This plan remains in effect until superseded by the next year’s annual management plan (AMP). The AMP serves as an instruction manual for hatchery operations and adult return management; it is incumbent upon Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) and hatchery staff to share information with each other regularly for successful adherence to this plan. Anticipated departures from the plan should be communicated as soon as possible in the event an amendment is necessary. Unintended and unexpected changes should be disclosed immediately. The ADF&G private nonprofit (PNP) hatchery program coordinator will advise as to whether an amendment, exception report, or other action is warranted.

1.0 Executive Summary

1.1 Background

SSRAA operates six production salmon hatcheries in southern Southeast Alaska: Neets Bay Hatchery (NBH), Whitman Lake Hatchery (WLH), Burnett Inlet Hatchery (BIH), Klawock River Hatchery (KRH), Port Saint Nicholas Hatchery (PSNH) and Deer Mountain Hatchery (DMH). Since 2000, ADF&G has contracted SSRAA to operate the Crystal Lake Hatchery (CLH) in Petersburg.

Since 1983, SSRAA has operated NBH. The hatchery is at the outfall of Neets Creek at the head of Neets Bay, about 40 miles north of Ketchikan. The hatchery produces chum, coho, and Chinook salmon. Smolt releases are made from freshwater raceways and marine net pens into Neets Bay. NBH is the primary egg collection site for SSRAA chum salmon programs. Chum salmon, both summer and fall stocks, are spawned, incubated, reared, and released at NBH. Some of the fall chum salmon eggs incubated at NBH are transported as fry to Nakat Inlet for rearing and release. A portion of the eyed summer chum salmon eggs are transported to WLH and BIH for incubation, rearing, and eventual release at several remote sites. Both summer and fall chum eyed eggs are transported from NBH to BIH for incubation, rearing and release. NBH also acts as a secondary broodstock site for fall coho.

Since 1978, SSRAA has operated WLH as a production and central incubation facility. The hatchery is at Herring Cove in George Inlet, approximately 10 miles south of Ketchikan. The hatchery produces chum, coho, and Chinook salmon. Release sites are at the hatchery in Herring Cove, Neets Bay, Anita Bay near Wrangell, Nakat Inlet, Kendrick Bay, McLean Arm, Carroll Inlet and Deer Mountain. WLH is the primary egg collection site for SSRAA fall coho salmon and Chickamin River stock Chinook salmon programs. WLH retains some of the eggs collected for freshwater rearing and release at the hatchery to provide future hatchery broodstock. Some of the Chinook and coho salmon reared in fresh water at WLH are transported to various remote-release sites. Some of the coho salmon eggs are transferred from WLH to NBH for freshwater rearing and eventual release from saltwater net pens. Coho salmon eggs are also transferred to BIH for eventual rearing at Neck Lake and release at NBH and Anita Bay. Chinook salmon eggs are transferred to CLH for freshwater rearing and then transported to NBH or PSNH for saltwater release. Chinook salmon eggs are also transported to PSNH for fresh and saltwater
rearing and release at PSN. Chinook salmon smolt, freshwater reared at WLH, are transported to Neets Bay or Carroll Inlet each spring for marine pen rearing and release. Chinook salmon fry are transported to Deer Mountain for freshwater rearing. Some smolt are released at Deer Mountain while some are transported to Carroll Inlet for saltwater rearing and release. Beginning in 2018 WLH will be the primary broodstock site for SSRAA’s summer coho program. Some of the eggs collected at WLH will be transferred as eyed eggs to BIH for incubation prior to transfer to Neck Lake for rearing and release.

BIH is in Burnett Inlet approximately 25 miles south of Wrangell on Etolin Island. BIH was designed primarily as a sockeye salmon rehabilitation enhancement facility, but SSRAA has no plans at this time to propagate sockeye salmon. BIH is currently operated as a chum and coho salmon hatchery. In 2018 SSRAA will collect summer chum salmon eggs at BIH for hatchery rearing and release, and fry transport to Anita Bay and Port Asuncion for saltwater rearing and release. Fall chum eggs will also be collected for rearing and release at BIH as well as transfer of eyed eggs to NBH. BIH also incubates fall coho salmon eggs (Indian Creek stock) from WLH and transports resultant fry to Neck Lake for long term freshwater rearing. Fall coho salmon smolt are transported to NBH and Anita Bay for saltwater rearing and release. In 2018 the summer coho eggs (Reflection Lake stock) will be collected at WLH and eyed eggs transferred to BIH for incubation, initial feeding and transport to Neck Lake for rearing and release.

In 2016, SSRAA was issued PNP Hatchery Permit #47 to operate KRH, at the outflow of Klawock Lake in the City of Klawock, Alaska. KRH is operated as a coho salmon hatchery and is permitted to produce sockeye salmon.

In 2016, SSRAA was issued PNP Hatchery Permit #48 to operate PSNH, which is at the water treatment plant in the City of Craig, Alaska. PSNH is operated as a Chinook and chum salmon hatchery.

In 2017, SSRAA was issued PNP Hatchery Permit #49 to operate DMH, which is in the City of Ketchikan. DMH functions primarily as a satellite freshwater rearing site for WLH producing Chinook salmon smolt for release at the hatchery and at Carroll Inlet. Beginning in 2018, DMH will also serve as an alternate broodstock site when the first SSRAA produced adults return to Ketchikan Creek.

SSRAA's long-term goal is to have 75% of all fish produced harvested in common property fisheries, with the remaining 25% harvested by SSRAA to cover operating expenses. Strong chum salmon survivals are necessary to achieve this goal. In 2017, about 70% of the returning adults were captured in common property harvest when SSRAA chum salmon survivals were not strong.

1.2 New this year (production, harvest management, culture techniques, etc.)

In 2018, SSRAA will be instituting several program changes. The summer coho salmon broodstock will be collected at WLH rather than BIH. NBH will collect fall coho salmon eggs to reduce the coho salmon holding requirements at WLH. BIH will be collecting both summer and fall chum salmon eggs. Summer chum salmon will be released at Port Asuncion for the first
time and Chinook salmon previously released at NBH will be relocated to Carroll Inlet and PSN. SSRAA will be utilizing a new fish stunner at BIH for chum egg takes.

In 2018, SSRAA will be testing an early saltwater rearing strategy for coho salmon at NBH. In 2017, SSRAA moved a test group of coho salmon to saltwater net pens at 3.5 grams in late-July, which had excellent results. In 2018, SSRAA intends to expand the strategy to 600,000 fish. SSRAA is using this rearing strategy to compensate for lost production at Neck Lake in 2017.

1.3 New permits or permit amendments needed this year

In 2018, SSRAA submitted 4 permit alteration requests (PARs). The first request is to increase a chum salmon release at Port Asumcion on Baker Island from 8,000,000 to 20,000,000. The second PAR is to increase a summer chum salmon release at Nakat Inlet. A third PAR is to change the brood source for Neck Lake coho salmon production from Indian Creek stock coho salmon to Klawock Lake stock coho salmon. The fourth PAR is to increase coho salmon production at WLH by 500,000 eggs for release at Nakat Inlet. Fish Transport Permits will be sought if the PARs are approved.

1.4 Expected Returns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species, Run</th>
<th>Release Location</th>
<th>Common Property Harvest</th>
<th>Other*</th>
<th>Total Return</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coho salmon</td>
<td>Herring Cove</td>
<td>15,500</td>
<td>5,150</td>
<td>21,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coho salmon</td>
<td>Nakat Inlet</td>
<td>19,650</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>21,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coho salmon</td>
<td>Anita Bay</td>
<td>7,600</td>
<td>2,300</td>
<td>9,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coho salmon</td>
<td>Neets Bay</td>
<td>57,900</td>
<td>24,800</td>
<td>82,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coho salmon</td>
<td>Crystal Creek</td>
<td>5,300</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>6,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coho salmon</td>
<td>Klawock River</td>
<td>157,000</td>
<td>67,000</td>
<td>224,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coho salmon, summer</td>
<td>Whitman Lake</td>
<td>10,300</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>13,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coho salmon, summer</td>
<td>Neck Lake</td>
<td>27,550</td>
<td>27,550</td>
<td>55,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinook salmon</td>
<td>Whitman Lake</td>
<td>3,700</td>
<td>8,600</td>
<td>12,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinook salmon</td>
<td>Anita Bay</td>
<td>4,620</td>
<td>10,780</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinook salmon</td>
<td>Neets Bay</td>
<td>5,400</td>
<td>12,700</td>
<td>18,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinook salmon</td>
<td>Crystal Creek</td>
<td>1,650</td>
<td>1,650</td>
<td>3,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinook salmon</td>
<td>City Creek</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinook salmon</td>
<td>Port Saint Nicholas</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>685</td>
<td>979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinook salmon</td>
<td>Deer Mountain</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinook salmon</td>
<td>Carrol Inlet</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chum salmon, summer</td>
<td>Neets Bay</td>
<td>364,000</td>
<td>984,000</td>
<td>1,348,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chum salmon, summer</td>
<td>Anita Bay</td>
<td>229,500</td>
<td>229,500</td>
<td>459,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chum salmon, summer</td>
<td>Kendrick Bay</td>
<td>442,750</td>
<td>189,750</td>
<td>632,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chum salmon, summer</td>
<td>Nakat Inlet</td>
<td>130,150</td>
<td>130,150</td>
<td>260,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chum salmon, summer</td>
<td>Burnett Inlet</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chum salmon, fall</td>
<td>Nakat Inlet</td>
<td>19,900</td>
<td>37,000</td>
<td>56,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chum salmon, fall</td>
<td>Burnett Inlet</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chum salmon, fall</td>
<td>Neets Bay</td>
<td>14,850</td>
<td>44,550</td>
<td>59,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Includes cost recovery, broodstock, common property harvest in the THA, etc.
### Production Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species, Run</th>
<th>Program Name</th>
<th>Brood Year</th>
<th>Release Date</th>
<th>Number Release</th>
<th>Life Stage</th>
<th>Type of mark, percentage marked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coho salmon, summer</td>
<td>WLH</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>210,000</td>
<td>smolt</td>
<td>CWT¹, 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coho salmon, summer</td>
<td>Neck Lake</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>1,800,000</td>
<td>smolt</td>
<td>CWT, 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coho salmon, fall</td>
<td>WLH</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>smolt</td>
<td>CWT, 6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coho salmon, fall</td>
<td>NBH</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>June 2018</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>smolt</td>
<td>CWT, 2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coho salmon, fall</td>
<td>WLH to NBH</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>225,000</td>
<td>smolt</td>
<td>CWT, 4.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coho salmon, fall</td>
<td>Nakat Inlet</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>smolt</td>
<td>CWT, 5%; TM 100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coho salmon, fall</td>
<td>WLH to Anita Bay</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>smolt</td>
<td>CWT, 6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coho salmon, fall</td>
<td>WLH to BIH to NL to Anita Bay</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>275,000</td>
<td>smolt</td>
<td>CWT, 3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coho salmon, fall</td>
<td>WLH to BIH to NL to NBH</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>850,000</td>
<td>smolt</td>
<td>CWT, 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coho salmon</td>
<td>KRH saltwater estuary</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>2,900,000</td>
<td>smolt</td>
<td>CWT, 1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coho salmon</td>
<td>KRH early lake release</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>smolt</td>
<td>CWT, 2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coho salmon</td>
<td>KRH to Port Asumcion</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>smolt</td>
<td>TM, 100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinook salmon</td>
<td>WLH</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>smolt</td>
<td>CWT, 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinook salmon</td>
<td>WLH to CI</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>smolt</td>
<td>CWT, 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinook salmon</td>
<td>CLH to NBH</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>smolt</td>
<td>CWT, 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinook Salmon</td>
<td>CLH to PSN</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>smolt</td>
<td>CWT, 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinook salmon</td>
<td>DMH to CI</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>smolt</td>
<td>CWT, 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinook Salmon</td>
<td>DMH</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>smolt</td>
<td>CWT, 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinook salmon</td>
<td>CLH to Anita Bay</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>smolt</td>
<td>CWT, 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinook salmon</td>
<td>PSN</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>smolt</td>
<td>CWT, 17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chum salmon, summer</td>
<td>NBH</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>April 2018</td>
<td>61,000,000</td>
<td>smolt</td>
<td>TM², 100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chum salmon, summer</td>
<td>Anita Bay</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>April 2018</td>
<td>22,000,000</td>
<td>smolt</td>
<td>TM, 100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chum salmon, summer</td>
<td>Kendrick Bay</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>April 2018</td>
<td>30,000,000</td>
<td>smolt</td>
<td>TM, 100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chum salmon, summer</td>
<td>Nakat Inlet</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>April 2018</td>
<td>8,000,000</td>
<td>smolt</td>
<td>TM, 100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chum salmon, summer</td>
<td>BIH</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>24,000,000</td>
<td>smolt</td>
<td>TM, 100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chum salmon, summer</td>
<td>Port Asumcion</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>6,500,000</td>
<td>smolt</td>
<td>TM, 100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chum salmon, fall</td>
<td>NBH</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>smolt</td>
<td>TM, 100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chum salmon, fall</td>
<td>Nakat Inlet</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>smolt</td>
<td>TM, 100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species, Run</td>
<td>Program Name</td>
<td>Brood Year</td>
<td>Release Date</td>
<td>Number Release</td>
<td>Life Stage</td>
<td>Type of mark, percentage marked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
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<td>------------</td>
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<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chum salmon, fall</td>
<td>BIH</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>smolt</td>
<td>TM, 100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.6  **Egg takes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Name</th>
<th>Ancestral Stock(s)</th>
<th>Egg-take Site</th>
<th>Primary or Alternate Source?</th>
<th>Current Year Egg Goal</th>
<th>Permitted Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WLH summer coho salmon</td>
<td>Reflection Lake</td>
<td>WLH</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neck Lake coho salmon</td>
<td>Reflection Lake</td>
<td>Neck Lake</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WLH coho salmon</td>
<td>Indian River</td>
<td>WLH</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>4,500,0001</td>
<td>7,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NBH coho salmon</td>
<td>Indian River</td>
<td>NBH</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KRH coho salmon</td>
<td>Klawock River</td>
<td>KRH</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WLH Chinook salmon</td>
<td>Chickamin River</td>
<td>WLH</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>2,800,0002</td>
<td>2,100,0003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NBH summer chum salmon</td>
<td>Carroll River</td>
<td>NBH</td>
<td>P</td>
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<td>164,400,0004</td>
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<tr>
<td>NBH fall chum salmon</td>
<td>Cholmondeley</td>
<td>NBH</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>35,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>BIH summer chum salmon</td>
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<td>BIH</td>
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<td>68,000,000</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Cholmondeley</td>
<td>BIH</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>35,000,000</td>
<td>35,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 2.4 million eyed eggs to NBH and 2.1 million to BIH
2 WLH may take an additional 700,000 eggs taken for Port Saint Nicholas Hatchery.
3 WLH has a permit for 2.1 million Chinook salmon eggs for SSRAA projects.
4 NBH is permitted for 70,500,000 summer chum salmon eggs, plus an additional 50,000,000 can be taken for BIH, and another 43,900,000 eggs may be taken for WLH. NBH has an FTP that allows up to 35,000,000 fall chum salmon eggs to be collected.

