

Regional Information Report No. 1J26-12

**2026 Southeast Alaska and Yakutat Summer Troll
Fishery Management Plan**

by

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and

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June 2026

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Division of Commercial Fisheries



Symbols and Abbreviations

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Weights and measures (metric)		General		Mathematics, statistics	
centimeter	cm	Alaska Administrative Code AAC		<i>all standard mathematical signs, symbols and abbreviations</i>	
deciliter	dL	all commonly accepted abbreviations	e.g., Mr., Mrs., AM, PM, etc.	alternate hypothesis	H_A
gram	g			base of natural logarithm	e
hectare	ha	all commonly accepted professional titles	e.g., Dr., Ph.D., R.N., etc.	catch per unit effort	CPUE
kilogram	kg			coefficient of variation	CV
kilometer	km	at	@	common test statistics	(F, t, χ^2 , etc.)
liter	L	compass directions:		confidence interval	CI
meter	m	east	E	correlation coefficient	
milliliter	mL	north	N	(multiple)	R
millimeter	mm	south	S	correlation coefficient	
		west	W	(simple)	r
Weights and measures (English)		copyright	©	covariance	cov
cubic feet per second	ft ³ /s	corporate suffixes:		degree (angular)	°
foot	ft	Company	Co.	degrees of freedom	df
gallon	gal	Corporation	Corp.	expected value	E
inch	in	Incorporated	Inc.	greater than	>
mile	mi	Limited	Ltd.	greater than or equal to	≥
nautical mile	nmi	District of Columbia	D.C.	harvest per unit effort	HPUE
ounce	oz	et alii (and others)	et al.	less than	<
pound	lb	et cetera (and so forth)	etc.	less than or equal to	≤
quart	qt	exempli gratia		logarithm (natural)	ln
yard	yd	(for example)	e.g.	logarithm (base 10)	log
		Federal Information Code	FIC	logarithm (specify base)	log ₂ , etc.
Time and temperature		id est (that is)	i.e.	minute (angular)	'
day	d	latitude or longitude	lat or long	not significant	NS
degrees Celsius	°C	monetary symbols		null hypothesis	H_0
degrees Fahrenheit	°F	(U.S.)	\$, ¢	percent	%
degrees kelvin	K	months (tables and figures): first three letters		probability	P
hour	h	registered trademark		probability of a type I error (rejection of the null hypothesis when true)	α
minute	min	trademark	®	probability of a type II error (acceptance of the null hypothesis when false)	β
second	s	United States (adjective)	U.S.	second (angular)	"
		United States of America (noun)	USA	standard deviation	SD
Physics and chemistry		U.S.C.	United States Code	standard error	SE
all atomic symbols		U.S. state	use two-letter abbreviations (e.g., AK, WA)	variance	
alternating current	AC			population	Var
ampere	A			sample	var
calorie	cal				
direct current	DC				
hertz	Hz				
horsepower	hp				
hydrogen ion activity (negative log of)	pH				
parts per million	ppm				
parts per thousand	ppt, ‰				
volts	V				
watts	W				

REGIONAL INFORMATION REPORT NO. 1J26-12

**2026 SOUTHEAST ALASKA AND YAKUTAT SUMMER TROLL
FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN**

by
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ABSTRACT

This document summarizes the plan that the Alaska Department of Fish and Game will follow to manage the Southeast Alaska summer commercial salmon troll fishery from July 1 through September 30, 2026. The troll fishery will be managed according to guidelines adopted by the Alaska Board of Fisheries as described in Title 5 of the Alaska Administrative Code, Chapter 29. The first Chinook salmon retention period will begin on July 1 to harvest 70% of the summer troll Chinook salmon harvest limit. The remainder of the troll Chinook salmon harvest limit will be targeted in a second retention period in August. The summer troll fishery will be open to harvest coho salmon through September 20. ADF&G will conduct several inseason assessments evaluating the need for closures to address conservation or allocation concerns and determining the possibility of an extension of the coho season through September 30. Chum salmon, primarily those produced by Alaska hatcheries, are also harvested during the summer troll fishery.

Keywords: salmon, troll, summer, commercial, management plan, Chinook salmon, coho salmon, Southeast Alaska, chum salmon

INTRODUCTION

The Southeast Alaska and Yakutat (SEAK) commercial salmon troll fishery occurs in the waters of the State of Alaska and the Federal Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) east of the longitude of Cape Suckling and north of the International Boundary at Dixon Entrance. The troll fishery is managed according to regulations promulgated by the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF), North Pacific Fishery Management Council (NPFMC), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), and U.S./Canada Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC). Regulations adopted by the BOF are filed under *Chapter 29–Salmon Troll Fishery* in Title 5 of the State of Alaska Administrative Code (5 AAC 29). The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G or the department) conducts inseason management under emergency order authority. SEAK fisheries are managed to achieve a harvest target based on the 2019 bilateral Pacific Salmon Treaty agreement (PST). The PST specifies an allowable catch based on measures of Chinook salmon abundance from the PSC Chinook model. Use of this model for setting the SEAK catch limit is required based on decisions by the PSC at the January 2024 meeting, and in accordance with Chapter 3 of the treaty. Coho salmon are managed to ensure escapement goals are met and to achieve BOF allocation guidelines. Coho salmon near Dixon Entrance are cooperatively managed with Canada in accordance with *Attachment B* of the PST.

This management plan discusses objectives and methods used to achieve BOF, NPFMC, NMFS, and PSC policies and goals for the commercial summer troll fishery. Commercial, directed troll fisheries target Chinook, coho, and chum salmon; pink and sockeye salmon retained by trollers are considered incidental harvest and may be taken at any time during open fishing periods.

SUMMER TROLL FISHERY DATES

The summer troll fishing season covered in this plan is July 1 through September 30. Chinook salmon may be harvested only during open periods announced by ADF&G. The coho salmon season may be extended in portions of Districts 1–16 (Figure 1) for up to 10 days. Such extensions would be implemented only after September 20 and in years when wild coho salmon abundance is projected by the department to meet escapement needs beyond consideration of harvest and effort (5 AAC 29.110[a]).

MANAGEMENT APPROACH

CHINOOK SALMON

The department manages SEAK fisheries to achieve the annual all-gear PSC allowable catch limit determined by the PSC Chinook salmon model. The annual harvest limit is allocated through regulations established by the BOF to provide 4.3% of the Chinook salmon harvest limit to the purse seine fleet, 2.9% to the drift gillnet fleet, and 1,000 fish to the set gillnet fleet. The total net gear allocation is then subtracted from the all-gear harvest, and the remainder of the allocation is divided between the troll and sport fisheries in a 77%/23% split (5 AAC 29.060[b]). This ratio stands as amended through BOF action taken during the 2025 Southeast and Yakutat Finfish meeting. The summer troll fishery is managed in season, according to the summer salmon troll fishery management plan (5 AAC 29.100). Most of the Chinook salmon harvested in the Alaska summer troll fishery are hatchery fish originating outside of Alaska and are referred to as *treaty* fish. In addition to the harvest ceiling for treaty fish, provisions of the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) provide for additional harvest of Chinook salmon produced in Alaska hatcheries (called the *add-on*). The add-on is the total estimated Alaska hatchery catch, minus the pretreaty hatchery production of Chinook salmon (5,500 fish), minus the standard error of the estimate of Alaska hatchery catch multiplied by a risk adjustment factor.

Management Objectives

1. Comply with provisions and regulations established by the BOF, NPFMC, NMFS, and the PSC.
2. Comply with the conservation goals of the PST and BOF.
3. Achieve harvest allocations among user groups as directed by the BOF.
4. Achieve the annual all-gear PSC allowable catch associated with the appropriate catch limit translated from the Chinook model abundance index output.
5. Maximize the harvest of Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon.

Management Methods

The majority of the annual troll Chinook salmon harvest is taken during the general summer troll fishery when salmon may be harvested throughout most of SEAK, including the outside waters of the EEZ. The summer fishery targets the number of PST Chinook salmon remaining on the annual troll allocation after winter and spring troll PST harvests are subtracted. Although Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon are not targeted during summer, a proportionally small harvest of Alaska hatchery fish are encountered during both summer retention periods and are considered additional fish to the PST targets. During the years in which the summer Chinook salmon harvest limit is relatively large, daily harvest is monitored, and a closing date is determined in season. In years when the harvest limit is smaller, the appropriate fishery length is estimated and announced prior to the start of the fishery. A Fisheries Performance Data (FPD) program is used to estimate catch per unit effort (CPUE) data, measured here as daily catch per boat. This FPD program consists of confidential interviews collected from commercial trollers at the time of offload in 6 areas (Figure 2). Aerial vessel surveys are conducted to obtain an immediate estimate of fishing effort. Total harvest to date is estimated by pairing aerial vessel counts with the CPUE data obtained from FPD interviews. Summaries of conventional and electronic fish tickets are compiled daily to track

harvest during the summer Chinook salmon retention period. The total number of days the fishery will be open for Chinook salmon retention is calculated by dividing the harvest goal for the opening by the estimated daily catch of the troll fleet. From 1992 to 1995, and again in 2000, 2001, 2008, and 2013, ADF&G announced a fixed number of retention days beginning July 1. From 1996–1999, 2002–2007, 2009–2012, and 2014–2025, the Chinook salmon fishery was managed inseason with no predetermined fishery length. In 2023, an inseason transfer of allocation from the commercial troll to the sport fishery resulted in a reduction of the second summer Chinook salmon retention period harvest limit for trollers. Consequently, the department announced prefishery that the retention period would open for 1 day.

The department manages the summer troll fishery season according to the regulatory management plan (5 AAC 29.100) which calls for harvesting 70% of the summer Chinook salmon troll harvest limit in an initial opening beginning July 1. The remainder of the Chinook salmon harvest limit is targeted following any coho salmon conservation or allocation measures in August. Following the first Chinook salmon retention period, waters that host frequent high abundance for Chinook are closed for the remainder of the season, consistent with 5 AAC 29.025. However, if the department determines less than 30% of the Chinook salmon harvest goal was taken in the initial retention period, these high-abundance waters can be reopened for the second retention period (Figure 3). In addition, during the second Chinook salmon retention period, if the department determines after 10 days that the annual troll Chinook harvest ceiling may not be reached by September 20 with those frequent high-abundance waters closed, the department shall reopen those waters by emergency order. Lastly, if the department determines that the number of Chinook salmon remaining on the annual troll Chinook harvest allocation is not sufficient to allow for a competitive fishery, the commissioner may, by emergency order, reopen the troll fishery to the taking of Chinook under the provisions of a limited harvest fishery (5 AAC 29.100[c][2][D]). In a limited harvest fishery, the department establishes vessel harvest limits that allow each permit holder to take a defined number of Chinook salmon over a period of up to 10 days, with the fishery taking place no earlier than August 1.

