

**2025 ANNUAL MANAGEMENT PLAN**  
**WALLY NOERENBERG HATCHERY**  
Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation

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This Annual Management Plan (AMP) is prepared to fulfill the requirements of 5 AAC 40.840. This plan is prepared to guide hatchery operations in accordance with the hatchery permit. The plan must be developed with consideration of the hatchery's production cycle and must organize and guide the hatchery's operations regarding production goals, broodstock management, and harvest management of hatchery-produced salmon. The production cycle begins with adult returns, that lead to egg takes and end with fish releases. Action may be taken outside of the management plan if allowed under the hatchery permit or modified by emergency order. In-season assessments and project alterations by Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation (PWSAC) or Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) may result in changes to this AMP in order to reach or maintain program objectives. PWSAC will notify the ADF&G private nonprofit (PNP) hatchery program coordinator in a timely manner of any departure from the AMP. The ADF&G PNP coordinator will advise as to whether an amendment, exception report, or other action is warranted. No variation or deviation will be implemented until an AMP amendment has been approved or waived by both the department and PWSAC. This policy applies to all hatchery operations covered under the AMP.

**I. OPERATIONAL PLAN**

**1.1 Egg-Take Goals by Species**

**Chum Salmon:** The chum salmon egg-take goal is 153 million (131 million plus 22 million permitted for AFK per section 1.8). Anticipated broodstock requirements to achieve the egg-take goal are approximately 119,000 females and 86,000 males, and 23,000 additional fish (to account for an assumed 10% loss to sea lion predation) for a total of 228,000 fish, assuming:

- (a) Average fecundity of 1,845 eggs/female
- (b) 58% historical 10-year average female %
- (c) 15% holding mortality
- (d) 15% green/over-mature spawners

**Pink Salmon:** The pink salmon egg-take goal is 148 million. Anticipated broodstock requirements to achieve the egg-take goal are approximately 169,000 females and 242,000 males, and 46,000 additional fish (to account for an assumed 10% loss to sea lion predation) for a total of 457,000 fish, assuming:

- (a) Average fecundity of 1,234 eggs/female
- (b) 36% historical 5-odd-year average female %
- (c) 15% holding mortality
- (d) 15% green/over-mature spawners

If the required broodstock for pink salmon egg-take goal at Wally Noerenberg Hatchery (WNH) is not available for returning fish to the hatchery, PWSAC will consult with ADF&G staff to implement broodstock collection in order to conduct an egg take at Armin F. Koernig Hatchery (AFK) to collect up to 148 million additional green eggs in order to reach the WNH goal. After eyeing at AFK, eggs will be transferred to WNH for rearing and release.

If the required broodstock for pink salmon egg-take goal at AFK is not available for returning fish to the hatchery, PWSAC will consult with ADF&G staff to implement broodstock collection in order to conduct an egg take at WNH to collect up to 162 million additional green eggs in order to reach the AFK goal. After eyeing at WNH, eggs will be transferred to AFK for rearing and release.

**Coho Salmon, WNH:** The coho salmon egg-take goal is 3.75 million. Anticipated broodstock requirements to achieve the egg-take goal are approximately 1,190 females and 1,190 males, assuming:

- (a) Average fecundity of 4,100 eggs/female
- (b) 1/1 female to male ratio
- (c) 15% holding mortality
- (d) 15% green/over-mature spawners

If the required broodstock for the coho salmon egg-take goal for WNH is not available from returning fish to the hatchery (Corbin Creek stock), PWSAC will confer with VFDA on the feasibility of obtaining eggs.

**Coho Salmon, Cordova:** The coho salmon egg-take goal is 250,000 for a smolt release at Fleming Spit, Cordova. Anticipated broodstock requirements to achieve the egg-take goal are approximately 72 females and 72 males, assuming:

- (a) Average fecundity of 3,475 eggs/female
- (b) 1/1 female to male ratio
- (c) 0 % holding mortality
- (d) 0% green/over-mature spawners

If the required broodstock for the coho salmon egg-take goal for Cordova is not available from fish returning to Power Creek (adults for taking up to 250,000 eggs) or Ibeck Creek (adults for taking 135,000 green eggs and for 100,000 smolt release), PWSAC will confer with ADF&G on an egg-take schedule for the Mile-18 location in Cordova (up to 2 million eggs may be taken for egg take at Mile 18 and release at Lake Bay, and up to 100,000 smolt may be released at Fleming Spit). Mile-18, Corbin, Power, and Ibeck Creek stocks will not be mixed at WNH.

## 1.2 Broodstock

The expected broodstock collection schedules for chum and pink salmon are derived from historic run timing curves for Wally Noerenberg Hatchery (WNH). The chum and pink salmon curves are an aggregate of all years (chum salmon 1987–2024; pink salmon 2007-2023odd years) SHA hatchery harvests and Esther Subdistrict commercial fishery catch data from ADF&G Annual Management Reports and preliminary inseason estimates. The adult return summary includes the

projected total return, hatchery escapement schedule, and fish available for common property fishery harvest (Table 3).

To ensure that run timing is proportionally represented in broodstock, a hatchery escapement schedule that includes the broodstock acquisition schedule will be implemented based on run timing percentages, by date, in the AMP tables to establish a hatchery escapement goal by week. These goals will be measured according to the total number of fish estimated in the hatchery SHAs. If in-season catch data indicate the run is earlier or later than the historical run curve would suggest, then PWSAC must consult with the department prior to altering the hatchery escapement schedule, accordingly, to match the actual run.

The hatchery escapement exclusion zone (HEEZ), outlined in section 3.4, protects potential broodstock fish staging directly in front of the hatchery from being harvested in common property fisheries. These fish include those that will eventually become broodstock along with those needed to ensure a high quality, efficient, and successful egg collection process.

Any fish collected beyond those utilized as broodstock will be sold for cost recovery to fund PWSAC's salmon fisheries enhancement program. Historically, PWSAC has carried forward revenues from the hatchery raceway fish sales and full-utilization programs to the following year as a reduction in the cost recovery revenue goal calculation. This provides benefits to the commercial common property fisheries (CCPF) with an increased PWSAC salmon harvest and, potentially, an earlier timed CCPF.

A portion of the SHA hatchery escapement is kept separate by means of a barrier net near the mouth of Esther Creek. Brood fish will be collected by volitional entry through the fishway leading to the brood holding pond.

### 1.3 Egg-take Schedule and Data Reporting

Ultimately, the egg-take schedule depends upon broodstock recruitment and maturation rate of the broodstock in salt and fresh water. The table below summarizes an anticipated egg-take schedule based on the average historical egg-take percent completion 1996–2024. All data associated with egg take and broodstock collection will be provided to the department by November 1 each year. Data will be provided in electronic format (Excel file) and include all the categories presented in the template attached as Table 7. Data to be collected specifically includes the numbers of green and over-ripe females from the broodstock and associated cost recovery.

**Anticipated Egg-take Schedule**

<b>Percent Complete</b>	<b>Chum Salmon</b>	<b>Pink Salmon</b>	<b>Coho Salmon</b>
25%	July 7	August 29	October 19
50%	July 13	September 3	October 27
75%	July 18	September 7	November 4
100%	July 27	September 15	November 11

For a complete listing of PWSAC hatchery egg-take schedules, see Table 4. For a complete listing of PWSAC's egg-take goals, see Table 2.

#### 1.4 Egg Transport and Carcass Disposal Plans

Approximately 22 million green chum salmon eggs will be allowed to develop to the eyed-egg stage, and then transported off-station to Armin F. Koernig Hatchery (AFK) for incubation, rearing, and release.

If the required broodstock for pink salmon egg-take goal at Wally Noerenberg Hatchery (WNH) is not available for returning fish to the hatchery, PWSAC will consult with ADF&G staff to implement broodstock collection in order to conduct an egg take at AFK to collect up to 148 million additional green eggs in order to reach the WNH goal. After eyeing at AFK, eggs will be transferred to WNH for rearing and release.

If the required broodstock for pink salmon egg-take goal at AFK is not available for returning fish to the hatchery, PWSAC will consult with ADF&G staff to implement broodstock collection in order to conduct an egg take at WNH to collect up to 162 million additional green eggs in order to reach the AFK goal. After eyeing at WNH, eggs will be transferred to AFK for rearing and release.