1.7  **Current Permitting**

SSRAA has six PNP hatchery permits: WLH was issued Permit #8 in 1978; NBH was issued Permit #19 in 1983; BIH was issued Permit #40 in 1997; KRH was issued permit #47 in 2016; PSN was issued permit #48 in 2016, and DMH was issued Permit #49 in 2017. The hatchery permits, including all approved permit alterations, and associated basic management plans (BMPs) specify the maximum green egg capacity at each SSRAA hatchery to be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hatchery</th>
<th>Chinook Salmon</th>
<th>Coho Salmon</th>
<th>Chum Salmon</th>
<th>Sockeye Salmon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whitman Lake</td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
<td>7,000,000</td>
<td>44,300,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neets Bay</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>102,700,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burnett Inlet</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,500,000</td>
<td>66,000,000</td>
<td>2,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klawock River</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Saint Nick</td>
<td>770,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deer Mountain</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hatchery broodstocks and projects are similarly authorized and are further delimited by FTPs.

2.0 Whitman Lake Hatchery summer coho salmon

2.1 Program details

This program provides increased harvest of summer coho salmon in common property fisheries. Up to 200,000 summer coho salmon smolt are released from raceways at WLH each spring. Adult returns from these releases provide broodstock for continuation of the summer coho salmon program. Coho salmon returns to WLH must be large enough to provide eggs for both WLH and Neck Lake programs. Coded wire tags (CWTs) are used to evaluate contributions to common property fisheries and evaluate the survival rates of different fish culture methods. Summer coho salmon released from WLH are tagged at a rate of 10%. CWTs are recovered by ADF&G during sampling of commercial fisheries harvest and by WLH at the rack. The current production goal is releasing 200,000 20-grams or larger, summer coho salmon smolt each spring from WLH. The broodstock program was relocated to WLH beginning with broodyear 2015 which will return in 2018. There will be no summer coho return to BIH in 2018.

2.2 Egg takes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Name</th>
<th>Ancestral Stock(s)</th>
<th>Egg-take Site, Stat Area</th>
<th>Primary or Alternate Source?</th>
<th>Current Year Egg Goal</th>
<th>Permitted Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whitman Lake coho salmon</td>
<td>Reflection Lake</td>
<td>WLH</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species/Run Totals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.3 Broodstock capture method

Returning coho salmon are hatchery-produced fish. Adult coho salmon begin entering the ladder in late June. Coho salmon are collected throughout the entire run and held in raceways until ripe.

2.4 Spawning

Coho salmon are dispatched with a blow to the head. Eggs are fertilized and transported to the hatchery for rinsing. Fertilized eggs are placed in Heath-style incubators. Eggs are water hardened in Iodophor. Family tracking is used to control bacterial kidney disease (BKD).
2.5 **Egg-take schedule**

Egg takes occur in mid-November.

2.6 **Carcass disposal**

Carcasses will be taken to a local processor for disposal or given away as bait. Fish in excess to broodstock needs may be sold.

2.7 **Planned releases this calendar year**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Name</th>
<th>Brood Year</th>
<th>Release Date</th>
<th>Number Release</th>
<th>Life Stage</th>
<th>Type of Mark, % Marked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WLH summer coho salmon</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>220,000</td>
<td>smolt</td>
<td>CWT, 10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.8 **Previous brood years that will remain in culture during the entire calendar year**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Name</th>
<th>Brood Year</th>
<th>Number Live (Jan. 1)</th>
<th>Number to release</th>
<th>Release Date</th>
<th>Life Stage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WLH summer coho salmon</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>220,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>May 2019</td>
<td>alevin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.9 **Operational diagram**

Egg-take, incubation and release at WLH.

2.10 **Fish transport permits**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTP #</th>
<th>E.t., trans., or rel.?</th>
<th>Trans. From → To</th>
<th>Maximal #, Life Stage</th>
<th>Expires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application will be submitted</td>
<td>Egg take, Release</td>
<td>WLH to WLH</td>
<td>2,500,000 green eggs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.0 **Neck Lake summer coho salmon**

3.1 **Program details**

Fry are transported by air to Neck Lake in May and reared in net pens until the following spring. Fish are released directly into the lake where they volitionally migrate to sea via Neck Creek. The purpose of the program is to provide increased harvest of summer coho salmon in common property fisheries, primarily the District 6 gillnet fishery. Typically, 50-60% of the total returning adults are harvested in the District 6 common property fishery. The gillnet fleet historically accounts for approximately 85% of the commercial harvest; troll harvest of these fish
has increased the past several years. Cost-recovery harvest of summer coho salmon at Neck Creek provides funding to cover operational expenses of SSRAA. CWTs are used to evaluate contribution to common property fisheries and to evaluate survival of different fish culture methods. Summer coho salmon released into Neck Lake are tagged at a rate of 2%. CWTs are collected by ADF&G while sampling fisheries. The production goal is to release up to 1.7 million 25-gram coho salmon smolt into Neck Lake annually. For brood year 2017, SSRAA is reducing the production goal to 900,000. Survivals from Neck Lake have been very poor for several years and it is hoped that reducing the biomass in the lake will increase the fitness of the fish released from the lake.

3.2  Egg takes

Eggs are collected from adult summer coho salmon returning to WLH. See sections 2.2–2.6 above for additional details.

3.3  Planned releases this calendar year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Name</th>
<th>Brood Year</th>
<th>Release Date</th>
<th>Number Release</th>
<th>Life Stage</th>
<th>Type of Mark, % Marked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neck Lake coho salmon</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>5/18</td>
<td>1,700,000</td>
<td>smolt</td>
<td>CWT, 2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.4  Previous brood years that will remain in culture during the entire calendar year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Name</th>
<th>Brood Year</th>
<th>Number Live (Jan. 1)</th>
<th>Number to release</th>
<th>Release Date</th>
<th>Life Stage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neck Lake coho salmon</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>Spring 2019</td>
<td>alevin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.5  Operational diagrams

Egg take at WLH, incubation, and short-term rearing at BIH. Fry transported to Neck Lake for 12 months of net pen rearing. Smolt released into the lake in May.

3.6  Fish transport permits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTP #</th>
<th>E.t., trans., or rel.?</th>
<th>Trans. From → To</th>
<th>Maximal #, Life Stage</th>
<th>Expires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09J-1003</td>
<td>Transport, release</td>
<td>BIH–Neck Lake</td>
<td>2,200,000 fry</td>
<td>3/31/2024</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.0 Whitman Lake Hatchery fall coho salmon

4.1 Program details

Approximately 3.5 million coho salmon eggs will be collected at WLH this fall and used for SSRAA’s coho salmon programs at Neets Bay, Nakat Inlet, Anita Bay, as well as a release at WLH. A portion of the eyed eggs collected at WLH are transported to NBH for incubation, rearing, and release. Additional eyed eggs are transferred to BIH for incubation and short-term rearing prior to transport by air to Neck Lake for long term freshwater rearing. Smolt from Neck Lake are then transported by vessel to NBH and Anita Bay as yearlings for short-term rearing, imprinting, and release. The remainder of the eggs are incubated and reared at WLH. Each spring, beginning in April, smolt are transported to Neets Bay, Nakat Inlet, and Anita Bay for short-term rearing, imprinting, and release. Coho salmon are released from the WLH into Herring Cove to provide a sustainable broodstock. The purpose of the WLH coho salmon program is to provide increased harvest of coho salmon in common property fisheries, primarily the troll fleet in districts 9 and 13. NBH may be used as a backup egg source. CWTs are used to evaluate contribution to common property fisheries and evaluate survival rates of different fish culture methods. In 2018, 5% of BY16 coho salmon releases from WLH will be tagged. The production goal is to release 300,000 25-gram yearling coho salmon smolt into Herring Cove annually.

4.2 Egg takes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Name</th>
<th>Ancestral Stock(s)</th>
<th>Egg-take Site</th>
<th>Primary or Alternate Source?</th>
<th>Current Year Egg Goal</th>
<th>Permitted Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whitman Lake coho salmon</td>
<td>Indian Creek</td>
<td>WLH</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
<td>7,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neets Bay coho salmon</td>
<td>Indian Creek</td>
<td>NBH</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species/Run Totals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
<td>7,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

600,000 eyed eggs transferred to NBH, 900,000 million eyed eggs transferred to BIH.

4.3 Broodstock capture method

Adult returns to WLH enter adult holding ponds through a fish ladder.

4.4 Spawning

Coho salmon are dispatched with a blow to the head. Eggs are fertilized and transported to the hatchery for rinsing. Fertilized eggs are placed in Heath-style incubators. Eggs are water hardened in Iodophor. Family tracking is used to control bacterial kidney disease (BKD).

4.5 Egg-take schedule

Eggs are collected from late October to early December as fish ripen.

4.6 Carcasses
Carcasses are taken to a local processor for disposal or given away as bait. Fish in excess of broodstock needs may be sold for cost recovery.