Inseason closures will be announced by ADF&G advisory announcement and recorded on the troll fishery telephone hotlines; telephone numbers are provided in the *Fishery Contacts* section at the end of this report and are also included at the bottom of troll fishery advisory announcements. Closure announcements will be submitted for broadcast on the United States Coast Guard (USCG) and National Weather Service (NWS) broadcasts; however, the department cannot ensure the availability or functionality of these communication systems in all areas and fishery participants are encouraged to utilize multiple sources to remain informed on the status of the fishery.

The *hatchery add-on* is calculated in season through data generated from the port sampling program. Department personnel are deployed to observe salmon deliveries to assess hatchery contribution to each fishery. The head of each tagged fish is shipped to the Mark, Tag, and Age Laboratory in Juneau for coded wire tag (CWT) detection and decoding. The overall number of Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon harvested is calculated by expanding the number of Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon identified from the sampled catch to the total catch.

2026 Chinook Salmon Treaty Harvest Limit and Allocations

Under management provisions of the PST, the 2026 projected coastwide abundance of Chinook salmon results in an all-gear harvest limit for SEAK of 207,400 treaty Chinook (hatchery-produced fish originating outside of Alaska). This year's all-gear harvest target of 205,300 includes a 1%

reduction that will serve as a buffer to avoid exceeding the all-gear limit and payback provisions of the PST. The resulting preseason troll fishery treaty harvest allocation for 2026 is 146,000 Chinook salmon (Table 1).

The all-gear harvest limit is allocated among commercial and sport fisheries according to management plans established by the BOF (5 AAC 29.060[b] and 47.055). The annual harvest limit is allocated to provide 4.3% of the Chinook salmon catch limit to the purse seine fleet, 2.9% to the drift gillnet fleet, and 1,000 fish to the set gillnet fleet. The total net gear allocation is then subtracted from the all-gear harvest, and the remainder of the allocation is divided between the troll (77%) and sport (23%) fisheries. Most Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon harvested do not count against the annual treaty harvest limit.

Table 1.—Allocations of the Chinook salmon harvest limit for 2026.

All-gear PST harvest target	Purse seine	Drift gillnet	Set gillnet	Total net	Sport	Troll
205,300	8,800	5,900	1,000	15,700	43,600	146,000

The summer troll fishery treaty harvest limit is calculated by subtracting (1) the sum of the winter treaty harvest, (2) the projected spring treaty harvest, (3) the proportionally adjusted recent 5-year average pretreaty Alaska hatchery harvest of 3,700 Chinook salmon for troll gear, and (4) a risk adjustment of 1,000 Chinook salmon from the annual troll allocation. Under the BOF plan, 70% of the summer harvest limit is targeted during the first summer opening beginning July 1. The preliminary harvest target for the July Chinook salmon retention period and estimated length of the fishery will be announced in an advisory announcement issued in late June.

COHO SALMON

Most coho salmon harvested in the troll fishery originate in Alaska. They spawn in approximately 2,500 streams in Southeast Alaska during the fall and early winter months. Coho salmon harvests were depressed in the mid to late 1970s but improved through most of the 1980s and 1990s. Factors contributing to the increased harvests include the improved spawning escapement levels achieved under the conservative management regime implemented in 1980, increased marine survival due to favorable ocean conditions, increased targeting of coho salmon by trollers, and an increase in Alaska hatchery production. Hatchery coho salmon production (almost entirely from Southeast Alaska facilities) first became significant in 1980. During the recent 30-year period from 1996 to 2025, the contribution of hatchery coho salmon has ranged from 16% of the total troll catch in 2004–2006 to 33% in 2018.

Early in the season, coho salmon stocks returning to southern Southeast Alaska are harvested by the troll fishery in northern and central outside areas. When passing through, they school with coho salmon bound for northern and central sections of the region. The harvest of coho salmon by the troll fishery in outer coastal areas generally peaks from mid-July to mid-August, while inside fisheries generally peak from late August to mid-September.

Management Objectives

1. Provide adequate escapement of coho salmon, by area, to ensure sustainable populations.
2. Provide maximum opportunities for harvest consistent with conservation objectives.
3. Maintain allocation guidelines over the long term, consistent with BOF regulations.

4. Comply with provisions of the PST in managing coho salmon on the U.S./Canada border.

Management Methods

Management of coho salmon is based on aggregate abundance. Without a general coho salmon stock identification technique currently implemented, the assessment of run strength for individual stock groups that contribute to early season mixed stock fisheries is infeasible. The widespread and complex nature of the troll fishery necessitates a closely coordinated management program. Inseason management is accomplished by a team consisting of the Southeast Alaska regional supervisor, the regional management coordinator, 2 troll fishery management biologists, a regional coho salmon research biologist, and 13 area management biologists. ADF&G staff contact information is provided at the end of this document.

Coho salmon fisheries are managed to comply with the SEAK coho salmon fishery management plan (5 AAC 29.110). Inseason run strength is evaluated to achieve ADF&G conservation and BOF allocation objectives provided in the management plan. The management plan calls for a troll closure of up to 7 days in late July if the total projected commercial harvest of wild coho salmon is less than 1.1 million fish (5 AAC 29.110[b][1]). A troll closure of 2–10 days typically occurs in mid-August; this closure is required by regulation to provide a conservation closure for coho salmon, when necessary, but also for a fair start prior to the second Chinook salmon retention period. The actual length of the closure is determined in early August, when an assessment evaluates the number of coho salmon reaching inside areas. Through the assessment, the department determines whether adequate numbers of fish are available to provide for spawning requirements given normal or restricted inside fisheries on coho and other salmon species (5 AAC 29.110[b][2][A]). At this time, the department also estimates if the proportional share of coho salmon harvested by the troll fishery is larger than that of inside gillnet and sport fisheries compared to average 1971–1980 levels (5 AAC 29.110[b][2][B]).

There are no harvest ceilings for SEAK coho salmon fisheries. Following the directives of the 2019 PST, however, the area near the U.S./Canada border may close in late July if Alaska troll gear harvest rates in the border area fall below specified thresholds.

The regulatory period for coho salmon retention in the troll fishery is June 1 through September 20, with a potential extension through September 30. The regulatory language (5 AAC 29.110) specifies that in years when wild coho salmon abundance is projected by ADF&G to meet escapement needs after considering harvest and effort, the commissioner may extend the coho fishery by emergency order in any portion of Districts 1–16 for up to 10 days after September 20.

Long-term wild stock and hatchery stock CWT programs, dockside sampling programs, escapement monitoring projects, and the troll FPD collection program all began in the early 1980s and continue through the present day. The accumulated data has allowed for a more nuanced understanding of stock movement, timing, and harvest. Consequently, a model was developed in 1989 to more accurately estimate the end-of-season all-gear coho salmon commercial harvest using the salmon troll FPD through late July. In the mid-1990s, escapement goals were established for several stocks in SEAK based on spawner–recruit relationships from long-term databases of harvest rate, harvest, age composition, and escapement information. These long-term monitoring programs have provided the backbone for successful conservation of coho salmon in SEAK.

Coho Salmon Allocation

The BOF has established long-term allocation goals for coho salmon harvest by each commercial gear type. These target percentages are 61% for troll, 19% for purse seine, 13% for drift gillnet, and 7% for set gillnet. Subsistence, personal use, and sport harvests of coho salmon are not affected by the established allocations among commercial gear types. The BOF also clarified that the established percentages are guidelines and may vary given natural fluctuations in salmon abundance and distribution as well as the limitations of fisheries management. Ideally, however, these percentages should be adhered to as closely as possible, and the department may take management action in season to achieve them.

The department will implement applicable existing regulations prescribed for summer salmon troll fishery management (5 AAC 29.110). These regulations indicate that if the proportional share of coho salmon harvest by the troll fishery is larger than that of inside drift gillnet and sport fisheries compared to the 1971–1980 levels, a regionwide troll closure for up to 10 days is required during the coho salmon season. This closure aims to address allocations between outer coastal and inside water fisheries. Primary inside fishery indicators for this assessment are overall coho salmon harvests, escapement projections for streams where escapement goals have been established, and CPUE in the Tree Point, Prince of Wales, Taku/Snettisham, and Lynn Canal drift gillnet fisheries.

If a regionwide troll closure is implemented to conserve coho salmon during late July or early August, the department will consider the combined impacts of both closures when setting the length and timing of an additional second closure. Any transfer of coho salmon harvest to inside fisheries resulting from an early closure, if implemented, should be reflected in inside fishery performance indicators, and would be used for comparison against the allocation criteria.

TENTATIVE 2026 SUMMER SEASON SCHEDULE

This report presents a generalized timetable for summer salmon management (Table 2). Some modifications to this schedule may be required.

Table 2.—Anticipated regulatory actions and dates for 2026.

July 1	The general summer troll fishery opens in most waters of the region, including outer coastal waters. The initial Chinook salmon retention period begins July 1 and targets 70% of the Chinook salmon remaining on the annual troll treaty allocation. The length of the retention period varies annually and may be opened for a predetermined number of days or managed in season. The waters of frequent high Chinook salmon abundance will close following the end of the first retention period.
Late July	Regional coho salmon run strength is assessed. If the total projected commercial harvest of wild coho salmon is less than 1.1 million fish, up to a 7-day regionwide conservation closure may be implemented on or after July 25. The projected total commercial wild coho salmon harvest will be used as an index of run strength. Coho salmon run strength near the U.S./Canada border is also assessed, based on Alaska Fisheries Performance Data. Portions of Districts 1–4 will close, beginning the last week of July, if early July Alaska troll harvest rates in the US/Canada boundary area waters fall below specified thresholds.
Early August	A second assessment of coho salmon run strength will determine the length of a mid-August troll closure.
Mid- to late August	A regionwide coho closure of up to 10 days will be implemented, if required for conservation or allocation, based on assessment of stock and fishery performance data relative to criteria established by the BOF. If a regionwide conservation closure occurs during late July, the likelihood of a closure being implemented for allocation at this time will be reduced. Following any closure of the troll fishery, the Chinook salmon fishery will reopen to take the remaining Chinook salmon treaty harvest limit. A minimum closure of 2 days is required prior to a second Chinook salmon opening to allow for a fair start (5 AAC 29.100[c][1][B][ii]).
Late August–September 20	Coho salmon conservation measures may be implemented regionwide or by area, as required to protect wild coho stocks in years when estimated abundance is poor.
Mid-September	If wild coho salmon abundance is projected by ADF&G to meet escapement needs after considering harvest and effort, the coho fishery may be extended by up to 10 days after September 20.