Approximately 50,000 BY25 Chinook salmon eyed eggs will be transferred from the William Jack Hernandez Sport Fish Hatchery to WNH to complete the incubation cycle. The resultant fry will emerge volitionally into a freshwater raceway and reared at WNH. In May 2027, the smolt will be transported to saltwater net pens in Crab Bay on the Evans Island. The Chinook salmon smolt will be reared for approximately two weeks and released.

During egg-take PWSAC may sell broodstock carcasses and inviable eggs if a market is available. The carcass of a salmon from which milt or eggs are extracted for lawful use as broodstock may be disposed of in accordance with Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) requirements. If carcasses are not sold, inviable eggs and carcasses will be disposed of in accordance with Alaska DEC requirements.

#### 1.5 Incubation Plans

The following tables contain egg take goals, incubation plans, and estimated releases for brood year 2025 (BY25) chum salmon, pink salmon, and coho salmon.

### Chum Salmon Production Summary

Program Name	Egg Take Site	Current Year Green Egg/Fry Goal	Eyed Eggs	Fry/Smolt Released <sup>1</sup>	Permitted Maximum
WNH Chum Salmon	WNH	84,000,000	76,500,000	73,000,000	111 million green eggs
Port Chalmers Chum Salmon	WNH	47,000,000	42,400,000	40,500,000	41 million fry
AFKH Chum Salmon <sup>2</sup>	WNH	22,000,000	20,000,000	— <sup>3</sup>	34 million green eggs

<sup>1</sup> Release goals assume that egg-take goals and standard survivals are achieved. If egg-take goals are not achieved or survivals are lower than anticipated, remote release transport and rearing logistics may be impacted, and release goals may be altered through an amendment to this plan.

<sup>2</sup> Approximately 20 million chum salmon will be transferred to the AFK hatchery at the eyed-egg developmental stage.

<sup>3</sup> Fry release provided in AFK Hatchery AMP.

### Pink Salmon Production Summary

Program Name	Egg Take Site	Current Year Green Egg/Fry Goal	Eyed Eggs	Fry/Smolt Released <sup>1</sup>	Permitted Maximum
WNH Pink Salmon	WNH	148,000,000	140,000,000	134,000,000	148 million green eggs
WNH Pink Salmon	AFKH <sup>1</sup>	0	140,000,000	134,000,000	148 million green eggs
AFKH Pink Salmon	WNH	162,000,000	153,000,000	— <sup>2</sup>	162 million green eggs

<sup>1</sup> If the required broodstock for egg-take goals at WNH is not available, up to 148 million green eggs may be taken at AFKH and transferred to WNH at the eyed-egg development stage for release at Lake Bay.

<sup>2</sup> Fry release provided in AFK Hatchery AMP.

### Coho Salmon Production Summary

Program Name	Egg Take Site	Current Year Green Egg/Fry Goal	Eyed Eggs	Fry/Smolt Released	Permitted Maximum
WNH Coho Salmon	WNH	3,750,000	3,500,000	3,400,000	4,000,000 green eggs
Whittier Coho Salmon <sup>1</sup>	WNH	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	100,000	100,000 smolt
Crab Bay Coho Salmon <sup>1</sup>	WNH	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	50,000	50,000 smolt
Fleming Spit Coho Salmon <sup>3</sup>	WNH	250,000 <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	200,000 <sup>3</sup>	250,000 green eggs 200,000 smolt

<sup>1</sup> Permitting limits stock to Mile 18 Creek or Corbin Creek.

<sup>2</sup> Permitting allows for a total of 4 million green eggs at WNH with releases permitted for numbers of smolt.

<sup>3</sup> Permitting limits stock to Mile 18 Creek, Ibeck Creek, or Power Creek.

The above tables were generated with the following assumptions:

- (a) survival from green to eyed stage of:
  - 94.5% for pink salmon
  - 91.5% for chum salmon
  - 95.0% for coho salmon
- (b) survival from eyed stage to emergence of:
  - 96.0% for pink, chum, and coho salmon
- (c) survival from emergence to fed fry of:
  - 99.5% for pink salmon
  - 99.0% for chum salmon
  - 97.0% for coho salmon
- (d) survival from fed fry to smolt release of 99.5% for coho.

All eggs will be incubated at WNH. During the fall incubation period, 100% of pink, chum, Chinook, and coho salmon production will be thermally otolith-marked at the eyed-egg stage. See section 4.1 for more details.

#### 1.6 Rearing and Release Plans

**Pink Salmon:** Pink salmon fry will emerge non-volitionally from incubators, pass via separate flume, and then enter into saltwater rearing pens. The saltwater net pen rearing complex consists of 10 15.2 m x 15.2 m x 4.6 m rearing pens. Maximum loading densities will be 11 kg/m<sup>3</sup>.

Approximately 135.6 million pink salmon fry will be released in Lake Bay (WNH) in 2025. Based on the predicted outmigration curve and zooplankton bloom timing, the pink salmon fry will be reared for an average of six weeks and released in two groups into the zooplankton bloom.

**Chum Salmon:** Chum salmon fry destined to be released in Lake Bay will emerge non-volitionally from incubators, pass via separate flume, and then enter into saltwater rearing pens. The Lake Bay saltwater net pen rearing complex consists of 16 rearing pens that are 12.2 m x 12.2 m x 3.0 m and 10 rearing pens that are 15.2 m x 15.2 m x 4.6 m. Maximum loading densities will be 11 kg/m<sup>3</sup>.

Approximately 134.8 million chum salmon fry will be released in three locations in 2025. Approximately 73.4 million will be released at WNH, 40.7 million at Port Chalmers, and 19.5 million at AFK.

The AFK saltwater net pen rearing complex consists of ten 12.2 m x 12.2 m x 3.0 m rearing pens. Maximum loading densities will be 11 kg/m<sup>3</sup>.

Based on the predicted outmigration curve and zooplankton bloom timing, the chum salmon fry will be reared for an average of 12 weeks in saltwater net pens and released in one group per release site at a target size of 1.8 grams.

**Coho Salmon Releases:** Approximately 2.95 million brood year 2023 (BY23) coho salmon smolt will be released in four locations in 2025. Approximately 2.7 million will be released at WNH,

100,000 at Whittier, 100,000 at Cordova, and 50,000 at Crab Bay. The coho salmon will be reared in raceways at WNH. At WNH, the smolt will be transferred to saltwater pens for 4 to 12 weeks prior to release. The smolt released at Whittier, Cordova, and Crab Bay will receive at least 14 days of saltwater rearing at their release location. Maximum rearing densities will be 50 kg/m<sup>3</sup> in fresh water and 11 kg/m<sup>3</sup> in salt water. All coho salmon smolt will be released in mid-May with a target size of 15 grams.

**Coho Salmon Rearing:** Approximately 2.8 million BY24 coho salmon fry will begin feeding in the raceways in mid-June 2025 and approximately 1.4 will remain there until the spring of 2026. The other approximately 1.4 million may be passed through a flume, and then into saltwater rearing pens in October 2025.

**Chinook Salmon:** Approximately 43,500 BY23 Chinook salmon smolt released in Crab Bay, Evans Island in 2025.

For a complete listing of PWSAC's estimated 2025 releases see Table 5.

### 1.7 Fry Transport Methods

**Coho Salmon Transports:** All coho salmon smolt will be transported by barge in eight 600-gallon stainless steel tanks with supplemental oxygen at 100–200% saturation. The water source used during transport will be Esther Lake, with the addition of NaCl and potassium chloride (KCl) to achieve a five ppt saline solution. The saline solution helps to reduce stress to the fish during transport. Maximum transfer densities will be 120kg/m<sup>3</sup>.

### 1.8 Permitted Capacity

WNH was issued PNP Hatchery Permit #20 in 1983. It is permitted to incubate 148 million pink salmon eggs, 131 million chum salmon eggs, 4 million coho salmon eggs, and 4 million Chinook salmon eggs. An additional 34 million chum salmon eggs permitted for AFK may be taken and incubated at WNH annually.

