2013	6.60%	15.60%	13.80%	NA	13%
2014	7.60%	16.40%	13.40%	NA	20%
2015	6.30%	14.40%	15.10%	NA	13%
2016	8.60%	15.60%	10.00%	NA	20%
2017	6.87%	8.30%	5.95%	NA	13%
2018	4.52%	5.69%	5.28%	NA	13%
2019	3.74%	6.40%	6.95%	NA	13%
2020	4.88%	13.28%	13.04%	NA	15%
2021	5.16%	10.72%	9.54%	NA	13%
2022	5.74%	20.59%	11.24%	NA	13%
2023	8.39%	9.66%	11.33%	NA	15%
2024	7.10%	11.67%	9.65%	NA	15%
2025	2.90%	3.70%	5.70%	NA	15%

¹ Beginning in 2008, under the U.S. v Oregon Management Agreement, treaty fisheries during the fall season are managed for total B-Index impacts (not just wild). The result is that treaty and non-treaty impacts are no longer additive when comparing to allowed rates. All data subject to change. Includes sales to licensed buyers only prior to 1994. Includes sales to the general public and C&S catch beginning in 1994.

² Run sizes prior to 2016 are not corrected for unclipped hatchery origin fish and therefore unclipped harvest impacts over-estimate of the true wild impact rate.

Table 33. Fall season non-treaty harvest and impact rates on natural-origin A- and B-Index upriver summer steelhead, 1999-2025.¹

Year	Harvest Mortalities		Harvest Impact Rate		Allowed Impact Rate	
	A-Index	B-Index	A-Index	B-Index	A-Index	B-Index
1999	378	41	0.67%	1.08%	2.0%	2.0%
2000	644	123	1.01%	1.47%	2.0%	2.0%
2001	979	134	0.71%	1.11%	2.0%	2.0%
2002	892	485	1.02%	1.50%	2.0%	2.0%
2003	1,001	194	1.49%	3.02%	2.0%	2.0%
2004	735	132	1.22%	1.44%	2.0%	2.0%
2005	673	200	1.14%	2.08%	2.0%	2.0%
2006	751	164	1.18%	1.94%	2.0%	2.0%
2007	792	230	1.02%	2.56%	2.0%	2.0%
2008	404	171	0.49%	0.92%	2.0%	2.0%
2009	1,246	223	0.81%	1.63%	2.0%	2.0%
2010	822	323	0.68%	1.45%	2.0%	2.0%
2011	1,353	91	1.34%	1.18%	2.0%	2.0%
2012	741	116	1.34%	1.71%	2.0%	2.0%
2013	1,291	35	1.43%	1.19%	2.0%	2.0%
2014	1,315	83	1.20%	0.62%	2.0%	2.0%
2015	995	61	1.17%	1.04%	2.0%	2.0%
2016	371	49	1.27%	1.42%	2.0%	2.0%
2017	307	15	1.10%	1.99%	2.0%	2.0%
2018	293	24	1.35%	1.02%	2.0%	2.0%
2019	184	11	0.61%	1.19%	2.0%	2.0%
2020	105	42	0.37%	0.80%	2.0%	2.0%
2021	103	8	0.54%	0.45%	2.0%	2.0%
2022	76	30	0.33%	0.44%	2.0%	2.0%
2023	115	14	0.37%	0.84%	2.0%	2.0%
2024	159	37	0.44%	0.89%	2.0%	2.0%
2025	804	36	1.73%	2.76%	2.0%	2.0%

¹ Harvest mortalities are non-retention mortalities from commercial and recreational fisheries occurring in August-October downstream of The Dalles Dam and in August-December upstream of The Dalles Dam. Prior to 2008, natural-origin release mortalities displayed include an unknown number of unclipped hatchery-origin fish. Estimates for 2021 and 2022 are preliminary, and all data are subject to change.

Table 34. Lower Columbia Natural (LCN) Coho ocean and in-river exploitation rates, 2005-2025.

Year ¹	Exploitation Rates			
	Ocean	In-River ²	Actual	Allowed
2005	11.0%	6.5%	17.5%	21.4%
2006	6.8%	6.5%	13.3%	15.0%
2007	11.9%	6.7%	18.6%	20.0%
2008	3.6%	3.7%	7.3%	8.0%
2009	10.7%	10.5%	21.2%	20.0%
2010	7.6%	6.9%	14.5%	15.0%
2011	5.8%	7.7%	13.5%	15.0%
2012	9.9%	3.4%	13.3%	15.0%
2013	9.8%	3.3%	13.1%	15.0%
2014	12.0%	5.3%	17.2%	22.5%
2015	17.1%	7.2%	24.3%	23.0%
2016	8.0%	2.0%	9.0%	18.0%
2017	7.0%	4.0%	11.0%	18.0%
2018	9.4%	1.7%	11.1%	18.0%
2019	15.9%	3.6%	19.5%	23.0%
2020	4.9%	2.1%	7.0%	18.0%
2021	7.8%	2.8%	10.6%	30.0%
2022	10.2%	1.5%	11.7%	23.0%
2023	11.9%	1.6%	13.5%	23.0%
2024	9.1%	2.6%	11.8%	23.0%
2025	10.3%	3.9%	14.2%	23.0%

¹ LCN Coho listed under the federal Endangered Species Act in August 2005.

² Includes non-treaty mainstem and Select Area commercial and sport fisheries.

Table 35. Lower Columbia River tule fall Chinook exploitation rates and in-river harvest rates, 2003-2025.