4.7 Planned releases this calendar year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Name</th>
<th>Brood Year</th>
<th>Release Date</th>
<th>Number to Release</th>
<th>Life Stage</th>
<th>Type of Mark, % Marked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whitman Lake coho salmon</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>Smolt</td>
<td>CWT, 5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neets Bay coho salmon</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>Smolt</td>
<td>CWT, 2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WLH to NBH coho salmon</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>225,000</td>
<td>Smolt</td>
<td>CWT, 4.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nakat Inlet coho salmon</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>Smolt</td>
<td>CWT, 5%, TM 100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WLH to Anita Bay coho salmon</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>Smolt</td>
<td>CWT, 6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WLH to BIH to Neck Lake to NBH coho salmon</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>850,000</td>
<td>Smolt</td>
<td>CWT, 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WLH to BIH to Neck Lake to Anita Bay coho salmon</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>275,000</td>
<td>Smolt</td>
<td>CWT, 3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,050,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.8 Previous brood years that will remain in culture during the entire calendar year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Name</th>
<th>Brood Year</th>
<th>Number Live (Jan. 1)</th>
<th>Number to Release</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Life Stage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whitman Lake coho salmon</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>340,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>May 2019</td>
<td>alevin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WLH to BIH to NL to NBH coho salmon</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>825,000</td>
<td>May 2019</td>
<td>alevin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WLH to NBH coho salmon</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>225,000</td>
<td>May 2019</td>
<td>alevin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neets Bay coho salmon</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2,600,000</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>May 2019</td>
<td>alevin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nakat Inlet coho salmon</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>660,000</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>May 2019</td>
<td>alevin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WLH to BIH to Neck Lake to Anita Bay coho salmon</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>330,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>May 2019</td>
<td>alevin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anita Bay coho salmon</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>330,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>May 2019</td>
<td>alevin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.9  Operational diagram

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTP #</th>
<th>E.t., trans., or rel.?</th>
<th>Trans. From → To</th>
<th>Maximal #, Life Stage</th>
<th>Expires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01J-1001</td>
<td>Transport, release</td>
<td>WLH to Anita Bay</td>
<td>600,000 smolt</td>
<td>5/31/2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05J-1008</td>
<td>Egg take, transport, release</td>
<td>NBH to WLH</td>
<td>4,500,000 eggs</td>
<td>6/30/2025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05J-1007</td>
<td>Egg take, release</td>
<td>WLH to WLH</td>
<td>4,500,000 eggs</td>
<td>6/30/2025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05J-1026</td>
<td>Transport, release</td>
<td>WLH to Nakat Inlet</td>
<td>600,000 smolt</td>
<td>12/31/2025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13J-1002</td>
<td>Egg take, transport, release</td>
<td>WLH to BIH to Neck Lake to Neets Bay</td>
<td>2,200,000 eggs</td>
<td>12/31/2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13J-1005</td>
<td>Transport, release</td>
<td>WLH to NBH</td>
<td>2,600,000 eyed eggs plus 600,000 smolt</td>
<td>4/30/2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11J-1024</td>
<td>Transport, release</td>
<td>WLH to Neck Lake to Neets Bay</td>
<td>2,000,000 fry</td>
<td>5/31/2027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98J-1007</td>
<td>Egg take, release</td>
<td>NBH to Neets Bay</td>
<td>4,500,000 eggs</td>
<td>6/30/2028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14J-1004</td>
<td>Egg take, transport, release</td>
<td>NBH to BIH to Neck Lake to NBH</td>
<td>2,200,000 eggs</td>
<td>12/31/2024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14J-1011</td>
<td>Transport, release</td>
<td>Neck Lake to Anita Bay</td>
<td>600,000 smolt</td>
<td>6/30/2024</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.0  Nakat Inlet coho salmon

5.1  Program details

In mid-April, 15 gram coho salmon smolt from WLH are transported to saltwater net pens in the upper end of Nakat Inlet, in the freshwater influence of Nakat Creek. Smolt are reared for approximately 45 days. Target release is 600,000 25-gram coho salmon smolt. The purpose of the program is to provide increased harvest of coho salmon in common property fisheries, primarily in District 1 troll and gillnet fisheries, and in the terminal harvest area (THA). Nakat...
Inlet coho salmon are also harvested by the troll fleet in districts 9 and 13. CWTs are used to evaluate contribution to common property fisheries and evaluate the survival rates of different fish culture methods. In 2018, 5% of BY16 coho salmon released at Nakat Inlet will be tagged and 100% will be thermal marked.

5.2 Operational diagram

5.3 Fish transport permits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTP #</th>
<th>E.t., trans., or rel.?</th>
<th>Trans. From → To</th>
<th>Maximal #, Life Stage</th>
<th>Expires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>05J-1026</td>
<td>Transport, release</td>
<td>WLH to Nakat Inlet</td>
<td>600,000 smolt</td>
<td>12/31/2025</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.0 Anita Bay coho salmon

6.1 Program details

In mid-April, 15 gram coho smolt from WLH and Neck Lake are transported to saltwater net pens in the upper end of Anita Bay. The pens are placed in the freshwater influence of the upper tributaries to ensure proper imprinting and minimize straying. Smolt are reared for approximately 45 days. The production goal is release of 600,000 25-gram coho salmon smolt. The purpose of the program is to provide coho salmon for harvest in the common property fisheries. Anita Bay coho salmon are primarily harvested by the troll fleet in traditional fisheries and in Anita Bay THA by the gillnet fleet. Returning adults may also contribute to districts 6 and 8 gillnet fisheries, districts 5, 6, and 7 seine fisheries, and sport fisheries in the Wrangell area. CWTs are used to evaluate contribution to common property fisheries and evaluate the survival rates of different fish culture methods. In 2018, 5% of BY16 coho salmon released at Anita Bay will be tagged.

6.2 Operational diagram

6.3 Fish transport permits
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTP #</th>
<th>E.t., trans., or rel.?</th>
<th>Trans. From → To</th>
<th>Maximal #, Life Stage</th>
<th>Expires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01J-1001</td>
<td>Transport, release</td>
<td>WLH to Anita Bay</td>
<td>600,000 smolt</td>
<td>5/31/2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14J-1011</td>
<td>Transport, release</td>
<td>Neck Lake to Anita Bay</td>
<td>600,000 smolt</td>
<td>6/30/2024</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 7.0 Neets Bay Hatchery coho salmon

#### 7.1 Program details

NBH is a backup egg source for WLH. Approximately 2.5 million coho salmon smolt are reared in fresh water at NBH. In April, coho salmon are transferred from fresh water to saltwater net pens for short-term rearing. An additional 225,000 yearling coho salmon smolt from WLH and 900,000 million yearling coho salmon smolt from Neck Lake are transported to saltwater net pens for rearing and release. Smolt are reared in net pens for approximately 45 days for imprinting and growth, prior to release at a target size of 25 grams. Adult coho salmon have been returning to NBH since 1981. The purpose of the program is to provide adult coho salmon for common property harvest, primarily the troll fleet in districts 9 and 13. NBH coho salmon are also harvested in the NBH special harvest area (SHA) for cost recovery and in possible fall seine and gillnet rotational fisheries. CWTs are used to evaluate contribution to common property fisheries and evaluate the survival rates of different fish culture methods. In 2018, the tagging rate of BY16 coho salmon at NBH will be 4.3%.

#### 7.2 Egg takes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Name</th>
<th>Ancestral Stock(s)</th>
<th>Egg-take Site</th>
<th>Primary or Alternate Source?</th>
<th>Current Year Egg Goal</th>
<th>Permitted Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whitman Lake coho salmon</td>
<td>Indian Creek</td>
<td>WLH</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>7,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neets Bay coho salmon</td>
<td>Indian Creek</td>
<td>NBH</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species/Run Totals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 7.3 Broodstock capture method

Adult returns to NBH enter adult holding ponds through a fish ladder.

#### 7.4 Spawning

Coho salmon are dispatched with a blow to the head. Eggs are fertilized and transported to the hatchery for rinsing. Fertilized eggs are placed in Heath-style incubators. Eggs are water hardened in Iodophor.

#### 7.5 Egg-take schedule
Eggs are collected from late October to early December as fish ripen.

7.6  Carcasses

Carcasses will be disposed of by dumping whole in deep water, given away as bait, sold to a local processor or removed by a local processor for disposal.

7.7  Operational diagram BY 2017

Egg take, incubation, and long-term freshwater rearing at WLH.

Eyed egg transfer, incubation, long-term freshwater rearing, short-term saltwater rearing, and release at NBH.

Smolt transferred, short-term saltwater rearing, and release at NBH.

Eyed egg transfer, incubation, and short-term rearing at BIH.

Fry transport and long-term rearing at Neck Lake.
8.0  Whitman Lake Hatchery summer Chinook salmon

8.1  Program details

Adult Chinook salmon returns to WLH are the source for eggs used in all of SSRAA’s Chickamin River stock Chinook salmon programs (CLH has Andrew Creek stock Chinook salmon with releases at Blind Slough and Anita Bay). WLH may also act as a source of up to 700,000 Chinook salmon eggs for Port Saint Nicholas Hatchery (PSNH). A portion of the eggs are held at WLH for incubation and long-term freshwater rearing, and then transported to NBH or Carroll Inlet for short-term saltwater rearing and release each spring. A portion of the eggs collected at WLH are shipped to CLH for incubation and long-term freshwater rearing, and then transported to NBH or PSN for short-term saltwater rearing and release each spring. The balance of the eggs are held at WLH for incubation and long-term freshwater rearing, and then released.
directly into Herring Cove for continuation of SSRAA’s Chinook salmon broodstock program. In 2018, SSRAA is not anticipating a shortage of broodstock. Beginning in 2014 WLH collected an additional 600,000 green eggs for DMH that will be incubated and short-term reared at WLH prior to transfer to DMH for long-term freshwater rearing. A portion of the BY16 yearling smolt will be transported from DMH to a release site in Carroll Inlet for short-term saltwater rearing and release while 100,000 yearling smolt will be reared and released at DMH to establish an alternate broodstock site for the Chickamin River stock Chinook salmon. WLH will collect additional Chinook salmon eggs for PSNH if eggs are available. The program provides increased harvest of Chinook salmon in common property fisheries, primarily the troll and sport fleet in District 1. CWTs are used to evaluate contribution to common property fisheries and evaluate survival rates of different fish culture methods. Chinook salmon released from WLH are coded-wire-tagged at rate of 10%. The production goal has been to release 550,000 Chinook salmon smolt from WLH and 750,000 Chinook salmon smolt from NBH. Due to harvest restrictions necessitated by poor returns to the Unuk River SSRAA is redirecting a portion of the Neets Bay chinook production to Carroll Inlet and PSN in 2018 to possibly allow the commercial troll fleet better access to returning adults. Target weight is 25 grams for all Chinook salmon releases.

8.2 Egg takes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Name</th>
<th>Ancestral Stock(s)</th>
<th>Egg-take Site, Stat. Area</th>
<th>Primary or Alternate Source?</th>
<th>Current Year Egg Goal</th>
<th>Permitted Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whitman Lake Chinook salmon</td>
<td>Chickamin River Chinook salmon</td>
<td>WLH</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>2,800,000¹</td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Goal includes a conditionally permitted 700,000 green eggs taken for Port Saint Nicholas Hatchery.

8.3 Broodstock capture method

Adults returning to WLH enter adult holding ponds through a fish ladder.

8.4 Spawning

Chinook salmon are removed from the raceway with a Pescolator™ (Archimedes screw) and dispatched using a club. The fish are bled by cutting the tail. Eggs are fertilized, rinsed, and placed in Heath-style incubators in the hatchery. Eggs are water hardened in Iodophor. Family tracking is used to control bacterial kidney disease (BKD).

8.5 Egg-take schedule

Eggs are collected from Early-August to early-September as fish ripen.

8.6 Carcass disposal
Carcasses are taken to a local processor for disposal or given away as bait. Fish in excess of broodstock needs may be sold for cost recovery.

8.7  Planned releases this calendar year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Name</th>
<th>Brood Year</th>
<th>Release Date</th>
<th>Number to Release</th>
<th>Life Stage</th>
<th>Type of Mark, % Marked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whitman Lake Chinook salmon</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>5/18</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>Smolt</td>
<td>CWT, 10.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carroll Inlet Chinook salmon WLH</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>5/18</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>Smolt</td>
<td>CWT, 8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neets Bay Chinook salmon CLH</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>5/18</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>Smolt</td>
<td>CWT, 9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carroll Inlet Chinook salmon DMH</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>5/18</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>Smolt</td>
<td>CWT, 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deer Mountain Chinook salmon</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>5/18</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>smolt</td>
<td>CWT, 11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ketchikan Pond/Creek¹</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>6/18</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>Subcatchables</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Saint Nick Chinook salmon CLH</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>5/2018</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>smolt</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Saint Nick Chinook salmon</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>smolt</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,900,000</td>
<td>Smolt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Released into Ketchikan Pond for Kid’s Fishing Day with remaining fish released into Ketchikan Creek.
² Total does not include Ketchikan Pond/Creek releases.