SUMMER TROLL FISHING PERIODS AND CLOSED WATERS

Salmon trolling is permitted in most waters of SEAK during the first Chinook salmon retention period of the general summer season. Closed areas include waters described in 5 AAC 29.100, waters listed in 5 AAC 29.150, and any additional waters closed by emergency order. Following the closure of the first Chinook salmon retention period, waters designated as frequent high-abundance areas for Chinook salmon (5 AAC 29.025) will be closed to trolling for the remainder of the summer season, except as necessary under provisions of 5 AAC 29.100(c)(2) (Figure 3).

The Annette Islands Reserve is a federally recognized Indian reservation in Alaska. The waters within 3,000 feet of Annette Island, Ham Island, Hemlock Island, Spire Island, Walker Island, Lewis Island, and adjacent rocks and islets are designated within the fishing reserve. Fisheries within the reserve are managed by the Metlakatla Indian Community and are prosecuted by authorized participants only.

FISHING PERIODS UNDER 5 AAC 29.100

In the majority of rivers in SEAK where runs are monitored, wild Chinook salmon stocks are in a period of low production; however, escapement has recently improved for some stocks. Seven of the 11 monitored Chinook salmon index systems fell within or exceeded their escapement goal ranges in 2025. Additionally, all 5 Chinook salmon stocks for which the department develops formal forecasts are anticipated to achieve the lower bound or are within escapement goal ranges in 2026. Run forecasts do not account for harvest, therefore, to meet escapement goals in 2026, restrictions will be implemented in drift gillnet, purse seine, troll, sport, personal use, and subsistence fisheries throughout SEAK.

Regulations under 5 AAC 29.100 describe open fishing periods (bold type indicates additional conservation measures that will be implemented by emergency order for 2026):

- d) Sections 1-C, 1-E, and 1-F (Figure 4), salmon may be taken only as follows:
 - 1) Section 1-C: from August 15 through September 20;
 - 2) Section 1-E:
 - A) in the waters of Section 1-E, bounded by a line from Nose Point at 55°48.32' N lat, 131°42.53' W long to a point in West Behm Canal at 55°48.78' N lat, 131°44.00' W long, located approximately 1.0 nautical mile (nmi) west of Nose Point, then south to a point at 55°43.92' N lat, 131°45.44' W long, located approximately 1.0 nmi west of the northernmost tip of Bushy Point, then south to a point at 55°39.09' N lat, 131°44.69' W long, located approximately 1.0 nmi west of Escape Point, to the northernmost tip of Escape Point at 55°39.07' N lat, 131°43.04' W long, and in waters of Neets Bay west of the longitude of Chin Point at 131°42.10' W long, and in Traitors Cove west of 131°41.88' W long, from July 1 through September 20;
 - B) all other waters of Section 1-E, from July 13 through September 20;
 - C) **in the waters of Section 1-E, north of a line from Indian Point at 55°36.85' N lat, 131°42.00' W long to Mike Point 55°37.38' N lat, 131°52.90' W long, Chinook salmon may not be retained or in possession during the first general summer troll Chinook salmon retention period.**
 - 3) Section 1-F: open from July 1 through September 20, with the following restrictions:
 - A) from July 1 through July 12, the waters of Section 1-F east of line from the northernmost tip of Kirk Point at 54°59.98' N lat, 131°00.78' W long, to Mary Island Light at 55°05.94' N lat, 131°10.96' W long, to the southernmost tip of Cone Island at 55°14.47' N lat, 131°19.36' W long, are closed;
 - B) from July 13 through July 31, the waters of Section 1-F east of a line from the southernmost tip of Black Island at 55°07.85' N lat, 131°04.96' W long, to the westernmost tip of Slate Island at 55°05.73' N lat, 131°03.87' W long, to the westernmost tip of White Reef at 55°03.98' N lat, 131°02.47' W long, to the easternmost tip of Black Rock at 55°01.43' N lat, 131°03.57' W long, to the northernmost tip of Kirk Point at 54°59.98' N lat, 131°00.78' W long, are closed;
 - C) **in the waters of Section 1-F, south of a line from Lucky Point at 55°12.62' N lat, 131°15.92' W long, to Middy Point at 55°10.15' N lat, 131°19.60' W long, and waters north of the latitude of Beaver Point at 55°05.22' N lat, and north of a line from Point Rosen at 55°04.70' N lat, 131°10.82' W long, to Quadra Point at 55°05.17' N lat, 130°59.05' W long, and in southeast Behm Canal south of a line from a point at 55°11.89' N lat, 131°05.04' W long, located on Point**

Sykes, to a point at 55°12.22' N lat, 131°05.70' W long, located approximately 0.5 nmi northwest of Point Sykes, to Point Alava at 55°11.63' N lat, 131°10.70' W long, Chinook salmon may not be retained or in possession during the first general summer troll Chinook salmon retention period.

- e) In District 8, the weekly fishing periods for trolling are the same as for drift gillnetting.
 - 1) **The waters of District 8 are closed to Chinook salmon retention and possession during the first general summer troll Chinook retention period.**

Additional closures restricting the District 8 troll fisheries are described in 5 AAC 29.150 (i) (Figure 5).

- f) In District 11, salmon may be taken only in Sections 11-C and 11-D, **except that 11-D is closed from July 1 through July 31** (Figure 6).
- g) **In District 15, salmon may be taken only in Section 15-C** (Figure 6).

CLOSED WATERS UNDER 5 AAC 30.365 AND 5 AAC 29.100

In accordance with the *Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet and Lost River King Salmon Fisheries Management Plan* (5 AAC 30.365[c]), waters near the mouth of the Situk River will be closed to the retention of Chinook salmon effective 12:01 AM, July 1, 2026. The Situk River is managed for a biological escapement goal of 450 to 1,050 large Chinook salmon. The inriver run goal was not achieved in 2010–2012, 2015–2016, 2018, and 2023, and restrictive management measures were deemed necessary. The 2026 Situk River run forecast is 900 large fish which falls within the escapement goal range. Regulations adopted during the 2025 Southeast Alaska and Yakutat BOF meeting close the commercial troll Chinook salmon fishery in waters near the Situk River until at least 450 ocean-age-3 or older Chinook have passed the Situk River weir. At that time, the department may open these waters; regulations do not mandate that these waters are opened until at least 730 large fish have passed.

In accordance with 5 AAC 29.100(i)(2), waters near the mouth of the Situk River will be closed to the retention of all salmon from August 7 to September 20, 2026.

The closures specified in 5 AAC 30.365 and 5 AAC 29.100(i)(2) apply in the waters of Alaska bounded on the west by the 3-nmi limit of the territorial sea and on the north by a line extending seaward from 59°30.49' N lat, 139°46.58' W long, and intersecting the 3-nmi limit at 59°28.44' N lat, 139°51.68' W long, and on the south by a line extending seaward from 59°21.07' N lat, 139°19.73' W long, and intersecting the 3-nmi limit at 59°19.08' N lat, 139°24.98' W long (Figure 7).

TERMINAL HARVEST AREA CHUM SALMON FISHERIES

ICY STRAIT

Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Inc. (DIPAC) projects a total run of 3.03 million chum salmon to the Macaulay Hatchery and other release sites in 2026, a 3% increase from the 2025 preseason projection of 2.94 million (the postseason return was 5.03 million). Trollers have targeted DIPAC-produced chum salmon in Icy Strait during June and early July since 2010.

HIDDEN FALLS TERMINAL HARVEST AREA

The Hidden Falls Hatchery, operated by the Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (NSRAA) forecasts a run of 409,000 chum salmon in 2026. The Hidden Falls THA is open for the harvest of salmon by troll gear from 12:01 AM, July 1, through 11:59 PM, September 20, unless closed by emergency order. Beginning July 1, the number of chum salmon onboard a troll vessel in the Hidden Falls THA or recorded on a troll fish ticket created for that area may not exceed the number of Chinook onboard or recorded on the fish ticket (5 AAC 33.374[d][2]). Also beginning July 1, and as established by emergency order, Chinook salmon may be retained and possessed in the THA by troll gear only during an open summer Chinook troll fishery retention period (5 AAC 33.374[d][3]). During a season when the general summer troll season is extended in District 12, the Hidden Falls THA season will also be extended (5 AAC 33.374[e]). For additional information on the Hidden Falls THA (statistical area 112-22), refer to the advisory announcement issued on April 15, 2026.

SITKA SOUND/DEEP INLET TERMINAL HARVEST AREA

NSRAA has projected a total run of 1.76 million chum salmon for the Deep Inlet THA (113-38) and the Medvejie and Sheldon Jackson Hatcheries in 2026, a decrease of 14% from the 2025 projected run of 2.06 million fish. The Deep Inlet THA rotational fishing schedule began on June 1 to harvest Medvejie Hatchery Chinook salmon. The THA is open to trolling during periods when net fisheries are closed, and each Saturday through June 27. The entire THA will close on June 28 until cost-recovery operations are completed. Additional closures may be necessary to facilitate broodstock collection. The troll and net gear fishing schedule and a description of THA boundaries and closure can be found in the Deep Inlet advisory announcement issued on April 20.

Troll harvest of returning chum salmon typically takes place in Eastern Channel and Sitka Sound from the last week of July through August. An area has been established in Sitka Sound where trollers may target chum salmon during the August coho troll closure. Coho salmon cannot be retained in that area during the closure (5 AAC 29.112[b][1] and [d]).

CRAWFISH INLET TERMINAL HARVEST AREA

NSRAA has forecasted a run of 281,000 chum salmon for Crawfish Inlet in 2026, a 38% decrease from the 2025 projected run of 454,000 fish. The timing of troll harvest in the Crawfish Inlet THA (113-33) should be similar to that of the Deep Inlet and Sitka Sound chum fisheries, with returns beginning in late July and continuing through August.