### **Fish Transport Permit Summary**

<b>FTP Number</b>	<b>Expiration Date</b>	<b>Ancestral Stock</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
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### **PINK SALMON**

96A-0048	6/30/31	Duck, Millard, and Larsen Creeks	Allows 148 million egg take, incubation, and release of resultant fish at WNH (even-year stocks).
24A-1002	6/30/31	Ewan, O'Brien, and Hardins Creeks	Allows 148 million egg take, incubation, and release of resultant fish at WNH (odd-year stocks)

16A-0059	4/30/26	Duck, Millard, and Larsen Creeks	Allows backup egg take of 148 million green eggs at AFK, transport to WNH for incubation and release of resultant fish (even-year stocks).
24A-1003	4/30/26	Ewan, O'Brien, and Hardins Creeks	Allows backup egg take of 148 million green eggs at AFK, transport to WNH for incubation and release of resultant fish (odd-year stocks).

### CHUM SALMON

94A-0006 <sup>1</sup>	6/30/25	Wells River/ Bear Trap	Allows transport of 41 million fry for release at Port Chalmers.
16A-0056	4/30/26	Wells River/ Bear Trap	Allows 131 million egg take, incubation, and release of 111 resultant fish at WNH.

### COHO SALMON

22A-0005	1/1/27	Corbin Creek	Allows 4.0 million egg take, incubation, rearing, and release of resultant fish at WNH.
22A-0007	10/1/29	Power Creek	Allows 250,000 remote egg take, rearing at WNH, and release at Fleming Spit (Cordova)
22A-0008	10/1/27	Ibeck Creek	Allows 135,000 remote egg take, rearing at WNH, and release at Fleming Spit (Cordova)
21A-0011	4/30/26	Mile 18 Copper River Delta	Allows transport and release of 100,000 smolt at Fleming Spit, Cordova.
20A-0022	4/30/25	Corbin Creek	Allows transfer and release of 50,000 smolts at Chenega Cove, Chenega Island.
24A-0009	7/1/2029	Corbin Creek	Allows transfer and release of 50,000 smolts at Crab Bay, Evans Island.
19A-0017	6/30/27	Solomon Gulch Hatchery/ Corbin Creek	Allows transfer and release of 100,000 smolts from WNH at Whittier, near a freshwater outlet.
22A-0006	6/30/27	WNH/ Corbin Creek	Allows transfer and release of 100,000 smolts from WNH at Whittier, near a freshwater outlet.
19A-0028	6/30/27	Mile 18 Copper River	Allows transport and release of 50,000 smolts at Chenega Cove, Chenega Island.
18A-0038	8/30/28	Mile 18 Copper River Delta	Allows 4.0 million egg take, incubation, rearing and release of resultant fish at WNH.
17A-0050	04/30/27	Mile 18 Copper River Delta	Allows transport and release of 100,000 smolts at Fleming Spit, Cordova.
16A-0061	4/30/26	Corbin Creek	Allows 4.0 million backup egg take at Solomon Gulch Hatchery and transport of eggs to WNH.



16A-0062	4/30/26	Mile 18 Copper River	Allows backup 2.0 million remote egg take and transport of eggs to WNH.
98A-0053	6/30/29	Mile 18 Copper River Delta	Allows transport and release of 100,000 smolts at Whittier near a freshwater outlet.

## CHINOOK SALMON

21A-0004	12/31/25	Crooked Creek/ Crooked Creek	Allows transport of up to 50,000 eyed eggs from WJHSFH to WNH for incubation and freshwater rearing and smolt release at Chenega Cove, Chenega Island.
19A-0027	6/30/27	Ship Creek/ Ship Creek	Allows transport of up to 50,000 eyed eggs from WJHSFH to WNH for incubation and freshwater rearing and smolt release at Chenega Cove, Chenega Island.
23A-0007	5/15/29	Ship Creek/ Ship Creek	Allows transport of up to 50,000 smolt from WNH to Crab Bay, Evans Island and release.
24A-0010	7/1/2029	Ninilchik River/ Ninilchik River	Allows transport of up to 50,000 eyed eggs from WJHSFH to WNH for incubation and freshwater rearing and smolt release at Crab Bay, Evans Island (contingency stock).
24A-0011	7/1/2029	Crooked Creek/ Crooked Creek	Allows transport of up to 50,000 eyed eggs from WJHSFH to WNH for incubation and freshwater rearing and smolt release at Crab Bay, Evans Island (contingency stock).

<sup>1</sup> FTP application has been submitted and is in review.

## II. DONOR STOCK MANAGEMENT

If the required broodstock for the coho salmon egg-take goal is not available from returning fish to the hatchery, PWSAC will confer with VFDA on the feasibility of obtaining eggs or confer with ADF&G about conducting an egg-take at the Mile-18 location (broodstock source) in Cordova or at the remote release location in Cordova (Fleming Spit Pond) to make up the balance of the goal. Coho stocks will not be mixed at WNH.

No Power Creek or Ibeck Creek specific fisheries management actions are anticipated to ensure coho salmon returns to these systems to meet broodstock purposes because Copper River Delta coho salmon are typically managed in aggregate to achieve the delta-wide escapement goal.

## III. HATCHERY RETURN MANAGEMENT

PWSAC operates five facilities: AFK, Cannery Creek Hatchery (CCH), Gulkana Hatchery (GH), Main Bay Hatchery (MBH), and WNH. The corporation generates revenues for annual operations from a 2% enhancement tax and from the sale of hatchery-produced salmon returning to the facilities.

In 1997, the PWSAC Board of Directors (BOD) elected to have corporate cost recovery based upon revenue goals specific to the seine and gillnet salmon fisheries rather than a goal of harvesting a fixed percentage of the returning adults. This results in each gear group paying for the enhanced production from which they benefit. PWSAC calculates these revenue goals by allocating production costs between the seine-caught and gillnet-caught salmon fisheries.

On March 19, 2025, the PWSAC BOD approved the annual corporate budget for Fiscal Year 2026 detailing potential sources of revenue and expenditures. The pink salmon cost-recovery revenue goal is \$10,894,412. The WNH chum and MBH sockeye salmon cost-recovery revenue goals are \$3,549,355 and \$2,200,000 respectively. Additional revenue may be generated through PWSAC's raceway fish sales during its egg-take full utilization program.

PWSAC uses preseason assumptions for the number of returning fish, price per pound, and average adult weight to calculate the total projected value of returning hatchery-produced salmon. Based on these assumptions, PWSAC estimates that approximately 20% of the run will be required to meet the revenue goal in the Fiscal Year 2026 financial plan.

Hatchery escapement means all fish that escape the common property fishery and includes two categories of escapement: (a) the number of brood to meet production objectives; and (b) the number of hatchery produced fish taken for the hatchery harvest requirement, to be used to pay for the hatchery's reasonable operating and capital costs (5 AAC 40.990(6)).

**Pink Salmon Returns:** The AFK, CCH, and WNH pink salmon runs will be managed collectively through openings and closures of respective hatchery subdistricts. Managing the enhanced pink salmon runs in aggregate may result in site-specific common property fisheries (CPF) contribution rates being above or below the approximate target of 82% CPF pink salmon harvest.

**WNH Chum and MBH Sockeye Salmon Runs:** The WNH chum salmon and the MBH sockeye salmon runs will be managed collectively through openings and closures of respective hatchery subdistricts. The collective management will occur concurrently for the WNH chum salmon and MBH salmon revenue goal. Managing the runs in aggregate may result in site-specific CPF contribution rates being above or below the approximate targets of 35% and 73% for the WNH chum and MBH sockeye salmon harvest, respectively.

AFK Hatchery and Port Chalmers remote-release chum salmon runs are expected to have a 100% CPF harvest.

Reduction of CPF opportunity in respective hatchery subdistricts may be necessary to ensure hatchery escapement objectives are met. PWSAC will work closely with local ADF&G management biologists to achieve the seine and gillnet fisheries revenue goals as rapidly as possible to allow for orderly and consistent CCPF.

### 3.1 Hatchery Fish Migration Routes and Timing

**Chum Salmon:** WNH chum salmon donor stocks were originally selected to contribute primarily to the early drift gillnet fishery in the Coghill District, and to the mixed seine and drift gillnet fishery later in the season.

In 2005, the Alaska Board of Fisheries revised regulation 5 ACC 24.370 to utilize WNH and Port Chalmers chum salmon fisheries as a means of correcting exvessel value allocation disparities between the purse seine and drift gillnet fleets. The 2019–2023 five-year average value percentages calculated by ADF&G for each gear type are 43.9% drift gillnet, 56.1% purse seine, and 4.4% set gillnet. As a result, the gillnet seine gear group will have exclusive access to the Port Chalmers Subdistrict from June 1 through July 30 in 2025. WNH chum salmon released off-station at AFK will be harvested by the purse seine fleet in the AFK terminal harvest area (THA) and SHA between June 1 and July 20.