8.8  Previous brood years that will remain in culture during the entire calendar year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Name</th>
<th>Brood Year</th>
<th>Number Live (January 1)</th>
<th>Number to Release</th>
<th>Release Date</th>
<th>Life Stage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SSRAA Chinook salmon programs</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2,100,000 eggs</td>
<td>1,900,000</td>
<td>Spring 2019</td>
<td>fry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8.9 **Operational diagram**

![Operational Diagram]

8.10 **Fish transport permits**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTP #</th>
<th>E.t., trans., or rel.?</th>
<th>Trans. From → To</th>
<th>Maximal #, Life Stage</th>
<th>Expires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14J-1019</td>
<td>Transport, release</td>
<td>WLH to DMH</td>
<td>100,000 smolt</td>
<td>6/30/2024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14J-1023</td>
<td>Transport, release</td>
<td>WLH to DMH to Neets Bay</td>
<td>500,000 pre-smolt</td>
<td>12/1/2024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14J-1015</td>
<td>Transport, release</td>
<td>WLH to CLH to Neets Bay</td>
<td>520,000 eyed eggs</td>
<td>4/30/2024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15J-1021</td>
<td>Egg take, transport, release</td>
<td>WLH to CLH to NBH</td>
<td>1,000,000 eggs</td>
<td>6/30/2025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14J-1022</td>
<td>Egg take, release</td>
<td>WLH to WLH</td>
<td>2,100,000 eggs</td>
<td>7/30/2024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15J-1006</td>
<td>Egg take, transport, release</td>
<td>WLH to NBH</td>
<td>300,000 pre-smolt</td>
<td>4/30/2025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15J-1019</td>
<td>Egg take, transport, release</td>
<td>WLH to DMH to CI</td>
<td>420,000 fed fry</td>
<td>12/1/2025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18J-1004</td>
<td>Transport, release</td>
<td>CLH to PSN</td>
<td>250,000 smolt</td>
<td>12/31/2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18J-1003</td>
<td>Transport, release</td>
<td>WLH to CI</td>
<td>210,000 smolt</td>
<td>3/31/2028</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.0 **Crystal Lake Hatchery-Neets Bay Chinook salmon release**

9.1 **Program details**

Egg take and initial incubation occur at WLH. Eyed eggs are transported to CLH for continued incubation and long-term freshwater rearing. An estimated 500,000 smolt are transported to NBH for short-term saltwater rearing and release in May. The purpose of the program is to...
provide Chinook salmon for common property fisheries, primarily the troll fleet in District 1. NBH Chinook salmon are harvested for cost recovery in the NBH SHA. CWTs are used to evaluate contribution to common property fisheries and evaluate the survival rates of different fish culture methods. In 2018, 10% of Chinook salmon transported from CLH to NBH will have CWTs. The production goal has been to release 500,000 Chinook salmon smolt in Neets Bay each May. In 2018 SSRAA will transport half of the fish to Port Saint Nicholas in an attempt to lessen pressure on the Behm Canal corridor that Neets Bay shares with the Unuk River. There are no local stocks of Chinook salmon in the Port Saint Nicholas area and there may be more harvest opportunity for the troll fleet on adults returning to the site. Fish from Crystal Lake released at PSN in 2018 will be tagged at 10%.

9.2  Operational diagram

9.3  Fish transport permits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTP #</th>
<th>E.t., trans., or rel.?</th>
<th>Trans. From → To</th>
<th>Maximal #, Life Stage</th>
<th>Expires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14J-1015</td>
<td>Transport, release</td>
<td>WLH to CLH to Neets Bay</td>
<td>520,000 fry</td>
<td>4/30/2024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15J-1021</td>
<td>E.t., trans., rel.</td>
<td>WLH to CLH to NBH</td>
<td>1,000,000 eggs</td>
<td>6/30/2025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18J-1004</td>
<td>Trans., rearing, release</td>
<td>CLH to PSN</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>12/31/20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10.0  Whitman Lake Hatchery Neets Bay Chinook salmon release

10.1  Program details

Egg take, incubation, and long-term freshwater rearing occur at WLH. Smolt are transported to NBH for short-term saltwater rearing and release. The purpose of the program is to provide Chinook salmon for common property fisheries, primarily the troll fleet in District 1. Chinook salmon returning to NBH are harvested as cost recovery in Neets Bay SHA. CWTs are used to evaluate contribution to common property fisheries and evaluate survival rates of different fish culture methods. In 2018, 10% of Chinook salmon smolt transported from WLH to CI will have CWTs. The production goal has been to release 250,000 Chinook salmon smolt in Neets Bay
each May. In 2018 SSRAA will transport 200,000 fish that had been intended for Neets Bay to a release site in Carroll Inlet to further reduce the impact of enhanced fish on the Behm Canal corridor and potentially allow greater access to returning adults in Carroll Inlet where interaction with wild stocks will be less likely. Fish released in Carroll Inlet in 2018 will be tagged at a rate of 10%.

10.2 Operational diagram

10.3 Fish transport permits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTP #</th>
<th>E.t., trans., or rel.?</th>
<th>Trans. From → To</th>
<th>Maximal #, Life Stage</th>
<th>Expires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15J-1006</td>
<td>Egg take, transfer, release</td>
<td>WLH to NBH</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>4/30/2025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18J-1003</td>
<td>Transport, rearing, release</td>
<td>WLH to CI</td>
<td>210,000</td>
<td>3/31/2028</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11.0 Whitman Lake Hatchery Carroll Inlet Chinook salmon release

11.1 Program details

Egg take, incubation and short-term freshwater rearing occur at WLH. Fry are transported to DMH for long-term fresh water rearing. Smolt are transported to Carroll Inlet for short-term saltwater rearing, imprinting and release. The purpose of the program is to provide Chinook salmon for common property fisheries, primarily the troll fleet in District 1. Terminal fish will be harvested as cost recovery by either seine or gillnet. CWTs are used to evaluate contribution to common property fisheries and evaluate survival rates of different fish culture methods. In 2018, 10% of Chinook salmon smolt transported from WLH to Carroll Inlet will have CWTs. The production goal is to release 400,000 Chinook salmon smolt in Carroll Inlet each May.

11.2 Operational diagram

11.3 Fish transport permits
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTP #</th>
<th>E.t., trans., or rel.?</th>
<th>Trans. From → To</th>
<th>Maximal #, Life Stage</th>
<th>Expires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15J-1019</td>
<td>Egg take, transport, release</td>
<td>WLH to DMH to CI</td>
<td>420,000 fed fry</td>
<td>12/1/2025</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12.0 Whitman Lake Hatchery Deer Mountain Chinook salmon release

12.1 Program details

Egg take, incubation and short-term freshwater rearing occur at WLH. Fry are transported to DMH for long-term fresh water rearing and release into Ketchikan Creek. The purpose of the program is to provide Chinook salmon for common property fisheries, primarily the troll fleet in District 1 and to serve as a backup broodstock source for the SSRAA Chickamin stock chinook program. Adults returning to DMH will be harvested for cost recovery, utilized for broodstock or harvested in personal use fisheries. In 2018, 20% of Chinook salmon smolt transported from WLH to DMH will have CWTs. The production goal is to release 100,000 Chinook salmon smolt in Ketchikan Creek each May.

12.2 Operational diagram

```
+-------------------+-------------------+-------------------+-------------------+-------------------+
| Egg take,         | Fry transported to | Maximal #, Life   |
| incubation, short-| DMH for long-term | Stage             |
| term freshwater   | fresh water rearing|                   |
| rearing at WLH.   | and release.      |                   |
|                   |                   |                   |
+-------------------+-------------------+-------------------+-------------------+-------------------+
| 14J-1019          | Transport, release| WLH to DMH        |
|                   |                   | 100,000 smolt     |
|                   |                   | 6/30/2024         |
```

13.0 Neets Bay Hatchery summer chum salmon

14.1 Program details
NBH acts as a central incubation facility for a portion of SSRAA’s summer chum salmon programs. A portion of the eyed eggs collected at NBH are transported to WLH for incubation, rearing, and release at Kendrick Bay and Nakat Inlet. The rest of the eggs collected remain at NBH. Fry are transferred to saltwater net pens in February and released in Late-April with a target weight of 2 grams. Chum salmon releases at Neets Bay ensure a sustainable broodstock to provide eggs for some of SSRAA’s summer chum salmon programs. Chum salmon production at NBH provides returning adult chum salmon for harvest in common property fisheries in districts 1 through 7. Some of the chum salmon that return to the Neets Bay SHA are harvested for cost recovery. All chum salmon are thermally marked to allow statistically valid evaluation of contributions to common property fisheries, assist in predicting returns, and evaluate optimal rearing and release strategies. NBH’s production goal is to annually release 61 million 2-gram chum salmon. Beginning in 2018 SSRAA will collect summer chum eggs at both Neets Bay and Burnett Inlet.

### 14.2 Egg takes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Name</th>
<th>Ancestral Stock(s)</th>
<th>Egg-take Site, Stat Area</th>
<th>Primary or Alternate Source?</th>
<th>Current Year Egg Goal</th>
<th>Permitted Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neets Bay summer chum salmon</td>
<td>Carroll River</td>
<td>Neets Bay</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>130,000,000</td>
<td>164,400,000¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹NBH is permitted for 70,500,000 summer chum salmon eggs, plus an additional 50,000,000 can be taken for BIH (BIH and Anita Bay), and another 43,900,000 eggs may be taken for WLH (Kendrick Bay and Nakat). NBH has a FTP that allows up to 35,000,000 fall chum salmon eggs to be collected.

### 14.3 Broodstock capture method

Chum salmon returning to NBH are hatchery-produced fish. An adequate number of adult chum salmon returning to NBH are collected by seine boat and placed behind a barrier net. The barrier net helps ensure that fish in excess of broodstock needs cannot enter the hatchery raceway system. Adults placed behind the net migrate up Neets Creek, into a fish ladder, and then are held in raceways for egg collection.

### 14.4 Spawning

Adult chum salmon are dispatched using an electro-anesthesia unit. Eggs are fertilized in buckets and transported to the hatchery to be rinsed and placed in NOPAD incubators. Eggs are sterilized with Iodophor.

### 14.5 Egg-take schedule

Eggs are collected in late July to late August as fish enter the raceway.

### 14.6 Carcass disposal
Carcasses are given away as bait, sold for cost recovery or removed by the licensed cost recovery firm.

14.7 **Planned releases this calendar year**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Name</th>
<th>Brood Year</th>
<th>Release Date</th>
<th>Number to Release</th>
<th>Life Stage</th>
<th>Type of Mark, % Marked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neets Bay summer chum salmon</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>4/2018</td>
<td>61,000,000</td>
<td>Smolt</td>
<td>TM, 100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anita Bay summer chum salmon</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>4/2018</td>
<td>22,000,000</td>
<td>Smolt</td>
<td>TM, 100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kendrick Bay summer chum salmon</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>4/2018</td>
<td>30,000,000</td>
<td>Smolt</td>
<td>TM, 100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nakat summer chum salmon</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>4/2018</td>
<td>8,000,000</td>
<td>Smolt</td>
<td>TM, 100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIH summer chum salmon</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>4/2018</td>
<td>24,000,000</td>
<td>Smolt</td>
<td>TM, 100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>145,000,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14.8 **Previous brood years that will remain in culture during the entire calendar year**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Name</th>
<th>Brood Year</th>
<th>Number Live (Jan. 1)</th>
<th>Number to Release, Date</th>
<th>Life Stage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>none</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14.9 **Operational diagram**

Egg take, incubation, short-term saltwater rearing, and release at NBH. → Eyed eggs transferred and early rearing at WLH. → Fry transferred, short-term saltwater rearing, and release at Nakat Inlet and Kendrick Bay.

14.10 **Fish transport permits**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTP #</th>
<th>E.t., trans., or rel.?</th>
<th>Trans. From → To</th>
<th>Maximal#, Life Stage</th>
<th>Expires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>85J-1027</td>
<td>Egg take, release</td>
<td>NBH to Neets Bay</td>
<td>70,500,000 eggs</td>
<td>12/31/2024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10J-1028</td>
<td>Egg take, transport, release</td>
<td>NBH to BIH to Anita Bay</td>
<td>25,000,000 eggs</td>
<td>12/31/2025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85J-1064</td>
<td>Egg take, transport, release</td>
<td>NBH to WLH to</td>
<td>9,200,000 eggs</td>
<td>9/1/2024</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
15.0 **Whitman Lake Hatchery Nakat Inlet summer chum salmon**

15.1 *Program details*

Summer chum salmon are spawned at NBH. A portion of the eyed eggs are transported to WLH for incubation and short-term rearing. Fry are transported to Nakat Inlet by vessel for short-term saltwater rearing. The net pens are located in the freshwater influence of Nakat Creek to ensure proper imprinting. The fish are released into Nakat Inlet in late April. The purpose of the program is to provide adult returns for harvest in common property fisheries in District 1 and terminal fisheries in the Nakat Inlet THA. All chum salmon are thermally marked to allow statistically valid evaluation of contribution to common property fisheries, assist in predicting returns, and evaluating optimal rearing and release strategies. The production goal is to release 8 million summer chum salmon at 2.2 grams or larger each April.

15.2 *Operational diagram*

![Operational diagram](image)

15.3 *Fish transport permits*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTP #</th>
<th>E.t., trans., or rel.?</th>
<th>Trans. From → To</th>
<th>Maximal #, Life Stage</th>
<th>Expires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>85J-1064</td>
<td>Egg take, transport, release</td>
<td>NBH to WLH to Nakat Inlet</td>
<td>9,200,000 eggs</td>
<td>9/1/2024</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16.0 **Whitman Lake Hatchery Kendrick Bay summer chum salmon**

16.1 *Program details*

Summer chum salmon are spawned at NBH. A portion of the eyed eggs are transported to WLH for incubation and rearing. Fry are transferred by vessel to the two release sites for short-term rearing and release. The traditional site is located in Kendrick Bay proper, while a second site, added in 2013, is located at the head of McLean Arm which is the next bay south of Kendrick Bay in lower Clarence Strait. The current operational plan is to release from the Kendrick Bay site until complete brood year returns from the McLean Arm site have been evaluated which will be after the return of 2018. The FTP allows the use of either or both release sites in any given
year provided that the total number of fry released does not exceed the maximum number permitted. Summer chum salmon smolt are released at Kendrick Bay or McLean Arm to produce adults for common property harvest, primarily the seine fleet in Districts 1 and 2, and terminal fishery harvest in the Kendrick Bay terminal harvest area. All chum salmon are thermally marked to allow statistically valid evaluation of contribution to common property fisheries, assist in predicting returns, and evaluating optimal rearing and release strategies. The production goal is to release 30 million 2.2-grams or larger, summer chum salmon each April.