Salmon may be taken in the Crawfish Inlet THA by troll gear from 12:01 AM, June 1, through 11:59 PM, September 20, unless closed by emergency order. Beginning July 1, as established by emergency order, Chinook salmon may be retained and possessed in the THA by troll gear only during an open summer Chinook troll fishery retention period (5 AAC 33.380[b][1][A]). The Crawfish Inlet Special Harvest Area (SHA), which includes those waters of Crawfish Inlet east of 135°11.05' W long, are closed for the 2026 season, however, the outer portion of the THA outside the SHA and waters of West Crawfish Inlet will remain open to troll gear.

Under provisions of the chum salmon troll fishery plan (5 AAC 29.112), trollers are permitted to target chum salmon during the August troll closure in portions of the Crawfish Inlet THA and West Crawfish Inlet; when the summer coho salmon troll fishery is closed, a person may not have coho on board a salmon troll vessel while fishing for chum. The chum salmon fishery remains

open in the waters of the Crawfish Inlet THA south of 56°47.14' N lat in Cedar Pass, northeast of a line from 56°43.82' N lat, 135°16.11' W long to 56°43.49' N lat, 135°15.50' W long in Middle Channel, and north of a line from 56°43.01' N lat, 135°12.93' W long to 56°43.25' N lat, 135°12.18' W long in Walker Channel, excluding the waters of the Crawfish Inlet SHA that are closed by emergency order. Additionally, the waters of West Crawfish Inlet and Windy Passage, southeast of a line from 56°47.11' N lat, 135°18.87' W long, to 56°46.89' N lat, 135°19.92' W long, northeast of a line from 56°45.80' N lat, 135°20.06' W long, to 56°45.30' N lat, 135°17.64' W long, and northwest of a line from 56°45.32' N lat, 135°16.99' W long, to 56°45.36' N lat, 135°16.89' W long, in First Narrows remain open to troll chum salmon harvest during any August coho conservation closure. For additional information on the Crawfish Inlet THA, refer to the Crawfish Inlet advisory announcement issued on April 15.

SOUTHEAST COVE TERMINAL HARVEST AREA

NSRAA is forecasting a run of 105,000 chum salmon for the Southeast Cove THA, and an additional 18,000 chum for the Gunnuk Creek THA. A portion of the run may be harvested in common property fisheries in Chatham Strait. The Southeast Cove THA (109-41) will be open to troll gear continuously from 12:01 AM, June 1, through 11:59 PM, June 30. Cost-recovery operations begin on July 1, and the THA will remain closed to common property fisheries until cost recovery is completed. For additional information, refer to the Southeast Cove advisory announcement issued on April 15.

THOMAS BAY TERMINAL HARVEST AREA

NSRAA is forecasting a run of 115,000 chum salmon for the Thomas Bay THA. The 2026 run will be the 8th for this project and will be comprised of all age classes. A portion of the run may be harvested in common property fisheries in Chatham Strait and Frederick Sound. The Thomas Bay THA (110-12) will be open to common property fisheries from 12:01 AM, June 21, through 11:59 PM, August 8, unless closed by emergency order. Purse seine openings will occur each week on Sunday and Thursday from 5:00 AM to 8:00 PM, and the troll fishery will be open during those periods the purse seine fishery is closed. For additional information, refer to the Thomas Bay advisory announcement issued on April 10.

ANITA BAY TERMINAL HARVEST AREA

The Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (SSRAA) is forecasting a run of 397,000 summer chum salmon for the Anita Bay THA in 2026. The Anita Bay THA (107-35) will be open to the harvest of salmon by troll gear in portions of the bay from 12:01 AM, June 1, through 11:59 PM, November 10. For additional information on area closures within the THA, refer to the Anita Bay advisory announcement issued on April 14.

NEETS BAY TERMINAL HARVEST AREA

SSRAA is forecasting a run of 1.37 million summer chum salmon for the Neets Bay THA in 2026, which is similar to the projected run of 1.38 million summer chum in 2025. The Neets Bay THA (101-95) is open to troll gear from 12:01 AM, June 27, through 11:59 PM, July 31, unless closed by emergency order (5 AAC 33.370). Chinook salmon retention is prohibited in the Neets Bay THA. The THA will be expanded from July 1 through July 31 for troll gear to include those waters of Neets Bay east of the longitude of Chin Point at 131°42.10' W long, unless closed by emergency order. The Neets Bay THA will not open for commercial net rotations in 2026 to allow for

exclusive troll access through July, cost-recovery fishing, and broodstock collection. Trollers may target Neets Bay chum salmon outside the THA in West Behm Canal when those waters are open to trolling (Figure 4). For additional information, refer to the Neets Bay advisory announcement issued on April 15.

KENDRICK BAY TERMINAL HARVEST AREA

SSRAA is forecasting a run of 809,000 summer chum salmon for the Kendrick Bay THA in 2026. The Kendrick Bay THA (102-15) includes the waters of Kendrick Bay west of 131°59.00' W long and the waters of McLean Arm west of 131°57.80' W long (5 AAC 33.377). **The THA will not open for commercial fishing in 2026 until cost-recovery efforts are complete.** For additional information, refer to the Kendrick Bay advisory announcement issued on April 17.

BURNETT INLET TERMINAL HARVEST AREA

SSRAA is forecasting a total run of approximately 426,000 hatchery-produced summer chum salmon and 11,600 hatchery-produced fall chum for the Burnett Inlet THA. The Burnett Inlet THA (106-25) will open to troll gear from 12:01 AM, Saturday, June 27, 2026, until closed by emergency order. Chinook salmon retention is permitted only during general summer troll Chinook salmon retention periods established under 5 AAC 29.100.

PORT ASUMCION TERMINAL HARVEST AREA

SSRAA is forecasting a run of 354,000 summer chum salmon to the Port Asumcion THA in 2026. The Port Asumcion THA includes the waters north and west of a line from Point Cosinas at 55°21.80' N lat, 133°30.64' W long, to a point west of Point Maria located at 55°22.04' N lat, 133°30.26' W long (5 AAC 33.388). There are no common property fisheries scheduled for Port Asumcion, and excess chum salmon will be taken as cost recovery.

TERMINAL HARVEST AREA CHINOOK SALMON RETENTION

Unless closed by emergency order, retention of Chinook salmon 28 inches and greater is permitted as outlined in THA advisory announcements for the following areas:

- 1) The Herring Bay THA (101-40) will be open to troll gear for retention of Chinook salmon from July 1 through August 30 (5 AAC 33.369).
- 2) The Silver Bay THA (113-35) is open to troll gear to harvest Chinook salmon from June 1 through July 30. Waters of Bear Cove are closed to salmon fishing with troll gear near the hatchery infrastructure at the head of the bay (5 AAC 33.375[b]).
- 3) The Anita Bay THA (107-35) is open to troll gear for retention of Chinook salmon in portions of the THA from June 1 through November 10 (5 AAC 33.383).
- 4) The Port Saint Nicholas THA (103-63) is open to troll gear for retention of Chinook salmon from June 1 through July 31.
- 5) The Deep Inlet THA (113-38) is open to troll gear from June 1 through June 27 for retention of Chinook salmon and will follow the gear rotational schedule published in the Deep Inlet advisory announcement (5 AAC 33.376).

Refer to advisory announcements issued in 2026 for additional information on THAs.

The Crawfish Inlet, Southeast Cove, Thomas Bay, Burnett Inlet, Mist Cove (109-13), Port Armstrong (109-11), and Hidden Falls THAs are closed to Chinook salmon retention in the troll fishery whenever the general summer Chinook retention periods are closed.

REGULATION SUMMARY

For information on Southeast Alaska and Yakutat commercial salmon fishing regulations, refer to the online regulation summary.

GEAR

Legal gear for the commercial summer troll fishery includes power or hand troll gurdies. From each power or hand troll gurdy only one line may be operated, to which multiple leaders and hooks may be attached.

Power trollers are limited to no more than 4 lines operated by hydraulic, electrical, or mechanical powered gurdies. The exception to this regulation is when fishing in the EEZ north of the latitude of the southernmost tip of Cape Spencer at 58°12.63' N lat, where no more than 6 lines may be operated (5 AAC 29.120[b][1]).

Vessels using hand troll gear are limited to the operation of no more than 2 hand troll gurdies or 4 fishing rods. The exception to this regulation is when fishing in the waters of the EEZ north of the latitude of the southernmost tip of Cape Spencer at 58°12.63' N lat following the closure of the initial summer fishery Chinook salmon retention period; in this area during the remainder of the summer season, no more than 4 hand troll gurdies may be operated from a hand troll vessel (5 AAC 29.120[b][2]). A downrigger or hand troll gurdy may not be used in conjunction with a fishing rod during the summer troll season (5 AAC 29.120[b][2] and [g]).

SIZE AND LANDING REQUIREMENTS

Chinook salmon taken and retained in the summer troll fishery must measure at least 28 inches in total length (from tip of snout to tip of tail, in its natural open position) or 23 inches from the midpoint of the clethral arch to the tip of the tail (5 AAC 29.140). Undersized Chinook salmon that are taken must be returned to the water unharmed. A person may not mutilate or otherwise disfigure a Chinook salmon in any manner that would prevent the determination of the minimum size restriction. There are no minimum size restrictions on the other salmon species.

The heads of all adipose-finclipped salmon must remain attached to the fish until the fish are offloaded from the vessel, except as authorized by permit (5 AAC 29.140[b]). Permit holders who freeze their harvest onboard are directed to contact the department prior to fishing so that fish ticket requirements can be reviewed and necessary permits issued.

An *ADF&G Salmon Troll Exemption Permit* issued by the department for the 2026 summer troll season is required for catcher–processors that intend to remove heads from salmon prior to delivery of those fish (5 AAC 29.145[c]). Additional information about the permit is available on the ADF&G troll fishery website and permits are available in local area offices.¹

¹ Alaska Department of Fish and Game. 2026. 2026 Summer Troll Fishery Update. Southeast Alaska and Yakutat Commercial Fisheries. https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=commercialbyareasoutheast.salmon_trollsummer.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Fish ticket requirements include an imprint of the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission salmon troll permit card, 5-digit salmon statistical area(s) of harvest and percent of harvest by statistical area if harvest occurred in multiple areas, start and end date of fishing, date of landing, and number of salmon recorded by species (as well as other information required under 5 AAC 39.130). Catcher-processors delivering frozen at sea (FAS) product shall submit a fish ticket for each week fished that documents the number and estimated pounds of salmon caught during that week and must indicate on that fish ticket that fish were frozen (5 AAC 29.145[a]). The statistical week for fish ticket reporting begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday. If a fishing trip continues beyond Saturday, a fish ticket is required that documents the start date and end date (Saturday) of fishing for that week; effort and harvest that occur during the following weekly period (Sunday through Saturday) are reported on a separate fish ticket. FAS vessels are defined as processors by ADF&G, Department of Environmental Conservation, and Department of Revenue and as such must issue their own fish tickets imprinted with their processor code plate (AAC 39.130). Fish tickets are required to be submitted to the department no later than 7 days after delivery (5 AAC 39.130[c]).