Year	Exploitation Rates			Allowed	In-river HR
	Ocean	Columbia ²	Total		
2003	34.1%	5.0%	39.1%		7.7%
2004	38.1%	6.1%	44.2%		9.9%
2005	44.0%	7.1%	51.1%		12.7%
2006	31.9%	11.6%	43.5%	49%	17.0%
2007	38.2%	9.2%	47.4%	42%	14.9%
2008	27.6%	7.2%	34.8%	41%	10.0%
2009	27.5%	10.4%	37.9%	38%	14.3%
2010	29.8%	6.1%	35.9%	38%	8.7%
2011	31.8%	9.9%	41.7%	37%	14.5%
2012	32.8%	10.3%	43.1%	41%	15.2%
2013	25.9%	9.0%	34.9%	41%	12.2%
2014	37.5%	6.9%	44.4%	41%	11.0%
2015	28.7%	7.3%	36.0%	41%	10.3%
2016	27.2%	10.2%	37.4%	41%	14.0%
2017	29.0%	7.7%	36.7%	41%	10.8%
2018	27.3%	8.7%	34.5%	38%	11.9%
2019	22.2%	10.1%	31.3%	38%	13.0%
2020	15.5%	11.2%	25.7%	38%	13.3%
2021	24.2%	13.5%	37.7%	38%	17.8%
2022	22.8%	7.8%	30.6%	38%	10.2%
2023	23.5%	5.4%	28.9%	38%	7.0%
2024	24.5%	6.3%	30.8%	41%	8.4%
2025 ¹	28.5%	8.0%	36.5%	41%	11.2%

¹Preliminary pending review

²Fall season non-treaty fisheries.

Table 36. ESA impact summary for fall season fisheries, 2025.¹

Management Guidelines	Pre-Season		Post Season	
	ESA Allowed	Planned Total	ESA Allowed	Actual Total
Fall Chinook²				
Snake River natural-origin	45.00%	43.56%	45.00%	34.78%
Non-Treaty	15.00%	14.12%	15.00%	14.17%
Treaty	30.00%	29.44%	30.00%	20.61%
LCR Tule ER (Ocean and Columbia R.)	41.00%	41.00%	41.00%	36.54%
Upriver Summer Steelhead³				
Non-Treaty natural-origin A-Index Steelhead	2.00%	0.49%	2.00%	1.73%
Non-Treaty natural-origin B-Index Steelhead	2.00%	0.72%	2.00%	2.76%
Treaty Total B-Index Steelhead	15.00%	15.00%	20.00%	9.65%
LCN Coho ER (Ocean and Columbia R.)	23.00%	21.50%	23.00%	14.15%
Lower Columbia Chum	5.00%	0.88%	5.00%	0.06%

¹ Adults only. All data preliminary.

² Non-treaty data includes fisheries from Buoy 10 upstream to Hwy. 395, near Pasco, WA.

³ Non-treaty summer steelhead impacts include tributary catch from “dip-ins”.

Table 37. Upriver bright and Snake River natural-origin fall Chinook in-river harvest rates, 2007-2025.

Upriver Bright Harvest Rates				
Year	Treaty	Non-Treaty	Total	Post-Season Allowed
2007	15.95%	7.44%	23.39%	31.29%
2008	19.91%	7.83%	27.74%	31.25%
2009 ¹	27.36%	10.16%	37.52%	31.25%
2010	18.02%	8.13%	26.15%	33.25%
2011	24.88%	13.94%	38.82%	45.00%
2012	20.53%	14.06%	34.59%	45.00%
2013	20.60%	11.03%	31.63%	45.00%
2014	22.31%	12.47%	34.78%	45.00%
2015	19.94%	11.46%	31.40%	45.00%
2016	23.26%	14.77%	38.03%	45.00%
2017	26.34%	16.10%	42.44%	45.00%
2018	20.22%	9.35%	29.57%	31.25%
2019 ²	19.21%	7.37%	26.58%	45.00%
2020	18.87%	9.34%	28.21%	45.00%
2021	11.13%	10.52%	21.65%	45.00%
2022	16.18%	12.92%	29.10%	45.00%
2023	18.54%	11.11%	29.65%	45.00%
2024	18.87%	15.83%	34.70%	45.00%
2025	20.42%	15.05%	35.47%	45.00%

Snake River Natural Origin Harvest Rates				
Year	Treaty	Non-Treaty	Total	Post-Season Allowed
2007	15.95%	7.44%	23.39%	31.29%
2008	19.91%	7.83%	27.74%	31.25%
2009 ¹	27.36%	10.16%	37.52%	31.25%
2010	18.02%	8.13%	26.15%	33.25%
2011	24.88%	13.94%	38.82%	45.00%
2012	20.53%	14.06%	34.59%	45.00%
2013	20.70%	10.58%	31.28%	45.00%
2014	22.37%	12.23%	34.60%	45.00%
2015	20.00%	11.21%	31.21%	45.00%
2016	23.26%	14.62%	37.88%	45.00%
2017	26.34%	15.95%	42.29%	45.00%
2018	20.22%	9.35%	29.57%	31.25%
2019 ²	19.21%	7.37%	26.58%	45.00%
2020	18.87%	9.34%	28.21%	45.00%
2021	11.13%	10.44%	21.57%	45.00%
2022	16.44%	11.30%	27.74%	45.00%
2023	18.69%	10.38%	29.07%	45.00%
2024	18.87%	15.23%	34.10%	45.00%
2025	20.61%	14.17%	34.78%	45.00%

¹ Due to the final SRW abundance, post-season allowed harvest rates were reduced from 27% and 11% for treaty and non-treaty fisheries, respectively.

² Due to the URB abundance exceeding 200,000 based on the final run-reconstruction, post-season allowed harvest rates increased from preseason rates of 23% and 8.25% for treaty and non-treaty fisheries, respectively.