16.2  Operational diagram

16.3  Fish transport permits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTP #</th>
<th>E.t., trans., or rel.?</th>
<th>Trans. From → To</th>
<th>Maximal #, Life Stage</th>
<th>Expires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12J-1013</td>
<td>Egg take, transport, release</td>
<td>NBH to WLH to Kendrick Bay</td>
<td>34,700,000 eggs</td>
<td>7/31/2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12J-1009</td>
<td>Egg take, transport, release</td>
<td>NBH to WLH to McLean Arm</td>
<td>34,700,000 eggs</td>
<td>8/19/2022</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

17.0  Burnett Inlet Hatchery Anita Bay summer chum salmon

17.1  Program details

In 2018 SSRAA intends to collect summer chum eggs for the Anita Bay release at BIH. Fry will be transported from BIH to Anita Bay by vessel for short-term saltwater rearing. Net pens are located in the freshwater influence of several creeks mixing at the head of the bay to ensure proper imprinting. Fish are released into Anita Bay in late April. The purpose of the program is to provide increased harvest of summer chum salmon for the seine fleet in District 7, the gillnet fleet in districts 6 and 8, and the troll fleet in districts 6, 7, and 8. These fish are harvested by all commercial fleets in the terminal area. The District 8 gillnet fishery is the primary harvester of returns of summer chum salmon to Anita Bay. All chum salmon are thermally marked to allow statistically valid evaluation of contribution to the common property fisheries, assist in predicting returns, and evaluation of optimal rearing and release strategies. The production goal is to release 22 million, 2.2-grams or larger, summer chum salmon each April.

17.2  Operational diagram,
17.3 *Fish transport permits*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTP #</th>
<th>E.t., trans., or rel.?</th>
<th>Trans. From → To</th>
<th>Maximal #, Life Stage</th>
<th>Expires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10J-1028</td>
<td>Egg take, transfer, release</td>
<td>NBH to BIH to Anita Bay</td>
<td>25,000,000 eggs</td>
<td>12/31/2025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application will be submitted</td>
<td>Egg take, transfer, release</td>
<td>BIH to Anita Bay</td>
<td>25,000,000 eggs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18.0 *Burnett Inlet Hatchery summer chum salmon*

18.1 *Program details*

In 2015, SSRAA transported approximately 5,000,000 summer chum salmon fry from NBH to BIH to establish a secondary broodstock site. In 2016, SSRAA received a permit alteration to increase the program to 25,000,000 green eggs. In 2018 SSRAA intends to collect up to 25,000,000 eggs at Burnett Inlet for BIH. At full production the program will provide for common property harvest throughout the region and particularly the District 106 gillnet and seine fisheries while also providing broodstock for other SSRAA programs and potential cost recovery as well. All chum salmon are thermally marked to allow statistically valid evaluation of contribution to the common property fisheries, assist in predicting returns, and evaluation of optimal rearing and release strategies. The program goal is to release 23,000,000 2 gram chum salmon each April or May.

18.2 *Operational diagram,*

Egg take and incubation at BIH. → Eyed eggs transferred to BIH for rearing and release.

18.3 *Fish transport permits*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTP #</th>
<th>E.t., trans., or rel.?</th>
<th>Trans. From → To</th>
<th>Maximal #, Life Stage</th>
<th>Expires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15J-1002</td>
<td>Egg take, transfer, release</td>
<td>NBH to BIH</td>
<td>25,000,000 eggs</td>
<td>7/30/2025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application will be submitted</td>
<td>Egg take, release</td>
<td>BIH to BIH</td>
<td>25,000,000 eggs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

19.0 Neets Bay Hatchery fall chum salmon

19.1 Program details

Fall chum salmon eggs are collected from adults returning to NBH. A portion of the fry produced at NBH are transported to Nakat Inlet for rearing and release. A portion of the fry produced at NBH are held at Neets Bay for short-term rearing and release. Fall chum salmon releases at NBH ensure a sustainable broodstock to provide eggs for all of SSRAA's fall chum salmon programs. Fall chum salmon releases at NBH provide returning adult chum salmon for harvest in common property fisheries, primarily the gillnet fleet in districts 1, 6, and 7. Fall chum salmon returning to the Neets Bay SHA in excess of broodstock are harvested for cost recovery. All smolt are thermally marked to allow statistically valid evaluation of contribution to the common property fisheries, assist in predicting returns, and evaluating optimal rearing and release strategies. The production goal is to release 20,000,000, 2-grams or larger, fall chum salmon by mid-May. In 2018 NBH will switch roles with BIH and NBH will become the alternate broodstock source for SSRAA fall chum programs while BIH will become the primary. The overall goal will continue to be 35,000,000 eggs. In 2017 both sites fell dramatically short of egg collection goals and the projected releases for 2018 reflect the shortfall in

19.2 Egg takes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Name</th>
<th>Ancestral Stock(s)</th>
<th>Egg Take Site, Stat Area</th>
<th>Primary or Alternate Source?</th>
<th>Current Year Egg Goal</th>
<th>Permitted Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neets Bay fall chum salmon</td>
<td>Cholmondeley</td>
<td>Neets Bay Hatchery</td>
<td>alternate</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>35,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

19.3 Broodstock capture method

Fall chum salmon returning to NBH are hatchery-produced fish. An adequate number of adult chum salmon returning to NBH are collected by seine boat and placed behind a barrier net. The barrier net helps ensure that fish in excess of broodstock needs cannot enter the hatchery raceway system. Adults placed behind the net migrate up Neets Creek, into a fish ladder, and then are held in raceways for egg collection.

19.4 Spawning

Adult chum salmon are dispatched using an electro-anesthesia unit. Eggs are fertilized in buckets and transported to the hatchery to be rinsed and placed in NOPAD incubators. Eggs are sterilized with Iodophor.

19.5 Egg-take schedule

Eggs are collected in September as fish enter the raceway.

19.6 Carcass disposal
Carcasses are given away as bait, sold for cost recovery or removed by the licensed cost recovery firm.

19.7 Planned releases this calendar year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Name</th>
<th>Brood Year</th>
<th>Release Date</th>
<th>Number to Release</th>
<th>Life Stage</th>
<th>Type of Mark, % Marked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neets Bay fall chum salmon</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>Smolt</td>
<td>TM, 100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nakat Inlet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burnett Inlet fall chum salmon</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>Smolt</td>
<td>TM, 100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7,000,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

19.8 Previous brood years that will remain in culture during the entire calendar year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Name</th>
<th>Brood Year</th>
<th>Number Live (Jan. 1)</th>
<th>Number to Release, Date</th>
<th>Life Stage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

19.9 Operational diagram

Egg take, incubation, short-term saltwater net pen rearing, and release at NBH.

19.10 Fish transport permits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTP #</th>
<th>E.t., trans., or rel.?</th>
<th>Trans. From → To</th>
<th>Maximal #, Life Stage</th>
<th>Expires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>98J-1006</td>
<td>Egg take, release</td>
<td>NBH to Neets Bay</td>
<td>35,000,000 eggs</td>
<td>6/30/2028</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
20.0 Nakat Inlet fall chum salmon

20.1 Program details

Approximately 35 million eggs are collected each September at NBH or BIH for the fall chum program. Eight million fry produced from these eggs are short-term reared in freshwater raceways at NBH, then transported by vessel to Nakat Inlet for continued rearing in seawater pens. The pens are located in the freshwater influence of Nakat Creek to ensure proper imprinting. Chum salmon smolt are released from the pens at Nakat Inlet in early-May. Fall chum salmon returns to Nakat Inlet provide harvest in the common property fisheries, primarily by the gillnet fleet in districts 1, 6, and 7 and terminal gillnet fisheries in Nakat Inlet THA. All chum salmon are thermally marked to allow statistically valid contribution to the common property fisheries, assist in predicting returns, and evaluating optimal rearing and release strategies. The production goal is to release 8,000,000, 2-grams or larger, fall chum salmon by mid-May.

20.2 Operational diagram

20.3 Fish transport permits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTP #</th>
<th>Egg take, transport, or release?</th>
<th>Transport From → To</th>
<th>Maximal #, Life Stage</th>
<th>Expires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00J-1004</td>
<td>Transfer, release</td>
<td>NBH to Nakat Inlet</td>
<td>8,000,000 fry</td>
<td>12/31/2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12J-1021</td>
<td>Transfer, release</td>
<td>NBH to WLH to Nakat Inlet</td>
<td>4,000,000 eggs</td>
<td>8/30/2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98J-1006</td>
<td>Egg take, release</td>
<td>NBH to Neets Bay</td>
<td>35,000,000 eggs</td>
<td>6/30/2028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16J-1022</td>
<td>Egg take, transfer</td>
<td>BIH to NBH</td>
<td>29,000,000</td>
<td>12/31/2026</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

21.0 Burnett Inlet Hatchery fall chum salmon

21.1 Program details

The purpose of moving the broodstock program to BIH is to provide a second broodstock source for SSRAA fall chum salmon programs. In Brood Years 2013 - 2016, approximately 6 million eggs were collected at NBH and transferred to BIH as eyed eggs or fry. In 2018, BIH will become the primary egg-take site and eyed eggs will be transferred to NBH. All chum salmon are thermally marked to allow statistically valid contribution to the common property fisheries, assist in predicting returns, and evaluating optimal rearing and release strategies. The production goal is to release 5,000,000, 2-grams or larger, fall chum salmon by mid-May.
21.2 **Egg takes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Name</th>
<th>Ancestral Stock(s)</th>
<th>Egg Take Site, Stat Area</th>
<th>Primary or Alternate Source?</th>
<th>Current Year Egg Goal</th>
<th>Permitted Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burnett Inlet Fall Chum salmon</td>
<td>Cholmondeley</td>
<td>NBH</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>35,000,000</td>
<td>35,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

21.3 **Operational diagram**

Egg take and incubation at NBH.  
Eyed eggs or fry transferred, incubation, rearing, and release at BIH.

21.4 **Fish transport permits**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTP #</th>
<th>E.t., trans., or rel.?</th>
<th>Trans. From → To</th>
<th>Maximal #, Life Stage</th>
<th>Expires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13J-1006</td>
<td>Egg take, transfer, release</td>
<td>NBH to BIH</td>
<td>6,000,000 eggs</td>
<td>8/1/2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14J-1003</td>
<td>Transfer, release</td>
<td>NBH to BIH</td>
<td>Fry from 6,000,000 eggs</td>
<td>12/31/2024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16J-1022</td>
<td>Egg take, transfer</td>
<td>BIH to NBH</td>
<td>29,000,000 eggs</td>
<td>12/31/2024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16J-1021</td>
<td>Egg take, release</td>
<td>BIH to BIH</td>
<td>6,000,000 eggs</td>
<td>12/31/2024</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22.0 **Klawock River Hatchery Fall Run Coho Salmon Production**

22.1 **Egg takes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Name</th>
<th>Ancestral Stock(s)</th>
<th>Egg-Take Site, Stat Area</th>
<th>Primary or Alternate Source?</th>
<th>Current Year Egg Goal</th>
<th>Permitted Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Klawock River coho salmon</td>
<td>Klawock River</td>
<td>Klawock River Hatchery 103-60-10470</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species/Run Totals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22.2 **Escapement Requirement and Removal Schedule**

The escapement goal is 6,500 coho salmon. The department developed a weekly escapement schedule for statistical week 31 through statistical week 48 (Appendix A). The schedule removes 140 coho salmon from the 6,500 fish escapement goal to account for fish returning prior to statistical week 31 and after November 30. SSRAA will follow the weekly escapement schedule and provide the department a weekly report containing daily counts of coho and sockeye salmon passed upstream, used for cost recovery, and collected for broodstock. All other species will be passed as efficiently as possible. Fish given away to the community are classified as cost
recovery. The weekly report must be e-mailed to the department contacts below by noon Monday of the following statistical week. Significant overage/underage in a given statistical week will be made up the following week until the schedule’s cumulative totals are caught up. SSRAA staff will contact the department if large numbers of coho salmon are seen migrating into Klawock Lake prior to weir installation.