SPORT FISHING AND CHARTERING FROM A REGISTERED TROLL VESSEL

- A person may sport fish from a registered commercial salmon hand troll or power troll vessel (5 AAC 47.041[a]); however, a person may not sport fish and commercial fish for salmon from the same vessel on the same day (5 AAC 47.041[f]). A person who sport fishes from a vessel licensed for commercial salmon fishing—other than a charter vessel when paying clients are onboard—shall, immediately upon bringing salmon aboard, mark the fish by removing their dorsal fin (5 AAC 47.041[c]).
- Sport fishing from a commercially licensed vessel while commercially caught salmon are in possession is illegal in waters closed to commercial salmon fishing (5 AAC 47.041[d]).
- A downrigger may be used in conjunction with a fishing rod when sport fishing; however, a downrigger may not be used in conjunction with a fishing rod to take salmon when engaged in commercial hand trolling during summer troll fisheries (5 AAC 29.120[b][2][B]).
- A registered troll vessel may also be registered as a charter vessel, though that vessel may not be used to commercial fish and charter on the same day (5 AAC 75.995[a][8]).
- A person may possess sport-caught salmon on board a commercial salmon vessel while that vessel is engaged in commercial salmon fishing only if the salmon is *preserved fish* at the time the vessel is engaged in commercial fishing (5 AAC 47.041[g]). The definition of preserved fish excludes unfrozen fish temporarily stored in coolers that contain ice or dry ice or fish that are lightly salted (5 AAC 75.995[a][21]).
- No person may possess sport-caught halibut aboard a vessel when other fish or shellfish aboard the vessel are destined for sale, trade, or barter (5 AAC 75.070[a]).

GROUND FISH AND HALIBUT BYCATCH INFORMATION

For information on Southeast Alaska groundfish regulations, refer to the online summary of *Statewide Commercial Groundfish Fishing Regulations*. For details on groundfish bycatch

allowances in the troll fishery refer to the updated *Groundfish Bycatch in the 2026 Salmon Troll Fishery* advisory announcement issued January 2.

STATE BYCATCH ALLOWANCES

In the state waters portion of the Eastern Gulf of Alaska Area, commercial salmon trollers operating hand or power troll gear during an open commercial salmon fishing period may legally retain and possess incidentally taken groundfish (5 AAC 28.133). The commissioner may establish groundfish bycatch limits in the salmon troll fishery if it is deemed necessary to manage groundfish bycatch harvest within total catch limits. Allowable bycatch percentages for the 2026 summer salmon troll fishery are provided in Table 3. The bycatch allowance for each species or species group reflects the percentage that may be retained and sold and is based on the round weight of salmon on board. State bycatch allowances that apply in adjacent federal waters (3–200 nmi) are noted.

Groundfish taken as bycatch must be reported on an ADF&G fish ticket by species code, 6-digit groundfish statistical area, delivery condition code, disposition code, and landed pounds. Bycatch caught in excess of the allowable bycatch limit for a management area are required to be released at sea; bycatch retained and landed in excess of the allowable bycatch limit must be reported as bycatch overage on an ADF&G fish ticket and sold with proceeds surrendered to the state (5 AAC 28.171[i] and 5 AAC 28.173[a][5]).

Table 3.–Bycatch provisions for the 2026 Summer Troll Salmon Fishery in State Waters.

Bycatch species	Bycatch allowance
Lingcod ^a	100%, IBS, CSEO, NSEI, and SSEIW. 50%, EYKT and SSEOC. 5%, NSEO. Lingcod bycatch allowances also apply in federal waters.
Demersal shelf rockfish (DSR)	10%. DSR bycatch allowance also applies in federal waters, excluding IBS.
Black, blue, and dark rockfish	No limit on incidental harvest. Also applies in federal waters.
Other rockfish	No limit on incidental harvest in state waters. 5% in aggregate in federal waters. In IBS federal waters, DSR are included as part of <i>Other rockfish</i> category when computing bycatch allowances.
Spiny dogfish	35%.
Sablefish	0%, no retention.
Other groundfish	No limit on incidental harvest.

Note: Acronyms in use are Icy Bay Subdistrict (IBS), Central Southeast Outside (CSEO) Section, Northern Southeast Inside (NSEI) Subdistrict, Southern Southeast Internal Waters (SSEIW) Sector, East Yakutat (EYKT) Section, Southern Southeast Outer Coast (SSEOC) Sector, Northern Southeast Outside (NSEO) Section.

^a See Lingcod section of the report for additional regulations pertaining to lingcod retention.

LINGCOD

Lingcod may be taken as bycatch in the commercial salmon troll fishery only from May 16 through November 30 (5 AAC 28.113[c]). Lingcod must measure at least 27 inches from the tip of the snout to the tip of the tail, or 20.5 inches from the front of the dorsal fin to the tip of the tail. Lingcod harvest allocations for the troll fishery are set by management area, and area closures will occur as allocations are taken. Inseason closures will be announced by ADF&G advisory announcement and recorded on the troll fishery ([907] 747-8765) and groundfish telephone hotlines ([907] 747-4882). Closures will be announced on the USCG and NWS broadcasts;

however, the department cannot ensure the availability or functionality of these communication systems in all areas. For updates on lingcod area closures contact Groundfish Project staff in Sitka at (907) 747-6688.

Lingcod Management Areas are described in 5 AAC 28.105 and include: Icy Bay Subdistrict (IBS), East Yakutat (EYKT) Section, Northern Southeast Outside (NSEO) Section, Central Southeast Outside (CSEO) Section, Southern Southeast Outer Coast (SSEOC) Sector, Northern Southeast Inside (NSEI) Subdistrict, and Southern Southeast Internal Waters (SSEIW) Sector (Figure 8). Lingcod bycatch allowances in federal waters are identical to those set for state waters within each management area. Lingcod bycatch caught in excess of the allowable bycatch limit for a management area are required to be released at sea; lingcod bycatch retained and landed in excess of the allowable bycatch limit must be forfeited to the State of Alaska.

Lingcod harvest is restricted in the waters of Sitka Sound (5 AAC 28.150[b]). Commercial salmon trollers are permitted to retain and possess up to 2 lingcod aboard a vessel while actively fishing for salmon within waters of the Sitka Sound Special Use Area during the open CSEO lingcod bycatch season; however, the amount of lingcod retained may not exceed the 100% CSEO lingcod bycatch weight allowance. Lingcod taken within this area may be retained for a permit holder's personal use only and may not be sold. Upon taking a lingcod in this area, the permit holder shall mark that lingcod for personal use by immediately removing the dorsal fin of that fish. Until the lingcod is weighed and reported on an ADF&G troll salmon fish ticket documenting the lingcod as personal use harvest (disposition code 95), the head of each personal use lingcod must remain attached to the fish as evidence of meeting the 27-inch minimum size restriction (as required under 5 AAC 28.173[a][4]).

Having taken no more than 2 lingcod outside of the Sitka Sound Special Use Area, a permit holder may fish for salmon within the Sitka Sound Special Use Area only after removing the dorsal fin of those lingcod. Vessels in possession of more than 2 lingcod may not fish for salmon in this area until those lingcod are offloaded.

The Sitka Sound Special Use Area is defined in 5 AAC 28.150(a) as the waters that are enclosed on the north by lines from Kruzof Island at 57°20.50' N lat, 135°45.17' W long to Chichagof Island at 57°22.05' N lat, 135°43.00' W long, and from Chichagof Island at 57°22.58' N lat, 135°41.30' W long, to Baranof Island at 57°22.28' N lat, 135°40.95' W long, and on the south and west by a line running from the southernmost tip of Sitka Point at 56°59.38' N lat, 135°49.57' W long, to Hanus Point at 56°51.92' N lat, 135°30.50' W long to the green day marker in Dorothy Narrows at 56°49.28' N lat, 135°22.75' W long, to Baranof Island at 56°49.28' N lat, 135°22.60' W long (Figure 8).

ROCKFISH BYCATCH IN STATE WATERS

All Demersal Shelf Rockfish (DSR) retained in excess of 10% of the round weight of salmon on board the vessel must be weighed and reported as bycatch overage on an ADF&G fish ticket and sold. All proceeds from the sale of excess DSR bycatch taken in state waters shall be surrendered to the state (5 AAC 28.171[i]). The 7 species in the DSR assemblage are yelloweye, quillback, canary, copper, China, tiger, and rosethorn rockfish.

Other rockfish taken while trolling for salmon in state waters (internal waters of Alaska and 0–3 nmi on the outer coast) are legally retained and possessed with no limit on incidental harvest.

BYCATCH IN FEDERAL WATERS

In federal waters of the Eastern Gulf of Alaska, all incidental troll bycatch of state-managed black, blue, and dark rockfish may be retained and sold. In federal waters east of 140° W long (Southeast Outside District), the troll bycatch allowance for DSR is 10% and all other rockfish are limited to 5% in aggregate. In federal waters west of 140° W long, all rockfish bycatch (excluding black, blue, and dark rockfish) is limited to 5% in aggregate.

Vessels trolling for salmon in federal waters in the Gulf of Alaska that retain federal groundfish bycatch must have a Federal Fisheries Permit (FFP) endorsed for troll gear. FFPs are not required to retain lingcod, black, blue, or dark rockfish, because these species are not managed under the federal management plan. For information on FFP requirements and bycatch allowances in federal waters contact NOAA Fisheries at (907) 586-7225 in Juneau, (907) 747-6940 in Sitka, (907) 772-2285 in Petersburg, or (907) 247-5804 in Ketchikan.

Groundfish and halibut may not be taken in the Edgecumbe Pinnacles Marine Reserve (Figure 8) described as the waters off Cape Edgecumbe enclosed by a box defined as 56°55.50' N lat, 56°57.00' N lat, 135°54.00' W long, and 135°57.00' W long (5 AAC 28.150[c]).