**Pink Salmon:** WNH pink salmon stock originated from the AFK Hatchery pink salmon stock. The timing and distribution of the two hatchery returns appear to be very similar. A percentage of WNH pink salmon are expected to be harvested by seiners in the Southwestern District, as well as in Perry Passage, Culross Passage, and other areas in the Northern District. Pink salmon are also expected to be harvested by both purse seiners and drift gillnetters in the Esther Subdistrict and by drift gillnetters and set gillnetters in the Eshamy District.

**Coho Salmon:** WNH coho salmon are present in the fishery from early August through September. Although some fish are undoubtedly intercepted in the southern areas of Prince William Sound, substantial portions of the coho salmon run are expected to be harvested by purse seine and drift gillnet fishermen in the Esther Subdistrict. There is no direct cost recovery from coho salmon; however, incidental catch of coho salmon during later pink salmon cost recovery and brood collection can amount up to 20% of the run.

The Esther and Perry Island subdistricts are shown in Figures 1–2.

### 3.2 Terminal and Special Harvest Areas

The boundaries of the hatchery SHA and the THA are illustrated in Figure 3. The SHA is used by the hatchery operator to harvest hatchery fish for cost recovery. The THA is normally closed to commercial and subsistence fishing and provides a buffer between the hatchery SHA and open waters of the Esther Subdistrict.

The SHA is defined as the waters of Lake Bay north of 60°47.56'N lat. (5 AAC 24.368(d)). The THA includes all waters inside of a line from Hodgkin Point at 60° 46.93' N. lat., 148° 02.10' W. long. to Esther Light at 60° 47.14' N. lat., 148° 06.02' W. long., excluding the waters of the Wally Noerenberg Hatchery SHA (5 AAC 24.368(c)). All latitude and longitude coordinates are based on the North American Datum of 1983.

During periods when the Esther Subdistrict closure is in effect to provide protection to cost recovery fish, the department is willing to permit cost-recovery operations in waters outside of the regulatory SHA/THA boundaries to maintain fish quality. While the department views PWSAC achieving its revenue goals using existing hatchery subdistricts in a timely and efficient manner as beneficial for maintaining fish quality and providing for increased common property fishing opportunity outside of those districts, there is concern over the harvest of wild stock salmon outside of the SHA. When the Esther Subdistrict is open to the CPF, the SHA will not be expanded. Special harvest area boundaries may be altered by emergency order if necessary for proper management of natural or hatchery stock (5 AAC 40.005(e)).

The SHA shall be opened and closed to commercial fishing by emergency order (EO). Sport fisheries will be managed in accordance with regulations as provided in 5 AAC 47–5 AAC 75. Emergency orders may be issued to liberalize or restrict sport fisheries based on achievement of broodstock goals.

The following requirements must be adhered to for permitted cost-recovery operations to be conducted outside the regulatory SHA/THA boundaries:

- PWSAC will agree to pay all costs associated with sampling, otolith preparation, and reading of otoliths from permitted cost-recovery harvest(s).
- PWSAC will notify the department with reasonable time prior to any cost-recovery operations to request an emergency order (EO) permitting the activity and to provide notice for scheduling of sampling personnel.
- All EOs issued to permit cost-recovery operations will be for discrete dates.
- Cost-recovery harvest(s) from these areas will not be mixed with any other harvest at any time until after sampling. No sorting of cost-recovery harvest(s) is permitted until after sampling.
- EOs permitting cost-recovery operations outside the SHA may not be issued until the previous harvest has been evaluated for wild stock interception.
- The department may discontinue permitted cost-recovery operations outside the SHA at any time.

### 3.3 Hatchery Returns

#### 3.3.1 On-Station Returns

**Chum Salmon:** PWSAC’s anticipated 2025 run of chum salmon to WNH is 1,450,000 assuming a 2.01% marine survival (Table 1). Assuming a broodstock goal of 228,000 fish, and approximately 720,000 chum salmon sold for cost recovery, the total hatchery escapement will be approximately 65% of the run.

### WNH - Chum Salmon Projected Run Summary

Total Return	Hatchery Escapement			CPF Harvest <sup>1</sup>
	Broodstock	Cost Recovery	Total	
1,450,000	228,000	720,000	948,000	502,000
% of Total	15%	50%	65%	35%

<sup>1</sup> Terminal and non-terminal.

### WNH - Chum Salmon Projected Run and Age Composition Summary

BY	Fry Released	Anticipated Marine Survival	Anticipated Total BY Return	Return Age	2025 Projected Run	% of Total
2019	70,790,000	4.23%	2,997,568	Age-6	52,000	3.7 %
2020	77,306,000	0.70%	541,679	Age-5	142,000	9.8 %
2021	71,701,000	2.44%	1,748,204	Age-4	1,153,000	79.5 %
2022	72,694,513	2.44%	1,772,428	Age-3	107,000	7%
			<b>Total</b>		<b>1,450,000</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Historical average return age composition: 2% age-6, 26% age-5, 66% age-4, and 6% age-3.

**Pink Salmon:** PWSAC's anticipated 2025 adult return of pink salmon to WNH is 8,800,000 fish, assuming 6.57% marine survival (5 - odd average) from the BY23 fry release of 134.3 million (Table 1). Assuming a broodstock goal of 457,000 fish and approximately 1,158,000 pink salmon sold for cost recovery, the hatchery escapement will be approximately 72% of the return.

### Pink Salmon Projected Return Summary

Total Return	Hatchery Escapement			CPF Harvest <sup>1</sup>
	Broodstock	Cost Recovery	Total	
8,800,000	457,000	1,158,000	1,615,000	7,185,000
% of Total	5%	13%	18%	82%

<sup>1</sup> Terminal and non-terminal.

**Coho Salmon:** PWSAC's expected 2025 return of coho salmon to WNH is 6,000 fish, assuming a marine survival of 0.76% (VFDA historic Corbin Creek average) from the BY22 smolt release of 819,376 (Table 1). Assuming the harvest rate will be insignificant (interception during pink salmon cost recovery) and a broodstock goal of 2,380 fish, approximately 61% of the coho salmon will be available for the CPF.

### Coho Salmon Projected Return Summary

Total Return	Hatchery Escapement			CPF Harvest
	Broodstock	Cost Recovery	Total	
6,000	2,380	-0-	2,380	3,620
% of Total	39%	0%	39%	61%

### 3.3.2 Off-Station Returns

**Chum Salmon:** PWSAC's expected 2025 run of chum salmon to Port Chalmers is 780,000, assuming a 1.93% marine survival (Table 1). All fish will be harvested by the CPF. The expected 2025 run of chum salmon to Sawmill Bay is covered under a separate plan (AFK Hatchery Annual Management Plan).

**Port Chalmers - Chum Salmon Projected Run Summary**

Total Return	Hatchery Escapement			CPF Harvest
	Broodstock	Cost Recovery	Total	
780,000	-0-	-0-	-0-	780,000
% of Total	0%	0%	0%	100%

**Port Chalmers - Chum Salmon Projected Run and Age Composition Summary**

BY	Fry Released	Anticipated Marine Survival	Anticipated Total BY Return	Return Age	2025 Projected Run	% of Total
2019	32,500,000	3.62%	1,175,778	Age-6	18,000	2.4 %
2020	41,000,000	0.88 %	360,048	Age-5	120,000	15.6%
2021	40,290,000	2.43 %	977,504	Age-4	593,000	76.2%
2022	40,300,000	2.43 %	977,747	Age-3	44,000	5.8 %
				<b>Total</b>	<b>780,000</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Historical average return age composition: 2% age-6, 33% age-5, 61% age-4, and 4% age-3.

**Coho Salmon:** PWSAC's total expected 2025 return of coho salmon to Chenega Bay is 400 assuming a marine survival of 0.76% (Corbin Creek historic average) from the BY22 smolt releases of 50,000 (Table 1). The total expected 2025 return of coho salmon to Cordova is 1,800 assuming a marine survival of 3.25% from the BY221 Power Creek smolt release of 56,823. The total expected 2025 return of coho salmon to Whittier is 761 assuming a marine survival of 0.76% from the BY22 Corbin Creek 18 smolt release of 100,000. All Crab Bay, Chenega Cove, Cordova, and Whittier-released fish are designated to be harvested in all common property fisheries. If the required broodstock for the coho salmon egg-take goal is not available from fish returning to the hatchery, PWSAC will confer with VFDA on the feasibility of obtaining eggs or confer with ADF&G about conducting an egg take at the remote Mile-18 location (broodstock source) in Cordova or conduct an egg take at the remote release location in Cordova (Fleming Spit Pond) to make up the balance of the goal. Mile-18 and Corbin Creek stocks will not be mixed at WNH.