Department contacts for salmon counts are:
- Division of Sport Fish (SF) biologist, Judy Lum (judy.lum@alaska.gov)
- Division of Commercial Fisheries (CF) biologist, Flip Pryor (garold.pryor@alaska.gov)
- CF area management biologist (AMB) in Ketchikan, Scott Walker (scott.walker@alaska.gov)
- SF AMB in Craig, Craig Schwanke (craig.schwanke@alaska.gov).

22.3 Weir Operation

In 2014 through 2017, the USFS requested the weir be operated to count the early portion of the sockeye salmon return to Klawock Lake. To accommodate a request by the USFS, the weir will be maintained and operated by SSRAA staff beginning with statistical week 26 (June 24, 2018) and removed from the river no later than November 30. Installation of the weir on July 1 will provide a more complete count of sockeye salmon passing that section of the Klawock River. A downstream gate will be installed in the weir to allow unimpeded outmigration of fish in the Klawock River through July.

The weir will be operated as follows to capture coho salmon for cost-recovery and broodstock needs:

**Beginning Statistical Week 31:** Fish will be counted through the cost-recovery raceways and/or counted through an opening in the weir face, each week until the weekly escapement goal for coho salmon has been achieved. Coho and sockeye salmon will be counted by species as they are passed through the weir or placed in cost-recovery/broodstock raceways and recorded in daily logbooks. The numbers will be reported to ADF&G weekly. The following data will need to be included each day in the logbook: start and stop times for counts; counts of fish passed by species; and sampling location (e.g., weir face or raceway). All species that enter the raceways and passed upstream for escapement will be moved as quickly as possible.

**November 30:** Disassemble and remove the weir from the river. In the event that escapement has not been met by that time, it will be assumed that additional numbers will be minimal and that unhindered movement upstream and downstream by all species will occur. Furthermore, eliminating the weir from the river at this time will reduce equipment damage due to increases in late fall flood events.

22.4 Broodstock capture method

Returning coho salmon are a mix of wild stock and hatchery-origin fish. Fish migrating up the river are diverted into raceways at the weir. Coho salmon are sorted back into the river upstream of the weir, held as broodstock, or sold as cost recovery. Broodstock will preferably not be
removed from the fish previously passed upstream of the weir as escapement. The department may approve removal of fish from the river and lake above the weir only if the escapement goal has been exceeded, and there is a broodstock shortage. At no time will collection of broodstock above the weir reduce the coho salmon escapement below the escapement goal. If the weir has been overtopped by a flood, an accurate estimate of the number of fish that passed the weir during the flood event should be reported to the department shortly after the event occurs. Hard counts of passing fish are preferred over calculated estimations.

22.5  **Spawning**

An estimated 3,500 fish are required for broodstock. Fish migrating up the river are diverted into raceways at the weir. Broodstock will be held in raceways until ripe. Eggs from three females are fertilized with milt from two males in two-gallon buckets. Fresh water is added to activate fertilization. The eggs are rinsed in clean water and then loaded into Kitoi box incubators for water hardening in 100 ppm iodophor solution for one hour.

22.6  **Egg-take schedule**

Broodstock collection begins in September and ends in November. Egg takes occur weekly from late October until mid-November. Females are sorted for ripeness the prior to spawning. The number of eggs collected is based on a fecundity of 2,800 eggs per female.

22.7  **Carcass Disposal**

These will be returned to the watershed or sold as bait per AS 16.10.450.

22.8  **Planned releases this calendar year of previous brood years’ production**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Name</th>
<th>Brood Year</th>
<th>Release Date</th>
<th>Number to Release</th>
<th>Life Stage</th>
<th>Type of Mark, # Marked</th>
<th>Thermal Mark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saltwater estuary release coho salmon</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>05/2018</td>
<td>2.9 million</td>
<td>smolt</td>
<td>CWT, 1.8%</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early lake release coho salmon</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>05/15/2018</td>
<td>1.2 million</td>
<td>smolt</td>
<td>CWT, 2.5%</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22.9  **Previous brood years that will remain in culture during the entire calendar year.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Name</th>
<th>Brood Year</th>
<th>Number Live (Jan. 1)</th>
<th>Number, Release Date</th>
<th>Life Stage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Klawock River coho salmon</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>4.9 million</td>
<td>4.7 million, 2018</td>
<td>Eyed Eggs/Alevins</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22.10  **Operational Diagrams**

- Broodstock collected at weir from September to November
- Spawning and incubation at KRH
22.11 Program details

The purpose of this program is to enhance production of coho salmon for common property fisheries in the Craig and Klawock areas. Returning coho salmon in excess of escapement and broodstock needs are harvested for cost recovery.

Prior to release, 90,000 of the total coho salmon production are coded-wire-tagged and adipose fin clipped. Tag recovery from adult coho salmon will commence in salt water where ADF&G conducts port sampling and a dockside creel census throughout Southeast Alaska. The coho salmon that pass through the commercial and sport fisheries in salt water and move into Klawock River are sampled during cost recovery and egg takes. Recovered heads, assumed to hold CWTs, are sent to the Mark, Tag, and Age Lab in Juneau where they are processed to help determine hatchery contribution. KRH will collect otolith samples each statistical week during cost recovery and egg takes, with a goal sampling a total of 400 fish. The otolith samples will be read by SSRAA lab staff. ADF&G estimates freshwater sport harvest of coho salmon in Klawock River from the Statewide Harvest Survey and harvest reports on federal and state subsistence permits. The hatchery contribution of the freshwater harvest can be estimated by applying the hatchery composition of the cost recovery and egg take.

22.12 Production standards for the program

- Meet broodstock collection and escapement goals.
- Release healthy 20 to 25 gram smolt.
- Provide substantial amounts of adult coho salmon to common property fisheries.

22.13 Fish Transport Permits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTP #</th>
<th>Egg take, transport, or release?</th>
<th>Trans. From → To</th>
<th>Maximal #, Life Stage</th>
<th>Expires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16J-1011</td>
<td>Egg take, transport,</td>
<td>KRH to Klawock</td>
<td>5,000,000 eggs</td>
<td>6/30/2026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Release</td>
<td>Lake</td>
<td>Number to Release</td>
<td>Life Stage</td>
<td>Type of Mark, # Marked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16J-1010</td>
<td>Transport, release</td>
<td>Klawock Lake to saltwater net pens</td>
<td>Pre-smolt from 5,000,000 eggs</td>
<td>6/30/2026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17J-1012</td>
<td>Transport, release</td>
<td>KRH to Port Asumcion</td>
<td>400,000 smolt</td>
<td>6/30/2023</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 23.0 Port Asumcion Coho Salmon Program

#### 23.1 Program details

SSRAA collects approximately 5,000,000 coho salmon eggs annually at KRH for rearing and release in Klawock Lake. Beginning in 2018, SSRAA will transport 400,000 of those fish to net pens in Port Asumcion on Baker Island for short term saltwater rearing, imprinting and release. The program is intended to provide for increased value in cost recovery and to reduce impact on the Klawock River from high numbers of returning coho salmon adults.

#### 23.2 Planned releases this calendar year of previous brood years’ production

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Name</th>
<th>Brood Year</th>
<th>Release Date</th>
<th>Number to Release</th>
<th>Life Stage</th>
<th>Type of Mark, # Marked</th>
<th>Thermal Mark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port Asumcion coho salmon</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>5/22/2018</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>smolt</td>
<td>CWT 5%, TM 100%</td>
<td>4,2H</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 23.3 Operational diagram

- Egg take, incubation and freshwater rearing at KRH
- Transport to Port Asumcion for saltwater rearing, imprinting and release.

#### 23.4 Fish Transport Permits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTP #</th>
<th>Egg take, transport, or release?</th>
<th>Trans. From To</th>
<th>Maximal #, Life Stage</th>
<th>Expires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17J-1012</td>
<td>Transport, release</td>
<td>KRH to Port Asumcion</td>
<td>400,000, smolt</td>
<td>6/30/2023</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 24.0 Port Saint Nicholas Chinook salmon Program

#### 24.1 Egg Takes
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Name</th>
<th>Ancestral Stock(s)</th>
<th>Egg-Take Site</th>
<th>Primary or Alternate Source?</th>
<th>Current Year Egg Goal</th>
<th>Permitted Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port Saint Nicholas Chinook</td>
<td>Chickamin River</td>
<td>Whitman Lake Hatchery</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>385,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25.2  *Planned releases this calendar year of previous brood years’ production*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Name</th>
<th>Brood Year</th>
<th>Release Date</th>
<th>Target Release</th>
<th>Life Stage</th>
<th>Type of Mark, # Marked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PSNH Chinook salmon</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>May - 2018</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>one-check smolt</td>
<td>CWT, 60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25.3  *Previous brood years that will remain in culture during the entire calendar year*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Name</th>
<th>Brood Year</th>
<th>Number Live (Jan. 1)</th>
<th>Release Date</th>
<th>Life Stage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PSNH salmon (Chickamin River stock)</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>Spring 2019</td>
<td>Eyed eggs from WLH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25.4  *Operational diagram for Port Saint Nicholas Release*

```
EGG TAKE AT WLH - AUGUST

EYED EGGS TRANSFERRED TO PSNH FOR INCUBATION - OCTOBER

PONDING AND REARING TO SMOLT, MAY TO FOLLOWING APRIL

IN APRIL, TRANSFER INTO PORT SAINT NICHOLAS BAY

RELEASE AT PORT SAINT NICHOLAS: MAY 15-20
```  

25.5  *Program details for Port Saint Nicholas Release*

In 2018 SSRAA will be increasing the release number at PSN with yearling smolt from CLH that will be transported in April. The fish in question were slated for transport to NBH but in response to concerns relative to the Behm Canal corridor and the Unuk River, SSRAA is shifting production to the release site at PSN. Approximately 220,000 Chickamin River Chinook salmon will be transported to netpens in PSN for short term rearing, imprinting and release. Returning adults will contribute to the commercial and sport harvest in Districts 103,104 and 113 as well as cost recovery.
SSRAA has also scheduled hatchery modifications at PSNH for the spring of 2018 and to facilitate the renovations the Broodyear 2017 chinook will be retained at WLH until the later part of June before being transported as fry to PSNH. This is a onetime action that will be authorized by a one-year FTP to allow modifications to the facility that will be necessary for the incubation of chum salmon at PSNH.

A weir will be installed at the terminus of Port Saint Nicholas Creek to prevent returning Chinook salmon that enter the creek from transiting to upstream spawning habitat. The weir will be located at approximately 55°26'59"N lat, 132°59'30"W long, approximately 100-feet upstream of the saltwater sport fishing boundary, as determined and marked by ADF&G. This corresponds to city-owned property along the creek, also known as tract K, ANCSA 14 C subdivision plat 95-57, recorded September 12, 1995. The weir will be operated from May 1 through August 15. If adult Chinook salmon are no longer in the system, the weir will be removed before August 15. Picket spans will be gauged to allow pink and chum salmon, and trout species, free access in either direction yet inhibit passage of Chinook salmon by virtue of their size. Due to run timing of salmon in the system, it is not expected that there will be any major conflicts between returning Chinook salmon and native pink salmon. The weir will be angled so as to lead Chinook salmon into a covered trap section with an anti-backout device. Returning Chinook salmon will not be allowed to spawn. Chinook salmon carcasses will be given away or sold as bait per AS 16.10.450. The weir location is in very shallow water therefore, installation and maintenance will be relatively easy. Cost to maintain the weir is estimated at $1,500 for the season. Hatchery staff will walk the Port Saint Nicholas headstream weekly until August 31 and remove any Chinook salmon found upstream of the weir. The department requests that a weekly update of weir and stream survey activity be provided to the Division of Commercial Fisheries (CF) area management biologist (AMB) in Ketchikan and Division of Sport Fisheries (SF) AMB in Craig during the period that the weir is in place.

25.6 Fish transport permits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTP #</th>
<th>Egg take, transport, or Release?</th>
<th>Transport From → To</th>
<th>Maximal #, Life Stage</th>
<th>Expires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16J-1012</td>
<td>Egg take, transport, release</td>
<td>WLH to PSNH (ChickaminRiver stock)</td>
<td>770,000 green eggs; resultant progeny released at Port Saint Nicholas</td>
<td>6/30/2026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16J-1014</td>
<td>transport</td>
<td>PSN to Neck Lake to PSN</td>
<td>140,000, pre-smolt</td>
<td>6/30/2026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17J-1026</td>
<td>Transport, release</td>
<td>WLH to PSN</td>
<td>200,000 fry</td>
<td>11/1/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18J-1004</td>
<td>Transport, release</td>
<td>CLH to PSN</td>
<td>250,000 smolt</td>
<td>12/31/2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
26.0 Coffman Cove Chinook salmon program

In 2017, the Coffman Cove City Council voted to cease funding this program. The 30,000 fish at PSNH dedicated to this project will be reassigned for release at Port Saint Nicholas. There are currently no plans to resume releases. SSRAA will continue to install and monitor the Coffman Cove Weir annually until all returns are complete in 2020.