HALIBUT

Halibut incidentally taken by power and hand troll gear operated for salmon consistent with applicable regulation during an open commercial halibut season are legally taken and possessed (5 AAC 28.133[c]). Commercial halibut may be retained only by Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) permit holders during the open season for halibut. Trollers making an IFQ halibut landing of 500 lbs or less of IFQ weight as determined pursuant to 50 CFR 679.40(h) are exempted from the 3-hour prior notice of landing if landed concurrently with a legal landing of salmon harvested using hand troll or power troll gear (50 CFR 679.5[1][1][iv][A]). Halibut taken incidentally during the troll fishery shall be reported on an ADF&G troll salmon fish ticket. Contact NOAA Fisheries for detailed information on regulations and landing requirements for the federal IFQ halibut fishery.

An individual aboard a commercial troll vessel operating hand troll gear for salmon may retain incidentally taken halibut for subsistence use only under the following conditions:

- There are not any commercial or sport-caught halibut on board the vessel.
- The individual possesses a *Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate* issued by NOAA and is fishing in waters designated for subsistence halibut fishing.
- The vessel is not operating an amount of hooks that exceeds hook limits permitted under federal subsistence fishing regulations.
- There is not any unused halibut IFQ held by any individual on board the vessel for that regulatory area and for the vessel category from which they are fishing.

Power troll gear is not a legal gear for subsistence halibut fishing; therefore, the retention of incidentally taken halibut for subsistence use while trolling for salmon with power troll gear is prohibited.

PACIFIC TUNA

The retention of Pacific Tuna as bycatch during the summer salmon troll fishing season is allowed. Pacific tuna species codes include Albacore tuna (720), Skipjack tuna (721), and Yellowfin tuna

(722). If a registered hand or power troll permit holder wishes to target Pacific Tuna, please contact the department for additional information and to obtain a *Commissioner's Permit for the Commercial Harvest of Pacific Tuna in the Eastern Gulf of Alaska*.

OTHER REGULATIONS

A person aboard a vessel may not fish for groundfish with dinglebar troll or mechanical jigging machines if salmon are on board. A vessel fishing for groundfish with dinglebar troll gear must display the letter "D" and a vessel fishing for groundfish with mechanical jigging machines must display the letter "M" at all times when fishing with or transporting fish taken with dinglebar troll gear or mechanical jigging machines (5 AAC 28.135[a][4]). Letters must be displayed on both sides of the hull, cabin, or mast in symbols at least 12 inches high and 1 inch wide that contrast with the background and in a manner that leaves the letter plainly visible and unobscured. A person may not operate a vessel that is displaying 1 of these letters when the vessel is being used to fish for salmon (5 AAC 28.135[c]).

FISHERY CONTACTS

The following are commercial fisheries division contacts regarding this management plan:

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For updated information on the troll fishery, call the 24-hour information hotline in Douglas (907) 465-TROL (8765), Sitka (907) 747-8765, or Ketchikan (907) 225-6870.

FIGURES

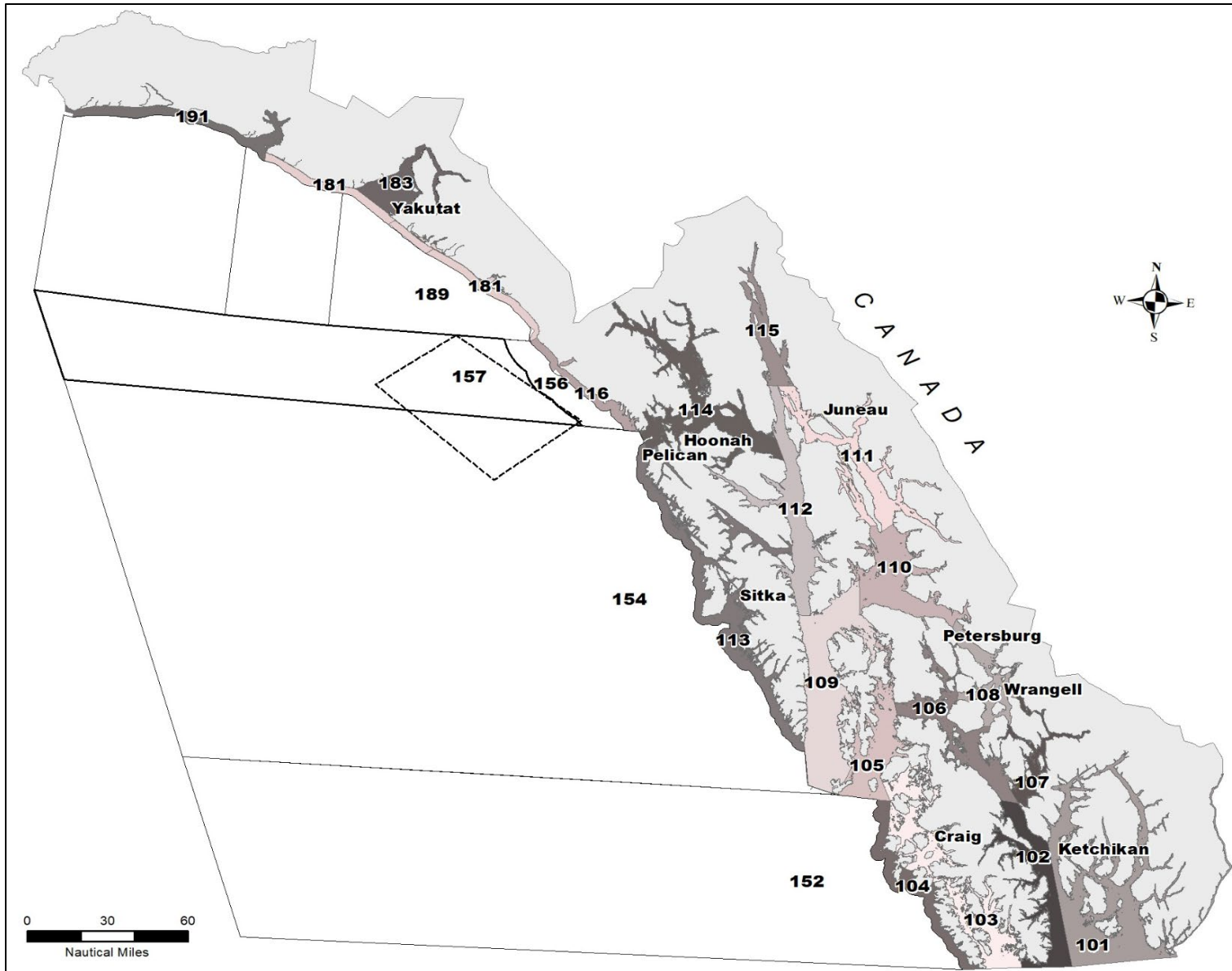


Figure 1.—Summer troll fishing districts for Southeast Alaska and Yakutat.

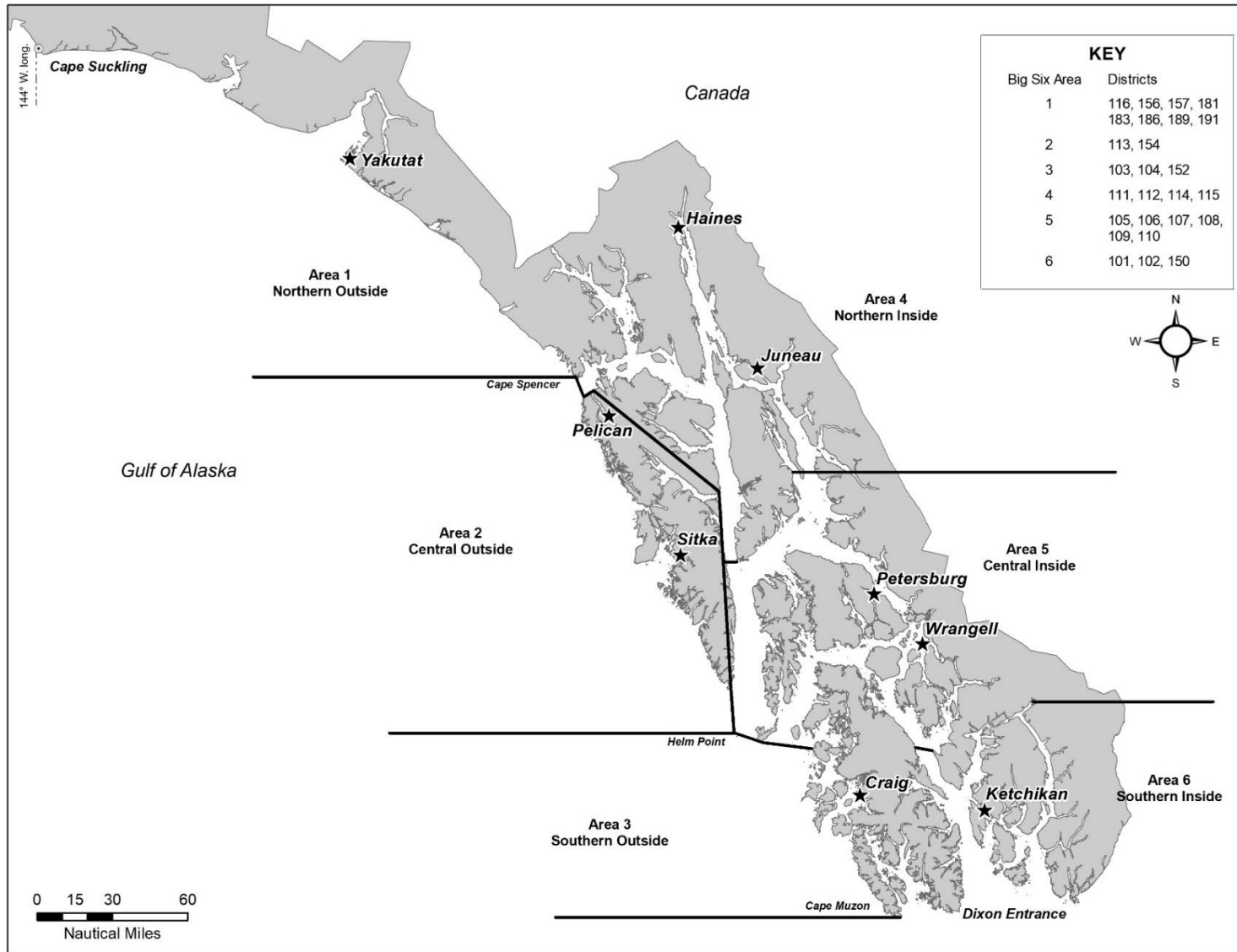


Figure 2.—Fisheries Performance Data program reporting areas by district in Southeast Alaska and Yakutat.