#### Chenega Bay - Coho Salmon Projected Return Summary

Total Return	Hatchery Escapement			CPF Harvest
	Broodstock	Cost Recovery	Total	
400	-0-	-0-	-0-	400
% of Total	0%	0%	0%	100%

#### Cordova - Coho Salmon Projected Return Summary

Total Return	Hatchery Escapement			CPF Harvest
	Broodstock	Cost Recovery	Total	
1,800	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,800
% of Total	0%	0%	0%	100%

#### Whittier - Coho Salmon Projected Return Summary

Total Return	Hatchery Escapement			CPF Harvest
	Broodstock	Cost Recovery	Total	
800	-0-	-0-	-0-	800
% of Total	0%	0%	0%	100%

### 3.4 Separation of Hatchery Escapement

The hatchery escapement goals summarized in the table below are the midpoints of the special harvest area (SHA) escapement goal ranges, to provide for the broodstock and cost-recovery requirements based on these variables: sex ratio of fish available for broodstock, fecundity, holding mortality percentage, immature and over-mature spawner percentage, average fish size, and price per pound.

#### SHA Escapement Goal Summary

Species	Hatchery Escapement Goal	SHA Escapement Goal Range
Chum Salmon	948,000	815,000 – 1,109,000
Pink Salmon	1,615,000	1,398,000 – 1,901,000

In 2013, PWSAC designated a Hatchery Escapement Exclusion Zone (HEEZ) within the WNH SHA. The HEEZ consists of the waters of the SHA north of a latitude line at 60°47.78'N.

### 3.5 Special Management Strategies

Effective management of mixed-stock fisheries is difficult. It is the intent of ADF&G to provide stated PWSAC hatchery escapement goals by species. Achieving the target revenue goal will depend upon the timing and magnitude of PWSAC salmon runs, average fish size, and price per pound PWSAC receives. It will also depend upon precise in-season assessments of both wild and hatchery run strength. Depending upon the precision of in-season run assessments, the actual percentages of PWSAC total runs by species, which are provided for hatchery escapement, may

fall above or below the stated goals. If precise and timely stock identification data are available, ADF&G will use them to manage the fisheries in season for an allocation of PWSAC-produced pink, chum, and sockeye salmon between the CPF and PWSAC. Pink salmon will be managed for PWSAC hatchery escapement after July 20. Sockeye and chum salmon will be managed for PWSAC hatchery escapement by stock.

Performance of the hatchery run is evaluated by comparison of daily harvest rates to a predicted run entry table. In addition, daily sex ratios in the hatchery harvest predict, by a regression equation, the fraction of the run that has returned to date. PWSAC will provide these two types of data from the cost-recovery harvest to ADF&G management staff on a daily basis during the season so the area management biologist can make estimates of the number of salmon remaining in the run. Once egg-take operations commence at the hatchery, progress towards the hatchery's final goal could determine future SHA openings dependent upon SHA fish abundance estimates. PWSAC will provide daily estimates of fish abundance inside the barrier seine (if applicable), within the HEEZ, and in the SHA outside of the HEEZ, along with egg-take progress updates to ADF&G management staff.

If hatchery escapement problems occur at the hatchery, commercial CPF restrictions will be made in the Esther and/or Perry Island subdistricts based upon the magnitude of the shortfall and stage of the run.

PWSAC will submit written management recommendations to the department with clear justifications as to how the recommendations support achieving cost recovery and/or broodstock collection goals. Each recommendation, in the form of a brief email, will include, but not be limited to, current cost-recovery harvest data, HEEZ and outer SHA estimates, actual and anticipated run entry, and actual and anticipated cost-recovery progress. Each recommendation will also include a summary of actual and anticipated hatchery escapement and broodstock collection progress as it relates to the weekly goals established in this AMP. For this reporting, hatchery escapement will be defined as fish in the HEEZ and outer SHA, both upstream and downstream of the barrier net, as appropriate. Fish in the raceways or brood holding ponds will be defined as broodstock.

To ensure accurate and clear reporting, the AMP Adult Run Summary table from the AMP for each hatchery and species will be submitted to the department when requested, as well as with written management recommendations.

It will be the responsibility of the PWSAC staff, with written consent of the PWSAC Executive Committee, to advise ADF&G of any desired in-season adjustments to the preseason hatchery escapement goals, and/or significant changes to the preseason management strategy. Recognizing the imprecision of preseason forecasts and inseason assessment of wild stock and hatchery contribution estimates, ADF&G will assess PWSAC's requested changes based upon the best available information. If, based on the assessment of ADF&G, the total hatchery run will be less than or greater than the original PWSAC forecasted return, then ADF&G will adjust openings, as necessary, to best provide for wild stock, hatchery escapement, and CPF harvests. Total hatchery and wild stock runs will be estimated after a thorough postseason analysis of all available data. Postseason estimates may not coincide with ADF&G's or PWSAC's in-season estimates.



**Chum Salmon:** During the chum salmon run, the Esther and Granite Bay subdistricts are managed to attain chum salmon broodstock, cost-recovery objectives, and wild salmon escapement into Coghill District. If these objectives are on track, time and/or areas open to fishing may be expanded. If sockeye salmon escapement into Coghill Lake is weak and/or cost recovery and broodstock objectives are behind projections, restrictions in the Esther and/or Granite Bay subdistricts will be necessary. Given a shortfall in either wild or hatchery escapement, fishing time and/or area in the Esther Subdistrict may be reduced. If management of the Esther Subdistrict is not achieving either wild or hatchery escapement, fishing time and/or area in the Granite Bay Subdistrict may be reduced.

**Pink Salmon:** Because there is no way of isolating hatchery fish from wild stocks in waters of the general purse seine districts, these districts can only be opened and closed as the wild stock run strength will allow. When the hatchery return can withstand a higher exploitation rate than the returning wild stocks, hatchery fish that are not intercepted in the mixed stock areas of the general districts continue into the Esther Subdistrict and waters of Lake and Quillian bays. Wild stock pink salmon escapement shortfalls have occurred several times in the Coghill District since 1988. Beginning in 1994, CPF openings in the Esther Subdistrict have been restricted to within one and a half miles of Esther Island to minimize harvest of weak pink salmon stocks destined for Port Wells. Recommendations discussed by the Salmon Harvest Task Force have included closing those waters west of Lake Bay to seine harvests during weak wild stock returns to provide a greater corridor for wild fish transiting the Esther Subdistrict.

The principal tool available to manage the hatchery pink salmon return is EO manipulation of the Esther and Perry Island subdistricts (figures 1–2). Closure of the hatchery subdistricts during the regular season can be used to decrease interception of hatchery fish to assure that the corporation can achieve its cost recovery and broodstock objectives. When it is apparent that a large hatchery surplus exists in the Esther or Perry Island subdistricts, efforts will be made to provide fishing time in such a manner to prevent a large buildup of fish from occurring and to allow for a timely harvest of the highest quality fish possible.

**Coho Salmon:** No special management action is anticipated for coho salmon, although fish entering the SHA will be available for PWSAC harvest. It is likely that a weekly fishing schedule in the Esther Subdistrict will be established for the coho salmon return. This schedule will be continued into mid-September to provide for harvest of coho salmon returning to the hatchery. Duration of openings may be modified depending upon run performance.

### 3.6 Sport Fish Harvest

Sport fisheries will be managed in accordance with regulations as provided in 5 AAC 47–5 AAC 75. Emergency orders may be issued to liberalize or restrict sport fisheries based on achievement of broodstock goals.

WNH coho salmon returning to Chenega Bay, Cordova, and Whittier release locations are expected to contribute to local sport fisheries. These locations have been designated by the BOF as THAs,

which allow for the sport harvest of up to six coho salmon instead of three, as is the case in the remaining portions of Prince William Sound.

Chum, pink, and coho salmon are expected to contribute to sport fisheries in the WNH THA and SHA. The area within 100 feet of the WNH broodstock holding pen is closed to sport fishing (5 AAC 55.023(3)).