26.1 Fish transport permits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTP #</th>
<th>Egg take, transport, or release?</th>
<th>Transport From → To</th>
<th>Maximal #, Life Stage</th>
<th>Expires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16J-1013</td>
<td>Transport, release</td>
<td>PSNH to Coffman Cove (Chickamin River stock)</td>
<td>Resultant progeny of 385,000 green eggs</td>
<td>6/30/26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

27.0 Port Asumcion Summer Chum Salmon Production

In 2014, the PSNH permit was altered to add 8 million Carroll River stock summer chum salmon green eggs to the permitted capacity and add Port Asumcion as the chum salmon remote release site. The eggs will be provided by either Neets Bay or Burnett Inlet. SSRAA collected eggs for the program in 2017 and the first fish will be released in the spring of 2018. The eggs for 2018 were collected and incubated at BIH under a permit that allows BIH to conduct the program on behalf of PSNH.

27.1 Egg takes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Name</th>
<th>Ancestral Stock(s)</th>
<th>Egg-Take Site</th>
<th>Primary or Alternate Source?</th>
<th>Current Year Egg Goal</th>
<th>Permitted Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port Asumcion summer chum salmon</td>
<td>Carroll River</td>
<td>BIH</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>8,000,000</td>
<td>8,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

27.2 Fish transport permits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTP #</th>
<th>Egg take, transport, or release?</th>
<th>Trans. From → To</th>
<th>Maximal #, Life Stage</th>
<th>Expires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17J-1013</td>
<td>Transport, release</td>
<td>BIH to Port Asumcion</td>
<td>8,000,000 fry</td>
<td>7/31/2022</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
27.3 Operational diagram

- Egg take and incubation and short term freshwater rearing at BIH
- Transport to Port Asumcion for saltwater rearing, imprinting and release.

28.0 Harvest Management

28.1 Special Harvest Areas

Sport and personal use fisheries will be managed as described in regulations for these waters. The department may use emergency order authority to address issues that arise in season.

5 AAC 40.043. Neets Bay Special Harvest Area - Behm Canal

Management Considerations: Returning fish to the SHA will be sufficient to meet broodstock needs. No management considerations are required to meet the facilities’ broodstock goals. Common property fisheries will occur in the SHA in the event adult returns either exceed SSRAA’s ability to harvest all fish in a timely manner or SSRAA’s cost-recovery needs.

Projected returns this year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species, Run</th>
<th>Release Location</th>
<th>Common Property Harvest</th>
<th>Other 1</th>
<th>Total Return</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coho salmon</td>
<td>Neets Bay</td>
<td>57,900</td>
<td>24,800</td>
<td>82,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinook salmon</td>
<td>Neets Bay</td>
<td>5,400</td>
<td>12,700</td>
<td>18,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chum salmon, summer</td>
<td>Neets Bay</td>
<td>364,000</td>
<td>984,000</td>
<td>1,348,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chum salmon, fall</td>
<td>Neets Bay</td>
<td>14,850</td>
<td>44,550</td>
<td>59,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Includes terminal harvest area, broodstock, escapement, etc.
**5 AAC 40.041. Herring Bay Special Harvest Area - Ketchikan**

**Management Considerations:** That portion of the SHA between the hatchery outlet and south Tongass Highway Bridge is closed to sport fishing by regulation. Herring Cove Creek downstream of the highway bridge may be closed to sport fishing if broodstock shortages develop inseason. The remainder of the SHA may be closed to all fishing if hatchery broodstock needs are jeopardized.

**Chinook salmon**

In 2018, SSRAA is not anticipating a shortage of broodstock; however, protection of broodstock from the sport fishery in the Herring Cove SHA may be requested to allow adults to pass through to the hatchery.

In 2012, a Herring Bay THA management plan was instituted by the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF). Three THAs were established: one for troll gear, one for sport fish gear, and one for a personal use fishery. Trolling will be open from July 1 through August 30. Personal use fishing will be allowed at all times that the troll THA is open. Sport fishing will be open from June 1 through July 31. Modification may be considered to the plan if broodstock shortages occur at the WLH.

**Coho salmon**

The first returns of summer coho to Whitman Lake will occur in June and July of 2018. SSRAA does not anticipate a broodstock shortfall but SSRAA may request an SHA closure if the anticipated return does not appear to support broodstock requirements. Fish in excess of broodstock needs will be removed and sold to a local processor.

Coho salmon returns are expected to be average. Due to the configuration of the SHA, protection of the broodstock from the sport fishery is sometimes requested during early August through October. There are two primary concerns: first, the eggs for all of SSRAA’s fall coho salmon projects are collected from adults returning to Whitman Lake and second, SSRAA has documented a common property harvest rate on these fish that has exceeded 95% of the return.

SSRAA staff tracks harvest and return of these fish by the net, sport, and personal use fisheries. SSRAA monitors the CWT database and contacts ADF&G stock assessment personnel, including the Division of Commercial Fisheries troll biologist, to assess this return.

SSRAA will ask the department for an SHA closure if the anticipated return does not appear to support broodstock requirements. SSRAA will ask the department to reopen the SHA once enough broodstock have been collected. There have been occasions when SSRAA has not been able to collect the required number of adults at Whitman Lake despite this closure.

There is no plan for cost recovery harvest of coho salmon at Whitman Lake. If excess fish do enter the raceway, they are processed and sold locally as a means of removing carcasses from the hatchery.
Projected return this year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species, Run</th>
<th>Release Location</th>
<th>Common Property Harvest</th>
<th>Other $^1$</th>
<th>Total Return</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Summer coho salmon</td>
<td>Herring Cove</td>
<td>10,300</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>13,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall coho salmon</td>
<td>Herring Cove</td>
<td>15,500</td>
<td>5,150</td>
<td>21,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinook salmon</td>
<td>Herring Cove</td>
<td>3,700</td>
<td>8,600</td>
<td>12,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$^1$Includes terminal harvest area, broodstock, and escapement.

5 AAC 40.045. Nakat Inlet Special Harvest Area

Management considerations: Management considerations do not need to be made, as broodstock acquisition will not be performed at Nakat Inlet. The summer fishery in the Nakat Inlet SHA is gillnet, troll, and personal use for both summer and fall seasons. If significant numbers of unharvested fish remain in the SHA after common property fishing efforts have ceased SSRAA will conduct a clean-up fishery to remove any excess fish.

Projected return this year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species, Run</th>
<th>Release Location</th>
<th>Common Property Harvest</th>
<th>Other $^1$</th>
<th>Total Return</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coho salmon, summer</td>
<td>Nakat Inlet</td>
<td>19,650</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>21,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chum salmon, summer</td>
<td>Nakat Inlet</td>
<td>130,150</td>
<td>130,150</td>
<td>260,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chum salmon, fall</td>
<td>Nakat Inlet</td>
<td>19,900</td>
<td>37,000</td>
<td>56,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$^1$Includes terminal harvest area, broodstock, and escapement.

Kendrick Bay Terminal Harvest Area

Management Considerations: The Kendrick Bay THA is defined as those waters of Kendrick Bay west of 131°59’00”W. longitude and those waters of McLean Arm west of 131°57.80’W. longitude. Management considerations do not need to be made to protect broodstock, as broodstock will not be taken at Kendrick Bay. Kendrick Bay opens by regulation on June 15 and closes on September 30 each season.

Projected return this year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species, Run</th>
<th>Release Location</th>
<th>Common Property Harvest</th>
<th>Other $^1$</th>
<th>Total Return</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chum salmon, summer</td>
<td>Kendrick Bay</td>
<td>442,750</td>
<td>189,750</td>
<td>632,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$^1$Includes terminal harvest area, broodstock, and escapement.
5 AAC 40.039. Burnett Inlet Special Harvest Area

Management Considerations: Special management considerations to protect broodstock are not anticipated at this time. Summer coho salmon returning to BIH are generally used for broodstock purposes only. Excess coho salmon may be sold for cost recovery. There are no adjacent common property fisheries directed at these fish. Summer and fall chum will be returning to Burnett Inlet in 2018 and any excess broodstock will be harvested for cost recovery.

Projected return this year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species, Run</th>
<th>Release Location</th>
<th>Common Property Harvest</th>
<th>Other ¹</th>
<th>Total Return</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chum salmon, summer</td>
<td>Burnett Inlet</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chum salmon, fall</td>
<td>Burnett Inlet</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Includes terminal harvest area, broodstock, and escapement.

5 AAC 40.061. District 7: Anita Bay Special Harvest Area.

Management Considerations: A hatchery permit holder harvesting salmon within the SHA is exempt from the provisions of 5 AAC 33.310. Fishing periods for the hatchery permit holder will be opened and closed by emergency order by gear type.

Projected returns for this year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species, Run</th>
<th>Release Location</th>
<th>Common Property Harvest</th>
<th>Other ¹</th>
<th>Total Return</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coho salmon</td>
<td>Anita Bay</td>
<td>7,600</td>
<td>2,300</td>
<td>9,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chum salmon, summer</td>
<td>Anita Bay</td>
<td>229,500</td>
<td>229,500</td>
<td>459,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinook salmon</td>
<td>Anita Bay</td>
<td>4,620</td>
<td>10,780</td>
<td>15,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Includes terminal harvest area, broodstock, and escapement.

Neck Lake Special Harvest Area

Management Considerations: Neck Lake SHA will be managed for cost recovery harvest only. An adult capture facility has been constructed to capture returning coho salmon below the first barried falls. Coho salmon will be sorted from nonhatchery-produced species, harvested at that site, and transported to a processor.

Projected returns for this year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species, Run</th>
<th>Release Location</th>
<th>Common Property Harvest</th>
<th>Other ¹</th>
<th>Total Return</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coho salmon, summer</td>
<td>Neck Lake</td>
<td>27,550</td>
<td>27,550</td>
<td>55,100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Includes terminal harvest area, broodstock, and escapement.
5 ACC 33.371 District 1: Carroll Inlet Terminal Harvest Area.

Management Considerations: The Carroll Inlet THA was re-established by the Board of Fish in 2018. The area will be managed from June 1 through July 1 for troll gear, purse seine and drift gillnet gear to provide for the harvest of hatchery produced Chinook salmon during periods established by emergency order. The Carroll Inlet Terminal Harvest Area consists of the waters of Carroll Inlet north of Nigelius Point at 55° N. Latitude. Management considerations do not need to be made to protect broodstock, as broodstock will not be taken at Carroll Inlet. There are no projections for returns in 2018 although it is likely that some 4-year-old fish will be present in the area from a release of 400,000 smolt in 2016.

5 AAC 40.051, District 3: Klawock Inlet and River Special Harvest Area.

Management Considerations

Commercial Fisheries
Commercial seine and troll fisheries will intercept coho salmon returning to KRH on the west coast of Prince of Wales Island. Additional harvest also occurs throughout the Southeast Alaska troll fishery. Commercial fisheries specifically targeting these fish will not occur unless returns justify it based on inseason information. Returns of coho salmon to the Klawock River weir should be adequate to meet the escapement goal range of 4,000–9,000 fish and broodstock needs of 3,500 fish.

Freshwater Sport Fisheries
The entire Klawock River watershed is open to sport fishing for coho salmon and is managed under the region wide limit of 6 fish per day and 12 in possession. By regulation, fishing is closed within 300 feet of the installed weir. By regulation, bait is not allowed in most of the drainage because of the presence of fall-run steelhead and designation of the Klawock drainage as a high-use trout system. In the spring of 2015, the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) adopted a proposal to allow bait in the Klawock River downstream of the weir from September 15 to October 15. Sport fisheries will be managed by general regulations for the waters outlined by the SHA. The department may use emergency order (EO) authority to address inseason issues.

Saltwater Sport Fisheries
Currently, the marine sport fishery for coho salmon is managed under the region wide limit of 6 fish per day and 12 in possession year-round. Sport fisheries will be managed by general regulations for the waters outlined by the SHA. The department may use EO authority to address inseason issues.

State Subsistence Fisheries
The BOF established a state subsistence fishery whereby Alaskan residents are allowed harvest opportunity under provisions of a subsistence permit obtained from the department. The department has established harvest limits of 20 coho salmon per day, with a 40 fish annual limit, in the customary and traditional use area in the Klawock River estuary below the bridge. Allowable fishing gear in state waters includes dip nets, hand beach seines, hand purse seines,
spears, and cast nets throughout the July 1–October 31 fishing season. Use of rod and reel is not an allowable gear type in this fishery.

**Federal Subsistence Fisheries**
In addition to the state fishery described above, a federal subsistence fishery on Klawock River is authorized under federal regulations by permit for residents of Prince of Wales Island. The fishery allows for a harvest of 20 coho salmon per day with no annual limit. Permitted gear includes rod and reel with bait (bait is only allowed from September 15–November 15), dip net, hand snagging lines, and spears. Please contact the local U.S. Forest Service representative for questions regarding the federal subsistence fishery on the Klawock River.