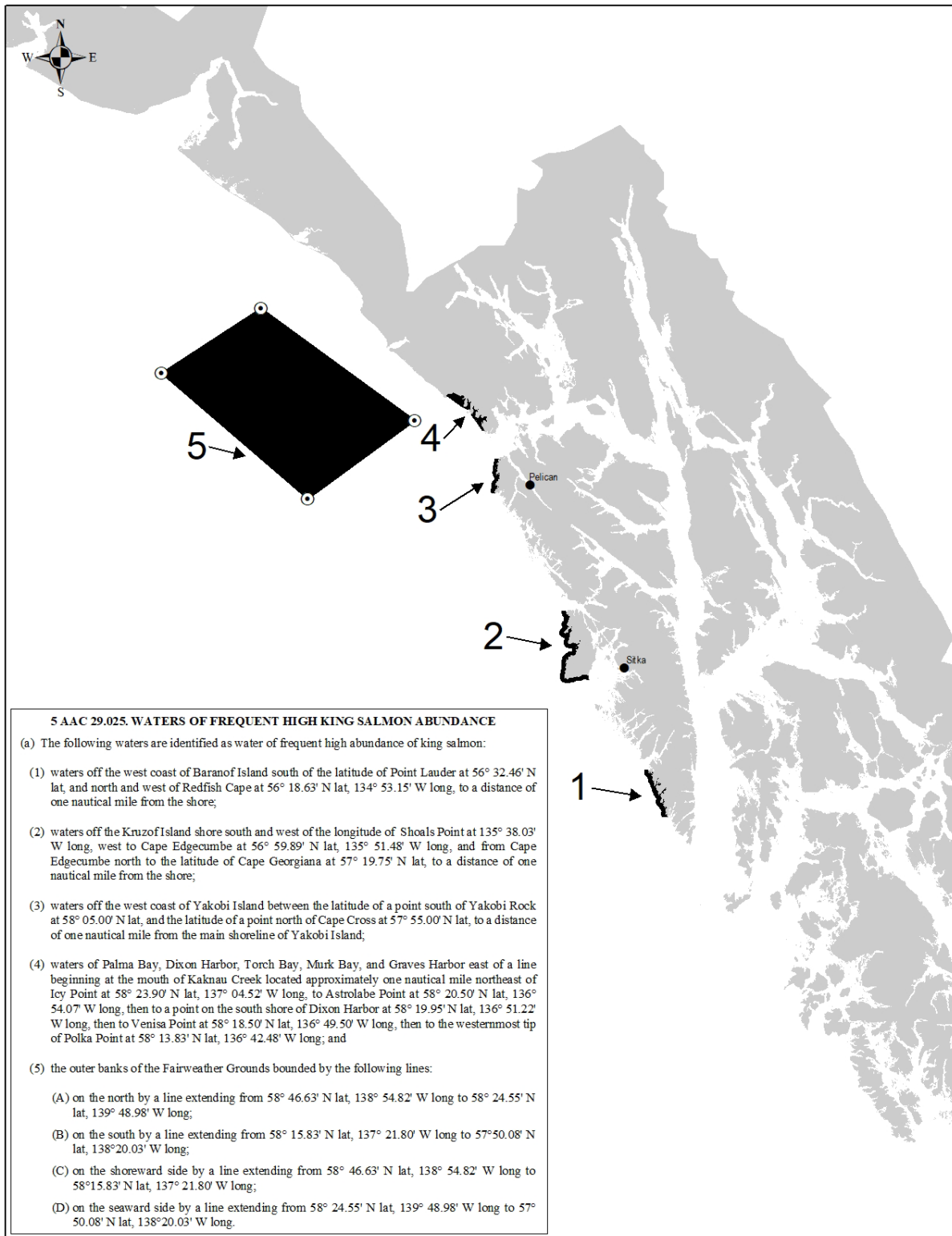


Figure 3.—Areas of high king salmon abundance closed to salmon trolling following the closure of the first summer Chinook salmon retention period.

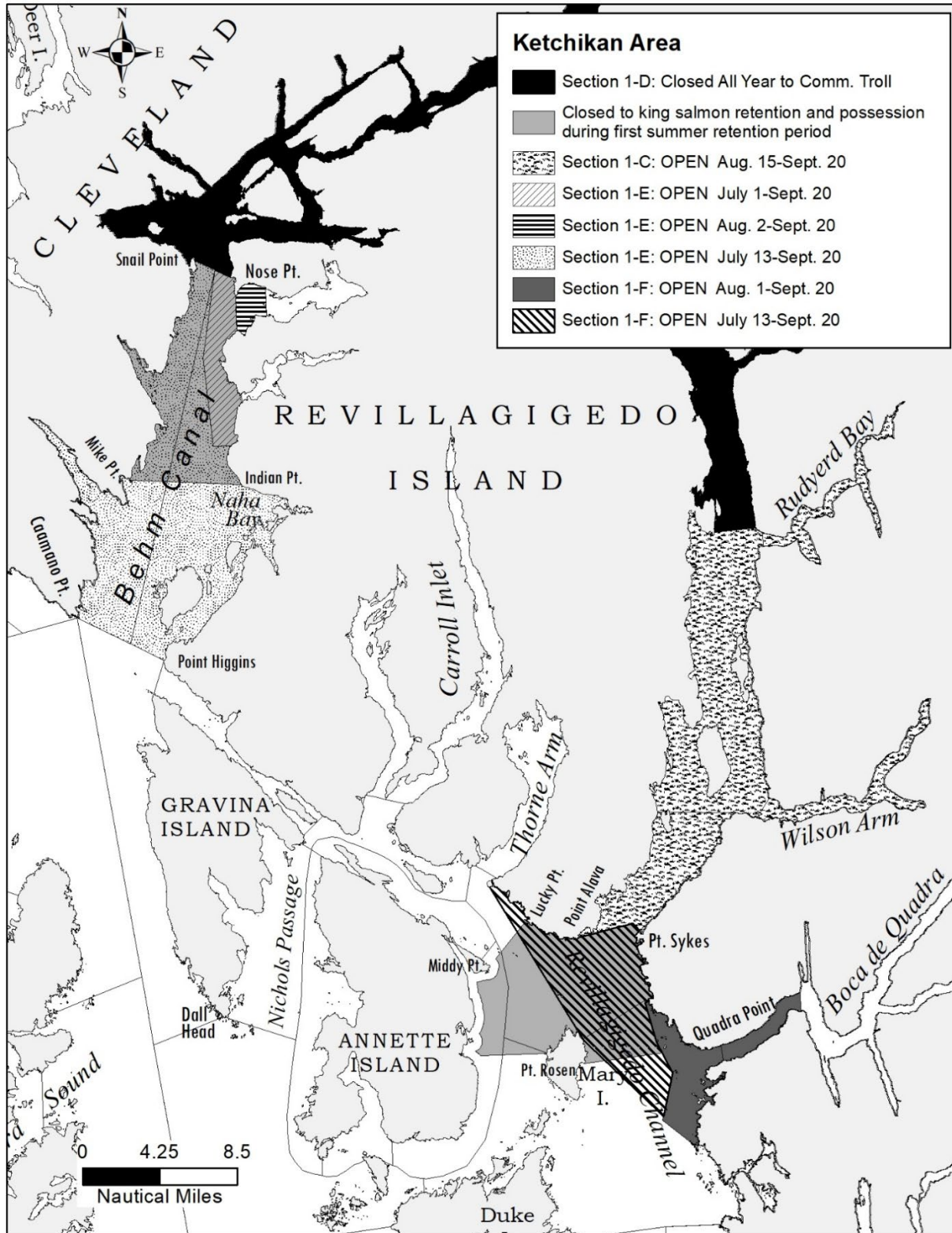


Figure 4.—Ketchikan area summer troll fishery seasonal restrictions (5 AAC 29.100[d]).

Note: This map is for general information only and does not exempt trollers from provisions in 5 AAC 29.150 (CLOSED WATERS) or emergency orders issued by ADF&G. The general summer troll fishing season applies to those areas not specified in the key or in 5 AAC 29.150.