### 3.7 Subsistence Harvest

The WNH facility is within the Prince William Sound general subsistence area. Alaska residents may harvest fish for subsistence use using the legal gear type for the Coghill District.

### 3.8 Avoidance of Nontarget Species

Numerical abundance of stocks of fish other than WNH stocks of salmon is insignificant in the WNH THA and SHA. No particular problems are expected to occur.

## **IV. EVALUATION STUDIES**

### 4.1 Otolith Marking

During the fall incubation period (September–December 2025), 100% of the pink, chum, and coho will be marked at the eyed-egg stage. The table below summarizes the 2025 thermal otolith mark–assignment by the ADF&G Mark, Tag, and Age Lab (MTAL). Voucher samples are collected and submitted along with data per the ADF&G MTAL sampling protocol. Planned otolith marks may change with confirmation from the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission Mark Coordinator for Alaska.

<b>Species</b>	<b>Anticipated Number of Eyed Eggs</b>	<b>Thermal Otolith Mark</b>	<b>Intended Release Location</b>
Chum salmon	77,000,000	1,3,1H	WNH (Lake Bay)
Chum salmon	42,900,000	1,2n,3H	WNH or Port Chalmers
Chum salmon	0	1,2n,3H3	WNH or Port Chalmers
Pink salmon	69,500,000	8H	WNH (Lake Bay)
Pink salmon	69,500,000	8H3	WNH (Lake Bay)
Coho salmon	1,875,000	3H	WNH (Lake Bay), Whittier, Crab Bay
Coho salmon	1,875,000	3H	WHN (Lake Bay)
Coho salmon	250,000	3H	Cordova (Fleming Spit)
Chinook salmon	49,500	6H	Crab Bay

## 4.2 Otolith Recovery in Returning Adults

The recovery of otoliths from returning adult salmon will occur this year. Recovery efforts will be directed at the CPF and cost recovery and will be performed by field personnel at processing locations.

Otolith mark data will be used by ADF&G and PWSAC to measure fishery contribution and marine survival of salmon. ADF&G will provide PWSAC with preliminary otolith mark–recovery data from fishery samples by December 1, and any additional otolith data from straying studies and other projects by April 1. Similarly, PWSAC will provide ADF&G with independently-collected otolith mark–recovery data by April 1 each year. These data are to be the individual specimen otolith mark results.

## **V. ATTACHMENTS**

FIGURE 1. Coghill Fishery Management District

FIGURE 2. Esther and Granite Bay Subdistricts

FIGURE 3. WNH THA, SHA, and HEEZ

TABLE 1. 2025 PWSAC Hatchery Return Forecast Summary

TABLE 2. 2025 Planned Egg-Takes

TABLE 3. 2025 WNH Chum Salmon Adult Return Summary

2025 WNH Pink Salmon Adult Return Summary

TABLE 4. 2025 Hatchery Egg-Take Schedules

TABLE 5. 2025 PWSAC Estimated Salmon Releases

TABLE 6. 2026 PWSAC Estimated Salmon Releases

TABLE 7. Egg-take Data Template for Each Species at Each Hatchery

## VI. APPROVAL

### **Recommendation for Approval: Wally Noerenberg Hatchery Annual Management Plan, 2025**

Geoff Clark, PWSAC, General Manager 6/29/2025

Brittany Blain-Roth, Area Management Biologist, Division of Sport Fish 7/2/2025

Heather Scannell, Area Management Biologist, Division of Commercial Fisheries 7/10/2025

Jeremy Botz, Area Management Biologist, Division of Commercial Fisheries 7/7/2025

Jason Dye, Acting Regional Supervisor, Division of Sport Fish 7/1/2025

Bert Lewis, Regional Supervisor, Division of Commercial Fisheries 5/21/2025

Ethan Ford, Regional Resource Development Biologist, Div. of Commercial Fisheries 5/21/2025

Lorna Wilson, PNP Program Assistant Coordinator, Div. of Commercial Fisheries 7/10/2025