**Cost Recovery Management**
Cost recovery may be conducted at the Klawock weir or in the Klawock SHA as defined by 5 AAC 40.051 with the stipulations described in the paragraphs below.

Cost-recovery harvest of coho salmon in the Klawock SHA may be conducted weekly after escapement needs have been met. The department must receive timely weir data from the previous statistical week. If the weekly reports from the weir are not received by the date and time specified an EO closing cost-recovery harvest in the Klawock SHA will be issued. Cost recovery in the Klawock SHA will remain closed until weir data has been properly submitted.

Cost-recovery harvest in Klawock Inlet may be conducted using purse seine or troll gear. Although gillnet gear is allowed by regulation, the department will not allow gillnet gear at this time. Harvest in the SHA and will continue to operate experimentally to determine whether hatchery-origin coho salmon can be harvested by means of purse seine or troll gear without adversely impacting wild salmon stocks that transit the area or return to the Klawock River. Hatchery personnel must notify the CF AMB, in Ketchikan, prior to any SHA cost-recovery operations. Once the department has reviewed the cost-recovery plan, the department will allow cost recovery operations in the SHA to begin. The department reserves the right to have an observer on board any cost-recovery vessel. The department reserves the right not to open the SHA or to close the area to cost recovery if the department feels the cost recovery will adversely impact the escapement of wild stock salmon or steelhead to any of the streams in the vicinity of the SHA. If the mortality rates of other species are determined to be to be unacceptable, then cost recovery operations in the SHA will be terminated.

Coho salmon are the only species of salmon that may be retained onboard the cost-recovery vessel. All other species of salmon and steelhead must be released alive immediately. The cost-recovery vessel may not have other commercially caught fish onboard. All vessels involved in cost recovery must have a current CFEC vessel license.

The cost-recovery vessel must document all activities on a daily log which will be provided by the department. The following must be on the daily log; numbers of coho salmon harvested including whether it has an adipose fin clip or not, numbers of released salmon by species (including steelhead), numbers of mortalities of released salmon (including steelhead), latitude and longitude of fishing area, times and duration of sets and clear details on processing times and locations. At the end of each fishing day, the daily log must be sent via fax, or email to the
Ketchikan CF AMB where it will be reviewed. Any changes to the cost-recovery program will be immediately passed on to the POWHA hatchery manager.

The KRH hatchery manager will also provide daily information on the timing and location of landings and processing to the Ketchikan CF AMB while cost-recovery operations are taking place in the SHA. This will allow the department to sample the catch if onboard observers are not present. The department may require that salmon heads are given to the department to be otolith sampled.

At the end of the season, the department and SSRAA will examine the results of the cost-recovery fisheries and determine the feasibility of using the SHA for long-term cost recovery.

Any fish given away are considered cost recovery and must be documented on a fish ticket. Fish tickets are to be sent to the department on a weekly basis while conducting cost recovery.

**Projected returns for this year:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species, Run</th>
<th>Release Location</th>
<th>Common Property Harvest</th>
<th>Other¹</th>
<th>Total Return</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coho salmon, fall</td>
<td>Klawock River</td>
<td>157,000</td>
<td>67,000</td>
<td>224,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Includes terminal harvest area, broodstock, and escapement.

**5 AAC 40.053. District 3: Port Saint Nicholas Special Harvest Area.**

**Management Considerations:**

In 2018, experimental use of a setnet for cost-recovery harvest in the SHA was be allowed under EO. Due to concern for incidental catch of steelhead, any gillnet used will have a minimum 7-inch mesh restriction. The operator will notify the department if steelhead are incidentally harvested during cost-recovery efforts. The operator should keep in close contact with the Craig area port samplers to help ensure cost-recovery harvest is sampled for CWTs. The department requests that a weekly update of cost-recovery activity be provided to the CF AMB in Ketchikan and SF AMB in Craig during the period that the cost-recovery EO is in effect.

**Projected returns for this year:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species, Run</th>
<th>Release Location</th>
<th>Common Property Harvest</th>
<th>Other¹</th>
<th>Total Return</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chinook salmon</td>
<td>Port Saint Nicholas</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>685</td>
<td>979</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Includes terminal harvest area, broodstock, and escapement.
28.2 Cost Recovery

In general, SSRAA conducts cost recovery harvest at five sites: Neets Bay SHA, Burnett Inlet SHA, Klawock River SHA, Port Saint Nicholas SHA and the raceway at Neck Lake. In addition, SSRAA may sell excess Chinook and coho salmon that enter the holding ponds at BIH and WLH.

SSRAA's goal is that ultimately 75% of all fish produced will be harvested in common property fisheries by the commercial fishing fleets it represents, with the remaining 25% harvested as cost recovery by SSRAA to cover operating expenses and retire long-term debt. In 2017, about 70% of SSRAA’s returning adults were harvested by common property fishermen.

29.0 Historical Returns

APPENDICES

- A – Facility Program Diagrams
- B – Production Summary Diagrams
- C – Maps
Neets Bay Hatchery

**Summer Chum**
- Egg Take (Ganali River stock)
  - Incubation at WLH 42M
    - release at Kendrick Bay 30M
    - release at Nakal inlet 8M
  - Incubation 119M
  - Rearing 60M
  - Onsite Release For Production and Broodstock 61M

**Fall Chum**
- Egg Take at BHI (Cholmondeley stock)
  - Incubation 23M
  - Rearing 23M
  - Onsite Release For Production and Broodstock 20M

**Fall Coho**
- Egg Take at WLH
  - Incubation and rearing at WLH
    - 600k
  - Incubation at NBH
  - Rearing 2.9
  - Onsite Release For Production and Backup Broodstock 4M

**Chinook**
- Egg Take at WLH
  - Incubation at BHI
  - Rearing at NL 525k
  - Onsite Release 300k

Smolt from Crystal Lake 300K
(Ockicam Riverstock)

- Rearing
- Smolt

---

- = Onsite Hatchery Operation
= Transport
**Bold Type = Core Onsite Program**
Italic Type = Remote rearing or release program
# are bold and italic # = thousands $ = millions
Neck Lake

Summer Coho

- Egg Take, Incubation at WLH 1M
- Incubation and short term rearing at BIH 900K
- fry
- Lake Rearing and Lake Release at Neck Lake 825K

Fall Coho

- Egg Take at WLH/NBH 1.2M
- Incubation at BIH
- Pen Rearing at Neck Lake
- Transport & Release at Neets Bay 825KM
- Transport & Release at Anita Bay 300K
Remote Release Sites
Nakat Inlet, Anita Bay, Kendrick Bay

All Remote Sites are for Production

**Nakat Inlet**

**Summer Chum**
- Egg Take at Neets Bay
  - Incubation and Rearing at Whitman Lake
    - Nakat Inlet Short-term Rearing and Release 8M

**Fall Chum**
- Egg Take at Neets Bay
  - Incubation and Rearing at Neets Bay
    - Nakat Inlet Short-term Rearing and Release 8M

**Fall Coho**
- Egg Take at Whitman Lake
  - Incubation and Rearing at Whitman Lake
    - Nakat Inlet Short-term Rearing and Release 800K

**Anita Bay**

**Summer Chum**
- Egg Take at Bumett Inlet
  - Incubation and Transfer as Eyed Eggs to Bumett Inlet Hatchery
    - Anita Bay Short-term Rearing and Release 22M

**Fall Coho**
- Egg Take at Whitman Lake
  - Incubation and Rearing at Whitman Lake
    - Anita Bay Short-term Rearing and Release 300K

**Chinook**
- Egg Take at Crystal Lake Hatchery
  - Incubation and Rearing at Crystal Lake Hatchery
    - Anita Bay Short-term Rearing and Release 400K

**Kendrick Bay**

**Summer Chum**
- Egg Take at Neets Bay
  - Incubation and Rearing at Whitman Lake
    - Kendrick Bay Short-term Rearing and Release 30M
Deer Mountain Chinook

Egglake incubation and Short Term Rearing at WLH 550k

Long term rearing and release at Deer Mountain 100k

smolt

Carroll Inlet Short Term Rearing and Release 400k

---

= Onsite Hatchery Operation

= Transport

Bold Type = Core Onsite Program

Italic Type = Remote rearing or release program

# are bold and italic K=thousands M=millions

red type - permits pending
## Production Summary

**Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association**

### Species

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VH</td>
<td>500K</td>
<td>200K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI</td>
<td>20K</td>
<td>500K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NA</td>
<td>600K</td>
<td>200K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AG</td>
<td>500K</td>
<td>200K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE</td>
<td>1M</td>
<td>1M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA</td>
<td>500K</td>
<td>400K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Steps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>PT No.</th>
<th>Part No.</th>
<th>Pro Tec</th>
<th>Photo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VH</td>
<td>VT-001</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>50200001</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI</td>
<td>TT-001</td>
<td>500K</td>
<td>50200002</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NA</td>
<td>TP-001</td>
<td>200K</td>
<td>50200003</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AG</td>
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<td>1 MILL</td>
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# Production Summary

**Organization or Hatchery:** Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association

**Species:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
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<td>MEET'S BAY</td>
<td>ETOBH</td>
<td>F7BY</td>
<td>F7BY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAVAT</td>
<td>ETOBH</td>
<td>FROM</td>
<td>FROM</td>
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<tr>
<td>ANITA BAY</td>
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<td>FROM</td>
<td>FROM</td>
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<tr>
<td>KENGOBI BAY</td>
<td>E28NBH</td>
<td>FROM</td>
<td>FROM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MULGOAHR</td>
<td>E28NBH</td>
<td>FROM</td>
<td>FROM</td>
</tr>
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<td>BURNETT INLET</td>
<td>E28NBH</td>
<td>FROM</td>
<td>FROM</td>
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<tr>
<td>PORT ASHMOON</td>
<td>E28NBH</td>
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**FTP's**

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<th>FTP #</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Exp.</th>
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<td>85-3027</td>
<td>E28NBH</td>
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<td>ET tran.</td>
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</table>

**FTP's Codes:**
- **ET:** Egg Transplant
- **N:** Number
- **R:** Release
- **T:** Tagging
- **E:** Egg Transplant
- **C:** Criteria
## Production Summary

**Organization or Hatchery:** Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association

### Species: Chinook

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<th>Mar</th>
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<th>Sep</th>
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- **NEETS BAY:**
  - 2017: 4.5M
  - 2018: R2M NEH
  - 2019: E2M NBH
  - Notes: R2M NEH

- **NABAT:**
  - 2017: NO RELEASE
  - 2018: E3 SM NEH
  - 2019: NBH M
  - Notes: FROM

- **BURNETT INLET:**
  - 2017: E3 SM BH
  - 2018: E3MBH
  - 2019: E5MBH

### FTPs

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<tr>
<th>Species/Project</th>
<th>ET, trans, or rel</th>
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<th>Maximal #</th>
<th>Expires</th>
<th>Codes</th>
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<td>30-1000</td>
<td>3500ILL</td>
<td>6/30/2010</td>
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<td>Chinook, Alaska</td>
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<td>42-1021</td>
<td>4000ILL</td>
<td>02/02/2212</td>
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<td>ET, trans, rel</td>
<td>13-1000</td>
<td>6000ILL</td>
<td>03/02/2212</td>
<td>Transfer R number of site</td>
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<tr>
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<td>10-1021</td>
<td>5000ILL</td>
<td>12/31/2220</td>
<td>Transfer R number of site</td>
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### PRODUCTION SUMMARY

**Organization or Hatchery:** Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
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<td>CHINOOK</td>
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<td>DEEP MOUNTAIN</td>
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### FTP

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Appendix C. SSRAA hatcheries and release sites, 2018.
8.0 APPROVAL

Recommendation for Approval: SSRAA Hatcheries Annual Management Plan, 2018

Approved via email, 5/15/2018
David Landis, SSRAA

Approved via email, 5/16/2018
Kelly Reppert, Area Management Biologist, Division of Sport Fish

Approved via email, 5/17/2018
Judy Lum, Regional Supervisor, Division of Sport Fish

Approved via email, 5/16/2018
Lowell Fair, Regional Supervisor, Division of Commercial Fisheries

Approved via email, 5/2/2018
Flip Pryor, Regional Resource Development Biologist, Division of Commercial Fisheries

Approved via email, 5/24/2018
Lorraine Vercessi, PNP Hatchery Program Coordinator, Division of Commercial Fisheries

Approval:
The 2018 SSRAA Hatcheries Annual Management Plan is hereby approved:

Approved via email, 6/1/2018
Tom Taube, Deputy Director, Division of Sport Fish

Approved via email, 5/30/2018
Peter Bangs, Deputy Director, Division of Commercial Fisheries