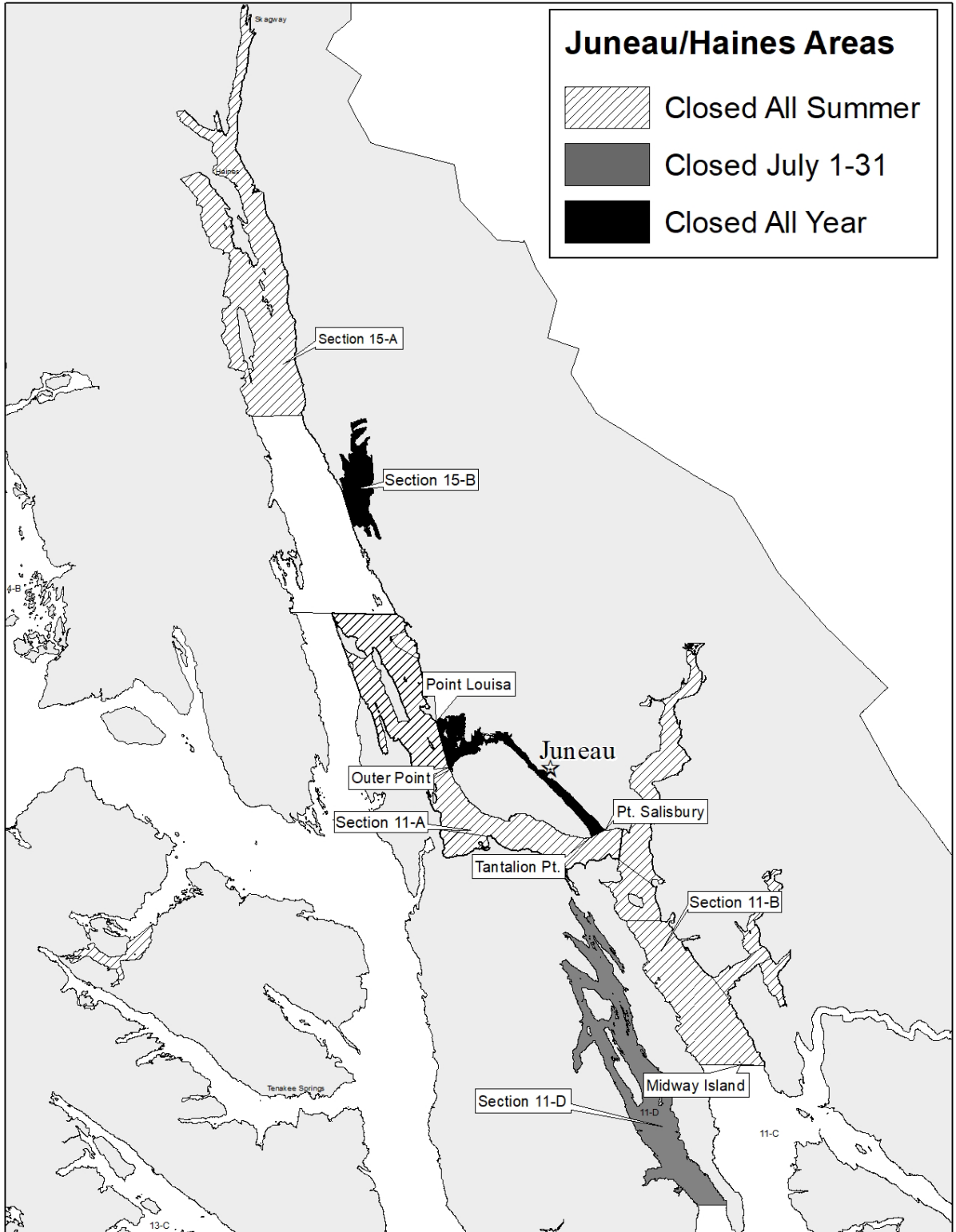


Figure 6.—Juneau and Haines areas closed waters for 2026 summer troll fishery (5 AAC 29.100[f] and [g]).

Note: This map is for general information only and does not exempt trollers from provisions in 5 AAC 29.150 (CLOSED WATERS) or emergency orders issued by ADF&G. The general summer troll fishing season applies to those areas not specified in the key or in 5 AAC 29.150.

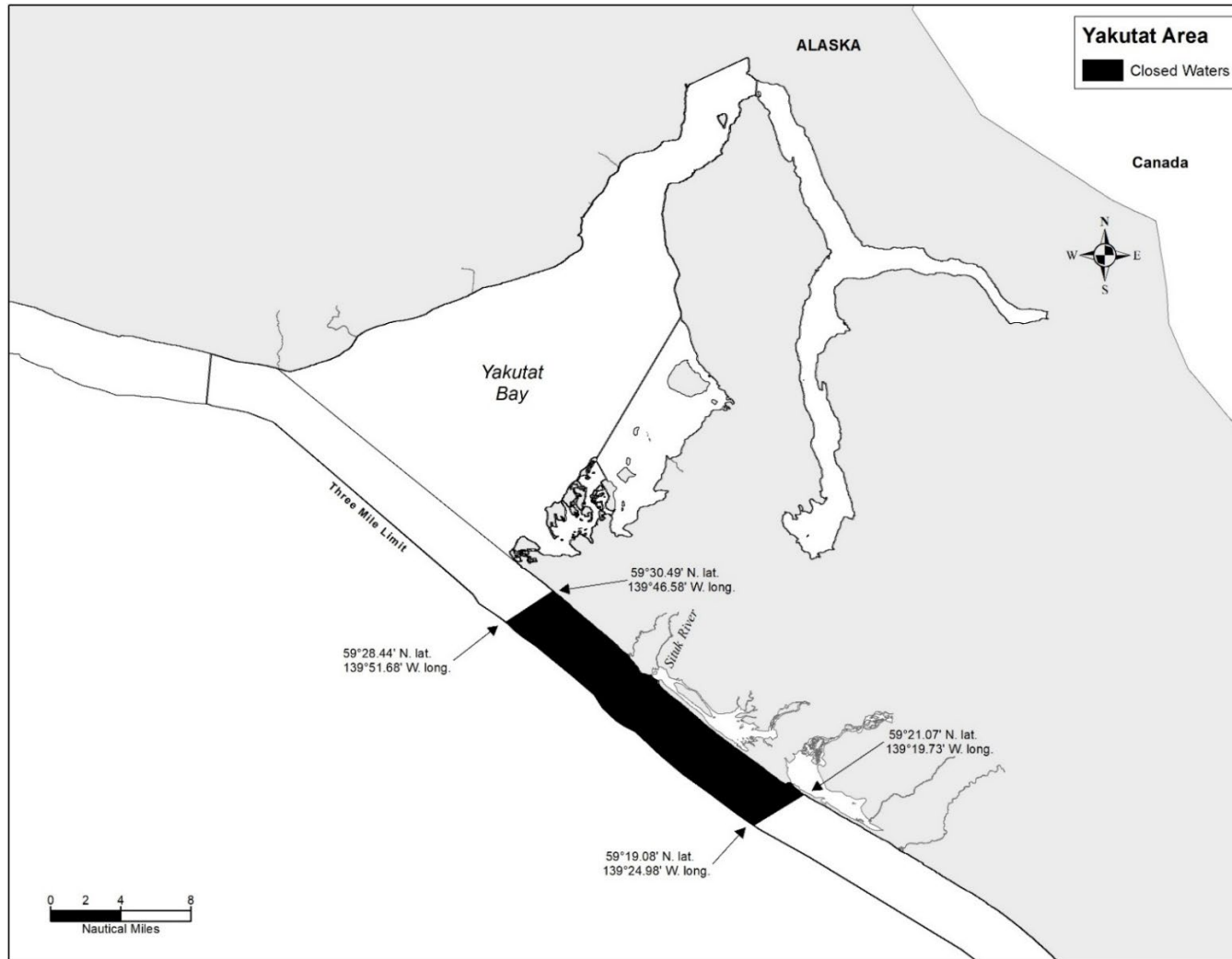


Figure 7.—Yakutat area closed waters for 2026 summer troll fishery. Chinook salmon retention prohibited July 1–September 20 (5 AAC 30.365[c]); salmon fishing prohibited August 7–September 20 (5 AAC 29.100[i]).

Note: This map is for general information only and does not exempt trollers from provisions in 5 AAC 29.150 (CLOSED WATERS) or emergency orders issued by ADF&G. The general summer troll fishing season applies to those areas not specified in the key or in 5 AAC 29.150.

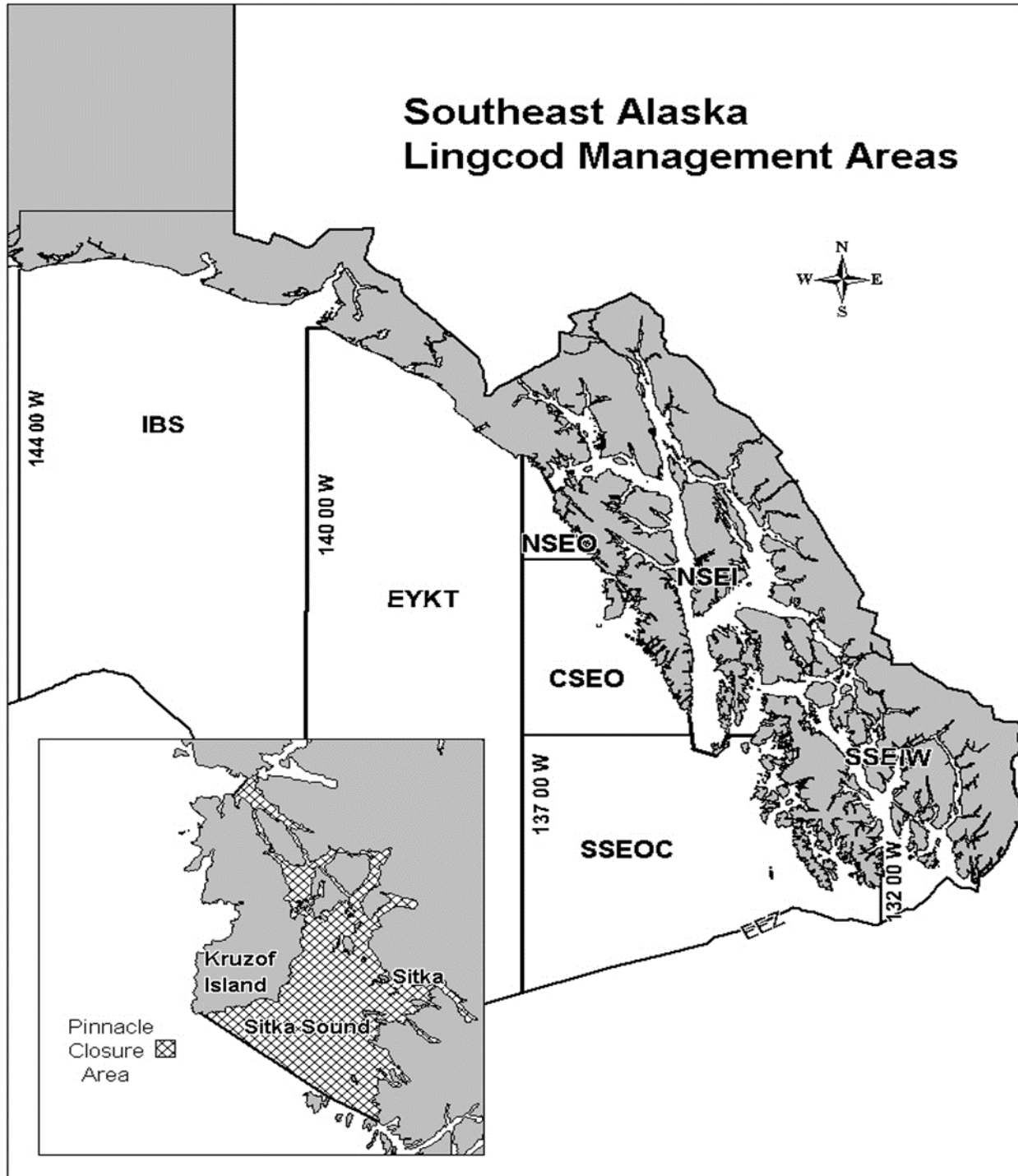


Figure 8.—Southeast Alaska lingcod management areas, restricted waters of Sitka Sound, and Edgecumbe Pinnacles Marine Reserve.