**The 2025 Wally Noerenberg Hatchery Annual Management Plan is hereby approved:**

Jason Dye, Deputy Director, Division of Sport Fish 7/16/2025

Forrest Bowers, Operations Manager, Division of Commercial Fisheries 7/16/2025

Figure 1. Coghill Fishery Management District

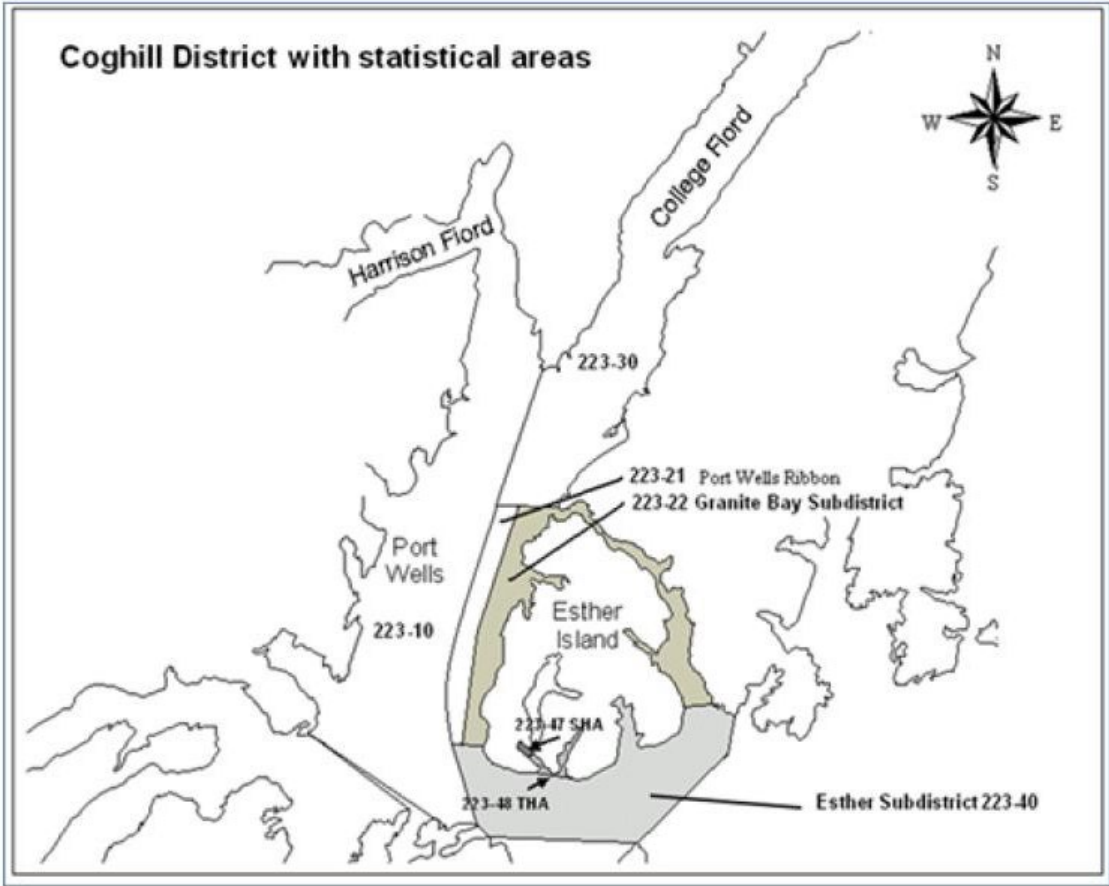


Figure 2. Esther and Granite Bay Subdistricts

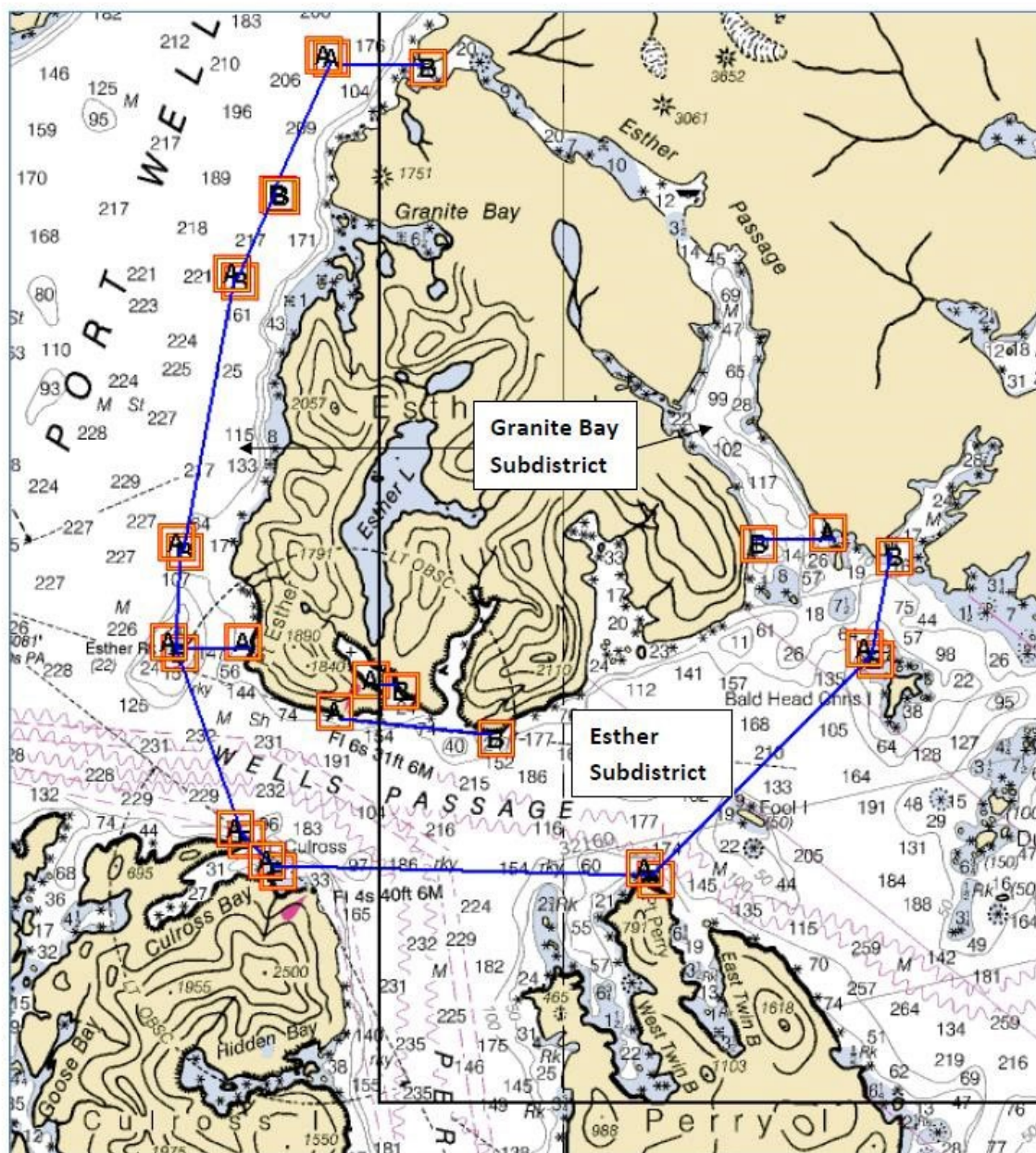




Figure 3. WNH Hatchery Escapement Exclusion Zone, Special Harvest Area, and Terminal Harvest Area

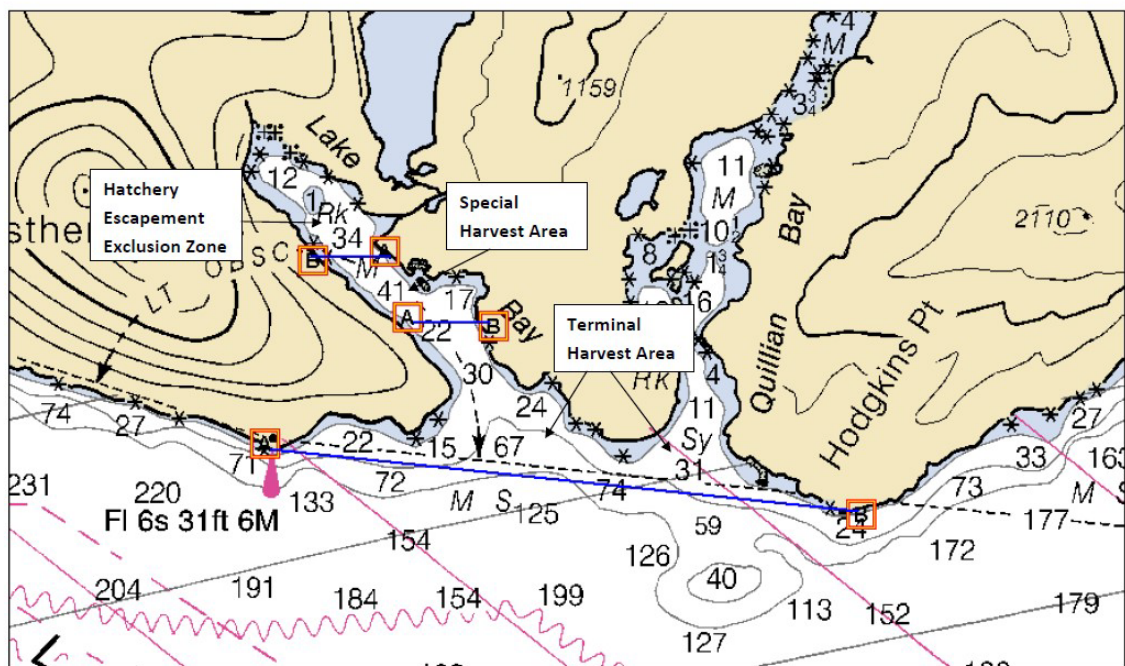


TABLE 1. 2025 PWSAC Hatchery Return Forecast

**PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AQUACULTURE CORPORATION**  
**2025 HATCHERY RETURN FORECAST**

SITE/ LOCATION	SPECIES	RUN TIME	ADULT RETURN ESTIMATE			EST. MARINE SURVIVAL
			LOW	POINT	HIGH	
RETURNS TO THE HATCHERIES						
AFK	PINK	JUL 19 - SEP 05	5,700,000	8,400,000	11,100,000	4.92%
	CHUM	JUN 1 - JUL 27	180,000	210,000	240,000	1.13%
CCH	PINK	JUL 23 - SEP 07	8,100,000	10,800,000	13,500,000	6.52%
WNH	PINK	JUL 19 - SEP 05	2,800,000	8,800,000	14,900,000	6.57%
	CHUM	JUN 1 - JUL 27	1,290,000	1,450,000	1,610,000	2.01%
	COHO	AUG 01 - SEP 20	2,000	6,000	11,000	0.76%
MBH	COGHILL SOCKEYE	JUN 15 - AUG 01	700,000	1,000,000	1,360,000	10.43%
GH	CROSSWIND LAKE SOCKEYE		128,000	144,000	161,000	2.44%
	PAXSON LAKE - GI SOCKEYE		46,800	55,400	63,900	1.09%
	PAXSON LAKE - GII SOCKEYE		15,100	17,400	19,600	1.46%
	SUMMIT LAKE SOCKEYE		0	0	0	0.00%



**RETURNS TO REMOTE RELEASE LOCATIONS**

PORT CHALMERS	CHUM	JUN 1 - JUL 27	680,000	780,000	870,000	1.93%

CORDOVA	COHO	AUG 01 - SEP 20	1,200	1,800	2,500	3.25%

WHITTIER	COHO	AUG 01 - SEP 20	200	800	1,300	0.76%

CHENEGA	COHO	AUG 01 - SEP 20	100	400	700	0.76%

CHENEGA	CHINOOK	MAY 25 - JULY 10	410	530	660	1.42%

**TOTAL PWSAC RETURNS**

	PINK	16,600,000	28,000,000	39,500,000	6.00%
	CHUM	2,150,000	2,440,000	2,720,000	1.69%
	COHO	3,500	9,000	15,500	0.76%
	CHINOOK	410	530	660	1.42%
	SOCKEYE -SOUND, MBH	700,000	1,000,000	1,360,000	10.43%
	SOCKEYE - GH,COPPER RIVER	189,900	216,800	244,500	1.66%

TABLE 2. 2025 Planned Egg Takes.

## PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AQUACULTURE CORPORATION

## 2025 EGG-TAKE GOALS

SPECIES	HATCHERY	ORIGINAL DONOR STOCK	EGG-TAKE LOCATION	EGG-TAKE GOAL
CHUM	WALLY NOERENBERG	WELLS RIVER	WNH	153,000,000
SCKEYE	MAIN BAY	COGHILL LAKE	MBH	12,400,000
	GULKANA I	GULKANA RIVER	GHI	35,000,000
	GULKANA II	GULKANA RIVER	GHII	1,750,000
			TOTAL	49,150,000
PINK	ARMIN F. KOERNIG	LARSEN, EWAN, GALENA	AFK	190,000,000
	CANNERY CREEK	CANNERY CREEK	CCH	187,000,000
	WALLY NOERENBERG	LARSEN, EWAN, GALENA	WNH	148,000,000
			TOTAL	525,000,000
COHO	WALLY NOERENBERG	CORBIN CREEK	WNH	3,750,000
		POWER CREEK/FLEMING SPIT	CDV	250,000
			TOTAL	4,000,000
CHINOOK	WALLY NOERENBERG	WJHSFH	WNH	50,000
			TOTAL PWSAC	731,200,000

TABLE 3. 2025 WNH Stock Adult Return Summary.  
Chum salmon.

PROJECTED					ADULT RETURN SUMMARY																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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TABLE 3. Page 2 of 4. 2025 WNH Stock Adult Return Summary.  
Chum salmon (continued).

PROJECTED		ADULT RETURN SUMMARY																					
RETURN:	1,450,000																						
BROODSTK:	228,000																						
FISH SALES:	720,000																						
HAT. TOTAL:	948,000																						
CPF TOTAL:	502,000																						
% EXPLOIT.:	34.6% CPF																						
	65.4% PWSAC																						

TABLE 3. Page 3 of 4. 2025 WNH Stock Adult Return Summary.  
Pink salmon.

		PROJECTED		ADULT RETURN SUMMARY																				
RETURN:	8,800,000																							
BROODSTK:	457,000																							
FISH SALES:	1,158,000																							
HAT. TOTAL:	1,615,000																							
CPF TOTAL:	7,185,000																							
% EXPLOIT.:	81.6% CPF																							
	18.4% PWSAC																							

TABLE 3. Page 4 of 4. 2025 WNH Stock Adult Return Summary.  
Pink salmon (continued).

PROJECTED					ADULT RETURN SUMMARY																				
RETURN:	8,800,000																								
BROODSTK:	457,000																								
FISH SALES:	1,158,000																								
HAT. TOTAL:	1,615,000																								
CPF TOTAL:	7,185,000																								
% EXPLOIT.:	81.6% CPF																								
	18.4% PWSAC																								

TABLE 4. 2025 PWSAC Hatchery Egg-Take Schedules

## PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AQUACULTURE CORPORATION

## 2025 EGG-TAKE SCHEDULE

		DATE																		
SITE	SPECIES	30-Jun	07-Jul	14-Jul	21-Jul	28-Jul	04-Aug	11-Aug	18-Aug	25-Aug	01-Sep	08-Sep	15-Sep	22-Sep	29-Sep	06-Oct	13-Oct	20-Oct	27-Oct	03-Nov
AFK	PINK									24-Aug			15-Sep							
OCH	PINK									24-Aug			17-Sep							
GH I	SOCKEYE								15-Aug								15-Oct			
GH II	SOCKEYE					25-Jul			10-Aug											
MBH	SOCKEYE MBH-COGHILL					01-Aug			20-Aug											
WNH	CHUM	01-Jul					01-Aug													
	PINK									24-Aug			15-Sep							
	COHO																19-Oct		11-Nov	

TABLE 5. 2025 PWSAC Estimated Salmon Releases

**PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AQUACULTURE CORPORATION**  
**2025 ANTICIPATED SALMON RELEASES**

<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>HATCHERY</b>	<b>ORIGINAL DONOR STOCK</b>	<b>BROOD YEAR</b>	<b>RELEASE LOCATION</b>	<b>ESTIMATED FRY/ SMOLT RELEASE</b>
<b>CHUM</b>	<b>WALLY NOERENBERG</b>	<b>WELLS RIVER</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>WNH</b>	<b>73,400,000</b>
			<b>2024</b>	<b>PORT CHALMERS</b>	<b>40,700,000</b>
			<b>2024</b>	<b>AFK</b>	<b>19,500,000</b>
				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>133,600,000</b>
<b>SOCKEYE</b>	<b>MAIN BAY</b>	<b>COGHILL LAKE</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>MBH</b>	<b>7,600,000</b>
	<b>GULKANA I</b>	<b>GULKANA RIVER</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>PAXSON LAKE</b>	<b>4,700,000</b>
		<b>GULKANA RIVER</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>SUMMIT LAKE</b>	<b>0</b>
		<b>GULKANA RIVER</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>CROSSWIND LAKE</b>	<b>8,800,000</b>
	<b>GULKANA II</b>	<b>GULKANA RIVER</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>PAXSON LAKE</b>	<b>1,300,000</b>
				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,400,000</b>
<b>PINK</b>	<b>ARMIN F. KOERNIG</b>	<b>LARSEN, EWAN, GALENA</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>AFK</b>	<b>172,400,000</b>
	<b>CANNERY CREEK</b>	<b>CANNERY CREEK</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>CCH</b>	<b>169,200,000</b>
	<b>WALLY NOERENBERG</b>	<b>LARSEN, EWAN, GALENA</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>WNH</b>	<b>134,800,000</b>
				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>476,400,000</b>
<b>COHO</b>	<b>WALLY NOERENBERG</b>	<b>CORBIN CREEK</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>WNH</b>	<b>2,700,000</b>
		<b>POWER CREEK</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>CORDOVA</b>	<b>100,000</b>
		<b>CORBIN CREEK</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>WHITTIER</b>	<b>100,000</b>
		<b>CORBIN CREEK</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>CHENEGA</b>	<b>50,000</b>
				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,950,000</b>
<b>CHINOOK</b>	<b>WALLY NOERENBERG</b>	<b>SHIP CREEK</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>CHENEGA</b>	<b>43,500</b>
				<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>635,393,500</b>



TABLE 6. 2025 PWSAC Estimated Salmon Releases

## PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AQUACULTURE CORPORATION

## 2026 ANTICIPATED SALMON RELEASES

SPECIES	HATCHERY	ORIGINAL DONOR STOCK	BROOD YEAR	RELEASE LOCATION	ESTIMATED FRY/ SMOLT RELEASE
CHUM	WALLY NOERENBERG	WELLS RIVER	2025	WNH	73,200,000
			2025	PORT CHALMERS	40,800,000
			2025	AFK	19,400,000
				TOTAL	133,400,000
SOCKEYE	MAIN BAY	COGHILL LAKE	2024	MBH	11,080,000
	GULKANA I	GULKANA RIVER	2025	PAXSON LAKE	6,000,000
		GULKANA RIVER	2025	SUMMIT LAKE	4,700,000
		GULKANA RIVER	2025	CROSSWIND LAKE	10,000,000
	GULKANA II	GULKANA RIVER	2025	PAXSON LAKE	1,300,000
				TOTAL	33,080,000
PINK	ARMIN F. KOERNIG	LARSEN, EWAN, GALENA	2025	AFK	171,600,000
	CANNERY CREEK	CANNERY CREEK	2025	CCH	168,800,000
	WALLY NOERENBERG	LARSEN, EWAN, GALENA	2025	WNH	133,600,000
				TOTAL	474,000,000
COHO	WALLY NOERENBERG	CORBIN CREEK	2024	WNH	2,500,000
		POWER CREEK	2024	CORDOVA	200,000
		CORBIN CREEK	2024	WHITTIER	100,000
		CORBIN CREEK	2024	CHENEGA	50,000
				TOTAL	2,850,000
CHINOOK	WALLY NOERENBERG	SHIP CREEK	2024	CHENEGA	38,000
GRAND TOTAL					643,368,000

TABLE 7. Egg-take Data Template for Each Species at Each Hatchery

Table 7.																									
Egg Take Data for each species at each hatchery																									
Brood Year	Mth	Day	Date	Hatchery	Species	Stock	Lot #	Egg Grams	Eggs/gram	Green Eggs	Act Fecundity	Sample Fecundity	Fertility	Good Female	Gm Female	Bad Female	Mort Female	Good Male	Mort Male	Excess Male	% Green	% Bad	aily Femak	Daily Males	Daily Total
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